

**RU comments on COMMON CATEGORIES,
Position paper and Pilot paper**

We must apologize for late reply.

Many thanks for the invitation to participate in commenting the basic principles of the revision of the Locarno Classification.

RU supports in general the elaboration of common categories of “UNIVERSAL” features for industrial designs.

In reply to the questions formulated in the Pilot Paper we can say the following.

How would (if at all) the proposed universal categories improve the existing classifications?

RU understands this question as follows:

How to incorporate W, X, Y categories as structural elements into the Locarno classification scheme to improve it?

As it will be shown below we suggest improving the presentation of visual information about the product with the help of these categories by means of combining classification symbols and indexing codes (W, X, Y). This will allow to use the multiaspect approach when classifying the appearance features of a product and assigning relevant classification and indexing symbols to a document. We would prefer to have a full classification record on each document.

We agree with the universal subdivisions (codes) of W category.

RU would propose to delete the term “spire” and the phrase “shapes composed of straight lines and symmetrical at least about one central line” from the list of objects covered by WA code.

In WB code the phrase “and other round symmetrical shapes at least about one central line seems also superfluous.

In WJ code “Natural phenomena” and “Landscapes” correspond to the ORNAMENTATION CATEGORY. It is not quite clear whether this category should apply in combination with Class 32 or not. If yes, in what cases? Perhaps it would be expedient to give some explanations.

In respect to the universal subdivisions (codes) of X category we could say the following. We are in favor of XA, XB, XC.

In our opinion XD category “Buttons/switches/knobs/keys/illuminating indicators” is not a category of a surface but the feature covering “functionality elements” and/or “elements of interaction” of a product with a human being. In some cases this category is closer to W category, in the others – to XE category.

XE category is a feature of adaptation or modification of a product for facilitating the use of it by a human being or providing comfort conditions of an interaction between the product and a human being. We support the introduction of the universal index which describes “ergonomic” features but we think they are not always “surface” features. For example, illuminating indicators that are included in the surface category (XD) can improve visual interaction between the object and a person and therefore can be considered as an ergonomic element and be related to XE category.

Are there any “UNIVERSAL” features for designs that are not shown in the universal categories?

We would propose to combine XD and XE categories in a new independent universal category Z. We think that the name “ERGONOMIC FEATURES” is not quite adequate and as alternative for Z we would propose to discuss the name “INTERACNION” or “INTERACNION FEATURES”.

As to XF category “Textile/Leather/Hair/Unwoven” RU proposes to delete it from the UNIVERSAL CATEGORIES and to transfer it to SPECIFIC features of a design. We propose to introduce some SPECIFIC categories of material, e.g.:

- m1-metal
- m2-wood
- m3-plastic
- m4-textile
- m5-leather
- m10-other

The numbers after letter “m” can be various.

These specific categories of material should apply to those kinds of designs for which they are important features of the appearance.

We support all Y CATEGORIES.

The list of UNIVERSAL CATEGORIES could be incorporated into the Locarno Classification as a separate page (in printed version) directly before the classification scheme. RU suggests applying them to the classification scheme of Class 6 as submitted below.

How would you sort out designs falling within the category of furniture?
According to the proposed scheme of class 6.

Are there any features “SPECIFIC” to designs embodied in furniture according to which these designs should be classified?

Yes, we think there are. RU proposes to apply as “SPECIFIC” features the categories of “material” (m) and of “special purpose” (s).

What should be the structure of the classification of designs embodied in furniture?
See RU proposal submitted below.

CLASS 6

Furnishing

Notes: (a) not changed

(b) not changed

(c) not changed

(d) In this class UNIVERSAL CATEGORIES (W, X, Y) of the appearance features are used for indexing general aspects of seats not covered by structural subdivisions of this subclass.

Codes W, X, Y are represented in round brackets directly after the classification symbols assigned to a document in accordance with the classification scheme of this subclass.

Codes W, X, Y are never listed first.

06-01 SEATS

RU proposes to divide this subclass into two subclasses: the first with the number 06-01-[1] is intended for seats specially adapted only for sitting; the second with the number 06-01-[2] is intended for furniture adapted both for sitting and for laying.

In accordance with it in the list of goods in class order the numbers [1] or [2] could be added to left column Class/Subclass in front of the indication of a good.

06-01-[1] CHAIRS, ARMCHAIRS, STOOLS, BENCHES AND SIMILAR
FURNITURE FOR SITTING

Notes: (a) Including all seats which are suitable only for sitting

(b) Including vehicle seats.

(c) In this subclass two SPECIFIC CATEGORIES of the appearance features are used for indexing additional specific aspects of seats, not covered by structural subdivisions of this subclass. These categories relate to the “material” and to the “special purpose” of the seats.

Codes “m” are used in various combinations, code “s” is used for the good as a whole. They are represented as follows:

m – material

m1-metal

m2-wooden

m3-plastic

m4-textile

s – special purpose

s1-medical

s2-hairdresser’

s3-outdoor

s4-office

m5-leather
m6-cane
m10-other

s5-for disabled persons
s6-for vehicles
s7-indoor
s8-for babies

1 Component parts of chairs, armchairs, stools, benches (W, X, Y)(m, s)

- 1.1 seats
- 1.2 with four legs
- 1.3 with one central leg
- 1.4 with various feet
- 1.5 supports for the back
- 1.6 supports for the arms
- 1.7 supports for the feet or for the legs
- 1.8 supports for the head

2 Additional structural features of chairs, armchairs, stools, benches (W, Y)(m)

- 2.1 for shifting, e.g. casters
- 2.2 for rotating, e.g. swivel chairs
- 2.3 for folding
- 2.4 for dismounting

3 Accesories (W, X, Y)(m)

- 3.1 holders
- 3.2 weather protection
- 3.3 handles
- 3.4 upholstery
- 3.5 other

06-01-[2] DIVANS, SOFAS, COUCHES, AND SIMILAR SEATS FOR LAYING AND SITTING

Notes: (a) Not including seats specially adapted for sitting only.
(b) In this subclass two SPECIFIC CATEGORIES of the appearance features are used for indexing additional specific aspects of seats, not covered by structural subdivisions of this subclass. These categories relate to the “material” and to the “special purpose” of the seats.

Codes “m” can de used in various combinations, code “s” is used for the good as a whole. They are represented as follows:

m – material

m1-metal

m2-wooden

m3-plastic

m4-textile

s – special purpose

s10-medical

s11-office

s12-outdoor

s13-indoor

- m5-cane
- m6-leather
- m7-other

1 Component parts of divans and etc. (W, X, Y)(m, s)

- 1.1 corner
- 1.2 with united seat
- 1.3 with united double seat
- 1.4 with sectional triple (or more) seat
- 1.5 with arm-rests
- 1.6 without arm-rests
- 1.7 with back
- 1.8 without back

2 Additional structural features of divans, couches, sofas and etc. (W, Y)(m)

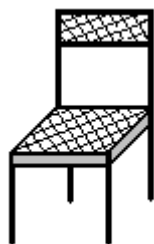
- 1.1 convertible
- 1.2 non-convertible
- 1.3 with four legs
- 1.4 with various legs
- 1.5 support frames, bases
- 1.6 on casters

3 Accessories (W, X, Y)(m)

- 3.1 shelves
- 3.2 racks
- 3.3 handles
- 3.4 other

The example of representing of classification of a chair with the use of W, X, Y categories and specific “m” and “s” categories of the appearance features.

The object: **A chair for indoor use**



Legs -four, smooth, wooden, rectilinear

Back -rectilinear, wooden, upholstered, smooth, one colored check

Seat -square, wooden, upholstered, one colored check

Chair as a whole: 06-01-[1] (m2, m4, s7)

Seat: 1.1(WA, XA, YF)(m2, m4)

4 legs: 1.2 (Wa, XA, YB)(m2)

Back: 1.5 (WA, XA, YF)(m2, m4)
Upholstery: 3.4 (YF)(m2)

06-03 TABLES AND SIMILAR FURNITURE

Notes: (a) In this subclass two SPECIFIC CATEGORIES of the appearance features are used for indexing additional specific aspects of seats, not covered by structural subdivisions of this subclass. These categories relate to the “material” and to the “special purpose” of the seats.

Codes “m” can be used in various combinations, code “s” is used for the good as a whole. They are represented as follows:

m – material

m1-metal
m2-wooden
m3-plastic
m4-textile
m5-cane
m6-other

s – special purpose

s30-dining
s31-work
s32-outdoor
s33-office
s34-for computer terminals
s35-for for games
s36-bedside
s37-for changing babies
s38-laboratory
s39-service or tea
s40-sewing
s41- for reading
s42- for writing

1 Component parts of tables (W, X, Y)(m, s)

- 1.1 tops
- 1.2 with four legs
- 1.3 with one central leg
- 1.4 with various legs
- 1.5 supporting frames

2 Additional structural features of tables (W, X, Y)(m, s)

- 2.1 on casters
- 2.2 with rotating top
- 2.3 for extending the top
- 2.4 with foldable top
- 2.5 with changeable height
- 2.6 connecting elements

3 Accessories (W, X, Y)(m)

3.1 holders

3.2 weather protection

3.3 drawers

3.4 rims

3.5 other

