

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE REGISTRATION OF MARKS

Established under the Nice Agreement
of June 15, 1957,
as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967,
and at Geneva on May 13, 1977

SIXTH EDITION

GENERAL INFORMATION



GENEVA 1992

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE REGISTRATION OF MARKS

established under the

Nice Agreement

of June 15, 1957,
as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967,
and at Geneva on May 13, 1977

SIXTH EDITION

GENERAL INFORMATION



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

1992

WIPO PUBLICATION
No. 500.3(E)

ISBN 92-805-0343-X

WIPO 1992

Printed by WIPO, Geneva

CONTENTS

	page
Introduction	5
History	
National Classifications	6
Nice Classification	6
General Conception of the Nice Classification	8
Structure of the Nice Classification	8
Revision of the Nice Classification	9
Publication of the Nice Classification	10
Use of the Nice Classification	
How to classify according to the Nice Classification	11
Use of the Nice Classification for the translation of indications of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks	13
Use of the Nice Classification by industrial property offices	14
Countries that Use the Nice Classification	15
Advantages of Using the Nice Classification	16
Importance of Membership of the Nice Union	16
Training in the Use of the Nice Classification	17
WIPO Classification Service for Marks	17
Nice Classification Data Base	18
Annex	19

INTRODUCTION

1. When a natural person or legal entity (manufacturer, producer, trader, service company, etc.) seeks protection for the mark affixed to the product of his activities, he or it normally has to file the mark with the competent administration of the country or countries in which it is to be marketed, with an indication, among other things, of the goods and services to which it applies.

2. The competent authority--generally it is the national industrial property office (hereinafter referred to as "the national office")--then takes care of registering the mark according to the procedure specified in the legislation governing it, and publishes the mark so registered in an official gazette, while a certificate of registration is issued to the owner.

3. More than 700,000 marks are registered every year at national offices all over the world. In addition, some 20,000 international marks are registered by WIPO under the Madrid Agreement, which corresponds to about 200,000 national registrations. If one takes into account the fact that marks are generally registered for a period ranging between ten and 20 years, and that they may in principle be renewed indefinitely (see page I of the Annex), the number of marks currently in force throughout the world is estimated at more than 12 million.

4. Marks, which enable the goods and services of one natural person or legal entity to be distinguished from those of another, can be applied to all marketable goods and services. So trademarks relate to natural or artificial raw materials as well as to the semi-finished or finished products of firms operating in a wide variety of sectors (foodstuffs, chemicals, engineering, etc.) or marketed in the most varied of outlets, whereas service marks are used to identify the services rendered by businesses such as insurance companies and banks, advertising and travel agencies, telephone companies and cleaning firms.

5. As indicated above, no fewer than 900,000 marks are added every year to the millions already registered. While it is true that not all those marks are protected in every country of the world, the fact remains that the considerable number of marks registered in each country should be an incentive for every applicant filing a new mark to ensure that his chosen mark is available--in other words not registered in the name of a third party--in the industry or trade concerned.

6. This is done by having an anticipation search carried out prior to filing, which will determine whether or not an identical or similar mark has already been registered for identical or comparable goods or services in the country in which protection is desired.

7. Anticipation searching, which may be done either by the prospective applicant himself--but can prove long and tedious--or by certain national offices or by specialized firms, is definitely easier, faster and more reliable if it is carried out in a list in which the goods and services to which registered marks are applied have been classified in categories, preferably according to the "International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks" (hereinafter referred to as "the Nice Classification").

HISTORY

National Classifications

8. From the second half of the 19th century onwards, a number of national offices realized that it was becoming necessary, indeed essential, to classify in one way or another the goods to which registered trademarks applied in order to avoid congestion in the registers and also to make it easier to keep marks under review.

9. The national classifications that were drawn up as a result differed from country to country both in number of classes and in actual classification method. For instance, to mention only three, the Spanish classification comprised 100 classes divided into ten separate groups, while the German classification had 41, several of them subdivided into subclasses, and that of the United Kingdom 54.

10. Such a situation was bound to cause serious problems, both for applicants who wished to have their marks protected in several countries and for national offices, which spent a great deal of time on the classification or reclassification of goods. The idea of a uniform classification of goods for the registration of marks therefore emerged quite naturally and established itself at the beginning of the 20th century, after the conferences for the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property held in Rome in 1886, in Brussels in 1897 and 1900 and in Washington in 1911 had tried in vain to overcome these problems.

Nice Classification

11. An initial technical meeting on the establishment of an international classification of the goods to which trademarks were applied was held in 1904. The proceedings of the meeting did not result in the adoption of a uniform classification, but various congresses and associations working in the industrial property field subsequently issued a number of resolutions in which they declared themselves in favor of the implementation of such a project. For instance, the French group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property said the following at its 1923 Paris meeting:

"It is necessary that in each of the countries of the [Paris] Union there be a uniform classification for the registration of marks. The International Bureau of Industrial Property should, with that in mind, convene the representatives of all the countries of the Union so that such a classification may be established."

12. Two years later, in 1925, proposals were presented to the Diplomatic Conference of The Hague with a view to the inclusion in the Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (the Madrid Agreement) of a provision requiring registration by classes, and the appending to the Regulations under the same Agreement of a uniform classification based on the 80-class classification that the International Bureau had unofficially adopted since the start of its international registration service for marks.

13. The Conference did not accept the proposal. On the other hand it did decide to convene a technical meeting in Berne in 1926 which would be comparable to that convened in 1904, and responsible among other things for designing and developing an international classification of goods to which trademarks were applied.

14. This Technical Meeting, which comprised delegates from 20 States, met in 1926. On completing its work it appointed a five-member Commission, composed of the directors of the Belgian, British, Dutch, German and Swiss national offices and also the Director of the International Bureau. The Commission was entrusted with producing an international classification with a number of classes that was not to exceed 50, and indeed was to be kept as far as possible below that maximum.

15. The Commission set to work without delay and, after having exchanged various draft classifications accompanied by explanatory memoranda, met for the first time in Berne in 1929, at which time it drew up a draft 34-class classification. The list of more than 20,000 goods, with details of their distribution among the various classes, which was appended to the Classification caused some differences of opinion, but these were debated and overcome in the course of the next meeting, held at The Hague in 1933, at which the classification and the list were both adopted.

16. The quality of the work was such that in the following year, 1934, the London Diplomatic Conference approved a resolution recommending to the various countries of the Paris Union that they accept the new Classification for the registration of marks. Thereupon 12 countries, in addition to the five that had been represented on the Commission, approved the document, and no other Union country made any objection to it. Thus it was that in 1935 the first International Classification of Goods, with a French-German-English three-language alphabetical list, was published by the International Bureau (see page II of the Annex).

17. It was hoped that the Classification would win general approval and be adopted by all the countries of the Paris Union. Unfortunately the Technical Meeting provided for the purpose by the London Conference could not be held owing to the political and military events of the time. It was not until 22 years later that the Classification was made official by a multinational treaty, the "Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services to Which Trademarks are Applied," concluded by States attending the Nice Diplomatic Conference on June 15, 1957. The Classification entered into force on April 8, 1961. The Nice Agreement was then revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and at Geneva on May 13, 1977. Since the Stockholm revision, its full name has been "Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks." Any reference below to the text of the Agreement is a reference to the text as revised at Geneva in 1977. The States party to the Nice Agreement constitute what is known as the "Nice Union." The list of member States of the Nice Union at the beginning of 1992 is given in paragraph 58 below.

18. In the course of the discussions that took place at the Nice Diplomatic Conference, the majority of the delegates declared themselves in favor of the International Classification applying not only to trademarks but also to service marks.

19. The Committee of Experts set up by the Nice Agreement was therefore entrusted with studying and drafting a classification of services to be added to the Classification of Goods. After long and difficult discussions, the Committee of Experts eventually adopted a draft in May 1962 which entailed adding to the 34 classes of goods the eight classes already used for the classification of services in the United States of America, and completing the alphabetical list of goods with an alphabetical list containing some 1,000 names of services.

GENERAL CONCEPTION OF THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

20. The experts responsible for the drafting of the Nice Classification (see paragraph 14 above) realized that perfection was unattainable in this area. They declared that it had proved impossible to devise a classification that could be used according to a single principle. Theoretically one could have imagined a classification of goods based on one of the following three criteria: the raw material of which the goods are made, the industry that manufactures the goods or the retail outlet that sells them. It was found from experience however that none of the criteria could on its own provide the basis for a usable, still less a satisfactory classification.

21. As far as possible the experts used as a guide the grouping of goods used in practice when marks were filed. They therefore endeavored to accommodate in one class the goods as grouped in the applications for registration originating in various fields of activity, distributing them as follows:

Classes 01 to 05: products of the chemical industry and related industries
Classes 06 to 14: metals and metal objects
Classes 15 to 21: other technical products
Classes 22 to 27: textiles [raw materials and products of related industries]
Class 28: games, toys, sporting [and gymnastic] articles
Classes 29 to 31: foods
Classes 32 to 33: beverages
Class 34: tobacco and products of related industries.

22. Although rather summary, the distribution of goods among the above groups constitutes even today the basic structure of the Classification of Goods. It should however be pointed out that technological development and the appearance on the market of new goods or materials means that the descriptions of certain groups no longer correspond exactly to the present state of the art, particularly with regard to Classes 07 to 14, which now include also non-metal goods.

23. Services are divided into eight classes, from Class 35 to Class 42, according to the nature of the businesses that provide the services. One of them, Class 42, is inter alia for miscellaneous services, in other words services that cannot be accommodated in any of Classes 35 to 41.

STRUCTURE OF THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

24. The Nice Classification comprises

- (1) a List of Classes, accompanied where appropriate by Explanatory Notes, and
- (2) an Alphabetical List of Goods and Services, with the class in which each product or service is placed.

25. The List of Classes, also known as the "class headings," describes in very broad terms the nature of the goods or services contained in each of the 34 classes of goods and eight classes of services. For instance, the heading of Class 15, "Musical instruments," implies quite naturally that all musical instruments such as saxophones, violoncellos, banjos, etc. are placed in that Class.

26. The List of Classes is accompanied by "Explanatory Notes" (with the exception of Class 23) which describe in greater detail the type of product or service mainly included in the class concerned, and also, under the heading "Includes, in particular," the related goods or services that might give rise to doubt as to their correct classification but do indeed belong to the class in question, and conversely, under the heading "Does not include, in particular," those that belong to other classes. In the latter case, as in cases where exceptions are mentioned, the class to which the product or service does belong is given in brackets after that information.

27. For instance, using the "musical instruments" example again, the Explanatory Note following the heading specifies that Class 15 "includes, in particular, mechanical pianos and their accessories, musical boxes and electrical and electronic musical instruments" but "does not include, in particular, apparatus for the recording, transmission, amplification and reproduction of sounds (Cl. 09)."

28. The List of Classes and the Explanatory Notes are extremely useful, as they make it possible to define and differentiate accurately the contents of a given class in relation to the others. They also make it possible to determine the correct class for a product or service that is not found in the Alphabetical List.

29. As its name suggests, the Alphabetical List is a list of goods and services set out in alphabetical order. It comprises about 10,000 items referring to goods and 1,000 items referring to services. Each item consists of the designation of the product or service, preceded by its serial number. Words in square brackets serve to define more closely the purpose, function, constituent material, branch of activities, etc. of the product or service referred to in the item, for instance to distinguish "C0381 Chicory [salad]" (Cl. 31) from "C0380 Chicory [coffee substitute]" (Cl. 30), "D0233 Door handles of metal" (Cl. 06) from "D0243 Door handles of porcelain" (Cl. 21), or "V0012 Vehicle towing" (Cl. 39) from "V0010 Vehicle repair" (Cl. 37).

REVISION OF THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

30. In order that the Nice Classification may at all times meet the needs of its users, the Nice Agreement provided in its Article 3 for the setting up of a Committee of Experts responsible in particular for making the necessary changes to the Classification.

31. The Committee of Experts decides, at intervals of three to five years, on the changes to be made to the Classification on the basis of proposals submitted to it under Article 3(5) of the Nice Agreement by the competent office of any country of the Nice Union, by the International Bureau, by the intergovernmental organizations represented on the Committee of Experts under Article 3(2)(b) of the Agreement and by any country or organization specially invited by the Committee of Experts to make such proposals.

32. In 1974, in order to reduce the workload caused by the steadily-growing number of proposals for changes, the Committee of Experts set up a Preparatory Working Group responsible for thoroughly examining the proposals and making recommendations to it concerning them. So in principle the Committee of Experts now considers proposals for changes submitted to it only on the basis of a report from the Preparatory Working Group.

33. The Preparatory Working Group in principle meets as a rule once every year between sessions of the Committee of Experts. The reports on its meetings are sent to all member countries of the Nice Union, which are thus kept informed at all times of the recommendations made by it.

34. Changes made to the Classification mainly consist in the addition of new terms as a result of the appearance on the market of new materials, goods or services, and in the deletion of outdated terms. It can also happen that the description of a product or service as appearing in the List of Classes or in the Alphabetical List is amended. Decisions on such changes are taken by a simple majority of Nice Union countries represented and voting.

35. On the other hand, where a change entails the transfer of a product or service from one class to another, or the creation of a new class, a majority of four-fifths of the Nice Union countries represented and voting is required (Article 3(7)(a) and (b) of the Nice Agreement). These rules ensure the stability of the Classification, and at the same time give it a degree of flexibility. It should however be pointed out that transfers of goods and services from one class to another are accepted only in cases of absolute necessity, and that since the creation of service classes in 1962 the Committee of Experts has never considered it either appropriate or necessary to create a new class of goods or services.

36. Changes decided upon by the Committee of Experts are notified to the competent offices of the countries of the Nice Union by the International Bureau and announced in various International Bureau publications.

37. Amendments that entail the transfer of goods or services from one class to another, or where appropriate the creation of new classes, enter into force six months after the date of dispatch of the notification (Article 4 of the Nice Agreement). Other changes enter into force on the date set by the Committee of Experts at the time of their adoption. In principle, the Committee of Experts sets the dates in such a way that the amendments and other changes enter into force at the same time.

38. The changes are then made to the Classification by the International Bureau, and this in turn generally means that a new edition of the Nice Classification is published after each meeting of the Committee of Experts. Thus the fifth edition of the Nice Classification, resulting from the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts, was published in January 1987. It has been replaced, as of January 1992, by the sixth edition, which contains the changes decided upon by the Committee of Experts at its sixteenth session.

PUBLICATION OF THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

39. The Nice Classification is published in two parts. Part I comprises a Preface, the most recent text of the Nice Agreement, extracts from the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and from the Protocol relating to this Agreement, Guidance for the User, a List of Classes of Goods and Services, a List of Classes of Goods and Services with Explanatory Notes, preceded by General Remarks, the Alphabetical List of Goods and the Alphabetical List of Services. Each of the latter lists is in the overall alphabetical order, regardless of the class in which the product or service concerned is placed, and for each product or service gives the number of the class to which it belongs.

40. Part II of the Classification contains Guidance for the User, the List of Classes of Goods and Services, the Alphabetical List of Goods and the Alphabetical List of Services. In each of the latter two lists the goods and services are grouped in the order of the classes under the appropriate class heading.

41. Each of the two parts of the publication has its own advantages. Part I makes it easy to find, among the ten thousand goods entries or the thousand service entries, the one that corresponds to the product or service to which the trademark applies. Part II on the other hand gives an overall view of the goods or services listed in a particular class, which enables the user to locate rapidly those comparable or related to the ones that interest him, for instance in connection with the filing of an application or for trademark monitoring. Both parts are indispensable to determine a correct classification.

42. Let us imagine, for instance, that an applicant requires protection for a mark for oils. On consulting Part I, he will find that oils may be placed in Classes 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 17 or 29, depending on their purpose. If however he is interested only in medicinal oils (Cl. 05), he will consult Part II and find that, apart from those oils and oils against horse-flies, the relevant Class covers also other substances related to oils, such as glycerine or greases for medical or veterinary purposes and he will proceed in consequence. On pages III to VIII of the Annex to this brochure, the reader will find specimens of the title pages of the Classification (Parts I and II), of the List of Classes, of the List of Classes with Explanatory Notes and of the Alphabetical List.

43. The Nice Classification is in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic. Those two versions serve as the basis for the establishment of official texts of the Classification in German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, for translation into Chinese, Danish, Dutch and Norwegian, as well as for translation into Spanish adapted for the Latin American countries (see pages IX to XI of the Annex). The official texts and translations are the result of collaboration between the International Bureau and the trademark registration offices of the countries concerned.

44. The various versions mentioned above result in separate publications in which each product or service in the Alphabetical List is accompanied by its equivalent, or by a reference to its equivalent, in either English or French. These publications are obtainable from the International Bureau of WIPO.

45. In addition to the official texts and translations produced in collaboration with the International Bureau, a number of translations of the Nice Classification exist that have been made by the countries concerned for their own purposes and in their own national languages, for instance in Czech, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Japanese, Swedish, Thai and Vietnamese.

USE OF THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

How to classify according to the Nice Classification

46. A user wishing to make or check a classification according to the Nice system will first consult the Alphabetical List to ascertain whether the product or service that interests him is there, and if so in what class. He should also look up synonymous terms or any generic terms that may exist where he does not find the specific keyword that concerns him.

47. For instance, by consulting the Alphabetical List, he will quickly ascertain that "Watches" belong to Class 14. On the other hand, he will not find "Carrots," which do not appear as such in the List, but on finding the generic item "Fresh vegetables" he will realize that the product concerned belongs to Class 31.

48. If the search in the Alphabetical List proves fruitless, or if the user doubts the correctness of his assessment, he will consult the "General Remarks" (preceding the List of Classes with Explanatory Notes), which give the classification criteria to be applied in the case that concerns him. In view of their importance, those criteria are given below.

GENERAL REMARKS

The indications of goods or services appearing in the List of Classes are general indications relating to the field to which, in principle, the goods or services belong. The Alphabetical List should therefore be consulted in order to make sure of the classification of each specific product or service.

Goods

(1) If a product cannot be classified in accordance with the List of Classes or with the Alphabetical List, the following remarks indicate the criteria to be applied:

(a) Finished products are classified, in principle, according to their function or purpose; if that criterion is not provided for in the List of Classes, finished products are classified by analogy with other comparable finished products contained in the Alphabetical List. If none is found, other subsidiary criteria such as that of the material or which the goods are made or the mode of operation are applied.

(b) Finished products, which are multipurpose composite objects (e.g. clocks incorporating radios), may be classified in all the classes that correspond to each of their functions or intended purposes. If those criteria are not provided in the List of Classes, then other criteria indicated under (a) are to be applied.

(c) Raw materials, unworked or semi-worked, are classified, in principle, according to the material of which they consist.

(d) Goods intended to form part of another product are, in principle, classified in the same class as that product only in cases where the same type of goods cannot normally be used for another purpose. In all other cases, criterion (a) applies.

(e) Where goods, whether finished or not, are classified according to the material of which they are made and where they are made of different materials, such goods are in principle classified according to the material which predominates.

(f) Cases adapted to the product they are intended to contain are classified, in principle, in the same class as the product.

Services

(2) If a service cannot be classified in accordance with the Alphabetical List, the following remarks indicate the criteria to be applied:

(a) Services are classified, in principle, according to the branches of activity specified in the headings of the service classes and their Explanatory Notes or, subsidiarily, by analogy with other comparable services contained in the Alphabetical List.

(b) Rental services are classified, in principle, in the same classes as the services provided by means of the rented objects (e.g. Rental of telephones, Cl. 38).

(c) Services that cannot be classified according to the criteria indicated under (a) are classified, in principle, in Class 42.

Use of the Nice Classification for the translation of indications of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks

49. Since the Nice Classification is published in various language versions (see paragraphs 43 to 45), the applicant can use these publications as a dictionary to find the translation of equivalent items of the Alphabetical List.

50. In order to be helpful in the search of the translation of indications of goods or services of the Alphabetical List, the International Bureau has added, from the sixth edition of the Nice Classification, a "basic number" against each item of the Alphabetical List, in Part I.

51. So the basic number, which is the same for a given product or service for each language of the Nice Classification, allows, with the help of a "Cross Reference Table" (WIPO Publication N° 500.4), translations of the indications of goods or services to be found in other language versions. A specimen of the Cross Reference Table is reproduced on page XII of the Annex of this brochure.

52. To find the translation of an indication of product or service given in another language version of the Classification, it is enough:

- To note the basic number appearing against the product or service concerned in the publication in the original language,
- To note the serial number related to the desired language appearing against the basic number given in the Cross Reference Table and, finally,
- To note the translation in question appearing under the basic number in the publication of the Classification in the desired language.

53. For instance, looking for the translations of the indication of product "Shutters [photography]" which appears in the English version of the Classification against the basic number 090181, we can find in the Cross Reference Table, under this same basic number, the following basic numbers relating to the translation of the indication of the product in question, namely:

D (Dutch)	: S0451 sluiters [fotografie]
F (French)	: 00004 obturateurs [photographie]
G (German)	: V0102 Verschlüsse [Photographie]
I (Italian)	: 00195 otturatori [fotografia]
N (Norwegian)	: L0339 Lukkemekanismer [fotografering]
P (Portuguese)	: 00007 obturadores [fotografia]
R (Russian)	: Ф0211 Ф0Т03АТБ0РМ
S (Spanish)	: 00007 obturadores [fotografía]
S (Spanish for Latin American countries)	: 00007 obturadores [fotografía]

Use of the Nice Classification by industrial property offices

54. Use of the Nice Classification is mandatory for all countries party to the Nice Agreement. It is also made mandatory by certain treaties, agreements or laws on the registration of marks, like the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, the Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks, the Agreement on the Creation of an African Intellectual Property Organization and the Uniform Benelux Trademark Law.

55. Under Article 2(3) of the Nice Agreement, the competent offices of the countries of the Nice Union have to include in the official documents and publications relating to registrations of marks the numbers of the classes of the Classification to which the goods or services for which the mark is registered belong.

56. In the context of the above paragraph it is interesting to note the development of International Bureau practice regarding the publication of international registrations of marks in the review "Les Marques internationales." Up to December 31, 1954, lists of goods did not specify any class. From January 1, 1955, to December 14, 1966, international registrations contained a list of goods and services that were not grouped, but the classes were given at the end. As from December 15, 1966, goods and services were grouped by class. Specimens dating from these three periods are reproduced on pages XIII to XV of the Annex to this brochure (among others the "STRAFOR" trademark is noteworthy, having been published in 1950 without any indication of classes, and in 1990, at the time of the second renewal of the registration, with the same goods but this time grouped by class).

57. In addition, Article 2(2) of the Nice Agreement provides that each of the countries of the Nice Union reserves the right to use the Classification either as a principal or as a subsidiary system. That means that a country party to the Nice Agreement is free to retain its national classification system and use the Nice Classification as a subsidiary system or, conversely, to use the Nice Classification as its main system and the national classification as a subsidiary system. Very few countries use a dual system permanently, however, while some do so as a provisional expedient during the period of transition from their national classification to the International Classification.

COUNTRIES THAT USE THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

58. The countries that use the Nice Classification are first and foremost the countries party to the Nice Agreement. On January 1, 1992, those countries were the following:

Algeria	France	Luxembourg	Sweden
Australia	Germany	Monaco	Switzerland
Austria	Hungary	Morocco	Tunisia
Barbados	Ireland	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Belgium	Israel	Norway	United States of America
Benin	Italy	Portugal	Yugoslavia (33)
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Soviet Union	
Denmark	Lebanon	Spain	
Finland	Liechtenstein	Suriname	

59. The countries party to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks also use the Nice Classification. As of January 1, 1992, those countries were the following:

Algeria*	Egypt	Morocco*	Switzerland*
Austria*	France*	Netherlands*	Vietnam
Belgium*	Germany*	Poland	Yugoslavia* (29)
Bulgaria	Hungary*	Portugal*	
China	Italy*	Romania	
Cuba	Liechtenstein*	San Marino	
Czechoslovakia*	Luxembourg*	Soviet Union*	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Monaco*	Spain*	
	Mongolia	Sudan	

* Country party also to the Nice Agreement.

60. The Nice Classification is used not only in the countries members of the Nice and Madrid Unions, but also by the Benelux Trademark Office (which is the trademark office of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), by the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)** and also, to the International Bureau's knowledge, by the following countries and in the following territories:

Argentina	Honduras	Mexico	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Hong Kong	Netherlands	Seychelles
Bangladesh	India	Antilles	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Indonesia	New Zealand	Singapore
Chile	Iraq	Nicaragua	Solomon Islands
Colombia	Iceland	Nigeria	South Africa
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Cyprus	Jordan	Panama	Tonga
Ecuador	Kenya	Paraguay	Uganda
El Salvador	Libya	Peru	United Republic of Tanzania
Ethiopia	Madagascar	Philippines	Uruguay
Ghana	Malaysia	Qatar	Yemen
Guatemala	Malawi	Rwanda	Zaire
Guyana	Malta	Saint Lucia	Zambia
Haiti	Mauritius	Samoa	Zimbabwe (59)

** The following 14 countries are members of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (January 1992): Benin (also party to the Nice Agreement), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo.

61. More than 110 countries were therefore using the Nice Classification on January 1, 1992.

ADVANTAGES OF USING THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

62. It should be made clear at the outset that, in conformity with Article 2(1) of the Nice Agreement, every country that uses the Nice Classification remains free to accord it whatever legal scope it considers appropriate on its own territory. In particular the Classification shall not bind the countries of the Nice Union in respect of either the evaluation of the extent of the protection afforded to any given mark or the recognition of service marks.

63. Use of the Nice Classification affords a multitude of advantages to both the national office and the applicant.

64. To the national office that registers marks originating in one of the many countries that use the Classification, it means that the effort devoted to the classification or reclassification of goods or services forming the subject matter of the application can be considerably reduced.

65. There are indeed strong chances of the application for registration filed by an applicant giving the same classification for the goods and services as that given at the time of filing in the country of origin. As the classification given has already been checked, and where appropriate corrected, by the competent national office in the country of origin, the checking or classification of goods and services is thereby made easier in any new country in which the same mark is filed.

66. Another advantage of the Nice Classification is the fact that it provides national offices and agencies specialized in anticipation searching and world trademark supervision with a uniform system that allows basic search files and archives to be set up.

67. As for applicants, who increasingly wish to have their marks protected in several countries, use of the Nice Classification by national offices enables them to file their applications with reference to a single classification system. The preparation of applications is thereby greatly simplified, as the goods and services to which a given mark applies will be classified in the same way in all countries that have adopted it. Furthermore, the fact that the Nice Classification exists in several languages saves applicants a considerable amount of work when they have to file a list of goods or services in a language other than that of the country of origin of the mark.

68. Another advantage offered by the Nice Classification has to do with its periodical updating and modernization, both of which are done centrally and uniformly by a Committee of Experts representing countries on all continents.

IMPORTANCE OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE NICE UNION

69. It is very much in the interest of a country that uses or intends to use the Nice Classification to become party to the Nice Agreement: Every country party to the Agreement is entitled to be represented in the Assembly of the Nice Union and on the Committee of Experts, which enables it to take an active part in revisions of the Agreement and in the continuous work of keeping the Classification up to date, notably through the addition of new goods or services that are typical in the country or of particular interest to it.

70. What is more, the fact of participating actively in meetings of the Committee of Experts promotes personal contact between experts from different countries, which in turn makes for highly beneficial exchanges of views and experience, particularly with regard to new goods or services. The possibility of actually describing and explaining the new goods or services at such meetings also provides the opportunity of harmonizing interpretation of the criteria to be used for their classification.

71. Countries party to the Nice Agreement are moreover informed immediately of the meetings of the Working Group set up by the Committee of Experts and of the subject of its discussions, and they receive without delay all notifications concerning changes decided upon by the Committee of Experts, and copies of every new edition of the Classification.

72. Any country that is not a member of the Nice Union may join it by ratifying or acceding to the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement, on condition that it is party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. Ratification or accession comes into effect three months after the date of its notification by the Director General of WIPO, except where a subsequent date has been specified in the instrument of ratification or accession.

TRAINING IN THE USE OF THE NICE CLASSIFICATION

73. The International Bureau provides intensive training in the use of the Nice Classification for the staff of national or regional industrial property offices benefiting from development projects. It also holds courses during which experts from national offices or WIPO teach participants how to use the Nice Classification for classifying goods and services and anticipation searching.

WIPO CLASSIFICATION SERVICE FOR MARKS

74. Since January 1, 1984, a classification service for marks has been operating at the International Bureau of WIPO. This service gives advice in the form of "classification reports" to any national office, any public or private company or any person who sends it a list of goods or services with a request that they be classified according to the Nice Classification. The list may be written in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Russian.

75. A fee is charged for classification reports which on January 1, 1992, is 3 Swiss francs per word with a minimum of 60 Swiss francs (special terms are available to the national offices of Nice Union member countries and to those of developing countries). Classification reports are drawn up and sent within five working days following receipt of the request and fee. Requests are treated in confidence, and the report is communicated only to the person or office that requested it. The recipient is however free to communicate it to anyone, and may also ask the International Bureau to provide a certified copy. The form for requesting a classification report is shown on page XVI of the Annex to this brochure.

NICE CLASSIFICATION DATA BASE

76. The International Bureau has stored the Nice Classification in a data base and developed specific programs for the manipulation of the various files in it. These programs serve not only for the efficient updating of the Nice Classification, but also for the compilation of one-language or multilingual editions. In January 1992 the data base contained the Nice Classification in ten languages, namely English, French, Dutch, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, European Spanish and Latin-American Spanish.

77. The above editions are recorded on magnetic media and are sold on certain conditions to national or regional offices or individuals.

* * *

ANNEX

	page
Copy of the international mark with the longest validity and still valid	I
Title page of the first international classification of goods with a trilingual Alphabetical List	II
Title page of the Nice Classification (Part I)	III
List of Classes of the Nice Classification	IV
Sample page of the List of Classes with Explanatory Notes	V
Sample page of the Alphabetical List (Part I), monolingual version	VI
Title page of the Nice Classification (Part II)	VII
Sample page of the Alphabetical List (Part II), monolingual version	VIII
Sample page of a bilingual Alphabetical List (Dutch-French)	IX
Sample page of a trilingual Alphabetical List (Russian-English-French)	X
Sample page of a trilingual Alphabetical List (Chinese-English-French)	XI
Sample page of the Cross Reference Table	XII
Sample page of an international registration according to the Madrid Agreement where the list of goods does not specify any class (N° 148223 dated July 31, 1950)	XIII
Sample page of a renewal of an international registration according to the Madrid Agreement where the classes are given at the end of the list of goods (N° R181602 dated December 23, 1974)	XIV
Sample page of a second renewal of an international registration according to the Madrid Agreement where the goods are grouped by class (N° 2R148223 dated July 31, 1990)	XV
Order form for a Classification Report	XVI

N^o 14

27 mars 1888

ERNEST FRANCILLON & C^o,
FABRIQUE DES LONGINES, fabricants

ST-IMIER (Suisse)



Boîtes et mouvements de montres

**La marque ci-dessus a été enregistrée en Suisse
le 27 mai 1888 sous le N^o 2684**

UNION INTERNATIONALE
POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE

MARQUES
DE FABRIQUE OU DE COMMERCE
CLASSIFICATION DES PRODUITS

RÉPERTOIRE DES PRODUITS

EN

FRANÇAIS, ALLEMAND ET ANGLAIS

PREMIÈRE PARTIE

A-G

BERNE
BUREAU DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE

1935

**CLASSIFICATION INTERNATIONALE
DES PRODUITS ET DES SERVICES
AUX FINS DE L'ENREGISTREMENT DES MARQUES**

établie en vertu de

l'Arrangement de Nice

du 15 juin 1957,
révisé à Stockholm le 14 juillet 1967
et à Genève le 13 mai 1977

SIXIÈME ÉDITION

I^{re} PARTIE

**LISTE DES PRODUITS ET DES SERVICES
DANS L'ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE**

GENÈVE

1992



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

Classification internationale des produits et des services aux fins de l'enregistrement des marques
établie en vertu de l'Arrangement de Nice

LISTE DES CLASSES

(Sixième édition)

Produits

1. Produits chimiques destinés à l'industrie, aux sciences, à la photographie, ainsi qu'à l'agriculture, l'horticulture et la sylviculture; résines artificielles à l'état brut, matières plastiques à l'état brut; engrais pour les terres; compositions extinctrices; préparations pour la trempe et la soudure des métaux; produits chimiques destinés à conserver les aliments; matières tannantes; adhésifs (matières collantes) destinés à l'industrie.
2. Couleurs, vernis, laques; préservatifs contre la rouille et contre la détérioration du bois; matières tinctoriales; mordants; résines naturelles à l'état brut; métaux en feuilles et en poudre pour peintres, décorateurs, imprimeurs et artistes.
3. Préparations pour blanchir et autres substances pour lessiver; préparations pour nettoyer, polir, dégraisser et abraser; savons; parfumerie, huiles essentielles, cosmétiques, lotions pour les cheveux; dentifrices.
4. Huiles et graisses industrielles; lubrifiants; produits pour absorber, arroser et lier la poussière; combustibles (y compris les essences pour moteurs) et matières éclairantes; bougies, mèches.
5. Produits pharmaceutiques, vétérinaires et hygiéniques; substances diététiques à usage médical, aliments pour bébés; emplâtres, matériel pour pansements; matières pour plomber les dents et pour empreintes dentaires; désinfectants; produits pour la destruction des animaux nuisibles; fongicides, herbicides.
6. Métaux communs et leurs alliages; matériaux de construction métalliques; constructions transportables métalliques; matériaux métalliques pour les voies ferrées; câbles et fils métalliques non électriques; serrurerie et quincaillerie métalliques; tuyaux métalliques; coffres-forts; produits métalliques non compris dans d'autres classes; minerais.
7. Machines et machines-outils; moteurs (à l'exception des moteurs pour véhicules terrestres); accouplements et organes de transmission (à l'exception de ceux pour véhicules terrestres); instruments agricoles; couveuses pour les œufs.
8. Outils et instruments à main entraînés manuellement; coutellerie, fourchettes et cuillers; armes blanches; rasoirs.
9. Appareils et instruments scientifiques, nautiques, géodésiques, électriques, photographiques, cinématographiques, optiques, de pesage, de mesurage, de signalisation, de contrôle (inspection), de secours (sauvetage) et d'enseignement; appareils pour l'enregistrement, la transmission, la reproduction du son ou des images; supports d'enregistrement magnétiques, disques acoustiques; distributeurs automatiques et mécanismes pour appareils à prépaiement; caisses enregistreuses, machines à calculer, équipement pour le traitement de l'information et les ordinateurs; extincteurs.
10. Appareils et instruments chirurgicaux, médicaux, dentaires et vétérinaires, membres, yeux et dents artificiels; articles orthopédiques; matériel de suture.
11. Appareils d'éclairage, de chauffage, de production de vapeur, de cuisson, de réfrigération, de séchage, de ventilation, de distribution d'eau et installations sanitaires.
12. Véhicules; appareils de locomotion par terre, par air ou par eau.
13. Armes à feu; munitions et projectiles; explosifs; feux d'artifice.
14. Métaux précieux et leurs alliages et produits en ces matières ou en plaqué non compris dans d'autres classes; joaillerie, bijouterie, pierres précieuses; horlogerie et instruments chronométriques.
15. Instruments de musique.
16. Papier, carton et produits en ces matières, non compris dans d'autres classes; produits de l'imprimerie; articles pour reliures; photographies; papeterie; adhésifs (matières collantes) pour la papeterie ou le ménage; matériel pour les artistes; pinces; machines à écrire et articles de bureau (à l'exception des meubles); matériel d'instruction ou d'enseignement (à l'exception des appareils); matières plastiques pour l'emballage (non comprises dans d'autres classes); cartes à jouer; caractères d'imprimerie; clichés.
17. Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, gomme, amiante, mica et produits en ces matières non compris dans d'autres classes; produits en matières plastiques mi-ouvrées; matières à calfeutrer, à étouper et à isoler; tuyaux flexibles non métalliques.
18. Cuir et imitations du cuir, produits en ces matières non compris dans d'autres classes; peaux d'animaux; malles et valises; parapluies, parasols et cannes; fouets et sellerie.
19. Matériaux de construction non métalliques; tuyaux rigides non métalliques pour la construction; asphalte, poix et bitume; constructions transportables non métalliques; monuments non métalliques.
20. Meubles, glaces (miroirs), cadres; produits, non compris dans d'autres classes, en bois, liège, roseau, jonc, osier, corne, os, ivoire, baleine, écaille, ambre, nacre, écume de mer, succédanés de toutes ces matières ou en matières plastiques.
21. Ustensiles et récipients pour le ménage ou la cuisine (ni en métaux précieux, ni en plaqué); peignes et éponges; brosses (à l'exception des pinceaux); matériaux pour la brosse; matériel de nettoyage; paille de fer; verre brut et mi-ouvré (à l'exception du verre de construction); verrerie, porcelaine et faïence non comprises dans d'autres classes.
22. Cordes, ficelles, filets, tentes, bâches, voiles, sacs (non compris dans d'autres classes); matières de rembourrage (à l'exception du caoutchouc ou des matières plastiques); matières textiles fibreuses brutes.
23. Fils à usage textile.
24. Tissus et produits textiles non compris dans d'autres classes; couvertures de lit et de table.
25. Vêtements, chaussures, chapellerie.
26. Dentelles et broderies, rubans et lacets; boutons, crochets et ceilllets, épingles et aiguilles; fleurs artificielles.
27. Tapis, paillassons, nattes, linoléum et autres revêtements de sols; tentures murales non en matières textiles.
28. Jeux, jouets; articles de gymnastique et de sport non compris dans d'autres classes; décorations pour arbres de Noël.
29. Viande, poisson, volaille et gibier; extraits de viande; fruits et légumes conservés, séchés et cuits; gelées, confitures, compotes; œufs, lait et produits laitiers; huiles et graisses comestibles.
30. Café, thé, cacao, sucre, riz, tapioca, sagou, succédanés du café; farines et préparations faites de céréales, pain, pâtisserie et confiserie, glaces comestibles; miel, sirop de mélasse; levure, poudre pour faire lever; sel, moutarde; vinaigre, sauces (condiments); épices; glace à rafraîchir.
31. Produits agricoles, horticoles, forestiers et graines, non compris dans d'autres classes; animaux vivants; fruits et légumes frais; semences, plantes et fleurs naturelles; aliments pour les animaux, malt.
32. Bières; eaux minérales et gazeuses et autres boissons non alcooliques; boissons de fruits et jus de fruits; sirops et autres préparations pour faire des boissons.
33. Boissons alcooliques (à l'exception des bières).
34. Tabac; articles pour fumeurs; allumettes.

Services

35. Publicité; gestion des affaires commerciales; administration commerciale; travaux de bureau.
36. Assurances; affaires financières; affaires monétaires; affaires immobilières.
37. Construction; réparation; services d'installation.
38. Télécommunications.
39. Transport; emballage et entreposage de marchandises; organisation de voyages.
40. Traitement de matériaux.
41. Education; formation; divertissement; activités sportives et culturelles.
42. Restauration (alimentation); hébergement temporaire; soins médicaux, d'hygiène et de beauté; services vétérinaires et d'agriculture; services juridiques; recherche scientifique et industrielle; programmation pour ordinateurs; services qui ne peuvent pas être rangés dans une autre classe.

CLASSE 6

Métaux communs et leurs alliages;
matériaux de construction métalliques;
constructions transportables métalliques;
matériaux métalliques pour les voies ferrées;
câbles et fils métalliques non électriques;
serrurerie et quincaillerie métalliques;
tuyaux métalliques;
coffres-forts;
produits métalliques non compris dans d'autres classes;
minerais.

Note explicative

Cette classe comprend essentiellement les métaux communs bruts et mi-ouvrés, ainsi que les produits simples fabriqués à partir de ceux-ci.

Ne comprend pas notamment :

- la bauxite (cl. 1);
- le mercure, l'antimoine, les métaux alcalins et les métaux alcalino-terreux (cl. 1);
- les métaux en feuilles et en poudre pour peintres, décorateurs, imprimeurs et artistes (cl. 2).

* * * * *

CLASSE 7

Machines et machines-outils;
moteurs (à l'exception des moteurs pour véhicules terrestres);
accouplements et organes de transmission (à l'exception de ceux pour véhicules terrestres);
instruments agricoles;
couveuses pour les oeufs.

Note explicative

Cette classe comprend essentiellement les machines, les machines-outils et les moteurs.

Comprend notamment :

- les parties de moteurs (de toute sorte).

Ne comprend pas notamment :

- certaines machines et machines-outils spéciales (consulter la liste alphabétique des produits);
- les outils et instruments à main actionnés manuellement (cl. 8);
- les moteurs pour véhicules terrestres (cl.12).

* * * * *

LISTE ALPHABÉTIQUE DES PRODUITS

H

Cl.	N° (fr.) D'ORDRE	INDICATION DES PRODUITS	N° (angl.) D'ORDRE	N° DE BASE	Cl.	N° (fr.) D'ORDRE	INDICATION DES PRODUITS	N° (angl.) D'ORDRE	N° DE BASE
12	HO114	hublots	P0529	120133	11	HO168	humidificateurs pour radiateurs de chauffage central	HO285	110084
06	HO115	huches métalliques	B0379 C0372	060398	17	HO169	humidité (compositions isolantes contre l' -) dans les bâtiments	MO325	170058
20	HO116	huches non métalliques	B0381 C0374	200207	01	HO170	humidité de la maçonnerie (produits contre l' -) [à l'exception des peintures]	DO003	010617
11	HO117	huile (appareils pour l'épuration de l' -)	00033	110277	01	HO171	humus	HO286	010355
11	HO118	huile (brûleurs à -)	00022	110199	31	HO172	humus (couvertures d' -)	HO287	310047
04	HO119	huile (gaz d' -)	00036	040050	05	HO173	hydrastine	HO293	050174
11	HO120	huile (lampes à -)	00030	110179	05	HO174	hydrastinine	HO294	050175
02	HO121	huile (mastics à l' -)	00024	020084	01	HO175	hydrates	HO296	010356
01	HO122	huile (matières synthétiques pour l'absorption d' -)	A0014	010620	12	HO176	hydrauliques (circuits -) pour véhicules	HO299	120079
05	HO123	huile camphrée	C0064	050308	07	HO177	hydrauliques (commandes -) pour machines et moteurs	C0795	070472
03	HO124	huile d'amandes	A0211	030006	01	HO178	hydrauliques (liquides pour circuits -)	F0337	010197
04	HO125	huile de coupe	C1044	040101	07	HO179	hydrauliques (moteurs -)	HO300	070461
05	HO126	huile de foie de morue	C0611	050150	07	HO180	hydrauliques (turbines -)	HO301	070215
03	HO127	huile de gaulthérie	G0085	030108	12	HO181	hydravions	S0202	120134
05	HO128	huile de ricin à usage médical	C0222	050344	01	HO182	hydrazine	HO302	010358
04	HO129	huile de ricin à usage technique	C0223	040089	01	HO183	hydrofuges (produits -) pour la maçonnerie [à l'exception des peintures]	DO003	010617
04	HO130	huile de soja (préparations d' -) pour le revêtement anti-adhésif des ustensiles de cuisson	S0656	040058	01	HO184	hydrogène	HO306	010359
01	HO131	huiles (agents pour détruire les -)	00027	010352	03	HO185	hydrogène (peroxyde d' -) à usage cosmétique	HO308	030112
01	HO132	huiles (produits pour blanchir les -)	00034	010353	05	HO186	hydrogène (peroxyde d' -) à usage médical	HO309	050345
01	HO133	huiles (produits pour la dissociation des -)	00053	010233	12	HO187	hydroglisseurs	HO312	120135
03	HO134	huiles à usage cosmétique	00043	030114	33	HO188	hydromel	HO310	330016
05	HO135	huiles à usage médical	MO179	050167	09	HO189	hydromètres	HO311	090011
04	HO136	huiles combustibles	F0490	040084	05	HO190	hydrophile (coton -)	A0011	050176
29	HO137	huiles comestibles	E0031	290032				A0013	
02	HO138	huiles contre la rouille	A0344	020083	05	HO191	hydrophile (ouate -)	A0011	050176
05	HO139	huiles contre les taons	A0327	050173				A0013	
04	HO140	huiles de décoffrage	00048	040036	10	HO192	hydrostatiques (lits -) à usage médical	BO241	100096
04	HO141	huiles de graissage	L0327	040042	20	HO193	hydrostatiques (lits -) non à usage médical	BO242	200230
04	HO142	huiles de mouillage	MO321	040056	16	HO194	hygiénique (papier -)	HO317	160094
03	HO143	huiles de nettoyage	00042	030117	05	HO195	hygiéniques (bandes -)	T0304	
03	HO144	huiles de toilette	00052	030120	10	HO196	hygiéniques (bassins -)	HO315	050047
03	HO145	huiles essentielles	E0156	030100				BO235	100025
03	HO146	huiles étherées	E0165	030100	05	HO197	hygiéniques (culottes -)	HO316	
04	HO147	huiles industrielles	I0068	040087				MO197	050200
17	HO148	huiles isolantes	I0115	170052	05	HO198	hygiéniques (serviettes -)	SO084	
01	HO149	huiles pour l'habillement des cuirs	00047	010349	09	HO199	hygromètres	SO085	050234
04	HO150	huiles pour la conservation de la maçonnerie	00029	040055	01	HO200	hypochlorite de soude	HO318	090292
01	HO151	huiles pour la conservation des aliments	00050	010348	10	HO201	hypodermiques (seringues -)	HO320	010360
02	HO152	huiles pour la conservation du bois	00051	020082	10	HO202	hypogastriques (ceintures -)	HO321	100097
04	HO153	huiles pour la conservation du cuir	00028	040090	10	HO203	hypogastriques (pelotes -)	HO322	100002
03	HO154	huiles pour la parfumerie	00046	030118	01	HO204	hyposulfites	A0003	100098
04	HO155	huiles pour la peinture	00045	040102				HO323	010361
01	HO156	huiles pour la tannerie	00049	010350					
01	HO157	huiles pour le corroyage des cuirs	00044	010601					
04	HO158	huiles pour les tissus	T0168	040080					
14	HO159	huilliers en métaux précieux	C0970	140156					
21	HO160	huilliers non en métaux précieux	00026	210292					
06	HO161	huisseries métalliques	DO224 DO231	060329					
19	HO162	huisseries non métalliques	DO225 DO232	190209					
29	HO163	huîtres [non vivantes]	00141	290061					
31	HO164	huîtres [vivantes]	00140	310137					
20	HO165	huîtres (écailles d' -)	00139	200090					
08	HO166	huîtres (ouvre- -)	00138	080143					
16	HO167	humecteurs [articles de bureau]	HO284	160173					

**CLASSIFICATION INTERNATIONALE
DES PRODUITS ET DES SERVICES
AUX FINS DE L'ENREGISTREMENT DES MARQUES**

établie en vertu de

l'Arrangement de Nice

du 15 juin 1957,
révisé à Stockholm le 14 juillet 1967
et à Genève le 13 mai 1977

SIXIÈME ÉDITION

II^e PARTIE

**LISTE DES PRODUITS ET DES SERVICES
DANS L'ORDRE DES CLASSES**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE**

GENÈVE

1992

LISTE DES PRODUITS DANS L'ORDRE DES CLASSES

Classe 05 (suite)

N° (fr.) D'ORDRE	INDICATION DES PRODUITS	N° (angl.) D'ORDRE	N° (fr.) D'ORDRE	INDICATION DES PRODUITS	N° (angl.) D'ORDRE
G0024	gallique (acide -) à usage pharmaceutique	G0009	L0019	lactose	MO262
G0106	gayacol à usage pharmaceutique	G0301	L0046	lait (sucre de -)	MO262
G0122	gaz à usage médical	G0070	L0048	lait albumineux	A0172
G0135	gaze pour pansements	G0088	L0051	lait d'amandes à usage pharmaceutique	MO260
G0150	gélatine à usage médical	G0095	L0053	lait malté à usage médical	MO058
G0154	gelée de pétrole à usage médical	P0265	L0137	laques dentaires	DO055
G0155	gelée royale [à usage médical]	R0333	L0140	larves (produits pour détruire les -)	LO059
G0168	gentiane à usage pharmaceutique	G0103	L0157	laver les animaux (produits pour -)	A0293
G0176	germicides	G0111	L0159	laxatifs	LO087
G0225	glu contre les mouches	F0351	L0163	lécithine à usage médical	LO135
G0229	glucose à usage médical	G0184	L0202	levure à usage pharmaceutique	Y0006
G0236	glycérine à usage médical	G0199	L0239	limaces (produits pour détruire les -)	S0550
G0237	glycérophosphates	G0200	L0250	lin (farine de -) à usage pharmaceutique	LO247
G0253	gommés (taffetas -)	A0073	L0252	lin (graines de -) à usage pharmaceutique	LO246
G0256	gommes à mâcher à usage médical	C0909	L0276	liniments	LO232
G0257	gommes à usage médical	C0377	L0336	lotions à usage pharmaceutique	LO319
G0260	gommes-guttés à usage médical	G0313	L0337	lotions à usage vétérinaire	LO320
G0277	graines de lin à usage pharmaceutique	G0024	L0340	lotions pharmaceutiques (serviettes imprégnées de -)	TO278
G0289	graisse à traire	LO246	L0359	lupuline à usage pharmaceutique	LO337
G0294	graisses à usage médical	MO263	MO006	mâcher (gommes à -) à usage médical	C0377
G0295	graisses à usage vétérinaire	G0275	MO019	magnésie à usage pharmaceutique	MO017
G0338	grossesse (préparations chimiques pour diagnostiquer la -)	G0276	MO061	malt à usage pharmaceutique	MO055
G0358	gurgu [gurgum] (baume de -) à usage médical	DO094	MO066	malté (lait -) à usage médical	MO058
G0360	gurjum [gurjun] (baume de -) à usage médical	G0342	MO099	manglier (écorce de -) à usage pharmaceutique	MO068
G0363	guttés (gommes -) à usage médical	G0342	MO185	mastics dentaires	DO056
H0058	hématogène	G0024	MO220	mèches soufrées pour la désinfection	S0993
H0059	hémoglobine	H0003	MO227	médicaments à usage dentaire	MO185
H0060	hémostatiques (crayons -)	H0166	MO228	médicaments à usage vétérinaire	MO187
H0061	herbes (produits pour la destruction des -)	H0004	MO229	médicaments pour la médecine humaine	MO186
H0063	herbes à fumer à usage médical	H0169	MO237	mélisse (eau de -) à usage pharmaceutique	MO191
H0064	herbes médicinales	H0006	MO248	menstruation (tampons pour la -)	MO198
H0068	herbicides	H0171	MO252	menthe à usage pharmaceutique	MO292
H0088	hormones à usage médical	HO180	MO255	menthol	MO200
H0094	houblon (extraits de -) à usage pharmaceutique	S0557	MO259	mer (eau de -) pour bains	SO184
H0123	huile camphrée	MO177	MO265	mercuriels (onguents -)	MO202
H0126	huile de foie de morue	HO180	MO294	métaux précieux (allages de -) à usage dentaire	A0206
H0128	huile de ricin à usage médical	HO237	MO338	micro-organismes (cultures de -) à usage médical ou vétérinaire	CO990
H0135	huiles à usage médical	HO235	MO340	micro-organismes (préparations de -) à usage médical ou vétérinaire	CO990
H0139	huiles contre les taons	CO064	MO342	micro-organismes (substances nutritives pour -)	NO127
H0173	hydrastine	CO611	MO352	mildiou (produits chimiques pour le traitement du -)	MO250
H0174	hydrastinine	C0222	MO358	minérales (eaux -) à usage médical	MO281
H0186	hydrogène (peroxyde d' -) à usage médical	MO179	MO360	minérales (sels d'eaux -)	MO283
H0190	hydrophile (coton -)	A0327	MO398	modeler (cires à -) à usage dentaire	MO331
H0191	hydrophile (ouate -)	HO293	MO441	mordants pour semences	MO400
H0195	hygiéniques (bandes -)	HO294	MO444	mort-aux-rats	MO364
H0197	hygiéniques (culottes -)	HO309	MO444	mort-aux-rats	RO069
H0198	hygiéniques (serviettes -)	A0011	MO450	morue (huile de foie de -)	CO611
I0056	incontinents (couches hygiéniques pour -)	A0013	MO472	mouches (attrape- -)	F0349
I0057	incontinents (culottes hygiéniques pour -)	A0013	MO474	mouches (glu contre les -)	F0351
I0079	infusions médicinales	HO315	MO475	mouches (tue- -)	F0350
I0087	insecticides	MO197	MO505	mousse d'Irlande à usage médical	IO143
I0092	insectifuges	SO084	MO511	moutarde (huile de -) à usage médical	MO449
I0093	insémination artificielle (sperme pour l' -)	SO085	MO512	moutarde à usage pharmaceutique	MO447
I0110	iode (teinture d' -)	NO023	MO548	myrobalan [myrobalan] (écorce de -) à usage pharmaceutique	MO455
I0112	iode à usage pharmaceutique	MO178	NO010	narcotiques	NO027
I0115	iodoforme	IO101	NO041	nervins	NO049
I0117	iodures à usage pharmaceutique	IO096	NO051	nettoyage des verres de contact (préparations pour le -)	CO768
I0141	isotopes à usage médical	SO231	NO061	nielle (produits chimiques pour le traitement de la -)	WO196
J0005	jalap	T0253	NO102	nutritives (substances -) pour micro-organismes	NO127
J0057	jujube (pâte de -)	IO133	Q0009	odorants (sels -)	S0551
L0013	lactées (farines -) pour bébés	IO137	Q0041	oligo-éléments (préparations d' -) pour la consommation humaine et animale	TO381
L0016	lactiques (ferments -) à usage pharmaceutique	IO131	Q0064	onguents à usage pharmaceutique	00055
		IO166	Q0071	opiatés	00075
		J0009			
		J0058			
		L0019			
		MO258			

ALFABETISCHE LIJST VAN WAREN

Kl.	Volg-nummer	BENAMING (Ned.)	Volg-nummer	BENAMING (Fr.)
07	S0414	sledeondersteuningen [machine-onderdelen]	S0531	supports à chariot [parties de machines]
07	S0415	sleufmachines [mijnbouw]	H0046	haveuses
20	S0416	sleutelborden, niet van metaal	T0027	tableaux accroche-clefs, non métalliques
06	S0417	sleutelhangers van metaal	A0555	anneaux métalliques pour clefs
06	S0418	sleutelringen van metaal	P0739	porte-clefs
06	S0419	sleutels	A0555	anneaux métalliques pour clefs
06	S0420	sleutels voor het opwinden	P0739	porte-clefs
15	S0421	sleutels voor snaarinstrumenten	C0883	clefs [clés]
07	S0422	slijkfvoerlepellen [machine-onderdelen]	C0890	clés [clefs]
07	S0423	slijkvangers [machines]	C0888	clefs de remontage
08	S0424	slijp- en wetinstrumenten	C0694	chevilles pour instruments de musique
16	S0425	slijpers (potlood-)	E0512	évacuation de la boue (soupapes d' -) [parties de machines]
08	S0426	slijphamers	C0970	collecteurs de boue [machines]
08	S0427	slijpinstrumenten	A0160	affiloirs
07	S0428	slijpmachines	T0059	taille-crayons
07	S0429	slijpmachines (messen-)	A0224	aiguiseurs (marteaux -)
16	S0430	slijpmachines (potlood-)	A0159	affilage (instruments pour l' -)
03	S0431	slijpmiddelen	A0164	affûtage (machines pour l' -)
08	S0432	slijprijemen	L0071	lames (machines pour le repassage des -)
07	S0433	slijpstenen [machine-onderdelen]	T0060	tailler les crayons (machines à -)
08	S0434	slijpstenen [wetstenen]	A0165	affûtage (produits pour l' -)
08	S0435	slijpstenen, met de hand te bedienen	A0223	aiguiser (produits pour -)
14	S0436	slingers [voor uurwerken]	C1517	cuirs à aiguiser
26	S0437	slingers van kunstbloemen	M0339	meules à aiguiser [parties de machines]
25	S0438	slips	P0425	pierres à aiguiser
25	S0439	slobkousen	M0340	meules à aiguiser à main
12	S0440	sloepdavit	B0088	balanciers [horlogerie]
12	S0441	sloepen	G0355	guirlandes artificielles
12	S0442	sloepen (inrichtingen voor het strijken, hijsen en vrijmaken van -)	S0314	slips
09	S0443	sloten (elektrische -)	G0344	guêtres
06	S0444	sloten van metaal	B0622	bossoirs d'embarcations
06	S0445	sloten van metaal voor voertuigen	C0422	chaloupes
13	S0446	sloten voor vuurwapens	B0184	barques (dispositifs pour descendre, hisser et détacher les -)
20	S0447	sloten, niet van metaal	C0182	canots (dispositifs pour descendre, hisser et détacher les -)
20	S0448	sloten, niet van metaal, voor voertuigen	S0224	serrures électriques
25	S0449	sluiers	S0225	serrures métalliques
26	S0450	sluiers (passementwerk voor -)	S0227	serrures pour véhicules [métalliques]
09	S0451	sluiters [fotografie]	P0581	platines d'armes à feu
06	S0452	sluitingen (fles-) van metaal	S0226	serrures non métalliques
20	S0453	sluitingen (fles-), niet van metaal	S0228	serrures pour véhicules [non métalliques]
06	S0454	sluitingen (zak-) van metaal	V0272	voiles [vêtements]
06	S0455	sluitingen van metaal voor dozen	G0352	guimperie [passementerie]
06	S0456	sluitingen van metaal voor houders	00004	obturateurs [photographie]
26	S0457	sluitingen voor blouses	F0071	fermetures de bouteilles [métalliques]
26	S0458	sluitingen voor kledingstukken [gespen, haken en ogen]	F0072	fermetures de bouteilles [non métalliques]
21	S0459	sluitingen voor pannedecksels	F0076	fermetures pour sacs [métalliques]
26	S0460	sluitingen voor schoenen [haken, gespen, etc.]	F0070	fermetures de boîtes [métalliques]
10	S0461	sluitingen voor zuigflessen	F0073	fermetures de récipients [métalliques]
20	S0462	sluitingen, niet van metaal, voor houders	C1250	corsages (agrafes de -)
10	S0463	sluitlakens	F0077	fermetures pour vêtements
13	S0464	sluitstukken voor vuurwapens	F0069	fermetures de biberons
16	S0465	sluitzegels	F0074	fermetures de récipients [non métalliques]
16	S0466	sluitzegels van papier	A0268	alaises
07	S0467	smederij (blaasinstallaties voor de -)	C1542	culasses d'armes à feu
04	S0468	smeermiddelen	T0260	timbres à cacheter
06	S0469	smeernippels	E0158	écussons [cachets en papier]
04	S0470	smeeroliën	S0396	souffleries de forge
07	S0471	smeerpompen	S0399	soufflets de forge
07	S0472	smeerringen	L0347	lubrifiants
07	S0473	smeertoestellen [machine-onderdelen]	R0007	raccords de graissage
04	S0474	smeervetten	H0136	huiles de graissage
05	S0475	smeerzalfen	P0711	pompes de graissage
09	S0476	smeltkroezen	B0025	bagues de graissage
01	S0477	smeltmiddelen voor het lassen	G0300	graisseurs [parties de machines]
01	S0478	smeltmiddelen voor het solderen	G0281	graissage (graisses de -)
09	S0479	smeltzekeringen	L0279	liniments
11	S0480	smidsen [verplaatsbaar]	C1451	creusets
07	S0481	snaar- of riemschijven [machine-onderdelen]	F0307	fondants pour le brasage
15	S0482	snaarinstrumenten [muziek]	F0308	fondants pour le soudage
			A0361	alliages métalliques (fils en -) [fusibles]
			F0336	forges portatives
			P0846	poules [parties de machines]
			C1189	cordes (instruments à -) [musique]

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ТОВАРОВ ПО КЛАССАМ

КЛАСС 09 ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ

Номера рубрики	НАЗВАНИЯ ТОВАРОВ	Номера рубрики	НАЗВАНИЯ ТОВАРОВ на английском и французском языках
☉0038	ФЕРМЕНТАЦИЯ (АППАРАТЫ ДЛЯ -)	E FO080	Fermentation (Apparatus for -)
		F FO062	fermentation (appareils de -)
☉0067	ФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ АППАРАТЫ И ПРИБОРЫ	E PO295	Physics (Apparatus and instruments for -)
		F PO385	physique (appareils et instruments de -)
☉0104	ФИЛЬТРЫ ДЛЯ РЕСПИРАТОРОВ, ПРОТИВОГАЗОВ	E FO164	Filters for respiratory masks
		F FO249	filtres pour masques respiratoires
☉0107	ФИЛЬТРЫ ДЛЯ УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТОВЫХ ЛУЧЕЙ, ИСПОЛЪЗУЕМЫЕ В ФОТОГРАФИИ	E FO166	Filters for ultra-violet rays, for photography
		F FO251	filtres pour rayons ultraviolets pour la photographie
☉0129	ФЛУОРЕСЦИРУЮЩИЕ ЭКРАНЫ	E FO331	Fluorescent screens
		F EO131	écrans fluorescents
☉0141	ФОНАРИ "ВОЛШЕБНЫЕ"	E MO016	Magic lanterns
		F LO131	lanternes magiques
☉0148	ФОНАРИ КАРМАННЫЕ (БАТАРЕИ ДЛЯ -)	E BO176	Batteries for pocket lamps
		F LO103	lampes de poche (batteries de -)
☉0150	ФОНАРИ С ОПТИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМОЙ	E OO084	Optical lamps
		E OO085	Optical lanterns
		F LO109	lampes optiques
		F LO132	lanternes optiques
☉0151	ФОНАРИ СИГНАЛЬНЫЕ	E SO396	Signal lanterns
		F LO129	lanternes à signaux
☉0190	ФОТОАППАРАТЫ	E CO057	Cameras [photography]
		F PO367	photographiques (appareils -)
☉0191	ФОТОАППАРАТЫ (ТРЕНОГИ [ШТАТИВЫ] ДЛЯ -)	E TO452	Tripods for cameras
		F TO475	trépieds pour appareils photographiques
☉0192	ФОТОАППАРАТЫ (ШТАТИВЫ ДЛЯ -)	E SO776	Stands for photographic apparatus
		F PO409	pieds d'appareils photographiques
☉0198	ФОТОГЛЯНЦЕВАТЕЛИ	E GO159	Glazing apparatus for photographic prints
		F EO372	épreuves photographiques (appareils à glacer les -)
☉0203	ФОТОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АППАРАТЫ (ВИДИСКОТЕЛИ ДЛЯ -)	E VO127	Viewfinders, photographic
		F VO245	viseurs photographiques
☉0204	ФОТОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ КАПЛЕСДУВАТЕЛИ, СТЕКАТЕЛИ	E DO254	Drainers for use in photography
		F EO167	égouttoirs pour travaux photographiques
☉0207	ФОТОГРАФИЯ (ПЕРЕМАТЫВАТЕЛИ, КАТУШКИ, ИСПОЛЪЗУЕМЫЕ В -)	E SO704	Spools [photography]
		F EO319	enrouleurs [photographie]
☉0209	ФОТОГРАФИЯ (УСТРОЙСТВА, ПРИБОРЫ ДЛЯ ИЗМЕРЕНИЯ СКОРОСТИ В -)	E SO673	Speed measuring apparatus [photography]
		F VO249	vitesse (appareils pour le mesurage de la -) [photographie]
☉0211	ФОТОЗАТВОРЫ	E SO373	Shutters [photography]
		F OO004	obturateurs [photographie]
☉0212	ФОТОЗАТВОРЫ (СПУСКОВЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ -)	E SO370	Shutter releases [photography]
		F DO024	déclencheurs [photographie]
☉0213	ФОТОЛАБОРАТОРИИ	E DO007	Dark rooms [photography]
		F CO435	chambres noires [photographie]
☉0214	ФОТОЛАБОРАТОРИИ (ЛАМПЫ ДЛЯ -)	E DO008	Darkroom lamps [photography]
		F LO111	lampes pour chambres noires [photographie]
☉0216	ФОТОМЕТРЫ	E PO286	Photometers
		F PO380	photomètres
☉0218	ФОТООСВЕТИТЕЛИ ИМПУЛЬСНЫЕ	E FO254	Flash-bulbs [photography]
		F FO267	flashes [photographie]
☉0220	ФОТОПЛАСТИНКИ (ДЕРЖАТЕЛИ [КАССЕТЫ] -)	E CO163	Carriers for dark plates [photography]
		F IO111	intermédiaires [photographie]
☉0227	ФОТОСНИМКИ (УСТРОЙСТВА ДЛЯ СУШКИ -)	E DO329	Drying apparatus for photographic prints
		F EO373	épreuves photographiques (appareils à sécher les -)

按类别顺序排列的商品分类表

9

类别	序号号 (中文)	商 品 索 引 (中 文)	商品 编号	序号号 (英、法)	商 品 索 引 (英、法)
09	Y0446	音响报警器	090014	E A 0049 E S0630 F A 0849	Acoustic alarms Sound alarms avertisseurs acoustiques
09	Y0447	音响隔板 [隔音板]	090182	E D0099 F D0175	Diaphragms [accoustics] diaphragmes [acoustique]
09	Y0448	音响管	090015	E A 0050 F C1088	Acoustic conduits conduits acoustiques
09	Y0449	音响寻踪仪	090455	E S0631 F S0358	Sound locating instruments sonomètres
09	Y0431	阴极	090543	E C0239 F C0328	Cathodes cathodes
09	Y0432	阴极反腐蚀装置	090412	E C0240 F R0372	Cathodic anti-corrosion apparatus rouille (dispositifs cathodiques pour la protection contre la -)
09	Y0470	印刷电路	090125	E P0612 F C0824	Printed circuits circuits imprimés
09	Y0495	荧光屏	090208	E F0331 F E0131	Fluorescent screens écrans fluorescents
09	Y0505	用于摄影清晰度的定心装置	090183	E C0288 F D0178	Centering apparatus for photographic transparencies diapositives (appareils de cadrage pour -)
09	Y0506	用于铁道岔遥控的电动设备	090022	E E0074 F A 0206	Electro-dynamic apparatus for the remote control of railway points aiguilles de chemins de fer (appareils électrodynamiques pour la commande à distance des -)
09	Y0509	邮件记数器	090482	E P0511 F T0263	Postage stamp meters timbres-poste (compteurs de -)
09	Y0536	游标尺	090494	E V0112 F V0122	Verniers verniers
09	Y0537	游标卡尺	090104	E S0523 F P0408	Slide calipers pieds à coulisse
09	Y0549	游泳用救生圈	090544	E S1040 F C0339 F S0068	Swimming belts ceintures de natation sangles de natation
09	Y0550	游泳用救生衣	090545	E S1041 F G0179	Swimming jackets gilets de natation
09	Y0556	有目镜的仪器	090332	E E0203 F L0357	Eyepieces (Instruments containing -) lunettes (instruments à -)
09	Y0559	诱杀昆虫电力装置	090528	E A 0459 F A 0806	Attracting and killing insects (Electric devices for -) attraction et destruction des insectes (dispositifs électriques pour l' -)
09	Y0574	宇宙学仪器	090161	E C0878 F C1263	Cosmographic instruments cosmographie (instruments de -)
09	Y0604	圆规 [测量仪器]	090200	E C0702 F C1034	Compasses [measuring instruments] compas [instruments de mesure]
09	Y0608	远距离电气点火装置	090030	E I0048 F A 0373	Igniting apparatus, electric, for igniting at a distance allumage électrique à distance (appareils d' -)
09	Y0609	远距离遥控装置	090470	E R0173 F T0150	Remote control apparatus téléguidage (appareils de -)
09	Z0027	粘度计	090496	E V0142 F V0242	Viscosimeters viscosimètres
09	Z0039	照蛋器	090241	E E0040 F M0385	Egg-candlers mire-oeufs
09	Z0046	照明用电池	090031	E B0175 F B0239	Batteries for lighting batteries d' allumage
09	Z0053	照片上光器械	090283	E G0159 F E0372	Glazing apparatus for photographic prints épreuves photographiques (appareils à glacer les -)
09	Z0061	照相机快门开关 [摄]	090174	E S0370 F D0024	Shutter releases [photography] déclencheurs [photographie]
09	Z0062	照相机三角架	090577	E T0452 F T0475	Tripods for cameras trépieds pour appareils photographiques

CROSS REFERENCE TABLE - TABLE DES RENVOIS

Basic N° - N° de base	CL	SERIAL N° - N° D'ORDRE									
		D	E	F	G	I	N	P	R	S	SLA
090169	09		R0112						T0399		
	09	N0009	D0288	C1378	M0133	S0134	S0552	C1467	M0333	C1361	C1454
	09				M0281						
090170	09	S0476	C0957	C1451	S0397	C1409	S0704	C0099	T0179	C1395	C1489
	09		C0980								
090171	09	D0160	L0106	C1514	L0197	C1465	L0412	C1495	H0066	C1537	C1636
	09	L0128				S0695		E0325	K0627	E0360	E0381
	09								T0251		
	09								H0199		
090172	09	C0294	C1052	C1602	Z0230	C0852	C0038	C0892	H0070	C0778	C0821
090173	09	G0099	C0893	D0151	F0138	R0327	D0070	D0143	D0180	D0131	D0135
	09	O0111	F0020								
090174	09	O0132	S0370	D0024	A0406	A0943	U0090	D0209	C0793	D0221	D0235
090175	09	D0058	D0044	D0067	D0125	D0030	D0050	D0035	D0122	D0021	D0024
090176	09	T0123	A0299	D0134	F0341	D0139	T0121	D0095	K0394	D0167	D0175
	09				Z0051				M0541		D0176
090177	09	O0085	L0006	P0576	L0005	V0086	L0002	T0025	L0352	B0211	B0250
	09								P0733		
090178	09	D0072	M0208	D0150	M0257	R0328	D0069	D0144	M0394	D0132	D0136
090179	09	S0550	S0619	S0345	S0909	S0614	S0798	S0333	F0201	S0312	S0327
	09								C0682		
090180	09	D0071	D0074	D0149	D0099	R0326	D0068	D0142	D0014	D0130	D0134
	09								D0178		
	09								Y0141		
090181	09	S0451	S0373	O0004	V0102	O0195	L0339	O0007	Q0211	O0007	O0007
090182	09	D0106	D0099	D0175	S0165	D0085	M0214	D0156	D0213	D0146	D0150
	09								M0358		
090201	09	M0100	M0146	M0283	M0131	M0386	M0492	D0254	H0074	M0319	M0388
	09							M0294			

Les "numéros d'ordre" sont ceux de la cinquième édition de la classification de Nice, sa sixième édition n'étant disponible qu'en langues française et anglaise au moment de la parution de cette brochure.

The serial numbers are those of the fifth edition of the Nice Classification; at the time of the issue of this brochure, the serial numbers of the sixth edition were only available in English and in French.

N^o 148 223 et 148 224

31 juillet 1950

FORGES DE STRASBOURG (Société anonyme)

2, rue de La Baume, PARIS, 8^e (France)

N^o 148 223

STRAFOR

Métaux en masse, lingots, barres, feuilles, plaques, fils, débris; chaudronnerie, tonneaux et réservoirs en métal, tuyaux, mastics pour joints; constructions navales et accessoires, aérostation et aviation; pièces pour constructions métalliques; tous articles de quincaillerie, ferronnerie, serrurerie, clouterie, vis et boulons, chaînes, papiers, toiles et substances à polir; rayonnages en fer ou acier ou autres matières pour toutes installations et autres articles analogues, ébénisterie, encadrements, meubles en tous genres et en toutes matières, notamment en fer et en acier et plus particulièrement des bibliothèques, meubles de bureau, d'archives ou autres articles analogues; lits, literie confectionnée, plumes, duvets, laines et crins préparés pour la literie; tous articles de ferblanterie, de cuisine, appareils pour bains et douches, filtres, extincteurs; tous articles de bureau et de dessin, notamment des chemises, classeurs, dossiers et articles analogues; imprimés, papiers et cartons, papeterie, librairie, encres à écrire, à imprimer et à tampon, reliure et articles de réclame; matériel d'enseignement, modèles, cartes, plans, mobilier d'école, de gymnastique et autres articles analogues; instruments et appareils de chirurgie, de médecine, de pharmacie et d'orthopédie, notamment des tables d'opérations et tous matériels se rapportant à l'installation de salles d'opérations en toutes matières et plus particulièrement en fer ou en acier.

Enregistrement au pays d'origine: 17 mai 1950, N^o 472 382.

23 décembre 1974 [20 ans]

R 181 602

GOTTFRIED SCHMALFUSS KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT

26, Bahnstrasse, D-5159 TÜRNICH
(Allemagne [République fédérale d'])

Styx

Médicaments pour hommes et animaux, à savoir: préparations et produits chimico-pharmaceutiques, laxatifs, gâteaux vermifuges, huile de foie de morue, fébrifuges, pâte de sérum, antiseptiques, réglisse, pastilles, pilules, onguents, préparations à base de cocaïne, emplâtres, étoffes pour pansements, charpie, bandages médicaux, quinquina, camphre, gomme arabique, quassia, noix de galle, aloès, ambre, angusture, huile de fenouil, anis étoilé, casse, débris de casse, fleurs de casse, baume du Pérou, huiles essentielles, huiles de lavande, huile de roses, « rum de bay », racines de violettes, poudre insecticide, mort aux rats, parasitocides, produits contre les ennemis des plantes, produits contre le polypore destructeur, eau pour la tête, fard, onguent à peau, poudre, poudre dentifrice, pommade de nettoyage et cosmétique, huile capillaire, teintures pour les cheveux et la barbe, guano, superphosphate, poudre d'os, scorie Thomas moulue, guano de poissons, phosphates pour engrais, substances collantes, dextrine, colle forte, cirages, eaux à dégraisser, cire à parquet, chaux de Vienne, amidon, bleu à laver, savon, poudre de savon, produits de parfumerie. (Cl. 1, 3, 5, 16)

Pays intéressés: Autriche, Benelux, France, Italie, Suisse.

31 juillet 1990

20 ans

2R 148 223

STEELCASE STRAFOR, Société anonyme
56, rue Jean Giraudoux, F-67 200 STRASBOURG
(France)

STRAFOR

Produits et/ou services groupés par classes:

- 2 Encres à imprimer.
- 3 Papiers et substances à polir.
- 6 Métaux en masse, lingots, barres, feuilles, plaques, fils, débris, chaudronnerie, tonneaux et réservoirs en métal, tuyaux; pièces pour constructions métalliques; tous articles de quincaillerie, ferronnerie, serrurerie, clouterie, vis et boulons, chaînes (à l'exception des chaînes motrices pour véhicules); tous articles de ferblanterie, de cuisine (non compris dans d'autres classes); rayonnages en fer ou en acier pour toutes installations.
- 9 Extincteurs.
- 10 Instruments et appareils de chirurgie, de médecine, de pharmacie et d'orthopédie, notamment des tables d'opérations et tous matériels se rapportant à l'installation de salles d'opérations en toutes matières et, plus particulièrement en fer ou en acier.
- 11 Appareils pour bains et douches, filtres.
- 12 Constructions navales et accessoires, aérostation et aviation.
- 16 Tous articles de bureau et de dessin, notamment des chemises, classeurs, dossiers et articles analogues; imprimés, papiers et cartons, papeterie, librairie, encres à écrire et à tampon, reliure; articles de réclame; matériel d'enseignement, modèles, cartes, plans.
- 17 Tuyaux; mastics pour joints.
- 20 Lits, literie confectionnée; ébénisterie, encadrements, meubles en tous genres et en toutes matières et, plus particulièrement, des bibliothèques, meubles de bureau, d'archives ou autres articles analogues; mobilier d'école.
- 21 Toiles à polir; tous articles de cuisine.
- 22 Plumes, duvets, laines et crins préparés pour la literie.
- 28 Mobilier de gymnastique.

Origine: France.

Pays intéressés: Allemagne (République fédérale d'), Autriche, Benelux, Égypte, Espagne, Hongrie, Italie, Liechtenstein, Maroc, Monaco, Portugal, République démocratique allemande, Saint-Marin, Suisse, Tchécoslovaquie, Yougoslavie.

Refus partiel: Allemagne (République fédérale d'), Autriche, Hongrie, République démocratique allemande, Tchécoslovaquie.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

世界知识产权组织

ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL
DE LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

المنظمة العالمية للملكية الفكرية

ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ

CH/02
01.1992

SERVICE DE CLASSEMENT POUR LES MARQUES
FORMULAIRE DE DEMANDE

de rapport de classement

(utiliser un formulaire distinct pour chaque marque)

à : Bureau international de l'OMPI
1211 Genève 20, Suisse

Veuillez établir un rapport de classement pour la liste suivante de produits ou de services* :

La taxe d'établissement du rapport de classement est réglée

- par transfert au compte OMPI n° 487080-81 auprès du Crédit Suisse à Genève,
- par virement au compte de chèques postaux OMPI n° 12-5000-8 à Genève,
- par prélèvement de ce montant sur mon compte chez vous.

(La taxe est de 3 francs suisses par mot contenu dans la liste, avec un minimum de 60 francs suisses).

Nom du client (administration, entreprise, personne, etc.) :

Adresse postale du client (numéro du bureau de poste, numéro de la boîte postale, ville, pays; ou numéro du bâtiment, rue, code postal, ville, pays) :

Numéro de télex du client :

Numéro de télécopieur du client :

Signature du client :

Date :

La présente demande concerne la marque suivante** :

(Ces renseignements ne sont PAS exigés du client, bien que l'identification de la marque puisse faciliter le classement.)

* Si la place prévue n'est pas suffisante, la liste des produits ou des services sera portée sur une page distincte et envoyée avec le présent formulaire.

** Si la marque comporte un élément figuratif, il convient d'en coller ici une copie, à moins que le client préfère ne pas la faire connaître.



