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| **WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION / ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE** | | |
| **Committee OF EXPERTS OF THE NICE UNION – 27th SESSION / COMITÉ D’EXPERTS DE L’UNION DE NICE – 27**ème **session** May 1 to 5, 2017 / 1er - 5 mai 2017 | | |
| Project / Projet: **CE272 Anx 1**  Rapporteur: **IB** | **SUMMARY TABLE OF PROPOSALS FOR MODIFICATIONS  TO NCL (11-2017) /  TABLEAU RÉCAPITULATIF DES PROPOSITIONS DE MODIFICATIONS À APPORTER À NCL (11-2017)** | |
| Rapporteur Proposal / Proposition du rapporteur | | Date: February 28, 2017 /  28 février 2017 |

INTRODUCTION

This project contains a summary table of proposals for modifications to NCL(11-2017) submitted by Australia, China, France, Israel, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, the Benelux Office for Intellectual Property and the International Bureau.

Ce projet contient un tableau récapitulatif des propositions de modifications à apporter à NCL(11‑2017) soumises par l’Australie, la Chine, les États-Unis d’Amérique, la Fédération de Russie, la France, Israël, le Japon, la Norvège, la République de Corée, le Royaume‑Uni, la Suisse, l’Ukraine, l’Office Benelux de la propriété intellectuelle et le Bureau international.

| **A/R/W[[1]](#footnote-1)** | **Prop. No./nº** | **Cl.** | **Basic No. or Place/ Nº de base ou endroit** | **EN/FR** | **M/S** | **Action** | **Existing entry/ Entrée existante** | **New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée** | **New Cl./ Nlle cl.** | **Remarks/ Remarques** | **LP/ PL** | **Comments/ Commentaires** | **Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | CN-27-1 | 1 | 010649 | EN | M | Delete | automobile body fillers |  |  | Unclear |  | IB: Basic No. 010649 (FR: *mastic pour carrosseries*) refers to a type of putty or paste filler that is used to repair dents or holes on a vehicle body. It is classified in cl.1 along with most “mastics” or “industrial adhesives”. Also refer to the proposed modification of the class 1 Class Heading and Explanatory Note – see project CE999 [IB proposal 65](http://web2.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a65_ibpr.pdf) which incorporates “putties and other paste fillers”.  CH – for us the entry is clear enough  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change these existing entries to "fillers for automobile body repair", rather than merely deleting these entries. Please refer to the MGS | Considered the comments of IB and JPO.  (**Change**: *fillers for automobile bodies* and *fillers for car bodies* instead deletion of basic number*)* |
|  |  | 1 | 010649 | EN | S | Delete | car body fillers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 010649 | EN | M | Change | fillers for automobile bodies | paste fillers for automobile body repair |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 010649 | EN | S | Change | fillers for car bodies | paste fillers for car body repair |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 010649 | FR | M | changer | mastic pour carrosseries | mastics en pâtes pour la réparation de carrosseries d'automobile |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 010649 | FR | S | ajouter |  | mastics en pâtes pour la réparation de carrosseries de voiture |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-1 | 1 |  | EN | M | Add |  | graphene |  | Composite materials for use in industry, science |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | graphène |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-2 | 1 |  | EN | M | Add |  | nanodispersed powders |  | New type of product |  | IB: nanodispersion powders ?  USPTO believes that this proposal may require further specification for classification in Class 1 because “nanodisperse powder” appears to merely refer to tiny loose particles of a variety of different substances, including metals, and does not appear to solely refer to a particular chemical preparation or substance. (Please see, for example: [link.springer](http://link.springer.com/article/10.1134/S1995078010090016) USPTO notes that some metal powders are proper in Class 6: Metals in powder form\* [Basic No. 060434].  INTA: It would be useful to have more information on what these powders are made of and used for.  JP: This proposed entry is unclear. What are these goods? | By analogy with MGS entry ” metal oxide powders for industrial purposes” in class 01 . “The composition of the dispersed fine powders may be oxides, carbides, nitrides, borides, chalcogenides, metals, and alloys” (<https://www.google.ch/patents/US20030102099>)  (*nanodisperse****d*** *powder****s***instead of *nanodisperse powder)* |
|  |  | 1 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | nanodispersions en poudres |  |  |  | Translators: This is not a specific product, just a form |  |
|  | RU-27-3 | 1 |  | EN | M | Add |  | dendrimer-based polymers |  | New type of product |  | IB: We have the impression that this is a material that is used in the process of encapsulating drugs, and is especially used for drug delivery. We wouldn’t consider it to be a finished good in cl.5.  USPTO believes that this proposal may require further specification for classification in Class 5 because the nature of the goods is unclear. For example, are these goods [courses.sens.buffalo](http://wwwcourses.sens.buffalo.edu/ce435/Dendrimers/Dendrimers) in the nature of “chemical preparations for medical purposes” [Basic No. 050362]?  INTA: It seems as if polymers for medical purposes should go in class 10 rather than 5, unless they are an actual pharmaceutical.  JP: This proposed entry is unclear. What are these goods? | taken into account comments made by the IB and USPTO we have changed the classification  (*dendrimer-based polymer****s*** instead of *dendrimer-based polymer for medical purposes*. Cl. 1 instead of Cl. 5) |
|  |  | 1 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | polymères dendrimériques |  |  |  | Translators: Dendrimers are a type of polymers, is the wording fine? |  |
|  | AU-27-1 | 1 | 010413 | EN | M | Change | oxygen | oxygen for industrial purposes |  | To clarify against oxygen for medical purposes (050399) in class 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 010413 | FR | M | changer | oxygène | oxygène à usage industriel |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 3 | 030032 | EN | M | -- | nail varnish |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030032 | EN | S | -- | nail polish |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030032 | FR | M | changer | laques pour les ongles | vernis à ongles |  | Voir 030240 (NCL11-2017) |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-1 | 3 |  | EN | M | Add |  | chemical preparations for household cleaning purposes |  | We believe there is a need for a clear classification of this item as it might fall under class 1 as a chemical substance or class 3 according to its cleaning function, our opinion is that here class 3 is more suitable since the purpose is not industrial |  | IB: See 030104 *cleaning preparations / produits de nettoyage.* Also refer to the proposed modification of the class 3 Class Heading and Explanatory Note – see project CE999 [IB proposal 65](http://web2.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a65_ibpr.pdf) which incorporates “cleaning preparations for use in the home and other environments”.  USPTO agrees that a clear classification would be helpful. However, based on ILPO’s statement that “our opinion is that here class 3 is more suitable since the purpose is not industrial,” USPTO notes that it is unclear whether ILPO’s position is that “chemical preparations for industrial or commercial cleaning purposes” would be classified in Class 1 as industrial chemicals, despite their cleaning function, or also classified in Class 3 because of their cleaning function. Note: The Alphabetical List contains “chimney cleaners, chemical” (Basic No. 010174) in Class 1, and Madrid GSM contains "Chemical preparations for cleaning chimneys" in Class 1.  CH: not necessary, most of the “cleaning preparations” (NCl. 030104) are chemical preparations.  INTA: Unclear from comments if entry is designed to cover ingredients of household cleaners (Class 1) or finished cleaning products, which would be in Class 3. “Cleaning preparations” are already in Class 3. | IL: the ILPO thanks the members and the IB for comments, regarding our position on "**chemical preparations for industrial or commercial cleaning purposes**" we believe it should also be classified at class 3, but at this time we choose to prioritize the classification of the item " chemical preparations for household cleaning purposes" since in our opinion it is a less controversial definition and in more need of a clear classification.  The definition targets finished cleaning products and not ingredients for manufacturing proposes. |
|  |  | 3 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | préparations chimiques à usage domestique pour le ménage |  |  |  | JPO : Are these the same as "cleaning preparations" (Basic No.030104) ? This proposed entry might be confused with "chemical preparations" listed in the Alphabetical List of Class 1.  BX: superflu |  |
|  | GB-27-1 | 3 |  | EN | M | Add |  | air fragrance reed diffusers |  | A reed diffusers are room fragrances. The diffuser reeds soak up the fragrance oil and disperse the scent into the air. |  | USPTO believes that “Reed diffusers” is indefinite because a diffuser is an apparatus that is oftentimes sold separately from the diffuser reeds and diffuser oils. See http://reeddiffusers.org/ “Reeds for use in reed diffusers sold separately” would be classified in Class 20, for example. Reed diffusers comprised of scented oil and also including reeds and a diffuser container” would be classified in Class 3 because the primary component of the goods is listed first as scented oils.  FR: Ce produit identifie un diffuseur de parfum. Cela poserait problème au regard de la classe 21 sauf si la formulation était « parfums sous forme de diffuseurs à tiges » en FR, il n’y aurait alors pas de problème à ajouter ce produit en classe 03.  IB classifies this as a device for diffusing perfumes in cl.21, by analogy with 210056 “perfume burners / brûle-parfums”  JPO: This proposed entry might be confused with "reed diffusers sold empty". It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "Reed diffusers comprised of scented oils and also including reeds and a diffuser container". Please refer to TM Class. | After comments from the US, France and the IB we are happy to change this new entry to read “**Air fragrance reed diffusers**” (instead of “reed diffusers”) |
|  |  | 3 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | diffuseurs à bâtonnets de parfums d'ambiance |  |  |  | BX: diffuseurs = 21 |  |
|  | CH-27-1 | 3 | 030051 | EN | M | Delete | laundry wax |  |  |  |  | INTA: Disagree – could still be relevant and worth keeping |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030051 | FR | M | supprimer | cire pour la blanchisserie |  |  | <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:4x51hw912>  Laundry wax was a wax that was applied to the iron before ironing to make the iron move more easily across the fabric (see above). Because the classification in class 3 isn’t obvious (wax normally is classified in cl. 4) and because we think the product isn’t used anymore, we propose to delete this entry. |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-1 | 3 |  | EN | M | Add |  | bleaching preparations [decolorants] for household purposes |  | These goods are classified in Class 3 since “Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use” is listed in Class Heading for Class 3. |  | USPTO agrees in principle with the classification of the goods in Class 3. Should the word “[decolorants]” be added after “preparations” for consistency with “bleaching preparations [decolorants] for industrial purposes” (Basic No. 010580) and “bleaching preparations [decolorants] for cosmetic purposes” (Basic No. 030192)?  INTA: “household purposes” is possibly too limiting – suggest "bleaching preparations and other substances not for laundry use"  IB: See 030104 "cleaning preparations / produits de nettoyage". Also refer to the proposed modification of the class 3 Class Heading and Explanatory Note – see project CE999 IB proposal 65 which incorporates “cleaning preparations for use in the home and other environments”. | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 3 (add) "bleaching preparations **[decolorants]** for household purposes" We also would like to modify the Remark as follows: Based on "bleaching preparations [decolorants] for industrial purposes"" (Basic No.010580) is listed in the Alphabetical List of Class 1, the JPO proposes in order to clarify whether these goods are classified in Class 3. |
|  |  | 3 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | préparations de blanchiment [décolorants] à usage ménager |  |  |  |  | (instead of : bleaching preparations for household purposes) |
|  | FR-27-1a | 3 |  | EN | M | Add |  | massage candles for cosmetic purposes |  | Une bougie de massage est achetée pour sa cire, composée d’huile essentielle qui se transforme peu à peu en huile de massage. Elle a une fonction cosmétique, c’est pourquoi elle relève de la classe 03 selon nous. | 1.1 | IL : We prefer "non medicated massage preparations in the shape of a candle"  USPTO suggests classifying all massage candles in Class 3 because, as noted in the Remarks above, the goods are comprised of essential oil, the term “essential oils” appears in the Class 3 Heading, and essential oils are classified in Class 3 even when used in connection with massage or aroma therapies. For example, “essential oils for use in aromatherapy” is classified in Class 3 in the MGS Manager.  IB : “massage candles / bougies de massage” a été rejeté en cl.3 au CE26 en 2016. |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bougies de massage à usage cosmétique |  |  | 1.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-1b | 4 | 040015 | EN | M | Change | candles | candles\* |  | Afin de prendre en compte l’existence de bougies en cire hors de la classe 04, nous proposons de modifier la note explicative de la classe 04 et l’entrée anglophone « Candles » en y ajoutant un astérisque. La version francophone est suffisamment précise. | 1.2 | IL : Unnecessary |  |
|  |  | 4 | 040015 | EN | S | -- | tapers |  |  |  | 1.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 040015 | FR | M | -- | bougies [éclairage] |  |  |  | 1.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 040015 | FR | S | -- | chandelles |  |  |  | 1.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 040015 | FR | S | -- | cierges |  |  |  | 1.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-1c | 4 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Change | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  – certain special industrial oils and greases (consult the Alphabetical List of Goods). … | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  – certain special industrial oils and greases (consult the Alphabetical List of Goods); **– massage candles for cosmetic purposes (Cl.3) or for medical purposes (Cl. 5).** |  |  | 1.3 | IL : Unnecessary  USPTO suggests inserting “massage candles (Cl. 3)” in the exclusionary list consistent with USPTO comments for FR-27-1 a. |  |
|  |  | 4 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  – certaines huiles et graisses industrielles spéciales (consulter la liste alphabétique des produits). | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  – certaines huiles et graisses industrielles spéciales (consulter la liste alphabétique des produits); **- les bougies de massage à usage cosmétique (cl. 3) ou à usage médical (cl. 5).** |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-1d | 5 |  | EN | M | Add |  | massage candles for medical purposes |  |  | 1.4 | IL: We prefer "medicated massage preparations in the shape of a candle"  Please see USPTO Comments for FR-27-1 a |  |
|  |  | 5 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bougies de massage à usage médical |  |  | 1.4 |  |  |
|  | US-27-4 | 3 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cosmetics for children |  | This proposal and US-27-5 are intended to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, “Children’s play cosmetics” are classified in Class 3 in the MGS Manager and in Class 28 in the U.S. ID Manual and in EUIPO’s TM Class. The term “Children’s play cosmetics” may refer to “Cosmetics for children” in Class 3, which transfer colored pigment to the face or body. Cosmetics for children in Class 3 - | 2.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | produits cosmétiques pour enfants |  | The term “Children’s play cosmetics” may refer also refer to “Toy cosmetics” in Class 28 see US-27-5 | 2.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-5 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | toy imitation cosmetics |  | Toy cosmetics are typically comprised of plastic and cannot apply color pigment to the skin. Toy cosmetics in Class 28 - | 2.2 | IB: Toys with the appearance of cosmetics? The wording for the cl.28 entry needs to make it absolutely clear that the toy does not apply any colour. If a colour can be applied to children or even to dolls, then that product would be considered as a cosmetic in cl.3.  BOIP: ok : imitation cosmetics [toys] | USPTO modifies the proposal from “toy cosmetics” to “toy **imitation** cosmetics” based on comments from BOIP and IB. |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | produits cosmétiques en tant que jouets d'imitation |  | see US-27-4 | 2.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 3 | 030218 | EN | M | -- | douching preparations for personal sanitary or deodorant purposes [toiletries] |  |  | **Douche**: (MW) a jet or current (as of water) directed against a part or into a cavity of the body. | 3.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030218 | FR | M | changer | préparations de lavage pour la toilette intime, déodorantes ou pour l'hygiène | préparations de lavage pour la toilette intime **ou en tant que déodorants** |  | Consistency with 030244 *bains vaginaux* ***pour la toilette intime ou en tant que déodorants*** | 3.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 5 | 050402 | EN | M | -- | douching preparations for medical purposes |  |  | Preparation goes inside the body cavity (for medical purpose, such as to treat an infection) Larousse: douche=lavage interne | 3.2 |  | douche=lavage interne (Larousse); “lavage interne” inclut le “lavage rectal” ainsi que le “lavage vaginal”. |
|  |  | 5 | 050402 | FR | M | changer | préparations de lavage vaginal à usage médical | préparations de lavage interne à usage médical |  | Change FR as these preparations are not necessarily for the vagina. Could be used in any body cavity, e.g. for rectal douching. | 3.2 | FR: Plutôt « préparations de lavage intime à usage médical », plus correct en français. |  |
|  | WO-27- | 10 | 100218 | EN | M | -- | douche bags |  |  | A sterile receptacle for the fluid when administering a douche; freq. applied to the whole apparatus used for douching, including rubber tubing, nozzles, etc. (OED) | 3.3 |  | douche=lavage interne (Larousse); “lavage interne” inclut le “lavage rectal” ainsi que le “lavage vaginal”.  («**poches pour lavages internes»** au lieu de «poches de lavage interne») |
|  |  | 10 | 100218 | FR | M | changer | poches pour douches vaginales | poches pour lavages internes |  | Idem previous. | 3.3 | FR: Plutôt « poches de lavage intime » plus correct en français. |  |
|  | IL-27-2 | 3 | 030107 | EN | M | Transfer | cake flavourings [essential oils] |  | 30 | We consider these items to flavorings for human consumption, they are manufactured and sold by food company after receiving the appropriate validation as being suitable for human consumption, as such we so no validation for them being classified in class 3 alongside cosmetic and cleaning products.  See IL-27-2a,b,c,d,e, IL-27-3, 4, 5 | 4.1 | IB: If this change is accepted, then 300070 *flavourings, other than essential oils, for cakes* may also need to be amended.  USPTO believes that transferring these goods from Class 3 would require additional changes that have not been addressed herein. Specifically, changes to the following: CLASS 3 CLASS HEADING: Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices. CLASS 30: flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages / flavorings, other than essential oils, for beverages (Basic No. 300141) CLASS 30 flavourings, other than essential oils, for cakes / flavorings, other than essential oils, for cakes (Basic No. 300070) CLASS 30: essences for foodstuffs, except etheric essences and essential oils (Basic No. 300048) CLASS 30: food flavourings, other than essential oils / food flavorings, other than essential oils (Basic No. 300140)  CH: We like to keep all essential oils in class 3  The JPO does not support these proposals related to "essential oils". | We accept the comments and the suggestions of the USPTO and the IB, and thank them for their comprehensive and useful modifications to our proposal, we have addressed the necessary additions bellow IL-27-2a to IL-27-2e  (instead of one transfer : 030107) |
|  |  | 3 | 030107 | EN | S | Transfer | cake flavorings [essential oils] |  | 30 |  | 4.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030107 | FR | M | transférer | arômes pour gâteaux [huiles essentielles] |  | 30 |  | 4.1 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-2a | 3 | Class Heading | EN |  | Change | … perfumery, essential oils, non-medicated cosmetics, non-medicated hair lotions; … | … perfumery, essential oils**other than flavorings for food and beverages**, non-medicated cosmetics, non-medicated hair lotions; … |  | See IL-27-2,b,c,d,e, IL-27-3, 4, 5 | 4.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | Intitulé de classe | FR |  | changer | … produits de parfumerie, huiles essentielles, cosmétiques non médicamenteux, lotions non médicamenteuses pour les cheveux; … | … produits de parfumerie, huiles essentielles, autres qu'aromatisants pour nourriture et boissons, cosmétiques non médicamenteux, lotions non médicamenteuses pour les cheveux; … |  |  | 4.2 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-2b | 30 | 300140 | EN | M | Change | food flavourings, other than essential oils | food flavourings |  | See IL-27-2,a,c,d,e, IL-27-3, 4, 5 | 4.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 300140 | EN | S | Change | food flavorings, other than essential oils | food flavorings |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 300140 | FR | M | changer | arômes alimentaires, autres qu'huiles essentielles | arômes alimentaires |  |  | 4.3 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-2c | 30 | 300141 | EN | M | Change | flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages | flavourings for beverages |  | See IL-27-2,a,b,d,e, IL-27-3, 4, 5 | 4.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 300141 | EN | S | Change | flavorings, other than essential oils, for beverages | flavorings for beverages |  |  | 4.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 300141 | FR | M | changer | arômes pour boissons, autres qu'huiles essentielles | arômes pour boissons |  |  | 4.4 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-2d | 30 | 300048 | EN | M | Change | essences for foodstuffs, except etheric essences and essential oils | essences for foodstuffs |  | See IL-27-2,a,b,c,e, IL-27-3, 4, 5 | 4.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 300048 | FR | M | changer | essences pour l'alimentation à l'exception des essences éthériques et des huiles essentielles | essences pour l'alimentation |  |  | 4.5 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-2e | 30 | 300070 | EN | M | Change | flavourings, other than essential oils, for cakes | flavourings for cakes |  | See IL-27-2,a,b,c,d, IL-27-3, 4, 5 | 4.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 300070 | EN | S | Change | flavorings, other than essential oils, for cakes | flavorings for cakes |  |  | 4.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | 300070 | FR | M | changer | arômes pour gâteaux, autres qu'huiles essentielles | arômes pour gâteaux |  |  | 4.6 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-3 | 3 | 030236 | EN | M | Transfer | food flavourings [essential oils] |  | 30 | See IL-27-2,a,b,c,d,e, IL-27-4, 5 | 4.7 | IB: If this change is accepted, then 300140 *food flavourings, other than essential oils* may also need to be amended.  USPTO believes that transferring these goods from Class 3 would require additional changes that have not been addressed herein. Specifically, changes to the following: CLASS 3 CLASS HEADING: Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices. CLASS 30: flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages / flavorings, other than essential oils, for beverages (Basic No. 300141) CLASS 30 flavourings, other than essential oils, for cakes / flavorings, other than essential oils, for cakes (Basic No. 300070) CLASS 30: essences for foodstuffs, except etheric essences and essential oils (Basic No. 300048) CLASS 30: food flavourings, other than essential oils / food flavorings, other than essential oils (Basic No. 300140)  CH: We like to keep all essential oils in class 3 |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030236 | EN | S | Transfer | food flavorings [essential oils] |  | 30 |  | 4.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030236 | FR | M | transférer | arômes alimentaires [huiles essentielles] |  | 30 |  | 4.7 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-4 | 3 | 030173 | EN | M | Transfer | flavourings for beverages [essential oils] |  | 30 | See IL-27-2,a,b,c,d,e, IL-27-3, 5 | 4.8 | IB: If this change is accepted, then 300141 *flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages* may also need to be amended.  USPTO believes that transferring these goods from Class 3 would require additional changes that have not been addressed herein. Specifically, changes to the following: CLASS 3 CLASS HEADING: Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices. CLASS 30: flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages / flavorings, other than essential oils, for beverages (Basic No. 300141) CLASS 30 flavourings, other than essential oils, for cakes / flavorings, other than essential oils, for cakes (Basic No. 300070) CLASS 30: essences for foodstuffs, except etheric essences and essential oils (Basic No. 300048) CLASS 30: food flavourings, other than essential oils / food flavorings, other than essential oils (Basic No. 300140)  CH: We like to keep all essential oils in class 3 |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030173 | EN | S | Transfer | flavorings for beverages [essential oils] |  | 30 |  | 4.8 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030173 | FR | M | transférer | arômes pour boissons [huiles essentielles] |  | 30 |  | 4.8 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-5 | 3 | 030100 | EN | M | -- | ethereal oils |  |  | See IL-27-2,a,b,c,d,e, IL-27-3, 4 | 4.9 | IB: Should 340042 *flavourings, other than essential oils, for tobacco*, 340043 *flavourings, other than essential oils, for use in electronic cigarettes* also be considered along with these proposals?  USPTO believes that modifying the entry “essential oils” would require additional changes that have not been addressed herein. Specifically, changes to the following: CLASS 3 CLASS HEADING: Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices. CLASS 30: flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages / flavorings, other than essential oils, for beverages (Basic No. 300141) CLASS 30 flavourings, other than essential oils, for cakes / flavorings, other than essential oils, for cakes (Basic No. 300070) CLASS 30: essences for foodstuffs, except etheric essences and essential oils (Basic No. 300048) CLASS 30: food flavourings, other than essential oils / food flavorings, other than essential oils (Basic No. 300140)  CH: We like to keep all essential oils in class 3 | We are at the opinion that flavorings, other than essential oils, for tobacco should remain in class 34, the purpose of suggest for transfer and modification regarding cake and food flavoring is to harmonize goods that are essential; the same and sold jointly, tobacco flavorings do not follow the same pattern or commercial channels. |
|  |  | 3 | 030100 | EN | S | Change | essential oils | essential oils**\*** |  |  | 4.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030100 | FR | M | changer | huiles essentielles | huiles essentielles**\*** |  |  | 4.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 030100 | FR | S | -- | huiles éthérées |  |  |  | 4.9 |  |  |
|  | CN-27-2 | 4 |  | EN | M | Add |  | lanolin for use in the manufacture of cosmetics |  | This proposal is intended to make clear they are classified in Class 4. MGS and ID list accept in Class 4. |  | IL: Unnecessary addition. Makes it vague regarding other area of industries. |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | lanoline pour la fabrication de cosmétiques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CN-27-3 | 4 |  | EN | M | Add |  | beeswax for use in the manufacture of cosmetics |  | This proposal is intended to make clear they are classified in Class 4. MGS and ID list accept in Class 4. |  | IL: Unnecessary addition. Makes it vague regarding other area of industries. |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | cire d’abeille pour la fabrication de cosmétiques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-3 | 5 |  | EN | M | Add |  | acai powder for use as an antioxidant supplement |  | Acai powder is used as an antioxidant/supplement |  | USPTO suggests “Acai powder for use as an antioxidant supplement” in Class 5 because “Processed acai berry powder” could be classified 29 as a food product.  FR: Pour la traduction: « poudre de baie d’açaï ». En revanche concernant le classement de ce produit en classe 05 cela ne nous semble pas évident. En effet, la poudre de baie d’açaï est utilisée notamment pour son « pouvoir » anti-oxydants mais cette caractéristique est discutée dans les milieux scientifiques qui ne sont pas unanimes sur cette question. Ce produit reste de la poudre de fruit que l’on pourrait donc inclure en classe 29. Pour un classement en classe 05 il faudrait apporter une précision comme « compléments alimentaires composés de poudre de baie d’açaï » par exemple.  ILPO: We suggest "Acai powder supplements"  IB: “acai powder dietary supplements”?  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry as we can see that this entry means "supplements".  BX: trop vague | In line with the comments from France, US, IB and Israel we are happy to change this new entry to read “**Acai powder for use as an antioxidant supplement**” (instead of “acai powder”) |
|  |  | 5 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | poudre d’açaï à utiliser en tant que complément antioxydant |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-3 | 5 |  | EN | M | Add |  | vitamin supplement patches |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | patchs de compléments vitaminiques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-1 | 5 |  | EN | M | Add |  | food supplements with a cosmetic effect |  |  |  | FR : Les compléments alimentaires ne sont pas des médicaments et ne nécessitent pas d’autorisation de mise sur le marché dans l’UE (Directive 2002/46/CE du Parlement). Même si les compléments alimentaires relèvent de la classe 05, les produits ici proposés sont clairement des produits cosmétiques (ils aident à donner bonne mine par exemple) en dépit de la formulation proposée qui est celle utilisée sur la marché. Ces produits sont intéressants mais à faire entrer en classe 03.  USPTO -- The proposal is confusing because “dietary supplements” are in the Class 5 Explanatory Note and cosmetics are in Class 3 Class Heading and the Alphabetical List (“cosmetics” Basic No. 030065). USPTO suggests amending this entry to simply “food supplements” in Class 5 for all uses.  CH : tous les suppléments ou compléments alimentaires relèvent de la classe 5. Pas nécessaire de préciser « à usage cosmétique ».  IB: Please clarify what you mean by “food supplement” and “for cosmetic use”. All “dietary supplements” are classified in cl.5. | Food supplements with a cosmetic effect / Suppléments alimentaires à effet cosmétique  (instead of : food supplements for cosmetic use / suppléments alimentaires à usage cosmétique) |
|  |  | 5 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | suppléments alimentaires à effet cosmétique |  |  |  | Translators : compléments |  |
|  | KR-27-1 | 5 |  | EN | M | Add |  | nicotine gum for use as an aid to stop smoking |  |  | 5.1 | IB: “Nicotine gum for use as an aid to stop smoking”  USPTO suggests “Nicotine gum for use as an aid to stop smoking” as the word “gum” in this context in English is used as both a singular and plural term. For example, see Basic No. 050198 “chewing gum for medical purposes.” | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class 05 (Add) “Nicotine gum for use as an aid to stop smoking” (instead of “nicotine gum**s** for use as an aid to stop smoking”) |
|  |  | 5 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | gommes à la nicotine à utiliser pour le sevrage tabagique |  | Please see [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicotine_gum) | 5.1 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-2 | 5 |  | EN | M | Add |  | nicotine patches for use as aids to stop smoking |  |  | 5.2 | IB: “Nicotine patches for use as aids to stop smoking” | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class 05 (Add) “Nicotine patches for use as aid**s** to stop smoking” (instead of “nicotine patches for use as an aid to stop smoking”) |
|  |  | 5 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | patchs de nicotine à utiliser pour le sevrage tabagique |  | Please see [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicotine_patch) | 5.2 |  |  |
|  | AU-27-2 | 5 |  | EN | M | Add |  | salt block supplements for animals |  | Salt licks are currently classified in class 31 in MGS, however this does not sit well with the idea that all supplements for animals are in class 5 rather than 31; this is a supplement rather than animal feed. Also known as 'salt/mineral licks' See AU-27-3 | 6.1 | IB: Agree (NB. "salt licks" are currently classified in cl.31 in MGS by analogy with 310014 "salt for cattle"). |  |
|  |  | 5 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | compléments pour animaux sous forme de blocs de sel |  |  | 6.1 |  |  |
|  | AU-27-3 | 31 | 310014 | EN | M | Change & Transfer | salt for cattle | salt supplements for cattle | 5 | See AU-27-2 | 6.2 | USPTO believes further specification is required to justify “Salt for cattle” in Class 5, as opposed to in Class 31 as an animal foodstuffs. For example, “Salt for cattle being dietary supplements” in Class 5.  CH: It should be added that the salt is a feed supplement | amended as per comments from USPTO and others **salt supplements for cattle** (instead transfer of “salt for cattle”) |
|  |  | 31 | 310014 | FR | M | Changer & transférer | sel pour le bétail | compléments de sel pour le bétail | 5 |  | 6.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 6 | 060031 | EN | M | Delete | German silver |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060031 | FR | M | supprimer | maillechort |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 6 | 060016 | EN | M | -- | nickel silver |  |  | As nickel silver (060016) is also known as German silver (060031), these entries should be merged. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060016 | EN | S | Add |  | German silver |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060016 | FR | M | -- | argentan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060016 | FR | S | ajouter |  | maillechort |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 6 | 060095 | EN | M | Change | guard rails of metal | guard rails of metal for railways |  | This proposal aims to align the translations. Guard rails (also known as “check rails”) for railways refer to a short rail placed on the inside of the main rail – purpose is to keep the wheels on the track to avoid derailment. They only seem to be made of metal, thus no parallel entry has been suggested in cl.19. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060095 | EN | S | Add |  | check rails of metal for railways |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060095 | FR | M | -- | contre-rails |  |  | The French term “contre-rails” is a specific railway term, whereas the English term “guard rails” can also refer to barriers and railings, such as these:  that are used to provide boundaries and to guard against accidents. |  |  |  |
|  | CN-27-4 | 6 | 060089 | EN | M | Change | railway material of metal | materials of metal for railway tracks |  | Too broad |  | IL: Definition is needed  IB: If the deletion of 060089 (FR: *matériaux pour voies ferrées métalliques*) is accepted, then 060330 *materials of metal for funicular railway permanent ways / matériel fixe de funiculaires* may also need to be considered?  USPTO agrees with this concept in principle. USPTO suggests amending this entry to read “Materials of metal for railway tracks.” This wording appears in the Class 6 Class Heading and is in the Madrid Goods & Services Manager. If Basic No. 060089 is deleted as proposed, the Class 12 Explanatory Note must be amended accordingly (“This Class does not include, in particular: … . railway material of metal (Cl. 6).”)  CH – for us the entry is clear enough | Considered the comments of IB and USPTO.  (**Change**: *railway material of metal* instead deletion of basic number*)* |
|  |  | 6 | 060089 | FR | M | changer | matériaux pour voies ferrées métalliques | matériaux métalliques pour voies ferrées |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-6 | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | metal ramps for use with vehicles |  | This is item is not a structural part of a vehicles and should be classified in according to material |  | JPO: Are these the same as "loading ramps" in Class 7 (Basic No.070096)?  BX: ok: metal ramps [structures] for use with vehicles | We thank the members for their comments and maintain our position, these items are not the same as loading ramps as they are not loading ramps in class 7, we believe the existing item in class 7 refers to a sort of ramp shaped loading machine, which is consistent with the classification in class 7, the new entry refers to non machine metal structures. |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | rampes métalliques à utiliser avec des véhicules |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-2 | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | crucifixes in common metal [other than jewellery] |  | Exemple de crucifix en laiton | 7.1 | IL: Should be made clear that pendants considered jewallary. Only statues of metal should classified in class 6  USPTO agrees with the proposed classification, and suggests the English wording “Crucifixes of metal” in plural form. USPTO also suggests using the plural form, that is, crucifixes, for FR-27-7, FR-27-10, and FR-27-11.  JPO: What is the difference between this proposed entry and "rosaries" in Class 14 (Basic No.140178)?  BOIP: ok, ,[autres que bijoux]  IB : “…en métaux communs”? / “Crucifixes of common metal”? Voir aussi 060278 “works of art of common metal / *objets d’art en métaux communs*” | Ok pour précision Crucifix**es in common** metal **[other than jewellery]** / Crucifix **en métaux communs [autres que bijoux]**  (instead of: crucifix of metal / crucifix métalliques |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | crucifix en métaux communs [autres que bijoux] |  |  | 7.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-7 | 14 |  | EN | M | Add |  | crucifixes of precious metal |  | Résultat de recherche d'images pour "crucifix en métaux précieux" | 7.2 | See USPTO comments for FR-27-2.  JPO: See the comment for FR-27-2 (Crucifix of metal).  IB : “crucifixes of precious metal” and also add a separate entry for “crucifixes [jewellery] / crucifix [bijouterie]”? Voir aussi 140109 “works of art of precious metal / objets d’art en métaux précieux" | Ok pour précision en anglais uniquement, le français est clair  Crucifix**es** of precious metal / Crucifix en métaux précieux (instead of: crucifix of precious metal / crucifix en métaux précieux) |
|  |  | 14 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | crucifix en métaux précieux |  |  | 7.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-11 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | crucifixes of wood, plaster or plastic [other than jewellery] |  |  | 7.3 | IL: Should be made clear that pendants considered jewallary. Only statues of wood should classified in class 20  See USPTO comments for FR-27-2.  JPO: See the comment for FR-27-2 (Crucifix of metal).  BOIP: ok: crucifix non en metal [autres que bijoux]  IB : “…en bois, en cire, en plâtre ou en matières plastiques”? / “Crucifixes of wood, wax, plaster or plastic”? Voir aussi 200205 “works of art of wood, wax, plaster or plastic / *objets d’art en bois, en cire, en plâtre ou en matières plastiques*" | Ok pour précision Crucifixes of wood, plaster or plastic [other than jewellery] / Crucifix en bois, en plâtre ou en matières plastiques [autres que bijoux]  (instead of : crucifix of wood / crucifix en bois) |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | crucifix en bois, en plâtre ou en matières plastiques [autres que bijoux] |  |  | 7.3 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 6 | 060473 | EN | M | -- | folding doors of metal |  |  | The following four proposals aim to align the EN and FR terms**Folding door**: a door with hinged or pleated sections that fold together when the door is opened (Termium) | 8.1 | CH: We generally support the proposals of the IB. In case of proposals WO-08 till WO-11 we like to refer to our own proposals concerning the doors. | Following comments from the CH and BX Offices, we maintain our proposal for “portes pliantes” as it is more frequently used, according to our translators. |
|  |  | 6 | 060473 | FR | M | changer | portes battantes métalliques | portes pliantes métalliques |  | See WO-27-9,10,11, CH-27-4,5,11,12 | 8.1 | BOIP: = portes accordeon?? |  |
|  | WO-27- | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | swing doors of metal |  | **Swing door**: a door that swings in both directions allowing it to open either outwards or inwards.  See WO-27-8,10,11, CH-27-4,5,11,12 | 8.2 | USPTO suggests “Swinging doors of metal” because “Swing doors of metal” are not the common commercial name for these goods in the US marketplace | We thank the US for their comments, but note that the term “swing door” is found in both OED and MW and thus we maintain our original wording. |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | portes battantes métalliques |  | Porte qui s'ouvre dans les deux sens | 8.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 19 | 190022 | EN | M | -- | folding doors, not of metal |  |  |  | 8.3 |  | Following comments from the CH and BX Offices, we maintain our proposal for “portes pliantes” as it is more frequently used, according to our translators. |
|  |  | 19 | 190022 | FR | M | changer | portes battantes non métalliques | portes pliantes non métalliques |  |  | 8.3 | BOIP: = portes accordeon?? |  |
|  | WO-27- | 19 |  | EN | M | Add |  | swing doors, not of metal |  |  | 8.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 19 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | portes battantes non métalliques |  |  | 8.4 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-4 | 6 | 060473 | EN | M | Change | folding doors of metal | swing doors of metal |  | English and French terms don’t describe the same products, also see WO-27-8,9,10,11, CH-27-5,11,12 | 8.5 | USPTO suggests “Swinging doors of metal” because “Swing doors of metal” are not the common commercial name for these goods in the US marketplace - See following link for examples - <http://trafficswingingdoors.com/>  IB: See also IB proposals WO-8, 9, 10, 11 concerning the same topic in [Anx 70](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a70_ibpr.pdf) of project CE999. | The wording we can discuss during the meeting in May |
|  |  | 6 | 060473 | FR | M | -- | portes battantes métalliques |  |  |  | 8.5 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-5 | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | folding doors of metal |  |  | 8.6 |  | The wording we can discuss during the meeting in May |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | portes accordéon métalliques |  | See WO-27-8,9,10,11, CH-27-4,11,12 | 8.6 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-11 | 19 | 190022 | EN | M | Change | folding doors, not of metal | swing doors, not of metal |  | English and French terms don’t describe the same products, also see WO-27-8,9,10,11, CH-27-4,5,12 | 8.7 | USPTO suggests “Swinging doors, not of metal” because “Swing doors, not of metal” are not the common commercial name for these goods in the US marketplace - See following link for examples - <http://trafficswingingdoors.com/>  IB: See also IB proposals WO-8, 9, 10, 11 concerning the same topic in [Anx 70](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a70_ibpr.pdf) of project CE999. |  |
|  |  | 19 | 190022 | FR | M | -- | portes battantes non métalliques |  |  |  | 8.7 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-12 | 19 |  | EN | M | Add |  | folding doors, not of metal |  |  | 8.8 |  |  |
|  |  | 19 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | portes accordéon non métalliques |  | See WO-27-8,9,10,11, CH-27-4,5,11 | 8.8 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-4 | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | oil drainage containers of metal |  | These are galvanised container to collect oil. | 9.1 | USPTO would prefer “Metal oil drainage containers” because the bracketed wording drops off in US applications. See for example, Basic No. 060065 – containers of metal for storing acid; and Basic No. 060112 – containers of metal for compressed gas or liquid air.  IB: For consistency with the format of other NCL entries, we prefer “oil drainage containers of metal”. | In line with the comments from the US and IB. we are happy to change this new entry to read “**oil drainage containers of metal**” (instead of “oil drainage containers [metal]”) |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bacs à vidange d’huile métalliques |  |  | 9.1 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-5 | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | air pressurised waste oil drainers |  | This device is use in garages to collect waste oil from vehicles and emptied by using an air hose to pump the waste oil out | 9.2 | USPTO suggests “Air pressurised waste oil drainers” to better justify classification in Class 7. Adjustable Air-Operated Oil Drain with Casters — 20 Gallons – [northerntool](http://www.northerntool.com/shop/tools/product_200466615_200466615?cm_mmc=Google-) | In line with the comments from the US we are happy to change this new entry to read “**Air pressurised waste oil drainers**” (instead of “pressurised waste oil drainers”) |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | récupérateurs d’huiles de vidange usagées par air comprimé |  |  | 9.2 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-24 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | oil drainage containers, not of metal |  | These are plastic container to collect oil. | 9.3 | USPTO suggests “Non-metallic oil drainage containers” in Class 20.  IB: For consistency with the format of other NCL entries, we prefer “oil drainage containers, not of metal”. | In line with the comments from the US and the IB we are happy to change this new entry to read “**oil drainage containers, not of metal**” (instead of “oil drainage containers [non-metallic]”) |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bacs à vidange d’huile non métalliques |  |  | 9.3 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-2 | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ticket dispensers of metal, non-electric |  |  | 10.1 | USPTO suggests that this proposal be considered together with the USPTO Annex 3 - Proposal to Simplify Classification of Dispensers. USPTO proposes classifying dispensers in Class 9, as a general rule, because “dispensing” is analogous to and encompasses aspects of “calibrating” and “measuring,” which are functions specifically covered by Class 9.  IL: conflicts with item 090086 Ticket dispensers in class 9  IB: See also CH-13 for the “not of metal” version. Note that the FR translation refers to “queue ticket dispensers…”. | We understand that several offices would like to classify all dispensers in class 9. We think the different dispensers differ too much to class them in a single class. In our view, “Dispensing” is not analogous to and does not obviously encompass aspects of “calibrating” and “measuring”. We are happy to discuss the matter during the meeting in May. |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | distributeurs métalliques non électriques de tickets d’attente |  | Also see CH-27-6, 7 and 13 | 10.1 | Translators : Tickets d’attente is not correct in FR |  |
|  | CH-27-13 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | number dispensers, not of metal, non-electric |  |  | 10.2 | USPTO suggests that this proposal be considered together with the USPTO Annex 3 - Proposal to Simplify Classification of Dispensers. USPTO proposes classifying dispensers in Class 9, as a general rule, because “dispensing” is analogous to and encompasses aspects of “calibrating” and “measuring,” which are functions specifically covered by Class 9.  IB: Replace “number” with “ticket” for consistency with CH-2 and CH-7? Note that the FR translation refers to “queue ticket dispensers…” | Like the other dispensers, we would like to discuss this entry at the meeting in May |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | distributeurs non métalliques et non électriques de tickets d’attente |  | Also see CH-27-2, 6, 7 | 10.2 | Translators : distributeurs non métalliques et non électriques de tickets pour files d’attente |  |
|  | CH-27-6 | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ticket vending machines |  | Train ticket vending machine | 10.3 | IL: this item has both a computerized interface as well as printing functions, which classifies it in class 9, the use of the word "vending" is misleading as it is more of a electronic terminal  IB: Would this entry also include “hand-held or portable ticket vending devices” such as those used on buses? Or are the hand-held ones covered by the CH-7 proposal in cl.9? | Like the dispensers, we would like to discuss these machines during the meeting in May |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | distributeurs automatiques de billets ou de tickets |  | Also see CH-27-2, 7 and 13 | 10.3 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-7 | 9 | 090086 | EN | M | Change | ticket dispensers | ticket dispensers, electric |  | The term is not clear, because it’s not clear how these dispensers function or what kind of tickets are distributed. A train or parking ticket? In this case it would be a kind of vending machine (Cl. 7). Or a ticket you get in supermarkets or other shops to show you when it’s your turn to be served? These should be classified (if non-electric) in analogy to “dispensers for dog waste bags, fixed, of metal” (cl. 6) or dispensers for dog waste bags, fixed, not of metal (cl.20). Also see CH-27-2, CH-27-6 and CH-27-13 | 10.4 | USPTO suggests that this proposal be considered together with the USPTO Annex 3 - Proposal to Simplify Classification of Dispensers. USPTO proposes classifying dispensers in Class 9, as a general rule, because “dispensing” is analogous to and encompasses aspects of “calibrating” and “measuring,” which are functions specifically covered by Class 9.  IL: not necessary, all ticket dispensers should be classified in class 9  IB: Note that the FR translation refers to “queue ticket dispensers…”. | Like the other dispensers, we would like to discuss this entry during the meeting in May |
|  |  | 9 | 090086 | FR | M | changer | distributeurs de billets [tickets] | distributeurs électriques de tickets d’attente |  |  | 10.4 | Translators : distributeurs électriques de tickets pour files d’attente |  |
|  | CH-27-8 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | electronic numeric displays |  | Displays used for example in combination to the number dispensers, see CH-27-2 | 10.5 | USPTO is unsure if these goods are just component parts. If so, USPTO suggests “Numeric LED display modules” in Class 9 – see -.[ebay](http://www.ebay.com/itm/5Pcs-Double-Row-12Pin-Common-Cathode-4-Digits-Orange-LED-Numeric-Display-Module-/311674717273).  IB: See also 090643 “electronic notice boards / tableaux d'affichage électroniques” |  |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | dispositifs électroniques d'affichage numérique |  |  | 10.5 | FR : Le terme « dispositif » est jugé trop vague, il faudrait revoir la traduction. |  |
|  | BX-27-9 | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | funerary urns of metal |  | See BX-27-10 | 11.1 | IB: see comments below  JPO: These goods are classified in Class 20 by analogy with "coffins" (Basic No.200047). |  |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | urnes funéraires métalliques |  |  | 11.1 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-10 | 20 | 200267 | EN | M | Change | funerary urns | funerary urns, not of metal |  | See BX-27-9 | 11.2 | IB: “Funerary urns” can be made from various materials, such as wood, stone, ceramic, glass, metal and nowadays there are even biodegradable urns made of paper. We would prefer to keep just one entry for this good. Note that “coffins / cercueils” (200047) are also in cl.20 without any specification of material. This is because “coffins” and “funerary urns” are considered as a type of “furnishing” in cl.20.  JPO: See above |  |
|  |  | 20 | 200267 | FR | M | changer | urnes funéraires | urnes funéraires non métalliques |  |  | 11.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-3 | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | counter-current swimming pool pumps |  | **Afficher l'image d'origine** |  | IL: Should be "Counter-current swimming machines"  USPTO agrees with the proposed classification consistent with “pumps [machines]” (Basic No. 07039). USPTO suggests the wording “Counter-current swimming pool pumps” to make clear the nature of the goods.  KR: We think this term should be clarified, such as "Counter-current pumps for swimming pools".  CH : pas nécessaire. Si ajouté, préciser : « systèmes de pompe de nage à contre-courant ».  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry as we can see that this entry indicates "pumps".  BOIP: ok : pompes de nage à contre-courant  IB : “countercurrent swimming machines”? | Ok pour précision Counter-current swimming pool pumps / Pompes de nage à contre courante  (instead of : counter-current swimming / nages à contre-courant) |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | pompes de nage à contre courante |  | Il s’agit d’une pompe qui aspire l’eau puis la renvoie dans le bassin avec une forte pression. Classe 07. |  | CC : à contre-courant |  |
|  | IL-27-10 | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | 3D printing pens |  | This is an electronic pen that incorporates various elements of technology, we would be willing to consider classifying it in class 7 as a 3d printing pen as well as in class 9 as an electronic pen with printing functions. |  | FR: OK mais en classe 7 (voir printing machines 070218 et 3D printers 070555).  IB: 3D printing pens? We would suggest cl.16 as it is a kind of writing or drawing instrument for artistic purposes, and not a cl.7 manufacturing machine like a 3D printer.  The USPTO believes these goods are proper in Class 7 as “3D printing pens” by analogy to “3D printers” [Basic No. 070555].  JPO: How about change this new entry to "3D printing pen"?  BX: 3D printing pen = 7 | We thank the offices and accept to transfer this item to class 7 as "3D printing pen**s**"  (instead of “printing pen” in Cl. 9) |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | stylos d'impression 3D |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-5 | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | tilling machines for agricultural use |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | laboureuses, à usage agricole |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-9 | 7 | 070422 | EN | M | Change | robots [machines] | industrial robots |  | See JP-27-10, 11 This proposed change is necessary to distinguish these robots in Class 7 from the robots classified in Classes 9 and 28 in the Alphabetical List under NCL 11-2017. Industrial robots perform various tasks in a manufacturing setting, such as manipulating and moving materials, parts, and tools. Industrial robots in Class 7 - | 12.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 7 | 070422 | FR | M | changer | robots [machines] | robots industriels |  |  | 12.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-10 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | laboratory robots |  | Laboratory robots are classified in Class 9 based on the Class 9 Explanatory Note, “This Class includes, in particular: apparatus and instruments for scientific research in laboratories;” | 12.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | robots de laboratoire |  |  | 12.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-11 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | teaching robots |  | Teaching robots are classified in Class 9 because they are a “teaching apparatus” (Basic No. 090440). | 12.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | robots pédagogiques |  |  | 12.3 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-10 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | security surveillance robots |  | See US-27-9, 10, 11, 12 These goods are self-propelled surveillance robots used for anti-crime. They are classified in Class 9 since “checking (supervision) ….apparatus and instruments” is listed in Class Heading for Class 9. Please refer to the following URLs. [businesswire](http://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20160405005759/en/Knightscope-Announces-K3-Indoor-Autonomous-Security-Robot)  [smprobotics](http://smprobotics.com/) | 12.4 | USPTO supports this proposal and requests that JPO’s proposals JP-27-10, 11 be considered together with USPTO’s proposals for robots US-27-9,10,11,12. See CE 999, Anx 58, p. 7-8. | Thank you for support. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | robots de surveillance pour la sécurité |  |  | 12.4 |  |  |
|  | US-27-12 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | surgical robots |  | Surgical robots are classified in Class 10 because they are a type of “surgical apparatus and instruments” (Basic No. 100054). See JP-27-11  INTA: Since 2006, the US already has “surgical robots” in its Goods Manual in class 10, as well as “robotic arms for surgical purposes” | 12.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | robots chirurgicaux |  |  | 12.5 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-11 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | surgical robots |  | These goods are robots used for surgery. They are classified in Class 10 since “Surgical, ….apparatus and instruments” is listed in Class Heading for Class 10. Please refer to the following URLs. [hindawi](http://www.hindawi.com/journals/jr/2012/401613/)  [intuitivesurgical](http://www.intuitivesurgical.com/products/davinci_surgical_system/)  See US-27-12 | 12.6 | USPTO has also submitted a proposal for these goods in Class 10 as USPTO’s US-27-12. See CE 999, Anx 58, p. 8.  INTA: Agreed. Medical robots like this appear to be properly classified in class 10. | Thank you for support. |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | robots chirurgicaux |  |  | 12.6 |  |  |
|  | US-27-13 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | robotic cars |  | The term “Robotic,” when describing goods, indicates that the goods operate automatically. Therefore, the term “Robotic” describes a feature of the goods and does not relate to the primary function of the goods, which determines classification per the General Remarks, Goods, (a). Robotic cars function as land vehicles. Therefore, robotic cars are classified in Class 12. See “vehicles for locomotion by land, air, water or rail” (Basic No. 120193). Dictionary <http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/robotic> | 12.7 | INTA: The explanation given, which we think is correct, i.e., that the primary function of the goods determines the classification, would apply to the automatic disinfectant dispensers (see US Proposal III) and is the basis for our disagreement for changing the class of those goods to 9, simply because they are “automatic”. |  |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | voitures robotisées |  |  | 12.7 |  |  |
|  | US-27-14 | 15 |  | EN | M | Add |  | robotic drums |  | See US-27-13 Robotic drums function as “musical instruments” and are classified in Class 15. See the Class 15 Heading. | 12.8 | JPO: It is more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "autoplaying electronic drums". | USPTO maintains the proposal. JPO suggests changing the wording to “autoplaying electronic drums.” However, like LP US-27-13, the purpose of the proposal is to show that the term “Robotic” does not justify classification in Class 9. Therefore, USPTO prefers to keep the current wording. |
|  |  | 15 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | percussions robotisées |  |  | 12.8 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-6 | 7 | 070502 | EN | M | Change | snow ploughs | snowplough machines |  | Please see [dictionary.cambridge](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/snowplough)  See KR-27-6a and KR-27-7 | 13.1 | IB: This image shows a “Snow plough blade” – see comments below.  USPTO suggests incorporating the bracketed wording into the suggested wording and also adding that the goods are for attachment to vehicles, e.g., “snowplough machines for attachment to vehicles”. USPTO also suggests adding the alternative spelling “snowplow machines for attachment to vehicles” to the same Basic No.  INTA: Is there a need to change existing term 070502? If so, why not keep that as it stands as “snowploughs” but add “snowploughing machines” or “machines for snowploughing”? | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class 07 (Change) “Snowplough machines” “Snowplow machines” (under the same basic number)  Class 07 (Add) “Snowplough blades” “Snowplow blades” (under the same basic number) |
|  |  | 7 | 070502 | EN | S | Add |  | snowplow machines |  |  | 13.1 |  | (instead of: change 070502 *snow ploughs* to *snowploughs [machine]*  and addition of *snowploughs [vehicle]* in Cl. 7) |
|  |  | 7 | 070502 | FR | M | changer | chasse-neige | râcles pour chasse-neige [machines] |  |  | 13.1 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-6a | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | snowplough blades |  | See KR-27-6 | 13.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 7 |  | EN | S | Add |  | snowplow blades |  |  | 13.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | étraves de chasse-neige |  |  | 13.2 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-7 | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | snowplough vehicles |  |  | 13.3 | IL: Proposed item: "Snow ploughs [vehicle]" in class 7, it should be classified in class 12.  IB: We suggest adding a separate entry for “snow plough blades” in cl.7 (see image 1: implement for pushing the snow, which can be attached to a vehicle) and keeping 070502 “snow ploughs” (which would describe the machine fitted with a blade – image 2).  USPTO suggests incorporating the bracketed wording into the suggested wording, e.g., “snowplough vehicles” for clarity. USPTO also suggests adding the alternative spelling “snowplow vehicles” to the same Basic No. USPTO also asks if we should treat snowplows consistent with tractors and tractor implements.  INTA: Again – why not “snowploughing vehicles” or “vehicles for snowploughing”? | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings(under the same basic number): Class 07 (Add) “Snowplough vehicles” “Snowplow vehicles” (instead of “snowploughs [vehicle]”) |
|  |  | 7 |  | EN | S | Add |  | snowplow vehicles |  | See KR-27-6 | 13.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | chasse-neige [véhicules] |  |  | 13.3 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-6 | 7 |  | EN | M | Add |  | vegetable spiralizers, electric |  | A vegetable spiralizers is an electric device used to cut vegetables into different shapes to most likely replace noodles and spaghetti with low-carb alternatives. | 14.1 | ILPO: Unnecessary. Covered by "food processors, electric".  IB: For consistency with the format of other NCL entries, we prefer “vegetable spiralizers, electric”. | We have carefully considered the comments of Israel and Benelux but see these good different to food processors and a separate entry is needed. And after comment from the IB to be consistent with other NCL entries we agree to reword it to “**Vegetable spiralizers, electric**” (instead of “electric vegetable spiralizers”) |
|  |  | 7 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | découpe-légumes en spirale électriques |  |  | 14.1 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-9 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | vegetable spiralizers, hand operated |  | A vegetable spiralizers is a hand tool used to cut vegetables into different shapes to most likely replace noodles and spaghetti with low-carb alternatives. | 14.2 | USPTO believes that “Hand-operated vegetable spiralizers” are analogous to “Small hand-operated kitchen apparatus for mincing,” which is currently listed in the Class 21 explanatory note as follows – “small hand-operated kitchen apparatus for mincing, grinding, pressing or crushing, for example garlic presses, nutcrackers, pestles and mortars.” The definition of “mincing” is - to cut or chop into very small pieces - [www.dictionary.com/browse/mincing](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/mincing)  ILPO: Unnecessary if "Hand operated food processors" will accepted.  IB: For consistency with the format of other NCL entries, we prefer “vegetable spiralizers, hand-operated”.  BX: Cl. 21 | We have carefully considered the comments of the US and Benelux but see these goods as cutting tools, and as such, in line with hand-operated implements for slicing food in class 8 (MGS Term). Also In line with the comments from IB to be consistent with other NCL entries we agree to reword it to “**Vegetable spiralizers, hand operated**” (instead of “hand operated vegetable spiralizers”) |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | découpe-légumes en spirale à fonctionnement manuel |  |  | 14.2 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-3 | 7 | 070164 | EN | M | Change | machines for the production of mineral water | machines for the flavouring of water |  | You don’t produce mineral water, you only bottle it. Therefore, it’s not clear what kind of machines are meant by the existing entry See also CH-27-14 | 15.1 | USPTO suggests amending the proposal to “Automatic mineral water bottle-filling machines” in Class 7 - see.[alibaba](https://www.alibaba.com/product-detail/Automatic-Water-Bottle-Filling-Machines_1401982505.html?spm=a2700.7735675.5.1.4b6Mwu&s=p).  IB: The dictionary definitions of “mineral water” indicate that it can be water that is both naturally or artificially impregnated with mineral salts (see MW and OED). Thus, it seems as though “machines for the production of mineral water” exist in order to produce the artificially impregnated version of the natural product. See proposal CH-14 as well. See also 070064 “bottle filling machines / remplisseuses” | Since we already have the entry “bottle filling machines” (070064) we would like to change our modified entry to “**Machines for the flavouring of water**”  (instead of “machines for the bottling of mineral water / machines pour la mise en bouteilles d'eaux minérales”) |
|  |  | 7 | 070164 | FR | M | changer | machines pour la fabrication d'eaux minérales | machines pour l’aromatisation d'eaux |  |  | 15.1 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-14 | 32 | 320016 | EN | M | Delete | preparations for making mineral water |  |  | What kind of preparations are meant by the existing entry? Mineral water is already mineralised at the source, you don’t prepare it. See CH-27-3 | 15.2 | USPTO agrees that this description may be indefinite. USPTO lists “Essences for the preparation of mineral waters [not in the nature of essential oils] in Class 32 in its ID Manual, for example.  IB: The dictionary definitions of “mineral water” indicate that it can be water that is both naturally or artificially impregnated with mineral salts (see MW and OED). Thus, it seems as though “preparations for making mineral water” exist in order to produce the artificially impregnated version of the natural product. See proposal CH-3 as well.  INTA: Generally agree –but if you had flavoured mineral water then the term would make sense – suggest retaining after all or clarifying. | Although some offices share the opinion that it is possible to produce mineral water, we still believe the product “preparations for making mineral water” is not clear. The only products you can add to natural mineral water ([definition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mineral_water)) to make (artificial) mineral water are natural salts or carbon dioxide. Both aren’t in class 32. If you put flavourings to water you don’t get mineral water but some flavoured beverage, because such as mineral water is defined it doesn’t contain any flavourings. Furthermore, we would like to mention, that there exists already the entry “flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages” in class 30 (300141). |
|  |  | 32 | 320016 | FR | M | supprimer | produits pour la fabrication des eaux minérales |  |  |  | 15.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | vegetable peelers [hand tools] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | épluche-légumes [outils à main] |  |  |  |  | (au lieu de : éplucheurs de légumes [outils]) |
|  | FR-27-4 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | box cutters |  | Voir proposition US-26-12 (CE2016) Box cutter - a knife-like tool with a short retractable blade http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/box-cutterC:\Users\agearin\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OF3EJOEH\Box-cutter[1].jpg |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | couteaux à lame rétractable [cutter] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-7 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hair braiders, electric |  | An electric hair braider weaves strand of hair to form braids. |  | IB: For consistency with the format of other NCL entries, we prefer “hair braiders, electric”. | In line with the comments from IB to be consistent with other NCL entries we agree to reword it to “**Hair braiders, electric**” (instead of “electric hair braiders”) |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | appareils électriques à tresser les cheveux |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-8 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | food processors, hand operated |  | A hand operated food processor is a hand operated appliance used for chopping, mixing or pureeing foods |  | USPTO believes that “Hand-operated food processors” are analogous to “Small hand-operated kitchen apparatus for mincing,” which is currently listed in the Class 21 explanatory note as follows – “small hand-operated kitchen apparatus for mincing, grinding, pressing or crushing, for example garlic presses, nutcrackers, pestles and mortars.” The definition of “mincing” is - to cut or chop into very small pieces - [www.dictionary.com/browse/mincing](http://www.dictionary.com/browse/mincing)  FR: Nous réservons nos commentaires en fonction de la traduction FR.  IB: For consistency with the format of other NCL entries, we prefer “food processors, hand-operated”.  KR: We think this indication could cover goods in other classes. (e.g. cl. 21)  BX: Cl. 21 | We have carefully considered the comments of the US and Korea but see these good more in line with class 8 in line with the MGS and TMclass. Also In line with the comments from IB to be consistent with other NCL entries we agree to reword it to “**Food processors, hand operated**” (instead of “hand operated food processors”) |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | robots culinaires à fonctionnement manuel |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-5 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | stirring sticks for mixing paint |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bâtonnets pour mélanger la peinture |  | AVIS DE CLASSEMENT : Cl. 8. Voir note explicative de la cl. 16 « Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment: les outils à main pour les artistes (par exemple : spatules, ciseaux de sculpteurs) (cl. 8). Voir aussi 080014 spatules [outils]. On classe les spatules pour mélanger la peinture pour murs de la même manière que celles pour artistes |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-10 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hand operated wine bottle foil cutters |  | A foil cutter is a hand tool used to cut the foil on bottles on wine. | 16.1 | USPTO suggests “Hand-operated foil cutters for wine bottles” in Class 8. | In line with the comments from the US we are happy to change this new entry to read “**Hand operated wine bottle foil cutters**” (instead of “foil cutters”) |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | coupe-capsules à fonctionnement manuel pour bouteilles de vin |  |  | 16.1 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-32 | 21 | 210316 | EN | M | Transfer | cookie [biscuit] cutters |  | 8 | This is in line with last year’s discussion on cutting instruments being all proper to class 8. | 16.2 | USPTO would keep “cookie [biscuit] cutters” in Class 21 because they are not cutters in the nature of knives, but are more analogous to molds that make cookies into certain shapes. See Basic No. 210079 – Molds [kitchen utensils]. Nice and MGS currently classify “cookie cutters” in Class 21 - See Basic No. 210316.  FR: Id commentaire concernant “Sandwich cutters”  ILPO: We are in the believe it should be classified in class 21 as "kitchen utensils".  IB: We see these as “kitchen utensils” in cl.21. They generally don’t have a sharp knife blade and are sometimes made of plastic. Could they be more analogous with “moulds” (210079), as their main function is to shape the dough? Not all “cutting” instruments are in cl.8, see also 090262, 160291, 340014, but “cutting” instruments that are kitchen tools such as knives are in cl.8. Also note the cl.21 Explanatory Note indicates that “small hand-operated kitchen apparatus for mincing, grinding, pressing or crushing” belong in cl.21. | We have taken on board the comments of the US, French, Israel Office and the IB however, we see these goods as a cutting implement. We do not agree that it is merely a mould or press. Happy to discuss further at the meeting. |
|  |  | 21 | 210316 | FR | M | transférer | emporte-pièces [articles de cuisine] |  | 8 |  | 16.2 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-11 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | sandwich cutters |  | A sandwich cutter is a tool used to cut sandwiches into shapes, in half or just cut the crusts off. | 16.3 | USPTO would classify “sandwich cutters” and “cookie cutters” in Class 21 because they are not cutters in the nature of knives, but are more analogous to molds that make sandwiches and cookies into certain shapes. See Basic No. 210079 – Molds [kitchen utensils]. Nice and MGS currently classify “cookie cutters” in Class 21. See Basic No. 210316.  FR: Ce produit relève de la classe 21. Il s’agit d’un emporte-pièces pour sandwichs. Le but de ce produit est de donner une forme spécifique au sandwich grâce à cette petite pièce. Il s’agit donc de la même fonction qu’un emporte-pièces [articles de cuisine] (cookie [biscuit] cutters 210316). Voir en fonction du vote concernant le transfert de ces produits.  ILPO: Unnecessary. Belongs to class 21.  IB: We see these as “kitchen utensils” in cl.21. They generally don’t have a sharp knife blade and are sometimes made of plastic. Could they be more analogous with “moulds” (210079)? | We are grateful to the US, France, Israel and IB for their comments, however, we see these goods as cutting implements. We are not convinced that due to the fact the product has a dual purpose – cutter and shaper – it would be better placed in class 21. We see the primary function as a cutter.  In respect of cookie cutters we are proposing a transfer to class 8. |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | emporte-pièces pour sandwichs |  |  | 16.3 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-12 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | fruit segmenters |  |  | 16.4 | USPTO suggests “Apple slicer and corer” because “Fruit segmenters” are not the common commercial name for these goods in the US marketplace – see [opensky](https://www.opensky.com/avesta/product/fruit-slicer?max_discount=1&osky_campaign=OpenSky_Advertiser_Products&gclid=CNaRm8b2ptACFQlXDQod_JQEcw)  ILPO: We are in the believe it should be classified in class 21 as "kitchen utensils". | We are grateful for the comments from the US, however, these goods are used in respect of a variety of fruits, e.g. mango, watermelon and pineapple   We are also grateful for the comments from Israel, however we see these goods as cutting implement in class 8 |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | coupe-fruits en quartiers |  |  | 16.4 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-13 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | fruit corers |  |  | 16.5 | ILPO: We in the believe it should be in class 21 as "kitchen utensils". | We are grateful for the comments from Israel, however we see these goods as cutting implement in class 8 |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | vide-fruits |  |  | 16.5 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-14 | 8 |  | EN | M | Add |  | mandolines |  | A mandoline is a kitchen utensil with a blade for slicing and shredding vegetable | 16.6 | IB: For translation purposes, this may require further clarification to avoid confusion with 150049 “mandolins / mandolines”. See also 080073 “vegetable slicers /vegetable knives / vegetable shredders // coupe-légumes”  BX: ok + [cutting tool] |  |
|  |  | 8 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | mandolines |  |  | 16.6 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-31 | 21 | 210328 | EN | M | Transfer | pastry cutters |  | 8 | This is in line with last year’s discussion on cutting instruments being all proper to class 8. | 16.7 | ILPO: We are in the believe it should be classified in class 21 as "kitchen utensils".  IB: OK to transfer, but the entry should be reworded as “dough knives” in order to correspond to the FR term that refers to this item: which is used for cutting, lifting and manipulating the dough (see Wikipedia article “dough scraper”). Items such as these could be in cl.21 as simple kitchen utensils for pressing pastry. | Thanks for the comments from the IB. we have no problem rewording the entry to “dough knives” in line with the FR term. |
|  |  | 21 | 210328 | FR | M | transférer | coupe-pâte [couteau de boulanger] |  | 8 |  | 16.7 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 8 | 080170 | EN | M | Delete | harpoons for fishing |  |  | Is there any difference between 080170 and **080140 harpoons/harpons**? | 17.1 | USPTO understands the Harpoons for fishing in Class 8 to be a stick with a sharp tool on the end and that these goods are not the same as harpoon guns. |  |
|  |  | 8 | 080170 | FR | M | supprimer | harpons pour la pêche |  |  |  | 17.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 13 | 130069 | EN | M | Change | harpoon guns [weapons] | harpoon guns |  |  | 17.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 13 | 130069 | FR | M | changer | fusils lance-harpons [armes] | fusils lance-harpons |  |  | 17.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 28 | 280071 | EN | M | Delete | harpoon guns [sports articles] |  |  | Guns used for sport or for commercial use belong in cl.13 See also 130026 *hunting firearms / sporting firearms // armes à feu de chasse* | 17.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280071 | FR | M | supprimer | fusils lance-harpons [articles de sport] |  |  |  | 17.3 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 8 | 080272 | EN | M | Change | plastic spoons, table forks and table knives | table knives, forks and spoons of plastic |  | Consistency with the word order in 080059 and 210227. | 18.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 8 | 080272 | FR | M | -- | cuillères, fourchettes et couteaux de table en matières plastiques |  |  |  | 18.1 |  | Pas de changement (au lieu de : changer à “couteaux de table, fourchettes et cuillères en matières plastiques”) |
|  | WO-27- | 8 | 080273 | EN | M | Change | baby spoons, table forks and table knives | table knives, forks and spoons for babies |  | Consistency with the word order in 080059 and 210227. | 18.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 8 | 080273 | FR | M | -- | cuillères, fourchettes et couteaux de table pour bébés |  |  |  | 18.2 |  | Pas de changement (au lieu de : changer à “couteaux de table, fourchettes et cuillères pour bébés”) |
|  | WO-27- | 9 | 090151 | EN | M | Change | monitoring apparatus, electric | monitoring apparatus, other than for medical purposes |  | To provide clarity between cl.9 and cl.10 – see for example, 090721 *baby monitors / dispositifs audio et vidéo pour la surveillance de bébés*, 090722 *video baby monitors / dispositifs vidéo pour la surveillance de bébés*, 100232 *heart rate monitoring apparatus / moniteurs cardiaques* Is “electric” necessary? |  | JPO: "Electric" in this entry is not necessary.  BOIP : Ok, -/- électriques / + pendant en classe 10 !? | Following comments, we will change our proposal to remove the word “electric”.  (instead of : monitoring apparatus, electric, other than for medical purposes /appareils électriques de surveillance autres qu’à usage médical) |
|  |  | 9 | 090151 | FR | M | changer | appareils électriques de surveillance | appareils de surveillance autres qu’à usage médical |  |  |  | FR : Plutôt « appareils ~~électriques~~ de surveillance autres qu’à usage médical ».Pour répondre à votre question nous pensons en effet que la précision « électiques » n’est pas nécessaire. |  |
|  | CN-27-5 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | personal digital assistants [PDAs] |  | NCL11-2017 add a new entry 090757 “covers for personal digital assistants [PDAs]”. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | assistants numériques personnels [PDA] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-5 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | computer software platform recorded or downloadable |  | Une plate-forme informatique est un environnement logiciel permettant la gestion et/ou l’utilisation de services applicatifs. |  | USPTO agrees with the proposed classification consistent with the term “computer software” in the Class 9 Heading. However, the proposed English wording is unclear. USPTO suggests “Computer software platform” as alternative wording. In addition, considering the proliferation of computer software in the marketplace, USPTO suggests inserting “, recorded or downloadable,” consistent with the Class 9 Explanatory Note (“This Class includes…software recorded on magnetic media or downloaded from a remote computer network.) USPTO also suggests changing “computer programs [downloadable software]” (Basic No. 090658) to “computer programs, downloadable” for clarity.  BOIP: non. pas assez concret  Translators. : computer platforms [software] plateformes informatiques [logiciels] | Ok pour précision Computer Software platform recorded or downloadable / Plateforme informatique sous forme de logiciel enregistré ou téléchargeable  (instead of : computer platform [software] / plateforme informatique [logiciel] |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | plateforme informatique sous forme de logiciel enregistré ou téléchargeable |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-15 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | satellite finder meters |  | A satellite finder meter is a tool used to finds the best azimuth / elevation settings for satellite dish installation. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | pointeurs de satellites |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-16 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ring sizers |  | A ring sizer is a measuring device to help you find your ring size. |  | FR: Il faut créer deux entrées différentes en classe 09 (au moins pour la version française) car les produits présentés en photo correspondent à des produits distincts. Le 1er (objet à gauche de forme allongée) est un triboulet mesureur. Le 2nd (à droite de forme arrondie avec des anneaux) est un baguier. Les deux produits servent à mesurer le tour d’un doigt pour obtenir la bonne taille d’une bague mais ils sont différents en pratique.  Translators : Baguier > finger sizer Triboulet > ring sizer | We thank the French Office for their comments and will be happy to discuss the matter further at the meeting. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | triboulets |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-17 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | power banks |  | A power bank is a portable battery that is used to charge phones, tablets etc. |  | USPTO suggests “Portable external battery charger power banks” - see Ultrathin 20000mAh Portable External Battery Charger Power Bank for Cell Phone –  INTA: Is this term commonly used/understood? Would “power pack” be better?  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "portable battery chargers". | Further to the comments from the US, Japan and INTA, and for which we are grateful. This is the term used in the industry and therefore we would prefer for it to remain as is. However, we are happy to discuss further this at the meeting. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | batteries externes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-18 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | thin client computers |  | A thin client is a lightweight computer that is purpose-built for remote access to a server |  | USPTO suggests “Thin clients in the nature of lightweight computers that are built for remote access to a server” in Class 9. See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thin_client>  IB: This may require further clarification for translation purposes. “Thin client computers”?  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "thin client computers". | We thank the US, Japan and the IB for their comment. After the comments we are happy to reword our entry to read “**Thin client computers**” (instead of “thin client”) |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | clients légers [ordinateurs] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-15 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rearview cameras for vehicles |  | Although used for vehicles, these goods are classified in Class 9 based on the wording “photographic [and] cinematographic… apparatus and instruments” in the Class 9 Heading. This wording appears in Class 9 in the MGS Manager. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | caméras de recul pour véhicules |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CH-27-10 | 12 | 120206 | EN | M | -- | automobile tires [tyres] |  |  |  |  | IB: See also IB proposal WO-141 in [Anx 71](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a71_ibpr.pdf) of project CE999. |  |
|  |  | 12 | 120206 | FR | M | changer | bandages pour automobiles | pneus d’automobile |  | Les termes E et F ne renvoient pas au même produit |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-4 | 9 | 090003 | EN | M | Change | reflecting discs for wear, for the prevention of traffic accidents | reflective disks, labels, stickers, strips for wear, for prevention of traffic accidents |  | By analogy with basic No 090003 “ reflecting discs for wear, for the prevention of traffic accidents”  however proposed entry covers many elements that can be used on clothing, footwear, headgear, bags for prevention of traffic accidents |  | FR: Utile ? L’entrée existante ne couvre-t-elle pas déjà ces produits ? Si ce n’est pas le cas, il faudrait peut-être élargir l’entrée existante plutôt que de rajouter ces produits.  BX : we prefer changing the existing entry by adding all products | taken into account comments made by France Patent Office  (instead of the addition of “reflective or fluorescent labels, stickers, strips for wear, for prevention of traffic accidents OR reflective or fluorescent safety labels, stickers, strips”) |
|  |  | 9 | 090003 | FR | M | changer | disques réflecteurs individuels pour la prévention des accidents de la circulation | disques, bandes, autocollants, étiquettes réfléchissants ou fluorescents à porter sur soi pour la prévention des accidents de la route |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-4 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hand-held electronic dictionaries |  | These goods are small computer equipment incorporating data which are recoded contents of dictionaries or encyclopedias. By using them, it is possible to find some information related to keywords.Please refer to “electronic dictionaries” in Class 9 in the MGS. Please refer to the following URL. [argos](http://www.argos.co.uk/static/Product/partNumber/1080270.htm) |  | USPTO suggests modifying the entry to “*hand-held* electronic dictionaries” in order to distinguish downloadable electronic dictionaries or dictionaries recorded on computer media from those in the nature of small electronic devices. See, e.g., Alphabetical List entry “electronic publications, downloadable” (Basic No. 090657).  INTA: Possibly unclear if software or electronic goods is being referred to. Suggest Class 9 entries for “Downloadable electronic dictionaries” and “Hand-held electronic dictionaries”  FR: Un dictionnaire électrique peut aussi être un logiciel. Il conviendrait de préciser s'il s'agit d'une machine ou d'un logiciel, voir de proposer deux entrées. | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 09 (add) "hand-held electronic dictionaries"  (instead of : electronic dictionaries) |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | dictionnaires électroniques de poche |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-5 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | audio amplifiers |  | These goods are apparatus for amplification of sound. Please refer to “audio amplifiers” in Class 9 in the MGS and the following URL. [parts-express](http://www.parts-express.com/lepai-lp-2020a-tripath-class-t-hi-fi-audio-mini-amplifier-with-power-supply--310-300) |  | IB: See 090037 "amplifiers // amplificateurs / appareils pour l'amplification des sons" | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | amplificateurs audio |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-8 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | resuscitation training simulators |  | This entry corresponds to, for example, “sensor apparatus for resuscitation [teaching apparatus]” or “monitoring apparatus for resuscitation [teaching apparatus]”. These goods are classified in Class 9 by analogy with “resuscitation mannequins [teaching apparatus]” (Basic No. 090680). Please refer to the following URL. [laerdal](http://www.laerdal.com/us/SimPad-SkillReporter) |  | USPTO agrees in principle with the classification of teaching apparatus in Class 9, but suggests clarifying the nature of the apparatus in order to distinguish the goods from the Alphabetical List entry “resuscitation apparatus” (Basic No. 100135) in Class 10. The addition of “[teaching apparatus]” to “resuscitation apparatus” does not sufficiently make clear the nature of the goods.  IL: we believe this should be defined as a "life saving apparatus" not as a teaching apparatus. The device is not just used for demonstration but mainly serves for resuscitation.  IB: The wording is unclear. The web link and image seem to correspond to a wireless control for use with resuscitation mannequins that records the data of trainees and calculates their performance. The apparatus itself does neither provide training nor resuscitation - it simply registers data. | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 09 (add) "resuscitation training simulators"  (instead of : resuscitation apparatus [teaching apparatus])  This entry corresponds to a training simulator for cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Please see [sumitomoriko](https://www.sumitomoriko.co.jp/ir/download/pdf/2016/integratedreport2016_eng.pdf)  (the heading "Shinnosuke-kun, a training simulator for cardiopulmonary resuscitation released" and related items thereunder , on page 15) |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | simulateurs pour la formation à la réanimation |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-9 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | electric wire harnesses for automobiles |  | These goods are consisted mainly of electric wire clusters and connectors. They are incorporated in automobiles and used for connecting all sorts of power lines, such as lamp of automobiles, air-conditioners. They are classified in Class 9 since “apparatus and instruments for conducting electricity” is listed in Class Heading for Class 9. Please refer to the following URLs. [fujikura](http://www.fujikura.com/solutions/automotive/) [sewsus](http://www.sewsus.com/product_harness.html) |  | USPTO currently classifies these goods in Class 12, per the guidance set forth in the General Remarks, Goods, Paragraph (d), because they are typically fitted or adapted for vehicles.  CH: why a restriction “for automobiles” and not “harnesses for electric wire”?  IB: The indication should mention that the wires are electric, otherwise the wording is rather ambiguous. See also the [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cable_harness) entry for "cable harness"  Note that these are not just used in automobiles, but also in construction machinery and sound engineering. Electric cable harnesses? Electric wiring assemblies?  BOIP : ok, en anglais: electric wiring harnesses for automobiles | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 09 (add) "electric wire harnesses for automobiles"  (instead of : wire harnesses for automobiles)  We have submitted this proposal in order to clarify that these goods are classified in Class 9, as "lamps for directional signals of automobiles" (Basic No.110255) are classified in Class 11, not in Class 12.We would like to discuss further this at the CE. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | faisceaux de câbles électriques pour automobiles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-31 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | snorkels |  | These goods are used in water (marine) sports and treated as a kind of sporting articles. They are classified in Class 28 by analogy with “flippers for swimming” (Basic No. 280093) and “swimming kick boards” (Basic No.280205). |  | USPTO classifies the goods in Class 9 because snorkels are a form of respiration apparatus and are therefore life-saving in nature and are analogous to “breathing apparatus for underwater swimming” (Basic No. 090355) and “breathing apparatus, except for artificial respiration” (Basic No. 090431).  IL: should be classified in class 9 along with all other diving equipment  KR : We think these goods are classified in cl. 9.  CH: we classify them in cl. 9 as a part of a diving equipment  INTA: These should go in class 9. See note from the ID Manual: “This entry was transferred from Class 28 to Class 9 due to a clarification of the Nice Agreement. Snorkels are a form of respiration apparatus and respiration apparatus is life-saving in nature. Life-saving apparatus and instruments are in the class heading for Class 9. Therefore, snorkels should be in Class 9 the same as other more sophisticated respiration apparatus.”  IB: The definition of "snorkel" is "a short breathing tube used by underwater swimmers" (OED). Thus this good belongs in cl.9 by analogy with 090355 "breathing apparatus for underwater swimming / appareils respiratoires pour la nage subaquatique"  FR: La plupart des produits pour la plongée sont classés en 09, comme par exemple, les masques et les combinaisons. Par simplicité, les tubas devraient être en classe 09 | The JPO modifies the classification from Class 28 to **Class 9**. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | tubas |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-32 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | sports whistles |  | These goods are used when umpires blow in a game and treated as a kind of sporting articles. They are classified in Class 28 since “gymnastic and sporting articles” is listed in the Class Heading for Class 28. Please refer to the following URL. [molten](http://www.molten.co.jp/sports/en/equipment/whistle/index.html) |  | USPTO classifies the goods in Class 9 based on their function as signaling apparatus. By analogy, under the 11th Edition, “scrapers for skis” (Basic No. 080274) was transferred from Class 28 to Class 8, and “wax for skis” (Basic No. 040114) was transferred from Class 28 to Class 4, based on the purpose or function of the goods.  IL: class 9 is more appropriate, the definition as "sport" doesn't change the product, it is the signalling whistles 090445.  KR : We think these goods are classified in cl. 9.  CH: also sport whistles are whistles for signaling something, for example a foul. That is why we classify them in cl. 9  INTA: The ID Manual has “sport whistles” in class 9, but we agree these seem different from “signaling whistles” and more like sporting articles that should go in class 28.  IB: This item is used in sports for signalling and not for playing the actual sport. Thus it belongs in cl.9 by analogy with 090445 "signalling whistles / sifflets de signalisation"  FR: Quelle est la différence entre ces sifflets et les sifflets de la classe 09 ? | The JPO modifies the classification from Class 28 to **Class 9**. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sifflets de sport |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-8 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | computer screen saver software |  | Please see [merriam-webster](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/screensaver) Further, this item is incorporated into MGS |  | IL: Proposed item: "screen savers" in class 9, we suggest it be rephrased as "screensaver software".  IB: For translation purposes, this may require further clarification: “screen savers [computer software]”? Note that “screen saver” is written in two words in both OED and Merriam-Webster.  USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “computer screen saver software” to clarify the purpose of the goods and prevent confusion with goods such as display screen protectors for electronic devices like the following: | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class 09 (Add) “Computer screen saver software” (instead of “screen savers”) |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | logiciels économiseurs d’écran pour ordinateurs |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-9 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | selfie lenses |  |  |  | USPTO suggests modifying the wording to “cellular phone camera lenses” so that the nature of the goods is clear. | KIPO: We appreciate the BX, JP and US’s comments. However we think this proposal is clear enough. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | objectifs à selfie |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-13 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | downloadable graphics for mobile phones |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | graphiques téléchargeables pour téléphones mobiles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CH-27-9 | 9 | 090335 | EN | M | -- | optical goods |  |  | English and French terms don’t describe the same products See AU-27-4 | 19.1 | IB: See also our comments concerning the AU proposal for the deletion of 090335 in [Anx 66](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a66_aupr.pdf) of project CE999.  FR : « produits optiques » est un peu moins large que la traduction « article de lunetterie ». Cette première traduction ne comprendra pas par exemple les boitiers à lunettes ou encore les cordons à lunettes, lesquels relèvent également de la classe 9. Nous sommes d’avis de modifier la traduction anglaise afin de la conformer au libellé dans sa version française « articles de lunetterie ». | Perhaps it would be also possible to go the other way and change the English term, but we couldn’t find an appropriate term. That’s why we changed the French term. But perhaps “spectacles ware” instead of “optical goods” would be possible. |
|  |  | 9 | 090335 | FR | M | changer | articles de lunetterie | produits optiques |  |  | 19.1 |  |  |
|  | AU-27-4 | 9 | 090335 | EN | M | Change | optical goods | eyewear |  | Broad/vague terminology; some optical diagnostic goods are in class 10 (eg opthalmometers 100122) See CH-27-9 | 19.2 | IB: The French translation of this entry "articles de lunetterie" seems to refer to "eyewear", which appears to be a general term for all types of articles that may be found in an optician's shop, for example. Note that specific indications (such as spectacles, and cords, lenses, frames, cases for spectacles) already exist in cl.9 of NCL. See also the Swiss proposal CH-9  FR: La version française est plus précise. les "articles de lunetterie" ne désignent que les lunettes et les lentilles de la classe 09. Il conviendrait plutôt de préciser l'entrée anglophone. | **Amended from a suggested deletion to an amendment** to better reflect the French equivalent as per information supplied by the French office (instead deletion of “optical goods”) |
|  |  | 9 | 090335 | FR | M | .. | articles de lunetterie |  |  |  | 19.2 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-8 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | telecommunication apparatus in the form of jewelry |  | See JP-27-6 JP-27-7 Wearable technology is advancing at record speed and require a suitable classification, smart watches and smart rings have already been classified in class 9 but we believe that a more general term is required to cove all forms of smart wearable technology in the form of jewelry | 20.1 | FR: OK La fonction principale de ces produits est la télécommunication. La fonction esthétique est secondaire.  USPTO believes that this wording may be too broad, in that the nature of “telecommunication apparatus” is unclear.  Please refer to JPO's proposal "wearable computers".  BX: superflu | We thank the offices for their comments and maintain our position regarding this item. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | appareils de télécommunication en forme de bijoux |  |  | 20.1 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-6 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | wearable computers |  | See JP-27-7, IL-27-8 These goods are computers that can be worn or carried on the body. There are various types of these goods, such as eyeglass-type, wristwatch-type and ring-type as well as necklace-type.Please refer to the following URLs. [creativebloq](http://www.creativebloq.com/computer-arts/whats-future-wearable-tech-61412055) [brandchannel](http://www.brandchannel.com/2016/01/05/smart-footwear-010516/) | 20.2 | USPTO acknowledges that “wearable computers” is a current TM5 ID List entry included in USPTO’s ID Manual. However, USPTO defines “wearable computer” as computers that can be easily carried/worn on the body, such shown in the following images.  USPTO’s definition appears to be narrower than JPO’s understanding of the scope of the goods. For example, it is unclear if the goods in the picture of the shoe above are actual computers which can be worn or are merely sensors or transmitters. Does JPO perceive “wearable computers” as encompassing electronic devices other than computers? There appears to be a variety of interpretations as to what goods wearable computers would encompass, both within the industry and academia. See, e.g., <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wearable_computer>. Accordingly, this wording appears to be indefinite.  FR: Cette proposition est trop générale elle couvre des produits qui, même équipés d'ordinateurs, relevent de leur classe naturelle tels que les vêtements et chaussure intélligents qui relevent selon nous de la classe 25. | Thank you for the comments. We would like to discuss further this at the CE. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | ordinateurs à porter sur soi |  |  | 20.2 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-7 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | wearable display monitor |  | See JP-27-6, IL-27-8 These goods are video players that can be worn or carried on the body. We can enjoy watching movies or playing games by using them. Please refer to the following URLs. [itvgoggles](http://itvgoggles.com/)  [vufine-store](http://vufine-store.myshopify.com/) | 20.3 | USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “wearable video display monitors” to distinguish the goods from other types of wearable monitors with displays that have purposes in other classes, such as monitors for medical purposes. | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | moniteurs d’affichage à porter sur soi |  |  | 20.3 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-6 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | dummies [teats] for feeding babies |  | Newcomdigi Tétine Sucette Biberon Grignoteuse Anneau d'Alimentation en Silicone pour Bébé Nouveau-Né - Bleu Les aliments sont insérés dans la partie supérieure.  L’enfant peut manger facilement les fruits ou les légumes par exemple sans risque de s’étouffer. |  | USPTO agrees with the proposed classification, but suggests alternative wording consistent with “Dummies [teats] for babies/ babies’ pacifiers [tests]/pacifiers for babies/teats” (Basic No. 100145). USPTO suggests “Dummies [teats] for feeding babies/pacifiers for feeding babies/teats for feeding babies.”  CH : pas nécessaire. Si ajouté, préciser que les tétines sont vides.  BOIP : ok : dummies [teats] for feeding babies  IB : Voir aussi 100145 “dummies [teats] for babies / babies' pacifiers [teats] / pacifiers for babies / teats // *sucettes [tétines] / tétines [sucettes]*” | Ok pour précision en anglais et en français pour concordance **Dummies [teats] for feeding babies / Tétines d’alimentation pour bébés** (instead of : dummies [teats] for feeding / tétines d’alimentation) Pour répondre à certains commentaires, il ne nous semble pas nécessaire de préciser que ces tétines sont vide, c’est le principe même du produit qui est différent d’une tétine classique car on peut y insérer des aliments. |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | tétines d’alimentation pour bébés |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-2 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | anti-nausea travel wrist bands |  | These bands are designed to offer relief from motion sickness without using drugs by applying pressure on the Nei Kuan acupressure point. |  | USPTO suggests “anti-nausea travel wrist bands.”  FR: Pour la traduction.  En français ce produit identifie des bandes d’acupression. Il n’est pas nécessaire en FR de mentionner l’aspect anti-nausée (même si c’est son utilisation la plus courante) le produit est suffisamment clair en indiquant uniquement « bandes d’acupression ».  IB: We suggest Class 10. Note that both “anti-rheumatism bracelets” (100250) and “bracelets for medical purposes” (100252) have been transferred to cl.10 under the 11th edition of NCL.  BX: 10?? | In line with the comments from the US we are happy to change this new entry to read **“Anti-Nausea travel wrist bands”**. Also after comments from the IB and the Benelux office we agree to move this to **class 10**  (instead of **“**Anti-Nausea travel bands” in cl. 5) |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bracelets anti-nausées contre le mal des transports |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-12 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | wheeled walkers to aid in mobility |  | These goods are used for assisting people having a difficulty in waking. They are wheeled. Please refer to the following URL. [free-foundation](http://www.free-foundation.org/walkers---wheeled-walkers) |  | USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “wheeled walkers to aid in mobility” or “wheeled mobility walkers” to clarify the function of the goods and to distinguish Class 10 mobility aids from wheeled walkers used for infants. See image below.  INTA: This is properly classified in class 10, but might be better described by the more general term “orthopedic walkers” or “walkers to aid in mobility” both of which were added in 2007.  IB: See also 100226 "walking frames for disabled persons / déambulateurs pour personnes handicapées", 200258 "infant walkers / trotteurs pour enfants". Is it necessary to indicate that these "wheeled walkers" (wheeled walking frames?) in cl.10 are for disabled persons (as mobility aids)? | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 10 (add) "wheeled walkers to aid in mobility"  (instead of : wheeled walkers) |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | déambulateurs à roulettes d'aide à la mobilité |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-13 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hydrogen inhalers |  | These goods are apparatus to suck hydrogen gas that is produced by them. They are used for health promotion. In the Explanatory Note of Class 10, the introductory sentence “Class 10 includes mainly… articles generally used for the diagnosis, treatment or improvement of function or condition of persons.” is listed. Therefore, they are classified in Class 10. Please refer to the following URL. [ezshopex](http://www.ezshopex.com/hydrogen-generator-la-briller-luxe.html) |  | INTA: There is already a listing for “oxygen inhalers” so this is OK.  IB: These seem to be used for inhaling hydrogen, and also for introducing hydrogen into drinking or bathing water for health purposes. | Thank you for support. |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | inhalateurs d’hydrogène |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-14 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] diagnostic apparatus |  |  |  | IB: [MRI] between square brackets for consistency with other NCL entries. | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class 10 (Add) “Magnetic resonance imaging **[**MRI**]** diagnostic apparatus” (instead of “(MRI)”) |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | appareils de diagnostic par imagerie par résonance magnétique [IRM] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-25a | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | air beds for medical purposes |  | This entry is to show where all types of air beds will fall. From household beds, camping beds to beds used in swimming pools.  See KR-27-27 | 21.1 | USPTO suggests breaking up this proposal into two proposals 1. “Air beds” in Class 20 – Air bed - a soft plastic case that can be filled with air and used as a bed – [merriam](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/air%20bed) ; and 2. “Inflatable mattress swimming floats for recreational use” in Class 28 to describe second picture below. Please note that MGS classifies “Swim floats” and “Swimming floats” in Class 28.  FR: Risque de confusion avec les matelas médicaux. Il faut apporter une précision pour les exclure, par ex. « matelas gonflables, autres qu’à usage médical ». Sinon il faut être plus précis car les produits présentés en photo sont deux produits différents - « matelas gonflables d’appoint » ou « matelas gonflables pour le camping » en classe 20 - « matelas flottants gonflables » en classe 28  ILPO: we suggests two items: 1. "air beds for medical purposes" in class 10. 2."air beds, not for medical purposes" in class 20. As parallel to :water beds".  IB: See 200202 “air mattresses, not for medical purposes / matelas à air non à usage médical” (100163 “air mattresses for medical purposes / matelas à air à usage médical“) | In line with the comments received we are happy **change the entry in class 20 and add new entries in class 10 to read “Inflatable mattress for recreational use”**  (instead of one proposal “air beds” in Class 20) |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | matelas gonflables à usage médical |  |  | 21.1 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-25b | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | air beds, not for medical purposes |  |  | 21.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | matelas gonflables non à usage médical |  |  | 21.2 |  |  |
|  | GB-27-25c | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | inflatable mattress for recreational use |  |  | 21.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | matelas gonflables pour activités récréatives |  |  | 21.3 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-27 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | camping mattresses |  |  | 21.4 | IB: See 200293 “sleeping pads / sleeping mats // *tapis de sol pour le couchage / nattes pour le couchage*” (NCL11-2017) See also the GB proposal for “air beds”. |  |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | matelas de camping |  | See GB-27-25a | 21.4 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-4 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cooling patches for medical purposes |  |  | 22.1 | USPTO believes the proposal is misclassified and should be classified in Class 10 and is similar to “heating cushions [pads], electric, for medical purposes / heating cushions, electric, for medical purposes / heating pads, electric, for medical purposes” (Basic No. 100050)  CH: The main purpose is cooling for medical use and not for dressing wounds. Therefore, we would classify them in cl. 10.  JPO: These might be classified in Class 10. Please refer to “chemically activated cold gel packs for medical purposes” in the MGS. | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class **10** (Add) “Cooling patches for medical purposes” (instead of Cl. 5) |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | patchs refroidissants à usage médical |  | See KR-27-15 | 22.1 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-15 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cooling pads for first aid purposes |  |  | 22.2 | IB: see 100094 “*ice bags for medical purposes / sacs à glace à usage medical*” |  |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | poches de refroidissement de premier secours |  | See KR-27-4 | 22.2 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-14 | 10 | 100182 | EN | M | Delete | fumigation apparatus for medical purposes |  |  | At the 26th session of the Committee of the Experts, The CE decided that sterilizers are classified in Class 11 regardless of uses and disinfectant apparatus are classified in Class 11. According to this decision, the JPO thinks it would be more appropriate to delete this existing entry from the Alphabetical List of Class 10. See JP-27-15 | 23.1 | US: At the 26th session, USPTO submitted proposals for sterilizers classified in multiple classes according to their purposes which were rejected or withdrawn. USPTO received some comments indicating that all sterilizers are classified in Class 11. USPTO responded that certain goods with functions potentially encompassed by the Class 11 Heading are included in other classes based on purpose, such as “furnaces for laboratory use/ovens for laboratory use” (Basic No. 090568) in Class 9. At the 26th session of the Committee of the Experts, there were discussions about transferring “furnaces for laboratory use/ovens for laboratory use” from Class 9, but the Committee never voted on the transfer, and the goods remain in Class 9 based on purpose. Thus, the Alphabetical List is inconsistent in that certain goods with functions in the Class 11 Heading remain classified according to purpose, rather than their Class 11 function. USPTO suggests that based on JPO’s proposal Nos. 14 and 15, a complete analysis or study may be required to determine if there are other Alphabetical List entries currently classified in Classes 9 and 10 based on their purpose that should be transferred to Class 11. For example, should “lamps for medical purposes” (Basic No. 100108) be transferred from Class 10 to 11 as lighting apparatus?  IL: fumigation is not the same as sterilization, the justification for the classification in class 11 is the utilization of heat as a means for sterilizations, and it is basically the same products used in diffirent industries, fumigation relies mainly on the application of a gas or smoke to something for the purpose of disinfecting it. | Thank you for the comments. The CE decided that "disinfectant apparatus for medical purposes" (Basic No.110342) are classified in Class 11 at the 26th session of the CE. Therefore, we have submitted these two proposals (No.14 & 15). |
|  |  | 10 | 100182 | FR | M | supprimer | appareils pour fumigations à usage médical |  |  |  | 23.1 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-15 | 11 | 110278 | EN | M | Change | fumigation apparatus, not for medical purposes | fumigation apparatus |  | See JP-27-14 The JPO thinks that the wording “not for medical purposes” is not necessary and it is more appropriate to modify this existing entry. | 23.2 | US: See comment above.  IL: the change is unnecessary, the function of the device for medical purposes is for decontamination purposes, the non medical variety is more of a pest control function. the distinction between the two is needed. | See above. |
|  |  | 11 | 110278 | FR | M | changer | appareils pour fumigations non à usage médical | appareils pour fumigations |  |  | 23.2 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-11 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | laser hair removal apparatus |  | Hair removal devices have been traditionally classified in class 8 as they used to rely mainly on the functions of needles/tweezers/razors. With the advances of theology there is a need to add this item which requires a different classification in class 10 as it has different function and is more often than not operated by certified medical or cosmetic professionals.  See IL-27-11a | 24.1 | FR: OK mais il faut ajouter un astérisque (\*) à l’entrée existante n° de base 08242 appareils pour l’épilation, électriques ou non électriques / depilation appliances, electric and non electric.  KR: We believe that the purposes of these goods should be clarified, such as "Laser hair removal apparatus for medical purposes".  The JPO does not support this proposal. Please refer to "depilation appliances, electric and non-electric" (Basic No.080242).  BX: ok + for medical use! | We thank the offices for their comments, however we find it extremely limiting to define these items as intended for medical purposes, our goal was to find a clear definition specifically for the goods that are not intended for medical purpose, but rather for home use, goods that are defined as intended for medical treatment or use clearly belong in class 10, our difficulty has always been in classifying these items when they are intended for home use or for use by non medical professional, we choose to maintain our position in class 10 and ask for the support of the members.  We do accept the FR suggestion to modify the existing entry in class 8 |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | épilateurs laser |  |  | 24.1 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-11a | 8 | 080242 | EN | M | Change | depilation appliances, electric and non-electric | depilation appliances, electric and non-electric**\*** |  | See IL-27-11 | 24.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 8 | 080242 | FR | M | changer | appareils pour l'épilation, électriques ou non électriques | appareils pour l'épilation, électriques ou non électriques**\*** |  |  | 24.2 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-12 | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | light emitting skin treatment devices for medical and cosmetic purposes |  | See/voir IL-27-11 | 24.3 | USPTO believes this wording is indefinite and requires further clarification, so the nature of the goods is clear. For example, “Light emitting skin treatment devices for medical and cosmetic purposes.”  KR: We think this term is not clear enough to be classified in class 10 (cl. 21 also possible).  JPO: The difference between this proposed entry and the above proposal ("laser removal apparatus") is unclear. What are these goods? What is the difference between them?  BX: ok : light emitting devices for medical use | We thank the offices for their comments, we also accept the USPTO suggestion to rephrase as  "“***Light emitting skin treatment devices for medical and cosmetic purposes***"/ The difference between these items and the above mentioned entry is a matter of different technology, light emitting devices are intense pulsed light, while IPL shares some similarities with laser treatments, in that they both use light to heat and destroy their targets. But unlike lasers that use a single wavelength (colour) of light which typically matches only one chromophore, and hence only one condition, IPL uses a broad spectrum that when used with filters, allows it to be used against several condition.  (instead of “light emitting devices for medical and cosmetic purposes”) |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | dispositifs électroluminescents pour traitements cutanés, à usage médical et cosmétique |  |  | 24.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-16 | 10 | 100220 | EN | M | Change | microdermabrasion apparatus | microdermabrasion apparatus for medical or therapeutic purposes |  | This proposal and US-27-17 intend to specify the current wording, which is overbroad and includes goods in Class 10 and Class 21, see “abrasive sponges for scrubbing the skin” (Basic No. 210331). | 25.1 | IB: microdermabrasion apparatus for medical or therapeutic purposes?  INTA: Or consider “microdermabrasion apparatus, for medical or therapeutic use” which sounds more clear and is in conformance with the class 21 description “microdermabrasion sponges for cosmetic use” | USPTO modifies the proposal from “microdermabrasion medical or therapeutic apparatus” to “microdermabrasion apparatus for medical or therapeutic purposes” based on comments from the IB and INTA suggesting clarification. |
|  |  | 10 | 100220 | FR | M | changer | appareils de microdermabrasion | appareils de microdermabrasion à usage médical ou thérapeutique |  |  | 25.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-17 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cosmetic apparatus for microdermabrasion |  | See above US-27-16. These goods are similar to “abrasive sponges for scrubbing the skin” (Basic No. 210331). Cosmetic apparatus for microdermabrasion in Class 21 | 25.2 | FR: OK mais en classe 10. En effet, il ne s’agit pas d’un ustensile mais d’un appareil. Classe 10 par analogie avec les appareils pour massages esthétiques / esthetic massage apparatus 100063.  INTA: Actually more akin to exfoliating brushes or pads, but still in class 21, as are the electronic devices that perform the procedure. | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks INTA and the JPO for their support of the proposal. INPI has indicated that the wording “cosmetic apparatus for microdermabrasion” is acceptable, but the apparatus should be classified in Class 10 because they are apparatus and not utensils, and because they are analogous to “esthetic massage apparatus” in Class 10 (Basic No. 100063). USPTO respectfully disagrees that the apparatus are proper in Class 10. The apparatus are not in the nature of therapeutic apparatus (see LP 5.1) such as Class 10 massage apparatus. Instead, as initially explained, the apparatus are similar to “abrasive sponges for scrubbing the skin” (Basic No. 210331). The apparatus are also similar to the following Class 21 goods in the MGS Manager: . |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | appareils de microdermabrasion cosmétique |  |  | 25.2 |  | USPTO also notes the following Alphabetical List items in Class 21 that are apparatus and not utensils – “deodorising apparatus for personal use” (Basic No. 210277), “water apparatus for cleaning teeth and gums” (Basic No. 210262) |
|  | WO-27- | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | head torches |  | Head-mounted torch for personal use.We suggest “head torches”, bearing in mind that “headlamps” also refer to “headlights” for cars. |  | USPTO: The term “head torches” is not commonly used in American English for these goods. The goods are called “headlamps” in American English and could be listed as “portable headlamps” to distinguish from headlamps for vehicles or headlights for vehicles. | Following comments from the US, we will amend our proposal to “head torches / portable headlamps”. |
|  |  | 11 |  | EN | S | Add |  | portable headlamps |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | lampes frontales |  |  |  | FR: Traduction FR « torches frontales » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 11 | 110029 | EN | M | Delete | pressure cooking saucepans, electric |  |  | Is there any difference between these goods and 110254 *pressure cookers, electric / autoclaves, electric, for cooking* ? |  | INTA: We think there is a difference – and worth keeping in the separate entry, to distinguish these saucepans from those non-electric ones which fall in class 21. By contrast, cookers etc. would always fall in class 11. So recommend NOT deleting these items. |  |
|  |  | 11 | 110029 | FR | M | supprimer | casseroles à pression [autocuiseurs] électriques |  |  | Voir 110254 *autocuiseurs électriques / marmites autoclaves électriques* |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-19 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | nail lamps |  | Nail lamps are used when applying gel varnish and/or false nails. The nails and/or varnish cures and dry’s quickly. |  | USPTO suggests “Nail lamps for curing gel polish”  Translators: Could « UV » be added in EN to clarify the product, as it is not clear enough as is in FR | We take on board the comments of the US, but would like to highlight that these lamps are not just for use with gel polish. They can also be used in connection with false nails and, aid the drying of the nail following the application of regular nail polish. |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | lampes pour manucure |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-20 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | sous vide cookers, electric |  | These appliances cooks food slowly in a vacuum-sealed pouch at a low temperature so as to retain most of the juice and aroma |  | USPTO suggests “Electric sous vide cookers” in Class 11.  IB: We prefer “sous vide cookers” (“sous vide appliances” could suggest the vacuum sealer itself and lead to translation problems). | In line with the comments from the US and the IB we are happy to change this new entry to read “**Sous vide cookers, electric**” (instead of “sous vide appliances OR sous vide cookers”) |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | cuiseurs sous-vide électriques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-20 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hand-held urination devices enabling users to urinate standing upright, not for medical purposes |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified according to function in Class 10 by the IB in the MGS Manager, but classified according to material composition by some national offices.  USPTO proposes classifying the goods in Class 11 as a type of “apparatus for…sanitary purposes” (Class 11 Heading). The hand-held devices are typically used by women to direct the urine flow away from the body while standing thus avoiding potentially unsanitary conditions.  *Hand-held urination devices in Class 11 –* |  | IL : class 10 is more suitable as this device is closer in function with urinals [vessels](100110) in class 10.  FR: OK mais en classe 21. En effet, il ne s’agit pas d’un appareil mais d’un ustensile tenu à la main.  IB: cl.10 by analogy with 100025 *bed pans / bassins hygiéniques* and 100110 *urinals [vessels] / urinaux* See also “portable urination aids for women” (cl.10 of TM Class)  INTA: Sounds reasonable. Currently in class 20 in the U.S. (plastic composition), but if for sanitary purposes, class 11 appears appropriate  Translators : EN> “enabling users” could be removed | USPTO maintains the proposal and thanks JPO for its support of this proposal in Class 11. The IB and ILPO classify these goods in Class 10 based on “urinals” (Basic No. 100110). However, the medical urinals in Class 10 refers to bedpans for patients who are unable to get out of bed to use the toilet. [amazon](https://www.amazon.com/Drive-Medical-Male-Urinal-White/dp/B005I5M3L6)  The proposed hand-held urination devices are “not for medical use,” as indicated in the term itself, and classifying non-medical goods in Class 10 could cause confusion among Nice Classification users. INPI classifies these goods in Class 21 as household utensils. However, these goods are intended to provide a method for females to urinate from a standing position to avoid unsanitary conditions and function primarily as sanitary apparatus. The goods do not function as household containers or utensils as they are primarily for use in public restrooms and other spaces outside of the household. The IB and national offices classify these goods in at least three different classes, Class 10, Class 11, and Class 21, which reinforces the need to add this description to the Alphabetical List to ensure consistent classification practices among national offices. |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | dispositifs de miction portatifs permettant d’uriner en position debout, autres qu’à usage médical |  |  |  |  | [backpacker](http://www.backpacker.com/skills/the-complete-guide-to-female-urination-devices/) |
|  | JP-27-17 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | microbubble generator for baths |  | These goods generate bubbles in a bath by electricity. The bubbles are not soap foam. These goods are not incorporated in the bath such as whirlpool baths, but they are put in the side of bath. Please refer to the following URLs. [optc](http://www.optc.co.jp/optc_en/bm-home-use.html) [tansankun](http://www.tansankun.com/pdf/c1050.pdf) |  | USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “microbubble generator for baths” to distinguish the goods from whirlpool type bubble machines, see, e.g., [amazon](https://www.amazon.com/Conair-Dual-Jet-Bath-Spa/dp/B005EO2EO2/ref=pd_lpo_121_bs_lp_img_2?_encoding=UTF8&refRID=758WRASS956B85Y4R5MT&th=1)  and would classify the goods in Class 7 by analogy with “aerating pumps for aquaria” (Basic No. 070005) and “apparatus for aerating water” (Basic No. 070163).  INTA: USPTO recognizes “bubble generating machines” in class 7, but presumably those are machines producing soap bubbles in the air. This type of machine seems correct in class 11.  IB: See 110320 "whirlpool-jet apparatus / *appareils pour faire des remous dans l'eau*"  BOIP : Cl. 7 | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 11 (add) "microbubble generator for baths"  (instead of : bubble generators for baths) |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | générateurs de microbulles pour bains |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-18 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | dispensers, electric, for hot and cold beverages |  | These goods are apparatus to provide chilled or warmed drink by using electricity. Please refer to the following URLs. [samsclub](http://www.samsclub.com/sams/drink-dispensers/1825.cp) [cdrestaurantequipment](http://www.cdrestaurantequipment.com/eurodib-usa-cd3j-beverage-dispenser-electric-cold.html) |  | USPTO suggests classifying these goods in Class 9 as analogous to measuring apparatus. USPTO has submitted proposals in connection with the classification of dispensers in CE 999, Annex 60, and requests that JPO’s proposal be considered with USPTO’s dispenser proposals.  CH: not clear, could be “vending machines for drinks” (7) or “drinking fountains” (11).  INTA: One might change it to “beverage dispensers, electric” but this is correct here. The USPTO has “Beverage cooling and ice dispensing machines” here.  IB: See also 070315 "beverage preparation machines, electromechanical / appareils électromécaniques pour la préparation de boissons", 070537 "vending machines / distributeurs automatiques", 110119 "beverage cooling apparatus / appareils pour le refroidissement de boissons" For cl.11, we would suggest something like "Dispensers, electric, for hot and cold beverages". We think that the image on the left is more cl.7 as it seems to have an electromechanical function that prepares the beverage. The machine on the right seems to be a simple dispenser that keeps the beverage cold so that could be cl.11.  FR: A étudier avec la proposition de l'USPTO sur les distributeurs | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 11 (add) "**dispensers, electric**, for hot and cold beverages"  (instead of : electric drink dispensers)  We prefer to delete the image on the left from the Remark. We would like to discuss further this at the CE. |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | distributeurs électriques de boissons chaudes et froides |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-19 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | electrically heated clothing |  | An entry “electrically heated clothing” is listed in the including note of the Explanatory Note of Class 11. |  | FR: En classe 09 plutôt ? Cette entrée est dans la liste des exclusions de la classe 11 et indiquée en classe 09. | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | vêtements chauffés électriquement |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-20 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | pounded rice cake making machines, electric, for household purposes |  | These goods are electric machines for making “pounded rice cakes (Mochi)”. “Pounded rice cake (Mochi)” is one of Japanese traditional national food products. They are classified in Class 11 since the entry “apparatus for ….cooking” is listed in the Explanatory Note of Class 11. Please refer to the following URL. [usa.tiger-corporation](https://usa.tiger-corporation.com/03cookingwares/09-amk-a-rice-cake-maker.html) |  | USPTO suggests deleting “electric” since that aspect of the goods is conveyed by the wording “machines.”  INTA: Seems like a pretty narrow product, but we suppose if “waffle irons” is recognized, and in class 11, this is accurate here. Don’t know if the “for household purposes” is needed.  IB: If we have understood correctly, these machines firstly cook the rice by steaming, then pound the cooked rice into a smooth dough, which can be further shaped afterwards. Thus cl.11 would be correct - analogous with 110332 "bread-making machines / machines à pain", 110329 "bread baking machines / machines pour cuire du pain" | Thank you for the comments. The IB's understanding is correct. |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | machines électriques à usage domestique pour la confection de gâteaux de riz pilé |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-21 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | wicks adapted for oil stoves |  | These goods are classified in Class 11 since they are considered to be parts of oil stoves (heating apparatus). Please refer to the following URLs. [amazon](https://www.amazon.co.uk/Sun-Heat-Wick-Oil-Stove/dp/B009ZGLXTC) [milesstair](http://www.milesstair.com/BF_2487.html) |  | USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “wicks adapted for oil stoves” consistent with other Alphabetical List entries, such as “sun-blinds adapted for automobiles” (Basic No. 120245), and General Remarks, Goods, Paragraph (d).  IL: these goods belong class 4, by analogy to wicks for oil lamps, lamp wicks 040061  INTA: It looks like wicks for lighting are in class 4, but parts for heating systems do seem to go in class 11.  IB: See Cl.4 Class Heading "wicks for lighting". | Thank you for the comments.  The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 11 (add) "wicks **adapted** for oil stoves"  (instead of : wicks for oil stoves) |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | mèches conçues pour des poêles à pétrole |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-16 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | electric cooktops |  |  |  | JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "electromagnetic cooktops" | KIPO: We appreciate the BX and JP’s comments. However we think this proposal is clear enough. |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | plans de cuisson électriques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-17 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | candle lanterns |  |  |  | INTA: Is it clear these are lights rather than decorative lanterns into which one would put a candle (which would fall in class 21)? Nature is unclear and requires further consideration.  BX: Cl. 21 | KIPO: We appreciate the BX and INTA’s comments. However we think “Candle lanterns” fall under class 11, because their main function is lighting. And “Candle lanterns” are classified in cl.11 in MGS Please see  <http://www.ebay.com/bhp/uco-candle-lantern> |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | lanternes à bougie |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-18 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | air fryers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | friteuses à air pulsé |  | Please see [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%20ir_fryer) |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-3 | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ice cream making machines |  | These goods are used at ice cream parlors. The JPO proposes this proposal in order to make clear which Classes these goods belong to. Please refer to the following URLs. [ebay](http://www.ebay.com/itm/Commercial-Fried-Ice-Cream-Machine-Ice-Crean-Roll-Making-Machine-220V-/222195734281)  [caterkwik](https://www.caterkwik.co.uk/shop/commercial-catering-equipment/commercial_refrigeration/ice_cream_machines/ice_cream_makers-/)  [jbprince](http://www.jbprince.com/ice-cream-machines/commercial-ice-cream-machine.asp)  See BX-27-2a | 26.1 | USPTO believes that the goods should be classified in Class 11 based on their function of cooking and refrigerating by analogy to, for example, electric appliances for making yogurt (Basic No. 110312), microwave ovens for industrial purposes (Basic No. 110328), and bread-making machines (Basic No. 110332) in Class 11. MGS includes “electrical ice cream makers” and “electrical ice-cream makers” in Class 11. The websites provided above also feature ice cream makers for commercial purposes. Was it the intention of JPO to suggest ice cream making machines for *commercial* purposes?  INTA: Disagree – Class 11 designation for “ice cream making machines for industrial purposes” would be more consistent with “freezer” and “refrigeration” goods in Class 11. “Industrial purposes” possibly too limiting and unclear versus commercial or residential machines– suggest instead “ice cream making machines.”  BOIP : non, voir propositions du BX | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 11 (add) "ice cream making machines"  (instead of : ice cream making machines for industrial purposes in Cl. 7) |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | machines pour la confection de crèmes glacées |  |  | 26.1 | IB: In general, we think that "ice cream makers", whether industrial or not, would have to be in cl.11 as ice cream is made by stirring and cooling at the same time. Modern household ice cream makers / sorbetières would normally incorporate some kind of cooling function, thus cl.11. Likewise, industrial ice cream makers have refrigeration functionalities incorporated, thus cl.11. We would also suggest that 210211 "vessels of metal for making ices and iced drinks / sorbetières" be changed to "hand-operated ice cream makers / sorbetières actionnés manuellement" although the good seems to be rather archaic nowadays and perhaps this entry could be deleted? See also the proposals from BX.  Translators: This entry could be simplified |  |
|  | BX-27-2a | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ice cream making machines |  | See BX-27-2, JP-27-3 | 26.2 |  | (instead of prop. BX-27-3, 4 mixing machines for making ice cream / machines à mélanger pour la fabrication de glaces alimentaires Cl. 7 cooling apparatus for making ice cream / appareils de refroidissement pour la fabrication de glaces alimentaires Cl. 11) |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | machines pour la confection de glaces alimentaires |  |  | 26.2 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-2 | 11 | 110167 | EN | M | -- | ice machines and apparatus |  |  | See BX-27-2a | 26.3 | USPTO -- This wording describes goods classified for making ice, classified in Class 11. It appears that the proposal is based on the French translation for “glace.” Yet in English, “ice machine” is a definite term in Class 11. USPTO suggests amending the French translation to “machine à glaçons.” If this translation is adopted, the next two proposals may not be needed. For American English speakers, the following are examples of “Ice machines.”   These machines make ice:  IB: We do not support this deletion. 110167 refers to a machine for making ice or ice cubes artificially, and does not refer to a machine for making ice cream.  The JPO does not support this proposal. The JPO thinks that this proposed goods are different from the following two proposals (IB note: BX-27-3, 4 withdrawn). | (Change FR instead deletion of entry) |
|  |  | 11 | 110167 | FR | M | changer | appareils et machines à glace | appareils et machines à glaçons |  |  | 26.3 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 11 | 110255 | EN | M | Delete | lamps for directional signals of automobiles |  |  | In NCL: light bulbs = ampoules, lamps = lampes, lights=feux. What does “lamps” refer to in this indication? Entry is not clear. Delete whole entry? | 27.1 | INTA: “Lamps” is definitely unclear but does this matter – is the concern around the lack of clarity of the term per se or the fact that the French word is less unclear and hence potentially narrower in scope (i.e. concern over translation/disparity between the English and French?) The first proposed French entry with “lampes” would appear to be a good solution.  FR: Cette entrée n’est pas Claire. A supprimer. Entry is not clear. Delete whole entry? See 110256 and 110071 below for information. | In fact, both 110255 and 110071 were introduced in NCL3-1981, based on various French entries for “ampoules” that were present in NCL2-1971. Therefore, following comments by FR, we prefer to delete the entry 110255 as it is already covered by **110071** “**light bulbs** for directional signals for vehicles / ***ampoules*** *d'indicateurs de direction pour véhicules*”  (Deletion, instead of change of FR version) |
|  |  | 11 | 110255 | FR | M | supprimer | ampoules d'indicateurs de direction pour automobiles |  |  | **See 110256** lights for automobiles - automobile lights / *feux pour automobiles* **110071** light bulbs for directional signals for vehicles / *ampoules d'indicateurs de direction pour véhicules*. | 27.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 12 | 120228 | EN | M | Delete or Change? | direction signals for vehicles | signal arms for vehicles |  | Does this entry refer to “trafficators” or “turn signal levers”? Trafficator**: A signal arm of a type formerly attached to either side of a motor vehicle, which could be raised and illuminated to indicate the direction in which the vehicle was about to turn (OED):** | 27.2 | INTA : Agreed, although if deleting this, why not also delete “direction indicators for bicycles” mentioned above?  FR : Nous préférerions préciser ce terme plutôt que de le supprimer. | Although these “arms” are not often used, it is still difficult to know where to classify them. They are not a lamp, not electronic, but simply a mechanical device.  We could simply suggest the deletion of both 120228 and 120045 or eventually create one entry “signal arms for vehicles / *bras de signalisation pour véhicules*” that would cover “signal arms” for both automobiles and bicycles.  (delete or change ? instead of “delete?”) |
|  |  | 12 | 120228 | EN | S | Delete | turn signals for vehicles |  |  | Turn signal lever: a lever on the steering column that controls the turn signals and lights on a car: | 27.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | 120228 | FR | M | supprimer ou changer? | indicateurs de direction pour véhicules | bras de signalisation pour véhicules |  |  | 27.2 | BOIP : non trafficateurs ? | Source : TERMIUM |
|  | WO-27- | 12 | 120045 | EN | M | Delete | direction indicators for bicycles |  |  | Entry is not clear. Does it refer to “trafficators” for bicycles, such as these?  However, the item above is not used for signaling or indicating direction, but rather to keep a safe distance from other vehicles. It is also known as a “lollipop style reflector” in English, but in any case, isn’t used for showing direction. | 27.3 | INTA: Disagree – trafficators (a term not commonly used in English anyway) are to indicate a change in direction, we understand. Why not say simply “signaling apparatus for bicycles” which would cover a signal for any purpose i.e. direction, movement, distance etc. or if preferred “signaling and warning apparatus for bicycles” (NB this may require an amendment/clarification to certain warning/signaling entries in class 9). NB also class 11 already has “vehicle reflectors” (110212) so even if “trafficators” are some kind of reflectors they would appear to fall in class 11 not class 12.  BOIP: ok -/- [trafficators] | see our comments under WO-25 above.  (**Deletion** instead of change to “signal arms [trafficators] for bicycles / indicateurs de changement de direction à bras pour bicyclettes“) |
|  |  | 12 | 120045 | FR | M | supprimer | indicateurs de direction pour bicyclettes |  |  |  | 27.3 | FR: Traduction FR “écarteurs de danger pour bicyclettes” |  |
|  | WO-27- | 11 |  | EN | M | Add |  | directional lights for bicycles |  | This entry could be added for clarification. | 27.4 | INTA: Not needed if “bicycle lights” at large are already included in class 11 (see 110045)?  USPTO: Bicycle lights (Basic No. 110045 ) is already in the Alphabetical List. It is not clear how this entry provides clarification. | Following comments from INTA and the US, we understand that 110045 “*bicycle lights / feux pour bicyclettes*” generally refer to lights that provide illumination for a cyclist to see and be seen. Cyclists usually indicate their intention to turn left or right by using arm movements. However, these days “directional lights” exist for such purposes. The IB would appreciate the feedback of the CE on this proposal – if the CE believes that both directional and illumination lights are covered by the entry “bicycle lights” then the IB would be ready to withdraw this proposal. |
|  |  | 11 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | feux indicateurs de direction pour bicyclettes |  |  | 27.4 | FR: Traduction FR « lampes d’indication de direction pour bicyclettes »  BOIP: feux ou clignotants |  |
|  | WO-27- | 11 | 110030 | EN | M | Delete | anti-dazzle devices for automobiles [lamp fittings] |  |  | Superfluous as covered by 110249: anti-glare devices for vehicles [lamp fittings] anti-dazzle devices for vehicles [lamp fittings] | 28.1 | INTA: Agreed, although there is already similar duplication elsewhere in the class e.g. “lights for vehicles” as well as “lights for automobiles (see 110027 and 110256 – also referred to above).  USPTO suggests it would be helpful if the “lamp fittings” portion of the identification was removed from brackets, since that is the portion of the identification that justifies classification in Class 11.What part of the vehicle is the “lamp fitting” is it the “headlight”? | In response to the US comments, we believe that 110030 and 110249 refer to parts and fittings of the lamp housing itself – perhaps a patterned glass, reflectors, or shields to reduce glare. Also note 120204 “anti-dazzle devices for vehicles\* / anti-glare devices for vehicles\* // *dispositifs antiéblouissants pour véhicules\**” in cl.12. Our intention was to harmonize with the wording of 110249 which includes both “anti-glare” and “anti-dazzle”. Thus, we maintain our proposal to delete 110030 (as it is covered by 110249). See also our alternative proposal WO-21a below. |
|  |  | 11 | 110030 | FR | M | supprimer | dispositifs antiéblouissants pour automobiles [garnitures de lampes] |  |  | *dispositifs antiéblouissants pour véhicules [garnitures de lampes]* | 28.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27-21a | 11 | 110030 | EN | M | -- | anti-dazzle devices for automobiles [lamp fittings] |  |  |  | 28.2 |  | Alternative proposal if the deletion of 110030 is not accepted in WO-21, we suggest adding “anti-glare devices for automobiles [lamp fittings]” to 110030. |
|  |  | 11 | 110030 | EN | M | Add |  | anti-glare devices for automobiles [lamp fittings] |  |  | 28.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 11 | 110030 | FR | M | changer | dispositifs antiéblouissants pour automobiles [garnitures de lampes] | dispositifs anti-éblouissants pour automobiles [garnitures de lampes] |  |  | 28.2 |  | trait d’union ajouté |
|  | WO-27- | 17 | 170115 | EN | S | -- | anti-dazzle films for windows [tinted films] |  |  |  | 28.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | 170115 | EN | M | Add |  | anti-glare films for windows [tinted films] |  |  | 28.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | 170115 | FR | M | changer | feuilles antiéblouissantes pour vitres [feuilles teintées] | films anti-éblouissants pour vitres [films teintés] |  |  | 28.3 |  | FR changé |
|  | WO-27- | 9 | 090047 | EN | M | Change | anti-dazzle shades | visors for helmets |  | “Visors” refer to the movable part of a helmet that can be pulled down to cover the face. It is classified in cl.9 as part of a helmet and as a protective element for the eyes. Visors can also be a type of headwear – see 250170 : | 28.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 9 | 090047 | EN | S | Delete | anti-glare visors |  |  |  | 28.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 9 | 090047 | FR | M | changer | visières antiéblouissantes | visières pour casques |  |  | 28.4 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-7 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | photography drones |  | This item is used by photographers for filming at different high angles, the importance of the camera function here out ways its mobility capabilities, and the camera is an integral part of the device. |  | FR: La formulation est trop vague. S’il s’agit d’un drone équipé d’une caméra, ce produit doit être en classe 12 (voir civilian drones 120275 et military drones 120273). S’il s’agit d’une caméra destinée à équiper un drone, ce produit doit être en classe 9.  IB: This drone is still a type of aerial vehicle. It is remotely controlled and used to carry or transport a camera, in the same way as 120273 *military drones* are used to carry weapons, thus we would prefer cl.12. See also 120257 *remote control vehicles, other than toys*.  KR: We think cl. 12 is also possible.  CH Like the other drones, this products should classified in cl. 12  JPO: These goods are classified in Class 12 according to the Alphabetical List.  BX: Cl. 12 | We thank the offices for their comments, though we disagree regarding the classification in class 12 as we consider these goods to be specifically adapted for professional photographers and not meant for the purpose of transportation but more for the variety of different photographical angles, however, since we would rather have indisputably classified we agree to the Classification according to the general consensus in class 12.  (instead of Cl. 9) |
|  |  | 12 |  | EN | S | Add |  | camera drones |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | drones caméras |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-21 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | fishing trolleys |  | A trolley to carry fishing boxes and equipment. |  | FR: Ce produit est un chariot pour attirail de pêche et doit relever de la classe 28. Il est assimilable aux « chariots pour sacs de golf » (golf bag trolleys 280225).  ILPO: Unnecessary. Covered by "two wheeled trolleys" (120050)  CH: Fishing trolleys should be classified analogous to golf bag carts in class 28, if they are adapted for the transport of fishing gear. Following your description, the trolley is used to transport boxes. In this case your proposal to classify them in cl. 12 seems to be right, but the wording is misleading. Therefore, we can’t support the proposal  JPO: These might be classified in Class 28 by analogy with "golf bags trolleys" (Basic No.280225).  BX: (trolleys = 12) | We take on the comments from France, Japan and Switzerland on board, however, these trolleys are not always adapted specifically (see below).  We happy to discuss this further at the meeting. |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | chariots de pêche |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-2 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | roll cage trolleys |  | These goods are used not only for carrying a lot of packages but also for displaying goods for sale. Are these goods classified in Class 6 by analogy with “handling pallets of metal” (Basic No. 060175) and “transport pallets of metal“(Class 060176)? Or, are these classified in Class 12 by analogy with “dinner wagons [carriages]” (Basic No. 120220) and “trolleys\*” (Basic No. 120106)? The JPO proposes this entry in order to clarify whether these goods are classified in Class 6 or Class 12. Please refer to the following URLs. [shopflowsolutions](http://www.shopflowsolutions.com/srp-1003pu-rolling-pallet-three-sided-37-3-8in-x-31-1-2in-x-67in/)  [stepsandstillages](https://www.stepsandstillages.co.uk/products/roll-pallets-and-roll-cages) |  | USPTO believes the proposal is overbroad and could encompass goods in Classes 6, 20 (e.g., Basic No. 200054 - loading pallets, not of metal and Basic No. 200145 - transport pallets, not of metal), and 12 (e.g., Basic No. 120065 - handling carts). If these goods are accepted in Class 12, would that require modification to or reclassification of Basic No. 060176 (transport pallets of metal) and Basic No. 200145 (transport pallets, not of metal)?  IL: we believe this item belongs in class 12, Pallets in class 6 refer to metal boxes transportable by forklifts or other means and by themselves do not possess a transportation function. The suggested item has within itself a transportation function.  CH: We would classify them in cl. 12  INTA: Entry should define if the good is made or metal or not, and should probably fall in Class 6 or Class 20. There are already entries in Class 6 for “containers of metal [storage, transport], and in Class 20 for “containers, not of metal [storage, transport].”  FR: Nous préférons la classe 12. Ces produits n'ont pas le même usage que les palettes, ils se rapprochent d'un "chariots de manutention" (n°120065) de la classe 12.  BOIP : ok pour la classe 12. | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  **Class 12** (add) "roll cage trolleys"  (instead of : roll box pallets Cl. 6 or 12?) |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | chariots grillagés à roulettes |  |  |  | IB: "pallet" (MW): platform of wood, metal, or other material designed for handling by a forklift truck or crane and used for storage or movement of materials and packages in warehouses, factories, or transport vehicles. See current NCL entries: 060175 "handling pallets of metal / palettes de manutention métalliques" (200146 ...not of metal), 060176 "transport pallets of metal / palettes de transport métalliques" (200145 ...not of metal), 060325 "loading pallets of metal / palettes [plateaux] de chargement métalliques // plateaux [palettes] de chargement métalliques" (200054 ...not of metal). The images shown are commonly known as "roll containers", roll pallets" or "roll cage trolleys". They could be considered in cl.12 as "trolleys" because the movement of goods is the main purpose - analogy is "shopping trolleys" (120255). |  |
|  | JP-27-22 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | lug nuts for vehicle wheels |  | Lug nuts are also called wheel nuts. These goods are not intended to use for general purpose, but are exclusive parts for automobile wheels. They are classified in Class 12 in accordance with the article (d) of goods in general remarks. Please refer to the following URL and the definition of Oxford Dictionaries. [carid](http://www.carid.com/lug-nuts-locks.html) ●Oxford Dictionaries 【lug nut】 (noun) A large rounded nut that fits over a heavy bolt, used especially to attach the wheel of a vehicle to its axle. |  | USPTO suggests replacing “automobile wheels” with “vehicle wheels” consistent with Alphabetical List indications “balance weights for vehicle wheels” (Basic No. 120116) and “rims for vehicle wheels/vehicle wheel rims” (Basic No. 120174).  INTA: Agreed, but consider going with a more general “lug nuts for vehicle wheels.”  IB: See 060364 "nuts of metal / écrous métalliques", 200097 "nuts, not of metal / écrous non métalliques" | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 12 (add) "lug nuts for **vehicle** wheels"  (instead of : lug nuts for automobile wheels) |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | écrous de roue pour roues de véhicules |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-23 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | clips adapted for fastening automobile parts to automobile bodies |  | These goods are used when cars are assembled. They are fitted to mounting holes of automobile bodies. They are used for setting interior parts or cables of automobiles. Please refer to the following URL. [dormanproducts](http://www.dormanproducts.com/c-156-body-fasteners-interior.aspx) |  | USPTO believes the proposal is overbroad as worded and suggests modifying the entry to indicate that the goods are fitted for automobile bodies to justify classification in Class 12.  CH: like other clips we classify them according to the material  IB: See Cl.6 Class Heading "small items of metal hardware".  BOIP: Cl. 6 ou 20. | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 12 (add) "clips **adapted** for fastening automobile parts to automobile bodies"  (instead of : clips for fastening automobile parts to automobile bodies) |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | clips conçus pour permettre la fixation de pièces automobiles sur des carrosseries |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-10 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rescue sleds |  |  |  | IB: Is this good comparable to 120233 “ambulances” (cl.12) as it is used to transport injured persons? It is also analogous to 120186 “sleighs [vehicles] / *traîneaux [véhicules]*”  CH: In analgy to “Ambulance strechers” we would classify them in cl. 10 | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class **12** (Add) “Rescue sleds” (instead of Cl. 9) |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | barquettes de secours |  | This proposal intends to distinguish “Rescue sleds” from “Sleds [sports articles]” in Class 28 according to their purposes. (Basic No. 280113). |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-19 KR-27-20 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | wreckers for transport |  | Please see [merriam-webster](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/wrecker) [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tow_truck) |  | IB: According to OED “wrecker” can refer to ships and railway vehicles as well as breakdown trucks. We prefer “tow trucks” or “breakdown trucks” for the image represented here.  USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “wreckers for transport” for clarity. USPTO suggests combining this proposal and “tow trucks” under the same basic number as the proposals are synonyms according to the definitions provided by Korea. | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings and combines this proposal and “Tow trucks” under the **same basic number:** Class 12 (Add) “Wreckers for transport” “Tow trucks” (instead of “wreckers for transport purposes” and “tow trucks” in two separated entries”) |
|  |  | 12 |  | EN | S | Add |  | tow trucks |  |  |  | IB: Is this the same proposal as above?  USPTO: See note above for “Wreckers for transport purposes.”  INTA: Suggest adding equivalent reference to “lorries” |  |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | dépanneuses |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | S | ajouter |  | camions de remorquage |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-21 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | garbage trucks |  |  |  | IB: OK. Also known as “refuge collection vehicles” or “dustbin lorries”.  INTA: Suggest adding equivalent reference to “garbage lorries” or the more common English “rubbish trucks” or “rubbish lorries” | KIPO : We appreciate the BX, JP, INTA and IB’s comments. If needed, we can also add another terms with same meaning under the same basic number. |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | camions à ordures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-22 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | trailers for transporting bicycles |  |  |  | IB: See also 120057 “trailers [vehicles] */ remorques [véhicules]”* |  |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | remorques pour le transport de bicyclettes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-23 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | bicycle trailers |  |  |  | IB: See also 120057 “trailers [vehicles] */ remorques [véhicules]”* |  |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | remorques de bicyclette |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-24 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | electric wheelchairs |  |  |  | BX: Superflu |  |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | fauteuils roulants électriques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-21 | 12 | 120220 | EN | M | Delete | dining cars [carriages] |  |  | This proposal intends to clarify the nature of the “dining cars” and “dining carriages” in Class 12 and to distinguish them from “dinner wagons [furniture]” in Class 20. Dining cars / dining carriages in Class 12 – | 29.1 | FR: Il existe déjà une entrée Dining cars / wagons-restaurants sous le n° de base 120172. Par conséquent, nous proposons de supprimer les entrées existant sous le n° 120020. Voir ci-dessus, nous proposons de supprimer le numéro de base 120020 et de conserver uniquement le numéro de base 120172 Dining cars / wagons-restaurants.  INTA: Sounds reasonable. The term “dinner wagons” appears in online dictionaries in the U.S., so it has a meaning, but likely is not a term that is often found in commerce. The product may be similar to “tea carts” which is in class 20, as a piece of furniture, like “buffets” or “sideboard.” | USPTO proposes **deleting** Basic No. **120220** based on comments from INPI indicating that these goods are already covered under Basic No. 120172. USPTO’s initial proposal was to modify Basic No. 120220 from “dining cars” [carriages] / dinner wagons [carriages]” (Basic No. 120020) to “dining cars.” USPTO thanks INPI for its helpful comment and also thanks BOIP, INTA and the JPO for their support of the original proposal. |
|  |  | 12 | 120220 | EN | S | Delete | dinner wagons [carriages] |  |  | The term “dining cars” is an American English term refers to railroad cars where passengers can purchase and consume food and beverage, while “dining carriages” appears to be the British English term for the same goods. The term “dinner wagons [carriages]” should be deleted from Basic No. 120220 because there is no evidence that the term is currently being used to refer to goods in Class 12. | 29.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | 120220 | FR | M | supprimer | buffets roulants [voitures] |  |  |  | 29.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-22 | 12 |  | EN | M | Add |  | dining carriages |  | USPTO proposed adding this term under Basic No. 120220 | 29.2 |  | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks BOIP and the JPO for their support of the proposal. INPI suggested that the proposed addition is not needed because it is already covered by “dining cars/wagons-restaurants” (Basic No. 120172). However, the USPTO believes that “dining carriages” is useful because the terminology is commonly used in the relevant trade and industry. Please see, for example: [google](https://www.google.com/search?q=dining+carriages&oq=dining+carriages&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l4.4783j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#q=%22dining+carriages%22) |
|  |  | 12 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | wagons-restaurants |  |  | 29.2 | **CC: 120172 dining cars / wagons-restaurants** |  |
|  | US-27-23 | 20 | 200222 | EN | M | Change | dinner wagons [furniture] | dinner wagons being furniture |  | See US-27-21/22 Dinner wagon in Class 20 – | 29.3 | IB: For consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation, we prefer to maintain the existing wording for this entry, “dinner wagons [furniture] / *buffets roulants [meubles]*”. | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks INPI and the JPO for their support of the proposal. The IB has indicated that for consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation, it prefers to maintain the existing wording for this entry; however, the USPTO respectfully maintains the proposal because the term “dinner wagons” is overbroad and can refer to dining cars in Class 12. When the brackets are stripped away in the entry “dinner wagons [furniture],” confusion occurs as to the nature of the dinner wagons. Incorporating the bracketed wording into the entry, as proposed, prevents any confusion. |
|  |  | 20 | 200222 | FR | M | changer | buffets roulants [meubles] | buffets roulants en tant que meubles |  |  | 29.3 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-11 | 13 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rescue flares |  | See KR-27-12 | 30.1 | IL: Proposed item: "rescue flares" in class 9, should be classified in class 13 by analogy to 130035 signal rockets.  IB: See 130035 “*signal rocket flares / fusées de signalisation*” (NCL 11-2017). As discussed at the last CE26, these types of flares contain explosives. They are pyrotechnical products. Thus they are classified in cl.13.  JPO: It also might be necessary to transfer "signal rocket flares"　from 13 to Class 9 (Basic No.130035, NCL11-2017). | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class **13** (Add) “Rescue flares” (instead of Cl. 9) |
|  |  | 13 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | feux de détresse [pour les secours] |  | This proposal intends to distinguish “Rescue flares” from “lights” in Class 11 according to their purposes. | 30.1 | Translators: To be discussed: In FR it would be easier to have both lights and flares, or rescue devices to include all types |  |
|  | KR-27-12 | 9 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rescue laser flares |  |  | 30.2 | IL: Proposed item: rescue laser flares in class 9, we suggest it be rephrased as "laser signaling apparatus in the for of a flare"  IB: If the flare is used for signalling, but is not explosive or pyrotechnical, it is classified in cl.9. If the flare is used for lighting, such as lamps or torches, it is classified in cl.11. If the flare is a pyrotechnical product, it is classified in cl.13. We would therefore suggest rewording this proposal as “laser signalling flares” in cl.9. | KIPO: We appreciate the BX, IB and IL’s comments. However we think this proposal is clear enough. |
|  |  | 9 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | feux laser de détresse |  | See KR-27-11 | 30.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-6 | 14 |  | EN | M | Add |  | tokens of common metal |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified in Class 6 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 4 in the MGS Manager and EUIPO’s TM Class. Tokens are different from “coins” in Class 14 (Basic No. 140034). While a coin is “issued by governmental authority as money” and is legally exchangeable for goods or other currency, a token has limited use and is often issued by a private company, group, association or individual. Considering the difference in the nature and function of the goods, USPTO proposes classifying tokens based on material composition in Class 6 and Class 14, see US-27-7 http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/coin | 31.1 | IB: “Tokens” are classified in cl.14 because they are used instead of coins and thus have some sort of monetary value. If the CE decides to classify “tokens” by material then we would have to consider them in many different classes – such as cl.6, 14, 20. We would prefer just one class (cl.14) for these types of goods. | USPTO modifies the proposed classification of “tokens of common metal" from Class 6 to Class 14 based on comments from the IB. |
|  |  | 14 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | jetons en métaux communs |  |  | 31.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-7 | 14 |  | EN | M | Add |  | tokens of precious metal |  | see US-27-6 | 31.2 | INTA: Though distinct from metal tokens not of precious metal (proposed class 6), we are not sure that this explanation is entirely valid, because even if issued by a private company, group, association or individual, the token still represents some value, as a substitute for currency. They function as coins (currency) even though their value may be indeterminate, and may vary. “Non-monetary coins” are classified in the U.S. in class 14, regardless of their composition. Does this create a conflict as between “non-monetary coins” that would be in class 14 because of the term used to describe them, and “tokens not of precious metal” that would be in class 6? Thus it may require a distinction between “non-monetary coins of precious metal (class 14) vs. “non-monetary coins, not of precious metal (class 6) | USPTO maintains the proposal. USPTO thanks INTA for its comments comparing “non-monetary coins” to “tokens” and believes this proposal is consistent with their comments. |
|  |  | 14 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | jetons en métaux précieux |  |  | 31.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 16 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | -- | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … – hand tools for artists, for example, spatulas, sculptors’ chisels (Cl. 8); … | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … – hand tools for artists, for example, spatulas, sculptors’ chisels (Cl. 8); … |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … – les outils à main pour **les** artistes, par exemple : les spatules, les ciseaux de sculpteurs (cl. 8); … | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … – les outils à main pour artistes, par exemple : les spatules, les ciseaux de sculpteurs (cl. 8); … |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CN-27-7 | 16 | 160347 | EN | M | Change | Xuan paper for Chinese painting and calligraphy | papers for painting and calligraphy |  | In Chian, only the paper produced in Xuan City and according to a certain production process can be called “Xuan paper”. |  | CH: Generally, the Swiss office does also not support proposals containing geographical indications. Such indications do not meet the criteria of clarity and precision of a term. Therefore, we fully support the proposal to change “Xuan paper for Chinese painting and calligraphy” to “papers for painting and calligraphy”. |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160347 | FR | M | Changer | papier Xuan pour peinture et calligraphie chinoises | papiers pour la peinture et la calligraphie |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-22 | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cutting mats |  | This is a mat used for craft and fabric cutting |  | USPTO suggests “Cutting mats for craft use” in Cl. 16.  ILPO: We suggests "cutting mats for craft" for clarity.  CH The product is not clear, it could also be something similar to cutting boards for the kitchen (21).  BX: trop vague | We take on board the comments of the US, Israel and Switzerland but would like to suggest that these mats are not just for craft. They can be used in needle work and dress making. We happy to discuss this further at the meeting. |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | tapis de découpe |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-23 | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | animation cels |  | Animation cel is a transparent sheet on which hand-drawn animation objects are drawn or painted for traditional, hand-drawn animation. |  | IB: Are they still used? According to [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cel), such cels started to be phased out in 1990 when computer animation techniques replaced them. We are also unsure as to whether this proposal refers to the blank celluloid sheet or to a celluloid sheet that already has an image painted onto it?  BX: trop vague | We take on board the comments of the IB and Benelux. These goods are still sold as works of art/memorabilia. |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | celluloïdes d’animation |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-19 | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | paper bags for medical instruments for use in sterilization |  | Paper bags for medical instruments for use in sterilization function as packaging to contain medical instruments during sterilization and to protect the sterilized goods from re-contamination during transport and storage. Paper bags for medical instruments for use in sterilization in Class 16 –    These goods are classified in Class 16 because they function as “bags [envelopes, pouches] of paper or plastics, for packaging” (Basic No. 160246). |  | IL: contrary to the previous item, these products do undergo special treatment to make them suitable for medical use, they are sterile and coated with special material to prevent contamination, and is specifically for medical proposes and should be classified in class 10.  INTA: Correct, but then how to support the reason for moving paper sheets or paper rolls used on medical examination tables to class 10 (proposed above). Doesn’t appear to be a valid distinction. Also, in the U.S., “paper bags and envelopes for sterilizing medical instruments” is now in class 10. Perhaps the class 16 proposal should be “paper bags as containers for medical instruments” as distinguished from class 10, “paper bags for use in sterilization”  Translators : The construction in EN is weird | USPTO maintains the proposal.  ILPO disagreed with the proposed classification in Class 16 indicating that the goods should be in Class 10 because they are specially adapted to prevent contamination. However, similar to the paper for medical examination tables, the paper bags are not for use in the diagnosis or treatment of patients. The goods function as paper containers and should in Class 16. INTA suggests distinguishing between paper bags for use in sterilizing medical instruments in Class 10 and paper bags as containers for medical instruments in Class 16. However, these goods are designed to contain medical instruments during sterilization as their primary function, and then maintain sterility until the bags are opened for use in diagnosis or treatment of the patient. In other words, the medical instruments are not removed from the sterilization bags and then placed into different paper bags for storage. Therefore, INTA’s proposed distinction is not aligned with the actual use of the goods by consumers. |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sacs en papier pour la stérilisation d’instruments médicaux |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-24 | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | gift bags, empty |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified in Class 16 in the U.S. ID Manual based on function and classified in Class 16 and Class 22 in the MGS Manager depending on the material composition.  Gift bags are typically comprised of paper and function to package (wrap, or contain) the gift inside. They are classified in Class 16 based on “bags [envelopes, pouches] of paper or plastics, for packaging” (Basic No. 160246). When gift bags are comprised of textile, the textile is merely a paper substitute. All gift bags should be classified in a single class, Class 16.  Gift bags in Class 16 – |  | FR: Nous proposons la formulation suivante : « Gifts bags, empty » afin de préciser qu’il s’agit d’emballages et que ces sacs ne contiennent pas divers produits ou objets destinés à être offerts.  IB: We classify these items according to material, in the same way as “bags [envelopes, pouches] …., for packaging”.  INTA: Sounds reasonable – e.g., plastic gift wrap in the U.S. is still class 16. But then one could question why is gift wrap of paper or textile in class 24, since they are still a paper substitute.  JP: These might be classified in Class 16 or 22 according to the materials. Please refer to "gift bags of paper or plastic" (Cl.16) and "textile gift bags for wine" (Cl.22) in the MGS. | USPTO modifies the proposal from “gift bags” in Class 16 to “gift bags**, empty**” in Class 16.  USPTO acknowledges that some national offices classify “gift bags” by material composition. However, this practice conflicts with the Nice Classification’s General Remarks, Goods, (a), which requires classification of goods according to function and only permits classification based on material composition when the function is not mentioned and there are no analogous goods in the Alphabetical List. USPTO also acknowledges that the MGS Manager includes “textile gift bags for wine” in Class 22. However, the IB’s Class 22 Info File indicates - “…sacks and bags [in Class 22 are] for transporting or storing goods and materials in bulk, mail bags and sacks of textile for packaging.” Textile gift bags for wine, or any other type of gift, do not feature the durability of bags and sacks in Class 22 and are completely different from “body bags” (220107) and “mail bags” (Basic No. 22104) in the Alphabetical List in Class 22. Textile gift bags are analogous to paper gift bags in Class 16. Gift bags traditionally consist of paper. Thus, when made of a non-paper material, it is merely a paper substitute. Both paper and textile gift bags are found alongside gift wrapping and other paper goods in arts and craft stores and stationery stores, such as: [papermart](http://www.papermart.com/fabric-wine-bags/id=35930-INDEX) [michaels](http://www.michaels.com/gift-packaging/gift-bags-and-wine-bags/832736993) [bagsandbow](https://www.bagsandbowsonline.com/retail-packaging/search?Ntt=wine+bags) [joann](http://www.joann.com/search?q=wine+bag) |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sacs-cadeaux vides |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-5 | 16 OR2? |  | EN | M | Add |  | colorant markers for restoration of furniture OR markers filled with colorants for furniture restoration |  |  |  | FR: Conformément à notre position lors du CE26, le classement de ce produit en classe 16 ne semble pas justifié. Il devrait être inclus en classe 02 car ce produit est et reste de la peinture présentée sous la forme d’un marqueur. Le simple fait d’appeler ce produit un « marqueur » ne justifie pas de l’inclure en classe 16. Produit utile mais en classe 02.  IB: “Colorant marker pens for the restoration of furniture”? For information, “colorant markers for restoration of furniture” was rejected in cl.2 at the last CE26.  USPTO believes these goods are in the nature of “colorants”/”wood stains” in the form of markers, which would be proper in Class 2. Please see [minwax](http://www.minwax.com/wood-products/maintenance-repair/minwax-wood-finish-stain-marker)  See also: Colorants\* / Dyestuffs [Basic No. 020047] Wood stains [Basic No. 020028]  JP: These goods might be classified in Class 2. And, it would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "colorants in the form of stick markers for restoration of furniture". | Due the fact that this proposed entry was rejected in class 2 at the CE26 we have made proposal with adding this entry to class 16. We would like to know opinion of CE on classification of such products to have understanding how to classify colorants in the form of markers, pens, pencils, sticks for restoration of furniture. In our opinion the proper classification is class 2  (instead of addition “colorant markers for restoration of furniture” in Cl. 16) |
|  |  | 16 OU 2? |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | marqueurs colorants pour la restauration de meubles OU marqueurs remplis de colorants pour la restauration de meubles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | name badge holders |  | Although these goods are not really stationery items, they are often found together with other office supplies. | 32.1 | INTA: Agreed, although could also include “name badges” themselves.  BOIP: tmclass = 20  The USPTO currently classifies these goods by material composition, in Class 6 if of metal, in Class 16 if of paper, and in Class 20 if of plastic. | Thank you for the comments received. Although these items could be classified by material, (typically plastic), we would also consider them as being “office requisites” and our intention is to simplify their classification in one class only – thus, we suggest cl.16. |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | porte-badges |  |  | 32.1 | FR: Traduction FR « porte-badges d’identification » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 26 |  | EN | M | Add |  | lanyards for wear |  | Sometimes with clip fastening or loop. Does not matter what they ultimately carry (badges, keys, mobile phone) – without the object they are simply a strap/ribbon for wear, thus cl.26? | 32.2 | INTA: Agree, consistent with the US approach.  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry and the classification as follows:  (Cl.16) "lanyards for name badge holders"  BOIP: tmclass = 26  USPTO classifies most lanyards in Class 22 as being similar to rope and also in other classed based on the item the lanyard is adapted to hold, for example, eyeglass lanyards in Class 9. | Certain straps that are adapted to carry a specific item may be classified in the same class as that item (for example, eyeglass cords in cl.9, cell phone straps in cl.9). However, from the feedback that we have received, the classification of “lanyards” that are not adapted for a specific item is clearly problematic. We are now wondering if a “lanyard” could also be considered as a strap worn on the body and that is used for carrying items in general (eventually cl.18?). We would appreciate the thoughts of the CE on this issue. |
|  |  | 26 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | lanières à porter sur soi |  |  | 32.2 | FR: Traduction FR « cordons tour de cou » ou « cordons tour de cou pour badges d’identification ». Nous préférons la première traduction, tout dépend du sens précis en EN. |  |
|  | WO-27- | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | retractable reels for name badge holders |  | What about other accessories for such badge holders, for example, retractable reels, such as these:Should “badge reels” be classified in the same class as the name badge holders? | 32.3 | INTA: Agreed. Suggest also including “lanyards” e.g. “retractable reels for name badges and name badge holders; lanyards for name badges and name badge holders” – and agreed they should be classified in class 16.  BOIP: classe ? |  |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | dérouleurs rétractables pour porte-badges |  |  | 32.3 | FR: Traduction FR « enrouleurs pour badges d’identification » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | clips for name badge holders |  | What about other accessories for such badge holders, for example, badge clips such as these: | 32.4 | BOIP: 6 ou 20! |  |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | pinces pour porte-badges |  |  | 32.4 | FR: Traduction FR « attaches pour badges d’identification » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 16 | 160283 | EN | M | Change | coasters of paper | coasters of paper for glasses |  | “Coasters” alone cannot be translated in FR. | 33.1 | INTA: Disagree – since amendment now limits EN unduly. Suggest amending both EN and FR to include a reference to both glasses and bottles, if EN must be amended. |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160283 | FR | M | changer | dessous de carafes en papier | dessous de verre en papier |  | « Dessous de carafes » is too restrictive as “coasters” can be used for glasses and bottles as well. | 33.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 21 | 210258 | EN | M | Change | coasters, not of paper or textile | coasters for glasses, not of paper or textile |  |  | 33.2 | INTA: Even in the US, it is not required to specify what coasters are for. Seems unduly restrictive – or say both bottles and glasses. |  |
|  |  | 21 | 210258 | FR | M | changer | dessous de carafes, ni en papier ni en matières textiles | dessous de verre, ni en papier ni en matières textiles |  |  | 33.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 24 | 240096 | EN | M | Change | coasters of textile | coasters of textile for glasses |  |  | 33.3 | INTA: We believe it unnecessarily limits the description, and suggest to leave the original description. |  |
|  |  | 24 | 240096 | FR | M | changer | dessous de carafes en matières textiles | dessous de verre en matières textiles |  |  | 33.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-18 | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | paper for use on medical examination tables |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified in Class 10 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 16 in EUIPO’s TM Class. Paper for use on medical examination tables is classified in Class 10 because the goods are adapted for medical use. The paper is comprised of certain materials to make it especially durable, comfortable for the patient, and to serve as a barrier against moisture and dirt. The goods are similar to the MGS Manager’s “Dental tray covers made of paper” in Class 10. Paper for use on medical examination tables in Class 10 –  See US-27-18a | 34.1 | IL: this products doesn't undergo any special processing, in order to adjust it to medical needs, it is mass produced as a simple paper products and should be classified according to material.  IB: This could trigger an interesting discussion as to whether these goods belong in cl.16 as “paper goods” or in cl.10 as “medical goods”. In principle, this paper is used for hygienic purposes, but does not necessarily treat a medical condition.  INTA: US has “medical table sheets for examining tables and operating tables” in class 10, as well as “Rolls of paper for covering examination tables used in hospitals, doctor's offices, and other similar health care environments” in class 10, so this appears to be appropriate – although query how the rolls of paper are adapted for medical use, since the very same product may well be used in cosmetic salons during cosmetic treatments  Translators : EN > for use on ? > for | USPTO modifies the proposed classification of “Paper for use on medical examination tables” from Class 10 to **Class 16** based on “toilet paper/hygienic paper” (Basic No. 160094) and consistent with comments from the IB, ILPO, and INTA. USPTO thanks the JPO for supporting the proposal noting that USPTO is amenable to adding the goods to the Alphabetical List in either Class 10 or Class 16.  For consistency, USPTO also suggests adding “Dental tray covers made of paper” to the Nice Alphabetical List in Class 16. See LP **US-27-18a** |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | papier pour lits d’examen médical |  |  | 34.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-18a | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | dental tray covers made of paper |  | See US-27-18 | 34.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | couvercles de plateaux dentaires, en papier |  |  | 34.2 |  |  |
|  | CN-27-6 | 16 | 160299 | EN | M | -- | penholders |  |  | English entry “penholders” seem to be  e959b3fb459620adba1a53a21b4275b9.png French entry “porte-plume” seem to be  Nibs_penholders.jpg. | 35.1 | FR: Le terme français “porte-plume” désigne les produits représentés ci-dessous :  IB: The English term “penholders” usually refers to the second image, namely a handle for a pen into which a nib may be fixed. The first image is known as “pen pots”, “pen holders”, “pencil cups”, “pencil holders” amongst others. If a change is deemed necessary, would “penholders [calligraphy]” be clearer?  JPO: How about adding a new entry "stands for pens"?  BOIP: E = ok  F = porte-stylos | According to IB's comment, “penholders” usually refers to the second image, and the first image is known as “pen pots”, “pen holders”, “pencil cups”, “pencil holders”. If it is true, this entry can be retained by **adding a new entry**.  See CN-27-6a  (New entry : ***pen holders / porte-stylos*** instead of change ? 160299 *penholders / porte-plume*) |
|  |  | 16 | 160299 | FR | M | -- | porte-plume |  |  |  | 35.1 |  |  |
|  | CN-27-6a | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | pen holders |  |  | 35.2 |  | See above. CN-27-6 |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | porte-stylos |  |  | 35.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 24 | 240022 | EN | M | Change | table runners of textile | table runners, not of paper |  | See US-27-37  “Table runners” in cl. 24 may be made of textile or textile substitutes, in the same way as 240033 *tablecloths, not of paper* and 240070 *table linen, not of paper* | 36.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 24 | 240022 | FR | M | changer | chemins de table en matières textiles | chemins de table non en papier |  | Voir 240033 *nappes non en papier / tapis de table non en papier*, 240070 *linge de table non en papier* | 36.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-37 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | table runners, not of paper or textile |  | “Table runners of paper” (Basic No. 160373 ) in Class 16 and “table runners of textile” (Basic No. 240022) were added to the Nice Alphabetical List as part of Nice 11-2017. However, the classification of table runners of other materials, such as plastic, for example, is unclear. This proposal is consistent with “tablemats, not of paper or textile” (Basic No. 210371) in Class 21 and “place mats, not of paper or textile” (Basic No. 210372) in Class 21.  See WO-27-36 | 36.2 | IB: see also IB Proposal WO-27-36 in Proposal I (NI073) – we see “table runners” as being analogous with tablecloths and table linen, rather than with tablemats. Tablemats can be made from “solid” materials (such as cork or slate, for example), whereas table runners, cloths and linens are generally not. |  |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | chemins de table ni en papier ni en matières textiles |  |  | 36.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-8 | 17 | 170073 | EN | M | Change | junctions, not of metal, for flexible pipes | junctions, not of metal, for pipes |  | Voir JP-26-46 et JP-26-46 a) Cette entrée avait été modifiée lors du CE 26, néanmoins l’entrée « raccords non métalliques de tuyaux rigides, pour la construction » en classe 19 a été rejeté, tous les raccords de tuyaux non métalliques relevant de la classe 17. Il n’y a plus d’entrée pour les raccords de tuyaux non métalliques non flexibles. |  | USPTO agrees with the proposed change. USPTO also suggests adding to the Alphabetical List “Junctions, not of metal, for hoses” in Class 17.  IB : We would be in favour of accepting all junctions for pipes in cl.17 according to their anti-leak function, rather than the material from which they are made or the type of pipe with which they are used. However in this case, the current proposal is incomplete as it would require studying other NCL entries such as elbows, fittings… | Lors du CE26, les ”Raccords de tuyaux non métalliques/Junctions, not of metal, for pipes” ont été supprimés de la classification pour être ventilés entre les raccords non métalliques de tuyaux flexibles en 17, proposition qui a été acceptée, et les raccords de tuyaux pour la construction, proposition qui a été refusée. Nous sommes d’accord sur le fait que tous les raccords non métalliques pour tuyaux doivent être en classés en 17 mais actuellement il n’y a plus de raccords non métalliques pour tuyaux non flexibles. Il ne nous semble pas nécessaire de préciser le type de tuyaux (flexibles ou non) dont il s’agit, l’essentiel est d’avoir une entrée unique pour tous les raccords non métalliques pour tuyaux en classe 17. Nous maintenons notre proposition et, si elle est acceptée par le Comité, le soin aux Offices anglophone de trouver la formulation adéquate. |
|  |  | 17 | 170073 | FR | M | changer | raccords non métalliques pour tuyaux flexibles | raccords de tuyaux non métalliques |  |  |  | Translators : raccords de tuyau non métalliques |  |
|  | JP-27-24 | 17 |  | EN | M | Add |  | quay wall-mounted rubber cushioning materials for the prevention of damage to docks, ships and vessels |  | These goods prevent hulls and structures from damaging when ships or vessels come alongside a pier. These goods are classified in Class 17 by analogy with “shock-absorbing buffers of rubber” (Basic No. 170021) Please refer to the following URL. [bridgestone](http://www.bridgestone.com/products/diversified/marinefender/products/index.html) |  | USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “quay wall-mounted rubber cushioning materials for the prevention of damage to docks, ships and vessels” for clarity. It appears that the goods are referred to as “fenders” on the website provided by JPO, [bridgestone](http://www.bridgestone.com/products/diversified/marinefender/products/index.html)  INTA: We think these are typically called “rubber bumpers” but, yes, they are in class 17.  IB: "Wall-mounted marine fenders of rubber"? Please note that the fenders that are attached to the sides of boats or sailing vessels are classified in cl.12 - see 120252 "fenders for ships / défenses pour navires [pare-battage]" | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 17 (add) "quay wall-mounted rubber cushioning materials for **the prevention of damage to** dock**s**, ships and vessels"  (instead of : quay wall-mounted rubber cushioning materials for preventing from damaging of dock, ships and vessels) |
|  |  | 17 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | matériaux amortisseurs fixés sur des quais conçus pour éviter la détérioration de quais, bateaux et navires |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 17 | Class Heading | EN |  | -- | Unprocessed and semi-processed rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and substitutes for all these materials; plastics and resins **in extruded form for use in manufacture**; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, tubes and hoses, not of metal. |  |  |  | 37.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | Intitulé de classe | FR |  | changer | Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, gomme, amiante, mica bruts et mi-ouvrés et succédanés de toutes ces matières; matières plastiques et résines **mi-ouvrées**; matières à calfeutrer, à étouper et à isoler; tuyaux flexibles non métalliques. | Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, gomme, amiante, mica bruts et mi-ouvrés et succédanés de toutes ces matières; matières plastiques et résines **sous forme extrudée utilisées au cours d’opérations de fabrication**; matières à calfeutrer, à étouper et à isoler; tuyaux flexibles non métalliques. |  | To align the FR with EN. | 37.1 | BOIP: matières plastiques et résines SOUS FORME EXTRUDÉE, utilisées au cours d’opérations de fabrication | We agree with the comments from BX. |
|  | WO-27- | 17 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | -- | Class 17 includes mainly electrical, thermal and acoustic insulating materials and plastics **for use in manufacture** in the form of sheets, blocks and rods, as well as certain goods made of rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica or substitutes therefor. |  |  |  | 37.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | La classe 17 comprend essentiellement les isolants électriques, thermiques ou acoustiques et les matières plastiques **mi-ouvrées**, sous forme de feuilles, plaques ou baguettes, ainsi que certains produits en caoutchouc, gutta-percha, gomme, amiante, mica ou leurs succédanés. | La classe 17 comprend essentiellement les **matières** isolant**e**s électriques, thermiques ou acoustiques et les matières plastiques **utilisées au cours d’opérations de fabrication**, sous forme de feuilles, plaques ou baguettes, ainsi que certains produits en caoutchouc, gutta-percha, gomme, amiante, mica ou leurs succédanés. |  | To align the FR with EN. | 37.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-25 | 17 | 170002 | EN | M | Change | acrylic resins [semi-finished products] | acrylic resins, semi-finished |  | This change is required to distinguish the semi-processed goods in Class 17 from the “acrylic resins, unprocessed” (Basic No. 010461) in Class 1.  See WO-145 doc. CE272 ANX 5 |  | IB: see also IB proposal II (NI073) and the Joint Proposal (NI074) concerning Class Headings (especially Cl.1 excluding Expl. Note). | USPTO maintains the proposal, which is consistent with the IB’s proposal, WO-145, in Annex 71, because the change is necessary to distinguish between the resins in Class 1, Class 2, and Class 17.  Furthermore, as the IB notes, the proposal aligns the Nice Alphabetical List item in Class 17 with the proposed amended Class 1 Explanatory Note. See Class Headings Revision Project, page 2, Class 1, exclusionary note. |
|  |  | 17 | 170002 | FR | M | changer | résines acryliques [produits semi-finis] | résines acryliques, semi-finies |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-9 | 18 |  | EN | M | Add |  | suitcases, motorized, rideable |  | valise |  | USPTO agrees with the proposed classification and suggests “suitcases, motorized, rideable” to make clear the nature of the goods.  IB: Note that some “rideable suitcases”, especially those for children, are not motorized or electric / *notez que certaines “rideable suitcases” surtout celles pour les enfants ne sont pas motorisées ni électriques.* | Ok pour précision en anglais uniquement, le français est clair  (suitcases, motorized, rideable instead of : rideable suitcase/rideable luggage/motorized luggage) |
|  |  | 18 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | valises électriques |  | Il s’agit d’une valise équipée d’un moteur électrique qui lui permet de rouler seul, voire de transporter une personne. Sa fonction première reste cependant de ranger des effets personnels afin de les transporter. |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-13 | 18 |  | EN | M | Add |  | inserts for luggage in the form of compression cubes |  | These item are specifically designed for maximum utilization of space specifically for suitcases  See IL-27-16 | 38.1 | IB: Packing organizer bags for suitcases?  INTA: Use of term “suitcases” may be too limiting. Suggest “inserts for luggage in the form of compression cubes”  BX: ok: compression cubes for suitcases | We thank the offices and rephrase our proposal to ***"inserts for luggage in the form of compression cubes"*** (instead of “inserts for suitcases in the form of compression cubes”) |
|  |  | 18 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | garnitures pour bagages sous forme de modules de compactage |  |  | 38.1 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-16 | 22 |  | EN | M | Add |  | compression cubes [storage] |  | General storage compartments of textile for maximum utilization of space.  See IL-27-13 | 38.2 | IB: We suggest “Compression bags [storage]” Class 20 or class 22? See also 200252 garment covers [storage]  USPTO believes that this proposal is broad and indefinite, and is not clearly justified in Class 22. The wording “compression cubes” is most commonly used to refer to the “inserts for suitcases in the form of compression cubes” that ILPO has proposed in Class 18.  KR: We believe that the purposes and material composition of these goods should be clarified.  CH “cubes” seem to be similar to packaging containers and therefore to classify according to the material  INTA: Should be Class 18  BX: ok: compression cubes for bulk storage | We thank the IB and the members for their comments, we would like to modify out proposal to "compression cube**s** **[storage]**" in class 22, we would also accept "canvas compression cubes [storage]" in class 22  (instead of “compression cube”) |
|  |  | 22 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | modules de compactage [rangement] |  |  | 38.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 18 |  | EN | M | Add |  | conference folders or conference portfolios |  | Alternative wording for “document holders”? See the following five entries for information: | 39.1 | INTA: Should we add then “of leather” as regular paper folders are in class 16?  JPO: The difference between this proposed entry and "document holders [stationery]" in Class 16 (Basic No.160361) is unclear. | These are in cl.18 as they are a type of bag (analogous with 180083 *briefcases*). In response to comments from JP, “conference folders” have fitted inside pockets for holding pens, business cards, calculators, for example. Whereas 160361 “document holders [stationery]” are designed to hold just paper (see image below). |
|  |  | 18 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | conférenciers |  |  | 39.1 | FR: Traduction FR « conférenciers »  BOIP: conférenciers? | Merci FR et BX |
|  |  | 16 | 160361 |  |  | -- | document holders [stationery] |  |  | For information | 39.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160361 |  |  | -- | pochettes pour documents |  |  |  | 39.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160085 |  |  | -- | folders for papers |  |  | For information | 39.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160085 |  |  | -- | jackets for papers |  |  |  | 39.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160085 |  |  | -- | chemises pour documents |  |  |  | 39.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160022 |  |  | -- | document files [stationery] |  |  | For information | 39.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160022 |  |  | -- | dossiers [papeterie] |  |  |  | 39.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160092 |  |  | -- | files [office requisites] |  |  | For information | 39.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160092 |  |  | -- | classeurs [articles de bureau] |  |  |  | 39.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160035 |  |  | -- | loose-leaf binders |  |  | For information | 39.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 160035 |  |  | -- | biblorhaptes |  |  |  | 39.6 | FR: Est-ce utile de conserver ce terme désuet alors qu’il s’agit en fait du même produit que le classeur [article de bureau] (160092) ? | We note the comments from the FR Office and will research this further for the next CE. |
|  | WO-27- | 16 | 160224 | EN | M | Change | folders [stationery] | paper creasers [office requisites] |  | An office tool used for folding pieces of paper. English term should align with the French. | 39.7 | INTA : Unclear if “folders” is meant to be an article for folding or alternatively some kind of “folio”. Need to look more closely at French equivalent to be sure what is intended here. But NB either way, English is “stationery” not “stationary”. | Following comments from INTA, we note that “*plioir*” is defined as “*instrument servant à plier*” in Petit Robert. The term “plioirs” has been present since NCL1-1963. The current English translation is misleading as “folders” are now more commonly used to refer to items for **holding or filing** paper, rather than **instruments for** **folding** paper.  Thus we maintain our proposal to change the English wording in order to align it with the original French wording. |
|  |  | 16 | 160224 | FR | M | -- | plioirs [articles de bureau] |  |  |  | 39.7 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-6a | 18 | Class Heading | EN |  | Delete | walking sticks; |  |  | See RU-27-6, b, c, d, RU-27-7, a, b, c | 40.1 |  | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf))  (instead of : Transfer in Cl. 28 of “mountaineering sticks/ alpenstocks” and addition in Cl. 28 of “hiking poles”) |
|  |  | 18 | Intitulé de classe | FR |  | supprimer | cannes; |  |  |  | 40.1 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-6 | 18 | 180001 | EN | M | Transfer | mountaineering sticks |  | 28 | The term mountaineering describes the sport of mountain climbing, including ski mountaineering. Hiking in the mountains can also be a simple form of mountaineering when it involves scrambling, or short stretches of the more basic grades of rock climbing, as well as crossing glaciers. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountaineering>  See RU-27-6a, b, c, d, RU-27-7, a, b, c | 40.2 | FR: Le transfert est justifié, mais terme un peu désuet (alpenstocks en FR) ? Ne faudrait-il pas en profiter pour supprimer cette entrée ? Quelle(s) différence(s) avec les bâtons d’alpinistes (mountaineering sticks 180001) ?  IB: 180001 also includes the synonym term “alpenstocks” (alpenstocks / bâtons d'alpinistes) under the same basic number. Also note 180015 “walking sticks / canes // cannes”  USPTO believes that transferring these goods to Class 18 would require additional changes that have not been addressed herein. Specifically, changes to the following: CLASS 18 CLASS HEADING: Leather and imitations of leather; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas and parasols; walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery. CLASS 18: Canes / walking sticks [Basic No. 180015]  INTA: Although most mountaineering equipment does go in class 28, “mountaineering sticks,” together with “walking sticks,” seem to go in class 18. | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf))  (instead of Transfer in Cl. 28 of “mountaineering sticks/ alpenstocks” and addition in Cl. 28 of “hiking poles”) |
|  |  | 18 | 180001 | EN | S | Transfer | alpenstocks |  | 28 |  | 40.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 180001 | FR | M | transférer | alpenstocks |  | 28 |  | 40.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 180001 | FR | S | transférer | bâtons d'alpinistes |  | 28 |  | 40.2 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-6b | 18 | 180015 | EN | M | Transfer | canes |  | 28 |  | 40.3 |  | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf)) |
|  |  | 18 | 180015 | EN | S | Transfer | walking sticks |  | 28 |  | 40.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 180015 | FR | M | transférer | cannes |  | 28 |  | 40.3 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-6c | 18 | 180016 | EN | M | Transfer | walking stick seats |  | 28 |  | 40.4 |  | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf)) |
|  |  | 18 | 180016 | FR | M | transférer | cannes-sièges |  | 28 |  | 40.4 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-6d | 18 | 180060 | EN | M | Transfer | walking stick handles |  | 28 |  | 40.5 |  | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf)) |
|  |  | 18 | 180060 | EN | S | Transfer | walking cane handles |  | 28 |  | 40.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 180060 | FR | M | transférer | poignées de cannes |  | 28 |  | 40.5 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-7a | 28 | Class Heading | EN |  | Add |  | sporting sticks; |  | See RU-27-6, a, b, c, d, RU-27-7, b, c | 40.6 |  | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf))  (instead of : Transfer in Cl. 28 of “mountaineering sticks/ alpenstocks” and addition in Cl. 28 of “hiking poles”) |
|  |  | 28 | Intitulé de classe | FR |  | ajouter |  | bâtons de sport; |  |  | 40.6 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-7 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hiking sticks |  |  | 40.7 | FR: Quelle(s) différence(s) avec les bâtons d’alpinistes (mountaineering sticks 180001) ? Semble désigner le même produit. En revanche s’il s’agit d’un bâton de marche cette entrée peut être intéressante (walking staffs), ce produit devrait alors être proposé en classe 18 en tant qu’aide à la marche comme les cannes (canes 180015).  IL: hiking is considered more of a leisure activity than a sport, the existing entry "mountaineering sticks" is correctly classified in class 18 by analogy to "walking sticks" which is defined as: a device used to facilitate walking, for fashion, or for defensive reasons; a stick or cane carried in the hand to assist walking it is an inclusive term that also cover hiking poles as walking accessories.  IB: For information, “hiking poles [sports articles]” was rejected in cl.28 at the last CE26.$  INTA: Same with hiking poles - they seem to go with “walking sticks” in class 18. | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf))  (instead of : Transfer in Cl. 28 of “mountaineering sticks/ alpenstocks” and addition in Cl. 28 of “hiking poles”) |
|  |  | 28 |  | EN | S | Add |  | trekking sticks |  |  | 40.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bâtons de randonnée pédestre |  |  | 40.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | S | ajouter |  | bâtons de trekking |  |  | 40.7 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-7b | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | walking staffs |  |  | 40.8 |  | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf)) |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bâtons de randonnée |  |  | 40.8 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-7c | 10 |  | EN | M | Add |  | walking sticks for medical purposes |  |  | 40.9 |  | Please see our additional comments in a separate annex (project NI068 [Annex 10](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ni068/ni068-a10_rurc.pdf)) |
|  |  | 10 |  | EN | S | Add |  | canes for medical purposes |  |  | 40.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bâtons de marche à usage médical |  |  | 40.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  | FR | S | ajouter |  | cannes à usage médical |  |  | 40.9 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 19 | 190096 | EN | M | -- | clay\* |  |  |  |  | INTA : Perhaps may want to leave this entry? Not sure if “potter’s clay” covers all types of clay in general. We don’t think it does. |  |
|  |  | 19 | 190096 | FR | M | -- | argile\* |  |  |  |  | INTA : Not finding this description in the current list (is it not in English?) |  |
|  |  | 19 | 190096 | FR | S | supprimer | glaise |  |  | Consistency – voir 010652, 160026, 190011, et 010527 |  | INTA : Same as above |  |
|  | WO-27- | 19 | 190047 | EN | M | Delete | potters' clay [raw material] |  |  | See 190011 *potters' clay* |  | INTA : Agree – duplicative entries |  |
|  |  | 19 | 190047 | FR | M | supprimer | matières premières pour la céramique |  |  | Voir 190011 *argile de potier* |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-25 | 19 | 190102 | EN | M | Change | gypsum | gypsum [building material] |  | The indication of gypsum should be specified for classification purposes | 41.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 19 | 190102 | FR | M | changer | gypse | gypse [matériau de construction] |  | See KR-27-26 | 41.1 |  |  |
|  | KR-27-26 | 1 |  | EN | M | Add |  | gypsum for use as a fertilizer |  | See KR-27-25 | 41.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | gypse à utiliser en tant que fertilisant |  |  | 41.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-27 | 19 | 190172 | EN | M | Change | terra cotta | terra-cotta [building materials] |  | The dictionary definitions of terra cotta show that the term is overbroad and refers to both building material in Class 19 and a statuette or other work of art comprised of terra cotta in Class 21. This proposal is intended to limit the nature of the goods to Class 19 building materials. | 42.1 | IB: For consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation, we prefer “Terra-cotta [building materials]”. *Note*: Terra-cotta should be written with a hyphen (MW, OED).  Translators : materials > material | USPTO modifies the proposal from “Terra cotta being building materials” to “Terra**-**cotta **[**building materials**]**” based on the IB’s comment that it prefers this wording for consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation. |
|  |  | 19 | 190172 | FR | M | changer | terre cuite | terre cuite [matériau de construction] |  | Dictionaries - https://www.ahdictionary.com/word/search.html?q=terra%20cotta <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/terra_cotta> This issue arose in connection with the IB’s Class Heading Revision Project. | 42.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-28 | 21 | 210234 | EN | M | Change | works of art of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass | works of art of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, **terra-cotta** or glass |  | LPs US-27-27 to US-27-33 are necessary to distinguish between terra cotta building materials in Class 19 and certain types of goods comprised of terra cotta in Class 21. | 42.2 | IB: Concerning these linked proposals in cl.21, please also see the Joint Proposal (NI074) concerning Class Headings (especially Cl.21 Expl. Note). *Note*: Terra-cotta should be written with a hyphen (MW, OED). | USPTO modifies the initial proposal by inserting a hyphen in “terra cotta” based on the IB’s comments. |
|  |  | 21 | 210234 | FR | M | changer | objets d'art en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence ou en verre | objets d'art en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence, **en terre cuite** ou en verre |  |  | 42.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-29 | 21 | 210252 | EN | M | Change | busts of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass | busts of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, **terra-cotta** or glass |  | See US-27-27 and 28 | 42.3 | IB: Terra-cotta should be written with a hyphen (MW, OED). | USPTO modifies the initial proposal by inserting a hyphen in “terra cotta” based on the IB’s comments. |
|  |  | 21 | 210252 | FR | M | changer | bustes en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence ou en verre | bustes en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence, **en terre cuite** ou en verre |  |  | 42.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-30 | 21 | 210217 | EN | M | Change | statues of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass | statues of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, **terra-cotta** or glass |  | See US-27-27 and 28 | 42.4 | IB: Terra-cotta should be written with a hyphen (MW, OED). | USPTO modifies the initial proposal by inserting a hyphen in “terra cotta” based on the IB’s comments. |
|  |  | 21 | 210217 | FR | M | changer | statues en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence ou en verre | statues en porcelaine, en céramique, **en terre cuite** en faïence ou en verre |  |  | 42.4 |  |  |
|  | US-27-31 US-27-32 | 21 | 210285 | EN | M | Change | figurines **[statuettes]** of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass | figurines of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, **terra-cotta** or glass |  | See US-27-27 and 28 Also, the bracketed wording “[statuettes]” is not necessary because the goods are covered by a different indication listed under the same Basic No. 210285. | 42.5 | IB: Terra-cotta should be written with a hyphen (MW, OED). | USPTO modifies the initial proposal by inserting a hyphen in “terra cotta” based on the IB’s comments. |
|  |  | 21 | 210285 | EN | S | Change | statuettes of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass | statuettes of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, **terra-cotta** or glass |  |  | 42.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | 210285 | FR | M | changer | figurines **[statuettes]** en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence ou en verre | figurines en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence, **en terre cuite** ou en verre |  |  | 42.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | 210285 | FR | S | changer | statuettes en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence ou en verre | statuettes en porcelaine, en céramique, en faïence, **en terre cuite** ou en verre |  |  | 42.5 |  |  |
|  | US-27-33 | 14 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Change | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … – objects of art not made of precious metals or coated therewith that are classified according to the material of which they are made, for example, works of art of metal (Cl. 6), of stone, concrete or marble (Cl. 19), of wood, wax, plaster or plastic (Cl. 20), of porcelain, terra-cotta or glass (Cl. 21); … | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … – objects of art not made of precious metals or coated therewith that are classified according to the material of which they are made, for example, works of art of metal (Cl. 6), of stone, concrete or marble (Cl. 19), of wood, wax, plaster or plastic (Cl. 20), of porcelain, **ceramic, earthenware**, terra-cotta or glass (Cl. 21); … |  | See US-27-27 and 28 | 42.6 | IB: Please also see the Joint Proposal (NI074) concerning Class Headings (especially Cl.21 Expl. Note). |  |
|  |  | 14 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … – les objets d’art autres qu’en métaux précieux ou en plaqué classés selon la matière dont ils sont constitués, par exemple : les objets d'art en métaux communs (cl. 6), en pierre, en béton ou en marbre (cl. 19), en bois, en cire, en plâtre ou en matières plastiques (cl. 20), en porcelaine, en terre cuite ou en verre (cl. 21); … | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … – les objets d’art autres qu’en métaux précieux ou en plaqué classés selon la matière dont ils sont constitués, par exemple : les objets d'art en métaux communs (cl. 6), en pierre, en béton ou en marbre (cl. 19), en bois, en cire, en plâtre ou en matières plastiques (cl. 20), en porcelaine, **en céramique, en faïence**, en terre cuite ou en verre (cl. 21); … |  |  | 42.6 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-12 | 20 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Change | *This Class includes, in particular:* … – bedding, for example, mattresses, **spring mattresses**, pillows;  … | *This Class includes, in particular:* … – bedding, for example, mattresses, **bed bases**, pillows; … |  | Lors du vote de la modification de la note explicative les sommiers avaient été supprimés. Il nous semble plus pertinent de faire apparaitre les sommiers dans la note plutôt que plusieurs types de matelas. |  | USPTO agrees with the proposal to re-insert the previously deleted wording and suggests “sommiers de lits” consistent with Basic No. 200185. *Les sommiers or “bed bases”* -  However, USPTO prefers to retain the term *les matelas à ressorts* and suggests changing the English version from “spring mattresses” to “box springs.” Specifically, USPTO suggests -- “- bedding (for example, mattresses, ~~spring mattresses,~~ box springs, bed bases, pillows);”  IB : Voir aussi 200185 “bed bases / *sommiers de lits*" |  |
|  |  | 20 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | *Cette classe comprend notamment :* … – les articles de literie, par exemple : les matelas, **les matelas à ressorts**, les oreillers; … | *Cette classe comprend notamment :* … – les articles de literie, par exemple : les matelas, **les sommiers**, les oreillers; … |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-14 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | plastic ramps for use with vehicles |  |  |  | FR: Nous proposons la formulation suivante : « ramps for use with vehicules, not of metal » en classe 19 (par analogie avec 190119 buildings, transportable, not of metal, 190199 bicycle parking installations, not of metal).  JPO: Are these the same as "loading ramps" in Class 7 (Basic No.070096)?  BX: = 19, plastic ramps [structures] for use with verhicles | We thank the offices for their comments, we maintain our position in class 20, we believe these items are more similar to ladders and should be classified according to material rather the defined as structure in class 19. |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | rampes en matières plastiques à utiliser avec des véhicules |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-29 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | shower chairs |  | These goods are used in a bathroom. They are useful when the elderly or the disabled take a bath. Please refer to the following URL: [walgreens](http://www.walgreens.com/store/c/aquasense-adjustable-bath-and-shower-chair-with-non-slip-seat-and-backrest/ID=prod6097844-product) |  | IL: unnecessary | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | chaises de douche |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-14 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby head support cushions |  |  | 43.1 | IL : Unnecessary. Covered by "Pillows"  USPTO thinks that the proposed English wording is unclear and could encompass goods in more than one class, such as pillows for medical purposes in Class 10 and positioning cushions in Class 20. USPTO suggests “baby head support cushions” in Class 20 to emphasize the primary function of the goods  CH : pas nécessaire. Toutefois, si ajouté, proposition de formulation : «coussins inclinés pour bébés».  BOIP : ok. plans inclinés pour bébés  IB : wedge pillows? Oreillers inclinés? Non seulement pour les bébés – peut être utilisé par les adultes aussi. | Ok pour précision en anglais uniquement, le français est clair  *(baby head support cushions* instead of : *baby anti reflux and flat head pillow)* |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | plans inclinés pour bébé |  | Coussin incliné destiné à éviter les ronflements, l'encombrement nasal et lutter contre les régurgitations. | 43.1 | Translators : Clarification needed : « anti reflux pillow » et « anti flat head pillow » sont 2 produits différents. « Anti flat head pillows » devrait alors faire l’objet d’une entrée séparée (-> oreillers anti-tête plate »). |  |
|  | FR-27-15 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | anti-roll cushions for babies |  |  | 43.2 | IL : Unnecessary. Covered by "Pillows"  USPTO thinks that the proposed English wording is unclear and suggests “baby positioning cushions,” which is the common commercial name for the goods in the image provided.  CH : pas nécessaire. Si ajouté, à préciser.  JPO : It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "baby sleep positioner cushions not for medical or therapeutic purposes".  IB : Anti-roll cushions for babies? Sleep positioner cushions for babies? | Ok pour précision anti-roll cushions for babies / cales pour bébés  (instead of : baby anti roll pillow / cales bébé) |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | cales pour bébés |  | Destiné à permettre à l'enfant d'être calé dans son lit et s'assurer qu'il dorme bien sur le dos | 43.2 | Translators : cale-bébés |  |
|  | FR-27-16 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby head positioning pillows |  |  | 43.3 | IL : Unnecessary. Covered by "Pillows"  USPTO thinks that the proposed English wording is unclear and could encompass goods in Class 10 and Class 20, see USPTO Comments on FR14. USPTO suggests “baby head positioning pillows” in Class 20 to make clear the primary function of the goods.  BOIP: ok : cales-tête pour bébés  IB : Pillows for babies to prevent flat heads? | Ok pour précision baby head positioning pillows / cales-tête pour bébés  (instead of : baby anti flat head pillow / cales tête bébé) |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | cales-tête pour bébés |  | Oreiller destiné à préserver la bonne formation de la tête des nouveaux nés. | 43.3 | Translators : coussins anti-tête plate pour bébé |  |
|  | WO-27- | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hand-held flagpoles, not of metal |  | This entry refers to “hand-held flagpoles” such as these:  and not “structures” in Cl.19. | 44.1 | The JPO does not support this proposal. These are classified in Class 19 by analogy with "flagpoles, not of metal" (Basic No.190262 NCL11-017).  USPTO believes all non-metal flagpoles should be classified in a single class. The USPTO classified all non-metal flagpoles in Class 20, prior to Nice 11-2017 based on Basic No. 200242. If a distinction is to be made concerning “hand-held” versus “structures” the USPTO suggests adding the term “structure” Class 19 entry, as it is not clear on classification alone. | Following a proposal at CE26, basic No. 200127 **“flagpoles, not of metal /** **hampes**” was transferred to cl.19 and changed to **“flagpoles, not of metal / mâts de drapeau non métalliques**” as the CE viewed them as “structures” similar to telegraph posts. After the vote, the IB was approached by a delegation and asked whether “hand-held flagpoles” would also be acceptable in cl.19. The IB do not see the “hand-held” ones as building structures and thus suggested this new proposal in order to clarify the issue. We will maintain proposal WO-12 to add “hand-held flagpoles, not of metal”, but will change WO-13 according to US comments |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | hampes de drapeau non métalliques |  |  | 44.1 | FR : Nous réservons nos commentaires en fonction de la traduction FR car nous ne voyons pas la différence en FR avec les « mâts de drapeau non métalliques ».  BOIP : Hampes ? |  |
|  | WO-27- | 19 | 190262 | EN | M | Change | flagpoles, not of metal | flagpoles [structures], not of metal |  | Add asterisk | 44.2 | JPO: see above.  INTA: We cannot find this specific description in the existing list. We see only “flagpoles” in class 20 where flagpoles appropriately belong, including those not of metal. | We will amend our proposal in accordance with comments received from the US:  190262 change to “flagpoles **[structures]**, not of metal / mâts de drapeau **[constructions]** non métalliques”  (instead of flagpoles, not of metal\* / mâts de drapeau non métalliques\*) |
|  |  | 19 | 190262 | FR | M | changer | mâts de drapeau non métalliques | mâts de drapeau [constructions] non métalliques |  | Ajouter astérisque | 44.2 | BOIP : voir ci-dessus |  |
|  | WO-27-13a | 6 | 060468 | EN | M | Change | flagpoles of metal | flagpoles [structures] of metal |  |  | 44.3 |  | Consequently, the same changes should be made to the “metal” versions in cl.6. |
|  |  | 6 | 060468 | FR | M | changer | mâts de drapeau métalliques | mâts de drapeau [constructions] métalliques |  |  | 44.3 |  |  |
|  | WO-27-13b | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hand-held flagpoles of metal |  |  | 44.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | hampes de drapeau métalliques |  |  | 44.4 |  |  |
|  | US-27-34 | 20 | 200151 | EN | M | Change | mobiles [decoration] | decorative mobiles of plastic |  | The proposed change removes the function of the goods from the brackets, incorporates it into the text of description, and indicates the material composition of the goods.- Decorative mobiles of plastic in Class 20  See US-27-35 | 45.1 | FR: Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de cette proposition. Bien que décoratifs, ces produits peuvent être considérés comme des pièces d’ameublement, du mobilier et être classés en 20 quelle que soit leur composition.  IB: We could accept “decorative mobiles”, but would keep them in cl.20 by analogy with 200268 *wind chimes [decoration] / mobiles décoratifs produisant des sons*  JP: If these goods are made of metal, are these classified in Class 6? | USPTO maintains the proposal based on the premise that mobiles should be classified as decorations based on material composition, or as toys in Class 28.  The IB and INPI prefer to keep decorative mobiles in Class 20 as furniture or furnishings. However, furniture items in Class 20 are articles, such as chairs, tables, and beds, that make a roomcomfortable or ready for use [merriam](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/furniture) The term furnishing is overbroad and includes furniture in Class 20, curtains in Class 24, carpets in Class 27, and decorations, which are classified in multiple classes based on material composition. [oxforddictionaries](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/furnishing) Therefore, the decorative mobiles are not justified in Class 20 as furnishings and must be justified on some other basis. The proper basis, in USPTO’s view, is material composition. USPTO thanks the IB for noting a similar indication, “wind chimes [decoration] / mobiles décoratifs produisant des sons,” (Basic No. 200268), which should also be amended to avoid creating inconsistency in the Alphabetical List. USPTO proposes a modification, see LP US-27-35 |
|  |  | 20 | 200151 | FR | M | changer | mobiles [objets pour la décoration] | mobiles décoratifs en matières plastiques |  | Works of art and decorations are generally classified according to material composition, and plastic works of art and decorations are classified in Class 20. See “works of art of wood, wax, plaster or plastic” (Basic No. 20025) and “decorations of plastic for foodstuffs (Basic No. 200003). | 45.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-34a | 20 | 200268 | EN | M | Change | wind chimes [decoration] | decorative wind chimes of wood |  |  | 45.2 |  | See USPTO Response for LP US-27-34 |
|  |  | 20 | 200268 | FR | M | changer | mobiles décoratifs produisant des sons | carillons éoliens décoratifs en bois |  |  | 45.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-35 | 28 | 280145 | EN | M | Change | mobiles [toys] | toy mobiles |  | The proposed change incorporates the function of the goods into the text of description. See US-27-34 | 45.3 | FR: Nous souhaitons conserver la version française « Mobiles [jouets] » telle quelle.  IB: For consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation, we prefer to maintain the existing wording “mobiles [toys] / *mobiles [jouets]*” | USPTO maintains the proposal because it is necessary to incorporate the wording into the text of the description to distinguish it from Basic Nos. 200151. The rationale for incorporating the bracketed wording into Basic No 280145 is the same rationale supporting USPTO Proposal #27 relating to the “Acrylic resins [semi-finished products].” Yet, while the IB supports removing the brackets to make clear that the acrylic resins are semi-processed goods, the IB prefers to retain the brackets in “mobiles [toys]” for consistency and ease of translation. The INPO also favored maintaining the brackets in the French version “mobiles [jouets].” Could the IB and INPI consider the French wording “mobiles en tant que jouets” to correspond to Toy mobiles? This wording “mobiles en tant que jouets” is consistent with “robots en tant que jouets” (Basic No. 280231). |
|  |  | 28 | 280145 | FR | M | changer | mobiles [jouets] | mobiles en tant que jouets |  |  | 45.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-36 | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | decorative mobiles of paper |  | This proposal corresponds to the proposal to change Basic No. 200151, See US-27-34 | 45.4 | FR: Pas en faveur (voir les remarques sous la proposition US-27-34). | USPTO maintains this proposal for the reasons noted in LP US-27-34. |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | mobiles décoratifs en papier |  |  | 45.4 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 20 | 200220 | EN | M | -- | bottle closures, not of metal |  |  |  | 46.1 | INTA: Not clear what action is proposed here. |  |
|  |  | 20 | 200220 | EN | S | Change | stoppers for bottles, not of glass, metal or rubber | bottle fasteners, not of metal |  | Consistency with 060300: bottle closures of metal bottle fasteners of metal *fermetures de bouteilles métalliques* | 46.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 20 | 200220 | FR | M | -- | fermetures de bouteilles non métalliques |  |  |  | 46.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 20 | 200214 | EN | M | Delete | stoppers, not of metal |  |  | Consistency with 060297: sealing caps of metal *capsules de bouchage métalliques* | 46.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 20 | 200214 | EN | M | -- | sealing caps, not of metal |  |  |  | 46.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 20 | 200214 | FR | M | -- | capsules de bouchage non métalliques |  |  |  | 46.2 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | stoppers, not of glass, metal or rubber |  | Consistency with 170018: rubber stoppers *bouchons en caoutchouc*  and with 210042 below. | 46.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bouchons ni en verre, ni en métal ni en caoutchouc |  |  | 46.3 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | stoppers of metal |  |  | 46.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bouchons métalliques |  |  | 46.4 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 21 | 210042 | EN | M | -- | glass stoppers |  |  |  | 46.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | 210042 | EN | S | Delete | glass caps |  |  |  | 46.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | 210042 | FR | M | changer | bouchons de verre | bouchons en verre |  |  | 46.5 | **FR:** Nous souhaitons conserver la formulation qui existe actuellement dans la version FR. Les bouchons **de** verre (= bouchons pour les verres, destinés aux verres, adaptés aux verres) sont des produits différents des bouchons **en** verre qui dans ce cas identifient le matériau de ces bouchons et non plus leur nature ou leur utilisation.  BOIP : en verre | refers to the material from which the stopper is made. Cohérence avec WO-48 aussi. (*bouchons en verre* au lieu de *bouchons de verre*) |
|  | WO-27- | 6 | 060299 | EN | M | -- | bottle caps of metal |  |  | Consistency with 200219: bottle caps, not of metal /  *capsules de bouteilles non métalliques* | 46.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060299 | EN | S | Delete | capsules of metal for bottles |  |  |  | 46.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060299 | EN | S | Delete | sealing caps of metal for bottles |  |  |  | 46.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | 060299 | FR | M | -- | capsules de bouteilles métalliques |  |  |  | 46.6 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-26 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | embossed microchip carrier tapes of paper for storage or transport |  | These goods are packaging containers in the form of tapes. They can protect semiconductor or microchips of electronic components during transportation (transport) or storage. They are made of paper or plastic. If they are made of paper, they are classified in Class 16, and if they are made of plastics, they are classified in Class 20 by analogy with “packaging containers of paper” in the MGS and “packaging containers of plastic” (Basic No. 200100). Please refer to the following URLs. [advantek](http://www.advantek.com/products/embossed-carrier-tapes.php) [solutions.3m](http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/TapeReel/Home/) [morimura](http://www.morimura.co.jp/english/products/chemicals/chemicals_10.html) See JP-27-27 | 47.1 | INTA: Paper tape is in class 16, so this seems correct here.  IB: Without the images, the wording does not really identify the product clearly. "Embossed carrier tapes of paper for microchips"? "Embossed microchip carrier tapes of paper"?  FR: Ok mais plutôt en classe 09. Ce type de produit est spécifiquement adapté aux puces électroniques de la classe 09. | These goods are containers for storing or transporting microchips. They are made of paper and formed in tape shape.  The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  **Class 20** (add) "embossed **microchip** carrier tapes of paper **for storage or transport**"  (instead of : embossed carrier tapes of paper in Cl. 16) |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bandes porteuses gaufrées en papier pour micropuces, pour le stockage ou le transport |  |  | 47.1 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-27 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | embossed microchip carrier tapes of plastic for storage or transport |  | See JP-27-26 | 47.2 | US: Should these goods be in Class 16 by analogy to “plastic sheets, films and bags for wrapping and packaging” in the Cl. 16 Heading or should they be classified in Class 20 by analogy to “containers, not of metal, for storage or transport” in the Cl. 20 Heading? The goods seem akin to blister packs for packaging, classified on TMClass and by USPTO in Class 16.  IB: Without the images, the wording does not really identify the product clearly. "Embossed carrier tapes of plastic for microchips"? "Embossed microchip carrier tapes of plastic"?  FR: Ok mais plutôt en classe 09. Ce type de produit est spécifiquement adapté aux puces électroniques de la classe 09. | These goods are containers for storing or transporting microchips. They are made of plastics and formed in tape shape.  The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 20 (add) "embossed **microchip** carrier tapes of plastic **for storage or transport**"  (instead of : embossed carrier tapes of plastic) |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bandes porteuses gaufrées en matières plastiques pour micropuces, pour le stockage ou le transport |  |  | 47.2 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-28 | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cover tapes for embossed carrier tapes |  | See JP-27-26 & JP-27-27 These goods are used for sealing products in the embossed carrier tapes. Since they are used along with emboss carrier tapes and are made of plastics, they are classified in Class 20. Please refer to the following URLs. [solutions.3m](http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/TapeReel/Home/) [morimura](http://www.morimura.co.jp/english/products/chemicals/chemicals_10.html#p2) | 47.3 | US: These goods appear appropriate to Class 17 by analogy to “adhesive tapes, other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes” (Basic No. 170085).  IL: seems more appropriate in class 17. see 170107 insulating tapes170118 duct tapes.  KR: We think cl. 17 is more appropriate given that "adhesive tapes, other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes" are classified in cl. 17. (See Basic No. 170085)  INTA: Not easy-to-understand ID, but we do think it should be in class 20.  IB: Are these simply "adhesive tapes" for packaging in cl.16 or do they have a more defined "sealing" function for cl.17? See 170085 "adhesive tapes, other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes / rubans adhésifs autres que pour la médecine, la papeterie ou le ménage"  The wording should be more precise, perhaps something like "Adhesive cover tapes for use with embossed microchip carrier tapes"?  FR: Ok mais plutôt en classe 09. Ce type de produit est spécifiquement adapté aux puces électroniques de la classe 09.  BOIP : Cl. 17 | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 20 (add) " **cover tapes for embossed carrier tapes** "  (instead of : cover tapes for embossed carrier tapes) |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bandes de protection pour bandes porteuses gaufrées |  |  | 47.3 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ties of plastic for garden use |  | Following on from discussions at CE26, the IB would classify these goods by material in cl.20. | 48.1 | INTA: Not sure if this was discussed, but the USPTO classifies “Plastic ties for garden use” in class 22.  BOIP: = 22  USPTO classifies these goods in Class 22 as similar to cords and twine. The Class 22 Heading includes ropes [and] string (not included in other classes) and inclusionary examples of cords and twines. |  |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | attaches en matières plastiques pour le jardin |  |  | 48.1 | FR: Traduction FR nous préfèrerions « liens en matières plastiques pour plantes » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 20 |  | EN | M | Add |  | clips of plastic for supporting plants |  |  | 48.2 | BOIP: = 20? |  |
|  |  | 20 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | clips d’attache en matières plastiques pour plantes |  |  | 48.2 | FR: Traduction FR « pinces et anneaux de soutien pour plantes » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 6 |  | EN | M | Add |  | wire for garden use |  |  | 48.3 | BOIP : metal wire= 6 |  |
|  |  | 6 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | fils métalliques pour le jardin |  |  | 48.3 | FR: Traduction FR « liens pour plantes sous forme de dévidoir » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | twist ties |  |  | 48.4 | INTA: Plastic twist ties belong in class 22 (at least in the US).  JPO: These goods might be classified in Class 22 by analogy with "thread, not of metal, for wrapping or binding" (Basic No.220079).  USPTO identifies these goods as Plastic twist ties” and classifies these goods in Class 22. The Class 22 Heading includes ropes [and] string (not included in other classes) and inclusionary examples of cords and twines. |  |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | liens torsadés |  |  | 48.4 | FR: Traduction FR « liens pour plantes » |  |
|  | WO-27- | 21 | 210161 | EN | M | -- | mosaics of glass, not for building |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | 210161 | FR | M | changer | mosaïques en verre non pour la construction | mosaïques en verre autres que pour la construction |  | Voir 210119 *verre émaillé, autre que pour la construction*/ enamelled glass, not for building |  |  | (*autre****s*** au lieu de *autre*) |
|  | FR-27-19 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | inflatable bath tubs for babies |  |  |  | USPTO thinks that the proposed English wording is unclear and suggests “baby bath tubs, inflatable” in Class 21 to describe the goods depicted below.  BOIP: ok: inflatable bath tubs for babies  IB : English should read “inflatable bath tubs for babies” Voir 210301 “baby baths, portable / *baignoires portatives pour bébés*” | Ok pour précision  Inflatable bath tubs for babies / Baignoires gonflables pour bébé**s**  (instead of : bath tubs inflatables for babies / baignoires gonflables pour bébé) |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | baignoires gonflables pour bébés |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-20 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | stands for portable baby baths |  |  |  | US: The proposed English wording is unclear as to whether the term “portable” modifies “stands” or “bath tubs.” USPTO suggests “stands for portable baby bath tubs” in Class 21 to clarify the nature of the goods.  BOIP: ok : portable stands for baby bath tubs  IB : Stands for portable baby baths | Ok pour précision en anglais uniquement, le français est clair  stands for portable baby baths  (instead of : stands for baby bath tubs portable) |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | supports de baignoires portatives pour bébé |  | Ce produit se vend séparément de la baignoire mais il est spécifiquement adapté à un modèle particulier, d’où le choix de la classe 21. |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-21 | 21 | 210082 | EN | M | -- | cocktail shakers |  |  |  |  | USPTO notes that the English version of Basic No. 210082 is “Cocktail shakers.”  IB : 210082 “cocktail shakers / *shakers*” *Shaker (ou shakeur)* : recipient (métallique, etc.), formé d’une double timbale, utilisé pour préparer des cocktails et boissons glacées (Petit Robert) Mélangeurs à cocktail [shakers]? | Ok pour précision en français. Notre proposition de ne vise qu’à modifier la version française puisqu’une législation nationale nous impose d’utiliser un terme en français lorsque celui-ci existe et non le terme en langue étrangère. Nous souhaitons tout de même conserver le terme « shakers » entre crochets pour faciliter les recherches de nos utilisateurs. Shakers / Mélangeurs pour boissons [shakers]  (instead of: mélangeurs manuels [shakers]) |
|  |  | 21 | 210082 | FR | M | changer | shakers | mélangeurs pour boissons [shakers] |  | Terme anglophone |  | Translators : shakers à cocktail |  |
|  | FR-27-22 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | tea bag rests |  |  |  | IL: Unnecessary  CH : pas nécessaire. Si ajouté, corriger : «repose-sachets de thé». | Ok pour précision en français repose**-**sachet**s** de thé  (au lieu de : reposes sachet de thé) |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | repose-sachets de thé |  | Coupelle ou accessoire qui s’accroche sur la tasse pour déposer son sachet de thé usagé ou coupelle sur laquelle on dépose le sachet de thé. |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-15 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cake decorating tips and tubes |  | These are considered specialty items for kitchen use, they can be made of plastic/rubber or metal |  | BX: ok (-/- tubes) | We thank the offices for their support. |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | douilles pour la décoration de gâteaux |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-26 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rotary washing line |  |  |  | USPTO suggests “Rotary washing **lines**.”  ILPO: Unnecessary. Covered by "drying rack for laundry" (210126)  IB: rotary washing lines | We take on board the comments of Israel, but see these good different to drying racks (see below). These goods are used outside only. |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | séchoirs à linge parapluie |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-29 | 21 | 210273 | EN | M | Change | kitchen utensils | kitchen utensils, other than cutlery |  |  |  | INTA: This could be retained as eg “kitchen utensils, other than cutlery” (?) | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class 21 (Change) “Kitchen utensils, other than cutlery” (instead of delete “kitchen utensils”) |
|  |  | 21 | 210273 | FR | M | changer | ustensiles de cuisine | ustensiles de cusine, autres qu'articles de coutellerie |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-23 | 21 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cooking mesh bag [other than for microwave] OR cooking nets [other than for microwave] |  | Filet De Cuisson Permet de cuire dans une même casserole différents aliments chacun avec son temps de cuisson. | 49.1 | IL: Conflict with "bags for microwave cooking" in class 16 (160323)  USPTO thinks that adding this item to the Alphabetical List creates a conflict with the existing Alphabetical List item, “bags for microwave cooking” (Basic No. 160323).  USPTO suggests 1) changing the existing Basic No. 160323 to “plastic bags for cooking” in Class 16; and 2) adding “mesh bags [utensils] for cooking” in Class 21. The MGS Manager includes “Cheesecloth bags for cooking” in Class 22. Should these goods also be added to the Alphabetical List in Class 21 consistent with the mesh bags for cooking, or should they remain in Class 22?  JPO: ”Cooking mesh bags”?  BOIP: ok : cooking meshes | Il s’agit d’un produit différent des « sachets de cuisson par micro-ondes » (numéro de base 160323). Pour éviter tout risque de confusion, ok pour précision. Cooking mesh bag [other than for microwave] Or  Cooking nets [other than for microwave] Filets de cuisson [autres que pour micro-ondes]  (instead of: cooking mesh bag / filets de cuisson) |
|  |  | 21 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | filets de cuisson [autres que pour micro-ondes] |  |  | 49.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-24 | 22 | 220106 | EN | M | Change | bags for washing hosiery | mesh bags for use in washing laundry |  | Filets (sacs) de lavage spécialement conçus pour le linge délicat. | 49.2 | IL: We suggest "Nets for washing linen"  USPTO agrees with the proposed classification and suggests “mesh bags for use in washing laundry” in Class 22 to make clear the nature of the goods.  The JPO thinks this proposed entry is classified in Class 21 since "articles for cleaning purposes" is listed in Class Heading of Class 21.  IB : Voir 220106 “bags for washing hosiery / sacs de lavage de bonneterie” | Modification de la proposition FR, il semble qu’il s’agit d’un produit similaire à celui déjà présent sous le numéro de base 220106 mais la formulation de ce produit est désuète. Le terme bonneterie est peu utilisé et beaucoup plus restrictif, les utilisateurs à la recherche de ce produit utiliseront plutôt le terme « linge ». CHANGER : Bags for washing hosiery (numéro de base 220106) Sacs de lavage de bonneterie (numéro de base 220106) PAR : Mesh bags for use in washing laundry  Filets pour le lavage du linge |
|  |  | 22 | 220106 | FR | M | changer | sacs de lavage de bonneterie | filets pour le lavage du linge |  |  | 49.2 |  | (instead of new entry : net for the wash of the linen / filets pour le lavage du linge) |
|  | WO-27- | 22 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Add | Class 22 includes mainly canvas and other materials for making sails, rope, padding and stuffing materials and raw fibrous textile materials. | Class 22 includes mainly canvas and other materials for making sails, rope, padding, **cushioning** and stuffing materials and raw fibrous textile materials. |  | Add “cushioning” to align with the Class Heading. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 22 | Note explicative | FR |  | -- | La classe 22 comprend essentiellement les toiles et autres matériaux de voilerie, les produits de corderie, les matières de rembourrage et les matières textiles fibreuses brutes. |  |  |  |  | Translators : plus justement : « les matières de rembourrage de matelassage et de calage » (proposition de changement de l’intitulé de classe) |  |
|  | GB-27-28 | 22 |  | EN | M | Add |  | dust sheets |  |  |  | USPTO would be in favor of classifying all “Drop cloths/dust sheets,” regardless of material composition, in Class 22 as analogous to unfitted tarps - See (Basic No. 220002 Tarpaulins). USPTO currently classifies “Drop cloths” in 3 classes, e.g., “Paper drop cloths” in Cl. 16, “Plastic sheeting for use as drop cloths” in Class 17; and “Drop cloths [textile]” in Class 22. Dust sheet – British - a large piece of cloth that is used to protect furniture from dust, paint, etc. [merriam](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dust%20sheet)  FR : Le produit présenté est une bâche de protection contre la poussière qui doit relever de la classe 22 (220002).  ILPO: Unclear  IB: Should it be classified by material? If made of plastic, we wouldn’t see it as being a “textile substitute”, but it could be in cl.17 by analogy with 170053 “sheets of regenerated cellulose, other than for wrapping” and 170111 “plastic sheeting for agricultural purposes”?  JPO: What are these made of? Are these the same as curing sheets?  BX: trop vague (sheets??) | In line with comments received we are happy to change the class of this new entry to **class 22** in line with tarpaulins  (instead of cl.24) |
|  |  | 22 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bâches anti-poussière |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CN-27-9 | 22 | 220021 | EN | M | Delete | ropes\* |  |  | Although it has an asterisk, it still unclear. See 220020 “ropes, not of metal”, 060341 “ropes of metal”. | 50.1 | FR: Pas d’accord. L’astérisque indique que la plupart des cordes sont en classe 22 et que certaines cordes ayant un usage spécifique sont dans d’autres classes.  IB: “Ropes / *cordes*” are mainly made from natural or artificial textile fibres. This is the reason why “ropes” in general is in class 22. Also note the class 22 Class Heading that includes “ropes and string” / “*cordes et ficelles*”. The general term “ropes” is marked with an asterisk to indicate that there are ropes in other classes.   |  | | --- | | USPTO prefers to retain Basic No. 220021. USPTO thinks that deleting this item from the Alphabetical List would render the term “ropes” overbroad and require descriptions of “ropes” to indicate the material composition for classification purposes. Should the term “rope,” defined as a large stout cord of strands of fibers or wire twisted or braided together, be accepted in Class 22 without additional wording consistent with the Class 22 Heading, which includes “Ropes and strings”? Or, alternatively, should Basic No. 220021 and the Class 22 Heading and Explanatory Note be deleted and modified, respectively, to make clear to Nice Classification users that the term “rope” without additional wording is vague and overbroad?” [merriam](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/rope)  CH – for us the entry is clear enough, because ropes usually are not made of metal | | Unnecessary. See 220020 “ropes, not of metal”.  (see next proposal **CN-27-9a**) |
|  |  | 22 | 220021 | FR | M | supprimer | cordes\* |  |  |  | 50.1 |  |  |
|  | CN-27-9a | 22 | 220035 | EN | M | Change | string | string\* |  |  | 50.2 |  | 150028 strings for musical instruments, 280042 strings for rackets  (new proposal linked to CN-27-9) |
|  |  | 22 | 220035 | FR | M | changer | ficelles | ficelles\* |  |  | 50.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-25 | 24 |  | EN | M | Add |  | bed valances |  |  |  | CH : pas nécessaire. Si ajouté, corriger : «cache sommier» ou «cache-sommier».  BOIP : ok : cache-sommiers / bed valances  IB : Voir 240068 “bed linen / *linge de lit*” Simply “bed valances” in English. | Ok pour précision Bed valances / Cache**-**sommier**s**  (instead of : fabric bed valances / caches sommier) |
|  |  | 24 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | cache-sommiers |  | Pièce de tissu destinée à cacher et habiller le sommier. |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-26 | 24 |  | EN | M | Add |  | crib bumpers [bed linen] |  |  |  | USPTO agrees and thanks the French office for submitting this proposal again. USPTO notes a very minor typographical error in the proposal and suggests “crib bumpers [bed linen]” in Class 24.  KR: bumpers?  JPO: "Crib bumpers [bed linen]"?  IB : Voir 200078 “cushions / *coussins*” Il s’agit d’un article rembourré afin de protéger l’enfant pour qu’il ne cogne pas sa tête contre le côté du lit. We think that “crib bumpers” should be in cl.20. While 200314 should be changed to “cot rail teething protectors”. | Ok pour précision en anglais uniquement  Crib bumpers [bed linen]  (instead of : crib bump**p**ers [bed linen] |
|  |  | 24 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | tours de lit d’enfant [linge de lit] |  | Cette proposition US 26-130 a été rejetée, une partie des offices défendait la classe 20. Néanmoins, après vérification il s’agit d’un tissu, qui peut être molletonné mais dont la fonction principale vise à empêcher l’enfant de passer entre les barreaux du lit. Il n’a pas la fonction d’un coussin. La précision [linge de lit] vise à limiter ce produit à la classe 24. |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-27 | 24 |  | EN | M | Add |  | muslin fabric |  |  |  | BX: trop vague |  |
|  |  | 24 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | mousseline [tissu] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UA-27-1 | 25 |  | EN | M | Add |  | vyshyvanka [embroidered clothing] |  | Popular goods in Ukraine market |  | USPTO suggests modifying the bracketed wording to “[embroidered shirts]” because the link provided by Ukraine indicates the term “vyshyvanka” is limited to shirts.  BOIP: superflu |  |
|  |  | 25 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | vyshyvanka [vêtements brodés] |  | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vyshyvanka> |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-27a | 25 | 250128 | EN | M | Change & transfer | bibs, not of paper | baby bibs of textile | 24 | Ce n’est pas un vêtement, ce produit ne peut pas relever de la classe 25.  Le bavoir a la même fonction qu’une serviette de table, celle d’essuyer la bouche et doit donc relever de la classe 24.  De plus, en règle générale ce produit est soit en tissu soit en plastique, une entrée doit donc également exister pour le bavoir en plastique.  See FR-27-27b, FR-27-28a, b, c | 51.1 | IL: Covered by "Bibs not of paper" in class 25 and should remain as an article of clothing  INTA: Agree. This is absolutely clearer.  USPTO agrees with the proposal to align the classification of baby bibs with the classification of napkins based on the function of the goods.  USPTO also agrees with the proposal to classify plastic baby bibs in Class 24 because the plastic is merely a substitute for textile when used for baby bibs. USPTO suggests describing the goods as “Baby bibs” to distinguish the goods from other types of “bibs” in other classes, such as overalls, athletic bibs, and dental bibs. USPTO suggests, in particular – “Baby bibs of textile or plastic” “Baby bibs, sleeved, of textile or plastic”  KR: We prefer to retain this indication in cl. 25.  BOIP: ok : bavoirs en tissu  IB : La cl.24 comprend essentiellement les textiles, les tissus et les housses en tissu à usage domestique. Les bavoirs pour les enfants et les adultes sont plutôt comme les vêtements que les serviettes de table. Si ce changement est accepté, les bavoirs seraient en cl.24 et les tabliers (aussi protecteurs) resteraient en cl.25. Nous préférons donc les garder tous en cl.25 | Nous maintenons notre position, les bavoirs pour enfants ne sont pas assimilables à des vêtements (« tout ce qui sert à couvrir le corps humain pour le protéger ; pièce d’habillement » Larousse de la langue française). Le but d’un bavoir n’est pas de protéger le corps humain du froid, du vent, de la pluie, des irritations.. comme peuvent le faire les vêtements (manteau, pardessus, chemise, linge de corps par exemple) mais d’éviter de salir les vêtements lorsque les enfants bavent ou mangent et de pouvoir les essuyer avec celui-ci. Ce produit remplit dont exactement la même fonction que celle d’une serviette de table, celle d’essuyer la bouche et de protéger les vêtements contre les salissures et doit donc relever de la classe 24 quand il est en tissu par analogie avec les « serviettes de table en matières textiles/table napkins of textile » 240076). De plus, en règle générale ce produit est soit en tissu soit en plastique, une entrée doit donc également exister pour le bavoir en plastique. Cependant, nous sommes d’accord pour la précision proposée : 27 a : Baby bibs of textile / Bavoirs en matières textiles  (instead of : textile bibs / bavoirs en tissus)  En ce qui concerne le problème de cohérence avec les tabliers (classe 25), nous pensons que le problème est exactement le même puisque ces produits sont revêtus afin de protéger les vêtements eux-mêmes. Nous ferons une proposition de reclassement pour le comité d’expert en 2018. |
|  |  | 25 | 250128 | FR | M | changer & transférer | bavoirs non en papier | bavoirs en matières textiles | 24 |  | 51.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 25 | 250128 | FR | S | changer & transférer | bavettes non en papier | bavettes en matières textiles | 24 |  | 51.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-27b | 24 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby bibs of plastic |  |  | 51.2 | IL: Covered by "Bibs not of paper" in class 25 and should remain as an article of clothing  See USPTO comment for FR-27-27a  KR: We think these goods are classified in cl. 25.  BOIP: ok : bavoirs en matières plastiques | 27 b : Baby bibs of plastic / Bavoirs en matières plastiques  (instead of : plastic bibs / bavoirs en plastique) |
|  |  | 24 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bavoirs en matières plastiques |  |  | 51.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-28a | 24 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby bibs, sleeved, of textile |  | Il s’agit d’un bavoir avec des manches pour que le bébé ou l’enfant ne l’enlève pas facilement. Ce produit est utilisé pour protéger les vêtements d’un bébé ou d’un enfant de la bave, du vomi et des tâches de nourriture. Ce n’est pas un vêtement. Il doit être classé en classe 24, par analogie avec les «serviettes de table en matières textiles» (numéro de base 240076).  See/Voir FR-27-28b, c | 51.3 | IL: Covered by "Bibs not of paper" in class 25 and should remain as an article of clothing  See USPTO comment for FR-27-27a  KR: We think these goods are classified in cl. 25.  IB : voir 250096 “aprons [clothing] / *tabliers [vêtements]*” | Mêmes observations que pour les propositions 27 a et b. Ok pour précision des entrées en anglais, le français étant précis.  28 a : Baby bibs, sleeved, of textile / Bavoirs à manches en matières textiles  (instead of : sleeved bibs of textile) |
|  |  | 24 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bavoirs à manches en matières textiles |  |  | 51.3 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-28b | 24 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby bibs, sleeved, of plastic |  | See/Voir FR-27-28a, c | 51.4 | IL: Covered by "Bibs not of paper" in class 25 and should remain as an article of clothing  See USPTO comment for FR-27-27a  KR: We think these goods are classified in cl. 25. | Ok pour précision des entrées en anglais, le français étant précis. 28 b : Baby bibs, sleeved, of plastic / Bavoirs à manches en matières plastiques  (instead of : sleeved bibs of plastic) |
|  |  | 24 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bavoirs à manches en matières plastiques |  |  | 51.4 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-28c | 16 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby bibs, sleeved, of paper |  | See/Voir FR-27-28a, b | 51.5 | IL: Unnecessary. Covered by "Bibs of paper"  USPTO agrees with the proposed classification and suggests “Baby bibs, sleeved, of paper” to make clear the nature of the goods. See USPTO comment for FR-27-27a  IB: voir 160276 “bibs of paper // *bavoirs en papier / bavettes en papier*” | Ok pour précision des entrées en anglais, le français étant précis. 28 c : Baby bibs, sleeved, of paper / Bavoirs à manches en papier  (instead of : sleeved bibs of paper) |
|  |  | 16 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bavoirs à manches en papier |  |  | 51.5 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 26 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Change | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … **– charms for key rings or key chains (Cl. 14); – jewellery charms (Cl. 14);** … | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … – charms for key rings or key chains**, jewellery charms** (Cl. 14);  … |  | **Merge notes** concerning “**charms**”. |  | INTA: We think the intent was to delete the language in red. Also, if merged, the descriptions should probably be separated by a semi-colon. |  |
|  |  | 26 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … **– les breloques pour porte-clés (cl. 14);**  **– les breloques pour articles de bijouterie (cl. 14);** … | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … – les breloques pour porte-clés**, les breloques pour articles de bijouterie** (cl. 14); … |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-55 | 26 | 260096 | EN | M | Change | cords for rimming, for clothing | cords for trimming |  | The English translation for this entry is awkward. The French version is: “cordons à border / lacets à border.” USPTO suggests that “for trimming” may be a more appropriate translation of “à border.” Also, the French does not appear to include the limitation “for clothing” so perhaps “for clothing” should be deleted from the English. |  | INTA: Or “decorative cords used as trim” |  |
|  |  | 26 | 260096 | FR | M | -- | cordons à border |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 26 | 260096 | FR | S | -- | lacets à border |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-30 | 26 | 260127 | EN | M | Change | hair curlers, other than hand implements | hair curlers, electric and non-electric, other than hand implements |  | The JPO proposes to modify this existing entry in order to clarify that hair curlers which are used by heating with electricity are also classified in Class 26. Please refer to the following URLs. [ebay](http://www.ebay.com/itm/Revlon-TS6GSE-Hot-Curler-Big-Curls-Flocked-Hair-Setter-5-Jumbo-Rollers-GENUINE-/221463998340)  [babyliss](http://www.babyliss.co.uk/thermo-ceramic-rollers.html) |  | USPTO supports the proposal in principle. However, the change may not be necessary as “other than hand implements” encompasses both electric and non-electric curlers. Under the 9th Edition, “hair-curlers, electrically heated” (Basic No. 090548) was included in the Alphabetical List in Class 9 and “hair curlers, other than hand implements, non-electric” (Basic No. 260017) was included in Class 26. Under the 10th Ed., it appears that the aforementioned basic numbers were deleted from the Alphabetical List and “hair curlers, other than hand implements” (Basic No. 260127) was added to the Alphabetical List. The addition of Basic No. 260127 under the 10th Edition appears to be one of several changes under the 10th Edition to classify electric goods previously classified in Class 9 by the same class as their non-electric counterpart. | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 26 | 260127 | FR | M | changer | bigoudis | bigoudis électriques et non électriques, autres qu’instruments à main |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-48 | 26 | 260129 | EN | M | Change | artificial plants | artificial plants, other than Christmas trees |  | The current wording is overbroad and appears to include “Christmas trees of synthetic material” (Basic No. 280006) in Class 28 based on the dictionary definition of “plants.” It is necessary to exclude the artificial Christmas trees from this broad indication. Dictionary - <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/plant>, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/plant>. | 52.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 26 | 260129 | FR | M | changer | plantes artificielles | plantes artificielles, autres qu'arbres de Noël |  | See US-27-51 and 54 | 52.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-49 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | artificial Christmas garlands |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified in Class 28 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 26 in the MGS Manager. Artificial Christmas garland in Class 28   Artificial Christmas garlands are comprised mainly of artificial greenery similar to artificial Christmas trees and may also include artificial berries, pinecones, among other things. These goods are classified in Class 28 because they are analogous to “Christmas trees of synthetic material” (Basic No. 280006) and because the artificial Christmas trees, wreaths, and garlands are generally manufactured by the same source and sold in the same channels of trade. See, for example <http://www.bethlehemlights.com/collections/trees-wreaths-and-garlands>? See US-27-51 and 52 | 52.2 | IB: classification in MGS was by analogy with 260065 artificial garlands / guirlandes artificielles  INTA: Is specification of “Christmas” necessary? Possibly “decorative” or “seasonal”  JP: This proposed entry should be classified in Class 26. | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks BOIP for its support. The IB and JPO both indicated that the goods should be in Class 26, and the IB noted Basic No. 260065 - “artificial garlands.” These comments reinforce the need to add this item to the Alphabetical List to ensure consistent classification among national offices.  INTA asked whether “Christmas” was necessary and suggested “decorative” or “seasonal” as alternatives. USPTO included the term “Christmas” by analogy to “Christmas trees of synthetic material” (Basic No. 280006) in the Nice Alphabetical List. The wording “decorative” would encompass “artificial garlands” in Class 26. Accordingly, USPTO maintains the initial proposal. |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | guirlandes de Noël artificielles |  |  | 52.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-50 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | artificial Christmas garlands pre-lit |  | See for US-27-49. Although the goods feature lights, the goods do not function as a lighting apparatus in Class 11. | 52.3 | FR: Si ces produits ont des composants lumineux, qui s’éclairent, tels des LED, ils doivent être en classe 11.  INTA: Is specification of “Christmas” necessary? Possibly “decorative” or “seasonal”  JP: This proposed entry should be classified in Class 26.  Translators : Clarifications are needed: are they non-electric? | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks BOIP for its support.  INPI indicated that the goods should be classified in Class 11 as lighting apparatus. However, Class 11 is not proper because the goods are not intended as lighting apparatus for illumination. See the IB’s Class 11 [Info File](http://web2.wipo.int/classifications/nice/nicepub/en/fr/edition-20170101/information_files/class/11/?lang=en) (“Lights that are in classes other than Class 11 are used mainly for purposes other than lighting…”).  JPO indicated that the goods should be in Class 26 reinforcing the need to add this item to the Alphabetical List to ensure consistent classification among national offices.  See LP US-27-49 for a response to INTA’s comments. |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | guirlandes de Noël artificielles, pré-illuminées |  |  | 52.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-51 | 26 | 260065 | EN | M | Change | artificial garlands | artificial garlands, other than Christmas garlands |  | See US-27-49. This proposal is intended to exclude the artificial Christmas garlands in Class 28 from the Class 26 indication. | 52.4 | JP: See above |  |
|  |  | 26 | 260065 | FR | M | changer | guirlandes artificielles | guirlandes artificielles, autres que guirlandes de Noël |  |  | 52.4 |  |  |
|  | US-27-52 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | artificial Christmas wreaths |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified in Class 28 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 26 in the MGS Manager. See US-27-49 and 54 | 52.5 | IB: classification in MGS was by analogy with 260099 *wreaths of artificial flowers / couronnes en fleurs artificielles*  INTA: Is specification of “Christmas” necessary? Possibly “decorative” or “seasonal”  JP: See above | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks BOIP for its support. The IB and JPO both indicated that the goods should be in Class 26 reinforcing the need to add this item to the Alphabetical List, as noted above in LP US-27-49  The IB noted Basic No. 260099 - “wreaths of artificial flowers.” However, unlike artificial flower wreaths, artificial Christmas wreaths are generally made of artificial greenery similar to artificial Christmas trees and are typically sold in the same channels of trade as artificial Christmas trees. Thus, artificial Christmas wreaths should be classified in Class 28 by analogy to “Christmas trees of synthetic material” (Basic No. 280006). |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | couronnes de Noël artificielles |  |  | 52.5 |  |  |
|  | US-27-53 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | artificial Christmas wreaths pre-lit |  | See US-27-52. Although the goods feature lights, the goods do not function as lighting apparatus in Class 11. | 52.6 | FR: Si ces produits ont des composants lumineux, qui s’éclairent, tels des LED, ils doivent être en classe 11.  INTA: Is specification of “Christmas” necessary? Possibly “decorative” or “seasonal”  JP: See above  Translators : Same remark as before |  |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | couronnes de Noël artificielles, pré-illuminées |  |  | 52.6 |  |  |
|  | US-27-54 | 26 | 260099 | EN | M | Change | wreaths of artificial flowers | wreaths of artificial flowers, other than Christmas wreaths |  | See US-27-52. This proposal excludes the artificial Christmas wreaths in Class 28 from the Class 26 indication. | 52.7 | JP: See above |  |
|  |  | 26 | 260099 | FR | M | changer | couronnes en fleurs artificielles | couronnes de fleurs artificielles, autres que couronnes de Noël |  |  | 52.7 |  |  |
|  | US-27-38 | 26 |  | EN | M | Add |  | hatbands |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified in Class 25 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 26 in the MGS Manager. A “hat band” is defined as “A band of ribbon or cloth worn on a hat just above the brim.” Hat bands are typically sewn onto the hat or attached with an adhesive and comprise a structural part of the hat analogous to “hat frames [skeletons]” (Basic No. 250028). Hat bands are different from hat ornaments, which are metal or non-metal embellishments, and different from haberdashery ribbon which is a raw material used for trimming, edging, and for creating hat ornaments and hat bands, among other things. | 53.1 | IL: class 26 is more appropriate, both as a ribbon (260076ribbons [haberdashery]) as well as a hat "ornament".  IB: We see these as ribbons for adornment (cl.26) and not as part of the hat.  INTA: Once the “band” is stitched onto the hat, it is not distinguishable or separable from the hat in class 25. But if sold separately as a ribbon to be affixed at some point in the future to hats, then we think it is a class 26 product, along with other ribbons.  BOIP: non, Cl. 26 | USPTO modifies the proposed classification of "hatbands / hat bands" from Class 25 to Class 26 based on comments from the IB, INTA, and ILPO. USPTO thanks the JPO for its support of the initial proposal. |
|  |  | 26 |  | EN | S | Add |  | hat bands |  | Hat with a hat band in Class 25 (and also featuring attached hat ornament)  Hat bands are different from haberdashery ribbons in Class 26 - | 53.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 26 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | rubans de chapeau |  | <https://www.ahdictionary.com/word/search.html?q=hatb> | 53.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-39 | 26 | 260070 | EN | M | Change | haberdashery\*, except thread | haberdashery [dressmakers’ articles], except thread |  | USPTO proposes adding wording to clarify the nature of the goods and also proposes removing the asterisk. The definition of the term “haberdashery” in American English is different from British English. The American English term refers to “men’s clothes, or a store that sells men’s clothes,” which are goods and services in Class 25 and Class 35 (under USPTO policy), respectively, and not classified in Class 26. The British definition is “the things that people use when they are making or repairing clothes, or the part of a large shop that sells buttons, thread etc.” The additional wording is necessary to make clear that Basic No. 260070 refers to the British English term and to make clear the type of the goods encompassed by the term “haberdashery.” Additionally, the asterisk is not necessary because “haberdashery being dressmakers’ articles” are classified in Class 26 as a general rule, and the exception to the general rule is already incorporated into the text of the indication (“except thread”). USPTO suggests incorporating an explanation of the term “haberdashery” into the IB’s Class 26 Info File. Dictionaries – [macmillandictionary](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/american/haberdashery#haberdashery_5) [macmillandictionary](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/haberdashery) | 53.2 | FR: La version française « articles de mercerie\* à l’exception des fils » est très claire. Nous souhaitons la conserver telle quelle.  IB: For consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation, we prefer “haberdashery [dressmakers’ articles], except thread”.  BOIP: non (articles is too vague) | USPTO modifies its proposal from haberdashery being dressmakers’ articles, except thread” to “haberdashery **[**dressmakers’ articles**]**, except thread” consistent with the IB’s suggestion. USPTO’s modified proposal does not include the asterisk. The asterisk is not necessary because haberdashery articles are classified in Class 26 as a general rule, and the exception to the general rule is already incorporated into the text of the original indication (“except thread”). |
|  |  | 26 | 260070 | FR | M | changer | articles de mercerie\* à l'exception des fils | articles de mercerie [articles de couture] à l'exception de fils |  |  | 53.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-40 | 26 | 260076 | EN | M | Change | ribbons [haberdashery] | haberdashery ribbons |  | See US-27-38 Haberdashery ribbons are raw materials used for trimming, edging, and for creating hat ornaments and hat bands, among other things. This proposal and US-27-41 and 43 intend to make clear that ribbons for sewing or adorning other objects are classified in Class 26, except when the ribbons are comprised of paper. “Paper ribbons” are classified in Class 16 (Basic No. 160244), except when the paper ribbons function as hair decorations. | 53.3 | FR: Les rubans en papier en tant qu’articles de mercerie doivent rester en classe 26. Nous vous proposons de garder cette entrée telle quelle et de changer 160244 « Paper ribbons » en « Paper ribbons, except haberdashery and hair decorations » en classe 16.  IB: We understand the concerns raised by the US Office that some “ribbons and bows” are classified by function (e.g. haberdashery) and others by material (e.g. paper). Our alternative suggestions to LPs US-27-40, 41,43,45,46,47 would be:  260076 ribbons [haberdashery] / *rubans [passementerie]* – **no change Add to cl.26** “bows [haberdashery] 260114 bows for the hair / *nœuds pour les cheveux* – **no change Add to cl.26** “ribbons for the hair” 160244 paper ribbons / *rubans de papier* – **change** to ”paper ribbons, **other than haberdashery or hair decorations**” 160351 paper bows / *nœuds en papier [papeterie]* – change to “paper bows, other than **haberdashery or hair decorations**” **Add to cl.16** “ribbons and bows of paper, for gift wrapping” **Add to cl.26** “ribbons and bows, not of paper, for gift wrapping”  INTA: This entry is not necessary. Please see the comment for No.41. | USPTO modifies this proposal from “Haberdashery ribbons, not of paper” to “Haberdashery ribbons” in Class 26 based on comments from the IB and INPI. Ribbons and bows for sewing or adorning other objects, even paper ribbons and bows, are classified in Class 26, regardless of material composition. USPTO also proposes adding “Ribbons for the hair” consistent with this principle. If the Committee of Experts adopts LPs US-27-40-47a, USPTO volunteers to draft the Information File related to these proposals for the IB’s consideration and approval. |
|  |  | 26 | 260076 | FR | M | changer | rubans [passementerie] | rubans de mercerie |  |  | 53.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-40a | 26 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ribbons for the hair |  | See US-27-40. | 53.4 |  | This proposal is consistent with the Nice Class 26 Heading and “Bows for the hair” (Basic No. 260114), and covers ribbons of paper and not of paper. |
|  |  | 26 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | rubans pour les cheveux |  |  | 53.4 |  |  |
|  | US-27-40b | 26 |  | EN | M | Add |  | ribbons for gift wrapping |  | See US-27-40. | 53.5 |  | Ribbons, even paper ribbons, for adorning other objects, including gift boxes, are classified in Class 26 regardless of material composition. |
|  |  | 26 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | rubans pour l'emballage de cadeaux |  |  | 53.5 |  |  |
|  | US-27-42 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rhythmic gymnastics ribbons |  | Rhythmic gymnastics ribbons are classified in Class 28 as “appliances for gymnastics” (Basic No. 280129). | 53.6 | IB: ribbons for rhythmic gymnastics |  |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | rubans de gymnastique rythmique |  |  | 53.6 |  |  |
|  | US-27-43 | 16 | 160244 | EN | M | Change | paper ribbons | ribbons of paper\* |  | Under NCL 11-2017, “hair decorations” appears in the Class 26 Headings. Therefore, paper ribbons for decorating hair are classified in Class 26, and not Class 16. See US-27-40 | 53.7 | FR: Nous vous proposons de de changer « Paper ribbons » en « Paper ribbons, except haberdashery and hair decorations » en classe 16. (voir remarques sous la proposition US-27-40).  IB: see our alternative suggestion for proposal US-27-40 above  The JPO supports this proposal. Please refer to the comments for US-27-40 | USPTO modifies the proposal from “Paper ribbons, except hair decorations” to “**Ribbons of paper\***” in Class 16 based on the comments submitted by the IB, INPI, and JPO. The asterisk indicates that paper ribbons may be classified in other classes based on function, for example, haberdashery ribbons, ribbons for the hair, and ribbons for gift wrapping are classified in Class 26. |
|  |  | 16 | 160244 | FR | M | changer | rubans de papier | rubans en papier\* |  |  | 53.7 |  |  |
|  | US-27-44 | 20 | 200027 | EN | M | Change | wood ribbon | wood ribbon, unworked or semi-worked |  | This proposal is consistent with the Class 20 Heading and intends to clarify the nature of the goods. Unworked or semi-worked wood ribbon in Class 20 | 53.8 | IB: Regardless of whether “wood ribbon” is unworked or semi-worked, it would be in cl.20 – therefore why make the difference? The existing entry “wood ribbon” should be enough in cl.20.  Translators : ribbon**s** |  |
|  |  | 20 | 200027 | FR | M | changer | rubans de bois | rubans de bois bruts ou mi-ouvrés |  | Compare the unworked or semi-worked wood ribbon in Class 20 to the finished work of art comprised of wood in Class 20 – | 53.8 |  |  |
|  | US-27-45 | 26 |  | EN | M | Add |  | haberdashery bows |  | See US-27-40  This proposal and LPs US-27-46 and 47 intend to make clear that bows for use in sewing or adorning other objects are classified in Class 26, except when the bows are comprised of paper. “Paper bows” are classified in Class 16 (Basic No. 160351), except when the paper bows function as hair decorations. | 53.9 | FR: Les nœuds en papier en tant qu’articles de mercerie doivent être en classe 26. Nous vous proposons d’ajouter « Haberdashery bows » en classe 26 et de changer « Paper bows » en « Paper bows, except haberdashery and hair decorations » en classe 16.  IB: see our alternative suggestion for proposal US-27-40 above  JP: This entry is not necessary.Please see the comment for No.41 (*In principle, it would be more appropriate that "hair decorations" are classified in Class 26 and "ribbons except for hair decorations" are classified in Class 16 or 26 according to the materials. The JPO suggests that this proposed entry be changed to "ribbons, not of paper, except hair decorations".*) | USPTO modifies the proposal from “Haberdashery bows, not of paper” to “Haberdashery bows” in Class 26 based on the comments submitted by INPI and JPO. See LP US-27-40 |
|  |  | 26 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | nœuds de mercerie |  |  | 53.9 |  |  |
|  | US-27-47 | 16 | 160351 | EN | M | Change | paper bows | bows of paper\* |  | Paper bows for decorating hair are classified in Class 26 based on their function. | 53.10 | FR: Nous vous proposons de changer « Paper bows » en « Paper bows, except haberdashery and hair decorations » en classe 16. (voir remarques sous la proposition US-27-45).  IB: see our alternative suggestion for proposal US-27-40 above | USPTO modifies the proposal from “Paper bows, except hair decorations” to “Bows of paper\*” in Class 16 based on the comments submitted by the IB, INPI, and JPO. See LP US-27-43 |
|  |  | 16 | 160351 | FR | M | changer | nœuds en papier [papeterie] | nœuds en papier\* |  | See US-27-43 | 53.10 |  |  |
|  | US-27-47a | 26 |  | EN | M | Add |  | bows for gift wrapping |  | See US-27-40b | 53.11 |  | Bows, even paper bows, for adorning other objects, including gift boxes, are classified in Class 26 regardless of material composition. See LP US-27-40b |
|  |  | 26 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | nœuds pour l'emballage de cadeaux |  |  | 53.11 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 28 | 280009 | EN | M | -- | edges of skis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280009 | FR | M | changer | arêtes de skis | carres de skis |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-56 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | toy banks |  | “Piggy banks” (Basic No. 210224) and “Coin banks” (Basic No. 210376 – NCL 11-2017) are classified in Class 21 because they are household containers. However, the Alphabetical List does not currently contain an entry for “Toy banks,” which are banks that primarily function as toys and not as household containers. Toy banks in Class 28 |  | FR: Pas en faveur. Nous préférons une seule entrée en classe 21 car la fonction principale des piggy banks est de contenir de la monnaie, même si ces tirelires peuvent être utilisées pour jouer.  IB: The proposed wording could also refer to a banking set for pretend play. Nevertheless, we wonder if there is any difference between “normal” piggy banks and “piggy banks [toys]”? | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks the JPO for its support of the proposal. INPI has indicated that it prefers a single entry for piggy banks in Class 21 because the main function of banks is to contain change, even if they can be used for play. Additionally, the IB has inquired as to whether there is any difference between “normal” piggy banks and “toy” piggy banks. USPTO respectfully refers INPI and the IB to the photo included with the original proposal. The photo shows a piggy bank that is a Class 28 toy for small children. The pictured toy piggy bank is not designed to contain change, it is designed to contain plastic toys in the shape of coins. Please see the following link to the toy banks pictured in the referenced photo: [amazon](https://www.amazon.com/Fisher-Price-Laugh-Learn-Learning-Piggy/dp/B000A88KOA). Accordingly, USPTO respectfully submits that there is a difference in “normal” piggy banks and “toy” piggy banks, and maintains its position that toy piggy banks are not all in the nature of containers for coins. |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | tirelires en tant que jouets |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-11 | 28 | 280179 | EN | M | Transfer | divot repair tools [golf accessories] |  | 8 | It’s not a sporting article, but rather a hand tool |  | FR: Ok pour le transfert. Ne pourrait-on pas en profiter pour supprimer les termes entre crochets qui sont inutiles ([accessoires de golf]). Il s’agit d’un outil pour casser les mottes de terres qui peut être utilisé sur tous jardins et espaces verts et non uniquement sur les terrains de golf.  USPTO agrees with the proposal to transfer consistent with the “scrapers for skis” (Basic No. 080274). |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280179 | EN | S | Transfer | pitch mark repair tools [golf accessories] |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280179 | FR | M | transférer | outils de remise en place des mottes de terre [accessoires de golf] |  | 8 | Il ne s’agit pas d’un article de sport, mais plutôt d’un outil à main |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 28 | 280027 | EN | M | Change | explosive bonbons [Christmas crackers] | Christmas crackers [party novelties] |  | Cracker: a paper cylinder-shaped holder for a party favor containing an explosive that discharges when the ends are pulled sharply (MW) | 54.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280027 | EN | S | Delete | cosaques [toy fireworks] |  |  | Reworded and added in a separate entry – see WO-60 below | 54.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280027 | FR | M | changer | bonbons à pétards | pétards de Noël |  |  | 54.1 | BOIP : pétards de Noël | traductions en FR |
|  |  | 28 | 280027 | FR | S | ajouter |  | papillotes surprise [articles de fête] |  |  | 54.1 | FR: Traduction FR nous préfèrerions « papillotes surprise [christmas crackers]» |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280027 | FR | S | ajouter |  | crackers de Noël |  |  | 54.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | party poppers [party novelties] |  | Rewording of “cosaques [toy fireworks]” | 54.2 | INTA: Makes sense |  |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | bombes de table |  |  | 54.2 | **FR: Traduction FR** nous préfèrerions « bombes de table **pour fêtes** », plus précis et proche de la version EN. |  |
|  | AU-27-9 | 28 | 280045 | EN | M | Delete | novelties for parties, dances [party favors, favours] |  |  | This is a vague item that could cover goods in other classes (e.g. party decorations). Party favours can include food such as confectionery or baked goods, or even small gifts such as candles or picture frames  See prop. US-27-57, 58 and WO-168 doc CE272 Ann. 5 | 55.1 | IB: Perhaps the entry could be reworded instead? Note that a "novelty" is defined as "a small inexpensive toy" (OED) |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280045 | FR | M | supprimer | objets de cotillon |  |  |  | 55.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-57 | 28 | 280062 | EN | M | Change | practical jokes [novelties] | practical jokes being novelty toys, games or articles for playing jokes |  | The current wording requires clarification because, in American English, the meaning of “practical joke” is “a prank or trick usually intended to make the victim appear foolish,” which does not necessarily refer to goods in trade. This proposal intends to clarify the nature of the goods by incorporating the bracketed information. Practical jokes being novelty toys, etc. in Class 28 - | 55.2 | FR : La version française « farces [attrapes] / attrapes [farces]» est très claire. Nous souhaitons la conserver telle quelle.  IB: For consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation, we prefer to maintain the existing wording, which we believe is clear enough.  Translators : Construction is weird practical jokes …. for playing jokes | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks the JPO for its support of the proposal. INPI has indicated that it wishes to keep the entry as-is, and the IB has indicated that for consistency with other NCL entries, as well as for ease of translation, it also prefers to maintain the existing wording for this entry. USPTO respectfully maintains the proposal because, as explained, “practical jokes,” by definition, does not necessarily refer to goods in trade. When the brackets are stripped away in the existing Basic No. 280062, the nature of the goods is unclear. The proposal intends to clarify the nature of the goods in order to prevent confusion. |
|  |  | 28 | 280062 | FR | M | changer | farces [attrapes] | articles de farces et attrapes en tant que jouets, jeux ou articles gadgets pour faire des blagues |  |  | 55.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 | 280062 | FR | S | supprimer | attrapes [farces] |  |  | Dictionary - <http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/practical-joke> | 55.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-58 | 28 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Change | *This Class includes, in particular:*  – amusement and novelty items, for example, carnival masks, paper party hats, confetti, practical jokes and party favours; | *This Class includes, in particular:*  – amusement and novelty items, for example, carnival masks, paper party hats, confetti, practical jokes **being novelty toys, games or articles for playing jokes,** and party favours; |  | See US-27-57 | 55.3 | IB: If necessary, we could eventually clarify “practical jokes” with “practical jokes **(novelties)**”, as round brackets can be used in the Expl. Notes.  INTA: Agreed that it should be consistent with any change to “practical jokes” above. | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks INTA and the JPO for its support of the proposal. The IB has indicated that, if necessary, we could eventually clarify the Explanatory Note to “practical jokes (novelties)” with round brackets; however, USPTO respectfully maintains the proposal because the proposed change is required to retain consistency with the USPTO’s LP 12.1 proposal, which has also been maintained. |
|  |  | 28 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | *Cette classe comprend notamment :*  – les articles de divertissement et de farces et attrapes, par exemple : les masques de carnaval, les chapeaux de cotillon en papier, les confettis, les articles-surprises et cotillons; | *Cette classe comprend notamment :*  – les articles de divertissement et de farces et attrapes, par exemple : les masques de carnaval, les chapeaux de cotillon en papier, les confettis, les articles **de farces et attrapes en tant que jouets, jeux ou articles gadgets pour faire des blagues** et **les** cotillons; |  |  | 55.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-59 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | toy putty for modeling |  | Toy putty is a putty-like substance commonly made of silicone, and it is classified in Class 28 based on its function as a toy or plaything. For example, toy putty can be stretched like rubber, will bounce like a ball, can float in water, and will not crumble. It can molded into various shapes and reused multiple times. See, for example <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silly_Putty> Toy putty for modeling in Class 28 - | 56.1 | IL: conflicts with items 160026 plastics for modeling; 160197 modeling paste; 160026 modeling clay.  IB: Our practice is to classify these goods in cl.16 by analogy with other “modelling materials”, such as 160026 *modelling clay / argile à modeler*, 160197 *modelling paste / pâte à modeler*. It does not matter if the good is used for small children, older schoolchildren or artists – it is simpler to classify them all in cl.16  CH: we classify this product in cl. 16 in analogy to “modelling paste” | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks JPO and BOIP for their support. USPTO also thanks the IB, the Swiss Office, and ILPO for their comments regarding classification of the goods in Class 16 by analogy to modeling paste (Basic No. 160197), modeling clay (Basic No. 160026), etc., but would like to proceed in Class 28 based on their function as playthings or objects of amusement. Unlike Class 16 artists’ materials, such as chalk, toy putty for modeling is itself used as a plaything. The goods are typically sold in toy stores as demonstrated by the photo below. See also, e.g., [fishpond](https://www.fishpond.com/Toys/Collectibles/Slime_Putty_Toys) [amazon](https://www.amazon.com/Slime-Putty-Toys/b?ie=UTF8&node=166047011) [naturepavilion](http://www.naturepavilion.com/toys-games/glux-slime-putty-toys/) |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | mastic de modelage en tant que jouet |  |  | 56.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-60 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | toy modeling dough |  | Toy modeling dough is typically used by children, and it is classified in Class 28 based on its function as a toy or plaything. Toy modeling dough is often sold with other toys as a unit and can be found in toy stores, toy aisles of retail stores, or toy/game sections of websites. It is not intended as artists’ materials in Class 16. The packaging for the PLAY-DOH® brand toy modeling dough shown below says that the goods are “fun to play with.” Toy modeling dough in Class 28 - | 56.2 | IL: conflicts with items 160026 plastics for modeling; 160197 modeling paste; 160026 modeling clay.  FR: Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de cette proposition. Les matériaux à modeler sont en classe 16, selon leur fonction principale, même s’ils peuvent être utilisés pour jouer. (voir modelling materials n° 160196, modelling wax, not for dental purposes n° 160091 et modelling clay n° 160026). De même, les crayons et les craies sont toujours classés en 16 même s’ils peuvent être utilisés pour jouer.  IB: idem – cl.16 – see our comments for US-27-59  CH: we classify this product in cl. 16 in analogy to “modelling paste” | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. USPTO thanks JPO and BOIP for their support. USPTO also notes that, according to its website, IP Australia classifies “toy modelling dough” in Class 28.  USPTO also thanks the IB, the Swiss Office, ILPO and INPI for their comments regarding classification of the goods in Class 16, but would like to proceed with the proposal in Class 28 based on the function of the goods as playthings or objects of amusement. Unlike other artists’ materials, toy modeling dough is itself used as a plaything. The goods are typically sold in toy stores. See, [smyths](http://www.smythstoys.com/uk/en-gb/toys/creativity-music-partyware/c-537/dough-clay/) [toysrus](http://www.toysrus.com/products/play-doh-sets.jsp) |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | pâte à modeler en tant que jouet |  |  | 56.2 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-17 | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | toys incorporating telecommunication components |  | Many toys today incorporate telecommunication capabilities however their main function remain as a toy, for example toy tablets designed for babies and toddlers with built in functions as well as wireless connectivity to allow adding extra features, these item are specifically designed as a toy and should be classified in class 28  See IL-27-18 | 57.1 | IB: Toys and games incorporating telecommunication functions?  USPTO believes that this proposal is indefinite and overbroad, in that the nature of toys and games with telecommunication components is unclear.  BX: ok for 2 separate entries  Translators : What are telecommunication components > telecommunication functions? | We thank the offices and modify to: 1. toys incorporating telecommunication components  2. games incorporating telecommunication components  (instead of : toys and games with telecommunication components) |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | jouets équipés d’éléments de télécommunication |  |  | 57.1 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-17a | 28 |  | EN | M | Add |  | games incorporating telecommunication components |  | See IL-27-17 | 57.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 28 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | jeux équipés d’éléments de télécommunication |  |  | 57.2 |  |  |
|  | NO-27-1 | 29 |  | EN | M | Add |  | klipfish [salted and dried cod] |  |  |  | IB: is the word “split” necessary? Simply “klippfisk [salted and dried cod]”? Note that “klipfish” is found in both MW and OED “a codfish split open, boned, salted and dried”. See also 290136 “fish, preserved / poisson conservé” and 290149 “salted fish / poisson saumuré”  USPTO agrees with the addition of Klippfisk in Class 29. USPTO suggests replacing the round brackets with square brackets as the proposed wording “split, salted, and dried cod” serves to “define more precisely the text preceding the brackets.” (See paragraphs 6 and 7 of Nice Classification “Guidance for the User.”) | Reaction to IBs comment on the term "KLIPPFISK": NIPO amends the proposal to "**KLIPFISH** [salted and dried cod]".  (instead of “**klippfisk** [split, salted and dried cod]”) |
|  |  | 29 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | klippfisk [morue salée et séchée] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-8 | 29 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cottage cheese fritters |  | The main ingredient of the product is cottage cheese that’s why we assume to classify this product in class 29 |  | IL: unnecessary  IB: Could the wording be simply “Cheese fritters”? In any case, it is OK in cl.29 by analogy with 290148 “potato fritters / beignets aux pommes de terre” and 290153 “sausages in batter / saucisses panées”.  INTA: While fritters seem to normally be in class 30, we can see that “potato fritters” are in class 29 and, thus, because cheese is in class 29, it seems that this is correct here.  JP: Are these the same as "pancakes" in Class 30 (Basic No.300047)? | We would like to use “cottage cheese fritters” in order to meet compliance of the product specified on a picture and ingredients that are used for cooking Cottage cheese  (instead of “strained cheese fritters OR cottage cheese fritters”) |
|  |  | 29 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | beignets de fromage blanc égoutté |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-9 | 29 |  | EN | M | Add |  | pressed fruit paste |  | The main ingredient of the product is fruit that’s why we assume to classify this product in class 29 |  | FR: Ce produit désigne de la pâte de fruit qui est une confiserie et qui existe déjà dans la classification en classe 30 (fruit jellies [confectionery] 300176).  IB: OK in cl.29 by analogy with 290044 “fruit jellies / gelées de fruits”. Note that “fruit jellies [confectionery] / pâtes de fruits [confiserie]” belong in cl.30 (300176) | Note: Genuine pressed fruit paste does not contain gelling ingredient. |
|  |  | 29 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | pâtes de fruits pressées |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-33 | 29 |  | EN | M | Add |  | yuba [tofu skin] |  | These goods are one of the processed soybean foods. They are the skins that form on the surface of soy milk when soy milk boils. They are rich in protein. Please refer to the following URLs. [japan-guide](http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2045.html) [hodosoy](http://hodosoy.com/products/yuba/) |  | USPTO supports this proposal in principle, but suggests that tofu skin be entered under the same basic number instead of within brackets. The terms appear to be used interchangeably. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tofu\_skin  IB: OK - see 290140 "tofu / tofu" | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 29 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | yuba [peau de tofu] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-32 | 29 | 290159 | EN | M | Change | toasted laver | laver, preserved |  |  |  | IB: We prefer to maintain 290159 “Toasted laver”. See also 290002 “seaweed extracts for food / *extraits d'algues à usage alimentaire*”, 300002 “seaweed [condiment] / *algues [condiments]*”, 310003 “algae / seaweed, unprocessed, for human or animal consumption // *algues non transformées pour l'alimentation humaine ou animale*” | The KIPO modifies the original proposal as followings: Class 29 (Change) “Laver, **preserved**” (instead of “laver, processed”) |
|  |  | 29 | 290159 | FR | M | changer | varech comestible grillé | varech, conservé |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 29 | 290019 | EN | M | -- | potato crisps |  |  |  | 58.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290019 | EN | S | -- | potato chips |  |  |  | 58.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290019 | FR | M | -- | pommes chips |  |  |  | 58.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290019 | FR | S | changer | chips [pommes de terre] | chips de pomme de terre |  |  | 58.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 29 | 290176 | EN | M | -- | low-fat potato crisps |  |  |  | 58.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290176 | EN | S | -- | low-fat potato chips |  |  |  | 58.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290176 | FR | M | changer | pommes chips pauvres en matières grasses | pommes chips à faible teneur en matières grasses |  |  | 58.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290176 | FR | S | changer | chips de pomme de terre pauvres en matières grasses | chips de pomme de terre à faible teneur en matières grasses |  |  | 58.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-61 | 29 | 290092 | EN | M | Change | bone oil, edible | bone oil for food |  | This proposal aligns Basic No. 290092 with other Alphabetical List descriptions of edible oils in Class 29, including “oils for food” (Basic No. 290032), “palm kernel oil for food” (Basic No. 290059), “sesame oil for food” (Basic No. 290060), “palm oil for food” (Basic No. 290084), “olive oil for food” (Basic No. 290091), “sunflower oil for food” (Basic No. 290111), and others, and clarifies the function of the goods. | 59.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290092 | FR | M | changer | huile d'os comestible | huile d'os à usage alimentaire |  |  | 59.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-62 | 29 | 290175 | EN | M | Change | linseed oil for culinary purposes | linseed oil for food |  | See US-27-61 | 59.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290175 | EN | S | Change | flaxseed oil for culinary purposes | flaxseed oil for food |  |  | 59.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290175 | FR | M | changer | huile de graines de lin à usage culinaire | huile de graines de lin à usage alimentaire |  |  | 59.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-63 | 29 | 290207 | EN | M | Change | extra virgin olive oil | extra virgin olive oil for food |  | See US-27-61 | 59.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290207 | FR | M | changer | huile d’olive extra vierge | huile d'olive extra vierge à usage alimentaire |  |  | 59.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-64 | 29 | Class Heading | EN |  | Change | …  edible oils and fats. | …  edible oils and fats **for food**. |  | See US-27-61 | 59.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | Intitulé de classe | FR |  | changer | …  huiles et graisses comestibles. | …  huiles et graisses comestibles **à usage alimentaire.** |  |  | 59.4 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-29 | 29 |  | EN | M | Add |  | soya patties |  |  | 60.1 | USPTO thinks that the use of the term “steaks” in this context may cause confusion because “steak,” by definition, is “a slice of meat cut from a fleshy part of a beef carcass; a similar slice of a specified meat other than beef; a cross-section slice of a large fish [merriam](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/steak) USPTO suggests “Soy patties” in Class 29 because the term “patties” refers to the form of the food product only and not its composition.  IB : “**soya**” for consistency with other English NCL terms | Ok pour précision en anglais uniquement, le français est clair : soya patties  (instead of : soy steaks)  « Soya » est le terme utilisé dans la classification pour le terme « soja » en FR. |
|  |  | 29 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | steaks de soja |  |  | 60.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-30 | 29 |  | EN | M | Add |  | tofu patties |  |  | 60.2 | See USPTO comments for FR-27-29. USPTO thinks that the existing indication “tofu” (Basic No. 290140) encompasses “tofu steaks” in Class 29. The alternative wording “tofu patties” could also be considered. | Ok pour précision en anglais uniquement, le français est clair : tofu patties  (instead of : tofu steaks) |
|  |  | 29 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | steaks de tofu |  |  | 60.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-32 | 29 |  | EN | M | Add |  | quinoa, processed |  | Consommé comme une céréale, mais fait partie de la famille des Chénopodiacées tout comme la betterave et l’épinard qui est cultivée en Amérique du Sud. Tout comme le boulgour, il est de plus en plus courant de trouver ce type de produits dans le commerce. | 61.1 | US: The proposal is overbroad. USPTO suggests “quinoa, processed” in Class 29, and “quinoa, unprocessed” in Class 31.  JPO: Processed quinoa is classified in Class 30, and unprocessed quinoa is classified in Class 31 according to Class Headings of Class 30 and 31.  IB : “quinoa, processed / *quinoa transformé*”? Cl.29 ou 30? Le quinoa est préparé comme le riz et utilisé de la même manière que les céréales, mais selon [Wikipedia](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quinoa) c’est une “pseudo-céréale” comme le sarrasin (voir aussi les propositions RU et UA). Les propositions d’ajouter “quinoa” et “sarrasin” devraient être discutées en même temps afin d’harmoniser leur classification. | Ok pour les précisions en français et en anglais dans les deux classes proposées. Classe 29 : Quinoa, processed /Quinoa transformé  Classe 30 : Quinoa, unprocessed /Quinoa non transformé  (instead of : quinoa / quinoa in Cl. 29) |
|  |  | 29 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | quinoa transformé |  | See/voir FR-27-32a | 61.1 |  | See/voir FR-27-32a |
|  | FR-27-32a | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | quinoa, unprocessed |  | See/voir FR-27-32 | 61.2 |  | Classe 30 : Quinoa, unprocessed /Quinoa non transformé |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | quinoa non transformé |  |  | 61.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-31 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | bulgur |  | Blé préparé. Plus précisément, il s’agit d’un sous-produit du blé que l’on a débarrassé de son enveloppe, précuit et concasé. | 61.3 | USPTO suggests inserting the bracketed wording “[processed wheat]” to precisely describe the nature of the goods.  IB : “bulgur, processed / *boulgour transformé*”? | Contrairement aux commentaires effectués, il ne nous semble pas nécessaire d’apporter une précision quelconque, à tout le moins pour le français. Le boulgour est un produit préparé, donc transformé puisqu’il s’agit de blé préparé. Plus précisément, il s’agit d’un sous-produit du blé que l’on a débarrassé de son enveloppe, précuit et concassé. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | boulgour |  |  | 61.3 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-12 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | buckwheat, processed |  |  | 62.1 | IB: Add a comma “buckwheat, processed”  USPTO suggests amending the wording by adding a comma between the words, e.g., “buckwheat, processed” so that the wording is consistent with Alphabetical List indications such as “rice, unprocessed” (Basic No. 310144) | Comma was added |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sarrasin transformé |  |  | 62.1 |  |  |
|  | UA-27-2 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | buckwheat groats |  | Groat, buckwheat and buckwheat dishes are very popular in Ukraine | 62.2 | IB: See 300080 “groats for human food / gruaux pour l'alimentation humaine” Groats: hulled, or hulled and crushed grain of various kinds (OED)  USPTO suggests adding “for human food” to the proposal as the Alphabetical List contains “groats for human food” (Basic #300080) in Class 30. USPTO notes that the Alphabetical List contains “groats for poultry” (Basic #310069) in Class 31. Therefore, should the corollary “buckwheat groats for poultry” be added in Class 31? |  |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | gruau de sarrasin |  |  | 62.2 |  |  |
|  | UA-27-3 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | buckwheat flour |  |  | 62.3 | INTA: Agreed to add as subset of “wheat flour” (see 300063) |  |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | farine de sarrasin |  | This product often used in the manufacture of bread and pancakes | 62.3 |  |  |
|  | UA-27-4 | 31 |  | EN | M | Add |  | buckwheat, unprocessed |  | See RU-27-13 | 62.4 | IB: See same proposal from RU in CE999 [Anx 64](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a64_rupr.pdf) |  |
|  |  | 31 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sarrasin non transformé |  |  | 62.4 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-13 | 31 |  | EN | M | Add |  | buckwheat, unprocessed |  | See UA-27-4 | 62.5 | IB: For consistency with the format of other NCL entries, we suggest “buckwheat, unprocessed” See same proposal from UA in CE999 [Anx 56](https://www3.wipo.int/nef/nef-projects/ce999/ce999-a56_uapr.pdf)  USPTO suggests removing the brackets and incorporating the bracketed wording, e.g., “buckwheat, unprocessed”, consistent with Alphabetical List indications such as “rice, unprocessed” (Basic No. 310144) | Square brackets were deleted, comma was added (instead of “buckwheat [unprocessed]”) |
|  |  | 31 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sarrasin non transformé |  |  | 62.5 |  |  |
|  | AU-27-10 | 29 | 290156 | EN | M | Delete **or** Change and Transfer | cranberry sauce [compote] |  |  | Confusing entry as sauces are in class 30 and compotes are in class 29 and a compote is a different thing to a sauce | 63.1 | IB: Although "cranberry sauce" is typically used as a condiment (as well as other similar goods such as redcurrant jelly, lingonberry jam), it is nevertheless prepared in the same way as a jam ("jam": a conserve of fruit prepared by boiling it with sugar to a pulp - OED), then canned or sealed for long-term storage. It is classified in cl.29 by analogy with 290017 "Fruit, preserved / fruits conservés" and 290179 "Compotes / compotes". It would be confusing to classify some fruit preserves in cl.29 and others in cl.30. The simplest solution is to keep "cranberry sauce" in cl.29 as a "preserved fruit" regardless of what it may be consumed with. Perhaps the entry could be reworded as "Cranberry sauce [preserve]" rather than "[compote]"? |  |
|  |  | 29 | 290156 | FR | M | supprimer **ou** changer et transférer | compote de canneberges |  |  | See-AU-27-11 & AU-27-12 | 63.1 | INTA: We agree it should be changed to “Cranberry compote” – ideally have both “cranberry sauce” and “cranberry compote” and classify each accordingly.  JP: It would be more appropriate to change this existing entry to "cranberry compote".  FR: La version française ne désigne que les compotes de la classe 29. Nous préférions alors de changer la version anglaise.  BX: suppression ok |  |
|  | AU-27-11 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | cranberry sauce [condiment] |  | Cranberry sauce is a cranberry based condiment and belongs in class 30 See-AU-27-10 & AU-27-12 | 63.2 | USPTO believes cranberry sauce is proper in Class 29 as a fruit-based side dish. | We believe this is a condiment rather than a side dish as you use it as a sauce in conjunction with other food, rather than something you would eat on its own and prefer it in class 30. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sauce aux canneberges [condiment] |  |  | 63.2 | Translators: pluriel? |  |
|  | AU-27-12 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | apple sauce [condiment] |  | Apple sauce is an apple based condiment and belongs in class 30 See-AU-27-10 & AU-27-11 | 63.3 | IB: Likewise, "Apple sauce" is analogous with 290017 "Fruit, preserved / fruits conservés" and 290155 "Apple purée / compote de pommes" and we would classify it in cl.29.  USPTO believes apple sauce is proper in Class 29 as a fruit-based side dish. | As per Cranberry sauce. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | sauce aux pommes [condiment] |  |  | 63.3 | Translators: pluriel? |  |
|  | UA-27-5 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | flavored croutons |  |  |  | IB: Or simply “croutons”?  INTA: Agreed to add – but why not add just “croutons”? |  |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | croutons aromatisés |  | These goods are widely spread in the market |  |  |  |
|  | NO-27-2 | 30 | Class Heading | EN | M | Change | ice. | ice [frozen water] |  | We propose to add the wording [frozen water] to the term «ice» in the class heading of class 30, to clarify the difference between «ice» and «edible ices». |  | IB: In general, brackets should not be used in Class Headings. Existing brackets are currently being modified in the course of the Class Headings revision project. The current Cl.30 Class Heading includes both “edible ices” and “ice”. Perhaps the “edible ices” part could be further expanded as “ice creams, sorbets and other edible ices” to help distinguish them from “ice” that simply refers to frozen water? Also note 300075 “ice, natural or artificial / glace brute, naturelle ou artificielle”, 300076 “ice for refreshment / glace à rafraîchir”, 300254 “ice cubes / glaçons”.  FR : Nous proposons de reprendre plutôt le libellé déjà présent dans la classification, à savoir « ice for refreshment », qui correspond davantage à la traduction française « glace à rafraichir ». Ainsi la différence entre la glace et les glaces alimentaires sera bien clarifiée et le libellé « ice for refreshment » repris tel que dans le développement de la classe 30 permettra d’éviter toute confusion.  USPTO agrees with the adding “frozen water” to clarify “ice” in the Class 30 Class Heading. USPTO suggests including this description in round brackets as square brackets are not customarily used in Class Headings: “ice (frozen water).”  INTA: To the extent that clarifying that it is water that is frozen will help with the understanding that this is for human consumption; this makes sense. |  |
|  |  | 30 | Intitulé de classe | FR | M | changer | glace à rafraîchir. | glace [eau congelée] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | NO-27-3 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | lomper [thin potato cakes] |  |  |  | IB: This product seems to resemble a tortilla or pancake, so perhaps ”lomper [flat potato pancakes]”? Should classification be determined by the existance of 300047 ”pancakes / crêpes [alimentation]” in cl.30 or by the fact that these goods are made of potatoes (cl.29)? Or are they made of ”potato flour” (cl.30 – 300114)? See also 290148 “potato fritters / beignets aux pommes de terre” and 290213 “potato dumplings / boulettes à base de pomme de terre”.  USPTO agrees with the addition of Lomper in Class 30. USPTO suggests replacing the round brackets with square brackets as the proposed wording “thin potato cakes” serves to “define more precisely the text preceding the brackets.” (See paragraphs 6 and 7 of Nice Classification “Guidance for the User.”)  CH: only regional product or at least not a usual product of Switzerland |  |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | lomper [galettes de pommes de terres] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-10 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | zephyr confectionery |  | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zefir_(food)> |  | USPTO suggest incorporating the bracketed wording into the description, e.g., “zephyr confectionary” consistent with “almond confectionery” (Basic No. 300138), “peanut confectionery” (Basic No. 300139), and “confectionery / sugar confectionery” (Basic No. 300042). USPTO suggests the alternative spelling “zefir confectionary” should also be listed under the same Basic No. | we use ”confectionery” in square bracket by analogy with many entries in Nice classification  we can agree with the USPTO comment regarding rewording as “zephyr confectionery”, but with adding a new basic number. (instead of “zephyr [confectionery]”) |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | zéfir [confiserie] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-11 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | pastila confectionery |  |  |  | IB: OK in cl.30 as “confectionery” and by analogy with 300176 “fruit jellies [confectionery] / pâtes de fruits [confiserie]”.  USPTO suggest incorporating the bracketed wording into the description, e.g., “pastila confectionary” consistent with “almond confectionery” (Basic No. 300138), “peanut confectionery” (Basic No. 300139), and “confectionery / sugar confectionery” (Basic No. 300042). | we use ”confectionery” in square bracket by analogy with many entries in Nice classification we can agree with the USPTO comment regarding rewording as “zephyr confectionery”, but with adding a new basic number (instead of “pastila [confectionery]”) |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | pastila [confiserie] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-35 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | senbei [rice crackers] |  | These goods are a type of rice confectionery and made from non-glutinous rice. Many of them are generally flat and round in shape. The surface of these goods is coated with condiments, such as soy sauce. Please refer to the following URLs. [ivymanning](http://ivymanning.com/homemade-senbei-japanese-rice-crackers/)  [beauty-of-japan](http://beauty-of-japan.com/article/iriyama-senbei-the-oldest-senbei-rice-cracker-shop-in-asakusa/) |  | IB: See also 300178 "rice cakes / gâteaux de riz", 300174 "crackers / crackers" | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | senbei [crackers au riz] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-33 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | kimchijeon [kimchi pancakes] |  |  |  | IB: See also 300235 “okonomiyaki [Japanese savoury pancakes] / *okonomiyaki [galettes salées japonaises]*”  INTA : Or just say “kimchi pancakes”? | KIPO : We appreciate the BX, JP, INTA and IB’s comments. We prefer to retain this proposal referring to “300235 okonomiyaki [Japanese savoury pancakes]”. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | kimchi jeon [galettes au kimchi] |  | Please see [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kimchijeon) Further, this item is incorporated into MGS |  |  |  |
|  | KR-27-34 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | shaved ice with sweetened red beans |  |  |  | INTA: Very specific.  BX: superflu |  |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | copeaux de glace aux haricots rouges sucrés |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-1 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | mints for breath freshening purposes |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these goods are classified in Class 3 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 30 in the MGS Manager (“breath mints for use as a breath freshener”). Although breath freshening mints and gum may contain sugar, the goods are classified in Class 3 because the function of the goods is analogous to “breath freshening sprays” (Basic No. 030204) and “breath freshening strips” (Basic No. 030216). *Breath freshening mints in Class 3 -* | 64.1 | IL: we disagree regarding the classification of these goods, they are still considered as candy and should be classified in class 30.  IB: In principle, we classify items that are eaten or swallowed, such as mints and chewing gums, either in the proper food class or in cl.5 if they treat a medical condition or modify the way in which a bodily organism functions. It may be better to clarify 030216 breath freshening strips / bandelettes rafraîchissantes pour l'haleine as the French translation does not refer to “chewing gum”  JP: It is more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "breath fresheners made from mint extracts".  BOIP: non, Cl. 30 | USPTO modifies the proposal from "breath freshening mints" in Class 3 to "mints for breath freshening purposes" in Class 30 based on comments submitted by the IB and ILPO. USPTO also thanks the JPO for its comment.  As a corollary, USPTO proposes "breath freshening preparations for personal hygiene purposes" in Class 3 to distinguish the goods in Class 3 from the goods in Class 30. See LP **US-27-2a** |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | pastilles pour rafraîchir l’haleine |  |  | 64.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-2 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | chewing gum for breath freshening purposes |  | This example of breath freshening chewing gum does not contain sugar and should be classified in Class 3 because the function of the goods is analogous to “breath freshening sprays” (Basic No. 030204) and “breath freshening strips” (Basic No. 030216). *Breath freshening chewing gum –* | 64.2 | IL: in our opinion breath freshening is not considered a cosmetic purpose that would justify the classification in class 3.  IB: idem. We would classify this in cl.30.  The JPO does not support this proposal. This proposed entry might be confused with goods of Class 30.  BOIP: non, Cl. 30 | USPTO modifies the proposal from "breath freshening chewing gum" in **Class 3** to "chewing gum for breath freshening purposes" in **Class 30** based on comments submitted by the IB, JPO, and ILPO. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | gommes à mâcher pour rafraîchir l’haleine |  | see US-27-1 | 64.2 | Translators : We would strongly recommend the introduction of "chewing-gums pour rafraîchir l’haleine" in NICE entries, gomme à mâcher is obsolete |  |
|  | US-27-2a | 3 |  | EN | M | Add |  | breath freshening preparations for personal hygiene purposes |  |  | 64.3 |  | This proposal is consistent with existing Alphabetical List items, “breath freshening sprays” (Basic No. 030204) and “breath freshening strips” (Basic No. 030216), and provides guidance on classification of breath fresheners. This particular wording is modeled on “cleansers for intimate personal hygiene purposes, non medicated” (Basic No. 030238). |
|  |  | 3 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | préparations pour rafraîchir l'haleine pour l'hygiène personnelle |  |  | 64.3 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-36 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | udon noodles |  | This entry is a type of Japanese noodles. They are made by mixing wheat flour and a smidgen of salt, rolling out the dough and cutting it thinly. These goods are not prepared udon noodles but “noodles” themselves. Please refer to the following URLs and the definition of Oxford Dictionaries. [japanesefood](http://japanesefood.about.com/od/udon/ss/makingudonsteps.htm) [shesimmers](http://shesimmers.com/2009/07/how-to-make-chewy-homemade-udon-noodles.html) [asianveganandbeyond](http://www.asianveganandbeyond.com/ingredients/) [healthysupplies](http://www.healthysupplies.co.uk/udon-noodles-organic-clearspring-rice.html) ●Oxford Dictionaries 【udon】(noun)(in Japanese cooking) wheat pasta made in thick strips. See JP-27-37 to 40 | 65.1 | USPTO agrees with this proposal by analogy to “vermicelli [noodles],” (Basic No. 300132), “spaghetti” (Basic No. 300126), and “noodles” (Basic No. 300103).  IL: unnecessary, covered by noodles 300103  IB: See 300103 "noodles / nouilles" | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | nouilles udon |  |  | 65.1 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-38 | 30 |  | EN | M | Add |  | soba noodles |  | These goods are made from buckwheat flour, binding elements (such as yams or egg whites) and water. They are made by mixing these ingredients, rolling out the dough and cutting it thinly. They are not prepared udon noodles but noodles themselves. Please refer to the following URLs and the definition of Oxford Dictionaries. [seriouseats](http://www.seriouseats.com/2015/03/how-to-make-fresh-soba-miyabi-45th-seattle.html) [saveur](http://www.saveur.com/how-to-make-fresh-soba-noodles-at-home) [jfcaustralia](http://www.jfcaustralia.com.au/services/product/items/all/all/all/J-03)  [healthysupplies](http://www.healthysupplies.co.uk/soba-noodles-wheatfree-organic-clearspring.html) ●Oxford Dictionaries 【soba】(noun) Japanese noodles made from buckwheat flour. | 65.2 | USPTO agrees with this proposal by analogy to “vermicelli [noodles],” (Basic No. 300132), “spaghetti” (Basic No. 300126), and “noodles” (Basic No. 300103).  IL: unnecessary, covered by noodles 300103  IB: See 300103 "noodles / nouilles" | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 30 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | nouilles soba |  |  | 65.2 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-40 | 43 |  | EN | M | Add |  | udon or soba restaurant services |  | This entry indicates the services of providing prepared udon or soba noodles. Please refer to the following URL and the definition set forth in Oxford Dictionaries. [newyork.cbslocal](http://newyork.cbslocal.com/top-lists/the-5-best-noodle-bars-in-the-east-village/) ●Oxford Dictionaries 【udon】(noun) (in Japanese cooking) wheat pasta made in thick strips. 【soba】(noun) Japanese noodles made from buckwheat flour. | 65.3 | USPTO believes the activity is unclear from the wording “providing.” For example, could providing a food product encompass Class 35 retail store services featuring food products? Are these services udon and soba noodle restaurant services similar to the “ramen restaurant services” proposal below?  IL: unnecessary, also unclear if it is a restaurant or retail service  INTA: This ID should be clarified because, while a restaurant that provides noodles surely belongs in 43, a grocery store or market that simply sells the noodles would be in class 35. It is unclear what “providing” means in this case.  IB: "noodle restaurant services"? "preparation of noodles for others"? See also 430195 "washoku restaurant services / services de restaurants washoku"  BOIP: superflu | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 43 (add) "udon or soba **restaurant services**"  (instead of : providing udon or soba noodles) |
|  |  | 43 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de restaurants de nouilles udon ou de nouilles soba |  |  | 65.3 |  |  |
|  | CN-27-10 | 31 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Add |  | *This Class includes, in particular:*  – fresh fruit and vegetable, even after washing or waxing; |  |  |  | USPTO agrees with this concept in principle. USPTO suggests modifying “fresh fruit and vegetable” to “fresh fruits and vegetables.” USPTO also suggests to include this concept into the Information File, such as: “It should be noted that fresh vegetables and fruits are in Class 31 even if the plants have been cut from the ground or the fruits picked from the trees or the fruits and vegetables have been washed and waxed. Once the vegetables or the fruits have been processed for consumption or conservation, for example, cut for a ready-made salad, frozen or cooked into a purée, a compote or a jam, they become a Class 29 product.” |  |
|  |  | 31 | Note explicative | FR |  | ajouter |  | *Cette classe comprend notamment :*  – les fruits et légumes frais, également lavés et enrobés à la cire |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-41 | 31 |  | EN | M | Add |  | nishikigoi [ornamental fish], live |  | This entry is a type of carps that were bred for an ornamental purpose. There are more than one colors and spots in their bodies. The JPO proposes this entry in order to clarify which Class they are classified in. Please refer to the following URLs. [genkikoi](http://www.genkikoi.com/) [koibito-japan](http://www.koibito-japan.com/) |  | USPTO suggests amending the proposal to “nishikigoi [ornamental fish], live” based on the wording “live animals” in the Class 31 Heading and for consistency Alphabetical List entries “fish, live” (Basic No. 310103), “tuna, live” (Basic No. 310157), “anchovy, live” (Basic No. 310162), and others.  IL: unnecessary, covered by fish, live 310103  INTA: Assuming that these are live koi-pond type fish, then they are properly in class 31.  IB: "nishikigoi [ornamental fish], live"?  BOIP: superflu | "The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 31 (add) "nishikigoi [ornamental fish]**, live**"  (instead of : nishikigoi [ornamental fish]) |
|  |  | 31 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | nishikigoi [poisson d’ornement] vivantes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | GB-27-29 | 32 |  | EN | M | Add |  | barley wine [beer] |  | Barley wine is a style of strong ale, implied to be as potent as wine, usually containing more than 6% alcohol. |  | IB: “barley wine [beer]” with square brackets for consistency with other NCL entries.  BX: trop vague | In line with the comments from IB to be consistent with other NCL entries we agree to reword to Barley wine [beer] with square brackets |
|  |  | 32 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | vin d’orge [bière] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-42 | 32 |  | EN | M | Add |  | energy drinks |  | These goods are soft drinks containing caffeine, amino acid, honey, etc. These are classified in Class 32 by analogy with the entry “soft drinks” (Basic No. 320058). Please refer to the following URL and the definition of Oxford Dictionaries. [energydrink.redbull](http://energydrink.redbull.com/red-bull-energy-drink) ●Oxford Dictionaries 【energy drink】(noun) Any of various types of beverage that are considered a source of energy, especially a soft drink containing a high percentage of sugar and/or caffeine or other stimulant. |  |  | Thank you for support. |
|  |  | 32 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | boissons énergisantes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-34 | 35 | 350093 | EN | M | Change | commercial information and advice for consumers [consumer advice shop] | commercial information and advice for consumers in the choice of products and services [consumer advice shop] |  | Service plus précis que celui de “conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs” (n° de base 350093). |  | US : The nature of the service activity is not clear. USPTO requests examples of advertisements or marketplace websites describing these services to consumers. USPTO interprets the existing term, “commercial information and advice for consumers [consumer advice shop]” (Basic No. 350093) as encompassing advice to consumers on selecting goods and services for purchase. As an alternative to the proposed wording, would it be sufficient to modify Basic No. 350093 to make it more precise, for example, “commercial advice for consumers in the choice of products and services [consumer advice shop]/ conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs en matière de choix de de produits et de services.”  CH : pas beaucoup plus clair. Si accepté, supprimer le doublon : Conseils commerciaux en matière de choix de ~~de~~ produits et de services » | Suite aux commentaires US et CH, ok pour modifier notre proposition : CHANGER : Commercial information and advice for consumers [consumer advice shop] (numéro de base 350093) / nformations et conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs (numéro de base 350093) PAR : Commercial information and advice for consumers in the choice of products and services [consumer advice shop] / Informations et conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs en matière de choix de produits et de services  (instead of  addition : business consulting in the choice of products and services / conseils commerciaux en matière de choix de produits et de services) |
|  |  | 35 | 350093 | FR | M | changer | informations et conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs | informations et conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs en matière de choix de produits et de services |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-36 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | promotion of goods and services through sponsorship of sports events |  | Le parrainage promotionnel consiste à assimiler/associer son nom à un autre en vue d’en assurer la promotion. A titre d’exemple, il n’est pas rare que des marques associent leur nom à des évènements sportifs en vue d’assurer leur promotion. |  | KR: We need more information on these services to determine the exact class of these services.  CH : trop vague, car comporte plusieurs aspects différents.  JPO: Are these the same as "promotion of goods and services through sponsorship of international sports events" in Class 35? Please refer to the MGS.  IB : this kind of service has been considered as having a predominating financial aspect and has thus been accepted in cl.36 as “financial sponsorship”. **Sponsor**: One who pays, or contributes towards, the cost of a broadcast programme or other spectacle, spec. in return for commercial advertisement (OED) | Suite aux commentaires JP, le service que vous évoquez ne relève pas de la classification de Nice mais de TMclass mais il s’agit bien du même type de service que celui que nous proposons. Nous sommes donc ok pour le préciser : Promotion of goods and services through sponsorship of sports events / Promotion de produits et services par l’intermédiaire du parrainage de manifestations sportives  (instead of : promotional sponsorship / parrainage promotionnel) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | promotion de produits et services par l’intermédiaire du parrainage de manifestations sportives |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-37 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | competitive intelligence services |  | Il s’agit d’un service de surveillance active de l’environnement d’une entreprise afin d’anticiper les évolutions stratégiques. |  | USPTO agrees with this proposal and notes that the English version is a common commercial name for business activities in the U.S. marketplace. Generally, the term “intelligence services” is ambiguous in English. Adding a general field, such as “financial” or “technological” to “intelligence services” is not sufficient to clarify the nature of the services. USPTO supports adoption of terms describing “intelligence services” only to the extent that they clearly refer to widely recognized and commonly understood services, such as “competitive intelligence services.” Otherwise, USPTO cannot accept the ambiguous term.  JPO: What are the proposed services? |  |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de veille concurrentielle |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-38 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | market intelligence services |  | La veille commerciale (ou « marketing ») consiste en la collecte, le traitement et la diffusion des informations sur les produits et les marchés. |  | US : While the term “Business intelligence services” is used in the U.S. marketplace, it is not the equivalent of “services de veille commerciale” qui consiste en la collecte, le traitement et la diffusion des informations sur les produits et les marchés. “Business intelligence services” in the U.S. marketplace encompass a wider-ranging suite of services, including a focus on the internal operations of a business enterprise, while “services de veille commerciale” relate to the marketplace, products, and consumers. See [webopedia](http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/B/Business_Intelligence.html)  USPTO suggests, as an alternative, “Market intelligence services” in Class 35 consistent with the MGS Manager. See also USPTO comments on FR-27-37.  JPO: Are these the same as "business advice relating to strategic marketing" in Class 35 ? Please refer to the MGS. | Ok pour la précision en anglais, le français est précis :  Market intelligence services / Services de veille commerciale  (instead of : business intelligence services) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de veille commerciale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-44 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | financial audit |  | L’audit financier consiste à faire une analyse financière afin de fournir des conseils financiers à son client. D’où la classe 36. (ex : PwC, EY, Mazars, Deloitte, KPMG) |  | IL: Should be classified in class 35 as auditing of financial statements  USPTO disagrees with this proposal. Auditing services are distinguishable from information, advice, and consultancy, and the subject matter being audited does not determine classification under NCL 11-2017. Under NCL 11-2017, auditing services are classified in either Class 35 or 42 depending on the nature of the services. Specifically, auditing services are classified in Class 35 when they consist of accounting and other business-type activities, and auditing services are classified in Class 42 when they involve technical analysis and evaluation. This proposal, if adopted, would create ambiguity as to the proper classification of auditing services. USPTO classifies “financial auditing” in Class 35 because the service consists of accounting and other business-type activities, see “book-keeping/accounting” (Basic No. 350015).  JPO: If this proposed entry means ”business auditing" (Basic No.350017), this entry is classified in Class 35. Or, if this entry means "financial management" (Basic No.360030), this entry is classified in Class 36.  IB : voir 350017 “business auditing / audits d'entreprises [analyses commerciales]”, 350015 “book-keeping / accounting // comptabilité / tenue de livres”. 360046 financial analysis / analyse financière | Il s’agit d’un service différent de celui couvert sous les termes “business auditing / **audits** d'entreprises [analyses commerciales]”. Pour plus de clarté nous pouvons préciser de notre proposition initiale en classe 35 par : Financial audit / Audit comptable et financier  (instead of : financial auditing / financial control / audit financier in cl. 36) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | audit comptable et financier |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-19 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | online retail services for downloadable digital music |  | Provision of online music is an entertainment service classified in class 41, but we believe there is a need for a term that covers the commercial retail aspect of selling digital music and merely the transmission thereof. |  | FR: Nous ne soutenons pas cette proposition. La mise à disposition de musique non téléchargeable en ligne est un service de divertissement de la classe 41, même si ce service est payant. La mise à disposition de musique téléchargeable en ligne est un service de télécommunication de la classe 38, même si ce service est payant. Une entrée en classe 35 n’est pas nécessaire.  IB: The wording is not clear. Do you mean something like iTunes? Perhaps “online retail services for downloadable music files”? Is this proposal the same as the proposal below?  USPTO believes this proposal is indefinite and could include services such as Class 38 on-demand telecommunication transmission of digital music.  INTA: If service is provided for others, service should be in Class 35. There does not appear to be a listing for online retail services for others in Class 35 at present. If sales of music produced by the seller, for instance a music label or artist, service should be listed in Class 41  JPO: The following two entries might contain these proposed services. Therefore, this entry is not necessary. | We thank the IB and offices for their comments, we were referring to services similar to that of itune, we modify our proposal to "**online retail services for downloadable digital music**"  (instead of “offer of digital music by means of telecommunication”) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de vente au détail en ligne de musique numérique téléchargeable |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-20 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | online retail services for downloadable ring tones |  |  |  | FR: Nous ne soutenons pas cette proposition. La mise à disposition de sonneries téléchargeables en ligne est un service de télécommunication de la classe 38, même si ce service est payant.  IB: “online retail services for downloadable ring tones”?  INTA: If service is provided for others, service should be in Class 35. There does not appear to be a listing for online retail services for others in Class 35 at present. If sales of ring tones produced by the seller, for instance a music label or artist, service should be listed in Class 41  JPO: It is more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "online retail services relating to downloadable ring tones". Please refer to "online retail services relating to clothing" and "online retail services relating to cosmetics" in the MGS. | For consistency we modify our proposal to  "online retail services for downloadable ring tones"  (instead of “on-line retail store services featuring downloadable ring tones”) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de vente au détail en ligne de sonneries téléchargeables |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-21 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | online retail services for music and movies |  |  |  | FR: Nous ne soutenons pas cette proposition. La mise à disposition de musique et de films téléchargeables en ligne est un service de télécommunication de la classe 38, même si ce service est payant.  IB: Is this the same as the proposal above? In any case, the wording should be consistent in all proposals: “online retail services for downloadable music and movies”?  INTA: If service is provided for others, service should be in Class 35. There does not appear to be a listing for online retail services for others in Class 35 at present. If sales of music produced by the seller, for instance a music label or artist, service should be listed in Class 41  JPO: It is more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "online retail services relating to downloadable music and movies". | For consistency we modify our proposal to  ***"online retail services for music and movies"***  (instead of “retail services for downloadable music and movies”) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de vente au détail en ligne de musique et de films |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-23 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | retail distribution of goods, excluding the transport thereof |  |  |  | FR: Nous ne soutenons pas cette proposition. Trop vague.  IB: Service is unclear. Please provide more information.  The USPTO believes “distribution” is indefinite wording that is inclusive of services such as “delivery” services in Class 39.  KR: We believe that the purposes of these services should be clarified.  JPO: What are the proposed services? | We thank the offices, we realize the difficulty of phrase distribution as it may include transportation aspects, our intention was to encompass the different commercial actions or processes for supplying goods to stores and other businesses that sell to consumers, this would include marketing, setting up contracts, for clarity we modify our proposal to "**retail distribution of goods, excluding the transport thereof**"  (instead of “retail distribution of goods”) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | distribution au détail de produits, à l'exclusion de leur transport |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CH-27-15 | 35 | 350108 | EN | M | Change | retail or wholesale services for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and medical supplies | retail **and** wholesale services for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and medical supplies |  | Different services should be connected with “and” and not with “or” |  | USPTO considers “retail services” and “wholesale services” to be indefinite. USPTO would prefer “Retail and wholesale **store** services for pharmaceutical, veterinary and medical supplies, for example.  FR : Ce libellé nous parait limitatif. La vente en gros et la vente au détail sont des services rendus par des opérateurs distincts. Aussi le service de vente au détail de produits pharmaceutiques sera rendu par un pharmacien à la différence du laboratoire qui vendra ses produits en gros. Il vaudrait mieux décliner le libellé :  - « services de vente au détail et en gros de préparations pharmaceutiques, vétérinaires et hygiéniques ainsi que de fournitures médicales » - « services de vente au détail ou en gros de préparations pharmaceutiques, vétérinaires et hygiéniques ainsi que de fournitures médicales » |  |
|  |  | 35 | 350108 | FR | M | changer | services de vente au détail ou en gros de préparations pharmaceutiques, vétérinaires et hygiéniques ainsi que de fournitures médicales | services de vente au détail **et** en gros de préparations pharmaceutiques, vétérinaires et hygiéniques ainsi que de fournitures médicales |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CH-27-16 | 35 | 350079 | EN | M | -- | business management of performing artists |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 35 | 350079 | FR | M | changer | direction professionnelle des affaires artistiques | direction professionnelle des affaires pour des artistes de spectacles vivants |  | Pour éliminer la différence entre l’expression française et anglaise |  | Translators : weird in FR |  |
|  | AU-27-13 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | gift registry services |  | A service provided by retailers where the person(s) receiving gifts (for a wedding, birthday etc) can provide a list of items they would like to receive as gifts and can be done instore or online. This is classified in class 35 in MGS, however has been in class 45 in the past in some jurisdictions |  | KR: We believe that the purposes of these services should be clarified.  CH: This is not service that can be classified. It seems to be rather a marketing instrument used by the retailers too sale more of their products. |  |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’enregistrement de listes de cadeaux |  |  |  | Translators : The rendering of « registry » is not easy in FR. |  |
|  | JP-27-43 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | target marketing |  | This entry indicates marketing which is targeting to just one part of market by analyzing and fragmenting. Please refer to the following URL. [ama](https://www.ama.org/resources/Pages/Dictionary.aspx?dLetter=T) |  | INTA: Not sure this is needed, as the broader “marketing services” is already in class 35, but yes, it is properly in class 35.  IB: See 350106 "marketing / marketing // mercatique" | Thank you for the comments. |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | marketing ciblé |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-12 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | interim management |  |  |  | USPTO -- The nature of the services covered by the English proposal appears to be too broad and could include “Financial management” Basic No. 360030 and Business management (Class 35 Class Heading). The USPTO suggests amendment of the English proposals to “Interim business management” in Class 35, if accurate.  KR: We believe that the purposes of these services should be clarified.  CH : trop vague  IB : interim business management?  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "interim business management". |  |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | management de transition |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-13 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | consultancy in the field of business communication |  |  |  | FR : Différences avec les propositions FR adoptées lors du dernier CE (« Conseils en communication [relations publiques] » (FR-26-12) et «Conseils en communication [publicité] » (FR-26-13)). Sans précision ce service est ambigu et pourrait relever de la classe 38.  USPTO – This proposal is too broad and could include a wide range of services. The term “business communication” is defined as “the sharing of information between people within and outside the organization that is performed for the commercial benefit of the organization.” [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_communication) Are these internal business communications, such as formal communications within a business? (See “transcription of communications [office functions]” Basic No. 350045; “film production, other than advertising films” Basic No. 410020.) Or are these external communications for the public, such as advertising, marketing or promotional communications? (See “advertising/publicity” Basic No. 350039; “marketing” Basic No. 350106.)  CH : trop vague  IB: We are not sure what type of service this is. | **Consultancy** in the field of business communication / **Conseils** en matière de communication d’entreprise  (instead of : assistance in the field of business communication / assistance en matière de communication d’entreprise) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | conseils en matière de communication d’entreprise |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | UA-27-6 | 35 | 350003 | EN | M | -- | bill-posting |  |  | In our opinion this services are different, so they should be separated to different basic numbers | 66.1 | INTA: Don’t think they are necessarily different as the latter is a subset of the former. But does no harm to separate as “outdoor advertising” and “bill-posting”.  FR: Quelle est la différence entre ces 2 entrées ? Il n’y a qu’une seule entrée en français. |  |
|  |  | 35 | 350003 | EN | S | Delete | outdoor advertising |  |  |  | 66.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 35 | 350003 | FR | M | -- | affichage |  |  |  | 66.1 |  |  |
|  | UA-27-7 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | outdoor advertising |  |  | 66.2 | INTA: As above – agreed. |  |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | publicité extérieure |  |  | 66.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-69 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | arranging advertising contracts for others |  | Although the arranging of services for others is classified in the same class as the services to be rendered under NCL 11-2017, performing business-type activities to set up transactions for others is classified in Class 35, see “arranging newspaper subscriptions for others” (Basic No. 350076) and “arranging subscriptions to telecommunications services for others” (Basic No. 350094).This proposal is intended to reinforce that distinction.  See-JP-27-44 | 67.1 | FR: Dans la classification, le terme « arranging » correspond très souvent au terme français « organisation » qui a un sens très large. L’organisation de contrats peut couvrir des activités ayant un aspect financier ou juridique. Par conséquent, nous attendons la version française pour nous prononcer.  IB: Please give some examples, as the service is unclear. Does it refer to negotiation? Writing? Or legal advice on how to write the contract? | USPTO maintains this proposal. Although JPO and BOIP support the proposal, the IB and INPI think that term “arranging” is unclear. The IB indicated that the term is overbroad and may include business negotiation of advertising contracts in Class 35 and legal advice on advertising contracts in Class 45. However, the term “arranging” appears twice in connection with business services in Class 35, see Basic Nos. 350076 and 350094, and also throughout the Nice Alphabetical List in connection with other services, see Basic Nos. 360112, 390024, 410077, 450217, etc. Is the term “arranging” considered unclear only when used in connection with contracts, or when used in connection with any business-type transactions? Why is the term “arranging” considered definite when used in connection with organizing services for others but the term “arranging” is considered indefinite when used in connection with contracts? The IB requested examples of this type of service being rendered in the marketplace. The internet evidence shows that “arranging advertising contracts for others” is a marketing-type service. Please see [flexisouth](http://flexisouth.com/2601.html) showing an example of a business agent or business intermediary service provider who, among other things, offers to arrange advertising contracts for others, especially international clients who may not have business contacts in local markets. Please see also [globalsporting](http://globalsporting.de/?lang=en) showing an example of a German marketing firm that, among other things offers to arrange advertising contracts between professional athletes and businesses, especially international clients, seeking to present their product in a new market. |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de préparation de contrats publicitaires pour des tiers |  |  | 67.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-70 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | arranging of contracts, for others, for the purchase and sale of goods and services |  | See US-27-69 | 67.2 | FR: Voir remarques sous proposition US-27-69.  INTA: Substantively, OK, but “purchases” should be “purchase” | USPTO modifies this proposal to correct a typographical error by changing “purchases” to “purchase.” This wording appears in the MGS Manager and EUIPO’s TM Class and refers to a business intermediary or procurement-type service. See LP US-27-69 |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de préparation de contrats pour des tiers, portant sur la vente et l'achat de produits et services |  |  | 67.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-71 | 37 |  | EN | M | Add |  | arranging repairs of vehicles |  | Under NCL 11-2017, arranging of services for others is classified in the same class as the services to be rendered, see, for example, “arranging finance for construction projects” (Basic No. 360112), “arranging of cruises” (Basic No. 390024), among others. Therefore, arranging of repairs of vehicles should be classified in Class 37 because “motor vehicle maintenance and repair” services are in Class 37 (Basic No. 370006). | 67.3 | FR: Trop vague. De plus, s’il s’agit d’intermédiation commerciale entre des entreprises de réparation et des clients potentiels et de la prise de rendez-vous pour des tiers, ces services relèvent de la classe 35 et non de la classe 37.  IB: This service is unclear. Do you mean a type of “concierge service”? Also see 350114 *commercial intermediation services / services d'intermédiation commerciale [conciergerie]*  Translators : FR has been aligned with EN , but weird as is, especially reparations in the plural form | USPTO maintains the proposal. The proposed wording appears in EUIPO’s TM Class in Class 37. Furthermore, it is consistent with numerous existing items in the Nice Alphabetical List showing that arranging of services for others is classified in the same class as the services to be rendered. See, e.g., Basic Nos. 360112, 390024, 410077, 450217, etc. The IB and INPI think that the term “arranging” is unclear and could refer to business or commercial intermediary services in Class 35. Why is the term “arranging” considered definite when used in connection with financial or travel services, for example, but indefinite when used in connection with repair services? If the term “arranging” refers to business intermediary services in this context, are Basic Nos. 360112, 390024, 410077, 450217, etc., also indefinite and misclassified? |
|  |  | 37 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de coordination de réparations de véhicules |  | See US-27-69 and 70 | 67.3 |  |  |
|  | US-27-72 | 39 | 390050 | EN | M | Change | arranging of travel tours | arranging of transportation for travel tours |  | See US-27-69 and 71 Although arranging of services for others is classified in the same class as the services to be rendered, the term “travel tour” is ambiguous and overbroad, and it is not limited to transport services in Class 39. It may include guided tour services in Class 41, see “conducting guided tours” (Basic No. 410206). This proposed change makes clear the nature of the activity as being transportation to justify classification in Class 39. | 67.4 | FR: Pas en faveur. Cette entrée nous semble assez claire en classe 39.  The JPO thinks that this existing entry is clear. | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded. JPO and INPI indicated that existing entry is sufficiently clear; however, in American English “travel tours” is broad enough to encompass an array of services, included guided tour services or other entertainment or informational services. See, e.g., [gocollette](http://www.gocollette.com/en-au/guided-travel/our-tour-managers) As a corollary, USPTO also proposes deleting “escorting of travelers” (Basic No. 390002), because it is overbroad and vague. See LP US-27-72a. The entry does not clearly indicate a transportation service appropriate to Class 39 and could encompass entrainment, personal security, or information services. See, e.g., [cruisejobfinder](http://www.cruisejobfinder.com/fm/travel/travel_guide_employment.php). The wording “of travelers” merely indicates the users of the services, but does not convey the nature of the activity. “Escorting” refers to a variety of disparate services. “Escort” is defined as “a person or group of persons accompanying another to give protection or as a courtesy,” [merriam](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/escorting). A travel escort may refer to a guard or a person hired for companionship while traveling, rather than a person hired to facilitate transportation during travel. See, e.g., [wiktionary](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/escort) |
|  |  | 39 | 390050 | FR | M | changer | organisation de voyages organisés | services d'organisation de transports dans le cadre de circuits touristiques |  |  | 67.4 |  |  |
|  | US-27-72a | 39 | 390002 | EN | M | Delete | escorting of travellers |  |  |  | 67.5 |  | See LP US-27-72 |
|  |  | 39 | 390002 | FR | M | supprimer | accompagnement de voyageurs |  |  |  | 67.5 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-46 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | arranging and conducting guided climbing tours |  | This entry indicates the services of conducting climbing tours for climbers accompanied by guides. These services includes instructing climbers about climbing skills and safety in the tours. Please refer to the following URL. [steliasguides](http://www.steliasguides.com/our-trips/alaska_mountaineering/) | 67.6 | USPTO supports this proposal, but notes that the broad indication “arranging of travel tours” (Basic No. 390050) may cause confusion and may require clarification of the transportation activity of those services.  KR: We think these services are classified in cl. 39 rather than cl. 41.  INTA: Climbing tours seem to be primarily for recreational rather than travel purposes, so class 41 is correct.  IB: Should this read as "conducting guided climbing courses" in order to make clear that "climbing instruction" is the main service? See also 410206 "conducting guided tours / conduite de visites guidées", 390050 "arranging of travel tours / organisation de voyages organisés", 430162 "temporary accommodation reservations / réservation de logements temporaires". | Thank you for the comments. We would like to discuss further this at the CE. |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | organisation et animation de circuits d’escalade guidés |  |  | 67.6 |  |  |
|  | JP-27-44 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | organization and arranging of cosplay entertainment events |  | This entry indicates the services of planning and organizing events relevant to cosplay. Please refer to the following URL and the definition of Oxford Dictionaries. [worldcosplaysummit](http://www.worldcosplaysummit.jp/en/) ●Oxford Dictionaries 【cosplay】(noun) The practice of dressing up as a character from a movie, book, or video game, especially one from the Japanese genres of manga and anime.  See US-27-69,70,71,72 | 67.7 | USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to “organizing and arranging of cosplay entertainment events” to distinguish the services from organizing and arranging events in the nature of exhibitions for commercial purposes featuring cosplay-related merchandise in Class 35. It may be helpful to consider this proposal together with USPTO’s LP US-27-69, 70,71,72 for arranging services.  IB: Are these competitions, exhibitions, conferences, entertainment shows? Please clarify | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 41 (add) "organization and arranging of cosplay **entertainment** events"  (instead of : organization and arranging of cosplay events) |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | organisation et préparation d'événements de cosplay pour le divertissement |  |  | 67.7 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-18 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | sale services provided by art galleries |  | See IL-27-25 | 68.1 | FR: Nous proposons la formulation suivante : « art gallery services for commercial purposes ».  CH – services of …  JPO: What are the proposed services? | The purpose of this definition is to cover the retail aspect of services provided by are galleries for the sale of art, we modify our proposal to "sale services provided by art galleries"  (instead of “art galleries for commercial purposes”) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de vente fournis par des galeries d’art |  |  | 68.1 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-25 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | art galleries services for cultural, educational or entertainment purposes |  | See IL-27-18 | 68.2 | FR: Nous proposons la formulation suivante : « art gallery services for cultural purposes ».  USPTO believes this proposal should also include “entertainment” (i.e., “art galleries for cultural, educational or entertainment purposes”).  CH – services of …  JPO: What are the proposed services? | We thank the offices for their comments and modify our proposal to "**art galleries services for cultural, educational or entertainment purposes**"  (instead of “art galleries for cultural or educational purposes”) |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de galeries d’art à des fins culturelles, pédagogiques et de divertissement |  |  | 68.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-67a | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | administrative assistance to answer to calls for tenders |  | Il s’agit d’aider les entreprises qui veulent répondre à un appel d’offre à constituer leur dossier administratif. | 69.1 | IL: Unclear  USPTO does not support the linked proposals, FR-27-67a-c. “Call for tenders” are also known as “Requests for Proposals (RFPs).” The terms are commonly used in connection with procurement contracts for goods and services. [dictionary](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/invitation-to-tender.html) USPTO acknowledges that “arranging of procurement contracts for others” is classified in Class 35. However, the proposed wording is ambiguous, and it does not appear to correspond with the French Remarks.  JPO: What are the proposed services?  IB : the proposed wording does not describe the service as explained in the description above. | Suite aux commentaires des différents Offices, nous proposons de préciser nos propositions 67 a, b et c Précision : Administrative assistance to answer to calls for tenders / Assistance administrative pour répondre à des appels d’offres  (instead of : organization and administrative management of call for tenders / organisation et gestion administrative d’appel d’offres) |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | assistance administrative pour répondre à des appels d’offres |  |  | 69.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-67b | 36 |  | EN | M | Add |  | financial appraisals to answer to calls for tenders |  | Il s’agit d’aider les entreprises qui veulent répondre à un appel d’offre à en évaluer le coût et à être compétitif par rapport aux concurrents. | 69.2 | IL: Unclear  See USPTO comments for FR-27-67a. USPTO acknowledges that financial management of procurement activities is classified in Class 36. However, the proposal is overbroad and appears to encompass arranging of procurement contracts for others in Class 35 and financial management services in Class 36.  JPO: What are the proposed services?  IB: the proposed wording does not describe the service as explained in the description above. | Id. précédent, précision : Financial appraisals to answer to calls for tenders / Evaluations financières pour répondre à des appels d’offres  (instead of : organization and financial management of call for tenders / organisation et gestion financière d’appel d’offres) |
|  |  | 36 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | évaluations financières pour répondre à des appels d’offres |  |  | 69.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-67c | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | legal advices to answer to calls for tenders |  | Il s’agit d’aider les entreprises dans les aspects juridiques de la réponse à un appel d’offres. | 69.3 | IL: Unclear  See USPTO comments for FR-27-67a. USPTO acknowledges that legal advisory services in the field of procurement activities is classified in Class 45. However, the term “legal management” is ambiguous, and the proposal is appears to be overbroad and include arranging of procurement contracts for others in Class 35.  JPO: What are the proposed services?  IB : the proposed wording does not describe the service as explained in the description above. | Id. précédent, précision : Legal advices to answer to calls for tenders / Conseils juridiques pour répondre à des appels d’offres  (instead of : organization and legal management of call for tenders / organisation et gestion juridiques d’appel d’offres) |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | conseils juridiques pour répondre à des appels d’offres |  |  | 69.3 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-68a | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | personal care assistant services [help with administrative formalities] |  | Un auxiliaire de vie aide les personnes en difficulté, malades, âgées, fragiles ou dépendantes à accomplir les tâches et activités de la vie quotidienne.  Dans ce cas, il s’agit de les aider à effectuer des formalités administratives.  See/voir FR-27-68b,c,d,e | 70.1 | IL: Unclear  USPTO does not support the linked proposals, FR-27-68 a-d. The proposed wording “Personal care assistant services” encompasses a wide variety of services in multiple classes performed by a personal care assistant professional. This type of professional may perform office functions in Class 35, house cleaning in Class 37, meal preparation in Class 43, among other things. Therefore, the wording “Personal care assistant services” is overbroad. Although the bracketed wording is intended to limit the overbroad description, “[help with administrative formalities]” is also indefinite. Moreover, the precise nature of the activity must be incorporated into the description rather than inserted in brackets. USPTO could accept, for example – - “appointment scheduling services rendered by personal care assistants” in Class 35 - “interior cleaning of homes services rendered by personal care assistants” in Class 37 - “transport services rendered by personal care assistants” in Class 39 - “meal preparation services rendered by personal care assistants” in Class 43 Office functions, house cleaning services, transport services, and meal preparation services are always classified in Classes 35, 37, 39, and 43, respectively, whether rendered to meet the needs of an individual or other type of customer.  JPO: This proposed entry might be classified in Class 45 since "personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals" is listed in Class Heading of Class 45. | Concernant les propositions 68 a à e, nous avons bien compris l’ensemble des questions soulevées par les différents Offices que nous remercions pour leurs commentaires. Nous souhaitons conserver nos propositions en l’état et les ajusteront, éventuellement, en fonction des échanges qui auront lieu lors du Comité d’experts. |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’auxiliaires de vie [aide à l’accomplissement de démarches administratives] |  |  | 70.1 | IB : we would consider the following 5 services to be personal and social services in cl.45, unless they refer to specific nursing services. In general, personal caregivers do not belong to a particular profession, like cleaning, nursing, catering enterprises, etc. but they are simply paid to help individuals that have some kind of impairment in their activities of daily living. For the wording we would suggest “personal caregiver services / services d’auxiliaires de vie”? in cl.45. |  |
|  | FR-27-68b | 37 |  | EN | M | Add |  | personal care assistant services [housework] |  | See/Voir FR-27-68a Dans ce cas, il s’agit d’effectuer des travaux ménagers chez une personne en difficulté, malade, âgée, fragile ou dépendante. | 70.2 | INTA : Should be under Class 45  See USPTO comments for FR-27-68a.  KR: We believe that these services fall under class 45 rather than class 37.  JPO: See above. | Id. précédent |
|  |  | 37 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’auxiliaires de vie [ménage] |  |  | 70.2 | Translators : tâches ménagères rather than ménage |  |
|  | FR-27-68c | 39 |  | EN | M | Add |  | personal care assistant services [support with mobility] |  | See/Voir FR-27-68a Dans ce cas, il s’agit d’aider une personne en difficulté, malade, âgée, fragile ou dépendante à se déplacer, chez elle ou à l’extérieur. | 70.3 | INTA : Should be in Class 45  See USPTO comments for FR-27-68a.  JPO: Are these the same as "providing transport for the elderly or disabled persons" in Class 39? Please refer to the MGS. | Id. précédent |
|  |  | 39 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’auxiliaires de vie [accompagnement à la mobilité] |  | Choix de la classe 39 par analogie avec les services suivants : « transport » (numéro de base 390048) et « accompagnement de voyageurs » (numéro de base 390002). | 70.3 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-68d | 43 |  | EN | M | Add |  | personal care assistant services [meal preparation] |  | See/Voir FR-27-68a Dans ce cas, il s’agit de cuisiner à domicile pour des personnes en difficulté, malades, âgées, fragiles ou dépendantes. | 70.4 | INTA : Should be under Class 45  See USPTO comments for FR-27-68a.  JPO: Are these the same as "personal chef services" in Class 43? Please refer to the MGS. | Id. précédent |
|  |  | 43 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’auxiliaires de vie [préparation des repas] |  |  | 70.4 | Translators : …de repas |  |
|  | FR-27-68e | 44 |  | EN | M | Add |  | personal care assistant services [help with toileting] |  | See/Voir FR-27-68a Dans ce cas, il s’agit d’aider une personne en difficulté, malade, âgée, fragile ou dépendante à faire sa toilette, à se laver. | 70.5 | INTA : Should be in Class 45  See USPTO comments for FR-27-68a. The proposed wording “Personal care assistant services” is overbroad. In addition, the bracketed wording “[help with toileting]” is ambiguous and appears to refer to personal bathing and grooming care activities in Class 45. Moreover, the precise nature of the activity must be incorporated into the description rather than inserted in brackets. USPTO would accept, for example, “personal bathing and grooming care services rendered by personal care assistants” in Class 45.  JPO: Are these the same as "home-visit nursing care" in Class 44? Please refer to the MGS. | Id. précédent |
|  |  | 44 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’auxiliaires de vie [aide à la toilette] |  |  | 70.5 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-39 | 35 |  | EN | M | Add |  | software publishing [computer software design] |  | Il s’agit d’un service intermédiaire entre la conception et la vente du logiciel, l’éditeur assure la « publication » du logiciel, c’est-à-dire le marketing, la promotion, la production du support et le service après vente.  See FR-27-64, IL-27-26 | 71.1 | IL: Should be classified in class 42  US: The term “software publishing” is overbroad and includes software marketing and promotion services in Class 35 as well as software design and troubleshooting software problems in Class 42. [Software](http://www.softwarepublishing.com/)  The bracketed wording “[computer software design]” appears to be a mistake. The intended proposal appears to be “Software publishing [advertising promotion].” In either case, the bracketed wording must be incorporated into the text of the description to limit the broad term. The term “advertising agencies” (Basic No. 350047) is already in the Alphabetical List and may be sufficient to cover the software publisher’s advertising service activities.  KR: We think these services are classified in cl. 42.  JPO: This proposed entry might be classified in Class 41.  IB : “software publishing” trop vague? Voir aussi la proposition IL concernant “software publishing” en cl.42. La traduction en anglais “computer software design” ne correspond pas à la version française “promotion publicitaire”. | Nous avons bien compris les interrogations qui ressortent des différents commentaires et remercions les Offices pour leurs contributions. Nous nous posons également des questions sur ce service (précisions ou non à apporter, classe) que nous proposons d’ajouter en classe 35 en raison des aspects marketing et commerciaux de l’édition de logiciels. Au dernier Comité d’experts, nous avions proposé l’entrée « édition de logiciels » en classe 42 qui avait suscité beaucoup de commentaires tant en ce qui concerne le service en lui-même que la classe choisie. Nous avons donc retravaillé cette entrée en la précisant, précision qui a conduit à un changement de classe. Nous sommes également très attentifs à la proposition similaire de l’Office israëlien que nous accepterions sans problème si le Comité décidait d’approuver cette entrée en classe 42. Nous souhaitons donc maintenir notre proposition et adapterons notre position et la formulation choisie en fonction des échanges qui auront lieu au prochain Comité d’experts. |
|  |  | 35 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | édition de logiciels [promotion publicitaire] |  |  | 71.1 | Translators : FR does not correspond to EN |  |
|  | FR-27-64 | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | software publishing [licensing authority services] |  | See FR-27-39, IL-27-26 | 71.2 | INTA: Software publishing would be in Class 41. “Licensing of computer software [legal services]” are in Class 45 already.  See USPTO comments on FR-27-39. The term software publishing is overbroad, and the bracketed wording “[licensing authority services]” is ambiguous. Moreover, the bracketed wording must be incorporated into the text of the description to limit the broad term. The terms “licensing of intellectual property” (Basic No. 45208) and “licensing of software [legal services]” (Basic No. 450212) are already in the Alphabetical List and may be sufficient to cover the software publisher’s service activities.  CH : Lien entre «édition» et «concession de licences» pas clair.  JPO: If this proposed entry is a kind of "publishing", this might be classified in Class 41. Or, if these services are the same as "granting of software licenses ", this might be classified in Class 45  IB: “software publishing” trop vague? voir 450212 “licensing of computer software [legal services] / *concession de licences de logiciels [services juridiques]*” | Cf. comm.39 |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | édition de logiciel [concession de licences] |  |  | 71.2 |  |  |
|  | IL-27-26 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | software publishing [development] |  | See FR-27-39, FR-27-64 | 71.3 | FR: Pour information : nous avons fait la même proposition l’année dernière. D’autres offices l’ont trouvée trop vague sur le forum électronique. C’est pourquoi nous l’avons retirée lors du comité d’experts. Cette année nous faisons deux autres propositions : édition de logiciels [promotion publicitaire] / software publishing [computer software design] en classe 35 et édition de logiciels [concession de licences] / software publishing [licensing authority services] en classe 45.  IB: Please provide more information about this service and justify its classification in cl.42.  USPTO believes “software publishing” is broad wording that may include services such as “software marketing” that are properly classified in classes other than Class 42. See: [encyclopedia2](http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Software+publishing) [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_publisher) USPTO suggests that this proposal be considered with FR45, proposed by France.  CH – “publishing” generally is classified in cl. 41  JPO: These services might be classfied in Class 41. | We also believe that these services are more suitable in class 42 because the majority of the services provided require specific technological and computer software expertise, this includes designing, providing documentation, assisting in installation, and providing support services to customers. The titles "software publisher," "software developer" and "developer" are in fact used synonymously in the industry, and there can be no argument that software development is indigenous to class 42, for clarity we modify to "**software publishing [development]**". We would be willing to add a second term in class 35 to cover "marketing aspects provided by software publishers", but we believe it would unnecessary since marketing services are already classified in class and are not disputed.  (instead of “software publishing”) |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | édition [développement] de logiciels |  | Translators : publishing and developement are 2 different things/services, they should not be used as synonyms | 71.3 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 35 | 350138 | EN | M | Change | consultancy regarding public relations communications strategy | consultancy regarding communication strategies for public relations purposes |  | Improved wording | 72.1 | While the USPTO agrees that the English is clearer, but the modified entry is not clearly justified in Class 35, since the consulting relates to “communications strategies” Many communications services are classified in Class 38, and prior to the 6th Edition of Nice, the Class Heading for Class 38 was “Communication.” | In response to comments, we are suggesting another modified version.  (instead of : consultancy regarding communication strategies in the field of public relations / conseils en communication dans le domaine des relations publiques |
|  |  | 35 | 350138 | FR | M | changer | conseils en communication [relations publiques] | services de conseillers en stratégies de communication pour les relations publiques |  |  | 72.1 |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 35 | 350139 | EN | M | Change | consultancy regarding advertising communications strategy | consultancy regarding communication strategies for advertising purposes |  | Improved wording | 72.2 | While the USPTO agrees that the English is clearer, but the modified entry is not clearly justified in Class 35, since the consulting relates to “communications strategies” Many communications services are classified in Class 38, and prior to the 6th Edition of Nice, the Class Heading for Class 38 was “Communication.” |  |
|  |  | 35 | 350139 | FR | M | changer | conseils en communication [publicité] | services de conseillers en stratégies de communication à des fins publicitaires |  |  | 72.2 |  | (au lieu de : conseils en communication à des fins publicitaires) |
|  | FR-27-40 | 36 |  | EN | M | Add |  | financial intelligence services |  | La veille financière consiste à suivre l’actualité financière d’une entreprise, d’un secteur, d’un marché etc pour détecter et anticiper les mouvements. |  | USPTO does not support this proposal because the term “Financial intelligence” is not a common commercial name for specific category of services limited to a single class. Instead, it is an umbrella term for a broad set of services which may be classified in Class 35 (for example, forensic accounting, economic forecasting, etc.), Class 36 (for example, financial research and financial analysis), among other things. See also remarks in FR-27-37.  JPO: This proposed entry is unclear. Are these the same as "financial consultancy" (Basic No.360054) ?  IB : we have difficulty in understanding this service, as it seems to be related to developing the skills of employees in order for them to understand financial matters related to the organization that they work for. |  |
|  |  | 36 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de veille financière |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-42 | 36 | 360042 | EN | M | -- | hire-purchase financing |  |  | Il s’agit d’un contrat de location au terme duquel, le locataire a la possibilité d’acheter le bien à un prix déterminé à l’avance. |  | US: The English version is ambiguous because “financial lease” is not a service activity. Considering the Remarks, above, USPTO suggests “Rent-to-own financing” as alternative wording in Class 36 based on the existing Alphabetical List item, “hire-purchase financing / lease-purchase financing crédit-bail” (Basic No. 360042).  JPO: This proposed entry might be unclear. Are these the same as "lease-purchase financing" (Basic No.360042)?  IB : Service existe déjà, voir 360042 “hire-purchase financing / lease-purchase financing // crédit-bail” | Nous souhaitons une seconde entrée en français sous le numéro de base 360042 avec « Location financière avec option d’achat ».  (instead of new entry : financial lease with purchase option / location financière avec option d’achat) |
|  |  | 36 | 360042 | EN | S | -- | lease-purchase financing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 36 | 360042 | EN | M | -- | crédit-bail |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 36 | 360042 | FR | S | ajouter |  | location financière avec option d’achat |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-43 | 36 |  | EN | M | Add |  | credit management |  | Le crédit management est un service financier dont l'objectif est d’accélérer les règlements des clients sous les délais prévus contractuellement tout en participant à l’optimisation du chiffre d’affaires d’une entreprise. |  | US: Credit management activities are typically performed within a financial company to establish and improve internal policies to increase revenues and, therefore, are not considered “services” rendered for others. See [dictionary](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/credit-control.html) USPTO suggests “credit management consultancy” in Class 36 to make clear that the activity is rendered for others.  JPO: Are these the same as "credit risk management" in Class 36? Please refer to the MGS. |  |
|  |  | 36 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | crédit management |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-45 | 36 | 360023 | EN | M | Change | organization of collections | organization of monetary collections |  | Plus clair en français. La collecte peut identifier n’importe quelle action qui consiste à réunir des éléments. Sans identification de l’objet de cette collecte le service est vague. |  | US: In addition to clarifying the French version of the term, USPTO suggests also modifying the English version to “organization of monetary collections” consistent with the Class 36 Explanatory Note, “This Class includes, in particular: services relating to financial or monetary affairs…/Cette classe comprend notamment :les services en rapport avec les affaires financières ou monétaires…”  IB : “organisation of monetary collections” in English? | Ok pour la précision en anglais, le français est suffisamment clair  organization of monetary collections |
|  |  | 36 | 360023 | FR | M | changer | organisation de collectes | organisation de collectes financières |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CH-27-17 | 36 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rental of equipped office space |  | For example the rental of office space to journalists during a sports or cultural event or rental of office space to a counsel in a big chancellery  See CH-27-18 | 73.1 | IB: It is unclear what the “equipped” refers to. Please clarify. See also 360069 “rental of offices [real estate] / *location de bureaux [immobilier]*”, 360119 “rental of offices for co-working / *location de bureaux pour le cotravail*”, 430187 “rental of meeting rooms / *location de salles de réunions*”, 430186 “rental of chairs, tables, table linen, glassware / *location de chaises, tables, linge de table et verrerie*”  FR : pour mémoire un nouveau libellé devrait faire son entrée en 2017 : « location de bureaux pour cotravail ». Quelle sera alors la différence entre ces deux activités ? Est-ce que le service de « location de surfaces de bureaux équipées » est également rendu de façon temporaire ou sur une plus longue durée ?  INTA : Suggest adding also “rental of serviced office space” | We would like to discuss the principles about the rental of space/rooms or grounds. Some services seem to be classified in the same class as the activity rendered in the space, for example “rental of warehouses” (39), “garage rental” (39), “rental of sports grounds” (41), “rental of stadium facilities” (41), “rental of meeting rooms” (43), whereas others are classified as a real estate affair in class 36, for example “rental of farms” |
|  |  | 36 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | location de surfaces de bureaux équipées |  |  | 73.1 |  |  |
|  | CH-27-18 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rental of space for data processing equipment [server] in a data center [housing] |  | See CH-27-17 | 73.2 | USPTO believes that these services are indefinite as described and the information in parentheses should somehow be incorporated into the proposed entry itself. USPTO lists “Rental of space in a computer co-location facility for containerized data centers of others” in Class 42 in its ID Manual, for example.  IL: conflicts with item 390094 physical storage of electronically stored data This is a storage service and should be classified in class 39.  IB: “rental of space for data processing equipment and servers in a data centre facility”?  FR : Nous sommes pour l’entrée de ce libellé en revanche il nous semble que celui-ci relève de la classe 39 et non de la classe 42. En effet, il s’agit d’un service de location pour entreposer des équipements et non des données immatérielles ce qui justifie une entrée en 39 et non en 42.  INTA : Are the words “in a data center (housing)” needed?  JPO: Are these the same as "rental of electronic storage space on the Internet" in Class 42 ? Please refer to the MGS. | This service does not have the purpose of the physical storage of computers or date. In fact it’s a service offered to small businesses or to businesses who are not able to afford an own data center and the purpose of the service is to operate the servers of this businesses in a data center. For us, class 42 seems to be more appropriate than 39. The wording we can discuss during the meeting, perhaps the one offered by the USPTO “Rental of space in computer colocation facility for containerized data centers of others” would be acceptable. |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | location d'espace pour les équipements de traitement de données [serveur] dans un centre de données |  |  | 73.2 |  |  |
|  | RU-27-14 | 36 |  | EN | M | Add |  | financial evaluation of cost development relating to oil, gas and mining industries |  | Actual service |  | BX: superfluous  Translators : Untranslatable as such …See mail exchange | By analogy with basic number 360103 repair costs evaluation [financial appraisal] |
|  |  | 36 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | évaluation financière de XXX en rapport avec les secteurs pétrolier, gazier et minier |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-46 | 37 |  | EN | M | Add |  | installation of utilities in construction sites |  | Il s’agit de préparer un terrain avant de bâtir, sur celui-ci, en y construisant ou installant les réseaux nécessaires (routier, électrique, téléphonique, d’eau). |  | INTA : Potentially ambiguous – suggest “site preparation” instead  US: The English version “Lot servicing” is indefinite and could include services in multiple classes. The English term “building construction site development” is a common commercial name for services in Class 37. However, that English term is more broad than Viabilisation de terrains, which appears to be limited to installation of public utility lines for supplying water, electricity, and telecommunications services. There is no equivalent term in English for Viabilisation de terrains.  KR: We need more information on these services to determine the exact class of these services.  CH: trop vague.  JPO: Are these the same as "installation of gas and water pipelines", "installation of electrical wiring", and "road construction" in Class 37? Please refer to the MGS.  BOIP: anglais : lot servicing [installation] = ok, F = ok  IB: installation of utilities in construction sites? | Ok pour la précision en anglais, le français est suffisamment clair Installation of utilities in construction sites  (instead of : lot servicing) |
|  |  | 37 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | viabilisation de terrains |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-47 | 37 |  | EN | M | Add |  | services of electricians |  |  |  | IL: We prefer "services of electrician"  INTA: Suggest “electrician services”  US: The proposed English wording is too broad and describes the “works” of a particular type of professional rather than particular service activities. Examples of specific services rendered by electricians are “installation of electrical wiring” and “repair and maintenance of electrical wiring” in Class 37.  JPO: Are these the same as "electrical installation services" in Class 37? Please refer to the MGS.  BOIP: F = ok, E = services of electricians  IB : voir 370003 “electric appliance installation and repair / installation et réparation d'appareils électriques” | Ok pour la précision en français et en anglais Services of electricians / Services d’électriciens  (instead of : electrician’ works / travaux d’électricien) |
|  |  | 37 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’électriciens |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-15 | 37 |  | EN | M | Add |  | flood protection equipment installation and repair |  |  |  | FR: Trop vague  IL: unnecessary, covered by 370058 machinery installation, maintenance and repair  BX: superfluous | taken into account comments made by the IB we suppose this entry is clear and precise for classification purposes in class 37 (instead of “maintenance and installation of flood protection equipment”) |
|  |  | 37 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | installation et réparation d'équipements de protection contre les inondations |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-14 | 37 |  | EN | M | Add |  | snow removal services |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 37 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de déneigement |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | WO-27- | 39 |  | EN | M | Add |  | replenishment of vending machines |  | By analogy with 390113 *cash replenishment of automated teller machines* |  | The USPTO would classify these services in Class 35. The analogy to the “cash replenishment of automated teller machines” is unclear since at CE 26 it was explained the justification for those services in Class 39 involved the guarded transport, distribution and storage of valuables." |  |
|  |  | 39 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | réapprovisionnement de distributeurs automatiques |  | Par analogie avec 390113 *réapprovisionnement en espèces de guichets automatiques* |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-48 | 39 |  | EN | M | Add |  | luggage storage |  | Ce service consiste à stocker et garder temporairement les bagages d’un voyageur. En tant que service de stockage de produits, ce service relève de la classe 39. |  | JPO: Are these the same as "temporary safekeeping of personal belongings" in Class 39? Please refer to the MGS.  BOIP: F = ok, E = luggage storage  IB : luggage storage / consigne de bagage | Ok pour la suppression du terme « service » proposée par le Bureau International Luggage storage / Consigne de bagage  (instead of : luggage storage service / service de consigne de bagage) |
|  |  | 39 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | consigne de bagage |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-24 | 39 |  | EN | M | Add |  | providing transportation services via an online application |  | The application itself is clearly classified in classes 9 or 42 based it's software properties but there is no item to cover the transport function behind it which inherently belongs in class 39. |  | IB: “Providing transportation services via an online application”?  USPTO believes this proposal is unclear in that the online application is not actually providing the transportation services, as connoted by the term “via.” Instead, the transportation services are being provided by vehicle, and the arrangements for the transportation are being made by an application in Class 9 or Class 42. Additionally, it is unclear why this proposal does not include applications that are not online.  JPO: What are the proposed services? | We thank the IB and offices for their comments, we accept to modify to “**Providing transportation services via an online application**"  (instead of “transportation services provided via an online application”) |
|  |  | 39 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | prestation de services de transport par le biais d’une application en ligne |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-49 | 40 |  | EN | M | Add |  | custom 3D printing for others |  | voir « impression 3D » US-26-150 (refusée) Ce service se développe : le client fournit son fichier d’impression, le prestataire n’assurant que l’impression. L’imprimante pouvant alors fabriquer de nombreux produits différents. |  | USPTO thanks the French office for submitting this proposal again and suggests “3D printing for others/additive manufacturing for others” consistent with the Class 40 Heading and the existing “custom assembling of materials for others” (Basic No 40083).  CH : pas OK. Analogue aux services de fabrication. Pas assez précis.  JPO: Are these the same as "3D printing services" in Class 40? Please refer to the MGS.  BOIP: F = impression en trois dimensions, E = 3D printing  IB : custom 3D printing for others / impression en 3D sur commande pour des tiers? | Ok pour la précision demandée par le Bureau International Custom 3D printing for others / Impression en 3D sur commande pour des tiers  (instead of : 3D printing on order / services d’impression en trois dimensions sur commande) |
|  |  | 40 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | impression en 3D sur commande pour des tiers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-15 | 40 |  | EN | M | Add |  | beer brewing |  |  |  | CH : pas OK. Il s’agit d’un service de fabrication. Pas assez précis.  IB: Is this a service? If it is, wouldn’t it be in cl.43? Or is it “for others”? |  |
|  |  | 40 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | brassage de bières |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-16 | 40 |  | EN | M | Add |  | artisanal or industrial baking of bread |  |  |  | FR : Dans cette proposition il n’y a pas de service rendu aux tiers. Quel est le service rendu ? le but poursuivi ? De plus inclure dans une même formulation la cuisson artisanale et industrielle va faire bondir les artisans boulangers. Dans leur cas d’ailleurs ils ne font cuire que leur pain. Ce service ne semble pas correspondre à une réalité économique.  USPTO – The USPTO believes the proposals is overbroad and includes services Classes 40 and 43. USPTO agrees that industrial manufacturing of bread to the specification of others are Class 40 services. However, because “artisanal baking services” are a smaller scale baking services, the services suggest a Class 43 food preparation service, rather than a manufacturing service. The USPTO appreciates the discussion of these services by the Committee of Experts. The USPTO considers these services related to USPTO proposals 73, 74 and 75 concerning “custom decorating of food” and “custom cake decorating services” because the USPTO has classified these services as custom manfacturing services bu they are classified in Class 43 as food preparation services in EUIPO’s TM Class and in MGS Manager.  CH : pas un service au sens de la classification de Nice.  IB: Is this a service? If it is, wouldn’t it be in cl.43? Or is it “for others”? |  |
|  |  | 40 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | cuisson artisanale ou industrielle de pains |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-73 | 40 | Explanatory Note | EN |  | Change | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … - certain customization services, for example, the custom painting of automobiles (Cl. 37). | *This Class does not include, in particular:*  … - certain customization services, for example, the custom painting of automobiles (Cl. 37)**, the custom decorating of food (Cl. 43)**. |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these services are classified in Class 40 in the U.S. ID Manual and in EUIPO’s TM Class and in Class 43 in the MGS Manager. images of decorated food: | 74.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 40 | Note explicative | FR |  | changer | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … – certains services de personnalisation, par exemple la peinture personnalisée d’automobiles (cl. 37). | *Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :*  … – certains services de personnalisation, par exemple la peinture personnalisée d’automobiles (cl. 37)**, la décoration personnalisée de nourriture (cl. 43)**. |  |  | 74.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-74 | 43 |  | EN | M | Add |  | custom decorating of food |  | See US-27-73 | 74.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 43 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | décoration personnalisée de nourriture |  |  | 74.2 |  |  |
|  | US-27-75 | 43 |  | EN | M | Add |  | custom cake decorating services |  | See US-27-73 | 74.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 43 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de décoration personnalisée de gâteaux |  |  | 74.3 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-33 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | film distribution |  | Ce service consiste à assurer la promotion commerciale et publicitaire de films auprès du public ainsi que la programmation, qui s’assimile à du démarchage commercial de salles de projection. |  | IL: Should be classified in class 41  USPTO’s long-standing practice has been to classify film distribution services in Class 41. However, USPTO acknowledges evidence that the term is being used in the marketplace to refer to marketing and film promotion services in Class 35. Nonetheless, the proposed term requires additional wording to make clear the nature of the services, to distinguish it from transmission services in Class 38 and delivery services in Class 39, and to justify the term in Class 35, for example, “marketing for film distribution” in Class 35.  KR: We think these services are classifed in cl. 41.  JPO: This proposed entry is classified in Class 41. Please refer to "distribution of motion picture films"　in the MGS.  BOIP: non en classe 35  IB : the term is rather vague as it may include promotion, marketing and distribution of the film in order to show it to the public. If accepted, we would go for cl.41 as we would see it as an entertainment-related service. Decisions in CE24-25 tended to eliminate the word “service” when the main noun indicates action. Thus, in this case, simply “film distribution / *distribution de films cinématographiques*”. | Suite aux commentaires, ok pour modification de la proposition initiale et changement de classe  Classe 41 Film distribution / Distribution de films  (instead of : films distribution services / services de distribution de films cinématographiques Cl. 35)  En revanche, pour répondre à l’un des commentaires, il n’existe aucun service de "distribution of motion picture films" en cl. 41, ou son équivalent en français au sein de la classification de Nice ce qui justifie notre proposition. |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | distribution de films |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-50 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | know-how transfer [training] |  | La transmission d’un savoir-faire consiste à enseigner à une personne ses méthodes de travail, ses connaissances dans une matière etc. Il s’agit d’apprendre, d’enseigner à un autre la connaissance des moyens qui permettent l’accomplissement d’une tâche. Il s’agit bien d’une sorte de formation qui ne s’applique pas qu’au secteur de la propriété industrielle mais qui est beaucoup plus large. |  | US: The term “Know-how transfer” is not a common commercial name for services in the U.S. marketplace. Moreover, know-how transfer services appear to encompass a variety of activities in multiple classes, such as business and technology consultancy, in addition to training services. USPTO suggests incorporating the bracketed wording to limit the scope of the term, that is, “Know-how transfer training” in Class 41.  IB : training in the framework of know-how transfer / formation dans le cadre de la transmission de savoir-faire? |  |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | transmission de savoir-faire [formation] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-51 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | services of special needs assistants [educational assistance] |  | Il s’agit d’une personne chargée d’accompagner les enfants en difficulté dans le cadre scolaire. Cette personne ne se substitue pas au professeur, c’est un assistant qui apporte une aide particulière à un ou plusieurs élèves dans l’exécution des exercices demandés ainsi que dans leur apprentissage. |  | US: The proposed wording appears to describe a profession rather than a particular service. Moreover, the activities performed by this type of professional appear to be both education-type activities in Class 41, such as assisting with completion of schoolwork, and personal services in Class 45, such as assisting with personal hygiene. Therefore, the proposal is overbroad. [onisep](http://www.onisep.fr/Formation-et-handicap/Mieux-vivre-sa-scolarite/Accompagnement-de-la-scolarite/L-auxiliaire-de-vie-scolaire-AVS)  KR: We need more information on these services to determine the exact class of these services.  JPO: What are the proposed services?  BOIP: F = auxiliaire + s, E = services of special needs assistants […]  IB : voir 410017 “teaching / educational services / instruction services // *enseignement / éducation / instruction*” et 410199 “educational services provided by schools / *services éducatifs fournis par des écoles*”. Eventually, we could suggest “educational services provided by special needs assistants in schools*? / services d’auxiliaires de vie scolaire [assistance éducative]*” | Ok pour les précisons demandées par l’Office Benelux en français et en anglais Services of special needs assistants [educational assistance] / Auxiliaires de vie scolaire [assistance éducative]  (instead of : special needs assistant [educational assistance] / service d’auxiliaire de vie scolaire [assistance éducative]) |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | auxiliaires de vie scolaire [assistance éducative] |  |  |  | Translators : In FR the additional information is not needed |  |
|  | JP-27-45 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | judo instruction |  | This entry indicates the services of instructing Judo. Please refer to the following URL and the definition set forth in Oxford Dictionaries. [racentre](https://www.racentre.com/judo-instruction)  ●Oxford Dictionaries 【judo】(noun) A sport of unarmed combat derived from jujitsu and intended to train the body and mind. It involves using holds and leverage to unbalance the opponent. |  | USPTO supports this proposal by analogy to Alphabetical List entries “instruction services” (Basic No. 410017), “aikido instruction” (Basic No. 410211), “sado instruction [tea ceremony instruction]” (Basic No. 410210), and others. | Thank you for support. |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | enseignement du judo |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | JP-27-47 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | providing examinations to qualify users to pilot drones |  | These services are classified in Class 41 since “Class 41 covers mainly services rendered by persons or institutions in the development of the mental faculties of persons …., as well as services intended to entertain or to engage the attention.” is listed in the Explanatory Note of Class 41. Please refer to the following URL. [uxvuniversity](http://www.uxvuniversity.com/uav-pilot-training-certificate/) |  | US: As worded, the proposal is not clearly limited to a Class 41 activity and may be misconstrued as indicating certification. The website provided demonstrates training services. Are the services covered by “teaching/educational services/instruction services” (Basic No. 410017) in Class 41 or are they in the nature of “evaluation of the knowledge, skills and abilities of others in the field of drone operation to determine conformity with certification standards” in Class 42?  IL: we suggest "granting of training for operating drones"  INTA: According to a note in the USPTO ID Manual, “certification services” are not recognized services under NICE. Rather, this ID should be re-characterized as “education services to qualify users to operate drones” or something like that.  IB: "Granting of qualifications" is not a service. Perhaps the proposal should refer to the providing of instructional or training courses for piloting drones? | The JPO modifies the original proposal as follows:  Class 41 (add) "**providing examinations to qualify users to pilot drones**"  (instead of: granting of qualifications for operating drones) |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d'examens qualifiants pour le pilotage de drones |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-53 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby shower organization [entertainment] |  | La fête prénatale, ou « baby shower », est une fête durant laquelle des jeux et des animations sont organisés mais où l’on sert également des aliments et des boissons. | 75.1 | IL : Covered by "Party planning" (410060)  INTA: Possibly already covered under “party planning”?  US: The proposed wording is ambiguous, and the nature of the activity is already covered by “party planning [entertainment]” (Basic No. 410060). The existing description, “party planning [entertainment],” encompasses all ancillary activities performed by the “party planner” to arrange a party to the order and specification of a particular client. Examples of the ancillary activities include booking a party venue, ordering food and beverage for the party, see FR 58, and organizing games or booking musical entertainment for the party. Each activity is integral to organizing and planning the party and not offered as a separate service.  CH : superflu  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "organization of baby shower" according to "organization of balls" (Basic No.410082).  BOIP: F = organisation de fêtes prénatales, E = organization of baby showers  IB : voir 410060 “party planning [entertainment] / *planification de réceptions [divertissement]*” |  |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | organisation de fête prénatale [divertissement] |  | L’organisation de cette fête nécessite donc deux entrées différentes en classes 41 et 43. See/voir FR-27-58 | 75.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-58 | 43 |  | EN | M | Add |  | baby shower organization [food and drinks] |  | La fête prénatale, ou « baby shower », est une fête durant laquelle des jeux et des animations sont organisés mais où l’on sert également des aliments et des boissons. | 75.2 | IL : Unnecessary  INTA : Possibly already covered under “food and drink catering”  See USPTO comments for FR-27-53  CH : superflu  JPO: Are these the same as "food and drink catering" (Basic No.430010)?  IB : voir 430010 “food and drink catering / *services de traiteurs*”. Eventually, preparation of food and drinks for baby showers… |  |
|  |  | 43 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | organisation de fête prénatale [nourriture et boissons] |  | L’organisation de cette fête nécessite donc deux entrées différentes en classes 41 et 43. See/voir FR-27-53 | 75.2 | Translators : Recommended to modify wording |  |
|  | BX-27-27 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | sound engineering services for events |  |  | 76.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’ingénieurs du son pour événements |  |  | 76.1 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-28 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | video editing services for events |  |  | 76.2 | USPTO -- The term “image engineering” is not a common commercial term for a category of services in the U.S. marketplace. Might this include public image (such as brand recognition) in Class 35 (analogous to “public relations,” Basic No. 350042)? Might this be scientific engineering services in Class 42 (analogous to “engineering,” Basic No. 420064)? Might these be referring to “special effects?” <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_effect> The Madrid Goods & Services Manager includes “special effects design services” in Class 42.  IB: Service unclear. Please clarify. | **Video editing** services for events  (instead of : image engineering services for events) |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’ingénieurs de l’image pour événements |  |  | 76.2 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-29 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | lighting engineering services for events |  |  | 76.3 | Translators: Il sa’git d’éclairagisme ou services d’éclairagistes  <http://iate.europa.eu/SearchByQuery.do>  KR: We believe that the purposes of these services should be clarified.  IB: …for events? Could this be a kind of artistic design service in cl.42?  JPO: "Lighting engineering services for events" ? | Lighting engineering services **for events**  (instead of: lighting engineering services) |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d’ingénieurs de la lumière pour événements |  |  | 76.3 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-18 | 41 | 410053 | EN | M | Change | providing golf facilities | providing golf links |  | Our main goal is to delete all existing services that contain the term «facilities», which we consider to be too vague/broad; see also next proposals; | 77.1 | USPTO supports the concept of clarifying entries that contain the term “facilities.”  IB: The definition of “facilities”: the physical means or equipment required for doing something, or the service provided by this (OED). IB: The wording of this proposal would need to incorporate golf courses as well as golf driving ranges. Note that “links” is a specific term for a coastal golf course. |  |
|  |  | 41 | 410053 | FR | M | -- | mise à disposition de parcours de golf |  |  | Notre objectif principal est la suppression du terme anglais «facilities» que nous jugeons trop vague/large (voir également les propositions suivantes)  See BX-27-19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 | 77.1 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-19 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | providing golf equipment |  |  | 77.2 | INTA: We would suggest using the word “rental” instead of “providing” to consider it as a service.  USPTO -- This proposal is overbroad and includes services in Class 35 and Class 41. Could this imply “providing golf equipment” for retail sale, in Class 35? Or “providing golf equipment” for rent or lease, in Class 41? Further specification is needed to determine classification.  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "rental of golf equipment". |  |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | mise à disposition d’équipement de golf |  | équipements | 77.2 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-20 | 41 | 410014 | EN | M | Change | providing recreation facilities | providing playing equipment for recreation areas |  |  | 77.3 | USPTO -- This proposal is overbroad and includes services in Class 35 and Class 41. Could this imply “providing playing equipment” for retail sale, in Class 35? Or “providing playing equipment” for rent or lease, in Class 41? Further specification is needed to determine classification.  JPO: It would be more appropriate to change this proposed entry to "rental of playing equipment for recreation areas". |  |
|  |  | 41 | 410014 | FR | M | changer | mise à disposition d'installations de loisirs | mise à disposition d’équipement de jeu pour aires de récréation |  | équipements | 77.3 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-21 | 41 | 410035 | EN | M | Delete | providing sports facilities |  |  |  | 77.4 | CH : « installations de sport » ne couvrent pas que les « terrains » mais aussi des halles p. ex.  IB: indoor as well as outdoor? See also 410190 “rental of sports grounds / location de terrains de sport” | See also 410190 “rental of sports grounds / location de terrains de sport”  (deletion instead of change to: providing sports fields / mise à disposition de terrains de sport) |
|  |  | 41 | 410035 | FR | M | supprimer | mise à disposition d’installations sportives |  |  |  | 77.4 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-23 | 41 | 410042 | EN | M | Change | providing casino facilities [gambling] | casino services [gambling] |  |  | 77.5 | FR : L’entrée existante est claire, quel est l’apport de la précision proposée ? |  |
|  |  | 41 | 410042 | FR | M | changer | services de casino [jeux] | services de casino [jeux de hasard] |  |  | 77.5 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-24 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | providing gambling equipment for casinos |  |  | 77.6 | FR : Vague  INTA: We would suggest using the word “rental” instead of “providing” to consider it as a service.  USPTO -- This proposal is overbroad and includes services in Class 35 and Class 41. Could this imply “providing gambling equipment” for retail sale, in Class 35? Or “providing gambling equipment” for rent or lease, in Class 41? Further specification is needed to determine classification.  JPO: "Rental of gambling equipment for casinos" ? |  |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | mise à disposition d’équipement de jeu de hasard pour casinos |  | équipements | 77.6 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-25 | 41 | 410067 | EN | M | Change | rental of stadium facilities | rental of stadiums |  |  | 77.7 |  |  |
|  |  | 41 | 410067 | FR | M | -- | location de stades |  |  |  | 77.7 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-26 | 41 | 410062 | EN | M | Change | providing museum facilities [presentation, exhibitions] | museum services [presentation, exhibitions] |  |  | 77.8 | USPTO agrees in principle that museum services are in Class 41. USPTO suggests “museum exhibition services” for precision. |  |
|  |  | 41 | 410062 | FR | M | -- | services de musées [présentation, expositions] |  |  |  | 77.8 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-31 | 43 | 430026 | EN | M | Change | providing campground facilities | providing camp sites |  |  | 77.9 |  |  |
|  |  | 43 | 430026 | FR | M | changer | mise à disposition de terrains de camping | mise à disposition de terrains de camping |  |  | 77.9 |  |  |
|  | BX-27-32 | 44 | 440188 | EN | M | Change | rental of sanitation facilities | rental of sanitary installations |  | Sanitation = treatment/processing of waste and obviously has nothing to do with class 44. Probably a translation issue: see the French term «installations sanitaires». | 77.10 | USPTO -- In American English, “sanitary” means “relating to the conditions that affect hygiene and health, especially the supply of sewage facilities and clean drinking water.” https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/sanitary There is a direct relationship between “sanitary” and “hygienic … care for human beings or animals.” (Class 44 Class Heading.) It is not clear what the French concept “installations sanitaires” describes in American English. Would the picture below (bathroom fittings) represent the correct French translation for the goods being rented?   Would the picture below (portable toilets) represent the correct French translation for the goods being rented?  IB: “sanitation” generally refers to the provision of toilet facilities (OED) and is linked to the Expl. Note of cl.44 that includes mainly “hygienic..care given by persons or establishments to human beings and animals”. The current entry would include the rental of portable toilets, for example, as well as other “hygienic” facilities such as sinks, showers etc.. The proposed wording “rental of sanitary ware” is unclear. | Rental of sanitary **installations**  (instead of : rental of sanitary ware) |
|  |  | 44 | 440188 | FR | M | -- | location d'installations sanitaires |  |  |  | 77.10 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-52 | 41 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rental of animals for party entertainment |  | La location d’animaux sert de base à du divertissement notamment pour les enfants  See FR-27-52a, 60 | 78.1 | US: The General Remarks indicate that “Rental services are in principle classified in the same classes as the services provided by means of the rented objects…” However, the proposal classifies the rental services based on the overall purpose of the activity, which may cause confusion. USPTO suggests the following alternative wording to make clear the “services provided by means of the rented objects” consistent with the General Remarks. “Rental of animals for party entertainment” in Class 41 “Rental of animals for agricultural pest control” in Class 44. In addition, this proposal creates a conflict with the existing indication for “horse rental” (Basic No. 390919). USPTO suggests the modified version, “rental of horses for transport” in Class 39.  IB : voir aussi 390019 “horse rental / *location de chevaux*”. Should 390019 be changed to horse rental for transport purposes? | Suite aux commentaires de l’USPTO et du Bureau International, nous souhaitons préciser et compléter notre proposition. Précision des termes initiaux : Rental of animals for party entertainment / Location d’animaux à des fins récréatives Complément: CHANGER  Horse rental (n° de base 390019 / Location d’animaux (n° de base 390019) PAR Horse rental for transport purposes / Location d’animaux pour le transport  (instead of : rental of animals for entertainment purposes / location d’animaux à des fins récréatives) |
|  |  | 41 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | location d’animaux à des fins récréatives |  |  | 78.1 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-52a | 39 | 390019 | EN | M | Change | horse rental | horse rental for transport purposes |  | La location d’animaux sert de base à du divertissement notamment pour les enfants  See FR-27-52, 60 | 78.2 |  | Suite aux commentaires de l’USPTO et du Bureau International, nous souhaitons préciser et compléter notre proposition. Précision des termes initiaux : Rental of animals for party entertainment / Location d’animaux à des fins récréatives Complément: CHANGER  Horse rental (n° de base 390019 / Location d’animaux (n° de base 390019) PAR Horse rental for transport purposes / Location d’animaux pour le transport  (instead of new entry : rental of animals for entertainment purposes / location d’animaux à des fins récréatives in Cl. 41) |
|  |  | 39 | 390019 | FR | M | changer | location de chevaux | location d’animaux pour le transport |  |  | 78.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-60 | 44 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rental of animals for gardening purposes |  | Les animaux sont utilisés afin d’entretenir les jardins et les espaces verts. | 78.3 | See USPTO comment on FR-27-52  IB : we didn’t find any better wording for this service, but the current wording does not accurately describe the purpose of the rental. It sounds like an animal that carries an implement for working the land. | cf comm. 52. |
|  |  | 44 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | location d’animaux pour l’entretien de jardins |  | Par exemple, des moutons sont utilisés pour brouter l’herbe, le gazon, les fleurs présents sur un terrain.  Ce service de location se développe beaucoup et présentent plusieurs avantages. Il permet notamment de rentabiliser un cheptel pendant la saison creuse, d’être une alternative à la tonte mécanique ou encore de participer au développement durable.  See FR-27-52, 52a | 78.3 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-54 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | platform as a service [PaaS] |  | La plateforme en tant que service [PaaS] est un service en ligne (« cloud computing ») permettant à un développeur de programmer et faire fonctionner son application à partir de composants logiciels fournis par la plateforme. |  | JPO: Are these the same as "cloud computing" (Basic No.420229)? |  |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | plateforme informatique en tant que service [PaaS] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-55 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | development of computer platforms |  |  |  | BOIP : F = ok (au pluriel), E = development of computer platforms | Ok pour les précisions demandées  Development of computer platforms / Développement de plateformes informatiques  (instead of : computer platform development / développement de plateforme informatique) |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | développement de plateformes informatiques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-56 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | technological intelligence services |  | La veille technologique, consiste à surveiller les évolutions techniques, les innovations dans un secteur ou un activité donné. La veille technologique comprend notamment la surveillance, la collecte, le partage et la diffusion d’information permettant d’anticiper ou de s’informer sur des changements en matières de recherche, de développement, de brevet, de lancement de nouveaux produits, de matériaux, de processus, de concepts, d’innovation etc afin d’évaluer l’impact sur l’environnement et l’organisation. |  | IL: Too broad  US: The proposed English term is not a common commercial name in the U.S. marketplace for a particular category of services. Therefore, it is too vague for USPTO. See also USPTO comments on FR-27-37.  KR: We need more information on these services to determine the exact class of these services.  JPO: Are these the same as "provision of information relating to technological research" in Class 42? Please refer to the MGS. |  |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de veille technologique |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-57 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | digital imaging services |  | Il s’agit de créer des images informatiques. |  | INTA: If for creating images, should be in Class 41 but probably already covered under “photography”; otherwise should specify “not including photography” for Class 42  USPTO classifies digital imaging services in Class 41 based on the analogy with photography services, Basic No. 410101. USPTO distinguishes between digital imaging to create the pictures in Class 41 and digital manipulation to edit the pictures in Class 42.  KR: We think these services are classified in cl. 41.  JPO: What are the proposed services?  IB : NCL terme antérieure “digital imaging services / *services d’imagerie numérique*” (cl.41) a été supprimé pour NCL10. Terme trop vague. Imagerie médicale? | Nous pensons que les termes « imagerie numérique » sont suffisamment précis. Il s’agit d’un service professionnel, à caractère scientifique et/ou technique qui permet de créer, traiter, représenter, comprendre des images numériques c’est-à-dire des images représentées dans un format informatique. Il peut être rapproché d’un service de stylisme [esthétique industrielle]/ styling [industrial design] (n°de base 420165) ou de conception d’art graphique/ graphic arts design (n° de base 420144). Il s’agit d’un service à part entière qui se distingue de l’imagerie médicale qui elle regroupe les moyens d'acquisition et de restitution d'images du corps humain à partir de différents phénomènes physiques tels que l'absorption des rayons X, la résonance magnétique nucléaire, la réflexion d'ondes ultrasons ou la radioactivité. De plus il s’agit bien d’un service de la classe 42 et non de la classe 41. En effet, l’imagerie numérique peut être considéré comme un service rendu « par des personnes, à titre individuel ou collectif, en rapport avec les aspects théoriques ou pratiques de domaines complexes d'activités; de tels services sont rendus par des représentants de professions tels que chimistes, physiciens, ingénieurs, programmeurs, etc » (note explicative de la classe 42). En revanche il ne s’agit pas d’un service qui consiste à « développer les facultés mentales de personnes ou d'animaux » ni d’un service destiné « à divertir ou à occuper l'attention » (note explicative de la classe 41). |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d'imagerie numérique |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-67 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | business card design services |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these services are classified in Class 35 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 42 in the MGS Manager. The term business card is defined as “a small card printed with a person’s name and information about that person’s company or job.” Business card design services are classified in Class 35 because a business card is a type of advertising or promotional material similar to advertising brochures, and “design of advertising materials” (Basic No. 350121) is classified in Class 35. |  | IB: We would consider this as a design service in cl.42 – a business card provides information and has nothing to do with advertising.  JP: This proposed entry should be classified in Class 42. | USPTO modifies the proposed classification of “Business card design services” from Class 35 to **Class 42**, though USPTO is amenable to adding the services to the Alphabetical List in either Class 35 or Class 42.  Although the services could be justified in Class 35 similar to “design of advertising material” (Basic No. 350121, the alternative rationale for classifying the services in Class 42 is “graphic arts design” (Basic 420144). |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de conception de cartes de visite |  | Dictionary <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/business%20card> |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-76 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | quality auditing of safety standards |  | This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices, in particular, these services are classified in Class 42 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 45 in the MGS Manager. Under NCL 11-2017, safety auditing services must be classified in either Class 35 based on analogy with “business auditing” (Basic No. 350017), or in Class 42 based on analogy with “energy auditing” (Basic No. 420218). |  | IL : the definition is unclear. Conflict with item 450202 "inspection of factories for safety purposes".  FR: Trop vague. S’agit-il de : Services d’audit en matière de sécurité physique des biens et des personnes en classe 45 ? Services d’audit en matière de sécurité informatique en classe 42 ? Services d’audit permettant d’évaluer le respect des règlementations en matière d’hygiène et de sécurité au travail en classe 45 ?  IB: the wording is too vague. Does it refer to “quality control” in cl.42 or “inspection of factories for safety purposes” in cl.45?  JP: What are these services? | USPTO modifies this proposal from “Safety auditing services” to “Quality auditing of safety standards” in Class 42. The internet evidence shows that safety audits involve technical evaluation of safety policies and controls to determine the quality and effectiveness of the standards, observing workplace activities, and independent analysis of whether the workplace activities conform with safety policies and controls adopted by the workplace facility. [sasa](http://www.sasa.org.hk/audit.htm#5) [newpig](https://www.newpig.com/expertadvice/5-steps-to-a-successful-safety-audit/) [rospaworkplacesafety](https://rospaworkplacesafety.com/2013/03/04/what-is-a-safety-audit/) The modified proposal is different from Basic No. 450202 involving the physical inspection of the workplace to identify immediate dangers to workers. |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services d'audits qualité de normes de sécurité |  | Safety auditing services are classified in Class 42 because, similar to energy auditing, the activity involves technical analysis and evaluation of potential risks and safeguards against those risks. |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-16 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | scientific and technological research services in the field of natural disasters |  |  |  | FR: Trop vague à cause des termes “research services” qu’il faut préciser par la nature, le domaine de ces recherches.  USPTO disagrees with this proposal as it is overbroad. The proposal could include Class 35 services such as “business research services in the field of natural disasters.”  INTA: This does seem like it should go in 42, but it seems too vague. Financial research into natural disasters, for example, would be in 36.  JP: "Scientific and technological research services in the field of natural disasters" ?  BX: superfluous | taken into account all comments we suppose modified entry is clear and precise for classification purposes in class 42  (instead of “scientific, technological and research services in the field of natural disasters”) |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de recherche scientifique et technologique dans le domaine des catastrophes naturelles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-17 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | exploration services in the field of oil, gas and mining industries |  | Actual service |  | FR: Trop vague. Il faut identifier le type d’exploration dont il s’agit (ex: géodésiques). De plus pour le français il faudra préciser qu’il s’agit d’industries et non de gaz, d’huile ou de mines uniquement (ex : services d’exploration géodésiques pour les industries pétrolières, gazières et minières).  IL: not clear, we suggest "exploration services for the oil, gas and mining industry"  BX: superfluous | taken into account all comments  (instead of “oil, gas and mining exploration services”) |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de prospection dans le domaine des industries pétrolière, gazière et minière |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-18 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | scientific and technological research services relating to patent mapping |  | Actual service |  | FR: Trop vague, idem précédent.  USPTO disagrees with this proposal as it is unclear and overbroad. It is not clear if "scientific and technological" modifies the "analysis" services, the "research" services, both services or neither. The proposal is also overbroad as it could include Class 35 services such as “business research services relating to patent landscape.” Also, the USPTO suggests replacing the phrase "patent landscape" with "patents."  INTA: This seems like it is probably more properly classified with legal services in class 45. We can’t find anything showing that trademark or patent search or analysis goes anywhere but 45, even though we are aware that non-lawyer search firms and other vendors often provide these services.  BX: too vague | taken into account all comments patent landscape was replaced to patent mapping  (instead of “scientific and technological, industrial analysis and research services relating to patent landscape”) |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de recherche scientifique et technologique se rapportant à la cartographie de brevets |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-30 | 42 |  | EN | M | Add |  | IT-services |  | IT = information technology |  | DE: "IT-Services" are regarded as too vague by the German Patent and Trade Mark Office.  FR : Nous n’acceptons pas les abréviations dans la formulation de produits et services, uniquement entre crochets, et pour gagner du temps sur la version FR nous préférerions « services de technologie de l’information [IT] »  INTA : This seems too broad and vague.  USPTO suggests removing the dash so that the proposal reads “IT services” in Class 42.  KR: We think that the term of "IT" is too vague.  IB: too vague  JPO: What are these services? |  |
|  |  | 42 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services TI |  | TI = technologie de l’information |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-78 | 42 | 420208 | EN | M | Change | research in the field of environmental protection | scientific research in the field of environmental protection |  | “Environmental protection” is defined as “policies and procedures aimed at conserving the natural resources, preserving the current state of natural environment and, where possible, reversing its degradation.” “Environmental protection” is by definition broader than scientific activities and encompasses, for example, legal policies and procedures related to protecting the environment. This proposed change makes clear the nature of the research activity and the justification for classification of the services in Class 42. Dictionary - [businessdictionary](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/environmental-protection.html) See US-27-79 | 79.1 |  |  |
|  |  | 42 | 420208 | FR | M | changer | recherches en matière de protection de l'environnement | recherches scientifiques dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement |  |  | 79.1 |  |  |
|  | US-27-79 | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | legal research in the field of environmental protection |  | This proposal is a corollary to “Scientific research in the field of environmental protection” | 79.2 |  |  |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | recherches juridiques dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement |  | See US-27-78 | 79.2 |  |  |
|  | FR-27-59 | 43 |  | EN | M | Add |  | information and advice in relation to the preparation of meals |  | Ce sont des conseils et des informations qui vous permettront de cuisiner de bons repas. Par exemple : mise à disposition de recettes, conseils sur la façon de préparer, d’accommoder, de cuire, d’assaisonner et/ou de présenter des aliments et des plats.  Ce ne sont pas des conseils et des informations sur la composition des aliments, leurs valeurs nutritionnelles (telles que le nombre de calories qu’ils contiennent) et leurs effets sur la santé (de tels services relèvent de la classe 44). |  | INTA : Should possibly be included in Class 41 as an educational service  USPTO agrees with the proposed classification but suggests limiting the proposal to “Meal preparation information” in Class 43. Under the General Remarks, Services (c), advice and consultancy services are also classified in Class 43 based on the subject matter of the activities.  CH : trop vague (l’explication ci-contre le démontre).  JPO: Are these the same as "providing information in the field of recipes and cooking from a computer database" in Class 43? Please refer to the MGS.  BOIP: ok, E= ok -/- s  IB : information and advice in relation to the preparation of meals / *informations et conseils en matière de préparation de repas* | Ok avec les précisions demandées par le Bureau International Information and advice in relation to the preparation of meals / Informations et conseils en matière de préparation de repas  (instead of : meal preparations advices and informations / conseils et informations en matière de préparation de repas) |
|  |  | 43 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | informations et conseils en matière de préparation de repas |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-77 | 43 |  | EN | M | Add |  | personal chef services |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 43 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de chefs cuisiniers à domicile |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-61 | 44 |  | EN | M | Add |  | rental of beehives |  | C’est un service qui se developpe notamment à destination des entreprises qui peuvent ainsi acceuillir des ruches dans leurs établissements et déguster le miel qui est issu. |  | USPTO agrees with the proposed classification consistent with “farming equipment rental” (Basic No. 440084) and suggests “Beehive rental” as alternative wording.  JPO: It would be appropriate to change this proposed entry to "rental of beehives" according to ”beehives” (Basic No. 200001)  BOIP: F = ok, E = rental of hives  IB : “rental of beehives” for the English version. | Ok pour précision en anglais, le français est suffisamment précis  Rental of beehives  (instead of : hives rental) |
|  |  | 44 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | location de ruches |  | Ce service comprend à la fois la location des animaux mais également du matériel agricole d’où le choix de la classe 44. |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-62 | 44 |  | EN | M | Add |  | services of sophrologists |  | Pratique visant à maitriser la douleur ou l’angoisse par des moyens psychologiques (médecine alternative) |  | INTA : Alternative medicine services, which would cover the proposed entry, are already entered in Class 44.  USPTO notes that “sophrology” is recognized as a discipline or a therapeutic technique, rather than a particular service. [natural](http://www.naturalhealthmagazine.co.uk/well-being/therapy-file-sophrology)  USPTO suggests “sophrology therapy services” to clarify the nature of the service activity in Class 44.  KR: We believe that the purposes of these services should be clarified, such as "Sophrology birth services".  CH : est-ce vraiment une médecine alternative ? Pourrait éventuellement aussi être assimilé à des services de formation en classe 41 ?  BOIP : F = services de sophrologues / E = services of sophrologists | Ok avec les précisions demandées par le Bureau International Services of sophrologists / Services de sophrologues  (instead of : sophrology services / services de sophrologie) |
|  |  | 44 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de sophrologues |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-63 | 44 |  | EN | M | Add |  | animal-assisted therapy |  | Interventions thérapeutiques assistées ou facilitées par l’animal (aussi appelé zoothérapie). |  | IL: We suggest "Animal assisted therapy"  US: The proposed English version of the term is ambiguous. Considering the Remarks, USPTO suggests “animal-assisted therapy services” in Class 44 to clarify the nature of the services.  JPO: How about changing this proposed entry to "animal-assisted therapy"?  IB : animal-assisted therapy / *services de médiation animale [zoothérapie]* | Ok avec les précisions demandées par le Bureau International Animal-assisted therapy / Services de médiation animale [zoothérapie]  (instead of : animal mediation services / services de médiation animale) |
|  |  | 44 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de médiation animale [zoothérapie] |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IL-27-27 | 44 |  | EN | M | Add |  | medical analysis laboratory services |  |  |  | FR : Un laboratoire médical peut faire de la recherche scientifique à but médical, ce qui est un service de la classe 42.  USPTO supports this proposal in principle, but believes that, as written, this proposal does not clearly reference medical services in the nature of diagnosis or treatment, as required to justify the classification in Class 44. USPTO believe the wording “medical analysis laboratory services” would be clearly justified in Class 44.  INTA: Would be consistent with Class 42 testing services, not Class 44  JPO: These services are classified in Class 42. Please refer to “medical research laboratory services” in the MGS.  BX: Cl. 42 | We thank the offices for their comments and we agree to modify to  ***"medical analysis laboratory services"***  (instead of “medical laboratory services”) |
|  |  | 44 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de laboratoires d'analyses médicales |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-80 | 44 |  | EN | M | Add |  | medical screening |  | “Medical screening” refers to strategies used to identify and determine the possible presence of an as-yet-undiagnosed disease in individuals who do not have signs or symptoms. See [wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screening_(medicine)) |  |  |  |
|  |  | 44 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de dépistage médical |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-65 | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | legal watch services |  | Ce service consiste à chercher et sélectionner des informations d’ordre juridique (évolutions législatives par exemple), afin d’en tirer une analyse juridique et de diffuser ces informations aux milieux intéressés. |  | US: The proposed English term “Legal watch services” is not a common commercial name in the U.S. marketplace. Considering the remarks, services de veille juridique encompass legal research, analysis, and legal information services, and these services are already covered by the Class 45 Heading (“Legal services”) and the Alphabetical List (“legal research” (Basic No. 450210).  JPO: What are the proposed services? |  |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de veille juridique |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FR-27-66 | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | organization of political meetings |  | Ce sont des réunions de partis politiques, de mouvements politiques, de syndicats, réunions où des citoyens et des élus peuvent débattre sur des sujets relatifs à la vie en communauté. Ce ne sont pas des réunions à caractère commercial ou publicitaire dont l’organisation relève de la classe 35. Ce ne sont pas des réunions à buts éducatifs, culturels, sportifs ou de divertissement dont l‘organisation relève de la classe 41. Nous proposons ce service en classe 45, par analogie avec le service suivant : « organisation de réunions religieuses » (numéro de base 450184). |  | USPTO would classify “organizing political meetings for others” in Class 35 because the service activity consists of promoting the legal or policy views of a particular political group. Moreover, organizing a political meeting involves the same activities as organizing a business meeting, that is, establishing a date, time, and location for the meeting, developing a list of participants, scheduling the meeting, confirming or sending appointment reminders, etc. The “organization of political meetings” cannot be analogized to “organization of religious meetings” (Basic No. 450184). The “organization of political meetings” are neither legal or security services, nor personal and social services to meet the needs of individuals, see the Class 45 Heading. The proposal should be in Class 35 based on the nature of the activity and the underlying services.  CH : pas nécessaire. C’est simplement un service d’organisation de congrès. Pas nécessaire d’avoir chaque type de réunion.  IB : voir 410045 “arranging and conducting of conferences / *organisation et conduite de conférences*” |  |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | organisation de réunions politiques |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | US-27-81 | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | title searching services |  | “Title searching” is the “Examination of court decisions, deeds, public land records, and other relevant documents to verify that (1) the seller or mortgagor of a property is its legal owner, and (2) there are no pending legal encumbrances such as liens, restrictive covenants, taxes, or other claims that may affect the value of the property and/or the marketability of the title. [businessdictionary](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/title-search.html) |  | IB: Title deeds searching services. “Title” alone could cause confusion. Does this service refer to “title deeds”? (Title deed: “the deed or one of the deeds constituting the muniments or evidences of a person’s legal ownership” – MW). | USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. The IB asked if the term “title” refers to “title deeds.” In this context, “title,” could include deeds, bills of sale, or certificates of title, or other evidence of legal ownership. [businessdictionary](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/title.html) This proposal seeks to establish that the service activity of searching documents and records regarding legal ownership is classified in Class 45. |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de vérification de titres |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | RU-27-19 | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | legal consultancy relating to patent mapping |  | Actual service |  | FR: En l’état le domaine visé par ce service nous semble vague, nous attendons la traduction en FR pour comprendre l’ensemble.  USPTO suggests replacing the phrase "patent landscape" with "patents."  BX: superfluous | taken into account all comments patent landscape was replaced to patent mapping |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services de conseillers juridiques en rapport avec la cartographie de brevets |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BX-27-33 | 45 | 450200 | EN | M | -- | lost property return |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 45 | 450200 | FR | M | changer | retour des objets trouvés | restitution des objets trouvés |  | «retour» n’est pas considéré comme un service en tant que tel |  | Translators : Correct form = services de restitution d’objets trouvés |  |
|  | BX-27-34 | 45 |  | EN | M | Add |  | intellectual property services |  |  |  | DE: "Intellectual property Services" are regarded as too vague by the German Patent and Trade Mark Office.  FR : Proposition très intéressante mais risque de couvrir un champ très large qui n’est pas limité à un aspect juridique. Ne devrait-on pas limiter ? « Services en matière de propriété intellectuelle [services juridiques] » ?  INTA : Too broad and vague. We would suggest to limit as “legal intellectual property services”  USPTO -- This proposal is overbroad and includes services in Class 36 and Class 45. What type of “intellectual property services” are contemplated by this proposal? Would it include iIntellectual property valuation services (see “fiscal valuation,” Basic No. 360025)? Would it include licensing and management services (see “licensing of intellectual propert,” Basic No. 450208, “copyright management,” Basic No. 450207)? Further specification is needed to determine classification.  KR: We think this indication could cover services in other classes. (e.g. Financial valuation of intellectual property assets in cl. 36. In MGS DB)  CH : trop vague.  JPO: What are these services? |  |
|  |  | 45 |  | FR | M | ajouter |  | services en matière de propriété intellectuelle |  |  |  |  |  |

[End of document/Fin du document]

1. A: Approved/Approuvé; R: Rejected/Rejeté; W: Withdrawn/Retiré [↑](#footnote-ref-1)