

---

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

---

**1994 No. 2583**

**TRADE MARKS**

**The Trade Marks Rules 1994**

*Made* - - - - - *5th October 1994*  
*Laid before Parliament* *7th October 1994*  
*Coming into force* - - *31st October 1994*

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 4(4), 13(2), 25(1), (5) and (6), 34(1), 35(5), 38(1) and (2), 39(3), 40(4), 41(1) and (3), 43(2), (3), (5) and (6), 44(3), 45(2), 63(2) and (3), 64(4), 65, 66(2), 67(1) and (2), 68(1) and (3), 69, 76(1), 78, 80(3), 81, 82 and 88 of, paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 1 to, paragraph 7(2) of Schedule 2 to, and paragraphs 10(2), 11(2), 12 and 14(5) of Schedule 3 to, the Trade Marks Act 1994<sup>(1)</sup>, after consultation with the Council on Tribunals pursuant to section 8(1) of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992<sup>(2)</sup>, hereby makes the following Rules:—

Preliminary

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Rules may be cited as the Trade Marks Rules 1994 and shall come into force on 31st October 1994.

**Interpretation**

2.—(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Trade Marks Act 1994;

“the Journal” means the Trade Marks Journal published in accordance with rule 65 below;

“the Office” means the Patent Office;

“old law” means the Trade Marks Act 1938<sup>(3)</sup>(as amended) and any rules made thereunder existing immediately before the commencement of the Act;

“proprietor” means the person registered as the proprietor of the trade mark;

“publish” means publish in the Journal;

---

(1) 1994 c. 26.  
(2) 1992 c. 53.  
(3) 1938 c. 22.

“send” includes give;

“specification” means the statement of goods or services in respect of which a trade mark is registered or proposed to be registered;

“United Kingdom” includes the Isle of Man.

(2) In these Rules, except where otherwise indicated, a reference to a section is a reference to that section in the Act, a reference to a rule is a reference to that rule in these Rules, a reference to a Schedule is a reference to that Schedule to these Rules and a reference to a form is a reference to that form as published by the registrar under rule 3 below.

(3) In these Rules references to the filing of any application, notice or other document are to be construed as references to its being sent or delivered to the registrar at the Office.

### **Forms and directions of the registrar under s. 66**

3.—(1) Any forms required by the registrar to be used for the purpose of registration of a trade mark or any other proceedings before him under the Act pursuant to section 66 and any directions with respect to their use shall be published and any amendment or modification of a form or of the directions with respect to its use shall be published(4).

(2) A requirement under this rule to use a form as published is satisfied by the use either of a replica of that form or of a form which is acceptable to the registrar and contains the information required by the form as published and complies with any directions as to the use of such a form.

### **Requirement as to fees**

4.—(1) The fees to be paid in respect of any application, registration or any other matter under the Act and these Rules shall be those (if any) prescribed in relation to such matter by rules under section 79 (fees)(5).

(2) Any form required to be filed with the registrar in respect of any specified matter shall be subject to the payment of the fee (if any) prescribed in respect of that matter by those rules.

## **Application for registration**

### **Applications for registration; s. 32 (Form TM3)**

5. An application for the registration of a trade mark shall be filed on Form TM3 and shall be subject to the payment of the application fee and such class fees as may be appropriate.

### **Claim to priority; ss. 35 & 36**

6.—(1) Where a right to priority is claimed by reason of an application for protection of a trade mark duly filed in a Convention country under section 35 or in another country or territory in respect of which provision corresponding to that made by section 35 is made under section 36, particulars of that claim shall be included in the application for registration under rule 5 above and, where no certificate as is referred to in paragraph (2) below is filed with the application, such particulars shall include the country or countries and the date or dates of filing.

(2) Unless it has been filed at the time of the filing of the application for registration, there shall be filed, within three months of the filing of the application under rule 5, a certificate by the registering or other competent authority of that country certifying, or verifying to the satisfaction of the registrar, the date of the filing of the application, the country or registering or competent authority, the representation of the mark, and the goods or services covered by the application.

---

(4) The forms required to be used are published in the special edition of the Trade Marks Journal dated 31st October 1994.

(5) See the Trade Marks (Fees) Rules 1994, S.I. 2584/1994.

### **Classification of goods and services; s. 34**

7.—(1) For the purposes of trade mark registrations in respect of goods dated before 27th July 1938, goods are classified in accordance with Schedule 3 to these Rules, except where a specification has been converted, whether under the old law or under rule 40 below, to Schedule 4.

(2) For the purposes of trade mark registrations in respect of goods dated on or after 27th July 1938 and for the purposes of any registrations dated before that date in respect of which the specifications were converted under the old law, and for the purposes of trade mark registrations in respect of services, goods and services are classified in accordance with Schedule 4, which sets out the current version of the classes of the International Classification of Goods and Services<sup>(6)</sup>.

### **Application may relate to more than one class and shall specify the class (Form TM3A)**

8.—(1) An application may be made for registration in more than one class of Schedule 4.

(2) Every application shall specify the class in Schedule 4 to which it relates; and if the application relates to more than one class in that Schedule the specification contained in it shall set out the classes in consecutive numerical order and list under each class the goods or services appropriate to that class.

(3) If the specification contained in the application lists items by reference to a class in Schedule 4 in which they do not fall, the applicant may request, by filing Form TM3A, that his application be amended to include the appropriate class for those items, and upon the payment of such class fee as may be appropriate the registrar shall amend his application accordingly.

### **Prohibition on registration of mark consisting of arms; s. 4**

9. Where a representation of any arms or insignia as is referred to in section 4(4) appears on a mark, the registrar shall refuse to accept an application for the registration of the mark unless satisfied that the consent of the person entitled to the arms has been obtained.

### **Address for service (Form TM33)**

10.—(1) For the purposes of any proceedings before the registrar under these Rules or any appeal from a decision of the registrar under the Act or these Rules, an address for service in the United Kingdom shall be filed by—

- (a) every applicant for the registration of a trade mark;
- (b) every person opposing an application for registration of a trade mark;
- (c) every applicant applying to the registrar under section 46 for the revocation of the registration of a trade mark, under section 47 for the invalidation of the registration of a trade mark, or under section 64 for the rectification of the register;
- (d) every person granted leave to intervene under rule 31(5) (the intervener); and
- (e) every proprietor of a registered trade mark which is the subject of an application to the registrar for the revocation, invalidation or rectification of the registration of the mark.

(2) The address for service of an applicant for registration of a trade mark shall upon registration of the mark be deemed to be the address for service of the registered proprietor, subject to any filing to the contrary under paragraph (1) above or rule 38(2) below.

---

(6) The International Classification is drawn up under the Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of marks of 15th June 1957 (as last revised on 13th May 1977) (Cmnd 6898). The current version of the International Classification is the Sixth Edition, which entered into force on 1st January 1992.

(3) In any case in which an address for service is filed at the same time as the filing of a form required by the registrar under rule 3 which requires the furnishing of an address for service, the address shall be filed on that form and in any other case it shall be filed on Form TM33.

(4) Anything sent to any applicant, opponent, intervener or registered proprietor at his address for service shall be deemed to be properly sent; and the registrar may, where no address for service is filed, treat as the address for service of the person concerned his trade or business address in the United Kingdom, if any.

(5) An address for service in the United Kingdom may be filed at any time by the proprietor of a registered trade mark and by any person having an interest in or charge on a registered trade mark which has been registered under rule 34.

(6) Where an address for service is not filed as required by paragraph (1) above, the registrar shall send the person concerned notice to file an address for service within two months of the date of the notice and if that person fails to do so—

- (a) in the case of an applicant as is referred to in sub-paragraph (a) or (c), the application shall be treated as abandoned;
- (b) in the case of a person as is referred to in sub-paragraph (b) or (d), he shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the proceedings; and
- (c) in the case of the proprietor referred to in sub-paragraph (e), he shall not be permitted to take part in any proceedings.

#### **Deficiencies in application: s. 32**

**11.** Where an application for registration of a trade mark does not satisfy the requirements of section 32(2), (3) or (4) or rule 5 or 8(2), the registrar shall send notice thereof to the applicant to remedy the deficiencies or, in the case of section 32(4), the default of payment and if within two months of the date of the notice the applicant—

- (a) fails to remedy any deficiency notified to him in respect of section 32(2), the application shall be deemed never to have been made; or
- (b) fails to remedy any deficiency notified to him in respect of section 32(3) or rule 5 or 8(2) or fails to make payment as required by section 32(4), the application shall be treated as abandoned.

#### **Publication, observations, oppositions and registration**

##### **Publication of application for registration; s. 38(1)**

**12.** An application which has been accepted for registration shall be published.

##### **Opposition proceedings; s. 38(2) (Forms TM7 & TM8)**

**13.—(1)** Notice of opposition to the registration of a trade mark shall be sent to the registrar on Form TM7 within three months of the date on which the application was published under rule 12, and shall include a statement of the grounds of opposition; the registrar shall send a copy of the notice and the statement to the applicant.

(2) Within three months of the date on which a copy of the statement is sent by the registrar to the applicant the applicant may file, in conjunction with notice of the same on Form TM8, a counter-statement; the registrar shall send a copy of the Form TM8 and the counter-statement to the person opposing the application.

(3) Within three months of the date on which a copy of the counter-statement is sent by the registrar to the person opposing the registration, that person shall file such evidence by way of

statutory declaration or affidavit as he may consider necessary to adduce in support of his opposition and shall send a copy thereof to the applicant.

(4) If the person opposing the registration files no evidence under paragraph (3) above, he shall, unless the registrar otherwise directs, be deemed to have abandoned his opposition.

(5) If the person opposing the registration files evidence under paragraph (3) above or the registrar otherwise directs under paragraph (4) above, the applicant shall, within three months of the date on which either a copy of the evidence or a copy of the direction is sent to the applicant, file such evidence by way of statutory declaration or affidavit as he may consider necessary to adduce in support of his application, and shall send a copy thereof to the person opposing the application.

(6) Within three months of the date on which a copy of the applicant's evidence is sent to him, the person opposing the application may file evidence in reply by statutory declaration or affidavit which shall be confined to matters strictly in reply to the applicant's evidence, and shall send a copy thereof to the applicant.

(7) No further evidence may be filed, except that, in relation to any proceedings before him, the registrar may at any time if he thinks fit give leave to either party to file evidence upon such terms as he may think fit.

(8) Upon completion of the evidence the registrar shall, if a hearing is requested by any party to the proceedings, send to the parties notice of a date for the hearing.

#### **Decision of registrar in opposition proceedings**

14.—(1) When the registrar has made a decision on the acceptability of an application for registration following the procedure under rule 13, he shall send the applicant and the person opposing the application written notice of it, stating the reasons for his decision.

(2) For the purpose of any appeal against the registrar's decision the date of the decision shall be the date when notice of the decision is sent under paragraph (1) above.

#### **Observations on application to be sent to applicant; s. 38(3)**

15. The registrar shall send to the applicant a copy of any documents containing observations made under section 38(3).

#### **Publication of registration; s. 40**

16. On the registration of the trade mark the registrar shall publish the registration, specifying the date upon which the trade mark was entered in the register.

#### **Amendment of application**

##### **Amendment of application s. 39 (Form TM21)**

17. A request for an amendment of an application to correct an error or to change the name or address of the applicant or in respect of any amendment requested after publication of the application shall be made on Form TM21.

##### **Amendment of application after publication; s. 39**

18.—(1) Where, pursuant to section 39, a request is made for amendment of an application which has been published and the amendment affects the representation of the trade mark or the goods or services covered by the application, the amendment or a statement of the effect of the amendment shall also be published.

(2) Notice of opposition to the amendment shall be sent to the registrar on Form TM7 within one month of the date on which the application as amended was published under paragraph (1) above, and shall include a statement of the grounds of objection and, in particular, how the amendments would be contrary to section 39(2).

(3) The provisions of rule 13 shall apply to proceedings relating to the opposition to the amendment of the application as they apply to proceedings relating to opposition to the registration of a trade mark.

## Division, merger and series of marks

### **Division of application; s.41 (Form TM12)**

**19.**—(1) At any time before registration an applicant may send to the registrar a request on Form TM12 for a division of his application for registration (the original application) into two or more separate applications (divisional applications), indicating for each division the specification of goods or services; each divisional application shall be treated as a separate application for registration with the same filing date as the original application.

(2) Where the request to divide an application is sent after publication of the application, any objections in respect of, or opposition to, the original application shall be taken to apply to each divisional application and shall be proceeded with accordingly.

(3) Upon division of an original application in respect of which notice has been given to the registrar of particulars relating to the grant of a licence, or a security interest or any right in or under it, the notice and the particulars shall be deemed to apply in relation to each of the applications into which the original application has been divided.

### **Merger of separate applications or registrations; s. 41 (Form TM17)**

**20.**—(1) An applicant who has made separate applications for registration of a mark may, at any time before preparations for the publication of any of the applications have been completed by the Office, request the registrar on Form TM17 to merge the separate applications into a single application.

(2) The registrar shall, if satisfied that all the applications which are the subject of the request for merger—

- (a) are in respect of the same trade mark,
- (b) bear the same date of application, and
- (c) are, at the time of the request, in the name of the same person,

merge them into a single application.

(3) The proprietor of two or more registrations of a trade mark may request the registrar on Form TM17 to merge them into a single registration; and the registrar shall, if satisfied that the registrations are in respect of the same trade mark, merge them into a single registration.

(4) Where any registration of a trade mark to be merged under paragraph (3) above is subject to a disclaimer or limitation, the merged registration shall also be restricted accordingly.

(5) Where any registration of a trade mark to be merged under paragraph (3) above has had registered in relation to it particulars relating to the grant of a licence or a security interest or any right in or under it, or of any memorandum or statement of the effect of a memorandum, the registrar shall enter in the register the same particulars in relation to the merged registration.

(6) The date of registration of the merged registration shall, where the separate registrations bear different dates, be the latest of those dates.

### **Registration of a series of trade marks; s. 41 (Form TM12)**

**21.**—(1) The proprietor of a series of trade marks may apply to the registrar on Form TM3 for their registration as a series in a single registration and there shall be included in such application a representation of each mark claimed to be in the series; and the registrar shall, if satisfied that the marks constitute a series, accept the application.

(2) At any time before preparations of publication of the application have been completed by the Office, the applicant under paragraph (1) above may request on Form TM12 the division of the application into separate applications in respect of one or more marks in that series and the registrar shall, if he is satisfied that the division requested conforms with section 41(2), divide the application accordingly.

(3) At any time the applicant for registration of a series of trade marks or the proprietor of a registered series of trade marks may request the deletion of a mark in that series, and the registrar shall delete the mark accordingly.

(4) The division of an application into one or more applications under paragraph (2) above shall be subject to the payment of a divisional fee and such application and class fees as are appropriate.

### **Collective and certification marks**

### **Filling of regulations for collective and certification marks; Schs. 1 & 2 (Form TM35)**

**22.** Within nine months of the date of the application for the registration of a collective or certification mark, the applicant shall file Form TM35 accompanied by a copy of the regulations governing the use of the mark.

### **Amendment of regulations of collective and certification marks; Sch. 1 para. 10 and Sch. 2 para. 11 (Forms TM36 & TM7)**

**23.**—(1) An application for the amendment of the regulations governing the use of a registered collective or certification mark shall be filed on Form TM36.

(2) Where it appears expedient to the registrar that the amended regulations should be made available to the public he shall publish a notice indicating where copies of the amended regulations may be inspected.

(3) Any person may, within three months of the date of publication of the notice under paragraph (2) above, make observations to the registrar on the amendments relating to the matters referred to in paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 1 in relation to a collective mark, or, paragraph 7(1) of Schedule 2 in relation to a certification mark; the registrar shall send a copy thereof to the proprietor.

(4) Any person may, within three months of the date of publication of the notice, file notice on Form TM7 to the registrar of opposition to the amendment, accompanied by a statement of the grounds of opposition, indicating why the amended regulations do not comply with the requirements of paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 1 or, as the case may be, paragraph 7(1) of Schedule 2.

(5) The registrar shall send a copy of the notice and the statement to the proprietor and thereafter the procedure in rule 13(2)-(8) shall apply to the proceedings as they apply to proceedings relating to opposition to an application for registration.

### **Disclaimers, limitations and alteration or surrender of registered trade mark**

### **Registration subject to disclaimer or limitation; s. 13**

**24.** Where the applicant for registration of a trade mark or the proprietor by notice in writing sent to the registrar—

(a) disclaims any right to the exclusive use of any specified element of the trade mark, or

- (b) agrees that the rights conferred by the registration shall be subject to a specified territorial or other limitation,

the registrar shall make the appropriate entry in the register and publish such disclaimer or limitation.

#### **Alteration of registered trade marks; s. 44 (Forms TM25 & TM7)**

**25.**—(1) The proprietor may request the registrar on Form TM25 for such alteration of his registered mark as is permitted under section 44; and the registrar may require such evidence by statutory declaration or otherwise as to the circumstances in which the application is made.

(2) Where, upon the request of the proprietor, the registrar proposes to allow such alteration, he shall publish the mark as altered.

(3) Any person claiming to be affected by the alteration may within three months of the date of publication of the alteration under paragraph (2) send a notice on Form TM7 to the registrar of opposition to the alteration and shall include a statement of the grounds of opposition; the registrar shall send a copy of the notice and the statement to the proprietor and thereafter the procedure in rule 13(2)-(8) shall apply to the proceedings as they apply to proceedings relating to opposition to an application for registration.

#### **Surrender of registered trade mark; s. 45 (Forms TM22 & TM23)**

**26.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) below, the proprietor may surrender a registered trade mark, by sending notice to the registrar—

- (a) on Form TM22 in respect of all the goods or services for which it is registered; or  
(b) on Form TM23, in respect only of those goods or services specified by him in the notice.

(2) A notice under paragraph (1) above shall be of no effect unless the proprietor in that notice—

- (a) gives the name and address of any person having a registered interest in the mark, and  
(b) certifies that any such person—  
(i) has been sent not less than three months' notice of the proprietor's intention to surrender the mark, or  
(ii) is not affected or if affected consents thereto.

(3) The registrar shall, upon the surrender taking effect, make the appropriate entry in the register and publish the same.

### Renewal and restoration

#### **Reminder of renewal of registration; s. 43**

**27.** At any time not earlier than six months nor later than one month before the expiration of the last registration of a trade mark, the registrar shall (except where renewal has already been effected under rule 28 below) send to the registered proprietor notice of the approaching expiration and inform him at the same time that the registration may be renewed in the manner described in rule 28 below.

#### **Renewal of registration s. 43 (Form TM11)**

**28.** Renewal of registration shall be effected by filing a request for renewal on Form TM11 at any time within the period of six months ending on the date of the expiration of the registration.



### **Delayed renewal and removal of registration s. 43 (Form TM11)**

**29.**—(1) If on the expiration of the last registration of a trade mark, the renewal fee has not been paid, the registrar shall publish that fact; and if, within six months from the date of the expiration of the last registration, the request for renewal is filed on Form TM11 accompanied by the appropriate renewal fee and additional renewal fee, the registrar shall renew the registration without removing the mark from the register.

(2) Where no request for renewal is filed as aforesaid, the registrar shall, subject to rule 30 below, remove the mark from the register.

(3) Where, in the case of a mark the registration of which (by reference to the date of application for registration) becomes due for renewal, the mark is registered at any time within six months before the date on which renewal is due, the registration may be renewed by the payment of—

- (a) the renewal fee within six months after the actual date of registration; or
- (b) the renewal fee and additional renewal fee within the period commencing on the date six months after the actual date of registration (that is to say, at the end of the period referred to in paragraph (a)) and ending on the date six months after the due date of renewal;

and, where the fees referred to in paragraph (b) are not paid within the period specified in that paragraph the registrar shall, subject to rule 30 below, remove the mark from the register.

(4) Where, in the case of a mark the registration of which (by reference to the date of application for registration) becomes due for renewal, the mark is registered after the date of renewal, the registration may be renewed by the payment of the renewal fee within six months of the actual date of registration; and where the renewal fee is not paid within that period the registrar shall, subject to rule 30 below, remove the mark from the register.

(5) The removal of the registration of a trade mark shall be published.

### **Restoration of registration; s. 43 (Form TM13)**

**30.**—(1) Where the registrar has removed the mark from the register for failure to renew its registration in accordance with rule 29 above, he may, upon a request filed on Form TM13 within six months of the date of the removal of the mark accompanied by the appropriate renewal fee and appropriate restoration fee, restore the mark to the register and renew its registration if, having regard to the circumstances of the failure to renew, he is satisfied that it is just to do so.

(2) The restoration of the registration shall be published, with the date of restoration shown.

### **Revocation, invalidation and rectification**

#### **Procedure on application for revocation, declaration of invalidity and rectification of the register; ss. 46, 47 & 64 (Forms TM26 & TM27)**

**31.**—(1) An application to the registrar for revocation under section 46 or declaration of invalidity under section 47 of the registration of a trade mark or for the rectification of an error or omission in the register under section 64 shall be made on Form TM26 together with a statement of the grounds on which the application is made.

(2) Where any application is made under paragraph (1) by a person other than the proprietor of the registered trade mark, the registrar shall send a copy of the application and the statement to the proprietor.

(3) Within three months of the date on which the registrar sends a copy of the application and the statement to the proprietor, the proprietor may file a counter-statement together with Form TM8 and the registrar shall send a copy thereof to the applicant:

Provided that where an application for revocation is based on the ground of non-use under section 46(1)(a) or (b), the proprietor shall file (within the period allowed for the filing of any counter-statement) evidence of the use by him of the mark; and if he fails so to file evidence the registrar may treat his opposition to the application as having been withdrawn.

(4) Subject to paragraph (2) above and paragraphs (6) and (7) below, the provisions of rule 13 shall apply to proceedings relating to the application as they apply to opposition proceedings for the registration of a trade mark, save that, in the case of an application for revocation on the grounds of non-use under section 46(1)(a) or (b), the application shall be granted where no counter-statement is filed.

(5) Any person, other than the registered proprietor, claiming to have an interest in proceedings on an application under this rule may file an application to the registrar on Form TM27 for leave to intervene, stating the nature of his interest and the registrar may, after hearing the parties concerned if so required, refuse such leave or grant leave upon such terms or conditions (including any undertaking as to costs) as he thinks fit.

(6) Any person granted leave to intervene (the intervener) shall, subject to the terms and conditions imposed in respect of the intervention, be treated as a party for the purposes of the application of the provisions of rule 13 to the proceedings on an application under this rule.

(7) When the registrar has made a decision on the application following any opposition, intervention or proceedings held in accordance with this rule, he shall send the applicant, the person opposing the application and the intervener (if any) written notice of it, stating the reasons for his decision; and for the purposes of any appeal against the registrar's decision the date when the notice of the decision is sent shall be taken to be the date of the decision.

## The register

### **Form of register; s.63(1)**

**32.** The register required to be maintained by the registrar under section 63(1) need not be kept in documentary form.

### **Entry in register of particulars of registered trade marks; s.63(2) (Form TM24)**

**33.** In addition to the entries in the register of registered trade marks required to be made by section 63(2)(a), there shall be entered in the register in respect of each trade mark registered therein the following particulars—

- (a) the date of registration as determined in accordance with section 40(3) (that is to say, the date of the filing of the application for registration);
- (b) the actual date of registration (that is to say, the date of the entry in the register);
- (c) the priority date (if any) to be accorded pursuant to a claim to a right to priority made under section 35 or 36;
- (d) the name and address of the proprietor;
- (e) the address for service (if any) as furnished pursuant to rule 10 above;
- (f) any disclaimer or limitation of rights under section 13(1)(a) or (b);
- (g) any memorandum or statement of the effect of any memorandum relating to a trade mark of which the registrar has been notified on Form TM24;
- (h) the goods or services in respect of which the mark is registered;
- (i) where the mark is a collective or certification mark, that fact; and
- (j) where the mark is registered pursuant to section 5(5) with the consent of the proprietor of an earlier trade mark or other earlier right, that fact.

### **Entry in registre of particulars of registrable transactions; s.25**

**34.** Upon application made to the registrar by such person as is mentioned in section 25(1)(a) or (b) there shall be entered in the register the following particulars of registrable transactions, that is to say—

- (a) in the case of an assignment of a registered trade mark or any right in it—
  - (i) the name and address of the assignee,
  - (ii) the date of the assignment, and
  - (iii) where the assignment is in respect of any right in the mark, a description of the right assigned;
- (b) in the case of the grant of a licence under a registered trade mark—
  - (i) the name and address of the licensee,
  - (ii) where the licence is an exclusive licence, that fact,
  - (iii) where the licence is limited, a description of the limitation, and
  - (iv) the duration of the licence if the same is or is ascertainable as a definite period;
- (c) in the case of the grant of any security interest over a registered trade mark or any right in or under it—
  - (i) the name and address of the grantee,
  - (ii) the nature of the interest (whether fixed or floating), and
  - (iii) the extent of the security and the right in or under the mark secured;
- (d) in the case of the making by personal representatives of an assent in relation to a registered trade mark or any right in or under it—
  - (i) the name and address of the person in whom the mark or any right in or under it vests by virtue of the assent, and
  - (ii) the date of the assent; and
- (e) in the case of a court or other competent authority transferring a registered trade mark or any right in or under it—
  - (i) the name and address of the transferee,
  - (ii) the date of the order, and
  - (iii) where the transfer is in respect of a right in the mark, a description of the right transferred;

and, in each case, there shall be entered the date on which the entry is made.

### **Application to register or give notice of transaction; ss.25 & 27(3) (Forms TM16, TM24, TM50 & TM51)**

**35.—(1)** An application to register particulars of a transaction to which section 25 applies or to give notice to the registrar of particulars of a transaction to which section 27(3) applies shall be made, subject to paragraph (2) below,

- (a) relating to an assignment or transaction other than a transaction referred to in subparagraphs (b) to (d) below, on form TM16;
- (b) relating to a grant of a licence, on form TM50;
- (c) relating to an amendment to, or termination of a licence, on form TM51;
- (d) relating to the grant, amendment or termination of any security interest, on form TM24; and

- (e) relating to the making by personal representatives of an assent or to an order of a court or other competent authority, on form TM24.
- (2) An application under paragraph (1) above shall—
  - (a) where the transaction is an assignment, be signed by or on behalf of the parties to the assignment;
  - (b) where the transaction falls within sub-paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of paragraph (1) above, be signed by or on behalf of the grantor of the licence or security interest;
 or be accompanied by such documentary evidence as suffices to establish the transaction.
- (3) Where the transaction is effected by an instrument chargeable with duty, the application shall be subject to the registrar being satisfied that the instrument has been duly stamped.
- (4) Where an application to give notice to the registrar has been made of particulars relating to an application for registration of a trade mark, upon registration of the trade mark, the registrar shall enter those particulars in the register.

#### **Public inspection of register; s.63(3)**

- 36.**—(1) The register shall be open for public inspection at the Office during the hours of business of the Office as published in accordance with rule 64 below.
- (2) Where any portion of the register is kept otherwise than in documentary form, the right of inspection is a right to inspect the material on the register.

#### **Supply of certified copies etc; s.63(3) (Form TM31R)**

- 37.** The registrar shall supply a certified copy or extract or uncertified copy or extract, as requested on Form TM31R, of any entry in the register.

#### **Request for change of name or address in register; s.64(4) (Forms TM21 & TM33)**

- 38.**—(1) The registrar shall, on a request made on Form TM21 by the proprietor of a registered trade mark or a licensee or any person having an interest in or charge on a registered trade mark which has been registered under rule 34, enter any change in his name or address as recorded in the register.
- (2) The registrar may at any time, on a request made on Form TM33 by any person who has furnished an address for service under rule 10 above, if the address is recorded in the register, change it.

#### **Removal of matter from register; s.64(5) (Form TM7)**

- 39.**—(1) Where it appears to the registrar that any matter in the register has ceased to have effect, before removing it from the register—
- (a) he may, where he considers it appropriate, publish his intention to remove that matter, and
  - (b) where any person appears to him to be affected by the removal, he shall send notice of his intention to that person.
- (2) Within three months of the date on which his intention to remove the matter is published, or notice of his intention is sent, as the case may be—
- (a) any person may file notice of opposition to the removal on form TM7; and
  - (b) the person to whom a notice is sent under paragraph (1)(b) above may file, in writing—
    - (i) his objections, if any, to the removal, or
    - (ii) a request to have his objections heard orally;

and where such opposition or objections are made, rule 47 shall apply.

(3) If the registrar is satisfied after considering any objections or opposition to the removal that the matter has not ceased to have effect, he shall not remove it.

(4) Where there has been no response to the registrar's notice he may remove the matter; where representations objecting to the removal of the entry have been made (whether in writing or orally) the registrar may, if he is of the view after considering the objections that the entry or any part thereof has ceased to have effect, remove it or, as appropriate, the part thereof.

### Change of classification

#### **Change of classification; ss.65(2) & 76(1)**

**40.**—(1) Subject to section 65(3), the registrar may—

- (a) in order to reclassify the specification of a registered trade mark founded on Schedule 3 to one founded on Schedule 4, or
- (b) consequent upon an amendment of the International Classification of Goods and Services referred to in rule 7(2) above,

make such amendments to entries on the register as he considers necessary for the purposes of reclassifying the specification of the registered trade mark.

(2) Before making any amendment to the register under paragraph (1) above the registrar shall give the proprietor of the mark written notice of his proposals for amendment and shall at the same time advise him that—

- (a) he may make written objections to the proposals, within three months of the date of the notice, stating the grounds of his objections, and
- (b) if no written objections are received within the period specified the registrar will publish the proposals and he will not be entitled to make any objections thereto upon such publication.

(3) If the proprietor makes no written objections within the period specified in paragraph (2) (a) above or at any time before the expiration of that period gives the registrar written notice of his intention not to make any objections, the registrar shall as soon as practicable after the expiration of that period or upon receipt of the notice publish the proposals.

(4) Where the proprietor makes written objections within the period specified in paragraph (2) (a) above, the registrar shall, as soon as practicable after he has considered the objections, publish the proposals or, where he has amended the proposals, publish the proposals as amended; and his decision shall be final and not subject to appeal.

#### **Opposition to proposals; ss.65(3) & 76(1)**

**41.**—(1) Notice of any opposition shall be filed on Form TM7 within three months of the date of publication of the proposals under rule 40 above and there shall be stated in the notice the grounds of opposition and, in particular, how the proposed amendments would be contrary to section 65(3).

(2) The registrar may require or admit evidence directed to the questions in issue and if so requested by any person opposing the proposal give that person the opportunity to be heard thereon before deciding the matter.

(3) If no notice of opposition under paragraph (1) above is filed within the time specified, or where any opposition has been determined, the registrar shall make the amendments as proposed and shall enter in the register the date when they were made; and his decision shall be final and not subject to appeal.

## Request for information, inspection of documents and confidentiality

### **Request for information; s.67(1) (Form TM31C)**

**42.** A request for information relating to an application for registration or to a registered trade mark shall be made on Form TM31C.

### **Information available before publication; s.67(2)**

**43.** Before publication of an application for registration the registrar shall make available for inspection by the public the application and any amendments made to it and any particulars contained in a notice given to the registrar under rule 35.

### **Inspection of documents; ss. 67 & 76(1)**

**44.—(1)** Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) below, the registrar shall permit all documents filed or kept at the Office in relation to a registered mark or, where an application for the registration of a trade mark has been published, in relation to that application, to be inspected.

(2) The registrar shall not be obliged to permit the inspection of any such document as is mentioned in paragraph (1) above until he has completed any procedure, or the stage in the procedure which is relevant to the document in question, which he is required or permitted to carry out under the Act or these Rules.

(3) The right of inspection under paragraph (1) above does not apply to—

- (a) any document until fourteen days after it has been filed at the Office;
- (b) any document prepared in the Office solely for use therein;
- (c) any document sent to the Office, whether at its request or otherwise, for inspection and subsequent return to the sender;
- (d) any request for information under rule 42 above;
- (e) any document issued by the Office which the registrar considers should be treated as confidential;
- (f) any document in respect of which the registrar issues directions under rule 45 below that it be treated as confidential.

(4) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed as imposing on the registrar any duty of making available for public inspection—

- (a) any document or part of a document which in his opinion disparages any person in a way likely to damage him; or
- (b) any document filed with or sent to the Office before 31st October 1994.

(5) No appeal shall lie from a decision of the registrar under paragraph (4) above not to make any document or part of a document available for public inspection.

### **Confidential documents**

**45.—(1)** Where a document other than a form required by the registrar and published in accordance with rule 3 above is filed at the Office and the person filing it requests, at the time of filing or within fourteen days of the filing, that it or a specified part of it be treated as confidential, giving his reasons, the registrar may direct that it or part of it, as the case may be, be treated as confidential, and the document shall not be open to public inspection while the matter is being determined by the registrar.

(2) Where such direction has been given and not withdrawn, nothing in this rule shall be taken to authorise or require any person to be allowed to inspect the document or part of it to which the direction relates except by leave of the registrar.

(3) The registrar shall not withdraw any direction given under this rule without prior consultation with the person at whose request the direction was given, unless the registrar is satisfied that such prior consultation is not reasonably practical.

(4) The registrar may where he considers that any document issued by the Office should be treated as confidential so direct, and upon such direction that document shall not be open to public inspection except by leave of the registrar.

(5) Where a direction is given under this rule for a document to be treated as confidential a record of the fact shall be filed with the document.

## Agents

### **Proof of authorisation of agent may be required; s.82 (Form TM33)**

**46.—**(1) Where an agent has been authorised under section 82, the registrar may in any particular case require the personal signature or presence of the agent or the person authorising him to act as agent.

(2) Where after a person has become a party to proceedings before the registrar, he appoints an agent for the first time or appoints one agent in substitution for another, the newly appointed agent shall file Form TM33, and any act required or authorised by the Act in connection with the registration of a trade mark or any procedure relating to a trade mark may not be done by or to the newly appointed agent until on or after the date on which he files that form.

(3) The registrar may by notice in writing sent to an agent require him to produce evidence of his authority.

### **Registrar may refuse to deal with certain agents; s.88**

**47.** The registrar may refuse to recognise as agent in respect of any business under the Act—

- (a) a person who has been convicted of an offence under section 84;
- (b) an individual whose name has been erased from and not restored to, or who is suspended from, the register of trade mark agents on the ground of misconduct;
- (c) a person who is found by the Secretary of State to have been guilty of such conduct as would, in the case of an individual registered in that register, render him liable to have his name erased from it on the ground of misconduct;
- (d) a partnership or body corporate of which one of the partners or directors is a person whom the registrar could refuse to recognise under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above.

## Decision of registrar, evidence and costs

### **Decisions of registrar to be taken after hearing**

**48.—**(1) Without prejudice to any provisions of the Act or these Rules requiring the registrar to hear any party to proceedings under the Act or these Rules, or to give such party an opportunity to be heard, the registrar shall, before taking any decision on any matter under the Act or these Rules which is or may be adverse to any party to any proceedings before him, give that party an opportunity to be heard.

(2) The registrar shall give that party at least fourteen days' notice of the time when he may be heard unless that party consents to shorter notice.

### **Evidence in proceedings before registrar; s.69**

**49.**—(1) Where under these Rules evidence may be admitted by the registrar in any proceedings before him, it shall be by the filing of a statutory declaration or affidavit.

(2) The registrar may in any particular case take oral evidence in lieu of or in addition to such evidence and shall, unless he otherwise directs, allow any witness to be cross-examined on his statutory declaration, affidavit or oral evidence.

### **Making and subscription of statutory declaration or affidavit**

**50.**—(1) Any statutory declaration or affidavit filed under the Act or these Rules shall be made and subscribed as follows—

- (a) in the United Kingdom, before any justice of the peace or any commissioner or other officer authorised by law in any part of the United Kingdom to administer an oath for the purpose of any legal proceedings;
- (b) in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions or in the Republic of Ireland, before any court, judge, justice of the peace or any officer authorised by law to administer an oath there for the purpose of any legal proceedings; and
- (c) elsewhere, before a commissioner for oaths, notary public, judge or magistrate.

(2) Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed or subscribed thereto or thereon the seal or signature of any person authorised by paragraph (1) above to take a declaration may be admitted by the registrar without proof of the genuineness of the seal or signature, or of the official character of the person or his authority to take the declaration.

### **Registrar's power to require documents, information or evidence**

**51.** At any stage of any proceedings before the registrar, he may direct that such documents, information or evidence as he may reasonably require shall be filed within such period as he may specify.

### **Registrar to have power of an official referee; s.69**

**52.**—(1) The registrar shall in relation to the examination of witnesses on oath and the discovery and production of documents have all the powers of an official referee of the Supreme Court.

(2) The rules applicable to the attendance of witnesses before such a referee shall apply in relation to the attendance of witnesses in proceedings before the registrar.

### **Hearings before registrar to be in public**

**53.**—(1) The hearing before the registrar of any dispute between two or more parties relating to any matter in connection with an application for the registration of a mark or a registered mark shall be in public unless the registrar, after consultation with those parties who appear in person or are represented at the hearing, otherwise directs.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall prevent a member of the Council on Tribunals or of its Scottish Committee from attending a hearing in his capacity as such.

### **Costs of proceedings; s. 68**

**54.** The registrar may, in any proceedings before him under the Act or these Rules, by order award to any party such costs as he may consider reasonable, and direct how and by what parties they are to be paid.



### **Security for costs; s. 68**

**55.**—(1) The registrar may require any person who is a party in any proceedings before him under the Act or these Rules to give security for costs in relation to those proceedings; and he may require security for the costs of any appeal from his decision.

(2) In default of such security being given, the registrar, in the case of the proceedings before him, or, in the case of an appeal, the person appointed under section 76 may treat the party in default as having withdrawn his application, opposition, objection or intervention, as the case may be.

### **Decision of registrar (Form TM5)**

**56.**—(1) When, in any proceedings before him, the registrar has made a decision following a hearing or, if a hearing has not been requested, after considering any submission in writing, he shall send notice of his decision in writing to each party to the proceedings, and for the purpose of any appeal against the registrar's decision, subject to paragraph (2) below, the date of the decision shall be the date when the notice is sent.

(2) Where a statement of the reasons for the decision is not included in the notice sent under paragraph (1) above, any party may, within one month of the date on which the notice was sent to him, request the registrar on form TM5 to send him a statement of the reasons for the decision and upon such request the registrar shall send such a statement; and the date on which that statement is sent shall be deemed to be the date of the registrar's decision for the purpose of any appeal against it.

## **Appeals**

### **Appeal to person appointed; s. 76**

**57.**—(1) Notice of appeal to the person appointed under section 76 shall be sent to the registrar within one month of the date of the registrar's decision which is the subject of the appeal accompanied by a statement in writing of the appellant's grounds of appeal and of his case in support of the appeal.

(2) The registrar shall send the notice and the statement to the person appointed.

(3) Where any person other than the appellant was a party to the proceedings before the registrar in which the decision appealed against was made, the registrar shall send to that person a copy of the notice and the statement.

### **Determination whether appeal should be referred to court; s. 76(3)**

**58.**—(1) Within one month of the date on which the notice of appeal is sent by the registrar under rule 57(3) above;

(a) the registrar, or

(b) any person who was a party to the proceedings in which the decision appealed against was made,

may request that the person appointed refer the appeal to the court.

(2) Where the registrar requests that the appeal be referred to the court, he shall send a copy of the request to each party to the proceedings.

(3) A request under paragraph (1)(b) above shall be sent to the registrar; the registrar shall send it to the person appointed and shall send a copy of the request to any other party to the proceedings.

(4) Within one month of the date on which a copy of a request is sent by the registrar under paragraph (2) or (3) above, the person to whom it is sent may make representations as to whether the appeal should be referred to the court.

(5) In any case where, it appears to the person appointed that a point of general legal importance is involved in the appeal, he shall send to the registrar and to every party to the proceedings in which the decision appealed against was made, notice thereof.

(6) Within one month of the date on which a notice is sent under paragraph (5) above, the person to whom it was sent may make representations as to whether the appeal should be referred to the court.

#### **Hearing of appeal; s. 76(4)**

**59.**—(1) Where the person appointed does not refer the appeal to the court, he shall send notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the appeal—

- (a) where no person other than the appellant was a party to the proceedings in which the decision appealed against was made, to the registrar and to the appellant, and
- (b) in any other case, to the registrar and to each person who was a party to those proceedings.

(2) The provisions of rule 48(2) and rules 49 to 55 shall apply to the person appointed and to proceedings before the person appointed as they apply to the registrar and to proceedings before the registrar.

(3) The person appointed shall send a copy of his decision, with a statement of his reasons therefor, to the registrar and to each person who was a party to the proceedings before him.

#### **Correction of irregularities, calculation and extension of time**

#### **Correction of irregularities of procedure**

**60.**—(1) Any irregularity in procedure in or before the Office or the registrar may be rectified, subject to paragraph (2) below, on such terms as he may direct.

(2) In the case of an irregularity or prospective irregularity—

- (a) which consists of a failure to comply with any limitation as to times or periods specified in the Act, these Rules or the old law as that law continues to apply and which has occurred or appears to the registrar as likely to occur in the absence of a direction under this rule, and
- (b) which is attributable wholly or in part to an error, default or omission on the part of the Office or the registrar and which it appears to him should be rectified,

he may direct that the time or period in question shall be altered in such manner as he may specify.

(3) Paragraph (2) above is without prejudice to the registrar's power to extend any time or periods under rule 62 below.

#### **Calculation of times and periods**

**61.**—(1) Where, on any day, there is—

- (a) a general interruption or subsequent dislocation in the postal services of the United Kingdom, or
- (b) an event or circumstances causing an interruption in the normal operation of the Office,

the registrar may certify the day as being one on which there is an “interruption” and, where any period of time specified in the Act or these Rules for the giving, making or filing of any notice, application or other document expires on a day so certified the period shall be extended to the first day next following (not being an excluded day) which is not so certified.

(2) Any certificate of the registrar given pursuant to this rule shall be posted in the Office.

(3) If in any particular case the registrar is satisfied that the failure to give, make or file any notice, application or other document within any period of time specified in the Act or these Rules for such giving, making or filing was wholly or mainly attributable to a failure or undue delay in the

postal services in the United Kingdom, the registrar may, if he thinks fit, extend the period so that it ends on the day of the receipt by the addressee of the notice, application or other document (or, if the day of such receipt is an excluded day, on the first following day which is not an excluded day), upon such notice to other parties and upon such terms as he may direct.

(4) In this rule “excluded day” means a day which is not a business day of the Office under the registrar’s direction pursuant to section 80, as published in accordance with rule 64 below.

### **Alteration of time limits (Form TM9)**

**62.**—(1) The time or periods—

- (a) prescribed by these Rules, other than the times or periods prescribed by the rules mentioned in paragraph (3) below, or
- (b) specified by the registrar for doing any act or taking any proceedings,

may, at the request of the person or party concerned, be extended by the registrar as he thinks fit, upon such notice to any other person or party affected and upon such terms as he may direct.

(2) A request for the extension of a period prescribed by these Rules which is filed after the application has been published under rule 12 above shall be on Form TM9 and shall in any other case be on that form if the registrar so directs.

(3) The rules excepted from paragraph (1) above are rule 10(6) (failure to file address for service), rule 11 (deficiencies in application), rule 13(1) (time for filing opposition), rule 13(2) (time for filing counter-statement), rule 29 (delayed renewal) and rule 30 (restoration of registration).

(4) Subject to paragraph (5) below, a request for extension under paragraph (1) above shall be made before the time or period in question has expired.

(5) Where the request for extension is made after the time or period has expired, the registrar may, at his discretion, extend the period or time if he is satisfied with the explanation for the delay in requesting the extension and it appears to him that any extension would not disadvantage any other person or party affected by it.

(6) Where the period within which any party to any proceedings before the registrar may file evidence under these Rules is to begin upon the expiry of any period in which any other party may file evidence and that other party notifies the registrar that he does not wish to file any, or any further, evidence the registrar may direct that the period within which the first mentioned party may file evidence shall begin on such date as may be specified in the direction and shall notify all parties to the dispute of that date.

### **Filing of documents, hours of business, Trade Marks Journal and translations**

#### **Filing of documents by electronic means**

**63.** The registrar may, at his discretion, permit as an alternative to the sending by post or delivery of the application, notice or other document in legible form the filing of the application, notice or other document by electronic means subject to such terms or conditions as he may specify either generally by published notice or in any particular case by written notice to the person desiring to file any such documents by such means.

#### **Directions on hours of business; s. 80**

**64.** Any directions given by the registrar under section 80 specifying the hours of business of the Office and business days of the Office shall be published<sup>(7)</sup> and posted in the Office.

---

(7) See the special edition of the Trade Marks Journal dated 31st October 1994.

### **Trade Marks Journal; s. 81**

65. The registrar shall publish a journal, entitled “The Trade Marks Journal”, containing particulars of any application for the registration of a trade mark (including a representation of the mark), such information as is required to be published under these Rules and such other information as the registrar thinks fit.

### **Translations**

66.—(1) Where any document or part thereof which is in a language other than English is filed or sent to the registrar in pursuance of the Act or these Rules, the registrar may require that there be furnished a translation into English of the document or that part, verified to the satisfaction of the registrar as corresponding to the original text.

(2) The registrar may refuse to accept any translation which is in his opinion inaccurate and thereupon another translation of the document in question verified as aforesaid shall be furnished.

### **Transitional provisions and revocations**

#### **Pending applications for registration; Sch. 3, para. 10(2)**

67. Where an application for registration of a mark made under the old law is advertised on or after 31st October 1994, the period within which notice of opposition may be filed shall be three months from the date of advertisement, and such period shall not be extendible.

#### **Form for conversions of pending application; Sch. 3, para. 11(2)**

68. A notice to the registrar under paragraph 11(2) of Schedule 3 to the Act, claiming to have the registrability of the mark determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act, shall be in the form set out in Schedule 2 to these Rules.

### **Revocation of previous Rules**

69.—(1) The rules specified in Schedule 1 are hereby revoked.

(2) Except as provided by rule 67 above, where—

- (a) immediately before these Rules come into force, any time or period prescribed by the Rules hereby revoked has effect in relation to any act or proceeding and has not expired, and
- (b) the corresponding time or period prescribed by these Rules would have expired or would expire earlier,

the time or period prescribed by those Rules and not by these Rules shall apply to that act or proceeding.

Department of Trade and Industry  
5th October 1994

*Ian Taylor*  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Trade  
and Technology

SCHEDULE 1

Rule 69

REVOCATIONS

<b>Rules revoked</b>	<b>Reference</b>
The Trade Marks and Service Marks Rules 1986	S.I.1986/1319
The Trade Marks and Service Marks (Amendment) Rules 1988	S.I. 1988/1112
The Trade Marks and Service Marks (Amendment) Rules 1989	S.I. 1989/1117
The Trade Marks and Service Marks (Amendment) Rules 1990	S.I. 1990/1459
The Trade Marks and Service Marks (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules 1990	S.I. 1990/1799
The Trade Marks and Service Marks (Amendment) Rules 1991	S.I. 1991/1431
The Trade Marks and Service Marks (Amendment) Rules 1994	S.I. 1994/2549

SCHEDULE 2

Rule 68

**Form TM15** Notice under Schedule 3, paragraph 11 of the Act: Claim to have registrability of a mark applied for before 31st October 1994 determined under the Act (Conversion of application)

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

**1. Your reference**

**2. Give details of the application you made under the Trade Marks Act 1938**

**Number      Class**

**3. Full name, address and postcode of the applicant**

**Trade Marks ADP number  
(if you know it)**

**4. Name of agent (if appropriate) address for service in the United Kingdom which all correspondence should be sent to (including postcode)**

**Trade Marks ADP number  
(if you know it)**

**I claim to have the registrability of the mark determined in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Marks Act 1994. I acknowledge that this notice is irrevocable.**

**Signature**

**Name (block capitals)**

**Date**

**Name and daytime telephone number of person we should contact**

**State the number of any sheets attached to this form**

**Reminder**

*You cannot amend a mark under the 1994 Act. If you want to amend the mark you must file form TM21 before or with this form.*

*The new filing date of your converted application will be the 31st October 1994, which is the commencement date of the 1994 Act.*

**SCHEDULE 3**

Rule 7(1)

**CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS (PRE-1938)**

*Class 1* Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.

*Class 2* Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes.

*Class 3* Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.

*Class 4* Raw, or partly prepared, vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other Classes.

*Class 5* Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture.

*Class 6* Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines and their parts included in Class 7.

*Class 7* Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery.

*Class 8* Philosophical instruments, scientific instruments, and apparatus for useful purposes; instruments and apparatus for teaching.

*Class 9* Musical instruments.

*Class 10* Horological instruments.

*Class 11* Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, not medicated, for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of men or animals.

*Class 12* Cutlery and edge tools.

*Class 13* Metal goods, not included in other Classes.

*Class 14* Goods of precious metals and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery.

*Class 15* Glass.

*Class 16* Porcelain and earthenware.

*Class 17* Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration.

*Class 18* Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.

*Class 19* Arms, ammunition, and stores, not included in Class 20.

*Class 20* Explosive substances.

*Class 21* Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in other Classes.

*Class 22* Carriages.

*Class 23* (a) Cotton yarn; (b) Sewing cotton.

*Class 24* Cotton piece goods.

*Class 25* Cotton goods not included in other Classes.

*Class 26* Linen and hemp yarn and thread.

*Class 27* Linen and hemp piece goods.

*Class 28* Linen and hemp goods not included in other Classes.

*Class 29* Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of jute, not included in other Classes.

*Class 30* Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing.

*Class 31* Silk piece goods.

*Class 32* Silk goods not included in other Classes.

*Class 33* Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair.

*Class 34* Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair.

*Class 35* Woollen and worsted and hair goods, not included in other Classes.

*Class 36* Carpets, floor-cloth, and oil-cloth.

*Class 37* Leather, skins unwrought and wrought, and articles made of leather not included in other Classes.

*Class 38* Articles of clothing.

*Class 39* Paper (except paper hangings), stationery, and bookbinding.

*Class 40* Goods manufactured from india-rubber and gutta-percha not included in other Classes.

*Class 41* Furniture and upholstery.

*Class 42* Substances used as food or as ingredients in food.

*Class 43* Fermented liquors and spirits.

*Class 44* Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger beer.

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

*Class 45* Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.

*Class 46* Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

*Class 47* Candles, common soap, detergents; illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils; matches; and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.

*Class 48* Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).

*Class 49* Games of all kinds and sporting articles not included in other Classes.

*Class 50* Miscellaneous:—

- (1) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone or wood, not included in other Classes.
- (2) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other Classes.
- (3) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other Classes.
- (4) Tobacco pipes.
- (5) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes and combs for the hair.
- (6) Furniture cream, plate powder.
- (7) Tarpaulins, tents, rick-cloths, rope (jute or hemp), twine.
- (8) Buttons of all kinds other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.
- (9) Packing and hose.
- (10) Other goods not included in the foregoing Classes.

#### SCHEDULE 4

Rule 7(2)

### CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

#### **Goods**

*Class 1* Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry.

*Class 2* Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists.

*Class 3* Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices.

*Class 4* Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles, wicks.

*Class 5* Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides.

*Class 6* Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores.



*Class 7* Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements; incubators for eggs.

*Class 8* Hand tools and implements (hand operated); cutlery; side arms; razors.

*Class 9* Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus.

*Class 10* Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopaedic articles; suture materials.

*Class 11* Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes.

*Class 12* Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water.

*Class 13* Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fireworks.

*Class 14* Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.

*Class 15* Musical instruments.

*Class 16* Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); playing cards; printers' type; printing blocks.

*Class 17* Rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal.

*Class 18* Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery.

*Class 19* Building materials (non-metallic); non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal.

*Class 20* Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics.

*Class 21* Household or kitchen utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges; brushes (except paint brushes); brush-making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes.

*Class 22* Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes); padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials.

*Class 23* Yarns and threads, for textile use.

*Class 24* Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers.

*Class 25* Clothing, footwear, headgear.

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

*Class 26* Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers.

*Class 27* Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings (non-textile).

*Class 28* Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees.

*Class 29* Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, fruit sauces; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats.

*Class 30* Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice.

*Class 31* Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt.

*Class 32* Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages.

*Class 33* Alcoholic beverages (except beers).

*Class 34* Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches.

### **Services**

*Class 35* Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions.

*Class 36* Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs.

*Class 37* Building construction; repair; installation services.

*Class 38* Telecommunications.

*Class 39* Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement.

*Class 40* Treatment of materials.

*Class 41* Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities.

*Class 42* Providing of food and drink; temporary accommodation; medical, hygienic and beauty care; veterinary and agricultural services; legal services; scientific and industrial research; computer programming; services that cannot be placed in other classes.

---

### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Rules)*

These Rules revoke and replace the Trade Marks and Service Marks Rules 1986 (S.I. [1986/1319](#), as amended). They re-enact, with modifications and amendments of a drafting nature, several provisions of the 1986 Rules and make several changes of substance in order to give effect to the provisions of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (“the Act”).

The changes of substance are as follows—

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

- (a) forms that are required by the registrar to be used for the purposes of registration and of any proceedings before him are not prescribed under these Rules; they are, however, required to be published in the Trade Marks Journal and users may, as before, satisfy the requirement to file on a form by filing either a replica of the form or a form acceptable to the registrar (rule 3);
- (b) a single application may relate to goods and services classified in more than one class of the classification (rule 8);
- (c) the requirements for providing an address for service have been simplified so that it is clear that such an address is only required for the purposes of any proceedings before the registrar (rule 10);
- (d) the time limits for correcting deficiencies in any application are clearly set out in a single rule (rule 11);
- (e) provision has been made for the filing of observations by third parties on the acceptability of marks, as is to be the case for the Community trade mark system to be introduced under Council Regulation (EC) No. 40/94 of 20th December 1993; copies of such observations are to be sent to the applicant (rule 15);
- (f) amendment of an application is restricted to corrections of errors or changes in the name and address of the applicant (where these appear in the mark) (rule 17);
- (g) provision has been made for the division of applications (rule 19);
- (h) provision has been made for the merging of applications providing this takes place before their publication for opposition purposes (rule 20);
- (i) following the introduction of registration of collective marks in section 49 of the Act, provision is made for the filing of regulations concerning their use, and for their amendment and opposition to such amendment (rules 22 and 23);
- (j) provision is made for the publication of voluntary disclaimers (rule 24);
- (k) provision is made for the entry onto the register of details concerning registrations in addition to those prescribed by section 63(2) of the Act (rule 33);
- (l) provision is made for the entry of details of registered transactions covered by section 25 of the Act (rule 34);
- (m) provision is made for the amendment of entries in the register consequent upon changes in the system of classification which have been agreed internationally (rule 40) and for opposition to such changes (rule 41);
- (n) the provisions concerning the confidentiality of documents and the public's right to inspect documents filed at the Patent Office have been clarified (rules 43, 44 and 45);
- (o) provision has been made for the acceptance of affidavits in addition to statutory declarations, and the manner of subscription has been simplified to make it easier for overseas applicants to meet the Patent Office's requirements (rule 50);
- (p) provision is made for appeals to the person appointed by the Lord Chancellor under section 76 and for the procedure relating to the hearing of appeals by that person (rules 57 and 59);
- (q) the procedures to be followed when correcting an error or an irregularity in procedure have been clarified (rule 60);
- (r) provision is made for the extension of times or periods prescribed by these Rules or specified by the registrar (rule 62);
- (s) the provisions governing the filing of documents cover filing by electronic means, thus making further rule changes (to cater for future developments) unnecessary (rule 63);

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

- (t) the hours of business of the Office and business days of the Office as specified by the registrar are to be published in the Trade Marks Journal and posted in the Office (rule 64);
- (u) formal provision is made for the publication of the Trade Marks Journal (rule 65);
- (v) rule 67 provides that in the case of a pending application (i.e. one made under the old law) which is advertised on or after 31st October 1994, the period within which notice of opposition may be filed shall be three months from the date of advertisement and that such period shall not be extendible;
- (w) rule 68 prescribes the form of the notice to the registrar claiming to have the registrability of a pending mark which has not been advertised before 31st October 1994 determined in accordance with the Act; and
- (x) rule 69 provides that any unexpired time or period prescribed by the Rules revoked by these Rules shall continue to apply to any act or proceedings to which they applied before their revocation.

The addresses for the filing of documents at the Patent Office are prescribed in the Patent Office (Address) Rules 1991 (S.I. [1991/675](#)), namely—

- (i) Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1RH; and
- (ii) 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY.

A compliance cost assessment is available, copies of which have been placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament. Copies of the assessment are also available from the Intellectual Property Policy Directorate of the Patent Office, Room 3/13, Hazlitt House, 45 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AR.