


## VARIOUS PROPOSALS / PROPOSITIONS DIVERSES

A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires	T <sup>4</sup>
A	FR-29-1	2		EN	Add		wood floor finishes		 <p>Le vitrificateur est une finition qui protège le parquet. Elle constitue un film invisible et imperméable qui permet d'éviter que les rayures ou les taches ne s'incrustent en profondeur dans le bois. Ce produit s'apparente à un vernis, d'où sa classification en classe 2.</p>		<p><b>JPO</b> believes it is redundant to add the goods in English, because they are included in the existing entry "lacquers/laques*" (Basic No.020115) in the Alphabetical List.</p> <p><b>IB</b> : Le terme anglais "lacquers" existe déjà dans la liste alphabétique sous 020115 "lacquers / laques*". Notez également 020003 "varnishes / vernis" en cl.2. Nous ne sommes pas sûrs de la différence entre "vitrificateurs" et "verniss"?</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these goods are in Class 2. USPTO suggests modifying the English entry to "wood floor finishes" in order to align the meaning of the English and French terms. "Lacquers" in English is much broader in meaning, and already in the Alphabetical List. See <a href="#">oxford</a>, and Basic No. 020115 for lacquers (EN) / laques* (FR).</p>	<p>Nous remercions le Bureau International, le Japon et les Etats-Unis pour leurs commentaires. Ce produit est plus spécifique qu'un vernis puisqu'il est destiné à protéger les parquets en bois. Ainsi nous sommes tout en fait en accord avec la proposition de l'USPTO de remplacer dans la version anglaise le terme « <b>lacquers</b> » par « <b>wood floor finishes</b> ».</p>	
A	FR-29-1	2		FR	ajouter		vitrificateurs						
A	FR-29-2	2		EN	Add		anti-urine paints		<p>Ces peintures empêchent l'urine d'adhérer à une surface telle que le bois, le métal, le béton ou la maçonnerie et renvoient le jet d'urine en direction du coupable. Classe 2 par analogie avec les « peintures antifouling / anti-fouling paints » (n° de base 020122).</p>		<p><b>IB</b> : Déjà couvert sous 020122.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p>	<p>En réponse au commentaire du BI, ce produit est différent des « peintures antifouling / anti-fouling paints » (n° de base 020122) qui sont destinées à protéger les coques de bateaux des salissures.</p> <p><b>Nous maintenons notre proposition.</b></p>	
A	FR-29-2	2		FR	ajouter		peintures anti-urine						
A	US-29-1	2	020069	EN	Delete	ink for skin-dressing			<p>This deletion would eliminate ambiguity about what ink for skin-dressing is. The English term is confusing. It is not a common commercial term for a particular product in the U.S. The "skin-dressing" portion is unclear, both commercially and in common language, especially for "ink." "Skin dressing" usually refers to the application of wound dressings to skin for first aid purposes. See <a href="#">chinookmed</a></p> <p>Based on the French term, the intended goods are for use with animal skins/leather. This proposal is to delete rather than change the term because the intended goods are already</p>			<p><b>CE</b>: The CE decided to delete this entry as its meaning was considered ambiguous and, in any case, there is an entry in NCL for "ink for leather" (Basic No. 020033).</p>	

<sup>1</sup> A: Approved/Approuvé; R: Rejected/Rejeté; W: Withdrawn/Retiré

<sup>2</sup> EN/FR: English/French // Anglais/Français

<sup>3</sup> LP/PL: Linked proposals/Propositions liées

<sup>4</sup> T: Transfer. The CE has considered that the proposals marked with a T (in blue) entail an amendment in the sense of Article 3(7)(b) of the Nice Agreement. Adopted amendments will enter into force with the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the Classification at a date to be fixed by the Committee./Transfert. Le comité d'experts a considéré que les propositions marquées d'un T (en bleu) entraînaient une modification en vertu de l'article 3.7(b) de l'Arrangement de Nice. Les modifications adoptées entreront en vigueur avec la 12<sup>ème</sup> édition de la classification à une date qui sera fixée par le comité.



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A	US-29-1	2	020069	FR	supprimer	encres pour la peausserie			covered by "ink for leather" (Basic No. 020033) and "stains for leather / mordants for leather" (Basic No. 020057).				
A	FR-29-3	3	030149	EN	--	deodorant soap							
A	FR-29-3	3	030149	FR	changer	savons désodorisants	savons déodorants		La classe 3 regroupe les déodorants, à savoir les produits cosmétiques qui réduisent ou éliminent les odeurs corporelles, et les produits ayant une action déodorante : « déodorants [parfumerie] » (n° de base 030180), « déodorants pour animaux de compagnie » (n°030217), «préparations de lavage pour la toilette intime en tant que déodorants» (n° 030218) et « bains vaginaux pour la toilette intime en tant que déodorants» (n° de base 03244). En revanche, les désodorisants, à savoir des produits de synthèse diffusant un parfum destiné à supprimer ou masquer une odeur ambiante désagréable, se trouvent en classe 5 : « désodorisants » (n° 050119), «désodorisants d'atmosphère» (n°050401) et « désodorisants pour vêtements ou matières textiles » (n° de base 050400).		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.		
A	RU-29-1	3		EN	Add		micellar water		Relevance of product on the market		USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "micellar cleansing water" to differentiate it from "Waters [beverages]" (Basic No. 320012) in Class 32. Micellar water—also called micellar cleansing water—seems to be that mystery skincare product. – <a href="#">realsimple</a> ILPO: Agree JPO : Would you please explain the details of these goods? Is their efficacy same as that of "cleansing milk for toilet purposes"(Basic No.030123)?	We think that indication "micellar water" without adding "cleansing is sufficient for the classification of this product in class 3. The nature of goods is clear. It cannot be classified in other classes. However, as a new and popular product on the market can be added to the alphabetical list and it will help to users to compile automatically list of goods based on indication that are included to the alphabetical list.	
A	RU-29-1	3		FR	ajouter		eau micellaire						
A	US-29-2	3	030044	EN	Delete	furbiting preparations			This proposal would eliminate ambiguity about what furbiting preparations are. The English term is confusing because "furbit" has two meanings: "to brighten by cleaning or rubbing; polish;" and "to restore to attractive or serviceable condition; renovate." <a href="#">Ahdictionary</a> "Furbiting preparations" is not a common commercial term for a				

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									particular product in the U.S. Moreover, the primary marketplace usage of "furbishing" relates to the "restoring" or "renovation" meaning. As such, the term "furbishing preparations" could include a wide variety of goods, including "acetone" (Basic No. 010011), "adhesives for industrial purposes" (010002), "coatings [paints]" (Basic No. 020070), "varnishes*" (Basic No. 020003), "rust removing preparations" (Basic No. 030170), "oils for the preservation of leather" (Basic No. 040090), etc. Based on the French version, the intended goods are polishing and shining preparations. This proposal is to delete rather than change the term because the intended goods are covered by "polishing preparations" (Basic No. 030045) and "shining preparations [polish]" (Basic No. 030048).				
A	US-29-2	3	030044	FR	supprimer	matières à astiquer							
A	WO-29-1	3		EN	Add		body paint for cosmetic purposes		<b>See/voir WO-29-2 to/à 4</b> Alt. "body paint for cosmetic purposes"; chocolate body paint would be cl.30.	1.1	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO believes that the goods are unclear as one classified in Class 3. It might cause confusion between the goods and "paint*" (Basic No.020001). For example, "body paint for cosmetic purposes" might be appropriate in Class 3.	Paint that is used on the body is specially formulated so that it does not damage the skin and is thus very different from the paints found in Cl.2. Nevertheless, we will amend our proposal to read <b>body paint for cosmetic purposes / peinture pour le corps à usage cosmétique</b>  <u>CE: Considered as a cosmetic product in Cl. 3, not a paint that would belong to Cl. 2.</u>	
A	WO-29-1	3		FR	ajouter		peinture pour le corps à usage cosmétique			1.1			
A	WO-29-2	3		EN	Add		liquid latex body paint for cosmetic purposes		Latex is in principle a class 17 product (see 170064 latex [rubber] / latex [caoutchouc]). However, liquid latex that is used for body painting is specially formulated so that it does not damage the skin. Thus it should be classified in class 3 as a type of body paint.	1.2	USPTO agrees in principle that liquid latex for body painting is in Class 3. However, USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "liquid latex body paint" because that appears to be the common commercial name in the marketplace and it more clearly explains the justification for the classification of the goods in Class 3. JPO believes that the goods are unclear as one classified in Class 3. It might cause confusion between the goods and "paint*" (Basic No.020001) or "latex[rubber]" (Basic No.170064). For example, "liquid latex for body painting, for cosmetic purposes" might be appropriate in Class 3.	We will amend our proposal to read <b>liquid latex body paint for cosmetic purposes / latex liquide pour la peinture corporelle à usage cosmétique</b>	

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A	WO-29-2	3		FR	ajouter		latex liquide pour la peinture corporelle à usage cosmétique			1.2			
A	WO-29-3	25		EN	Add		latex clothing		Note that liquid latex that is used for the manufacture of latex-molded clothing (a mold is dipped into a vat of liquid latex) as well as sheets of latex for making clothing would belong in cl.17 (as semi-processed rubber materials for use in manufacture).	1.3	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.		
A	WO-29-3	25		FR	ajouter		vêtements en latex			1.3			
R	WO-29-4	30		EN	Add		chocolate body paint			1.4	USPTO prefers for all body paint to be classified in Class 3 because of the goods primarily function as « non-medicated cosmetics. » The fact that the goods are « edible » is not the primary function of the goods, similar to « edible inks » in Class 2 (Basic No. 020128).	We appreciate the comments and await further feedback from the Committee regarding the classification of such goods.  CE: This proposal did not obtain consensus, as some members of the CE preferred Cl. 3 for these goods.	
R	WO-29-4	30		FR	ajouter		peinture comestible au chocolat pour le corps			1.4			
A	WO-29-5	3		EN	Add		toothpaste*		See/voir WO-29-6, RU-29-2 to/à 7 030079 "dentifrices / dentifrices" includes paste, powder, or liquids for cleaning the teeth. Might be useful to include a separate entry for "toothpaste" in the Alphabetical List (separate entries already exist for "mouthwashes" 030331 + 050383)	2.1	USPTO agrees in principle that non-medicated toothpaste is in Class 3.		
A	WO-29-5	3		FR	ajouter		pâtes dentifrices*			2.1			
A	WO-29-6	5		EN	Add		medicated toothpaste		050466 medicated dentifrices / dentifrices médicamenteux	2.2	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.		
A	WO-29-6	5		FR	ajouter		pâtes dentifrices médicamenteuses			2.2			
R	RU-29-2	3	030079	EN	Change	dentifrices*	non-medicated dentifrices		See/voir RU-29-3 to/à 7 To be in line with the class headings and basic number 050466 "medicated dentifrices"	2.3	FR: Nous ne sommes pas favorables à l'ensemble des précisions concernant les produits de la classe 03 auxquels il faudrait ajouter la mention « non-medicated/non médicaux ». En effet, ces produits relèvent par nature de la classe 03 sans ambiguïté. Ils relevaient d'ailleurs tous de cette classe avant l'ajout de produits équivalents en classe 05 avec la mention « medicated/médicaux » en raison de la présence de produits cosmétiques qui se présentent sous la même forme et sont vendus dans les mêmes circuits de distribution. De plus, la plupart de ces produits sont accompagnés d'un astérisque indiquant clairement que la classe 03 est la classe naturelle de ces produits. La solution, éventuellement, serait d'ajouter un astérisque aux produits qui n'en ont pas afin de les clarifier. CH : In class 3, we prefer the asterisk to the limitation "non-medicated".	This proposal is based on the changes in the class headings to class 3 (adding non-medicated dentifrices). For users it seems rather strange to see some goods without indication non-medicated in the alphabetical list in class 3, if the class headings were changed.  CE: The CE preferred to maintain the asterisk in this entry (and in the proposals that follow).	

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											<p><b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain "dentifrices*" (Basic No. 030079) with an asterisk because "dentifrices" in Class 3 are presumed to be non-medicated. "Medicated dentifrices" (Basic No. 050466) are defined in Class 5. Moreover, if "dentifrices" in Class 3 is amended to "non-medicated dentifrices," then other toiletry preparations in NCL Class 3 would also need to be amended to include the term "non-medicated," i.e., "toiletry preparations*" (Basic No. 030125).</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> Agree</p> <p><b>IB:</b> We do not think that these changes are necessary, as Cl.3 is the natural class for dentifrices, soap, hair lotions, shampoos and dry shampoos; only their counterparts in Cl.5 should be further specified.</p>		
R	RU-29-2	3	030079	FR	changer	dentifrices*	dentifrices non médicamenteux			2.3			
R	RU-29-3	3	030012	EN	Change	soap*	non-medicated soap		To be in line with the class headings and basic number 050480 "medicated soap"	2.4	<p><b>FR:</b> voir commentaires ci-dessus.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain "soap*" (Basic No. 030012) with an asterisk because "soap" in Class 3 is presumed to be non-medicated. "Medicated soap" (Basic No. 050480) is defined in Class 5. Moreover, if "soap*" in Class 3 is amended to "Non-medicated soap," then the other soaps in NCL Class 3 would also need to be amended to include the term "non-medicated," e.g., "almond soap" (Basic No. 030007), "shaving soap" (Basic No. 030017), "cakes of toilet soap" (Basic No. 030152), etc.</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> Agree</p> <p><b>IB:</b> idem</p>	This proposal is based on the changes in the class headings to class 3 (adding non-medicated soaps) and with transferring basic number 030130 "medicated soap" to class 5 with basic number 050480. For users it seems rather strange to see some goods without indication non-medicated in the alphabetical list in class 3., if the class headings were changed.	
R	RU-29-3	3	030012	FR	changer	savons*	savon non médicamenteux			2.4			
R	RU-29-4	3	030034	EN	Change	hair lotions*	non-medicated hair lotions		To be in line with the class headings and basic number 050476 "medicated hair lotions"	2.5	<p><b>FR:</b> voir commentaires ci-dessus.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain "hair lotions*" (Basic No. 030034) with an asterisk because "hair lotions" in Class 3 are presumed to be non-medicated. "Medicated hair lotions" (Basic No. 050476) is defined in Class 5. Moreover, if "hair lotions*" in Class 3 is amended to "non-medicated hair lotions," then the other lotions in NCL Class 3 would also need to be amended to include the term "non-medicated," i.e., "after-shave lotions."</p> <p><b>IB:</b> idem</p>	This proposal is based on the changes in the class headings to class 3 (adding non-medicated hair lotions). For users it seems rather strange to see some goods without indication non-medicated in the alphabetical list in class 3, if the class headings were changed.	
R	RU-29-4	3	030034	FR	changer	lotions capillaires*	lotions capillaires non médicamenteuses			2.5			
R	RU-29-5	3	030134	EN	Change	shampoos*	non-medicated shampoos		To be in line with the class headings and basic number 050474 "medicated shampoos"	2.6	<p><b>FR:</b> voir commentaires ci-dessus.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain "shampoos*" (Basic No. 030134) with an asterisk because "shampoos" in Class 3 are presumed to be non-medicated. "Medicated shampoos" (Basic No. 050474) is defined in Class 5. Moreover, if "shampoos*" in Class 3 is amended to "non-medicated shampoos," then the other shampoos in NCL Class 3 would also need to be amended to include the term "non-medicated" in the entry itself, without any wording inside of brackets," " e.g., "dry shampoos*" (Basic No. 030223), "shampoo for pets [non-medicated grooming preparations]" (Basic No. 030196, "shampoo for animals [non-</p>	By analogy with the above comments	


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											medicated grooming preparations] (Basic No. 030242), etc. <b>ILPO:</b> Agree <b>IB:</b> idem	
R	RU-29-5	3	030134	FR	changer	shampooings*	shampooings non médicamenteux			2.6		
R	RU-29-6	3	030223	EN	Change	dry shampoos*	non-medicated dry shampoos		To be in line with the class headings and basic number 050477 "medicated dry shampoos"	2.7	<b>FR:</b> voir commentaires ci-dessus. <b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain "dry shampoos*" (Basic No. 030223) with an asterisk because "dry shampoos" in Class 3 are presumed to be non-medicated. "Medicated dry shampoos" (Basic No. 050477) is defined in Class 5. Moreover, if "dry shampoos*" in Class 3 is amended to "non-medicated dry shampoos," then the other shampoos in NCL Class 3 would also need to be amended to include the term "non-medicated" in the entry itself without any wording inside of brackets, e.g., "shampoo for pets [non-medicated grooming preparations]" (Basic No. 030196, "shampoo for animals [non-medicated grooming preparations] (Basic No. 030242), etc. <b>ILPO:</b> Agree <b>IB:</b> idem	By analogy with the above comments
R	RU-29-6	3	030223	FR	changer	shampooings secs*	shampooings secs non médicamenteux			2.7		
R	RU-29-7	3	030125	EN	Change	toiletry preparations*	non-medicated toiletry preparations		To be in line with the class headings and basic number 050475 "medicated toiletry preparations"	2.8	<b>FR:</b> voir commentaires ci-dessus. <b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain "toiletry preparations*" (Basic No. 030125) with an asterisk because "toiletry preparations" in Class 3 are presumed to be non-medicated. "Medicated toiletry preparations" (Basic No. 050475) is defined in Class 5. Moreover, if "toiletry preparations*" in Class 3 is amended to "non-medicated toiletry preparations," then the other toiletry preparations in NCL Class 3 would also need to be amended to include the term "non-medicated" in the entry itself without any wording inside of brackets, e.g., "dentifrices" (Basic No. 030079, "shaving preparations (Basic No. 030148), "shampoo for animals [non-medicated grooming preparations] (Basic No. 030242), etc. <b>ILPO:</b> Agree <b>IB:</b> idem	By analogy with the above comments
R	RU-29-7	3	030125	FR	changer	préparations de toilette*	préparations de toilette non médicamenteuses			2.8		
A	JP-29-1	3		EN	Add		cotton wool impregnated with make-up removing preparations		<b>See/voir JP-29-2</b> These goods are single-use, disposable cotton puffs infused with makeup removing solution to remove makeup from the face. Please refer to the related proposal below. (No. 2) These are classified in Class 3 by analogy with existing entries "tissues impregnated with make-up removing preparations" (Basic No. 030233), and "make-up removing preparations" (Basic No. 030078). Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">unicharm clinique</a>	cotton	<b>USPTO</b> agrees in principal that these are in Class 3. However, the images provided would not be called "cotton puffs" in American English or the US marketplace. Accordingly, USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "tissues impregnated with make-up removing preparations." <b>IB:</b> Or "Cotton wool impregnated with make-up removing preparations" as this would cover all types of shapes. We prefer "impregnated" as this terminology is already used in the NCL Alphabetical List.	The JPO thanks the US and the IB for their comments. By referring to the IB's comments, the JPO modified the original proposal as follows:  Class 3 " <b>cotton wool impregnated with make-up removing preparations</b> " instead of <b>cotton puffs impregnated with make-up removing preparations</b> <b>OR</b>



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A	JP-29-1	3		FR	ajouter		coton imprégné de préparations démaquillantes			cotton		cotton puffs infused with make-up removing preparations	
R	JP-29-2	3		EN	Add		cotton wool not impregnated with make-up removing preparations <u>for removing make-up</u>		<p>These goods are single-use, disposable cotton puffs without solutions. These are used to remove makeup from the face or to remove nail-polish from nails as well as used for other various cosmetic purposes. Please refer to the related proposal above. (No. 1) Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">shiseido ebay</a></p>	cotton	<p><b>FR</b> : Nous préférons la classe 3 par analogie avec la "ouate à usage cosmétique/cotton wool for cometic purposes" (n°030066). En outre, les "cotton puffs for removing make-up" sont en classe 3 dans la base TMClass.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> would classify these goods in Class 3, analogous to "cotton wool for cosmetic purposes" (Basic No. 030066).</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: clear conflict with 030066 cotton wool for cosmetic purposes, item belongs in class 3.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: Already covered by 030066 "Cotton wool for cosmetic purposes" regardless of what shape it is (roll, balls, puffs, pads...)</p>	The JPO thanks France, the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. Based on the submitted commetns, the JPO modified the original proposal, in the same way as the above proposal(No.1), as follows: <b>Class 3 "cotton wool not impregnated with make-up removing preparations" instead of cotton puffs for removing make-up in Class. 21</b> In this connection, the JPO also revised the Remarks. Please refer to the latest Remarks.	
R	JP-29-2	3		FR	ajouter		coton non imprégné de préparations démaquillantes			cotton		<u>CE: The CE considered that this entry was not necessary as the goods are already covered by "cotton wool for cosmetic purposes" (Basic No. 030066).</u>	
A	IL-29-1	3		EN	Add		color run prevention laundry sheets		<p><b>See/voir IL-29-2</b> A household cleaning product, sold alongside cleaning preparations, specifically laundry detergents, we draw analogy from the existing MGS term "antistatic drier sheets"</p>	sheets	<p><b>FR</b> : ok <i>Lingettes anti-décoloration</i></p> <p><b>CH</b>: Is this not a "cloths for cleaning" (cl. 21)?</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that the goods are classified in Class 3 as the goods are part of "bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use" which are listed in the Class Heading. USPTO suggests modifying the wording to "Color run prevention laundry sheets" to make the term more broadly applicable and to justify the classification.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes these goods are unclear from the wording. According to Remarks, they might be classified in Class 3 based on the Class Heading of Class 3 "bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use"; however, it is better to add the wording "for laundry use", by reference to the "color-brightening chemicals for household purposes [laundry]/colour-brightening chemicals for household purposes [laundry]"(Basic No.030174) and "fabric softeners for laundry use"(Basic No.030193).</p>	We thank the members for their comments, we would like to rephrase to "Color run prevention laundry sheets"	



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A	IL-29-1	3		EN	Add		colour run prevention laundry sheets			sheets		
A	IL-29-1	3		FR	ajouter		lingettes anti-décoloration pour la lessive			sheets		
A	IL-29-2	3		EN	Add		antistatic drier sheets		A household cleaning product, sold alongside cleaning preparations, specifically laundry detergents (existing MGS term).	sheets	FR : Ok sous réserve de la traduction française. <i>Lingettes/feuilles antistatiques pour sèche-linges</i> CH: Is this not a "cloths for cleaning" (cl. 21)? USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "Antistatic drier sheets / antistatic dryer sheets" to be consistent with Alphabetical List entries "laundry dryers, electric / laundry driers, electric" (Basic No. 110316), "spin dryers [not heated] / spin driers [not heated]" (Basic No. 070084) JPO: It might be appropriate to put down with "Antistatic dryer sheets" as well.	We accept the suggestions of the USPTO.
A	IL-29-2	3		EN	Add		antistatic dryer sheets			sheets		
A	IL-29-2	3		FR	ajouter		feuilles antistatiques pour sèche-linge			sheets		
A	US-29-3	4	040029	EN	Change	illuminating wax	wax for lighting		<b>See/voir US-29-4, 5</b> This proposal would replace "illuminating" with "lighting" in order to clarify the goods, and to align the English term with the majority of existing entries where the French term is "éclairage." "Lighting" rather than "illuminating" is the term used commercially and in ordinary language. This would also align with the many existing "lighting" (EN)/ "éclairage" (FR) terms. For instance, "gas for lighting" / "gaz d'éclairage" (Basic No. 040040), "lighting ballasts" / "ballasts pour appareils d'éclairage" (Basic No. 090672), "lanterns for lighting" / "lanternes d'éclairage" (Basic No. 110041), etc.	lighting		CE: This change is consistent with the wording used for other entries in NCL.
A	US-29-3	4	040029	FR	--	cire pour l'éclairage				lighting		
A	US-29-4	4	040039	EN	Change	illuminating grease	oils for lighting		See/voir US-29-3, 5 This proposal clarifies the nature of the goods, and aligns the English/French equivalents, by changing "illumination" to "lighting". Additionally, this proposal would change "grease" to "oils" to reflect the English usage for the goods. See <a href="http://mpm.edu">mpm.edu</a>	lighting		
A	US-29-4	4	040039	FR	changer	graisses pour l'éclairage	huiles pour l'éclairage			lighting		
A	US-29-5	28	280119	EN	Change	ornaments for Christmas trees, except <b>illumination articles</b> and confectionery	ornaments for Christmas trees, except <b>lights, candles</b> and confectionery		See/voir US-29-3, 4 This proposal clarifies the nature of the goods, and aligns the English/French equivalents, by	lighting	IB: or "except lights, candles and confectionery"?	USPTO modifies the proposal from replacing the wording " <b>illumination articles</b> " with " <b>lighting articles</b> ", to replacing





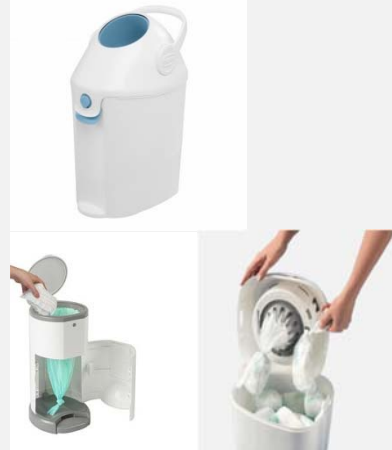
A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
A	US-29-5	28	280119	FR	--	décorations pour arbres de Noël excepté les articles d'éclairage et les sucreries			changing "illumination" to "lighting".	lighting		"illumination articles" with <b>"lights, candles."</b> USPTO thanks the IB for this suggestion.
R	KR-29-2	29		EN	Add		beef tallow for culinary purposes			tallow	FR : OK. USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. ILPO: consider rephrasing to "beef tallow for culinary purposes" JPO: If "beef tallow for food" is added to Class 29 and "tallow" is deleted from Class 4, it would make the Class of "tallow for food" other than "beef tallow" unclear. Please refer to the JPO's comment above.	The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 29 (Add) " <b>beef tallow for culinary purposes</b> " (instead of: <b>beef tallow for food</b> )  CE: These goods are covered by "suet for food" (Basic No. 290108).
R	KR-29-2	29		FR	ajouter		suif de boeuf à usage culinaire			tallow		
W	KR-29-1	4	040037	EN	Change	tallow	tallow <del>for industrial purposes</del>		<b>See/voir KR-29-2</b> Tallow can be classified differently depending on their purposes.	tallow	FR : Nous proposons de supprimer ce produit. En effet, le dégras consiste en un produit huileux servant dans le corroyage du cuir, pour l'imperméabiliser. Or, il y a déjà diverses entrées dans la classification pour ce type de produits <u>en classe 1</u> : "produits chimiques pour l'imperméabilisation du cuir / leather-waterproofing chemicals" (n°010364), "produits pour le corroyage des cuirs / currying preparations for leather" (n°010215) et "huiles pour le corroyage des cuirs / oils for currying leather" (n°010601) USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO believes that the change of this term makes the Class of tallow other than for industrial purpose (especially for food) belongs in unclear. It might be more informative to add "tallow for food" in Class 29.	We think this proposal is clear enough.
W	KR-29-1	4	040037	FR	changer	dégras	suif <del>à usage industriel</del>			tallow		
A	WO-29-14	5		EN	Add		massage gels for medical purposes		See 030220 massage gels, other than for medical purposes / <i>gels de massage autres qu'à usage médical</i>		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-14	5		FR	ajouter		gels de massage à usage médical				FR : Pour la version française plutôt « gels <b>pour</b> massage à usage médical » ou « gels <b>de</b> massage à usage médical ».	Merci. Nous changerons notre proposition en "gels <b>de</b> massage à usage médical" (comme le libellé de 030220).
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	EN	--	herbicides			Q: Could Basic No. 050204 be split into 3 separate entries?		USPTO agrees with this proposal to split Basic No. 050204 into 3 separate entries.	We appreciate the comments from USPTO and await further feedback from the other members of the Committee regarding the possibility of whether 050204 should be split into 3 separate entries with 3 separate basic numbers.  CE: The CE preferred to keep these terms in one entry as it is not possible to find a


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												<a href="#">separate translation for each term in all languages.</a>
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	EN	--	weedkillers						
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	EN	--	preparations for destroying noxious plants						
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	FR	--	herbicides						
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	FR	--	dés herbants						
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	FR	changer	produits pour la destruction des herbes	préparations pour la destruction des mauvaises herbes					
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	FR	supprimer	produits pour la destruction des plantes			Supprimer ces entrées en FR? En particulier, les "produits pour la destruction des plantes" parce que l'idée de "noxious plants" n'est pas implicite).		FR : Ok	
A	WO-29-15	5	050204	FR	supprimer	produits pour la destruction des végétaux						
R	FR-29-4	5		EN	Add				 <p>Ce produit est assimilable à un pansement, il permet d'apposer une fine pellicule sur un ongle cassé. Ce produit n'a pas une finalité cosmétique, il permet uniquement de recouvrir un ongle abimé.</p>		<p><b>JPO</b> believes these goods are unclear from the wording. They seem to include the goods for cosmetic purposes, classified in Class 3, based on the wording "Nail care". "Dressings for strengthening and repair the nails, medical" might be appropriate as one classified in Class 5.</p> <p><b>IB</b> : Nous suggérons "nail repair dressings / pansements pour la réparation des ongles" afin de justifier la classification en cl.5. "Nail wraps" peuvent être considérés comme les "ongles postiches / false nails" (030136) en cl.3.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> would classify the goods in Class 3 by analogy to Basic Nos. 030137 for nail care preparations and 030224 for nail art stickers. The US Manual includes in Class 3 "Nail repair products, namely, nail wraps" and "Nail repair products, namely, silk nail wraps" which correspond to the type of product in the photographs. In the US marketplace these goods are not typically referred to as "dressings" or "bandages" which denotes a medical purpose. Instead, the goods are called "nail wraps" and are by definition a type of beauty treatment. See <a href="#">oxford</a></p> <p>Accordingly, USPTO suggests modifying the English entry to "nail repair wraps" in Class 3.</p>	En réponse aux commentaires de l'USPTO, ce produit n'a pas de finalité cosmétique. Sa nature intrinsèque et son objectif sont de soigner et de couvrir/protéger un ongle abimé afin qu'il puisse pousser à nouveau proprement. Ce produit équivaut à un pansement pour les ongles c'est la raison pour laquelle nous souscrivons à la proposition du BI de remplacer notre proposition par "nail repair dressings / pansements pour la réparation des ongles." Au lieu de : <b>nail care dressings / pansements pour le soin des ongles</b>
R	FR-29-4	5		FR	ajouter		pansements pour la réparation des ongles					
A	RU-29-8	5		EN	Add				The basic number 050101 "headache pencils" was deleted. However, applicants need a term in NCL for indication of goods such a stick with essential oils or balms to remedy headache.		<p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "headache sticks containing balms for medical purposes" in Class 5. "Essential oils" are always classified in Class 3 (Basic No. 030056). See also "balms for medical purposes" (Basic No. 050050).</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: Agree</p> <p><b>IB</b>: Although these "headache relief sticks" do not contain medicines or drugs, they are used for medicinal purposes to ease the pain caused by headaches, migraines, sinus congestion,</p>	Based on the comments we modify our proposal to "headache relief sticks" instead of "headache sticks with essential oils or balms" However, the question with classification of goods that contain essential oils for remedy headache is not solved. If essential oils in



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											neck tension. Thus Cl.5 should be OK. Perhaps the wording could be simplified to "headache relief sticks" or "headache relief sticks for medicinal purposes", especially to avoid any confusion with "essential oils" in Cl.3.	class 3 should we presume that all products based on essential oils or contain essential oils should be in class 3 accordingly.
A	RU-29-8	5		FR	ajouter		bâtonnets pour le soulagement de maux de tête					
R	RU-29-9	5		EN	Add		nose sticks containing medicated balms for inhalation		<p>Relevance of product on the market.</p>  <p>To make clear classification of these products. To distinguish from the goods in class 10 with the basic number 100099 "inhalers"</p>		<p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "nose sticks containing medicated balms for inhalation" in Class 5. "Essential oils" are always classified in Class 3 (Basic No. 030056). See also "balms for medicinal purposes" (Basic No. 050050).</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: the nature of the goods is not clear <b>JPO</b> thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 5. They might be confused with "essential oils"(Basic No.030100) or "balms, other than for medicinal purposes"(Basic No.030222). For example, "medicated nasal spray preparations for inhalation" might be appropriate in order to clarify that they are for medicinal purpose.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: Similarly, these goods are used to provide relief from stuffy noses. Cl.5 should be OK. We suggest "nasal inhaler sticks for medicinal purposes" or "inhaler sticks for relieving nasal congestion".</p>	<p>Based on the comments we modify our proposal to "nose sticks containing medicated balms for inhalation" instead of "nose sticks with essential oils or balms for inhalation".</p> <p><b>CE</b>: As RU were not present at the meeting, this proposal had to be voted on in its original form and was rejected as the CE would have preferred a different wording.</p>
R	RU-29-9	5		FR	ajouter		bâtonnets contenant des baumes médicamenteux pour inhalations nasales					
A	JP-29-8	5		EN	Add		contraceptive sponges		<p>These goods are polyurethane sponges in the shape of a round cushion and with a diameter of about 4 cm. By running water over the sponge, in which spermicides are contained, and inserting the sponge into the far end of the vagina while folding the sponge in half, users are able to block spermatozoa from entering inside the womb. These goods are commercialized and users do not need to have a medical worker adjust the size. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="http://stayathomemum.healthguide">stayathomemum healthguide</a></p>		<p><b>USPTO</b> would classify these goods in Class 5 by analogy to "chemical contraceptives" (Basic No. 050095), because the sponges are sold containing a spermicide, which is a chemical contraceptive. See <a href="http://mayoclinic">mayoclinic</a></p> <p><b>IB</b> : We would classify these goods in Cl.5, as they contain a spermicide and are thus analogous to 050095 Chemical contraceptives.</p>	<p>The JPO thanks the US and the IB for their comments. Based on the US and the IB's comments, the JPO modified the original proposal as follows: <b>Class 5</b> "contraceptive sponges" instead of <b>Class 10</b>. In this connection, the JPO also revised the Remarks. Please refer to the latest Remarks.</p> <p><b>CE</b>: Analogous to "chemical contraceptives" (Basic No. 050095).</p>
A	JP-29-8	5		FR	ajouter		éponges contraceptives					

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A	WO-29-7	5	050412	EN	--	babies' diapers			See/voir WO-29-8 to/à 13	3.1		
A	WO-29-7	5	050412	EN	Change	babies' napkins	babies' nappies		"Nappy" is the more common term in modern British English. This change would also help to avoid any confusion with the term "napkins", which nowadays is more commonly used for "table napkins".	3.1	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-7	5	050412	FR	--	couches pour bébés				3.1		
A	WO-29-8	5	050413	EN	--	babies' diaper-pants				3.2		
A	WO-29-8	5	050413	EN	Change	babies' napkin-pants	babies' nappy-pants		"Nappy" is the more common term in modern British English for these articles that are used with babies. This change would also help to avoid any confusion with the term "napkins", which nowadays is more commonly used for "table napkins".	3.2	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-8	5	050413	FR	--	couches-culottes pour bébés				3.2		
A	WO-29-9	5		EN	Add		swim diapers, disposable, for babies		By analogy with 050412, this proposal clarifies that all types of babies' diapers / nappies are in Cl.5, whether disposable or not.	3.3		
A	WO-29-9	5		EN	Add		swim nappies, disposable, for babies			3.3	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-9	5		FR	ajouter		couches de natation jetables pour bébés			3.3		
A	WO-29-10	5		EN	Add		swim diapers, reusable, for babies		By analogy with 050412, this proposal clarifies that all types of babies' diapers / nappies are in Cl.5, whether disposable or not.	3.4	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-10	5		EN	Add		swim nappies, reusable, for babies			3.4		
A	WO-29-10	5		FR	ajouter		couches de natation réutilisables pour bébés			3.4		




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A	WO-29-12	5		EN	Add		diaper changing mats, disposable, for babies		  <p>Refers to a hygienic article that is able to absorb urine and other bodily fluids. Cl.5 seems to be appropriate by analogy with 050412 babies' diapers / <i>couches pour bébés</i>, 050234 sanitary pads / <i>serviettes hygiéniques</i>.</p>	3.5	<p>The <b>USPTO</b> would classify the goods in Class 16 by material composition, as the hygienic function is unclear. Moreover, the Class 16 explanatory note includes – “certain disposable paper products, for example, bibs, handkerchiefs and table linen of paper.” The following link shows that these type of goods are typically made of paper: <a href="#">amazon</a> Also, by analogy, “paper for medical examination tables,” is in Class 16 (Basic No. 160382).</p>	Our reasoning for suggesting Cl.5 is that these “disposable mats” are made from the same type of material as diapers and they are used for hygienic purposes when changing a baby’s diaper. They seem to be much more than a simple “disposable paper product” in Cl.16. Nevertheless, we appreciate the comments and await further feedback from the Committee regarding the classification of such goods.	
A	WO-29-12	5		EN	Add		nappy changing mats, disposable, for babies		Note that it is not the same product as 200279 baby changing mats / <i>tapis de change pour bébées</i> , which belong in Cl.20 by analogy with “cushions”; nor the same as 240120 diaper changing cloths for babies / <i>tissus à langer pour bébés</i> , nor the same as 100014 incontinence sheets / <i>draps pour personnes incontinentes</i> (special textile/rubber bedsheets). Moreover, it should not be considered as a disposable paper product in Cl.16 as it is specifically used for absorbing body fluids and thus belongs with other hygienic goods that are typically found in Cl.5.	3.5			
A	WO-29-12	5		FR	ajouter		matelas à langer jetables pour bébés			3.5			







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A	WO-29-13	21		EN	Add		diaper disposal pails		 <p>Cl.21 by analogy with 210194 dustbins / garbage cans / refuse bins / trash cans / <i>poubelles</i>.</p>	3.6	<p><b>USPTO</b> requests the addition of "diaper pails" to this same Basic No. because this is the common commercial name in the US marketplace for these same goods. See for example, <a href="#">amazon</a> and <a href="#">target</a></p>	<p>IB: Thanks the USPTO for their comments. We would prefer the wording "diaper disposal pails", which provides a clearer classification concept. Accordingly, we will amend our proposal to read: diaper disposal <b>pails</b> / nappy disposal bins / poubelles à couches</p>
A	WO-29-13	21		EN	Add		nappy disposal bins			3.6		
A	WO-29-13	21		FR	ajouter		poubelles à couches			3.6		
R	SG-29-1	5		EN	Add		bone void fillers		<p><b>See/voir SG-29-2, 3</b> Bone void fillers are bone grafts used to fill gaps and voids in bone. Should the goods be classified by analogy to BN 050489 "injectable dermal fillers" or by analogy to the classification of surgical implants? (see following two proposals)</p>	bone	<p><b>FR</b> : Les « matériaux de comblement de cavités osseuses / bone void fillers <u>materials</u> » devraient être en classe 5 par analogie avec le « ciment d'os pour la chirurgie et l'orthopédie / bone cement for surgical and orthopaedic purposes » (050385) et les « matières pour plomber les dents / teeth filling material » (050110). <b>ILPO</b>: There should be a distinction between a filler being a material or preparation as opposed to fillers being a device belonging in class 10 <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and the goods should be classified by analogy to the classification of surgical implants. Dermal fillers are by definition made from soft tissue and classified in Class 5. <a href="#">FDA</a> Bone void fillers can be made from either donated living materials or artificial materials and further clarification is needed for proper classification <a href="#">Hopkins</a> <b>JPO</b> believes that these goods consisting of living materials should be classified in Class 5 while those consisting of artificial materials should be classified in Class 10. <b>IB</b>: These fillers are used as implants, thus should be classified by analogy with surgical implants.</p>	<p><a href="#">CE</a>: The CE preferred to classify these goods on the basis of material in Classes 5 and 10.</p>
R	SG-29-1	5		FR	ajouter		produits de comblement osseux			bone		
A	SG-29-2	5		EN	Add		bone void fillers consisting comprised of living materials tissues		<p>Bone void fillers are bone grafts used to fill gaps and voids in bone. By analogy to the classification of surgical implants, those made of living materials should be classified in Class 05 while those made of artificial materials should be classified in Class 10.</p>	bone	<p><b>FR</b> : Nous sommes favorables à une seule entrée « bone void fillers <u>materials</u> » en classe 5. <b>ILPO</b>: agree <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>IB</b>: "Bone void fillers comprised of living tissues" (this wording is the same as that used in 050397).</p>	
A	SG-29-2	5		FR	ajouter		produits de comblement osseux se			bone		


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							<del>composant</del> composés de matériaux <del>tissus</del> vivants						
A	SG-29-3	10		EN	Add		bone void fillers <del>consisting</del> comprised of artificial materials		Bone void fillers are bone grafts used to fill gaps and voids in bone. By analogy to the classification of surgical implants, those made of living materials should be classified in Class 05 while those made of artificial materials should be classified in Class 10.	bone	FR: Nous sommes favorables à une seule entrée « bone void fillers <u>materials</u> » en classe 5. CH: bone void fillers should be placed in class 5 regardless of their material ILPO: as stated above, fillers that are not devices do not justify the classification in class 10. USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. IB: "Bone void fillers comprised of artificial materials" (this wording is the same as that used in 100208).		
A	SG-29-3	10		FR	ajouter		produits de comblement osseux <del>se</del> <del>composant</del> composés de matériaux artificiels			bone			
A	FR-29-5	5		EN	Add		oxygen cylinders, filled, for medical <del>use</del> purposes		See/voir FR-29-6, 7, 10, 17, 18, 29, 31, 32 	oxygen 1/9	SG: Class 10? There is already "oxygen for medical purposes" (Basic No. 050399) in Class 5. ILPO: covered by 050399 oxygen for medical purposes. JPO believes the goods (displayed in English) are unclear from the wording, and they are inappropriate as the goods classified in Class 5. They seem to include containers (bottles) of metal which JPO thinks classified in Class 6. It is appropriate to add the wording "for medical purposes" same as the existing entries in Class 5. "Pre-filled oxygen bottles for medical purposes" might be appropriate in Class 5. IB: Est-ce que vous faites référence à 050399 "oxygène à usage médical / oxygen for medical purposes" ou 060050 "bouteilles [récipients métalliques] pour le gaz sous pression ou l'air liquide / bottles [metal containers] for compressed gas or liquid air"? En tout cas, l'oxygène à usage médical est en cl.5 peu importe la façon dont il est stocké. USPTO: Is this proposal intended to refer to bottles sold filled with oxygen, or bottles sold empty? USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "oxygen cylinders, filled, for medical use" in Class 5 in order to clarify the nature of the goods and by analogy to Basic No. 050399 oxygen for medical purposes. See also Basic No. 020123 toner cartridges, filled, for printers and photocopiers. USPTO also prefers "cylinders" because this is the most common marketplace term. See <a href="#">boundtree</a> If the goods are sold empty, the justification for Class 5 is unclear. If the goods are classified as specialized medical apparatus, would Class 10 be more appropriate? See Basic Nos. 100099 inhalers and 100114 medical apparatus and instruments. Moreover, FR-7 is the proposal for "cylinders of metal for gas." USPTO believes FR-7 would include empty oxygen cylinders of metal, and agrees with this classification in 6 rather than Classes 5 or 10.	Suite aux commentaires nous sommes d'accord pour préciser cette entrée en classe 05 en indiquant qu'il s'agit de bouteilles déjà remplies. oxygen cylinders, filled, for medical use / bouteilles d'oxygène remplies à usage médical Au lieu de : oxygen bottles for medical use / bouteilles d'oxygène à usage médical CE: Analogous to "oxygen for medical purposes" (Basic No. 050399).	
A	FR-29-5	5		FR	ajouter		bouteilles d'oxygène remplies à usage médical			oxygen 1/9			


A/ R/ W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/ FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
R	FR-29-6	5		EN	Add		pharmaceutical preparations for treating asthma		 	oxygen 2/9	<p><b>CH:</b> « Préparations pour le traitement de l'asthme ». Le terme préparation est-il vraiment suffisamment clair pour désigner ce produit ? Ne faudrait-il pas mentionner également que ce produit est proposé sous la forme d'un nébuliseur, voire un nébuliseur-doseur (terme officiel du compendium suisse des médicaments) ?</p> <p><b>IB :</b> Préparations pour le traitement de l'asthme</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle with the classification and suggests a slight modification of the proposal in English to "preparations for treating asthma" in order to be consistent with most existing relevant entries. See: 050100 pharmaceutical preparations for treating sunburn 050239 pharmaceutical preparations for skin care 050241 pharmaceutical preparations for treating dandruff</p>	<p>La terminologie « préparations » est utilisée dans la classification, nous trouvons notamment « préparations pharmaceutiques / préparations chimico-pharmaceutiques » en classe 5. Par ailleurs, cette terminologie est également très présente sur Tmclass, raison pour laquelle, le libellé proposé nous paraît suffisamment clair. Concernant l'ajout de « nébuliseur (-doseur) », nous n'y voyons pas particulièrement d'objection, si ce n'est que le libellé en tant que tel nous paraît suffisant dans la mesure où la forme sous laquelle le produit est commercialisé ne permet pas de le classer car il semble créer une ambiguïté avec le système de diffusion du produit. Dans le commerce il s'agit d'un ensemble où il s'agit bien du produit médical, pour le traitement de l'asthme qui est diffusé via cet équipement. Nous maintenons donc notre proposition mais nous souscrivons aux propositions de précisions qui nous ont été faites en modifiant « Préparation pour le traitement de l'asthme / Preparations for the treatment of asthma » par « Préparations pharmaceutiques pour le traitement de l'asthme / Pharmaceutical preparations for treating asthma » afin de lever toute ambiguïté.</p>
R	FR-29-6	5		FR	ajouter		préparations pharmaceutiques pour le traitement de l'asthme			oxygen 2/9		
W	FR-29-7	6		EN	Add		gas cylinders of metal, empty		See/voir FR-29-29	oxygen 3/9	<p><b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. "Gas cylinders of metal, empty" might be appropriate in Class 6. The merchandises are something that are filled in goods like cylinders.</p> <p><b>IB :</b> Déjà dans la liste alphabétique sous 060050 "bouteilles [récipients métalliques] pour le gaz sous pression ou l'air liquid / bottles [metal containers] for compressed gas or liquid air" et 060112 "récipients métalliques pour le gaz sous pression ou l'air liquide / récipients pour le gaz sous pression métalliques // containers of metal for compressed gas or liquid air". Cette proposition doit être considérée avec FR-29-29.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "gas cylinders of metal, empty" in order to clarify that the goods are the containers and not the gas. See Basic Nos. 060423 tool boxes of metal, empty and 180047 tool bags, empty.</p>	<p>Suite aux différents commentaires qui ont été fait sur cette proposition nous modifions la proposition initiale « bouteilles de gaz métalliques / cylinders of metal for gas » par « Bouteilles de gaz métalliques vides / gas cylinders of metal, empty »</p>
W	FR-29-7	6		FR	ajouter		bouteilles de gaz métalliques vides			oxygen 3/9		
W	FR-29-29	20		EN	Add		gas cylinders not of metal empty		See/voir FR-29-7	oxygen 4/9	<p><b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. "Gas cylinders not of metal, empty"</p>	<p>Par cohérence avec la proposition FR-7, nous</p>







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											might be appropriate in Class 20. The merchandises are something that are filled in goods like cylinders. <b>IB</b> : Nous suggérons d'harmoniser avec les deux entrées correspondantes en cl.6: 060050 et 060112. Donc en cl.20 : → "bouteilles [récipients <b>non métalliques</b> ] pour le gaz sous pression ou l'air liquid / bottles [containers, <b>not of metal</b> ] for compressed gas or liquid air" → "récipients <b>non métalliques</b> pour le gaz sous pression ou l'air liquide / containers, <b>not of metal</b> , for compressed gas or liquid air". Peut-être faudra-t-il changer 060112 en même temps pour éliminer le synonyme superflu "récipients pour le gaz sous pression métalliques"? Cette proposition doit être considérée avec FR-29-7. <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these goods are in Class 20. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "gas cylinders, not of metal, empty" in order to clarify that the goods are the containers and not the gas. See Basic Nos. 200301 tool boxes, not of metal, <u>empty</u> and 180047 tool bags, <u>empty</u> .	modifions notre proposition en incluant le terme "vides/empty"
W	FR-29-29	20		FR	ajouter		bouteilles de gaz non métalliques vides			oxygen 4/9		
R	FR-29-10	9		EN	Add		oxygen masks <del>other than medical purposes</del> <u>for aviators</u>		See/voir FR-29-17, 18   <a href="http://defense.gouv">defense.gouv</a> « le masque fournit une protection du visage contre le feu et lors de collisions aviaires. La calotte et la coquille associées offrent une intégrité et une stabilité parfaites du masque sur le visage lors d'éjection à très grande vitesse ». Vu la protection du visage du pilote, le produit serait à ajouter en classe 9.	oxygen 5/9	<b>SG</b> : "oxygen masks, other than for medical use"? <b>ILPO</b> : we disagree, class 10 is more suited. <b>IB</b> : La fonction de ce masque est pour la respiration et non pour fournir "... une protection du visage contre le feu et lors de collisions aviaires". En tout cas, il est déjà couvert en cl.9 par 090113 "masques respiratoires autres que pour la respiration artificielle / respiratory masks, other than for artificial respiration". Eventuellement, "masques à oxygène non à usage médical / oxygen masks, not for medical purposes" en cl.9. Voir aussi FR-29-17. <b>USPTO</b> agrees these goods are classified in Class 9 but suggests a slight modification of the entry to "oxygen masks for aviators." "Fighter pilots" may be overly specific. "Aviators" is consistent with Basic No. 090070 "protective suits for aviators." Civilian aviators also use the goods. See: 	Il ne s'agit pas d'un matériel utilisé à des fins médicales. Nous sommes bien ici dans un aspect de protection comme le démontre la définition indiquée dans le commentaire initial. C'est la raison pour laquelle il nous semble que la classe 9 est la plus adaptée. Cependant, au regard des différents commentaires qui nous ont été soumis, nous modifions notre proposition initiale « <b>Masques à oxygène pour pilote de chasse / Oxygen masks for fighter pilots</b> » par « <b>Masques à oxygène non à usage médical / Oxygen masks other than medical purposes</b> »
R	FR-29-10	9		FR	ajouter		masques à oxygène <del>non à usage médical</del> <u>pour aviateurs</u>			oxygen 5/9		




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<u>W</u>	FR-29-17	10		EN	Add		oxygen masks for medical purposes			oxygen 6/9	<b>IB</b> : OK cl.10. Nous préférons "oxygen masks for medical purposes" en anglais. Voir aussi FR-29-10. <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	En réponse à la proposition du BI et en cohérence avec la proposition FR-10, nous modifions la version anglaise. <b>oxygen masks for medical purposes</b> Au lieu de : « <b>uses</b> »
<u>W</u>	FR-29-17	10		FR	ajouter		masques à oxygène à usage médical			oxygen 6/9		
<u>A</u>	FR-29-18	10		EN	Add		<b>chambers for inhalers</b> <b>medical apparatus for facilitating the inhalation of pharmaceutical preparations</b>		   <small>Respirer profondément à plusieurs reprises pour prendre tout le traitement.</small>	oxygen 7/9	<b>ILPO</b> : the English version is too long, "Inhalation apparatus" is sufficient to understand the nature of the goods. <b>IB</b> : Cette indication existe déjà dans la liste alphabétique sous 100099 <i>inhalateurs / inhalers</i> <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
<u>A</u>	FR-29-18	10		EN	Add		<b>spacers for inhalers</b>		 <small>Respirer profondément à plusieurs reprises pour prendre tout le traitement.</small>	oxygen 7/9		
<u>A</u>	FR-29-18	10		FR	ajouter		chambres d'inhalation		La chambre d'inhalation va permettre et faciliter l'administration de médicaments délivrés par ce type d'inhalateur. La chambre d'inhalation se présente sous la forme d'un réservoir transparent, le plus souvent en plastique, intercalé entre l'aérosol doseur et la bouche de l'enfant. <a href="http://Pediact.com">Pediact.com</a>	oxygen 7/9		



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R	FR-29-31	9		EN	Add		air tanks for sports		 <p>S'agissant des bouteilles de plongée : certains des mélanges gazeux qu'elles contiennent permettent d'atteindre des profondeurs différentes. Il ne s'agit donc pas de la même bouteille « médicale » utilisée ici à des fins sportives. C'est un produit à part entière.</p>	oxygen 8/9	<p><b>ILPO:</b> should be in class 9 with all the diving equipment - Explanatory Note for Class 28 This Class does not include, in particular: diving equipment (Cl. 9).</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that the goods are inappropriate as ones classified in Class 28. According to the Remarks, for example, "pre-filled oxygen bottles for sports" might be appropriate; however, it is appropriate to classify such goods in Class 9, by analogy to "breathing apparatus for underwater swimming" (Basic No.090355) and "divers' masks" (Basic No.090597) and based on Class Heading of Class 9 "life-saving apparatus and instruments".</p> <p><b>IB :</b> Est-ce que vous faites référence à 050399 "oxygène à usage médical / oxygen for medical purposes" ou 060050 "bouteilles [récipients métalliques] pour le gaz sous pression ou l'air liquide / bottles [metal containers] for compressed gas or liquid air"? En tout cas, l'oxygène à usage médical (parce que cela n'est pas à usage industriel, donc "médical" est le plus proche que possible) est en cl.5, les appareils pour la respiration (à l'exception de ceux pour la respiration artificielle) sont en cl.9, et les récipients sont en cl.6/20.</p> <p>En bref, nous ne sommes pas d'accord avec cette proposition car les différents éléments sont couverts par les entrées existantes.</p> <p><b>USPTO:</b> The term "Oxygen bottles for sports" is not a common commercial name for these goods in the U.S. marketplace. "The term 'oxygen tanks' is commonly used by non-divers; however, this is a misnomer since these cylinders typically contain (compressed atmospheric) breathing air." <a href="#">Wikipedia</a></p> <p>"The term 'diving cylinder' tends to be used by gas equipment engineers, manufacturers, support professionals, and divers speaking British English. 'Scuba tank' or 'diving tank' is more often used colloquially by non-professionals and native speakers of American English.</p> <p>USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "air tanks for use in scuba diving" in Class 9. See <a href="#">ebay</a> and <a href="#">air-source</a></p> <p>NCL lists "breathing apparatus, except for artificial respiration" in Class 9 (Basic No. 090431); and "breathing apparatus for underwater swimming" in Class 9 (Basic No. 090355). MGS lists « Compressed air bailout units for diving » in Class 9.</p>	En réponse aux différents commentaires qui nous ont été soumis, nous souhaitons modifier notre proposition initiale tant en terme de classement que de formulation en anglais. Ainsi nous souhaitons ajouter en <b>classe 09</b> les « Bouteilles d'oxygène pour le sport / <b>Air tanks for sports</b> » au lieu de « Bouteilles d'oxygène pour le sport / <b>Oxygen bottles for sports</b> » en <b>classe 28</b> .	<a href="#">CE: This proposal did not obtain consensus, as some members of the CE preferred to classify these goods on the basis of their contents.</a>	
R	FR-29-31	9		FR	ajouter		bouteilles d'oxygène pour le sport			oxygen 8/9				

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R	FR-29-32	5		EN	Add		oxygen canisters, <u>filled, for medical purposes</u>		  <p><a href="http://www.canette-oxygene.com">www.canette-oxygene.com</a></p> <p><a href="#">Montagne &amp; amazon</a> Ces produits posent problème car ils semblent être utilisés pour respirer « un peu d'air pur » en dehors de toute activité sportive. L'on parle de « canettes d'oxygène ».</p>	oxygen 9/9	<p>CH: plutôt classe 5 SG : Class 5. ILPO: not really a sport accessory, class 5. JPO: Even when the goods are "pre-filled cans of oxygen" and not for medical purposes, JPO believes the goods are appropriate to be classified in Class 10, by analogy to "vaporizers for medical purposes" (Basic No. 100109) and "hydrogen inhalers" (Basic No.100257), based on Explanatory Notes of Class10 "Class 10 includes mainly...generally used for the...treatment or improvement of function or conditiona of persons." IB : Est-ce que le "récipient" est vide? Si vous vous référez au contenu, c'est à dire à l'oxygène, il devrait être classé en cl.5 – voir 050399. Nous considérons que toute substance utilisée pour respirer devrait être traitée comme un médicament d'ordonnance. USPTO would classify these goods in Class 5 by analogy to Basic No. 050384 nutritional supplements. As noted in the IB's Class 5 information file: "Dietary supplements are in Class 5 regardless of whether they are for medical or veterinary purposes or not... They can be used to supplement a normal diet or just because they are considered beneficial for the health. This is equally the case for dietary supplements with a cosmetic effect which also belong to Class 5." Similarly, these oxygen goods are used by consumers because they are marketed as beneficial for health. See <a href="#">oxygenplus</a> Specifically, they are marketed as improving body function and referred to as "therapy" in the marketplace even though the goods do not require a medical prescription and are not used in a medical setting. ("Recreational oxygen therapy rests on a relatively simple premise: By delivering higher concentrations of oxygen than you would normally get from the air around you, you reap the above health rewards.") <a href="#">Everydayhealth</a>. USPTO also suggests modifying the proposal to "oxygen for therapeutic purposes" to clarify the nature of the goods. USPTO and TMClass both list "oxygen bar services" in Class 44. This is the service corollary to these goods. Classification in 44 as a health-related service supports that the goods are in Class 5.</p>	<p>Nous remercions les différents Offices qui nous ont fait des retours sur cette proposition. La majorité des Offices étant en faveur d'un classement en <b>classe 05</b>, nous modifions notre proposition en ce sens.</p> <p><a href="#">CE: The CE considered this proposal to be unnecessary as the goods are covered by "oxygen for medical purposes" (Basic No. 050399) and the proposal accepted for FR- 29- 5 "oxygen cylinders, filled, for medical purposes"</a>.</p>
R	FR-29-32	5		FR	ajouter		canettes d'oxygène <u>remplies à usage médical</u>			oxygen 9/9		
A	SG-29-4	6	060320	EN	Change	door openers, non-electric	door openers of metal, non-electric		<p><b>See/voir SG-29-5 to/à 9 and US-29-9, 10</b> To clarify the classification of non-electric door openers that is made of metal and not made of metal.</p>	openers	<p>USPTO agrees in principle that "door openers of metal non-electric" should be classified in Class 6 and "door openers, not of metal, non-electric" should be classified in Class 20. However, the USPTO is unclear about the specific nature of the door openers. Are either of these goods door openers?</p>  <p>Also, will there be confusion between these goods such as "door openers, hydraulic" (Basic</p>	<p><a href="#">CE: The CE agreed that these goods should be classified on the basis of material.</a></p>

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											No. 070515) and "door openers, pneumatic" (Basic No. 070520)? <b>IB:</b> For info, since NCL10 "door openers" have been classified in Cl.6 as "non-electric" and in Cl. 7 as "electric", "hydraulic" or "pneumatic". It was assumed at that time that they were only available in metal; is it possible that other types of non-metallic materials are now on the marketplace?	
A	SG-29-4	6	060320	FR	changer	dispositifs non électriques pour l'ouverture des portes	<del>ouvre-portes</del> dispositifs métalliques, non électriques, pour l'ouverture des portes			openers		
A	SG-29-5	20		EN	Add		door openers, not of metal, non-electric		To clarify the classification of non-electric door openers that is made of metal and not made of metal.	openers	<b>USPTO:</b> See discussion above. <b>IB:</b> See above comment. What type of material is used?	
A	SG-29-5	20		FR	ajouter		<del>ouvre-portes</del> dispositifs non métalliques, non électriques pour l'ouverture des portes			openers		
A	SG-29-6	6	060443	EN	Change	window openers, non-electric	window openers of metal, non-electric		To clarify the classification of non-electric window openers that is made of metal and not made of metal.	openers	<b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that "window openers of metal non-electric" should be classified in Class 6 and "window openers, not of metal, non-electric" in Class 20. However, the USPTO is unclear about the specific nature of the goods and whether window openers and window closers are the same goods. Are these window openers or closers?  <b>IB:</b> See above comment	
A	SG-29-6	6	060443	FR	changer	dispositifs non électriques pour l'ouverture de fenêtres	<del>ouvre-fenêtres</del> dispositifs métalliques, non électriques, pour l'ouverture de fenêtres			openers		
A	SG-29-7	20		EN	Add		window openers, not of metal, non-electric		To clarify the classification of non-electric window openers that is made of metal and not made of metal.	openers	<b>USPTO:</b> See discussion above. <b>IB:</b> See above comment	
A	SG-29-7	20		FR	ajouter		<del>ouvre-fenêtres</del> dispositifs non métalliques, non électriques pour l'ouverture de fenêtres			openers		
A	SG-29-8	6	060444	EN	Change	window closers, non-electric	window closers of metal, non-electric		To clarify the classification of non-electric window closers that is made of metal and not made of metal.	openers	<b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that "window closers of metal, non-electric" should be classified in Class 6 and "window closers, not of metal, non-electric" in Class 20. However, the USPTO is unclear about the specific nature of the goods and whether window openers and window closers are the same goods. Are these window openers or closers?	

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											 <p>Also, will there be confusion between these goods such as "window closers, hydraulic" (Basic No. 070548) and "window closers, pneumatic" (Basic No. 070550)? <b>IB:</b> See above comment</p>	
A	SG-29-8	6	060444	FR	changer	dispositifs non électriques pour la fermeture de fenêtres	<del>ferme-fenêtres</del> dispositifs métalliques, non électriques, pour la fermeture de fenêtres			openers		
A	SG-29-9	20		EN	Add		window closers, not of metal, non-electric		To clarify the classification of non-electric window closers that is made of metal and not made of metal.	openers	<b>USPTO:</b> See discussion above. <b>IB:</b> See above comment	
A	SG-29-9	20		FR	ajouter		<del>ferme-fenêtres</del> dispositifs non métalliques, non électriques pour la fermeture de fenêtres			openers		
A	US-29-9	6	060075	EN	Change	window pulleys	window pulleys of metal		<b>See/voir US-29-10</b> This proposal intends to align classification practices for window/sash pulleys with similar goods. See "fittings of metal for windows" (Basic No. 060130), "sash fasteners of metal for windows" (Basic No. 060454). Window or sash pulleys are small items of hardware for use with windows. See <a href="#">mightonproducts</a> <i>Window pulleys of metal / sash pulleys of metal:</i>	openers		
A	US-29-9	6	060075	EN	Change	sash pulleys	sash pulleys of metal			openers		
A	US-29-9	6	060075	FR	changer	galets de fenêtres	poulies de fenêtre métalliques				openers	
A	US-29-9	6	060075	FR	ajouter		poulies de fenêtre à guillotine métalliques				openers	
A	US-29-10	20		EN	Add		window pulleys, not of metal			<b>See/voir US-29-9</b> This proposal is analogous to "window fittings, not of metal" (Basic No. 200123), "sash fasteners, not of metal, for windows" (Basic No. 200298). <i>Window pulleys, not of metal / sash pulleys, not of metal:</i>	openers	
A	US-29-10	20		EN	Add		sash pulleys, not of metal				openers	
A	US-29-10	20		FR	ajouter		poulies de fenêtre non métalliques				openers	

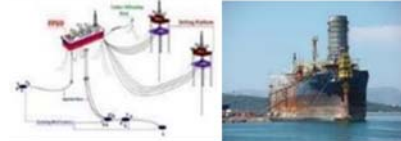
A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
A	US-29-10	20		FR	ajouter		poulies de fenêtre à guillotine non métalliques			openers		
A	US-29-6	6	060062	EN	Change	padlocks	padlocks of metal, other than electronic		<b>See/voir US-29-7, 8</b> This and the linked proposals intend to align the classification practice for padlocks with the classification practice for locks. See “locks of metal, other than electric” (Basic No. 060144). Analogous treatment is justified based on their similar function. <i>Padlocks of metal, other than electronic:</i>	padlock		
A	US-29-6	6	060062	FR	changer	cadenas	cadenas métalliques, autres qu'électroniques			padlock		
A	US-29-7	9		EN	Add		padlocks, electronic		<b>See/voir US-29-6, 8</b> “Electronic” is the marketplace term used in relation to padlocks. See <a href="#">masterlock</a> This proposal is analogous to “locks, electric” (Basic No. 090443). <i>Padlocks, electronic:</i>	padlock		
A	US-29-7	9		FR	ajouter		cadenas électroniques			padlock		
A	US-29-8	20		EN	Add		padlocks, other than electronic, not of metal		<b>See/voir US-29-6, 7</b> This proposal is analogous to “locks, other than electric, not of metal.” (Basic No. 200240). <i>Padlocks, other than electronic, not of metal:</i>	padlock		
A	US-29-8	20		FR	ajouter		cadenas, autres qu'électroniques, non métalliques			padlock		
R	RU-29-10	7		EN	Add		ball decks for moving loads		Relevance of product on the market. Roller floor platforms of metal represent a unique floor construction. The construction consists of a metal base and round holes where the rollers (ball bearings) are placed. It helps to move heavy and bulky cargo.		<b>FR:</b> Nous nous positionnerons sur cette entrée au regard de la version française proposée. <b>USPTO:</b> “Roller floor platforms of metal” is not a common commercial term in the United States. Are these goods similar in function to “loading pallets of metal” (Basic. No. 060325)? Pallet - a portable platform for handling, storing, or moving materials and packages (as in warehouses, factories, or vehicles) – <a href="#">merriam</a> . USPTO suggests modifying the entry to “portable metal loading platforms with rollers” in Class 6. <b>ILPO:</b> agree <b>IB:</b> This seems to refer to a type of loading ramp with integrated ball bearings, which is	<b>Based on the comments we modify our proposal to “ball decks for moving loads” in class 7 instead of “roller floor platforms of metal” in class 6</b>  <b>CE:</b> As RU were not present at the meeting, this proposal had to be voted on in its original form and was rejected as the CE needed more information about these goods in order to ascertain the correct classification.



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									 		then fixed to a floor (e.g. in freight aircraft, inside loading docks). We prefer Cl.7. See 070096 "loading ramps", 070049 "ball-bearings". For possible wording, we suggest "Ball decks for moving loads".	
R	RU-29-10	7		FR	ajouter		planchers à billes pour le déplacement de charges					
A	RU-29-13	7	070293	EN	Delete	paper machines			NCL has basic number 070291 "papermaking machines"		<p><b>USPTO:</b> Should "paper machines" and "papermaking machines" be classified under one Basic No. since it appears that "paper machines" and "papermaking machines" are synonymous? A paper machine (or paper-making machine) is an industrial machine used in the pulp and paper industry to create paper in large quantities at high speed. <a href="#">Wikipedia</a></p> <p><b>IB:</b> Either delete 070293 or merge with 070291 as they refer to the same type of machine: 070293 paper machines / <i>machines à papier</i> 070291 papermaking machines / <i>machines pour la fabrication du papier</i>.</p>	We prefer to delete and remain clear indication under basic number 070291 "papermaking machines".
A	RU-29-13	7	070293	FR	supprimer	machines à papier						
R	CH-29-1	7	070540	EN	Change and Transfer	elevator operating apparatus	electronic control apparatus for elevators	9	These are electronic control apparatus and not comparable to "pneumatic or hydraulic controls for machines, motors and engines (see 070472 and 070473). Therefore we prefer class 9 in analogy to "remote control apparatus"		<p><b>SG:</b> The entry is unclear in both Class 7 and Class 9. "pneumatic or hydraulic controls for operating elevator" in Class 7 or "electronic control apparatus for operating elevator" in Class 9?</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> even if the language doesn't indicate it there still could be pneumatic or hydraulic controls, not clear from the comments if they are referring to the actual machine elements operating the elevator, or just the control panel, a distinction should be made and a separate term should exist for each item to justify the classification.</p> <p><b>JPO:</b> Is this proposal intended to transfer both "elevator operating apparatus" and "lift operating apparatus"(Basic No.070540) from Class 7 to Class 9? If "lift operating apparatus" is left in Class 7, it would be appreciated if you explain the intention to get separate these 2 goods. "Elevator operating apparatus" appear appropriate to be classified in Class 7 same as their main body ,i.e. "elevators[lifts]"(basic No.0700024), and also it is analogized to "motors, other than for land vehicles"(Basic No.070433) and "motors, electric, other than for land vehicles"(Basic No.070452).</p> <p><b>IB:</b> There is no mention of "electronic" in the wording of this entry; we understand that it refers to the mechanisms that move the elevator, hence the classification in Cl.7, rather than a control panel.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and includes goods in Class 7 and Class 9. Further specification is needed to determine whether the goods are classified as machine parts in Class 7 or electronic controllers in Class 9.</p>	In reaction to the comments, we <b>also propose a change</b> . The transfer to class 9 we proposed mainly because of the French formulation, which points to a control apparatus rather than an engine.









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R	CH-29-1	7	070540	EN	Change and Transfer	lift operating apparatus	electronic control apparatus for lifts	9			Moreover, the term does not appear to be a common commercial name for goods in the United States. (It appears primarily in patent applications.) Here is an example of "elevator operating apparatus" classified in Class 7 by analogy to "elevator chains [parts of machines]" (Basic No. 070491) - <a href="http://bit.ly">bit.ly</a> Here is an example of "elevator operating apparatus" classified in Class 9 by analogy to "remote control apparatus*" (Basic No. 090470) – <a href="http://Patents.google">Patents.google</a>	
R	CH-29-1	7	070540	FR	changer et transférer	dispositifs de commande pour ascenseurs	dispositifs électroniques de commande pour ascenseurs	9				
R	SE-29-1	7	070555	EN	Change	3D printers	3D printers for industrial purposes		<b>See/voir KR-29-3, SE-29-2, 3, 4</b> The market for 3D printers is in reality divided into two primary sectors, large printers for manufacturing used in industries for mass production, and desktop printers for home and office use producing small quantities for direct use (prototyping, modelling, single creation). The emerging desktop 3D printer market is targeting both companies and private users. Companies use 3D printers today for prototyping (designers and developers), modelling (architects) and for creation of customised original products (e.g. opticians 3D printing unique frames for glasses). For home use the 3D printers are marketed, for example, to print toys, works of art, scale models or creation of parts for DIY projects. The 3D desktop printers are small, cheap (less than €250) and functioning as a peripheral to a computer. The market is clearly in parallel with the traditional printers – where the printing machines for mass production are in class 7 while the computer peripheral printer for printing single or few copies are in class 9.	3D	<b>FR</b> : Pas en faveur. Les imprimantes 3D à usage industriel et les imprimantes 3D pour la maison et le bureau sont des produits de même nature même si leurs tailles et leurs capacités de production sont différentes, alors que les imprimantes pour ordinateurs/printers for use with computers en classe 9 sont des produits différents des presses d'imprimerie/printing presse en classe 7. <b>GB</b> : The reason these were put in class 7 was because they are seen as manufacturing machines and not computer accessories. <b>ILPO</b> : we believe all 3d printers should be in class 7 <b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain Basic No. 070555 and classify all 3D printers in 7 because the goods' function provides the classification criteria rather than the purpose. As indicated in the IB information file for "3D printing pens" (Basic No. 070576), 3D printing devices are in Class 7 by analogy with "printing machines" (Basic No. 070218). <b>JPO</b> believes it is difficult to divide "3D printers" into "3D printers for industrial purposes" and "3D printers for office or home use" clearly. "3D printers" are used for mass production in industries and low-volume production of teaching materials, artistic productions, building models or dental casts. JPO wonders the significance and probability to distinguish all of them between "3D printers for industrial purposes" in Class7 and "3D printers for office or home use" in Class 9. <b>IB</b> : "3D printers" were added to the Alphabetical List in Cl.7 for NCL10-2015. A 3D printer is defined as "a <u>machine</u> allowing a physical object to be created from a three-dimensional digital model, typically by laying down thin layers of a material in succession (OED)". Thus they are classified in Cl.7 as "machines".	<a href="#">CE: The CE preferred to keep all 3D printers in Cl. 7.</a>
R	SE-29-1	7	070555	FR	changer	imprimantes 3D	imprimantes 3D à usage industriel			3D		
W	SE-29-2	9		EN	Add		3D printers for office or home use			3D	<b>FR</b> : Voir proposition n°1. <b>CH</b> : not acceptable, product remains a machine <b>ILPO</b> : as stated above, we believe that all 3d printers belong in class 7.	


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											USPTO does not support this proposal for the reasons indicated above. JPO believes it is redundant to add the goods, because "printers for use with computers" (Basic No.090618) are already in the Alphabetical List.	
W	SE-29-2	9		FR	ajouter		imprimantes 3D pour le bureau ou la maison			3D		
W	SE-29-3	7	070576	EN	Change	3D printing pens	3D printing pens for industrial purposes		In analogy with the proposals on 3D printers.	3D	FR : Voir proposition n°1. GB : See above USPTO prefers to retain Basic No. 070576 and classify all 3D pens in 7 because the goods' function provides the classification criteria rather than the purpose. As indicated in the IB information file for these goods, 3D printing pens are in Class 7 by analogy with "printing machines" (Basic No. 070218). JPO: Please analogy with the JPO's comments to the proposal regarding "3D printers" as above. IB: "3D printing pens" were added to the Alphabetical List in Cl.7 for NCL10-2018 because they were considered as "hand-tools, other than hand-operated".	
W	SE-29-3	7	070576	FR	changer	stylos d'impression 3D	stylos 3D à usage industriel			3D		
W	SE-29-4	9		EN	Add		3D printing pens for office or home use			3D	FR : Voir proposition n°1. CH: not acceptable, product remains a machine ILPO: as stated above, we believe that all 3d printers belong in class 7 USPTO does not support this proposal for the reasons indicated above. JPO: Please analogy with the JPO's comments to the proposal regarding "3D printers" as above.	
W	SE-29-4	9		FR	ajouter		stylos 3D pour le bureau ou la maison			3D		
R	KR-29-3	7		EN	Add		3D printers for dental purposes		See/voir SE-29-1 to/à 4 Although these goods are for dental purposes, the KIPO thinks that these goods are classified in Class 7 consistent with "3D printers" (Basic No. 070555).	3D	FR : OK pour la classe 7. Il ne s'agit pas d'un appareil médical. USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. ILPO: considering that these goods are not intended for treatment purposes and are not directly used on the human body, we agree with the classification in class 7. JPO believes that the goods are appropriate to be classified in Class 10 by analogy to "dental apparatus and instruments"(Basic No.100073), If they are only for dental purpose. IB: Not necessary to add a new entry as it is already covered by 070555 "3D printers". All 3D printers are in Cl.7 regardless of what purpose or field of activity the printers are used for.	The KIPO thinks that these goods are classified in Class 7.
R	KR-29-3	7		FR	ajouter		imprimantes 3D à usage dentaire			3D		
A	JP-29-4	7		EN	Add		floating production storage and offloading [FPSO] units		These goods are off-shore, over-water facilities to produce, store and offload oil and natural gas. Many of them are built in the shape of ships or the like. Even though these goods are in the shape of ships, Class 12 that covers transport vehicles is not considered to be an inappropriate classification for these goods		FR : Il existe deux types d'unité flottante de production, de stockage et de déchargement (FPSO) : soit un pétrolier converti en usine flottante pour le traitement et le stockage des hydrocarbures et le stockage du pétrole, du gaz naturel ou des huiles produits en mer, soit un navire conçu pour cet usage. Nous proposons la précision suivante : « floating, production, storage and offloading system (FPSO) [machinery] / unités flottantes de production, de	The JPO thanks France and the US for their comments. Based on the US's comments, the JPO modified the original proposal as follows:  Class 7 "floating production storage and offloading [FPSO] units" instead of floating,


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									since they are designed to produce and offload oil and natural gas, rather than be used as transport vehicles. These are classified in Class 7 by analogy with existing entries "drilling rigs, floating or non-floating" (Basic No.070462), "oil refining machines" (Basic No.070498) and "handling apparatus for loading and unloading" (Basic No.070245). And they would belong in Class 7 based on the mention of " Class 7 includes mainly machines and machine tools, motors and engines. This Class includes, in particular:- certain special vehicles not for transportation purposes" in the Explanatory Note. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">modec</a> Please refer to the definition of Dictionaries. [Acronym Finder] What does FPSO stand for? : FPSO stands for Floating Production Storage and Off-loading (shipping & oil industry)		stockage et de déchargement (FPSO) [machinerie] » en classe 7. <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these are in Class 7. USPTO would prefer the wording "floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) units."	production, storage and offloading system [FPSO]
A	JP-29-4	7		FR	ajouter	unités flottantes de production, de stockage et de déchargement [FPSO]						
A	JP-29-5	<del>7</del> 12		EN	Add	tyres for snow ploughs		<b>See/voir JP-29-6</b>		tires		The JPO thanks the UK, the US and the IB for their comments. Though reviewed the submitted comments, the JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "tires for snow ploughs" in Class 7. If necessary, there is no objection to adding the British English spelling, i.e. "tyres for snow ploughs/tires for snow ploughs." The JPO thinks that the proposed goods are classified in Class 7 same as the "snow ploughs," because the JPO believes that goods are "parts" of "snow ploughs," based on the General Remarks (d) for Goods. If the proposed goods are classified in Class 12, it conflicts with the General Remark (d) indicating that "tires" are classified as "parts" of vehicles and specialized vehicles in the same Class as the vehicles and specialized vehicles. Therefore, the Explanatory Notes should specify that "tires" are not "parts" of vehicles and special
A	JP-29-5	<del>7</del> 12		EN	Add	tires for snow ploughs		These goods are tires exclusively designed for use on snow ploughs. Since they are not designed for use on transport vehicles but rather for use on snow ploughs that are machinery, Class 7 is considered to be an appropriate classification for them. These are classified in Class 7 by analogy with existing entries "snow ploughs" (Basic No. 070502) and "rubber tracks being parts of crawlers on snow ploughs" (Basic No. 070573). And they would belong in Class 7 based on the mention of "" Class 7 includes mainly machines and machine tools, motors and engines. This Class includes, in particular: -certain special vehicles not for transportation purposes, for example, ··· snow ploughs, as well as rubber tracks as parts of those vehicles' crawlers." in the Explanatory Note		tires	<b>GB:</b> all tyres/tires are proper to class 12. <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and could include tires for vehicles in Class 12. What goods are intended by this entry? The first photograph show a tractor with a plow attached, and USPTO would classify tires for tractors in Class 12, consistent with 120075 tractors, 120031 tires for vehicle wheels. The second photograph shows a snow blowing machine with treads rather than tires. <b>IB:</b> Although certain special vehicles or wheeled apparatus not for transportation purposes are in classes other than Cl.12, currently ALL tires are classified in Cl.12 and it would be preferable to maintain that practice.	

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									and "GOODS...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 the General Remarks. <a href="#">hondalawnparts</a>  			vehicles, and all "tires" are classified in Class 12. It is necessary to modify Inclusionary Notes and Exclusionary Notes, as in the red below. Inclusionary Notes of Class 12: "This Class includes, in particular: . . . - parts of vehicles, for example, bumpers, windscreens, steering wheels, <del>tyres for vehicle wheels,</del> as well as treads for vehicles. <b>Tyres for all vehicle wheels.</b> " Exclusionary Notes of Class 7: "This Class does not include, in particular: . . . - <b>Tyres for all vehicle wheels (Cl.12).</b> " (reference) General Remark "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, the criterion indicated under (a), above, applies."  <b>CE: The CE preferred to classify this entry in Cl. 12 with the other NCL entries for tyres.</b>
A	JP-29-5	<del>7</del> 12		FR	ajouter		pneus pour chasse-neige			tires		
R	JP-29-6	<del>7</del> 12		EN	Add		tyres for mining machines		<b>See/voir JP-29-5</b> These goods are tires exclusively used on mining equipment and machinery. Many sites at which these tires are used are harsh environments with rocky and muddy terrain where people cannot walk easily and sharp stones are scattered on unpaved road surfaces. Accordingly, since they are components not for common vehicles but exclusively for equipment and machinery, i.e., those for mining operations, Class 7 is considered to be an appropriate classification for them. These are classified in Class 7 by analogy with existing entries "rubber tracks being parts of crawlers on mining machines" (Basic No. 070572) and "mineworking machines" (Basic No. 070342). And they would belong in Class 7 based on the mention of " Class 7 includes mainly machines and machine tools, motors and engines. This	tires		The JPO thanks the US and the IB for their comments. Though reviewed the submitted comments, the <b>JPO maintains the original proposal</b> as submitted "tires for mining machines" in Class 7. In response to US's comments, the JPO corrected writing errors. If necessary, <b>there is no objection to adding the British English spelling, i.e. "tyres for mining machines/tires</b> for mining machines." The JPO believes that the proposed goods are classified in Class 7 same as the "mining machines," because the goods are "parts" of "mining machines," based on the General Remark (d) for Goods. Please refer to the JPO's proposal No. 5 as above.
R	JP-29-6	<del>7</del> 12		EN	Add		tires for mining machines			tires		



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									Class includes, in particular: . . . - certain special vehicles not for transportation purposes, for example, road sweeping machines, road making machines, bulldozers, snow ploughs, as well as rubber tracks as parts of those vehicles' crawlers." in the Explanatory Note and "GOODS . . . .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 the General Remarks. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">michelin</a> <a href="#">nokian</a>			If the proposed goods are classified in Class 12, it conflicts with the General Remarks d for goods, and it is necessary to modify the Inclusionary Notes of Class 12 and Exclusionary Notes of Class 7.
R	JP-29-6	712		FR	ajouter		pneus pour machines d'exploitation minière			tires		
A	WO-29-16	8	080073	EN	--	vegetable slicers			<b>See/voir WO-29-17</b> 	4.1		
A	WO-29-16	8	080073	EN	Delete	vegetable knives			 Although "slicers" and "shredders" may incorporate blades, we would consider "knives" as being a completely different type of article and thus should have a separate Basic No – see our suggestion in next proposal.	4.1	<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-16	8	080073	EN	--	vegetable shredders				4.1		


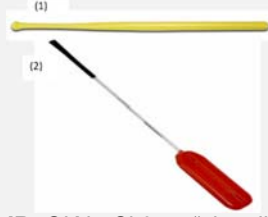
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A	WO-29-16	8	080073	FR	--	coupe-légumes				4.1		
A	WO-29-17	8		EN	Add		vegetable knives			4.2	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-17	8		FR	ajouter		couteaux à légumes			4.2		
A	AU-29-5	8		EN	Add		carving forks		<b>See/voir AU-29-6</b> Analogous to table forks (080070). The primary purpose of these forks is for use in carving meat. They are generally sold together with carving knives and should not be classified in a different class. I note the MGS has these in class 21	carving	<b>FR</b> : Ok. Attention cependant : les fourchettes à découper sont classées en classe 21 sur Tmclass. Or, selon la note explicative de la Classification de Nice, les fourchettes devraient relever de la classe 8 et non la 21. Une modification sur Tmclass devra être envisagée si ce libellé est accepté. <i>Fourchettes à découper</i> <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal misclassifies the goods. USPTO classifies these goods in Class 21 consistent with MGS and analogous to other serving utensils, e.g., Basic No. 210383 "serving ladles." USPTO notes that Basic No. 060443 was unintentionally referenced with this proposal.	<b>CE</b> : The CE accepted carving forks and carving knives in Cl. 8 as they are used for cutting.
A	AU-29-5	8		FR	ajouter		fourchettes à découper viande			carving		
A	AU-29-6	8		EN	Add		carving knives		Analogous to knives (080205)	carving	<b>FR</b> : Un couteau est par définition un outil de découpe. Il ne nous semble pas nécessaire d'ajouter ce libellé à la classification. On notera pas ailleurs que la classe des couteaux est par essence la classe 8 comme l'atteste le libellé 080205 couteaux* accompagne d'un astérisque. <i>Couteaux à découper</i> <b>CH</b> : OK in cl. 8 <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. Considering it together with the above proposal, JPO understands that the intended goods are used at the table; however, the "carving knives" include knives as hand tools and knives for engraving to carve wood, metal and stone. Please refer to the following URL <a href="https://www.amazon.com">amazon</a> Although JPO doesn't have objection to classifying these goods in Class 8, it is better to specify the purpose of knives like "for fruit carving."	
A	AU-29-6	8		FR	ajouter		couteaux à découper viande			carving		



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A	WO-29-21	9		EN	Add		weight belts for divers				The <b>USPTO</b> agrees with the proposal as submitted. By analogy, « weights » in Class 9 (Basic No. 090403).	
A	WO-29-21	9		FR	ajouter		ceintures de lest pour la plongée					
A	FR-29-9	9		EN	Add		earpieces <u>for remote communication</u>		 <p>Petit récepteur adapté à la forme de l'oreille qui permet à un journaliste ou à un animateur d'entendre ce que communique la régie ou de suivre une émission hors plateau (en duplex). Celui-ci n'a pas d'usage médical, il permet uniquement à son utilisateur de recevoir une information.</p>		<p><b>CH</b> : une précision n'est-elle pas nécessaire pour les différencier des oreillettes en tant que partie de chapeau qui protège les oreilles du froid (cf. Petit Robert) ?</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: too broad as it can include earpieces for hearing aids.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording, and they are inappropriate as the goods classified in Class 9. Please refer to the following dictionary. <a href="#">Oxford</a> According to the Remarks, "earphones" might be appropriate. &lt;Oxford Dictionaries&gt;</p> <p>earpiece NOUN 1 The part of a telephone, radio receiver, or other aural device that is applied to the ear during use. 2 The part of a pair of glasses that fits around the ear.</p> <p><b>IB</b> : Nous suggérons "earphones" ou "audio earpieces" en anglais ("earpieces" peut avoir des définitions différentes).</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that the goods are in Class 9 and suggests modifying the English entry to "earbuds" in order to clarify the nature of the goods. See <a href="#">Oxford</a> "Earpieces" alone in English is ambiguous both in common language and in the marketplace. By definition "earpieces" may include parts of telephones, hearing aids, and eyeglasses. See <a href="#">AH</a></p>	<p>Nous remercions le BI, le Japon et l'USPTO de leurs propositions de modifier la version anglaise. Malheureusement trois propositions différentes nous ont été soumises "earphones" ou "audio earpieces" par le BI et le Japon et « earbuds » par l'USPTO, que nous ne pouvons pas trancher. Nous n'avons pas d'objection à modifier la version anglaise mais nous laissons le soin aux Offices anglophones de choisir la ou les formulations qui leur conviennent.</p>
A	FR-29-9	9		FR	ajouter		oreillettes					
A	RU-29-14	9		EN	Add		parking sensors for vehicles		To make clear classification of this product in class 09.		<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. Parking sensors are proximity sensors for road vehicles designed to alert the driver of obstacles while parking. These systems use either electromagnetic or ultrasonic sensors. <a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	Can be added to the alphabetical list and it will help to users to compile automatically list of goods based on indication that are included to the alphabetical list.
A	RU-29-14	9		FR	ajouter		détecteurs de stationnement pour véhicules					
A	AU-29-3	9		EN	Add		ticket printers		Analogous to 090086 ticket dispensers		<b>FR</b> : Ce libellé ne semble pas nécessaire. Par ailleurs il n'est pas clair : il pourrait s'agir d'un distributeur de la classe 7. <i>Imprimantes de billets</i>	
											<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. USPTO, however, does not agree that these goods are analogous to Basic No. 090086 "ticket dispensers" because certain classification changes regarding ticket dispensers were adopted at CE27 and CE28. Under Nice 12-2022, "Queue ticket dispensers of metal" will be classified in Class 6 and "Queue ticket dispensers, not of metal" will be classified in Class 20. In addition, "Ticket dispensing terminals, electronic" will be classified in Class 9.	

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											<p>JPO thinks these goods are too vague. Would you please explain the intended meaning of "ticket printers"? Are they the printers which are (1) used with computers in retail stores or business office, (2) used at the stations or theaters, or (3) analogized to printing machines? Moreover, from the NCL 12th edition, "ticket dispensers" in Class 9 will change to "ticket dispensing terminals, electronic" in Class 9. As in the USPTO's proposal, the discussion about the goods considered as "dispensers" requires attention.</p> 	
A	AU-29-3	9		FR	ajouter		imprimantes de tickets					
R	AU-29-4	9	090332	EN	Change	instruments containing eyepieces	laboratory instruments containing eye pieces		We consider this item too vague. There are a number of medical apparatuses that contain eyepieces for instance which are classified in class 10.		<p>FR : S'il est vrai que ce libellé est large, il semble néanmoins que la précision apportée par l'Office australien réduit de façon considérable la portée de ce libellé qui peut également comprendre des produits tels que les lunettes astronomiques. <i>Instruments à lunette de laboratoire</i></p> <p>ILPO: agree, the term as it is now is too broad.</p> <p>USPTO agrees that Basic No. 090332 is vaguely worded; however, USPTO prefers to retain this entry because the proposal as submitted continues to be vaguely worded.</p> <p>JPO believes that there are the goods containing eyepieces classified in Class 9, other than "laboratory instruments," like "microscopes", "telescopes" and "binoculars." For example, "optical instruments containing eyepieces" might be appropriate. Please refer to the following dictionary. <a href="#">Oxford</a> &lt;Oxford Dictionary&gt; eyepiece NOUN The lens or group of lenses that is closest to the eye in a microscope, telescope, or other optical instrument.</p> <p>IB: Nevertheless, instruments containing eyepieces, such as binoculars, telescopes (and other goods that are not in the NCL Alphabetical List, such as opera glasses and monoculars) are not always considered as laboratory instruments. We therefore prefer to keep the existing entry.</p>	<p>CE: The CE rejected this proposal as it was considered to limit the scope of the existing entry.</p>
R	AU-29-4	9	090332	FR	changer	instruments à lunettes	instruments de laboratoire contenant des oculaires					
A	JP-29-7	9		EN	Add		<del>vest-type support</del> body harnesses for support when lifting loads		These goods are vest-type devices used to support the waists, backs, arms and feet of people when they lift loads. When worn, these devices can reduce the load from the waists and		<p>USPTO agrees in principle that these goods are classified in Class 9, and suggests that the proposal be modified to "vest-type support harnesses for lifting."</p> <p>SG: These goods appear to be analogous to "robotic exoskeleton suits, other than for</p>	<p>The JPO thanks the US, Singapore and the IB for their comments. Based on the US's comments, the JPO modified the original proposal as follows:</p>



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									<p>bodies of the wearers when they perform work. These goods are used as work-wear in a variety of work situations in the distribution, manufacturing, construction, agriculture, forestry, fishery, service, industries and other industries.</p> <p>They are classified in Class 9 based on the mention of "Class 9 includes mainly apparatus and instruments for scientific or research purposes, audiovisual and information technology equipment, as well as safety and life-saving equipment. - clothing that protects against serious or life-threatening injuries, for example, clothing for protection against accidents, irradiation and fire, bullet-proof clothing, protective helmets, head guards for sports, mouth guards for sports, protective suits for aviators, knee-pads for workers;" in the Explanatory Note.</p> <p>Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">homemaking</a> <a href="#">exoskeletonreport</a></p> <p>Please refer to the definition of Dictionaries. [Oxford Dictionaries] harness : noun 1.1 An arrangement of straps for fastening something to a person's body, such as a parachute, or for restraining a young child.</p>		<p>medical purposes" (Basic No. 070582) in Class 7. <b>IB:</b> See 070582 "Robotic exoskeleton suits, other than for medical purposes" (NCL11-2019)</p>	<p>Class 9 "vest-type support harnesses for lifting" The "robotic exoskeleton suits, other than for medical purposes" (Basic No.070582) mentioned in the Singapore and the IB comments, is an entry added at CE28. They were described as "a wearable mobile machine that is powered by a system of electric motors, pneumatics, levers, hydraulics, or a combination of technologies that allow for limb movement with increased strength and endurance" and shown on the picture(1) below. The goods proposed by JPO are shown on the pictures on the left column, as explained in Remarks. They are simple and does not have power. Therefore, the JPO believes that the proposed goods are not included in Class 7.</p>
A	JP-29-7	9		FR	ajouter		<p>harnais de maintien de type gilet à porter sur le corps pour soulever des charges</p>					<p>(1)</p> 


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A	NZ-29-1	9		EN	Add		animal signalling rattles for directing livestock		 <p><a href="#">suppliesforsmallholders shoof</a> Consistent with "dog whistles" in class 9 in the NCL (090508). The term can be read into Nice Classification (NCL) class 9 heading as a "signalling apparatus and instruments".</p>		<p>CH: The Swiss office likes to thank you for the submitted proposal. We classify the product in the same class as well, but this proposal can only come from a country where there are more sheep than people. :-)</p> <p>USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. Class 9 is justified because the goods function as "signalling apparatus" and also as teaching apparatus by analogy to "dog whistles" in the Nice Alphabetical List in Class 9.</p> <p>JPO believes that the goods include the goods that do not produce sounds (sometimes called "bat" or "paddle") from the wording. In that case, it is appropriate to classify them in Class 8 by analogy to "livestock marking tools"(Basic No.08003), "cattle shearers"(Basic No.080033) and Explanatory Note of Class 8 "Hand tools and implements, hand-operated". Please refer to the following URLs. (1) <a href="#">livestock</a> (2) <a href="#">yorkvet</a></p>  <p>IB: OK in Cl.9 as "signalling apparatus".</p>	
A	NZ-29-1	9		FR	ajouter		hochets à bétail					
A	WO-29-20	9	090083	EN	Change	chargers for electric batteries	chargers for electric accumulators		Is this the same product as 090266 "battery chargers / chargeurs de piles et batteries"? If so, should 090083 be deleted as it is a repetition? Alternatively, the English in 090083 could be modified to "chargers for electric accumulators" (to align the wording with 090361)?		<p>USPTO prefers to retain Basic No. 090083 as worded because the USPTO is not familiar with the history of the entries and there may have been a reason for the apparent duplication.</p>	<p><b>090083</b> has been present with the same English and French wording (Chargers for electric batteries / <i>appareils pour la recharge des accumulateurs électriques</i>) since NCL3 (1980). The French wording has been present since NCL2 (1971). "Battery chargers / <i>survolteurs</i>" entered into the Alphabetical List for NCL3 (1980) and was assigned Basic No. 090266 for NCL6 (1992). For NCL10-2012, the wording of <b>090266</b> was changed to "Battery chargers / <i>chargeurs de piles et batteries</i>" and a new entry 090706 was added for "Step-up transformers / <i>survolteurs</i>". We note that <b>090360</b> "batteries, electric" is translated as "<i>batteries électriques / piles électriques</i>". In which case, the "chargers" for such goods would match the current wording under 090266. We note that <b>090361</b> "accumulators, electric" is translated as "<i>accumulateurs électriques</i>". In which case,</p>



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												the "chargers" for such goods would be "chargers for electric accumulators / <i>chargeurs des accumulateurs électriques</i> ". Therefore, we suggest changing the wording under <b>090083</b> to read: chargers for <b>electric accumulators / <i>chargeurs des accumulateurs électriques</i></b>
A	WO-29-20	9	090083	FR	changer	appareils pour la recharge des accumulateurs électriques	chargeurs des accumulateurs électriques		090361 accumulators, electric / <i>accumulateurs électriques</i>			
A	WO-29-18	9		EN	Add		video projectors		<p><b>See/voir WO-29-19</b> This proposal aims to provide an up-to-date entry for these types of projectors that are commonly used for home cinema as well as business presentations:</p>  <p>Note the existing basic No. 090186, which relates only to "slide projectors / transparency projection apparatus // <i>appareils de projection de diapositives</i>"</p>	5.1	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-18	9		FR	ajouter		vidéoprojecteurs			5.1		
A	WO-29-19	11		EN	Add		light projectors		 <p>These projectors are typically used to beam coloured lights and images onto outdoor buildings or indoors for party decoration. This proposal clarifies that "light projectors" are considered as "lighting apparatus" in Cl.11 and thus provides guidance that not all projectors are classified in Cl.9.</p>	5.2	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-19	11		FR	ajouter		projecteurs de lumière			5.2		
W	WO-29-22	9	090063	EN	--	mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus			<b>See/voir WO-29-23 to/à 29</b>	7.1		
W	WO-29-22	9	090063	FR	changer	mécanismes pour appareils à prépaiement	mécanismes pour appareils à pièces		Harmonisation avec EN. "à prépaiement" comprend tout	7.1	FR : la formulation proposée nous semble moins claire que l'entrée existante où nous	Whilst we appreciate the comments from FR, we

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									type de paiement (par carte, billets de banque ou pièces). Il se peut également que l'utilisateur ait déjà payé à l'avance et utilise un jeton ou une carte pour activer la machine ou l'objet.		avons bien la notion de paiement qui a disparue dans la nouvelle proposition. De plus, le paiement par pièces est de nos jours de plus en plus rare, il est remplacé par différents moyens de paiement dématérialisés. Il serait peut-être plus utile de modifier la version anglaise pour faire disparaître la notion de « pièces » afin de s'aligner sur la version française plus large. Cependant, si la majorité des Offices souhaite une telle modification, aux fins d'harmonisation tout en conservant la clarté de l'entrée existante nous proposons plutôt « mécanismes pour appareils à prépaiement par pièces ». En tout état de cause nous serions plutôt en faveur de la suppression de cette entrée. The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	believe that coin-operated apparatus still exists (e.g. in vending machines, washing machines, amusement apparatus). Thus, it would be premature to delete this entry from the NCL Alphabetical List as it provides useful guidance that the "mechanism" is in Cl.9, even if the apparatus with which the mechanism is used is classified in a different class. As our intention with this proposal was simply to align the translations, <b>we prefer to maintain our proposal as worded</b> – thus eliminating the notion of "prépaiement" and further harmonizing 090063 and 090064.  <u>CE: On the basis of comments received, the IB decided to withdraw this series of proposals to reconsider them for possible discussion at a future session of the CE.</u>
<u>W</u>	WO-29-23	9	090064	EN	--	mechanisms for counter-operated apparatus				7.2		
<u>W</u>	WO-29-23	9	090064	FR	changer	mécanismes pour appareils déclenchés par l'introduction d'un jeton	mécanismes pour appareils à jetons		Harmonisation avec EN	7.2	<b>FR</b> : Tant la formulation initiale que celle proposée nous semblent peu claires. Idéalement nous préfererions supprimer cette entrée mais aux fins d'harmonisation nous sommes d'accord avec la proposition. The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	<b>We maintain our proposal as worded.</b>
<u>W</u>	WO-29-24	7	070236	EN	--	coin-operated washing machines				7.3		
<u>W</u>	WO-29-24	7	070236	FR	changer	machines à laver à prépaiement	machines à laver à pièces		Harmonisation avec EN	7.3	<b>FR</b> : voir notre commentaire sous WO-29-22 The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	<b>We maintain our proposal as worded.</b>
<u>W</u>	WO-29-25	9	090340	EN	--	coin-operated mechanisms for television sets				7.4		
<u>W</u>	WO-29-25	9	090340	FR	changer	mécanismes à prépaiement pour appareils de télévision	mécanismes à pièces pour appareils de télévision		Harmonisation avec EN	7.4	<b>FR</b> : ce type de produit n'est-il pas désuet ? La suppression de cette entrée n'est-elle pas préférable ? Voir notre commentaire sous WO-29-22. The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	We appreciate the comments from FR and <b>await further feedback</b> from the other members of the Committee.
<u>W</u>	WO-29-26	28	280124	EN	--	coin-operated billiard tables				7.5		
<u>W</u>	WO-29-26	28	280124	FR	changer	tables de billard à prépaiement	tables de billard à pièces		Harmonisation avec EN	7.5	<b>FR</b> : Voir notre commentaire sous WO-29-22. The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	<b>We maintain our proposal as worded.</b>
<u>W</u>	WO-29-27	28	280189	EN	--	amusement machines, automatic and coin-operated				7.6		
<u>W</u>	WO-29-27	28	280189	FR	changer	jeux automatiques [machines] à prépaiement	jeux automatiques [machines] à pièces		Harmonisation avec EN	7.6	<b>FR</b> : Voir notre commentaire sous WO-29-22. Si nous devons aligner le français sur l'anglais	<b>We maintain our proposal as worded.</b>




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											plutôt « machines à pièces pour jeux automatiques » ? The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	
<a href="#">W</a>	WO-29-28	9	Class Heading	EN	Change	...; mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; ...	...; mechanisms for coin- <b>or counter</b> -operated apparatus; ...			7.7		
<a href="#">W</a>	WO-29-28	9	Intitulé de classe	FR	changer	...; mécanismes pour appareils à prépaiement; ...	...; mécanismes pour appareils <b>à pièces ou à jetons</b> ; ...		Harmonisation	7.7	<b>FR</b> : id commentaires sous WO-29-22 The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	We maintain our proposal as worded.
<a href="#">W</a>	WO-29-29	9	Explanatory Note	EN	--	This Class does not include, in particular:  ... coin-operated apparatus that are classified in various classes according to their function or purpose, for example, coin-operated washing machines (Cl. 7), coin-operated billiard tables ( <a href="#">Cl. 28</a> );				7.8		
<a href="#">W</a>	WO-29-29	9	Note explicative	FR	changer	Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :  ... les appareils à prépaiement rangés dans différentes classes selon leur fonction ou leur destination, par exemple : les machines à laver à prépaiement ( <a href="#">cl. 7</a> ), les tables de billard à prépaiement ( <a href="#">cl. 28</a> );	Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment :  ... <b>les appareils à pièces</b> rangés dans différentes classes selon leur fonction ou leur destination, par exemple : les machines à laver <b>à pièces</b> ( <a href="#">cl. 7</a> ), les tables de billard <b>à pièces</b> ( <a href="#">cl. 28</a> );		Harmonisation avec EN	7.8	<b>FR</b> : Voir notre commentaire sous WO-29-22. The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	We maintain our proposal as worded.
<a href="#">A</a>	IL-29-5	9		EN	Add		downloadable <del>ed</del> cryptographic keys for receiving and spending cryptocurrency		New relevant product in the market		<b>FR</b> : Ok. La mention "téléchargeable" est-elle nécessaire ? Les crypto monnaies sont par essence électroniques car issues d'un code source. <i>Cryptomonnaies téléchargeables</i> <b>USPTO</b> suggests that downloadable cryptocurrency is not accurate in that cryptocurrency is not downloaded. All that is downloaded are cryptographic keys which can be used to receive or spend a cryptocurrency. The cryptocurrency resides on the blockchain. <b>USPTO</b> suggest that these goods would be more accurately described as "computer software for use as a cryptocurrency wallet." <a href="#">Bitcoin</a> <b>JPO</b> : It might be impossible to regard "Downloadable cryptocurrency" as the goods in Alphabetical Lists. <b>JPO</b> thinks that virtual currency including cryptocurrency has nature similar to that of the valuable securities. Therefore it is appropriate to classify services related to the transaction of virtual currency (cryptocurrency) in Class 36 based on Explanatory Note of Class 36 "Class 36 includes mainly services rendered in financial and monetary affairs..." <b>JPO</b> has proposed to add the following services to Class 36. Please refer to <b>JPO's</b> proposal. Issuance of virtual currency for others or Supplying of virtual	The term currency might be misleading, this is in fact a type of digital asset, which is in essence, is anything that exists in a binary format and comes with the right to use, in this case it is basically a software designed to work as a medium of exchange that uses strong cryptography to secure financial transactions, we are willing to accept the <b>USPTO's</b> suggestion and rephrase to "downloaded cryptographic keys for receiving and spending cryptocurrency" instead of "downloadable cryptocurrency"



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A	IL-29-5	9		FR	ajouter		clés cryptographiques téléchargeables pour la réception et la dépense de cryptomonnaie				currency for others or distributing of virtual currency for others <b>IB:</b> Is currency a good?	
A	FR-29-12	9		EN	Add		downloadable e-wallets		Le produit en lui-même servant de porte-monnaie électronique est par définition de nature électronique, ce qui justifie son classement en 9.		<b>CH</b> : s'agit-il d'un logiciel à installer par exemple sur un smartphone ou d'un appareil électronique ? <b>ILPO</b> : too broad, covers services in class 36, needs further discussion. <b>JPO</b> believes that the goods are unclear. Would you please explain the details of goods, i.e. who (business, companies etc.) sell them to whom (customers)? If they are the services for electronic payment, they should be classified in Class 36 or Class 42. Please refer to the JPO's comments to "Services de porte-monnaie électronique/e-wallet services" in No.50. <b>IB</b> : S'agit-il d'un produit réel (objet physique), tel qu'un logiciel? Ou est-ce qu'il s'agit d'un service qui fournit l'utilisation de porte- monnaies électroniques? Voir 090717 "applications logicielles informatiques téléchargeables / computer software applications, downloadable". <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and could include "computer software applications, downloadable" in Class 9 (Basic No. 090717) and "software as a service [SaaS]" (Basic No. 420220) in Class 42. Example of an electronic wallet as a downloadable mobile phone application: <a href="#">itunes</a> Example of an electronic wallet as on-line non-downloadable software: <a href="#">mobikwik</a> USPTO also believes that this proposal could refer to both the various financial services provided via an "electronic wallet" and to providing the actual "electronic wallet" software or mobile application.	En réponse aux commentaires qui nous ont été soumis, les porte- monnaies électroniques étaient également présentés sous la forme de cartes à puces rechargeables, il ne s'agit donc pas uniquement d'un logiciel ou d'une application. Néanmoins, aujourd'hui, ces produits sont essentiellement présentés sous la forme d'applications mobiles. Ce que notre office entend protéger est bien le moyen de paiement en lui- même, que ce soit l'application ou la carte et non pas le service de la classe 36. <b>Nous maintenons notre proposition en l'état.</b>
A	FR-29-12	9		FR	ajouter		porte-monnaies électroniques téléchargeables					
R	FR-29-13	9		EN	Add		credit cards		See/voir FR-29-14	card	<b>JPO</b> believes that the goods are unclear. Would you please explain the details of goods? Are the proposed goods credit cards that credit card companies allow their customer to use? Such cards should be integrated circuit cards that businesses sell to credit card companies. In addition, the proposed goods are used for purchasing items by consumers, and the method of payment using them is the services in Class 36, i.e. "processing of credit card payments/issuance of credit cards"(Basic No. 360056) and "processing of debit card payments"(Basic No. 360057). <b>IB</b> : Ces deux sont des exemples de "cartes magnétiques codées / encoded magnetic cards" 090599 en cl.9. Les "puces [circuits intégrés] / chips [integrated circuits]" (090540) sont aussi en cl.9. <b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "encoded credit cards / encoded debit cards" in order to make clear the justification for Class 9.	En réponse aux commentaires de l'USPTO et comme le souligne à juste titre le BI, il s'agit bien d'exemples de "cartes magnétiques codées / encoded magnetic cards" 090599 mais dont les dénominations sur le marché sont bien celles proposées. <b>Nous maintenons donc nos propositions en l'état.</b>  <b>CE:</b> The CE considered that these goods were already covered by "encoded magnetic cards" (Basic No. 090599).



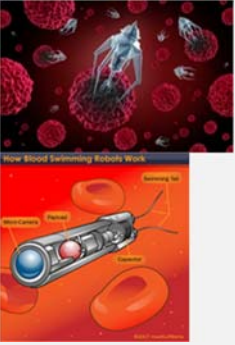
A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
											"Encoded" is consistent with Basic No. 090599 for encoded magnetic cards. MGS lists "encoded credit cards" and "encoded debit cards" in Class 9.	
<u>R</u>	FR-29-13	9		FR	— ajouter		cartes de crédit			card		
<u>W</u>	FR-29-13	9		EN	Add		debit cards			card		
<u>W</u>	FR-29-13	9		FR	ajouter		cartes de débit			card		
<u>A</u>	FR-29-14	9		EN	Add		credit card terminals			card	<b>IB</b> : OK cl.9 <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
<u>A</u>	FR-29-14	9		FR	ajouter		terminaux pour cartes de crédit			card		
<u>W</u>	US-29-11	9	090162	EN	Change	diving suits	atmospheric diving suits		<p><b>See/voir US-29-12 to/à 18</b></p> <p>"Diving suits" is too broad a term for classification in Class 9 because diving suits are divided into two classes: "soft" or ambient pressure diving suits - examples are wetsuits, dry suits, semi-dry suits and dive skins, and "hard" or atmospheric pressure diving suits - armored suits that keep the diver at atmospheric pressure at any depth within the operating range of the suit. <a href="#">Wikipedia wikipedia</a></p> <p>The Nice info file for "diving suits" states that "Diving suits are armored suits that are pressurized for use a depth where the water pressure is high."</p>  <p>An <b>atmospheric diving suit (ADS)</b> is a small one-person articulated anthropomorphic submersible which resembles a suit of armour. The ADS can be used for very deep dives of up to 2,300 feet (700 m) for many hours, and eliminates the majority of physiological dangers associated with deep diving. <a href="#">wikipedia</a></p> <p>The ADS is used for tasks such as salvage operations, pipeline inspection and repair, high pressure water blasting, and drilling support. <a href="#">oceanworks</a></p>	diving	<p><b>FR</b>: Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de cette précision. L'entrée existante ne nous a jamais posé de problème de classement et permet d'inclure au sein de cette entrée l'ensemble des combinaisons ou costumes de plongée qu'ils soient ou non équipés de tels éléments. Cette précision conduirait à ne viser qu'un produit très limitatif alors que la position initiale est, certes, plus large mais parfaitement claire. Il conviendrait peut être de conserver l'entrée initiale et d'ajouter les « atmospheric diving suits with an air supply feature incorporated » au sein de la classe 09 sous une entrée distincte.</p> <p><b>CH</b>: for us, the existing entry is clear enough</p> <p><b>IB</b>: "Atmospheric diving suits" is sufficient.</p>	<p>USPTO modifies the proposal from "diving suits with an air supply feature incorporated" to "atmospheric diving suits" based on the comments by the IB. USPTO thanks France and Switzerland for their comments.</p> <p><u>CE: The CE preferred to keep 090162 unchanged.</u></p>
<u>W</u>	US-29-11	9	090162	FR	changer	combinaisons de plongée	combinaisons de plongée atmosphériques			diving		
<u>W</u>	US-29-11	9	090162	FR	supprimer	costumes de plongée				diving		
<u>W</u>	US-29-11	9	090162	FR	supprimer	scaphandres				diving		

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W	US-29-12	9		EN	Add		protective suits for divers		<p>See/voir US-29-11 to/à 18 These goods should be classified in Class 9 because they are considered "clothing that protects against serious or life-threatening injuries," as specified in the Class 9 Explanatory Note. This proposal is analogous to "protective suits for aviators" (Basic No. 090070). <i>Protective suit for divers:</i></p>  <p>A dry suit for commercial divers to protect against contaminated water conditions: <a href="#">smp</a></p>	diving		
W	US-29-12	9		FR	ajouter		combinaisons de protection pour plongeurs			diving		
A	US-29-16	25	250052	EN	Change and transfer	wet suits for water-skiing	wet suits	9	<p>See/voir US-29-11 to/à 18 This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices. In particular, "Wet suits" are classified in Class 25 in the U.S. ID Manual and in TMClass. "Wet suits for water-skiing" are classified in Class 25 in NCL. "Wetsuits for surface watersports" are classified in Class 25 in MGS. However, "Wetsuits for scuba diving" are classified in Class 9 in MGS. See Cl. 9 "diving suits" info file for explanation of why "wet suits and dry suits for water-skiing" are classified in Class 25. "Wet suits for water-skiing are classified in Class 25 as clothing for use when participating in a sport." <i>Wet suit for surface watersports:</i></p>  <p><i>Dry suit for surface watersports:</i></p>	diving	<p><b>FR:</b> Cette précision ne nous semble pas nécessaire. L'entrée en français, du moins, est suffisamment claire. <b>CH:</b> it is not possible to add two different products under the same number. <b>IB:</b> We prefer to have separate entries for "wet suits" and "dry suits" as they are different: dry suits are designed to keep the wearer dry and are used in cold water conditions, whereas wet suits are designed to let water in and are used in warmer water conditions.</p>	<p>USPTO modifies the proposal from "wet suits for surface watersports / dry suits for surface watersports" in Class 25 to "<b>wet suits</b>" in <b>Class 9</b>. USPTO proposes that all "wetsuits" be added to Class 9 and all "dry suits" be added to Class 9 as separate proposals based on the comments of the IB and Switzerland. USPTO also thanks France for its comments. A <u>wetsuit</u> is a close-fitting garment of neoprene or similar material typically covering most of the body but not designed to exclude water, worn for warmth in water sports or diving. <u>Oxford Wetsuits</u> for scuba diving and wet suits for other water sports such as water skiing are sold in the same trade channels.</p>




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A	US-29-16	25	250052	FR	changer et transférer	combinaisons de ski nautique	combinaisons humides	9		diving			T
A	US-29-15	9		EN	Add		dry suits		<p>See/voir US-29-11 to/à 18 These goods are should be classified in Class 9 because they are considered "clothing that protects against serious or life-threatening injuries," as specified in the Class 9 Explanatory Note. Wet suit: a tight-fitting, usually rubber garment designed to keep the body warm in water by trapping water next to the skin, used especially in scuba diving and water sports.</p> <p><a href="http://thefreedictionary.com">Thefreedictionary</a> Wet suits for scuba diving:</p>  <p>Dry suit: a close-fitting, double-layered synthetic garment worn by a scuba diver in especially cold water, protecting the skin from contact with water and having an internal, warming layer of air that can be added to in order to equalize pressure during descent.</p> <p><a href="http://dictionary.com">Dictionary</a> Dry suits for scuba diving:</p>  <p><a href="https://www.dictionary.com/browse/dry-suit?r=66">https://www.dictionary.com/browse/dry-suit?r=66</a></p>	diving	<p><b>FR:</b> Cette entrée n'est pas nécessaire si nous ne modifions par les « diving suits » comme proposé ci-dessus. Voir nos commentaires concernant cette proposition.</p> <p><b>CH:</b> it is not possible to add two different products under the same number. If these products are added, each should classified under a different number</p> <p><b>IB:</b> We prefer to have separate entries for "wet suits" and "dry suits" as they are different: dry suits are designed to keep the wearer dry and are used in cold water conditions, whereas wet suits are designed to let water in and are used in warmer water conditions. Should they be in Cl.9 or Cl.25? Wet suits are worn to keep warm in the water. There does seem to be a difference between those used for scuba diving, which are not as flexible as those used for watersports, such as water skiing, surfing or wake boarding, and which are designed to offer more freedom of movement in the upper body section. Our practice has been to classify all "diving suits" in Cl.9 by analogy with 090162 and other types of wetsuit in Cl.25 by analogy with 250052.</p>	USPTO modifies the proposal from "wet suits for scuba diving/dry suits for scuba diving" in Class 9 to "dry suits" in Class 9. <b>USPTO proposes that all "wetsuits" be added to Class 9 and all "dry suits" be added to Class 9 as separate proposals</b> based on comments by the IB and Switzerland. USPTO also thanks France for its comments. A <u>dry suit</u> is a waterproof rubber suit worn for water sports and diving, under which warm clothes can be worn. <u>Oxford</u> Drysuits for scuba diving and drysuits for other water sports such as water skiing are sold in the same trade channels.	T
A	US-29-15	9		FR	ajouter		combinaisons sèches			diving			T
A	US-29-17	9		EN	Add		dive skins		See/voir US-29-11 to/à 18 Dive skins are classified in Class 25 as clothing for use when participating in a sport.	diving	<b>FR:</b> Pour nous il s'agit d'un produit qui relève de la classe 09 à l'instar des autres combinaisons/costumes de plongée. Ce produit est par ailleurs déjà couvert sous l'entrée existante « diving suits » (090162).	USPTO modifies the proposal from "dive skins" in Class 25 to " <b>dive skins</b> " in <b>Class 9</b> based on the comments of Japan, Israel and France.	T




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									Dive skins are used when diving in water temperatures above 25 °C (77 °F). <a href="#">Wikipedia Dive skin</a> - A tight fitting body suit designed to allow you easy entry and exit into your wetsuit whether the wetsuit is wet or dry. The garment has 60+spf sun protection, so it's ideal for snorkeling without a wetsuit or lounging on the deck of the dive boat 		<b>ILPO:</b> will lead to confusion with other diving suits in class 9. <b>JPO</b> thinks these goods as inappropriate from wordings. Considering the word "dive", it might be recognized that it categorized in Class 9 by analogy with "diving suits"(Basic No.090162) and "breathing apparatus for underwater swimming"(Basic No.090355). It is difficult to understand the difference between these goods. Especially, regarding to USPTO's proposal No.15 (to add "wet suits for scuba diving / dry suits for scuba diving" in Class 9), their relation cannot be recognized immediately. Please refer to the following dictionary. <a href="#">Oxford &lt;Oxford Dictionaries&gt; dive VERB</a> :1 Plunge head first into water. 1-1 (of a fish, a submarine, or a vessel used for underwater exploration) go to a deeper level in water. 1-2 Swim underwater using breathing equipment.	Dive skins are the lightest of wetsuits. Dive skins provide protection from floating stinging critters or contact with coral. They are also used as a first layer under a wetsuit. <a href="#">dolphinscuba</a>	
A	US-29-17	9		FR	ajouter		sous-combinaisons de plongée			diving			T
A	US-29-15a	12		EN	Add		diving bells		See/voir US-29-11 to/à 18 Diving bells should be classified in Class 12 as "apparatus for the transport of people by water" as specified in the Class 12 Explanatory Note. <u>Diving bell</u> - a large vessel for underwater work, open on the bottom and supplied with air under pressure. <a href="#">ahdictionary</a> ; <u>Diving bell</u> - A diving bell is a rigid chamber used to transport divers from the surface to depth and back in open water, usually for the purpose of performing underwater work. <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> NCL classifies "rental of diving bells" (Basic No. 390078) in Class 39 as services for the transport of people from one place to another by water. <u>Diving bells</u> :	diving	<b>ILPO:</b> we don't believe this to be a transportation apparatus, at least not in the way intended in class 12, Diving bells are usually suspended by a cable, and lifted and lowered by a winch from a surface support platform, <b>unlike a submersible, the diving bell is not designed to move under the control of its occupants, nor to operate independently of its launch and recovery system</b> if anything it sounds like an elevator <b>JPO:</b> These goods appear appropriate to be classified in Class 9 by analogy with the Explanatory Note "Class9 includes mainly apparatus and instruments for...safety and life-saving equipment." Compared with the goods in Class 12, they are for the transport; however "diving bells" are for diving. Please refer to the following URL. <a href="#">merriam</a> Also, "rental of diving bells" are categorized in Class 39, same as "rental of diving suits"(Basic No. 390079). <Merriam-Webster> diving bell noun: a diving apparatus consisting of a container open only at the bottom and supplied with compressed air by a hose.	<b>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified.</b> USPTO believes the justification for classifying "rental of diving bells" (BN 390078) in Class 39 is because the services provided by means of the "diving bells" are the transport of people from one place to another by water. <u>Diving bell</u> - A diving bell is a rigid chamber used to transport divers from the surface to depth and back in open water, usually for the purpose of performing underwater work. <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diving_bell">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diving_bell</a>	
A	US-29-15a	12		FR	ajouter		cloches de plongée			diving			
A	US-29-18	25		EN	Add		rash guards		See/voir US-29-11 to/à 17 Rash guards are classified in Class 25 as clothing for use when participating in a sport. A rash guard, also known as rash vest or rashie, is an athletic shirt made of spandex and nylon or polyester. There are also lower body rash guards, which are similar to compression shorts to be worn under the surfers' boardshorts, but more specialized	diving			



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A	US-29-18	25		FR	ajouter		maillots protecteurs [rashguards]		for surfers. <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> MGS, the U.S. ID Manual, and TMClass all list "Rash guards" in Class 25. <i>Rash guards:</i> 	diving		
A	FR-29-8a	9		EN	Add		biometric passports		<b>See/voir FR-29-8b</b>  « Un passeport biométrique est un passeport doté d'une puce électronique qui contient des informations biométriques pouvant être utilisées pour authentifier l'identité du détenteur du passeport »	identity	<b>JPO:</b> Would you please explain the details of goods, i.e. who (business, companies etc.) sell them to whom (customers)? The proposed goods are inappropriate because "passports" are official documents issued by governments or authorized officials. In addition, JPO believes that "e-passports" are inappropriate as the name of the public document concerned because they are unclear. <b>IB:</b> Nous comprenons que ces produits sont des passeports contenant des puces vierges, mais sans des données. <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	FR-29-8a	9		EN	Add		e-passports			identity		
A	FR-29-8a	9		FR	ajouter		passeports biométriques			identity		
A	FR-29-8b	9		EN	Add		biometric identity cards			Identity	<b>IB :</b> Nous comprenons que ces produits sont des cartes contenant des puces vierges, mais sans des données. Voir 090529 "cartes magnétiques d'identification / identity cards, magnetic" et 090599 "cartes magnétiques codées / encoded magnetic cards". <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	FR-29-8b	9		FR	ajouter		cartes d'identité biométriques			identity		
A	WO-29-30	10		EN	Add		medical examination tables		See 160382 paper for medical examination tables / <i>papier pour tables d'examen médical</i>		<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-30	10		FR	ajouter		tables d'examen médical					
A	FR-29-15	10		EN	Add		nanorobots for medical purposes				<b>JPO:</b> Because "nanite" is a registered trademark in some countries, "Nanorobots for medical purposes" might be appropriate. <b>IB :</b> Nous préférons que l'indication soit simplement " <i>nanorobots à usage médical / nanorobots for medical purposes</i> ". <b>USPTO</b> agrees with the classification in principle and prefers to incorporate the parenthetical wording into the entries. Specifically, USPTO suggests two entries in each language for the same basic number: "nanorobots à usage médical / nanites à usage médical" and "nanorobots for medical purposes / nanites for medical purposes."	Comme le propose l'USPTO, nous souhaitons modifier notre proposition afin de <b>supprimer les parenthèses</b> et d'avoir sous le même numéro de base les deux formulations « <b>nanorobots</b> » et « <b>nanites</b> » pour chaque version.

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A	FR-29-15	10		EN	Add		nanites for medical purposes		Il s'agit de robots microscopiques qui sont envoyés dans le corps humain et qui peuvent avoir diverses fonctions comme celle de propager une solution médicamenteuse ou encore de s'attaquer directement à une cellule cancéreuse en vue de sa destruction. Il existe également des nanorobots utilisés à des fins de diagnostics médicaux. La nanomédecine est un domaine en cours d'évolution, ses applications se multiplient, raison pour laquelle cette entrée nous paraît intéressante.			
A	FR-29-15	10		FR	ajouter		nanorobots à usage médical					
A	FR-29-15	10		FR	ajouter		nanites à usage médical					
A	SG-29-10	10		EN	Add		kinesiology tapes		Supportive tape for therapeutic purposes.		<p><b>CH:</b> should be classified in class 5 (much like the "adhesive tapes for medical purposes", BN 050294)</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the proposal to "kinesiology tapes for medical purposes" in order to justify this classification in Class 5 and by analogy with the Class 5 entry "adhesive tapes for medical purposes / adhesive bands for medical purposes" (Basic No. 050294)</p> <p><b>JPO</b> thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 10. The goods might be classified in Class 5 by analogy to "adhesive tapes for medical purposes"(BasicNo.050294)</p> <p><b>IB:</b> For info, this wording was rejected in Cl.5 at CE26. At that time, the CE suggested that it would possibly be better classified in Cl.10 (by analogy with "supportive bandages").</p>	The goods are supportive tapes analogous to "supportive bandages" BN 100020. They are not in the nature of medical dressings and thus not analogous to "adhesive tapes for medical purposes" BN 050294.
A	SG-29-10	10		FR	ajouter		bandes de kinésiologie					
A	IL-29-6	10		EN	Add		medical cooling <del>devices</del> <u>apparatus</u> for the <del>treatment of</del> <u>treating</u> heat strokes		<p><b>See/voir IL-29-7</b></p> <p>Follow up from last year entries, more specification as to the use of the product.</p> <p>Relevant to resolve classification conflict between class 11 and 10</p>	cooling	<p><b>FR :</b> De quel produit s'agit-il ? <i>Dispositifs médicaux de rafraichissement pour le traitement des coups de chaleur ?</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal and suggests amending "Heat" to "heat".</p> <p><b>JPO:</b> "Medical cooling devices for treating heatstroke" might be appropriate.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> This proposal does not resolve the issues raised during CE28 discussions. The nature of the cooling device is under question, not what it is treating.</p>	Not sure what the objection is, this is an existing product in the market that reduces body temperature for treatment purposes. <a href="#">ncbi</a> we are open to any alternate wording that better describes the products in this link. Otherwise, we accept the corrections made by the USPTO.
A	IL-29-6	10		FR	ajouter		<del>dispositifs</del> <u>appareils</u> de refroidissement à usage médical pour le traitement des coups de chaleur			cooling		
A	IL-29-7	10		EN	Add		medical cooling <del>devices</del> <u>apparatus</u> for use in therapeutic hypothermia		Follow up from last year entries, more specification as to the use of the product. Relevant to resolve classification conflict between class 11 and 10	cooling	<p><b>FR :</b> De quel produit s'agit-il ? <i>Dispositifs médicaux pour l'hypothermie thérapeutiques</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "Medical cooling devices for use in therapeutic hypothermia" to be consistent with the pluralization of "devices" in the previous proposal.</p>	Not sure what the objection is, this is an existing product in the market that reduces body temperature for treatment purposes. <a href="#">americannurse</a>



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A	IL-29-7	10		FR	ajouter		dispositifs appareils de refroidissement à usage médical à utiliser pour l'hypothermie thérapeutique			cooling	JPO: "Medical cooling devices for hypothermia therapy" might be appropriate. IB: This proposal does not resolve the issues raised during CE28 discussions. The nature of the cooling device is under question, not what it is treating.	we are open to any alternate wording that better describes the products in this link. Otherwise, we accept the correction made by the USPTO.
A	US-29-19	10		EN	Add		pill cutters		The USPTO classifies "pill cutters" in Class 10 as medical apparatus. However, based on the term "cutters," TMClass classifies "pill cutters" in Class 8 as hand-operated tools/implements for cutting. This is resulting in problems in applications filed under the Madrid Protocol. This proposal seeks to resolve this issue by changing "pill crushers" in Class 10 (Basic No. 100272) to add "pill cutters" (as a separate entry) under the same basic number because "pill cutters" are also in the nature of medical apparatus		FR: Nous comprenons le problème posé par les Etats-Unis. Si cette double entrée est nécessaire en anglais au regard de la formulation avec le terme « cutters » nous la soutenons. En revanche les deux formulations ne sont pas nécessaires en français car quel que soit la formulation adoptée il semble que nous renvoyons au même produit qui identifiera sans conteste un outil qui sert à segmenter, partager des pilules. CH: we classify both in class 10, but it is not possible to add two different products under the same number. IB: We prefer to have separate entries for "pill crushers" and "pill cutters" as they are different.	USPTO modifies the proposal to request <b>addition of a new entry in Class 10 for "pill cutters" under a new basic number, rather than modifying Basic No. 100272 for "pill crushers."</b> USPTO thanks the IB and Switzerland for the comments on this point. USPTO thanks France for its support of adding the new English entry. Perhaps the French entry for "pill cutters" is "coupe-comprimés?"
A	US-29-19	10		FR	ajouter		coupe-comprimés					
A	WO-29-32	10	100204	EN	Change	invalids' hoists	patient hoists		Similarly, the term "invalid" should be avoided.	8.2	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-32	10	100204	EN	Add		patient lifting hoists			8.2		
A	WO-29-32	10	100204	FR	changer	dispositifs pour déplacer les invalides	lève-personnes			8.2		
A	WO-29-31	10	Class Heading	EN	Change	... therapeutic and assistive devices adapted for the disabled; ...	... therapeutic and assistive devices adapted for <b>persons with disabilities</b> ; ...		<b>See/voir WO-29-32</b> It is considered perjorative to refer to "the disabled" (both UK and US government documents advocate the avoidance of this term <a href="http://gov.uk">gov.uk</a> ). We suggest replacing it with either "disabled people" or "persons with disabilities".	8.1	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted and the alternative proposal.	
A	WO-29-31	10	Intitulé de classe	FR	--	... dispositifs thérapeutiques et d'assistance conçus pour les personnes handicapées; ...			No change required as the term "personnes handicapées" still seems to be OK in French.	8.1		
A	KR-29-6	10		EN	Add		sanitary masks for <del>medical purposes</del> <del>protection against yellow dust</del>		 <b>See/voir KR-29-7, JP-29-3</b> This proposal intends to distinguish from dust masks in	mask	FR : Nous préférons la classe 9 car il s'agit d'un dispositif de protection personnelle même s'il est certifié par les autorités de santé. En outre, les "masques anti-poussières", les "masques de protection" et les "masques anti-pollution pour la protection respiratoire", sont en classe 9 dans la base TMClass. CH : In Europe we don't have the yellow dust, but the dust from the Sahara. This is more red. However, we would classify these masks in class 9, in analogy to protective masks (BN 090338)	The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 10 (Add) " <b>sanitary masks for protection against yellow dust</b> " (instead of: Class 10 (Add) <b>masks for protection against yellow dust</b> )  CE: Analogous to "masks for use by medical personnel" (Basic No. 100205).




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									Class 09. The KIPO thinks that these goods are different from dust masks in cl. 9 because they must be certified by the health authorities.		<p><b>USPTO</b> would classify the goods in Class 9 by analogy to Basic Nos. 090113 "respiratory masks, other than for artificial respiration" and 090338 "protective masks." The fact that these masks must be certified in some member countries is not sufficient to justify being in Class 10. USPTO believes this proposal should be discussed in conjunction with the Japanese proposal for "sanitary masks, not for medical purposes" in Class 5.</p> <p><b>SG:</b> These goods appear to be in Class 9 by analogy to "respiratory masks, other than for artificial respiration" (Basic No. 090113). To be in Class 10, it needs to be for medical purpose.</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> consider rephrasing to "sanitary masks for protection against yellow dust" to justify the classification in class 10</p> <p><b>JPO:</b> These goods are often sold as sanitary goods based on the materials' properties and are usually sold at pharmacies. Considering the nature of how they are sold, Class 5 is considered to be an appropriate classification for these goods.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> There are no "dust masks" in the NCL Alphabetical List. We think that these proposed goods are already covered by 090338 "protective masks" in Cl.9.</p>	
A	KR-29-6	10		FR	ajouter		masques <del>hygiéniques</del> d'hygiène à usage médical de protection contre le sable jaune			mask		
R	JP-29-3	5		EN	Add		<p>sanitary masks, not for medical purposes</p> <p>OR</p> <p>disposable cloth or paper sanitary masks, for personal hygiene not for medical purposes</p>		<p><b>See/voir KR-29-6, 7</b></p> <p>These goods are a type of sanitary mask worn casually by general consumers who are not sick, but who wear them for prevention of catching and spreading colds or alleviating hay fever symptoms on a daily basis in public when they go outside. These are neither medical masks nor surgical masks. These are not used on the job by professionals. Different from medical masks or surgical masks, these goods are sold at drug stores and convenience stores.</p> <p>These goods are often sold as sanitary goods based on the materials' properties. Considering the nature of how they are sold, Class 5 is considered to be an appropriate classification for these goods. These are classified in Class 5 by analogy with existing entries "babies' diapers / babies' napkins" (Basic No.050412) and "sanitary towels / sanitary napkins / sanitary pads" (Basic No.050234. And they would belong in Class 5 based on the mention of "Class 5 includes mainly pharmaceuticals and other</p>	mask	<p><b>FR :</b> Nous préférons la classe 9 car il s'agit d'un dispositif de protection personnelle non à usage médical. En outre, les "masques anti-poussières", les "masques de protection" et les "masques anti-pollution pour la protection respiratoire", sont en classe 9 dans la base TMClass.</p> <p><b>CH:</b> superfluous: we already have "protective masks" in classe 9 (Basic Number 090338), which also include the contentious ones</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes the goods shown are in Class 10 per the Explanatory Note "...articles generally used for the diagnosis, treatment or improvement of function or condition of persons..." because they are used to prevent infection by filtering bacteria, fungus, etc. This function falls under the guidance in the IB's Class 10 information file: "Class 10 also contains apparatus that, whilst not necessarily used directly for medical treatment, helps to maintain or improve human health." USPTO believes the masks are more in the nature of Class 10 apparatus than "preparations" in the Class 5 Heading. USPTO does not believe that the wording "not for medical purposes" is helpful in this case for classification purposes. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "respiratory masks for preventing infection" in Class 10. Alternatively, USPTO notes that the goods could be classified in Class 9, analogous to "respiratory masks, other than for artificial respiration" (Basic. No. 090113.). USPTO believes this proposal should be discussed in conjunction with the Korean proposals for "dust</p>	The JPO thanks France, Switzerland, the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted. Also, the JPO revised the Remarks. Please refer to the latest Remarks. These masks are not commonly used in the western culture and daily life so it may be a bit difficult to comprehend the usage of the item in the Asian culture. The JPO supplements this proposal. The purpose of these masks are for prevention of catching and spreading colds or alleviating hay fever symptoms. This is closely related to the Asian mentality of "preventive medicine". The goods for medical purpose in Class 10 (for example, surgical masks) are used to prevent inhalation of blood and bacteria etc. from patients' affected area by the surgeons and other medical personnel during an operation, and the goods in Class 9 are used to prevent inhalation of fog and dust. Thus they and the proposed goods are completely different in the place of use, users, manufacturing facilities, distribution routes and customer bases. Some countries have

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									preparations for medical or veterinary purposes. This Class includes, in particular:- sanitary preparations for personal hygiene, other than toilettries;- diapers for babies and for incontinence"" in the Explanatory Note. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">watsons watsons</a> 		protection nose masks" in Class 9 and "masks for protection against yellow dust" in Class 10. <b>ILPO:</b> class 10 item, analogy with 100205masks for use by medical personnel, they are virtually the same item. <b>IB:</b> It is not correct to add a term "not for medical purposes" in Cl.5. These goods are analogous with 100205 "Masks for use by medical personnel", also known as "surgical masks", in Cl.10.	standard specification for performance for masks classified in Class 9 and Class 10 (like ASTM and NOISH in US, European Standards);and we believe that the masks in Class 9 and Class 10 are used on the job by professionals, for example, during an operation by the medical personnel, dust prevention measures at factories / construction sites. Therefore, the JPO believes that it is not appropriate to classify the proposed goods in Class 9 and Class 10, but they should be classified in Class 5. The JPO would appreciate it if the Committee classifies them appropriately with proper understanding and examination of the content. Please also refer to the following URL. (from the perspective of "preventive medicine") <a href="#">bmc</a> (from the perspective of multifunction and versatile type) <a href="#">japantimes</a>
R	JP-29-3	5		FR	ajouter		<del>masques d'hygiène, autres qu'à usage médical</del> OU masques d'hygiène jetables en étoffe ou en papier, <u>pour l'hygiène personnelle</u> <del>autres qu'à usage médical</del>			mask		
A	KR-29-7	10		EN	Add		LED masks for <del>esthetic</del> <u>therapeutic</u> purposes		 <b>See/voir KR-29-6, JP-29-3</b> The photon beauty device, designed for facial beautification, uses natural light waves, which are transmitted by LEDs into the skin.	mask	<b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these goods are in Class 10. USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "LED masks for therapeutic purposes" or "LED therapeutic masks" in order to justify this classification and by analogy with Basic No. 100270 "therapeutic facial masks." <b>ILPO:</b> agree, consistent with 100108 lamps for medical purposes <b>JPO:</b> These goods are classified in Class 11 by analogy to "tanning apparatus [sun beds]"(Basic No.11027), "steam facial apparatus [saunas]"(Basic No.110300) and "curing lamps, not for medical purposes"(Basic No.110360). <b>IB:</b> Please explain the proposed classification in Cl.10.	We think this proposal is clear enough.
A	KR-29-7	10		FR	ajouter		masques à DEL à usage <del>esthétique</del> <u>thérapeutique</u>			mask		
A	WO-29-33	11		EN	Add		fog machines		 Typically used for entertainment purposes.		<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO:</b> This indication of goods is too broad. It seems to include the goods in other classes like Class 7. What is the difference between this proposed term and existing term "atomisers [machines]" (Basic No. 070214) ? Could you please clarify the difference?	070214 pulverisers [machines] / atomisers [machines] / spraying machines / <i>pulvérisateurs [machines]</i> refers to a device used for spraying large volumes of liquid, and which has numerous industrial uses, for example, pesticide spraying, glaze spraying in industrial bakeries, paint


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												spraying, plaster spraying, etc. Fog machines are used to create thick clouds of fog often for special effects purposes. We would classify "fog machines" in Cl.11 as they are analogous with 110142 "evaporators".
A	WO-29-33	11		FR	ajouter		machines à brouillard					
A	FR-29-19	11		EN	Add		<del>heated floors</del> <u>underfloor heating apparatus and installations</u>		 <p>La plancher chauffant se compose de tuyaux en polyéthylène fixés sur un isolant en polystyrène. Le tout est posé sur la dalle en béton avant d'être recouvert d'une chape en béton coulée sur les tuyaux. Celui-ci peut fonctionner à l'eau ou à l'électricité, le principe étant de chauffer de manière diffuse. Ce produit est assimilable à un chauffage, il ne s'agit pas d'un revêtement, d'où sa classification en classe 11.</p>		<p><b>ILPO:</b> "underfloor heating" would be more consistent with class 11 terminology.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes the goods are inappropriate as one classified in Class 11. Because "floor heating" indicates a whole mechanism, "floor heating apparatus" might be appropriate.</p> <p><b>IB :</b> Pour la version anglaise nous suggérons "underfloor heating apparatus" ou "underfloor heating installations" en cl.11.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "heating elements for floors" in Class 11 in order to clarify the nature of the goods. The term "heated floors" refers to a completed construction project where heating elements have been installed under flooring (such as tile or wood flooring). However, "heated floors" are not goods in the marketplace in the US because the floors themselves are not sold. Instead, heating elements are purchased for further installation under building materials, resulting in a heated floor. The photo above shows the heating elements.</p>	Le BI, l'USPTO, le Japon et Israël nous ont soumis différentes propositions de précisions pour la version anglaise : "underfloor heating apparatus" ou "underfloor heating installations" (BI), "heating elements for floors" (USPTO), « floor heating apparatus » (Japon) et « floor heating » (Israël). Nous n'avons pas d'objection à modifier cette version mais nous laissons le soin aux Offices anglophones de choisir la formulation qui leur convient le mieux.
A	FR-29-19	11		FR	ajouter		planchers chauffants					
A	FR-29-23	11		EN	Add		humidifiers				<p><b>IB :</b> L'entrée actuelle de la liste alphabétique est 110084 "humidificateurs pour radiateurs de chauffage central / humidifiers for central heating radiators". 110084 se réfère à un humidificateur avec un réservoir contenant de l'eau qui est placé sur un radiateur pour que l'eau puisse s'évaporer lentement :</p>  <p>Aujourd'hui, il existe d'autres types d'humidificateurs tels que les humidificateurs industriels pour maintenir les niveaux d'humidité et empêcher l'électricité statique, par exemple dans les industries des plastiques, de l'électronique ou des pharmaceutiques. Il existe également des humidificateurs portables à usage domestique :</p>	En réponse aux commentaires du BI, si les humidificateurs de radiateurs sont des produits existants, il convient de les maintenir au sein de la classification. Notre proposition d'ajout ne vise qu'à inclure au sein de la classification les humidificateurs indépendants des radiateurs qui correspondent aux images jointes par le BI.





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											 <p>ainsi que des humidificateurs pour toute la maison qui sont connectés au système CVCA (chauffage, ventilation et climatisation) d'une maison. Question : Est-ce que 110084 devrait être maintenu et d'autres exemples ajoutés à la liste alphabétique? Ou faudrait-il changer 110084 en "humidificateurs" un terme général qui englobe tous les types? <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p>	
A	FR-29-23	11		FR	ajouter		humidificateurs d'air					
A	SG-29-11	11		EN	Add		soya milk <u>making</u> machines, electric		A household apparatus for making soya milk from soya beans. By analogy with BN 110262 "coffee machines, electric".		<p><b>CH:</b> Do these machines also need heat to prepare the soya milk? "Coffee machines" are in classe 11 because they are cookers <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and could include goods in Class 7 by analogy with the entry "milking machines" (Basic No. 070367). Could the proposal be confused with a commercial soya milk machine?</p>  <p><b>JPO</b> thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 11. They might be classified in Class 7 by analogy to "food preparation machines, electromechanical"(Basic No.070423) and "peeling machines"(Basic No.070454). <b>IB:</b> What is the reasoning behind the classification in Cl.11? Is this a cooking appliance with a heating or cooling function? If it is for grinding or blending, then Cl.7 would be correct.</p> <p>A soy milk maker is a small kitchen appliance which automatically cooks soy milk, a non-dairy beverage made from soy beans. Soy milk makers work similarly to a combination between a home blender and an automatic coffee maker. <a href="#">wikipedia</a></p> <p><b>CE:</b> <a href="#">The CE accepted this proposal in Cl. 11 because of the heating function of the apparatus.</a></p>	
A	SG-29-11	11		FR	ajouter		machines électriques pour la confection de lait de soja					
W	SG-29-12	11		EN	Add		hydrogen generators		By analogy with BN 110004 "acetylene generators".		<p><b>FR:</b> Pas assez précis. Il existe notamment des générateurs d'hydrogène pour laboratoires, pour voitures. <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. Since they include the goods for beverages, cosmetics and medical purposes, they might be classified in the other Classes than Class 11. Please refer to JPO's proposal for adding "Rental of hydrogen water generators for beverages" to Class 43 and "Rental of hydrogen water generators for baths" to Class 44.</p>	
W	SG-29-12	11		FR	ajouter		générateurs d'hydrogène					
R	CN-29-1	11		EN	Add		safety lights		At the 28th meeting, Class 11 "This Class includes, in particular", added both "safety lights" and "safety lamps". But		<p><b>USPTO</b> is not clear on the nature of this proposal. <b>JPO:</b> Are "safety lights" added in Inclusionary Note of Class 11? JPO believes the goods could be classified in different Classes, because</p> <p><b>CE:</b> <a href="#">The CE rejected this proposal because the nature of the goods is not clear.</a></p>	


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									there is no "safety lights" in the Alphabet list.		they fall into Including Note of Class11 "apparatus and installations for lighting" and also Inclusionary Note of Class 9 "safety and security apparatus and instruments; for example, safety nets, signalling lights, traffic-light apparatus, fire engines, sound alarms, security tokens being encryption devices".	
R	CN-29-1	11		FR	ajouter		éclairages de sécurité					
A	HU-29-5	11		EN	Add		refillable-coffee capsules, empty, for electric coffee machines		See/voir HU-29-6 	capsule	<p><b>CH:</b> In analogy to "toner cartridges, unfilled, for printers and photocopiers" (Basic Number 090720) we classify them in the same class as the machine they belong to --&gt; class 11</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> would classify these goods in Class 11 when they are for use in electric coffee machines. See Basic No. 110262 coffee machines, electric. The capsules contain a filter and this filtering function is inherent to the function of the goods. See <a href="#">Explain</a>. In the marketplace these "capsules" are also called "filters."</p>  <p>Therefore, USPTO believes they should be classified by analogy to filters. See: TMClass Class 11: Coffee filters, electric, Class 21: Coffee filters, not of paper being part of non-electric coffee makers, MGS Class 11: coffee filters, not of paper, being parts of electric coffee makers, Class 21: coffee filters, not of paper, being part of non-electric coffee makers. USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "refillable coffee capsules, empty, for electric coffee machines" in Class 11 in order to make clear the classification justification and to incorporate the bracketed wording. <b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. For example, "coffee capsules, empty" might be more appropriate. <b>IB:</b> If we use the existing analogy of "ink cartridges", which are classified in Cl.9 when unfilled (classified by what they are used with), then "refillable coffee capsules, empty" would belong with the electric coffee machines in Cl. 11.</p>	We thank the members for their comments and suggestions. HIPO modifies the proposal to „refillable coffee capsules, empty, for electric coffee machines” in <b>Class 11</b> based on USPTO’s comments instead of <b>refillable coffee capsules [empty] in Class 21</b> .  <u>CE: This proposal was accepted in Cl. 11 as the goods are shaped to be used with Cl. 11 apparatus.</u>
A	HU-29-5	11		FR	ajouter		capsules de café rechargeables, vides, pour machines à café électriques			capsule		
A	HU-29-6	30		EN	Add		coffee capsules, filled		See/voir HU-29-5 	capsule	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that the goods are in Class 30 and suggests modifying the entry to "coffee capsules, filled" in order to incorporate the bracketed wording, and consistent with the format of Basic Nos. 020123 toner cartridges, filled, for printers and photocopiers, 050244 first-aid boxes, filled.</p> <p><b>JPO:</b> "Coffee capsules, filled" might be more appropriate.</p>	We thank the members for their comments and suggestions. HIPO modifies the proposal to „coffee capsules, filled” in Class 30 instead of <b>coffee capsules [filled]</b> .




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A	HU-29-6	30		FR	ajouter		capsules de café remplies			capsule	IB: If we use the existing analogy of "ink cartridges", which are classified in Cl. 2 when filled (i.e. classified by what they contain), then "coffee capsules, filled" would belong with coffee in Cl. 30.	
A	RU-29-15	11	110211	EN	Delete	water heaters [apparatus]			See/voir RU-29-15a NCL has basic number 110052 "water heaters"	heaters	FR : Nous sommes tout à fait d'accord pour la suppression de cette entrée que nous trouvons, en outre, très vague en terme de formulation. La classification comprend par ailleurs l'entrée 110052 « chauffe-eau/bouilleurs / water heaters » que nous aimerions clarifier en français par les termes « chauffe-eau » tout simplement. USPTO agrees in principle that "water heaters [apparatus]" in Class 11 should be deleted. However, USPTO believes that Basic No. 070165 would need to be amended, at the same time, from "water heaters [parts of machines]" to "water heaters being parts of machines." IB: Need to consider 070165 water heaters [parts of machines] / réchauffeurs d'eau [parties de machines] which seems to be the counterpart of 110211 water heaters [apparatus] / réchauffeurs d'eau [appareils], as well as 110052 water heaters // chauffe-eau / bouilleurs	We prefer to delete this entry and to change basic number 070165 "water heaters [parts of machines]" to "water heaters being parts of machines". (see RU-29-15a).
A	RU-29-15	11	110211	FR	supprimer	réchauffeurs d'eau [appareils]				heaters		
A	RU-29-15a	7	070165	EN	Change	water heaters [parts of machines]	water heaters being parts of machines			heaters		
A	RU-29-15a	7	070165	FR	changer	réchauffeurs d'eau [parties de machines]	réchauffeurs d'eau en tant que parties de machines			heaters		
A	FR-29-20	11	110186	EN	--	wash-hand basins [parts of sanitary installations]			See/voir FR-29-21	vasque		
A	FR-29-20	11	110186	EN	--	wash-hand bowls [parts of sanitary installations]				vasque		
A	FR-29-20	11	110186	FR	--	lavabos				vasque		
A	FR-29-20	11	110186	FR	ajouter		vasques		Ajouter le terme « vasque » sous le même numéro de base que « lavabos » pour la version française uniquement. Ce terme, qui est synonyme du terme « lavabos / wash-hand basins [parts of sanitary installations] » est très courant en français et désigne plus particulièrement le produit utilisé dans une salle de bain, contrairement au terme « éviers/sinks » (110299) qui désigne l'équipement sanitaire utilisé dans une cuisine.	vasque	IB : For information, 110186 currently reads as "lavabos // wash-hand basins [parts of sanitary installations] / wash-hand bowls [parts of sanitary installations]". This proposal is to add a synonym term in French. USPTO understands this proposal to be a request to change the French term for Basic No. 110186 to "lavabos / vasques." USPTO agrees with this proposal. USPTO also suggests that the English term be modified from "wash-hand basins [parts of sanitary installations]/ wash-hand bowls [parts of sanitary installations]" to "wash-hand basins being parts of sanitary installations / wash-hand bowls being parts of sanitary installations" in order to remove the brackets.	Comme l'indique le BI nous souhaitons ajouter ce synonyme au terme « lavabos » à l'entrée existante, uniquement pour la version française.

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A	FR-29-21	20		EN	Add		bathroom vanities [furniture]		 <p>Il s'agit d'un meuble particulier, spécifiquement conçu pour les salles de bain et destiné à recevoir ou supporter une vasque</p>	vasque	<p><b>JPO</b> believes that the goods are appropriate to be classified in Class 11 by analogy to "wash-hand basins [parts of sanitary installations]"(Basic No.110186) based on the Explanatory Note of Class 11 "Apparatus and installations for...sanitary purposes." According to the Remarks, these goods are built-in or parts of sanitary installations. And JPO concerns that "vanity units" would't be the same in meaning as French wording.</p> <p><b>IB</b> : La version anglaise devrait aussi inclure une référence à "furniture". Nous suggérons "vanity units [bathroom furniture]" ou "bathroom vanities [furniture]".</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees these goods are classified in Class 20 but suggests "bathroom vanities" to clarify the nature of the goods. "Bathroom vanities" is in the US Manual in Class 20, and "bathroom vanities [furniture]" is listed in MGS in Class 20.</p>	<p>En réponse au commentaire du Japon, il s'agit ici de protéger le meuble sous la vasque (voir commentaires supra).</p> <p>En réponse aux commentaires du BI et de l'USPTO nous modifions notre proposition pour la version anglaise en « <b>bathroom vanities</b> » au lieu de « <b>Vanity units</b> ».</p>
A	FR-29-21	20		FR	ajouter		meubles vasques			vasque		
A	WO-29-36	12	120193	EN	--	vehicles for locomotion by land, air, water or rail					The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	
A	WO-29-36	12	120193	FR	changer	véhicules à locomotion par terre, par air, par eau et sur rail	véhicules à locomotion par terre, par air, par eau ou sur rail		To align the FR with the EN. This entry should cover 4 individual items, rather than a combined item.		FR : Ok	
A	FR-29-24	12	120152	EN	Delete	omnibuses					<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	FR-29-24	12	120152	FR	supprimer	omnibus			<p>Terme vieillot : « véhicule, initialement hippomobile puis automobile, qui servait au transport en commun des voyageurs, et qui accomplissait un trajet à arrêts déterminés entre divers quartiers d'une ville, ou qui desservait une gare maritime, une station de chemin de fer, un hôtel, etc. »</p> <p>Suppression pure et simple du terme. L'entrée « autobus » existant déjà 120018.</p>			
A	JP-29-9	12		EN	Add		cup holders for vehicles		<p>These goods are drink holders for use in vehicles. Drivers and occupants can keep beverages close at hand and steady without spilling them. As they are components exclusively for vehicles, Class 12 is considered to be an appropriate classification for them. These are classified in Class 12 by analogy with existing entries "luggage nets for vehicles" (Basic No. 120123) and "seat covers for vehicles" (Basic No. 120132). Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">amazon</a> <a href="#">amazon</a></p>		<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees that these are Class 12 goods and would prefer the entry "cup holders for vehicles."</p>	<p>The JPO thanks the US for their comments. By referring to the US's comments, the JPO submits the proposal as "<b>cup holders for vehicles</b>" in Class 12</p>



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A	JP-29-9	12		FR	ajouter		porte-gobelets pour véhicules						T
A	WO-29-34	12		EN	Add		motorized skateboards		See/voir WO-29-35 Following discussions at CE28, we suggest adding this entry to class 12.	9.1	USPTO appreciates the intent of this proposal and acknowledges that the area of "personal transporters" is difficult to classify at this time. Analogous to scooters, the primary nature of the goods could be vehicles or could be sports articles. USPTO suggests adding entries in both Class 12 and Class 28, such as: " <u>Motorized skateboards being vehicles</u> " in Class 12 and " <u>Motorized skateboards being sports articles</u> " in Class 28. See, for example : <u>mellowboards Wikipedia forbes A "Motorized skateboards as vehicles" --</u>	We appreciate the comments from USPTO. We would prefer just one entry for "motorized skateboards" in Cl.12. Nevertheless, we await further feedback from the other members of the Committee.	T
A	WO-29-34	12		FR	ajouter		planches à roulettes motorisées			9.1			T
A	WO-29-35	28	280148	EN	Change	skateboards	skateboards*		If the (above) proposal to add "motorized skateboards" to cl.12 is approved, then an asterisk should be added to this existing entry.	9.2	USPTO suggests skateboards being sporting articles.	We prefer to maintain the existing wording "skateboards". There should be no need to clarify this term any further – "skateboards" are classified in Cl.28 because they are considered as "sporting articles".	T
A	WO-29-35	28	280148	FR	changer	planches à roulettes	planches à roulettes*			9.2			T
R	RU-29-16	13		EN	Add		military robots		<i>To make clear classification. NCL has the following types of robots or goods with robotic systems in different classes:</i> <b>Class 7:</b> Industrial robots. <b>Class 9:</b> Laboratory robots; teaching robots; humanoid robots with artificial intelligence; security surveillance robots. <b>Class 10:</b> Surgical robots. <b>Class 12:</b> Robotic cars. <b>Class 15:</b> Robotic drums. <b>Class 28:</b> Toy robots.		FR : Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de cette entrée qui est beaucoup trop large et imprécise. La comparaison avec les entrées existantes est intéressante car elle permet de mettre en lumière que les précisions qui accompagnent les robots visent toujours à préciser la nature du produit dont il est question. En revanche, en l'espèce, l'ajout du terme « militaire/military » ne permet pas de préciser le produit dont il est question, il s'agit juste d'une indication de l'usage qui en sera fait. De plus, cette formulation peut désigner des produits différents tels que des drones militaires (classe 12) ou encore des engins motorisés par exemple produits qui ne relèvent pas de la classe 13.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_robot">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_robot</a> it should be classified in class 13  <u>CE: Too vague for classification purposes.</u>	





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											<p><b>CH</b> : too vague: in military they use different types of robots.  <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and includes goods in more than one class, e.g., military drones (Basic No. 120273), security surveillance robots (Basic No. 090789). Moreover, under the Nice Info file for Industrial robots, it states that "humanoid robots with artificial intelligence" Basic No. (090778) can be used..."for dangerous activities such as bomb disposal." The above mentioned goods could be interpreted as autonomous robots designed for military applications. Military robots are autonomous robots or remote-controlled mobile robots designed for military applications, from transport to search &amp; rescue and attack.<a href="#">wikipedia</a></p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: agree  <b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. Would you please explain the details of them such as their intended use? They might be classified in the other Classes than Class 13 in the similar way with the following goods.  Basic No.070582 robotic exoskeleton suits, other than for medical purposes  Basic No.090778 humanoid robots with artificial intelligence  Basic. No090789 security surveillance robots  Basic No.120144 military vehicles for transport  Basic No.120273 military drones  <b>IB</b>: Note that 120273 Military drones / <i>drones militaires</i>, 120257 remote control vehicles, other than toys / <i>véhicules télécommandés autres que jouets</i>, 120300 robotic cars / <i>voitures robotisées</i> are all in Cl.12. Please provide more information about what type of good you wish to protect with "Military robots".</p>	
R	RU-29-16	13		FR	ajouter		robots militaires					
A	JP-29-10	15		EN	Add		straps for musical instruments		<p>These goods are straps for musical instruments enabling musicians to hold the musical instruments by the neck or shoulder in order to prevent the instruments from falling down when musicians are playing them while standing. Straps tailored to a variety of musical instruments are manufactured and sold. Class 18 covers leather straps (Basic No.180036). However, this class is not limited to straps made of leather. Under the current international classification system, these goods are covered under Class 15, rather than Class 18 that is used for musical-instrument cases. These are classified in Class 15 by analogy with existing entries "cases for musical instruments" (Basic No. 150035). While "leather straps" (Basic No. 180036) and "leather cord" (Basic</p>		<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p>The JPO thanks the US for their comments.</p>	


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A	JP-29-10	15		FR	ajouter		sangles pour instruments de musique		<p>No. 180031) are classified in Class 18, "straps for musical instruments" would not belong in Class 18 based on the mention of " Explanatory Note Class 18 includes mainly leather, imitations of leather and certain goods made of those materials. . . . This Class does not include, in particular: . . . - bags and cases adapted to the product they are intended to contain, for example . . . cases for musical instruments (Cl. 15)" in the Explanatory Note, Also, straps for specific goods are classified in same class with the goods, it is supported by the fact that "cell phone straps" (Basic No.090703) are classified in Class 9 same as "mobile telephones / cell phones / cellular phones". (Basic No. 090734). Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="http://amazon.sax.co.uk">amazon sax.co.uk</a></p> 			
A	WO-29-37	16	160289	EN	Change	cabinets for stationery [office requisites]	desktop cabinets for stationery [office requisites]		<p>Although the English term "cabinet" can be defined as "a small box containing both writing paper and envelopes" (MW) it is still rather confusing and could be misunderstood as being "furniture"; the French term "coffret" typically refers to a desktop "box" for holding stationery items. We suggest amending the English indication by adding "desktop" to clarify that this entry refers to a small stationery box, for example:</p>		<p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "desktop boxes for stationery" [office requisites] based on the information provided in the IB's comments.</p>	<p>We thank the USPTO for their comments. Nevertheless, we prefer to <b>maintain our proposal as originally worded</b>. It is important to keep the word "cabinets" to accurately describe these goods.</p>


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									  <p>and not to a furniture stationery cabinet such as this:</p> 			
A	WO-29-37	16	160289	FR	--	coffrets pour la papeterie [articles de bureau]						
A	FR-29-25	16	160249	EN	Add		bookmarks		Le choix du classement en 16 est justifié par l'usage qui est fait du produit (destiné à être utilisé avec un livre, une revue etc.). En outre, ce classement en 16 permet d'éviter de décliner le produit en fonction de sa composition (tissus etc.)		JPO believes it is redundant to add the goods, because they are the same as "bookmarkers/Marcadores para livros" (Basic No.160249). IB : Cette indication existe déjà dans la liste alphabétique sous 160249 "signets / bookmarkers" USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	En réponse aux observations du BI et du Japon indiquant que ce produit est déjà couverts sous la formulation "signets / bookmarkers" (160249) nous souhaitons modifier notre proposition afin d'ajouter à l'entrée existante cette indication plus courante et moderne.
A	FR-29-25	16	160249	EN	--	bookmarkers						
A	FR-29-25	16	160249	FR	ajouter		marque-pages					
A	FR-29-25	16	160249	FR	--	signets						
R	CN-29-2	16	160217	EN	Change	paint boxes for use in schools	paint boxes [stationery]		According to the discussion at the 28th meeting, students can also use it at home. Is it more appropriate to change to "paint boxes [stationery]"?		USPTO prefers to retain Basic No. 160217, effective 11-2019, because the nature of the goods is more clear. IB: We wouldn't consider paint as "stationery". We prefer to keep the existing wording.	CE: The CE preferred to keep 160217 unchanged.
R	CN-29-2	16	160217	FR	changer	boîtes de peinture [matériel scolaire]	boîtes de peinture [articles de papeterie]					
R	RU-29-17	18		EN	Add		backpacks incorporating foldable chair		See/voir RU-29-18 Relevance of product on the market. To make clear classification	backpack	FR: La classification de Nice comporte déjà l'entrée 180058 « sac à dos / rucksacks ». En français au moins les « backpacks » correspondent à des sacs à dos, entrée déjà existante. Nous attendons la formulation en français pour nous positionner.	Based on the comments we modify our proposal to "backpacks incorporating foldable chair" instead of "backpacks with foldable chair"










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											<p>USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "backpacks incorporating foldable chairs" in Class 18, analogous to: 060449 roofing of metal, incorporating photovoltaic cells 210229 glass incorporating fine electrical conductors.</p> <p>JPO believes the goods are unclear from the wording. Would you please explain the details of them? Which is predominant, a "chair" or a "backpack"? JPO believes the foldable chairs are appropriate to be classified in Class 20.</p> <p>IB: "Backpacks incorporating a foldable chair".</p>	
R	RU-29-17	18		FR	ajouter		sacs à dos intégrant une chaise pliante			backpack		
R	RU-29-18	18		EN	Add		backpacks incorporating a portable changing room		Relevance of product on the market. To make clear classification	backpack	<p>FR : Nous attendons la formulation en français car en l'état nous ne comprenons pas si le produit vise à protéger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- un sac à dos équipé d'un tente/cabine de change ( ? ), auquel cas cela reste un sac à dos et l'entrée est superflue,</li> <li>- une tente/cabine de change équipée de bretelles permettant de la porter sur les épaules, auquel cas ce produit relèverait de la classe 22.</li> </ul> <p>Une précision ou une illustration permettraient de bien comprendre la portée du produit dont il est question.</p> <p>USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "backpacks incorporating a portable changing room" in Class 18.</p> <p>ILPO: this isn't really a backpack, basically a tent which you can carry on your back.</p> <p>JPO believes the goods are unclear from the wording. Would you please explain the details of them? Are the goods considered to be sort of foldable tents? The goods are appropriate to be classified in Class 22 by analogy to "tents" (Basic No. 220071).</p> <p>IB: Please provide more information about this good and, if possible, a picture.</p>	 <p>This product represent a backpack and helps to change clothing, for example, on the beach.</p> <p>more information on web site <a href="https://www.kickstarter.com">kickstarter</a> Based on the comments we modify our proposal to "backpacks incorporating a portable changing room" instead of "backpacks with portable change room"</p> <p>CE: The nature of the good cannot be easily understood from the proposed wording.</p>
R	RU-29-18	18		FR	ajouter		sacs à dos intégrant un système à langer portatif			backpack		
A	FR-29-26	18	180054	EN	--	covers for animals			<p><b>See/voir FR-29-27</b> Cette entrée est trop vague en classe 18. En effet, si les « couvertures de chevaux / horses blankets » désigne un produit clairement identifiable, une protection, mise sur le dos d'un cheval avant de poser la selle, en revanche pour les autres animaux cette expression de désigne rien d'identifiable au regard de la cl18. En revanche ce produit, ce contente de désigner une couverture de la classe 24, c'est-à-dire un tissu destiné à protéger l'animal du froid ou utilisé pour qu'il puisse s'allonger dessus, à l'instar d'une couverture pour les humains.</p>	cover	<p>JPO believes that the goods should not be deleted, because we think that the existing entry is not blankets but covers for animals. When the "Couvertures pour animaux / Covers for animals" are deleted and only "couvertures de chevaux / horses blankets" are maintained, the classification of the other blankets than "couvertures de chevaux / horses blankets" will become unclear. Please refer to the following URL: <a href="https://www.spiritedrose.com">spiritedrose</a></p>  <p>IB : 180026 "couvertures de chevaux / horse blankets" et 180135 "habits pour animaux de compagnie / clothing for pets" ainsi que 180054 se rapportent à des articles qui sont portés sur l'animal :</p>	<p>Suite aux commentaires des différents Offices, nous constatons que le problème vient du fait qu'en français le terme « couvertures » est utilisé à la fois en classe 18 et en classe 24 pour décrire des produits différents alors qu'en anglais deux termes différents sont utilisés « covers » et « blankets ». Afin de lever l'ambiguïté de l'entrée en classe 18 nous proposons de préciser <b>uniquement l'entrée en français</b> et de <b>modifier au lieu de supprimer « couvertures pour animaux »</b> soit en « <b>couvertures [habits] pour animaux</b> » soit « <b>manteaux pour animaux</b> ».</p>

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									De tels produits existants déjà en cl24, cette entrée n'est à la fois pas nécessaire et trop vague en classe 18.		 <p>240121 "couvertures pour animaux d'intérieur / blankets for household pets" fait référence à une couverture simple qui est généralement utilisée <u>sous</u> l'animal ou sur son lit :</p>  <p>USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p>	Cette ambiguïté n'existe pas pour les couvertures de chevaux qui désignent en tant que telles des couvertures destinées à être portées par le cheval.
A	FR-29-26	18	180054	FR	changer	couvertures pour animaux	couvertures [habits] pour animaux OU manteaux pour animaux			cover		
W	FR-29-27	24	240121	EN	Change	blankets for household pets	blankets for animals		Comme indiqué précédemment, ce produit désigne une couverture permettant de réchauffer un animal ou de lui permettre de s'allonger dessus. Il n'y a donc pas de distinction à faire entre les animaux d'intérieur et les animaux d'extérieur. Cette couverture doit être classé en fonction de sa nature et non pas de sa destination. Il s'agit d'un simple couverture pour les animaux.	cover	<p>JPO: Please refer to the JPO's comments above.  <b>IB</b> : Nous préférons maintenir le libellé original car "couvertures pour animaux / blankets for animals" peut créer une confusion avec 180026 "couvertures de chevaux / horse blankets" en cl.18.            Eventuellement, "couvertures <u>de lit</u> pour animaux d'intérieur / <u>bed</u> blankets for household pets" ?  <b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain "blankets for household pets" because "blankets for animals" is too broad. It could include Class 18 goods such as horse blankets (Basic No. 180026). Horse blankets are fitted and function akin to animal clothing, justifying Class 18:</p>  <p>In contrast, Class 24 "blankets for household pets" function as traditional textiles:</p>  <p>3 Sizes Carolina Pet Embossed Dog Throw Blanket</p>	<p>Nous maintenons notre proposition car l'usage du terme « couvertures/blankets » se réfère à un produit destiné à être posé sous l'animal lui permettant de se reposer par exemple. Il n'y a aucune ambiguïté possible avec les couvertures de chevaux qui désignent des produits destinés à être portés par le cheval. De ce fait la précision qu'il s'agit d'animaux d'intérieur n'est pas nécessaire et semble limitative.</p>
W	FR-29-27	24	240121	FR	changer	couvertures pour animaux d'intérieur	couvertures pour animaux			cover		
A	SE-29-5	19	190012	EN	Change or delete	fire burrs	firebricks		The English term fire burr is archaic and no longer in use. OED: <b>firebrick</b> , n. A brick capable of withstanding intense heat without fusion or breakage; such bricks collectively; the material of which such bricks are made. <a href="#">OED</a>		<p>FR : L'expression française « pierres réfractaires » est correcte.  <b>ILPO</b>: agree            The <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle and appreciates the intent of the proposal. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to list two English entries for the same basic number in order to include both of the common commercial terms -            - "firebricks / refractory bricks."</p>	

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A	SE-29-5	19	190012	EN	Add		refractory bricks				IB: Agree, the more common term these days is "firebricks" (see also <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> ). En français, est-ce que 190012 "pierres réfractaires" doit être changé en briques réfractaires?	
A	SE-29-5	19	190012	FR	<del>changer</del> ou <del>supprimer</del>	pierres réfractaires	briques réfractaires					
A	JP-29-11a	19		EN	Add	soundproof booths, transportable, not of metal			See/voir JP-29-11b, 12a, 12b These products are portable, in-house, sound-proof rooms. They can be moved at will to let musicians practice playing their musical instruments or they can be used to as sound-proof booths to make recordings. Users can assemble the parts and make them into soundproof rooms. These are classified in Class 19 by analogy with existing entries "buildings, transportable, not of metal" (Basic No. 190119) and "cabanas, not of metal" (Basic No. 190203). And they would belong in Class 19 based on the mention of "Class 19 Materials, not of metal, for building and construction; · · · transportable buildings, not of metal; monuments, not of metal." in the Class Heading and "This Class includes, in particular: · · · - transportable buildings or structures, not of metal, for example, aquaria, aviaries, flagpoles, porches, swimming pools." in the Explanatory Note. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">sfgate</a>	acoustic	FR : Nous vous proposons « transportable soundproof rooms not of metal / chambres insonorisées non métalliques transportables » en classe 19 ainsi que l'équivalent en classe 06, s'il en existe, à savoir « transportable soundproof rooms of metal / chambres insonorisées métalliques transportables ». CH: It is not evident that these rooms are not of metal. The entry should be changed to "Soundproof rooms, not of metal" and an analogous entry should be added in class 6. USPTO agrees that the goods described and shown in the photograph are in Class 19. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "soundproof booths, transportable, not of metal" in order to make clear the justification for Class 19 (transportable, not of metal), use the common commercial name for the goods (soundproof booths), and consistent with: 190119 buildings, transportable, not of metal, 190167 greenhouses, transportable, not of metal. See <a href="#">vocalbooth</a> IB: We suggest "Soundproof booths, not of metal" in Cl.19 (by analogy with 190041, 190205).	The JPO thanks France, Switzerland, the US and the IB for their comments. Based on the USPTO, the IB and France's comments, the JPO modified the original proposal and also submit the additional proposal as follows:  JP-29-11a Add Class 19 "soundproof booths, transportable, not of metal"  JP-29-11b Add Class 6 "soundproof booths of metal, transportable"  Instead of soundproof room
A	JP-29-11a	19		FR	ajouter	cabines insonorisées transportables, non métalliques				acoustic		
A	JP-29-11b	6		EN	Add	soundproof booths of metal, transportable			See/voir JP-29-11a, 12a, 12b	acoustic		
A	JP-29-11b	6		FR	ajouter	cabines insonorisées métalliques, transportables				acoustic		
A	JP-29-12a	19		EN	Add	acoustic panels, not of metal			See/voir JP-29-11a, 11b, 12b These panels are for adjusting the resonance of indoor sounds. They can be placed upright or hung on walls. These panels create spaces in which users are able to enjoy clear and easy-to-hear	acoustic	FR : Nous vous proposons de préciser ces termes, comme pour le produit précédent, à savoir « Acoustic adjustment panels not of metal / panneaux d'isolation acoustique non métalliques » ainsi que leur pendant en classe 06, s'il en existe, à savoir « Acoustic adjustment panels of metal / panneaux d'isolation acoustique métalliques »	The JPO thanks France, the US and the IB for their comments. Based on the IB and France's comments, the JPO modified the original proposal and also

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									sounds without acoustic interference. These are classified in Class 19 by analogy with existing entries "building panels, not of metal" (Basic No. 190223). And they would belong in Class 19 based on the mention of "Class 19 Materials, not of metal, for building and construction" in the Class Heading and "Class 19 includes mainly materials, not of metal, for building and construction." in the Explanatory Note. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">yamaha</a> <a href="#">alphacooustic</a>		<b>USPTO</b> would classify these goods in Class 17 because they function as soundproofing and insulating materials, see Basic Nos. 170008 and 170023. Additionally, "acoustic adjustment panels" is not the common term for these goods in the United States. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "acoustic wall panels." See <a href="#">homedepot</a> . See <a href="#">acoustical</a> for the common commercial term and showing that the goods function by absorbing sound. <b>IB:</b> Class 17 includes acoustic insulating materials, but when they are finished goods such as these, should they be classified in Cl.17 or Cl.19? "Acoustic panels"? "Soundproofing panels"?	submit the additional proposal as follows:  <b>JP-29-12a</b> Add Class 19 " <b>acoustic panel, not of metal</b> "  <b>JP-29-12b</b> Add Class 6 " <b>acoustic panel of metal</b> "  Instead of <b>acoustic adjustment panel</b>
A	JP-29-12a	19		FR	ajouter		panneaux acoustiques non métalliques			acoustic		
A	JP-29-12b	6		EN	Add		acoustic panels of metal		See/voir JP-29-11a, 11b, 12a	acoustic		
A	JP-29-12b	6		FR	ajouter		panneaux acoustiques métalliques			acoustic		
A	WO-29-38	20	200238	EN	--	bottle casings of wood					<b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	
A	WO-29-38	20	200238	FR	--	emballages en bois pour bouteilles						
A	WO-29-38	20	200238	FR	supprimer	enveloppes pour bouteilles en bois					<b>FR</b> : Ok	
A	WO-29-38	20	200238	FR	--	enveloppes en bois pour bouteilles						
R	CN-29-3	20	Explanatory Note	EN	Add		This Class includes, in particular: ... - curtain rings, curtain rollers, curtain rails, curtain rods, curtain hooks, of metal and not of metal; ...		Based on the recommendations of CE at the 28th meeting. To make it clear that such goods are classified by function and those made of metals are also classified in Class 20.		<b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle with this Class 20 proposal. USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "curtain rings, curtain rollers, curtain rails, curtain rods, curtain hooks, metal or non-metal" for clarity and to be consistent with Nice indications. See, e.g., Basic Nos. 060029 cashboxes [metal or non-metal], 060034 safes [metal or non-metal]. <b>IB:</b> alternatively, "...curtain rings, rollers, rails, rods and hooks, <b>made of any material</b> ".	<b>CE:</b> The CE did not consider this proposed change to be necessary.
R	CN-29-3	20	Note explicative	FR	ajouter		Cette classe comprend notamment : ... - les anneaux de rideaux, les galets pour rideaux, les rails pour rideaux, les tringles à					




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							rideaux, les crochets de rideaux, métalliques et non métalliques; ...					
R	FR-29-28a	20	200019	EN	Delete	bamboo			<p><b>See/voir FR-29-28b, c, d, e</b> Le bambou désigne une plante (voir notamment définitions <a href="#">larousse</a> et <a href="#">wikipedia</a> Il ne s'agit pas en tant que tel d'un produit manufacturé mais d'une plante à l'état brut. Or selon la note explicative de la classe 20 : « La classe 20 comprend essentiellement les meubles et leurs parties ainsi que certains produits 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. » Il ressort ce principe, que seuls les produits transformés, notamment à partir d'une matière végétale peuvent relever de la classe 20, ce qui n'est pas le cas du bambou. Ce produit doit relever de la classe 31. Par ailleurs le bambou transformé en fonction de ses utilisations doit relever des classes correspondantes (voir propositions ci-après).</p>	bamboo	<p><b>JPO</b> cannot agree with this proposal, because bamboo is a kind of plants and it is used for not only building materials but also baskets or furnitures. And some types of bamboo are classified in Class 20 by analogy to the goods showed in the following URLs. For example, "bamboo, unworked or semi-worked" might be appropriate. <a href="#">Petitellyinteriors chennaichairs</a></p>  <p><b>IB</b> : Est-ce que "bamboo brut ou mi-ouvré / bamboo, unworked or semi-worked" est plus clair? Est-ce qu'il faudra considérer 200133 "rotin / jonc d'Inde // rattan", 200071 "corail / coral" aussi? Voir 200153 "nacre brute ou mi-ouvrée" / mother-of-pearl, unworked or semi-worked", 200018 "baleine brute ou mi-ouvrée / whalebone, unworked or semi-worked". <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal in principle but believes all existing bamboo entries should be reviewed. Specifically, see Basic No. 200255 bamboo curtains, and the Class 24 Exclusionary Note "This Class does not include, in particular: bamboo curtains...(Cl. 20)." If the "bamboo" entry is deleted from Class 20, USPTO believes "bamboo curtains" is no longer justified in Class 20 and should be transferred to Class 24, analogous to: 240085 curtains of textile or plastic Bamboo curtains:</p> 	<p><b>Nous conservons notre proposition de suppression</b> car il nous semble qu'aucune matière végétale même brute ou mi-ouvrée ne devrait figurer en classe 20. En effet, que fait-on du bambou brut ? C'est une matière première destinée à la construction donc un produit qui relèverait de la classe 19 ? De même comme définit-on le bambou mi-ouvré. Il a été coupé, poli, travaillé quelque peu ? Il s'agit là aussi d'une matière première destiné par exemple à la construction relevant potentiellement de la classe 19 ou encore il peut s'agir de tuteur de la classe 20. Nous avons conscience que cette proposition a des incidences sur d'autres entrées et souhaitons ouvrir un débat sur ces produits (nacre, roseaux, corail...) afin de préciser ou retirer notre proposition notamment afin de faire une proposition plus globale pour l'année prochaine.</p> <p><b>CE:</b> The CE was concerned that the deletion of this entry would complicate the classification of bamboo products.</p>
R	FR-29-28a	20	200019	FR	supprimer	bamboo				bamboo		
W	FR-29-28b	19		EN	Add		bamboo materials for building		 <p>See/voir FR-29-28a</p>	bamboo	<p><b>JPO</b> cannot accept the indication of goods, because it limits the shape of building materials of bamboos. For example, "bamboo [building materials]" might be appropriate. Please refer to the following URL. <a href="#">mastergardenproducts</a></p> 	<p>Suite aux commentaires du Japon, nous modifions notre proposition « <b>Matériaux de construction en bambou / Bamboo materials for building</b> » au lieu de « <b>Cannes de bambou pour la construction / Bamboo canes for building</b> ».</p>





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											<p><b>IB</b> : Les cannes de bambou utilisées comme tuteurs pour plantes sont en cl.20 (200091) :</p>  <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle with the proposed classification and suggests modifying the proposal to "bamboo, semi-worked" by analogy to "wood, semi-worked" (Basic No. 190026).</p>	
<u>W</u>	FR-29-28b	19		FR	ajouter		matériaux de construction en bambou			bamboo		
<u>W</u>	FR-29-28c	29		EN	Add		bamboo shoots, preserved		<p>See/voir FR-29-28a</p> 	bamboo	<p><b>SG</b>: Have both "bamboo shoots, prepared" and "bamboo sprouts, prepared" under the same basic number?  <b>JPO</b> believes that to add the "bamboo shoots, prepared" to Class 29 would be appropriate.  <b>IB</b> : Nous préférons "<i>pousses de bambou conservées</i> / bamboo shoots, preserved" (cohérence avec d'autres produits similaires en cl.29).  <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that the goods are in Class 29 but suggests changing proposal to "bamboo shoots, processed" by analogy to "sweet corn, processed" (Basic No. 290211).            "Bamboo shoots" is the preferred term because this is the common commercial name in the US marketplace. See <a href="#">AH</a></p>	<p><b>Bamboo shoots, preserved</b> instead of <b>bamboo shoots, prepared</b> OR <b>bamboo sprouts, prepared</b></p>
<u>W</u>	FR-29-28c	29		FR	ajouter		pousses de bambou préparées			bamboo		
<u>W</u>	FR-29-28d	31		EN	Add		bamboo plants		<p>See/voir FR-29-28a</p> 	bamboo	<p><b>IB</b>: We prefer "bamboo plants" in English.  <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these goods are in Class 31. <b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the proposal to "bamboo plants" in order to incorporate the bracketed wording.</p>	<p><b>bamboo plants</b> instead of <b>bamboos [plants]</b></p>
<u>W</u>	FR-29-28d	31		FR	ajouter		bambous [plantes]			bamboo		
<u>W</u>	FR-29-28e	31		EN	Add		bamboo shoots, fresh		See/voir FR-29-28a	bamboo	<p><b>SG</b>: Have both "bamboo shoots, fresh" and "bamboo sprouts, fresh" under the same basic number?  <b>IB</b>: For the English version, we prefer "Bamboo shoots, fresh".  <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these goods are in Class 31 and prefers the wording "bamboo shoots, fresh."</p>	<p><b>bamboo shoots, fresh</b> instead of <b>bamboo shoots, fresh?</b> OR <b>bamboo sprouts, fresh?</b></p>
<u>W</u>	FR-29-28e	31		FR	ajouter		pousses de bambou fraîches			bamboo		

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<u>A</u>	US-29-20	20	Explanatory Note	EN	Change	This Class includes, in particular: ... - small items of non-metallic hardware, for example, bolts, screws, dowels, furniture casters, collars for fastening pipes; ...	This Class includes, in particular: ... - small items of hardware, <b>not of metal</b> , for example, bolts, screws, dowels, furniture casters, collars for fastening pipes; ...		<b>See/voir US-29-21</b> This proposal aligns this part of the Class 20 Explanatory Note with the corrections in the Class Heading Revision Project for Class 19, which changed three instances of "non-metallic" to "non-metal," effective with the implementation of Nice 11-2019. "Metallic" is imprecise and can refer to goods that merely have a surface finish that looks like metal. "Metallic" is defined as "Relating to or resembling metal or metals." <a href="#">Oxforddictionaries</a>	metal	<b>IB:</b> No alignment is necessary as they were changed to " <b>not of metal</b> " in Cl.19 for NCL11-2019. We prefer to leave this Note unchanged.	<b>USPTO</b> modifies the proposal from changing " <b>non-metallic</b> " to " <b>non-metal</b> ", to changing " <b>non-metallic</b> " to " <b>not of metal</b> ." USPTO thanks the IB for its comments regarding the terms adopted in Nice 11-2019. USPTO believes this change is necessary for alignment and to eliminate the imprecise term "metallic."
<u>A</u>	US-29-20	20	Note explicative	FR	--	Cette classe comprend notamment : ... - les petits articles de quincaillerie non métallique, par exemple : les boulons, les vis, les chevilles, les roulettes de meubles, les colliers d'attache pour tuyaux; ...	...			metal		
<u>A</u>	US-29-21	26	Explanatory Note	EN	Change	This Class does not include, in particular: ... - hooks being small items of metal hardware (Cl. 6) or <b>non-metallic</b> hardware (Cl. 20), curtain hooks (Cl. 20); ...	This Class does not include, in particular: ... - hooks being small items of metal hardware (Cl. 6) or hardware, <b>not of metal</b> (Cl. 20), curtain hooks (Cl. 20); ...		<b>See/voir US-29-20</b> This proposal aligns this part of the Class 26 Explanatory Note with the corrections in the Class Heading Revision Project for Class 19, which changed three instances of "non-metallic" to "non-metal," effective with the implementation of Nice 11-2019.	metal	<b>IB:</b> No alignment is necessary as they were changed to " <b>not of metal</b> " in Cl.19 for NCL11-2019. We prefer to leave this Note unchanged.	<b>USPTO</b> modifies the proposal from changing " <b>non-metallic</b> " to " <b>non-metal</b> ", to changing " <b>non-metallic</b> " to " <b>not of metal</b> ." USPTO thanks the IB for its comments regarding the terms adopted in Nice 11-2019. USPTO believes this change is necessary for alignment and to eliminate the imprecise term "metallic."
<u>A</u>	US-29-21	26	Note explicative	FR	--	Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment : ... - les crochets en tant que petits articles de quincaillerie métallique (cl. 6) <b>ou non métallique</b> (cl. 20), les crochets de rideaux (cl. 20); ...	...			metal		
<u>R</u>	CH-29-3a	6		EN	Add		funerary urns of metal			urn	<b>FR:</b> voir notre commentaire ci-dessus. <b>ILPO:</b> agree, it's a container or a decorative object, not a furniture <b>JPO:</b> Please refer to the JPO's comments for "funerary urns" above. <b>US:</b> See USPTO comments on CH-3	<b>CE:</b> The CE preferred to keep <u>all funerary urns in Cl. 20.</u>
<u>R</u>	CH-29-3a	6		FR	ajouter		urnes funéraires métalliques			urn		
<u>W</u>	CH-29-3	20	200267	EN	Change	funerary urns	funerary urns, not of metal		<b>See/voir CH-29-3a, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 6</b> An urn is not a furniture. Therefore it should be classified according to the material	urn	<b>FR:</b> Nous ne sommes pas favorables à l'ensemble des propositions concernant la précision des urnes funéraires. Ce produit ne nous a jamais posé de problème de classification. Adopter de telles précisions compliquerait inutilement le classement de ces produits qui sont proposés par les mêmes	An urn is not a furniture. Therefore it should be classified <b>in analogy to containers</b> according to the material

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											opérateurs économiques. Nous comprenons le commentaire de nos collègues suisses, cependant, une urne funéraire, bien qu'elle ne puisse être assimilée à un meuble rempli en quelque sorte cette fonction puisqu'elle sert à contenir, recueillir les cendres d'un mort. Il en va de même d'autres produits de la classe 20. C'est un produit qui, par nature, relève sans conteste de la classe 20 et qui ne nécessite pas de précisions en fonction de la matière comme cela pourrait être le cas d'un objet d'art par exemple. Ce type de produit est bien différent d'un objet d'art. <b>ILPO:</b> agree, it's a container or a decorative object, not a furniture <b>JPO:</b> "Funeral urns" are one of funeral articles and not furniture; however, they are specialized for rituals. JPO believes that they are classified in Class 20 without regard to materials, same as "coffins"(Basic No.200047) and "lecterns"(Basic No.200141) <b>IB:</b> We prefer to keep just one entry in one class for this type of good. If the CE decides to classify by material, then further indications would need to be considered for "funerary urns of precious metal" in Cl.14, "...of cardboard" in Cl.16, "...of stone, concrete or marble" in Cl.19, etc. Nevertheless, there should be consistency with the classification of "coffins" as well. <b>USPTO</b> notes that, as part of CE27, Benelux proposed changing Basic No 200267 to "funerary urns, not of metal" in Class 20. <u>The IB noted that both funerary urns and "coffins / cercueils" (200047) are classified in Cl. 20 without any specification of material because the goods are considered as a type of "furnishing" in Class 20.</u> USPTO agrees in principle that the justification for classifying funerary urns and coffins in Class 20 as furniture or "furnishings" is not easily understood. If the Committee also agrees in principle, then a thorough study of Class 20 should be completed to identify each term that is currently in that class as a "furnishing" (for example, "mobiles [decoration]", wind chimes [decoration], and others) and modify those terms to indicate material composition that is proper in Class 20	"funerary urns, not of metal" instead of "funerary urns of wood, plaster or plastic"
<u>W</u>	CH-29-3	20	200267	FR	changer	urnes funéraires	urnes funéraires non métalliques			urn		
<u>W</u>	CH-29-4a	20	200047	EN	Change	coffins	coffins, not of metal		A coffin is not a furniture. Therefore it should be classified in analogy to 200068 - "containers, not of metal (storage, transport)"	urn	<b>FR:</b> Nous ne sommes pas favorables aux deux propositions concernant la précision des cercueils pour les mêmes raisons que celles que nous avons avancées concernant les urnes. <b>ILPO:</b> agree, it's a container. <b>JPO:</b> "Coffins" are one of funeral articles and not furniture; however, they are specialized for rituals. JPO believes that they are classified in Class 20 without regard to materials, same as "funerary urns"(Basic No.200267) and "lecterns"(Basic No.200141). <b>IB:</b> This proposal aims to classify "coffins" as being either "of metal" or "not of metal". However, the previous proposals aim to classify "funerary urns" by other types of material. Why?	









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											For consistency, shouldn't they be classified in the same way? Our preference is to keep just one entry in one class for this type of good. Note that some types of coffins (caskets) are highly ornamental and lined like furniture: 	
W	CH-29-4a	20	200047	FR	changer	cercueils	cercueils non métalliques			urn	US: See USPTO comments on CH-3	
W	CH-29-4b	6		EN	Add		coffins of metal		A coffin is not a furniture. Therefore it should be classified in analogy to 200068 - "containers, of metal (storage, transport)"	urn	FR: voir notre commentaire ci-dessus. ILPO: agree, it's a container. JPO: Please refer to the JPO's comments for "coffins" above. IB: Would these metal caskets also belong in Cl.6?? 	
W	CH-29-4b	6		FR	ajouter		cercueils métalliques			urn	US: See USPTO comments on CH-3	
A	CH-29-6	11		EN	Add		beverage urns, electric			urn	FR: voir notre commentaire ci-dessus. JPO: Please refer to the JPO's comments for "urns" above. USPTO agrees in principle that "beverage urns, electric" is classified in Class 11 consistent with "heating and cooling apparatus for dispensing hot and cold beverages" (Basic No. 110350). See USPTO comments on CH-4 above	
A	CH-29-6	11		FR	ajouter		samovars électriques			urn		
A	CH-29-4c	21	210226	EN	Change	urns*	beverage urns, non-electric		Otherwise, they could be confused with funerary urns (200267)	urn	FR: Nous ne sommes pas favorables à la précision/modification de ce produit car nous ne comprenons pas la nature du produit qui figure actuellement dans la classification et ne sommes donc pas certains que la précision apportée permettrait de le préciser. S'agit-il réellement du même produit ? Nous préférierions supprimer l'entrée initiale qui est trop vague et proposer un ajout sous un autre numéro de base des samovars, qu'ils soient électriques ou non. En outre, concernant la formulation en français, la virgule n'est pas nécessaire. ILPO: agree JPO thinks that the existing term "urns" and proposed term "beverage urns" are totally separate goods. "Urn" refer to the storage containers for foods, for household use, shown in the following images. Therefore, JPO believes that it is preferable to maintain the existing term "urns" and to add "beverage urns" to Class 21(non- electric) and Class 11(electric). That is to say, Class11, ADD Beverage urns, electric. Class21, MAINTAIN Urns, ADD Beverage urns, non-electric. Please	We suggest a change because otherwise the urns can be confused with the funerary urns (200267).  Definitions of urn: a container for the ashes of a dead person after the body has been burned (see "funerary urns" (200267) <b>A large metal container with a tap, in which tea or coffee is made and kept hot, or water for making hot drinks is boiled</b> a large attractive container for flowers or plants (we already have "vases" (210190) and "flower pots" (210133) The spore-bearing part of a moss capsule (not relevant for the classification)



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											<p>refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">MFA Temple Boomsbeat</a></p>  <p><b>IB:</b> 210226 "Urns" are classified in Cl.21 as "vases" (210190):</p>  <p>and as "flower pots" (210133):</p>  <p>Note that if the beverage urn incorporates a heat source, then it would be Cl.11 (even if not electric):</p>  <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that "beverage urns, non-electric," such as the one pictured below, is classified in Class 21. However, there are 2 factors that create potential for confusion. First, many non-electric beverage urns include a fuel holder, which may be lit to keep the beverage inside the urn warm. See, for example - <a href="#">carlislefsp</a> - Should these non-electric beverage urns be classified in Class 11 by analogy to "heating and cooling apparatus for dispensing hot and cold beverages" (Basic No. 110350), or in Class 21? The classification is not clear. Second, USPTO notes that another common commercial name for these goods is "beverage dispensers." USPTO submitted a proposal on classification of dispensers in Class 6 and Class 20 as a general rule. Should the term "beverage dispensers, non-electric [household containers]" also be added under the same Basic No. 210226 to avoid potential misclassification of those goods by material composition? Without additional guidance, the proper classification of non-electric beverage dispensers is not clear.</p>	
<a href="#">A</a>	CH-29-4c	21	210226	FR	changer	urnes*	samovars non électriques			urn		
<a href="#">A</a>	IL-29-4	21		EN	Add		disposable aluminum foil containers for household purposes				<p><b>FR :</b> Plutôt en classe 21. S'il s'agit de casseroles ou de poêles, même jetables, la fonction reste domestique. En revanche si ce sont des barquettes, la classe 6 est appropriée. <i>Poêles en aluminium jetables</i></p>	<p>We agree to rephrase to "disposable aluminum foil containers for household purposes" in class 21</p>



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A	IL-29-4	21		EN	Add		disposable aluminium foil containers for household purposes				USPTO would classify this proposal in Class 21 by analogy to "pots" (Basic No. 210153) and because "household, kitchen and cooking containers, for example, vases, bottles, piggy banks, pails, cocktail shakers, cooking pots and pans, and non-electric kettles and pressure cookers" are listed in the Explanatory Note for Class 21. Should the proposal be amended to "Disposable aluminum foil pans for household purposes" to justify the Class 21 classification? <b>SG:</b> Class 21? These goods appear to be for household/kitchen use. By analogy to "trays for household purposes" (Basic No. 210267) in Class 21. <b>JPO:</b> These goods could appear appropriate to be classified as Class 21 by analogy to "disposable table plates"(Basic No.210333), "stew-pans"(Basic No.210065) and "flying pans"(Basic No.210136), and also based on Class Heading of Class 21 "cookware and tableware, except forks, knives and spoons". <b>IB:</b> We suggest "disposable aluminium foil containers" Cl.6 by analogy with 060270 "aluminium foil". Nevertheless, given that cups, plates and trays of paper for household purposes are all in Cl.21 (see 210318, 210173, 210180), could there be a case for classifying all these types of goods in Cl.21?	instead of <b>disposable aluminum foil pans</b> in <b>class 6</b>
A	IL-29-4	21		FR	ajouter		recipients jetables en aluminium à usage ménager					
A	WO-29-39	21	210044	EN	Change	glass bowls	decorative glass spheres		The translations of this entry do not align. The French entry " <i>boules de verre</i> " has been in the NCL since the first edition. NCL was published in English as from the third edition. From that time onwards, " <i>boules de verre</i> " was translated as "glass bowls". Bowl : "a [round] vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep" (OED), and usually open-topped:		USPTO suggests "ornamental glass spheres" or "decorative glass spheres" or "glass balls" in English to make clear that the goods do not have a function and that they are classified accordingly to material composition, because the term "glass spheres" appears to be used in some industries as an abbreviation for "glass microspheres" that have a different function. See for example: <a href="http://cospheric.sciencedirect">cospheric.sciencedirect</a>	We appreciate the comments from USPTO. We will amend our proposal to: <b>decorative glass spheres</b> . The French translation should therefore be modified accordingly to: <b>boules de verre décoratives</b>
A	WO-29-39	21	210044	FR	changer	boules de verre	boules de verre décoratives		This type of "bowl" is typically translated as " <i>bol</i> " in French. Given that there are already a number of entries in Cl.21 relating to "bowls / <i>bols</i> " that are used as household containers (see 210039, 210203, 210214,			






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									210218), we suggest that the French entry "boules de verre" should refer to "glass spheres", for example: 			
A	SG-29-13	21		EN	Add		silicon garlic peelers roller tubes for peeling garlic		The product is a silicone or rubber tube that makes the skin comes off the clove by applying moderate pressure and rotating the tube on a surface.  To differentiate these goods from BN 080279 "vegetable peelers [hand tools]".		USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "garlic peelers for kitchen use, non-electric" in order to justify the classification in Class 21 and to remove the bracketed term "[kitchen utensils]" consistent with the Class 21 entries "spatulas for kitchen use" (Basic No. 210330), "pestles for kitchen use" (Basic No. 210384, and "mortars for kitchen use" (Basic No. 210385) IB: This proposed wording still implies a type of bladed instrument. Perhaps "Roller tubes for peeling garlic", "Silicon garlic peelers" or "Garlic peelers [non-bladed kitchen utensils]" would be clearer?	"silicon garlic peelers" instead of "garlic peelers, non-electric [kitchen utensils]"
A	SG-29-13	21		FR	ajouter		tubes épluche-ail-en-silicone					
A	SG-29-14	21		EN	Add		toothpaste tube squeezers		A small device that helps to squeeze toothpaste out of the tube.		USPTO agrees in principle that "toothpaste squeezers" are in Class 21 but suggests modifying the wording to "toothpaste tube squeezers" for clarity. IB: We suggest "Toothpaste tube squeezers"	"toothpaste tube squeezers" instead of "toothpaste squeezers"
A	SG-29-14	21		FR	ajouter		presse-tubes pour tubes de pâte dentifrice					
A	KR-29-11	21	210195	EN	Change	powder compacts	powder compacts, empty		This proposal intends to distinguish from cosmetics in Class 03.		USPTO agrees in principle that the goods are in Class 21 because the goods function as cosmetic utensils under the Class 21 Explanatory Note. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "powder compacts, empty" for consistency with existing Nice entries such as: 060423 tool boxes of metal, empty 180047 tool bags, empty 200301 tool boxes, not of metal, empty ILPO: agree IB: We don't think that this change is necessary – they are classified in Cl.21 because they are a type of household "container". If the CE considers that a change is necessary, we would suggest "powder compact cases" in Cl.21 and eventually add "cosmetics for powder compacts" in Cl.3.	The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 21 (Change) "powder compacts, empty" (instead of: powder compacts sold empty)
A	KR-29-11	21	210195	FR	changer	poudriers	poudriers vides					
A	AU-29-7	21		EN	Add		wine pourers		These are household/ domestic utensils		FR : Ok. Becs verseurs pour le vin ILPO: agree, but would prefer rephrasing to "bottle pourers". USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	AU-29-7	21		FR	ajouter		becs verseurs à vin					


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W	AU-29-8	21		EN	Add		bar mats		<p>Help from the committee classifying these goods would be appreciated. These mats are used for draining glasses. Usually made of rubber, textile or a combination of both.</p> 		<p><b>FR</b> : Ok. Il s'agit bien d'un ustensile de cuisine sur lequel on laisse s'égoutter des verres. <i>Tapis de bar</i></p> <p><b>CH</b>: coasters and tablemats are classified after material (paper, cl. 16, textile, cl.24) but we would classify in analogy to 210270 trivets (table utensils) or 210267 trays for household purpose and in analogy to other goods, used in restaurants/bars like 210064 "menu card holders"</p> <p><b>SG</b>: Class 21.</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: should be classified along with "place mats", class 16 of paper, 24 of textile, class 21 not of paper or textile.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and could include goods in more than one class. For instance, are these goods analogous to Basic No. 200099 "mats, removable, for sinks/removable mats or covers for sinks" or Basic No. 270012 "non-slip mats," which are goods included in Amazon.com search results for "bar mats"?</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that the goods should be classified in different Classes depending on their material. For example, it is appropriate that the "bar mats of rubber" are in Class 21 and the "bar mats of textiles" are in Class 24.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: It may be worth considering an analogy with "coasters", which are classified by material. A textile beer towel, such as in the image below bottom would be classified in Cl.24 (analogy 240096 "Coasters of textile"); a rubber or silicone version, such as in the image below top would belong in Cl.21 (analogy 210258 "Coasters, not of paper or textile").</p> 	
W	AU-29-8	21		FR	ajouter		tapis de bar					
R	CN-29-4	21		EN	Add		hot pots				<p><b>FR</b>: Il existe des marmites à fondue électriques. Nous proposons donc deux entrées : « Hot pots, electric / marmites à fondue électriques » en classe 11 et « Hot pots, non-electric / marmites à fondue non électriques » en classe 21.</p> <p><b>CH</b>: We already have the entry "hot pots, not electrically heated" (210322). The term "hot pots" alone is too vague, because it describes a type of bath tub, as well</p>  <p>Perhaps we should change the existing entry to "hot pots, not electrically heated pans".</p> <p><b>USPTO</b>: Is this a proposal to modify Basic No. 210322 "hot pots, not electrically heated," or is this a proposal to add a new indication? USPTO prefers to retain the current entry for Basic No. 210322, and would classify "hot pots, electric" in Class 11 as cooking apparatus.</p>	<p><b>CE</b>: <u>Proposal not necessary because of "hot pots, not electrically heated" (Basic No. 210322).</u></p>



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											<p><b>JPO</b> believes these goods are unclear from the wording. They seems to include the goods classified in Class 11 such as "thermo-pots, electric"(Basic No.110362).</p> <p><b>IB:</b> We think that this proposal is sufficiently covered by 210101 "cooking pots", especially as the term "Hot pot" can also refer to the method of cooking as well as an actual prepared dish (e.g. Lancashire hotpot).</p>	
R	CN-29-4	21		FR	ajouter		caquelons à fondue chinoise					
A	WO-29-40	21		EN	Add		pet feeding bowls		<p><b>See/voir WO-29-41</b></p>  <p>Following on from discussions at CE28, we suggest adding this entry to class 21 by analogy with 210039 bowls [basins] // bols / cuvettes / écuelles / jattes</p>	10.1	<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-40	21		FR	ajouter		gamelles pour animaux de compagnie			10.1		
A	WO-29-41	21		EN	Add		pet feeding bowls, automatic		 <p>This is still a "bowl" in Cl.21.</p> <p>In conformity with General Remark (a) for Goods, "a finished product is in principle classified according to its function or purpose. If the function or purpose of a finished product is not mentioned in any class heading, the finished product is classified by analogy with other comparable finished products...". If the CE agrees that "pet feeding bowls" belongs in Cl.21, then it follows from these General Remarks that "automatic pet feeding bowls" should also be classified in Cl.21.</p>	10.2	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p><b>JPO:</b> The proposed goods seem to be some kind of "dispensers" that are related to USPTO's proposal; however, JPO has no objection to add the goods in Class 21, based on their purposes ,i.e. "for pet". In addition, JPO thinks that the goods for livestock are classified in Class 7 by analogy to "mechanized livestock feeders"(Basic No.070517).</p>	
A	WO-29-41	21		FR	ajouter		gamelles à distribution automatique pour animaux de compagnie			10.2		



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A	JP-29-31	21	210406	EN	Change	aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers	aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers, electric and non-electric		<p><b>See/voir FR-29-22, KR-29-9</b></p> <p>The existing entry was approved as JP-28-7 at the CE28 in 2018. Japan has proposed two entries, JP-28-7 add class 21 aromatic oil diffuser utilizing mist and JP-28-8 add class 21 aromatic oil diffuser utilizing heat. At the session, Japan has combined our two proposals to aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers by Secretary's suggestion. Japan would like to add the wording "electric and non-electric" in order to clarify the nature of the goods which encompass "aromatic oil diffuser utilizing mist" and "aromatic oil diffuser utilizing heat" in this entry.</p>	diffusers	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted in Class 21. USPTO notes that France has proposed "electric essential oils diffusers" in Class 11 ( FR-22), and believes that these related proposal should be discussed together. <b>ILPO</b>: maybe class 11 would be more suitable for the electric variety in analogy with steam generation, air deoederizing apparatus. <b>IB</b>: Following discussions at CE28 it is our understanding that 210406 includes all types of diffusers that use heat (i.e. electric, candle), but do not include reed diffusers.</p>	<p>The JPO thanks the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. The JPO <b>maintains the original proposal</b> as submitted; i.e. to change the term "aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers" to "aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers, electric and non-electric" in Class 21. The JPO would appreciate it if the Committee would discuss this proposal with the relevant proposal submitted by France (FR-22).</p>
A	JP-29-31	21	210406	FR	changer	diffuseurs d'huiles aromatiques autres que diffuseurs à bâtonnets	diffuseurs d'huiles aromatiques, autres que diffuseurs à bâtonnets, électriques et non électriques			diffusers		
W	FR-29-22	11		EN	Add		electric essential oils diffusers		<p><b>See/voir JP-29-31, KR-29-9</b></p>  <p>Il existe différents types de <b>diffuseurs</b> : Par : Ionisation / Nébulisation / Ventilation / Brumisation / Chaleur douce etc. Ils sont dans tous les cas tous électriques ce qui justifie leur classement en 11 et non en 21 qui elle contient des diffuseurs non électriques.</p>	diffusers	<p><b>JPO</b> believes that the goods are appropriate to be classified in Class 21 by analogy to "aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers"(Basic No.210406). JPO thinks that diffusers for emitting aromatic odor, both electronic and non-electronic, are classified in Class 21. Please refer to the JPO's proposal, especially the part of Remarks saying background and discussion in CE28, as below. (JPO proposal)</p> <p>The existing entry was approved as "JP-28-7" at the CE28 in 2018. Japan has proposed two entries, "JP-28-7 add class21 aromatic oil diffuser utilizing mist" and "JP-28-8 add class21 aromatic oil diffuser utilizing heat". At the session, Japan has combined our two proposals to "aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers" by Secretary's suggestion. Japan would like to add the wording "electric and non-electric" in order to clarify the nature of the goods which encompass "aromatic oil diffuser utilizing mist" and "aromatic oil diffuser utilizing heat" in this entry. <b>IB</b> : Voir 210406 "diffuseurs d'huiles aromatiques autres que diffuseurs à bâtonnets / aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers" en cl.21 (NCL11-2019). Suite aux discussions</p>	<p>Nous remercions les Offices pour leurs retours concernant cette proposition. Nous comprenons que les problématiques soulevées concernent le classement de ce produit et non pas sa clarté. Notre objectif ici est de lever l'ambiguïté qui pourrait exister entre de tels produits électriques ou non. Le principe de répartition des produits entre les classes 11 et 21 est basé sur leur système d'alimentation et de fonctionnement électrique ou non. Dans la mesure où ce produit fonctionne grâce à l'électricité ou à piles, son classement naturel relève de la classe 11. <b>Nous maintenons pour l'heure notre proposition en l'état</b>, mais lors du <b>Comité</b> si une majorité</p>


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											du CE28 nous croyons comprendre que 210406 inclut tous les types de diffuseurs qui utilisent la chaleur (c-à-d, électrique, bougies) mais n'incluent pas les diffuseurs à bâtonnets. <b>USPTO</b> would classify these goods in Class 21 based on Basic No. 210406 aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers. USPTO agrees with the IB's information file for Basic No. 210368 plug-in diffusers for mosquito repellents that "plug-in diffusers for fragrances" would be in Class 21 because "If plug-in diffusers are used to diffuse fragrances, they would also belong to Cl. 21 based on the mention of "apparatus for household... use" in the Explanatory Note and by analogy with perfume burners." USPTO supports Japan's proposal No. 31 to change Basic No. 210406 aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers to "aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers, electric and non-electric," and believes the French and Japanese proposals should be discussed together.	d'Office est en faveur d'un classement en classe 21, nous ne verrions pas d'objection à modifier notre proposition en ce sens.
W	FR-29-22	11		FR	ajouter		diffuseurs électriques d'huiles essentielles			diffuseurs		
A	KR-29-9	<del>21</del> 4		EN	Add		<del>electric warmers for candles warmers, electric and non-electric</del>		See/voir FR-29-22, JP-29-31  A candle warmer is an electric warmer that melts a candle or scented wax to release its scent. The candle warmer shown is intended to be used with jar candles or candles in cups, not with taper candles or candles without containers large enough to accommodate all the melted wax.	diffuseurs	<b>USPTO</b> : Should these goods be classified in Class 21 by analogy with "perfume burners" (Basic No. 210056)? If so, USPTO suggests modifying the entry to " <u>candle warmers, electric and non-electric</u> " for clarity. The USPTO believes that these proposals are related to the oil diffuser proposals from Japan and France, and requests that this proposal be considered in the same discussion. The classification raises similar questions. <b>JPO</b> believes the goods are vague, because they seem to include the goods that for keep pots warm with candles. "Electric warmers for candles" might be appropriate for the goods explained in Remarks. In this regard, since "warmers for candles, electric and non-electric" are for household purposes, they appear appropriate to be classified in Class 21 by analogy to "bobeche"(Basic No.210242) and "candle jars [holders]"(Basic No.210352). Please refer o the following URL. <a href="#">Republicoftea</a> 	The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 11 (Add) " <b>electric warmers for candles</b> " (instead of: <del>candle warmers</del> )
A	KR-29-9	<del>21</del> 4		FR	ajouter		chauffe-bougies électriques <u>et non électriques</u>			diffuseurs		
R	RU-29-19	22		EN	Add		tents transformable to waterproof capes		To make clear classification 		<b>FR</b> : le classement en classe 22 semble indiquer qu'il s'agirait avant tout d'une tente. Cependant, ce produit semble tout aussi bien être un vêtement. il nous semble tout de même que la fonction principale de ce produit est de servir d'abri et que la fonction « cape de pluie » est accessoire, est une sorte de « bonus ». Le classement en classe 22 nous semble donc plus approprié. <b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "tents which convert to waterproof capes" in Class 22.	We prefer to remain the wording as it is , to make guidance for users. The main function of product is tents and that the option of tents that can be transformed to waterproof capes is additional option, not the main.




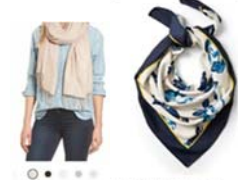




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											ILPO: agree IB: See General Remark (b) for Goods.	
R	RU-29-19	22		FR	ajouter		tentes transformables en capes imperméables					
A	CH-29-9	22	220013	EN	Change	hemp	hemp fibres				IB: Add the US spelling "Hemp fibers" as well. USPTO agrees in principle that "hemp fibres" is classified in Class 22. USPTO suggests modifying the term to "hemp fibres for textile use" to make clear that the goods are classified in Class 22 by analogy to "textile fibres" (Basic No. 220076).	
A	CH-29-9	22	220013	EN	Add		hemp fibers					
A	CH-29-9	22	220013	FR	changer	chanvre	fibres de chanvre					
A	AU-29-9	22		EN	Add		laundry bags		These bags/sacks are for storing and carrying dirty laundry		FR : ok Sacs à linge USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO believes the goods are unclear from the wording. "Laundry bags" include (1) a bag for temporarily storing or carrying cloths to be laundered from now on and (2) a bag for delicate cloths when putting into laundry machines. The goods could be categorized into the other Classes than Class 22 by analogy to "bags [envelopes, pouches] of paper or plastics, for packaging"(Basic No.160246), "bags [envelopes, pouches] of rubber, for packaging"(Basic No.170077), "bags [envelopes, pouches] of leather, for packaging"(Basic No.180079). Please refer to the following URL. (1) <a href="#">connox</a> (2) <a href="#">amazon</a>	
												
A	AU-29-9	22		FR	ajouter		sacs à linge sale					
R	CN-29-5	22	220045	EN	--	ladder tapes for venetian blinds						
R	CN-29-5	22	220045	EN	Change	ladder tapes or webbing for venetian blinds	webbing for venetian blinds				USPTO: This proposal appears to change Basic No. 220045, from "ladder tapes for venetian blinds / ladder tapes or webbing for venetian blinds" to "ladder tapes for venetian blinds / webbing for venetian blinds." If this is the proposal, USPTO agrees. IB: Is "webbing" still necessary? If so, should it be "webbing tapes...?"	
R	CN-29-5	22	220045	FR	--	rubans de jalousies						
A	SG-29-15	24	240003	EN	Change	fabric of imitation animal skins	fabric imitating animal skins		The current wording in English is unclear and may be seen as fabric made of imitation animal skins. The change in wording will help to differentiate this entry from BN 180141 "leathercloth".		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO: Although JPO doesn't have objection to this proposal, JPO considers the meaning of this term is too broad and causing confusion. JPO would like to make clear what the proposed goods (especially "animal skin") are. Are the proposed goods different from "leathercloths(BasicNo.180141) or "fur/fur-skins"(BasicNo.180067)? JPO cannot tell whether the difference is clear. Also it would be appreciate it to clarify whether "animal skin" includes snake and crocodile skin or not. The	

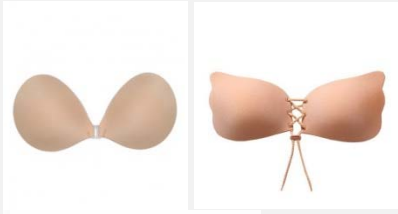
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											existing entry "fabric of imitation animal skins" may also be classified in Class 18. As your information, the definition of "leathercloths" that JPO proposed to add in Alphabetical List at CE28 is as follows: These goods are pieces of fabric painted with synthetic resin on the surface. They are embossed and wrinkled to resemble genuine leather. The cloths are not made of real leather, but from synthetic materials. They are used for general purpose. For example, sofas, wallets, bags, shoes, and book covers.	
A	SG-29-15	24	240003	FR	--	tissus imitant la peau d'animaux						
A	KR-29-12	<del>21</del> 24		EN	Add		dishcloths		This proposal intends to clarify which class is more appropriate. Cl. 21 in MGS Cl. 24 in TM5		<p><b>FR</b> : OK pour la classe 24 pour les torchons.</p> <p><b>GB</b> : Class 21 is cloths used to clean with (in-line with sponges etc in this class) and in class 24 is cloths used to dry dishes for example tea towels</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> appreciates the intent of this proposal and agrees that the goods are in Class 24. USPTO suggests a minor change to reflect that in English the most common spelling is "dishcloths" (without a space). See <a href="#">oxford</a></p> <p>USPTO suggests either two entries for the same basic number ("dishcloths / dish cloths"), or one entry for "dishcloths."</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: agree with the class 24 classification, 240072 towels of textile</p> <p><b>JPO</b> would like to ask the purpose of the goods for clarification of the Class they belong in. They would be classified according to whether their purpose is cleaning or not. JPO believes that "cloths" "for cleaning purpose" are classified in Class 21 by analogy to Class Heading of Class 21 "articles for cleaning purposes" same as "cloths for cleaning"(Basic No.210077). On the other hand, JPO understands "Textiles and substitutes for textiles" and "household linen" are classified in Class 24. So it might be helpful to describe the above points in the Exclusionary Note of Class 24.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: Our practice is to classify "cloths for washing dishes" in Cl.21 (by analogy with 210077 "cloths for cleaning / rags for cleaning"):</p>  <p>and "cloths for drying dishes" in Cl.24 (by analogy with 240048 "glass cloths [towels]" and 240072 "towels of textile"):</p> 	This product is similar to class 24 tea towel. The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 24 (Add) " <b>dishcloths</b> " (without a space) (instead of: <b>dish cloths</b> )
A	KR-29-12	<del>21</del> 24		FR	ajouter		<del>torchons à</del> <u>lavettes pour la</u> vaisselle					



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R	CN-29-6	24		EN	Add		khatas		<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khata">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khata</a>		<p><b>FR:</b> Il s'agit d'une écharpe traditionnelle de prière qui doit être en classe 25 comme toutes les écharpes (voir position 250069 scarfs/foulards).</p> <p><b>CH:</b> Khatas seem to be a type of scarfs used in ceremonies of Buddhism. They should be classified like other scarfs in class 25</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> would classify the goods in Class 25, analagous to scarves (Basic No. 250069). As noted in the Wikipedia article, the goods are scarves that can be worn.</p>  <p><b>ILPO:</b> the information at the attached link indicates that this is a scarf, why not class 25? Is there another usage?</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes these goods appear appropriate to be classified as Class 25 by analogy to "scarfs/scarves"(Basic No.250069) and "saris"(Basic No.250154).</p> <p><b>IB:</b> This appears to refer to a "scarf" - see 250069 "scarves / scarfs" in Cl.25. If not an item of clothing, then it would be classified with 240008 "Fabric" and 240088 "Silk [cloth]" in Cl.24.</p>	
R	CN-29-6	24		FR	ajouter		écharpes de prière [khatas]					
R	CN-29-7a	24		EN	Add		bed linen of leather		See/voir CN-29-7 These goods are widely spread in China market.	bed linen	<p><b>USPTO:</b> This proposal appears to be the same as CN-28-10 "bedsheets of leather" from CE28 which was not adopted. At that time, the International Bureau suggested the more general entry "bed sheets" to indicate that all bedsheets (including of leather) are in Class 24. Therefore, USPTO does not support this proposal.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that these goods appear appropriate to be classified as Class 18 by analogy to "leathercloth"(Basic No.180141) and Explanatory Notes of Class 18 "Class 18 includes mainly leather, imitations of leather and certain goods made of those materials."</p>	
R	CN-29-7a	24		FR	ajouter		linge de lit en cuir			bed linen		
R	CN-29-7	24	Explanatory Note	EN	Change	This Class includes, in particular: ... - bed linen of paper; ...	This Class includes, in particular: ... - bed linen of paper <b>or leather</b> ; ...		<b>See/voir CN-29-7a</b> To make it clear that such goods are classified by function, not material.	bed linen	<p><b>US:</b> Based on the related discussions at CE28, USPTO suggests modifying this proposal to "This Class includes, in particular – bed linens of all materials." See below.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that "bed linen of leather" is appropriate to be classified in Class18. Please refer to the following comment.</p>	
R	CN-29-7	24	Note explicative	FR	changer	Cette classe comprend notamment :	Cette classe comprend notamment :			bed linen		

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						... - le linge de lit en papier; ...	... - le linge de lit en papier <b>ou en cuir</b> ; ...					
A	IL-29-8	25		EN	Add		clothing incorporating LEDs		Clothing items incorporation LEDs creating a display of color and light. <a href="https://www.nextnature.net/2007/04/video-dress/">https://www.nextnature.net/2007/04/video-dress/</a>		FR : Superflu. D'après nos recherches, seul un créateur en conçoit : Hussein Chalayan. De plus, la question du classement ne nous semble pas se poser. Le vêtement revendiqué dans son ensemble, ici la robe, reste en 25 en raison de sa destination, seul le dispositif isolé pourrait relever de la classe 9. GB : would be better worded as Dresses incorporating LED lights. US: "Video dresses" is not a common commercial term in the United States. The USPTO does agree that clothing incorporating LEDs would be classified in Class 25. JPO believes these goods are unclear from the wording. "Video dress" is not a generic term. IB: "Clothing incorporating LEDs"?	we agree to rephrase to <b>"Clothing incorporating LEDs"</b> instead of <b>video dresses</b>
A	IL-29-8	25		FR	ajouter		vêtements intégrant des DEL					
R	JP-29-13	25		EN	Add		face covers for sun protection while playing sports		These products are face covers that prevent users from getting sunburned while outdoors such as when playing outdoor sports. These are classified in Class 19 by analogy with existing entries "ear muffs [clothing]" (Basic No.250059). And they would belong in Cl. 25 based on the mention of "This Class includes, in particular:- parts of clothing, footwear and headwear, for example, cuffs, pockets, ready-made linings, heels and heelpieces, cap peaks, hat frames (skeletons);... clothing and footwear for sports" and "This Class does not include, in particular:... certain clothing, footwear and headwear for special use, for example, protective helmets, including for sports (Cl. 9), clothing for protection against fire (Cl. 9), clothing especially for operating rooms (Cl. 10), orthopaedic footwear (Cl. 10), as well as clothing and footwear that are essential for the practice of certain sports... (Cl. 28);" in the Explanatory Note. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="http://coolibar.soranews">coolibar soranews</a>		USPTO agrees in principle that these goods are in Class 25 and appreciates the intent of the proposal. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "sun protection clothing" to provide broader classification guidance. These goods are used widely and not only during sport. "Sun protection clothing" is the common commercial term for clothing that blocks exposure to UV rays. See <a href="http://rei">rei</a> . While protective, this clothing does not rise to the level of the clothing listed in the Class 9 Explanatory Note, "...clothing that protects against serious or life-threatening injuries, for example, clothing for protection against accidents, irradiation and fire, bullet-proof clothing..." IB: We suggest "Face masks for protection against the sun"	The JPO thanks the US and the IB for their comments. By referring the US's comments, the JPO modified the proposal as follows: Class 25 " <b>face covers for sun protection while playing sports</b> " instead of <b>face covers to prevent suntans while playing sports</b> <b>OR face covers for suntan prevention while playing sports.</b> The JPO would like to maintain the wording "while playing sports", in order to clarify that the proposed goods are not classified in Class 28. In addition, since the "face mask" is a registered trademark in Japan, the JPO would like to avoid using this wording "face mask".  <u>CE: The CE rejected this proposal on the basis of the wording proposed.</u>



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R	JP-29-13	25		FR	ajouter		cache-visages de protection solaire lors d'activités sportives					
R	CN-29-8	25	250186	EN	Change	headwear	headwear*		Add an asterisk.		<p><b>USPTO</b> does not support this proposal because USPTO believes that the term "headwear" is specific to Class 25 clothing items. As part of the Class Heading Revision Project for CE28, the term "headgear" was replaced with "headwear" because "headgear" was broad enough to encompass protective helmets in Class 9, etc. "Headwear," in contrast, is a more precise term with a recognized definition that is accurate for Class 25. See <a href="#">Merriam</a> and <a href="#">Oxford</a></p> <p>Since "headwear" was adopted specifically because it is Class 25 in nature, USPTO believes adding an asterisk is inaccurate and would cause confusion.</p> <p><b>JPO:</b> Would you be able to explain the intention to add asterisk for this entry? In JPO's understanding, the entries marked with asterisks are consisting of general terms that exist in another entries classified in the other Classes; however, there are no "headwear" in the other Classes than Class 25.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Not necessary. An asterisk is added only when the same term appears in other classes. This is not the case for "Headwear" as it is only in Cl.25.</p>	
R	CN-29-8	25	250186	FR	changer	articles de chapellerie	articles de chapellerie*					
A	WO-29-42	25	250069	EN	--	scarves			<b>See/voir WO-29-43 to/à 46</b>	11.1		
A	WO-29-42	25	250069	EN	--	scarfs				11.1		
A	WO-29-42	25	250069	FR	<del>changer</del>	foulards	écharpes		Recommendation from Translators	11.1	<p><b>USPTO</b> suggests retaining the French entry "foulards" and adding a second entry for the same basic number to add "écharpes en tant que vêtements" in order to align the French and English terms accurately. The terms scarfs/scarves in English is less specific than the French as they include those worn for fashion purposes (foulards in FR) as well as those worn for warmth (écharpes in FR). Scarfs:</p>	<p>We thank the USPTO for their comments. Nevertheless, we prefer to maintain our proposal as originally worded. Eventually, an asterisk could be added to "écharpes" in Cl.25.</p> <p>Moreover, if necessary, a new entry could be added for "foulards [clothing] / foulards [vêtements]" in Cl.25.</p>




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A	WO-29-42	25	250069	FR	ajouter		écharpes			11.1	 <p>Un foulard (FR)/scarf (EN):</p>  <p>Foulard carré Erida Marron</p> <p>Une écharpe (FR)/scarf (EN):</p>  <p>Echarpe Féeries Marron</p> <p>The “écharpes en tant que vêtements” suggestion is made to distinguish the goods from “écharpes [bandages de soutien]” (Basic No. 100217) and “écharpes pour porter les bébés” (Basic No. 180122).</p>	
A	WO-29-43	25	250021	EN	Change	neck scarves [mufflers]	neck tube scarves			11.2	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with the addition of the French term but suggests modifying the English entries from the existing “neck scarves [mufflers] / neck scarfs [mufflers] / mufflers [neck scarves]” to “mufflers being neck scarves / mufflers being neck scarfs / neck gaiters.” This change would reflect current marketplace usage, and align the English with the proposed French. Specifically, “cache-cols” and “cache-nez” in French can include muffler scarves or neck gaiters. Cache-cols/cache-nez/neck gaiters :</p>  <p><a href="#">duluth decathlon cavaldress</a></p>	<p>We thank the USPTO for their comments. We would suggest changing 250021 to:  <b>Neck tube scarves / Neck gaiters</b>  <b>Cache-cols / Cache-nez</b>                  to cover these types of goods that are a closed tube of fabric worn around the neck for warmth:</p>  <p>If proposal WO-29-42 is accepted, it would mean that 250069 refers to a general term for a piece of fabric that is worn around the neck.</p>
A	WO-29-43	25	250021	EN	Delete	neck scarfs [mufflers]				11.2		
A	WO-29-43	25	250021	EN	Delete	mufflers [neck scarves]				11.2		
A	WO-29-43	25	250021	EN	Add		neck gaiters			11.2		
A	WO-29-43	25	250021	FR	--	cache-cols				11.2		
A	WO-29-43	25	250021	FR	ajouter		cache-nez		Recommendation from Translators	11.2		

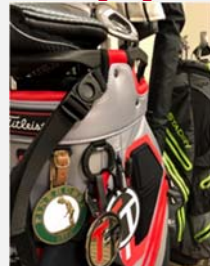
A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
A	WO-29-44	25	250070	EN	--	sashes for wear				11.3		
A	WO-29-44	25	250070	FR	changer	écharpes	ceintures-écharpes		Recommendation from Translators	11.3	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	If proposal WO-29-42 is accepted, then proposal WO-29-44 must also be approved in order to avoid the duplication of "écharpes".
A	<u>WO-29-44</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>250070</u>	<u>FR</u>	- ajouter		<u>écharpes cérémoniales</u>					
A	WO-29-45	25		EN	Add		headscarves		Recommendation from Translators	11.4	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-45	25		EN	Add		headscarfs			11.4		
A	WO-29-45	25		FR	ajouter		fichus			11.4		
W	WO-29-46	24		EN	Add		foulard [fabric]		Recommendation from Translators.	11.5	CH: We rather would classify it in class 25, because it is a tissu worn as a clothing, like for example bandanas USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	This proposal refers to the fabric known as "foulard", which is correctly classified in Cl.24. We agree that an article of clothing made from this fabric would be classified in Cl.25. Another similar example is 240062 jersey [fabric] / jersey [tissu] in Cl.24 and 250089 jerseys [clothing] / jerseys [vêtements] in Cl.25.
W	WO-29-46	24		FR	ajouter		foulard [tissu]			11.5		
A	WO-29-47	25		EN	Add		adhesive bras		See/voir WO-29-48, 49 	12.1	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	CE: Analogous to "brassieres" (Basic No. 250114).
A	WO-29-47	25		EN	Add		adhesive brassieres		Usually backless or strapless, and attaches to the skin using adhesive. Is worn like a normal article of clothing, thus classified in Cl.25 by analogy with 250114 brassieres / soutiens-gorge	12.1		
A	WO-29-47	25		FR	ajouter		soutiens-gorge adhésifs			12.1	FR: En français plutôt "soutiens-gorge adhésifs" (sans « s » au terme « gorge »).	Merci. Nous changeons notre proposition en "soutiens-gorge adhésifs"



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A	WO-29-48	26		EN	Add		breast lift tapes		 <p>Typically this is not worn as an article of clothing, but rather is used to provide support when not wearing a bra. Should it be classified in Cl.3 by analogy with 030199 adhesives for cosmetic purposes / <i>adhésifs [matières collantes] à usage cosmétique ?</i></p>	12.2	<p><b>FR:</b> Nous pensons que ce produit relève de la classe 25 à l'instar des soutiens-gorge. En effet, la vocation de ce produit est de remplacer le port d'un soutien-gorge par ce produit afin qu'il soit invisible mais la fonction est strictement identique, assurer un maintien de la poitrine. Aucune analogie ne peut être faite avec les adhésifs de la classe 03 dans la mesure où il s'agit de produits différents (ex : adhésifs à poser sur les ongles) où la fonction est uniquement décorative, cosmétique. <b>USPTO</b> believe this proposal is overbroad and suggests "adhesives for breast support" or "breast lift tape" and that the goods could be classified in either Class 3 or Class 26.</p>	We appreciate the comments from FR and USPTO. We see certain similarities with proposal WO-29-47, which is clearly shaped as a bra and worn as an article of clothing; however the goods under proposal WO-29-48 are not clearly shaped as clothing and merely provide lift and support. Whilst we await further feedback from the other members of the Committee concerning these three linked proposals, we will amend WO-29-48 to: <b>Breast lift tapes in Cl.26</b> instead of <b>adhesive articles for breast support / articles adhésifs pour le maintien de la poitrine in Cl. 3</b>
A	WO-29-48	26		FR	ajouter		rubans adhésifs pour le maintien de la poitrine			12.2		Merci pour vos commentaires. Nous changeons notre proposition en " <b>rubans adhésifs pour le maintien de la poitrine</b> " en cl.26.
A	WO-29-49	26		EN	Add		lingerie tapes		 <p>Double-sided adhesive tape used for keeping items of clothing in place, especially to prevent strapless or revealing clothing from slipping. Although analogous with similar adhesive tape for fixing false hair, the purpose here is different and could be seen more as a type of haberdashery item in Cl.26?</p>	12.3	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that lingerie tape is in Class 26, however, the USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "double-stick tape for affixing clothing to the body" so that the entry can be applicable to more uses. <b>JPO</b> believes that the goods are appropriate to be classified in Class 17, by analogy to "adhesive bands, other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes/adhesive tapes, other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes"(Basic No.170085) and "self-adhesive tapes, other than stationery and not for medical or household purposes"(Basic No.170092).</p>	We appreciate the comments from FR, JPO and USPTO, and acknowledge the issue posed by the analogy with 170085 raised by Japan. Regardless, we feel that as "lingerie tape" is used between the <u>body</u> and an item of clothing, Cl. 26 is more appropriate for these types of goods. Nevertheless, we await further feedback from the other members of the Committee concerning the classification.
A	WO-29-49	26		FR	ajouter		rubans adhésifs double face pour vêtements			12.3	<p><b>FR:</b> en français "rubans adhésifs double face pour vêtements » semble une formulation suffisante, claire et moins complexe.</p>	<b>rubans adhésifs double face pour vêtements</b> <del>tenues vestimentaires</del>
R	KR-29-10	26		EN	Add		pet hair ornaments		 <p>The KIPO believes that these</p>		<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this Class 18 proposal as submitted. <b>ILPO:</b> we don't believe this to be suitable for class 18, class 26 is more appropriate, class 26 doesn't specify the hair ornaments to be for humans, all hair ornaments should be in class 26, logical considering that both hair ornaments for pets and for humans are virtually the same. <b>IB:</b> We suggest "hair decorations for pets" in Cl.26, as they are similar to the ones used by</p>	The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: <b>Class 26</b> (Add) "pet hair ornaments" (instead of: <b>Class 18</b> (Add) "pet hair ornaments")




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R	KR-29-10	26		FR	ajouter		accessoires de coiffure pour animaux de compagnie		goods appear appropriate to cl. 18 by analogy to "collars for animals*" (Basic No. 180030).		humans and are thus analogous to 260114 "Bows for the hair".	
R	JP-29-14	26		EN	Add		button pins		<p>These goods are round badges made of tin, which can be affixed to objects by a safety pin that is attached to the back of each badge. These badges are used for decorative purposes on clothes and bags, and they are also popular as collectors' items. These are classified in Class 26 by analogy with existing entries "badges for wear, not of precious metal" (Basic No.260101) and "ornamental novelty badges [buttons]" (Basic No.260113). Please refer to the following URLs <a href="#">wackybuttons</a></p> 		<p><b>FR</b> : Quelle différence entre ces produits et les « ornamental novelty badges [buttons] / badges ornementaux » (260113) ?  <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these are in Class 26 and prefers the term "button pins."  <b>SG</b>: These goods appear to be covered by "ornamental novelty badges [buttons]" (Basic No. 260113) in Class 26.  <b>IB</b>: See 260113 "Ornamental novelty badges [buttons]" in Cl.26</p>	<p>The JPO thanks France, the US, Singapore and the IB for their comments. By referring to the US's comments, the JPO submits the proposal as "button pins" in Class 26. Instead of : <b>button pins OR pin-back button OR button badges with safety pins</b>. The JPO supplements the purpose of this proposal. Although some Offices pointed out the relation of the proposed goods to the existing entry "ornamental novelty badges[buttons]," the JPO concerns whether the existing entry does not cover the goods "button pins." An example of "ornamental novelty badges[buttons]" is as follows. <a href="#">amazon</a> On the other hand, "button pins" are round badges made of tin, which can be affixed to objects by a safety pin that is attached to the back of each badge.</p> <p><b>CE</b>: The CE considered that <a href="#">this proposal was already covered by "ornamental novelty badges [buttons]" (Basic No. 260113).</a></p>
R	JP-29-14	26		FR	ajouter		pin's					
A	CN-29-9	27	270013	EN	Change	decorative wall hangings, not of textile	wall hangings, not of textile		See 240103 wall hangings of textile		<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this Class 27 proposal as submitted. See also the Information File for Basic No. 270013, "decorative wall hangings, not of textile" which includes: "Only textile wall hangings are in <a href="#">Cl. 24</a> , wall hangings of any other material composition are in <a href="#">Cl. 27</a> ."	
A	CN-29-9	27	270013	FR	changer	tentures murales décoratives, non en matières textiles	tentures murales, non en matières textiles					



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A	FR-29-30	28		EN	Add		playhouses for children				<p><b>IB</b> : En anglais, le terme "playhouse" se réfère aussi à un théâtre. Nous préférons donc le libellé "playhouses for children" en cl.28. <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p>	En réponse aux commentaires du BI, nous modifions notre proposition pour la version anglaise en ajoutant « <b>for children</b> ».
A	FR-29-30	28		FR	ajouter		cabanes de jeu					
A	FR-29-33	28		EN	Add		protective <b>cups</b> shells for sports		 <p>« ceinture de protection du bas-ventre, dont le port est obligatoire dans certains sports de combat. ».</p> <p>Précision par (articles de sport) pour une cohérence avec les entrées 280143 protège-coude / 280144 protège-genoux.</p>		<p><b>ILPO</b>: not sure what is the nature of the product, more information is needed. <b>JPO</b>: The goods are unclear and might not be the same in the meaning as the French wording. According to the Remarks, the goods are included in the existing entry "protective paddings [parts of sports suits]" (Basic No.280147). For that reason, it is redundant to add them. If the goods are not parts of sports suits, "protective shells [sports articles]" might be appropriate in Class 28. <b>IB</b> : Voir 280196 "<i>slips de soutien pour sportifs [articles de sport] / men's athletic supporters [sports articles]</i>". Est-ce que ce libellé devrait être modifié ? Aujourd'hui, ce produit est appelé en anglais "protective cups", "compression cups", "boxes" (en particulier le sport de cricket). La version féminine est appelée "pelvic protectors". Nous suggérons un terme plus générique comme "abdominal guards [sports articles]" or "groin guards [sports articles]" (libellé consistant avec 280046, 280143, 280144). En FR, "protège-abdominale [articles de sport]" ou "protège-aîne [articles de sport]" ? <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these goods are classified in Class 28 as sports articles, consistent with "men's athletic supporters [sports articles]" (Basic No. 280196), "shin guards [sports articles]" (Basic No. 280046), "elbow guards [sports articles]" (Basic No. 280143), and "knee guards [sports articles]" (Basic No. 280144), etc. However, the proposed wording "Boxes [sports articles]" is indefinite as written and includes the wording "[sports articles]" in square brackets that are not a part of the proposed entry itself. Consequently, the nature of these goods as "protective athletic cups for sports" and "lower abdomen protection belts for sports" is unclear. Further specification is needed to clarify the nature of these goods. USPTO also notes that the analogous goods "men's athletic supporters [sports articles]" (Basic No. 280196) are commonly referred to as "jockstraps." <a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coquille_(sport)">wikipedia</a> While the Madrid GSM classifies "jockstraps" as sports articles in Class 28, TMClass classifies</p>	Il s'agit d'une coquille de protection, utilisée pour la pratique de certains sports comme les arts martiaux et permettant, notamment de protéger certaines zones sensibles comme le pubis ou encore les seins : <a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coquille_(sport)">https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coquille_(sport)</a> . Nous comprenons cependant que la version anglaise est peut-être moins précise ou claire. Nous modifions donc la version anglaise de notre proposition initiale « <b>Boxes [sports articles]</b> » par « <b>Protective shells for sports</b> ».


A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires				
											<p>such goods as underwear in Class 25, resulting in potential discrepancies in applications filed under the Madrid Protocol. Please see, for example:</p> <p>Madrid GSM entries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 28 jockstraps</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 28 jockstraps [athletic supporters]</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 28 jockstraps for athletic purposes</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>Term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 25</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jockstraps [underwear]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Accordingly, the existing entry "men's athletic supporters [sports articles]" (Basic No. 280196), which does not incorporate the wording "sports articles" into the entry itself and is, thus, construed broadly as "men's athletic supporters" (also known as "jockstraps"), may warrant clarification when considering the proposed entry "Boxes [sports articles]."</p>	Class	Term	<input type="checkbox"/> 25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jockstraps [underwear]	
Class	Term															
<input type="checkbox"/> 25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jockstraps [underwear]															
A	FR-29-33	28		FR	ajouter		coquilles de protection pour le sport									
A	SG-29-16 <a href="#">US-29-22</a>	28		EN	Add		golf bag tags		<p><b>See/voir US-29-22</b> These tags are for use with golf bags and should be classified in the same class as golf bags. Similar to the classification of BN 180128 "luggage tags" in Class 18 and BN 210373 "decanter tags" in Class 21.</p>	tag	<p>USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 28. These goods are traded independently and used for general purposes. They cannot be considered in the same line as dedicated accessories. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">Zazzle</a> <a href="#">miniboxgolf</a> These goods appear appropriate to be classified as class 18 by analogy to "baggage tags"(Basic No.180128).</p>	<p>CE: The CE preferred to classify this entry in Cl. 28 as goods specifically for use with "golf bags, with or without wheels" (Basic No. 280061).</p>				
A	SG-29-16 <a href="#">US-29-22</a>	28		FR	ajouter		étiquettes <del>volantes</del> pour sacs de golf			tag						
	US-29-22	28		EN	Add		golf bag tags		<p><b>See/voir SG-29-16</b> <del>This proposal seeks to resolve and simplify the classification of "golf bag tags" in the same manner as the prior resolution and simplification of the classification of "luggage tags," which are now all classified in Class 18 regardless of their material composition. The USPTO classifies "golf bag tags" in Class 28 as sporting article accessories because golf bags are commonly designed to hold golf bag tags on small tabs that are components of the golf bags themselves. Golf bag tags:</del></p> 	tag	<p><del>ILPO: we agree that this method would simplify the classification, however it will confuse the applicants to see that tags for golf bags are singled out from tags for other goods JPO thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 28. These goods are traded independently and used for general purposes. They cannot be considered in the same line as dedicated accessories. Please refer to the following URL. These goods appear appropriate to be classified as class 18, by analogy with "baggage tags"(Basic No.180128).</del></p>	<p><del>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. Israel expressed concern about confusion if golf bag tags are "singled out." USPTO believes, however, that a specific entry is needed in order to eliminate the existing confusion resulting from different classification practices for the same goods.</del></p>				

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	US-29-22	28		FR	ajouter		étiquettes volantes pour sacs de golf		<p>However, TMClass and MGS classify "golf bag tags" by material composition as follows:</p> <p>TMClass: 18 Golf bag tags of leather</p> <p>MGS: 6 golf bag tags of metal 18 golf bag tags of leather 20 golf bag tags of plastic 16 golf bag tags of paper or cardboard</p> <p>This is resulting in problems in applications filed under the Madrid Protocol. Based on the purpose and use of golf bag tags as golf bag accessories as well as the fact that golf bags are commonly adapted to hold golf bag tags, the USPTO hereby proposes "golf bag tags" in Class 28 as sporting article accessories, regardless of their particular material composition.</p>	tag		
A	KR-29-14	28		EN	Add		skeletons <del>sleds</del> <del>being sports articles</del>		 <p>A skeleton is a small sled that is ridden in a prone position and used especially in competition. <a href="#">merriam</a></p>		<p>FR : Superflu. Déjà « sleds [sport articles] / luges [articles de sport] » n° de base 280113 dans la Classification.</p> <p>USPTO agrees in principle that skeletons is in Class 28. USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "skeletons being sports articles" in order to incorporate the bracketed wording.</p>	We think this proposal is clear enough. This product corresponds to sports equipment. The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 28 (Add) "skeletons being sports articles" (instead of: skeletons [sports articles])
A	KR-29-14	28		FR	ajouter		luges de skeleton <del>en tant qu'articles de sport</del>					
W	HU-29-4	28		EN	Add		nordic walking poles		 <p>Nordic walking is a total body version of walking that can be enjoyed both by non- athletes as a health-promoting physical activity, and by athletes as a sport. The activity is performed with specially designed walking poles similar to ski poles known as nordic walking poles. HIPO suggests class 28, because it is a sport equipment. We would like to make a distinction from walking sticks (class 18).</p>		<p>CH: We classify them in class 18 in analogy to "hiking sticks" and "mountaineering sticks"</p> <p>USPTO appreciate the intent of this proposal and agrees that in principle that the goods are in Class 28. However, accepting this entry would create a conflict with the following existing entries: 180001 mountaineering sticks / alpenstocks, 180015 walking sticks* / canes*, 180016 walking stick seats, 180060 walking stick handles / walking cane handles. In order to justify "Nordic walking poles" in Class 28, USPTO believes that Basic Nos. 180015, 180016, and 180060 would need to be changed, and Basic No. 180001 mountaineering sticks / alpenstocks would need to be transferred to Class 28. USPTO notes that in CE28 Russia and Australia withdrew proposals for modifying and transferring these entries.</p> <p>ILPO: we agree with the classification, we also believe that all walking sticks designed for sport activities should be in class 28, that would include 180140 hiking sticks, 180140 trekking sticks, 180001 mountaineering sticks, a more comprehensive proposal to transfer these terms</p>	HIPO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. We thank the members for their comments and suggestions. We agree with ILPO regarding that all walking sticks designed for sport activities should be in Class 28 (including 180140 hiking sticks/trekking sticks, 180001 mountaineering sticks/alpenstocks) and Class 18 should only include walking canes that serve no sport or recreational purposes. HIPO thanks the Russian Federation for the comment and supports its suggestion to review the proposals made by the Russian Federation and Australia on 28th session in order to solve this issue.




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											<p>should be submitted before adding this item. Class 18 should only include walking canes that serve no sport or mobility function but are merely a fashion accessory.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording, and they are inappropriate as the goods classified in Class 28. These goods could appear appropriate to be classified as Class 18 by analogy to "hiking sticks/trekking sticks"(Basic No. 180140)</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Note that 180140 "hiking sticks / trekking sticks // bâtons de randonnée pédestre / bâtons de trekking" are classified in Cl.18 and 280251 "ski sticks / ski poles // bâtons de ski" are classified in Cl.28.</p> <p><b>RU:</b> We thank Hungarian Intellectual Property Office (HIPO) for the proposal of adding "Nordic walking poles" to alphabetical list of Nice classification in class 28. We are in favor for classification "walking poles" in class 28 as sport equipment. The delegation of the Russian Federation tried to make similar proposal twice on 27th and 28th sessions. However the transferring of "mountaineering sticks/alpenstocks" to class 28 was not approved by the Committee of Experts and simple majority supported addition of "hiking poles" to class 18. On the 28th session the Australian delegation also proposed to make change in entry with basic number 180015 in class 18 and to add a new entry "walking stick for sports and recreational purposes" to class 28. However, the Russian Federation and Australia withdrawn proposals by misunderstanding. To speak honestly we adhere to the position that hiking poles (trekking poles, walking poles or sticks) should be classified in class 28. If the Committee of Experts allow to make joint proposal during 29th session or to review proposals made by the Russian Federation and Australia on 28th session it can help to close this issue.</p>	
<u>W</u>	HU-29-4	28		FR	ajouter		bâtons de marche nordique					
<u>R</u>	JP-29-15	28		EN	Add		insect collectors' articles		<p>These goods are simple tools such as baskets used for collecting insects outdoors. For example, these goods include items such as insect nets with handles, collecting boxes, specimen cases for storing insects, and poisonous pesticide tubes.</p> <p>These are classified in Class 28 by analogy with existing entries "butterfly nets" (Basic No.280165). Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="http://sciencelabsupplies">sciencelabsupplies</a> <a href="http://global.rakuten">global.rakuten</a> <a href="http://global.rakuten">global.rakuten</a> <a href="http://homesciencetools">homesciencetools</a> <a href="http://shigakon">shigakon</a></p>		<p><b>CH:</b> too vague: there are a variety of different articles. Not all fall into class 28 : see for example: <a href="#">thebutterfly</a></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad because it includes goods in various classes. Specifically, insect collectors' articles include goods such as "insecticides," (Basic No. 050055), tweezers (Basic No. 080042), etc. See: <a href="#">bugguide</a> and <a href="#">learning-center</a></p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> the definition is too broad, could include a very broad spectrum of goods, for example albums for collecting insects, or pins for inking the insects, more specific terminology is needed</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Note 090236 "test tubes" are in Cl.9, 260131 "entomological pins" are in Cl.26, and the "specimen cases" could be classified as "containers" (Cl.6/20).</p>	<p>The JPO thanks Switzerland, the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "insect collectors' articles" in Class 28.</p> <p><a href="#">CE: Too vague for classification purposes.</a></p>

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R	JP-29-15	28		FR	ajouter							
A	WO-29-58	29	Class Heading	EN	Change	... eggs; milk, cheese, butter, yoghurt and other milk products; ...	... eggs; milk, cheese, butter, <b>yogurt</b> and other milk products; ...		We think that the Class Heading should reflect the more common spelling these days, namely "yogurt" without a "h" (OED and MW). We will maintain both "yogurt" and "yoghurt" versions in basic numbers 110312, 290065 and 300181.		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	<a href="#">CE: The CE agreed on a guideline to be followed with respect to food and beverages that are typical of certain countries or regions (see body of the report, paragraph 17).</a>
A	WO-29-58	29	Intitulé de classe	FR	--	... œufs; lait, fromage, beurre, yaourt et autres produits laitiers; ...						
A	RU-29-20	29		EN	Add		quark		Relevance of product on the market		<p>USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "quark being soft cheese" because "quark" has more than one meaning. Quark - a type of <u>low-fat soft cheese</u> – <a href="#">Collins</a></p> <p>JPO believes it is redundant to add the goods, because they are included in the existing entry "cream [dairy products]"(Basic No.290033) in the Alphabetical List.</p> <p>IB: Are the terms in square brackets necessary? Quark is defined in OED as "A type of soft, unripened cow's milk cheese of German origin, with a low fat content and smooth texture".</p>	Based on the comments we modify our proposal to "quark" instead of "quark [dairy product]"
A	RU-29-20	29		FR	ajouter		quark					
A	RU-29-21	29		EN	Add		cottage cheese		Relevance of product on the market		<p>USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p>JPO believes it is redundant to add the goods, because they are included in the existing entry "cheese"(Basic No.290034) in the Alphabetical List.</p> <p>IB: OK as mentioned in 290228 "cottage cheese fritters"</p>	
A	RU-29-21	29		FR	ajouter		<del>Caillebotte</del> fromage cottage					
A	SG-29-17	29		EN	Add		lactic acid drinks		To clarify that these products are classified in Class 29 instead of Class 32.		<p>ILPO: Conflict with 320007 whey beverages, need for harmonizing the two terms</p> <p>USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p>	
A	SG-29-17	29		FR	ajouter		boissons aux acides lactiques					



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R	CN-29-10	29	Explanatory Note	EN	Change	This Class includes, in particular: ... - milk beverages with milk predominating; ...	This Class includes, in particular: ... - milk beverages with milk predominating, <b>milk shakes</b> ; ...		Consistent with Class 32.		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	CE: The CE did not consider that the proposed change was necessary.
R	CN-29-10	29	Note explicative	FR	changer	Cette classe comprend notamment : ... - les boissons lactées, où le lait prédomine; ...	Cette classe comprend notamment : ... - les boissons lactées, où le lait prédomine, <b>les milkshakes</b> ; ...					
A	WO-29-56	29		EN	Add		edible flowers, dried		<b>See/voir WO-29-57</b>  Cl.29 by analogy with Expl. Note of Cl.29 "...other horticultural comestible products which are prepared for consumption ...". Note 310056 "flowers, dried, for decoration / fleurs séchées pour la décoration" in Cl.31 refers to flowers that are intended as "ornaments".	14.1	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-56	29		FR	ajouter		fleurs comestibles séchées			14.1		
A	WO-29-57	31		EN	Add		edible flowers, fresh		 Used to decorate food, salads, but can also be eaten. Cl.31 by analogy with 310055 "flowers, natural / fleurs naturelles"	14.2	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-57	31		FR	ajouter		fleurs comestibles fraîches			14.2		
A	WO-29-59	30	Explanatory Note	EN	Change	This Class includes, in particular: ... flavourings, other than essential oils, for beverages.	This Class includes, in particular: ... flavourings, other than essential oils, for <b>food or</b> beverages.		To clarify that "food flavourings, other than essential oils" also belong in Cl.30 – see 300140 and 300070.			
A	WO-29-59	30	Note explicative	FR	changer	Cette classe comprend notamment : ...	Cette classe comprend notamment : ...					


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						les arômes pour boissons, autres qu'huiles essentielles.	les arômes <b>alimentaires ou</b> pour boissons, autres qu'huiles essentielles.					
△	WO-29-60	30	Explanatory Note	EN	Change	This Class does not include, in particular: ... food flavourings being essential oils (Cl. 3);...	This Class does not include, in particular: ... food <b>or beverage</b> flavourings being essential oils (Cl. 3);...		To clarify that "beverage flavourings being essential oils" are not included in Cl.30 – see 030173.			
△	WO-29-60	30	Note explicative	FR	changer	Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment : ... les arômes alimentaires en tant qu'huiles essentielles (cl. 3);...	Cette classe ne comprend pas notamment : ... les arômes alimentaires <b>ou pour boissons</b> en tant qu'huiles essentielles (cl. 3);...					
△	DZ-29-1	30		EN	Add		orange blossom water for culinary purposes		 <p>Elle possède une saveur très parfumée, sucrée, et un parfum suave caractéristique de fleur d'oranger. Son utilisation est très populaire en Afrique du Nord où elle sert à aromatiser entre autres pâtisseries, gâteaux.</p>		<p><b>FR</b> : ok pour cette entrée qui identifie un produit très courant en France. Cependant l'eau de fleur d'oranger est utilisée à la fois dans le domaine culinaire mais aussi dans l'industrie cosmétique. Pour éviter toute ambiguïté avec la classe 03, il conviendrait de préciser la formulation en indiquant par exemple « eau de fleur d'oranger à usage alimentaire ».</p> <p>Cette proposition pourrait également être couplée avec une entrée en classe 03 qui pourrait être « eau de fleur d'oranger à usage cosmétique ».</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and includes goods in Class 3 and Class 30. See, for example –</p> <p>Class 3: <a href="#">femmeactuelle</a></p> <p>Class 30: <a href="#">greenweez</a></p> <p>Are the goods a type of "perfumery" or "essential oils" classified in Class 3 consistent with the Class 3 Heading? See "essential oils of citron/huiles essentielles de cédrats" (Basic No. 030226).</p> <p>Would these goods be more appropriate to Class 3 by analogy to "oils for cosmetic purposes" (Basic No. 030114) or Class 30 by analogy to "food flavourings, other than essential oils" (Basic No. 300140)?</p> <p>The proposed wording should be modified to make clear the nature of the goods and to limit the term to goods in a single class.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 30 by wording. They include the goods classified in the other Classes from wording. Even though these goods are regarded as for food, they are beyond the scope of Explanatory Note of Class 30 "auxiliaries intended for the improvement of the flavour of food."</p> <p>And these goods are classified in Class 32 or 33 by analogy with "syrups for lemonade"(Basic No.320023" and "fruit extracts, alcoholic"(Basic No.330002).</p> <p>In addition, these goods include "scented water"(Basic No.030091) and "toilet water"(Basic No.030092) for other purpose than food.</p> <p><b>IB</b> : les huiles essentielles et les huiles éthérées sont classés en classe 3 (voir 030100 et</p>	« eau de fleur d'oranger à <b>usage alimentaire</b> » instead of « eau de fleur d'oranger »







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											030226 huiles essentielles de cédrats), même s'il s'agit des arômes alimentaires et les arômes pour gâteaux – voir 030236 et 030107. Les arômes autres qu'huiles essentielles sont classés en classe 30 (voir 300070, 300140, 300141) ainsi que les essences pour l'alimentation à l'exception des essences éthériques et des huiles essentielles (voir 300048). Les eaux florales (comme les eaux de fleur d'oranger et les eaux de rose) sont les sous-produits parfumés de la distillation pour l'huile essentielle. Cette eau a traditionnellement été utilisée comme aromatisant en pâtisseries et boissons. L'eau de fleur d'oranger est aussi utilisée dans l'industrie de la cosmétique et de la parfumerie. Voir aussi Wikipedia <a href="#">hydrolat</a> / <a href="#">herbal distillate</a> Pour ces raisons, nous classerions ce produit dans la classe 3.	
A	DZ-29-1	30		FR	ajouter		eau de fleur d'oranger à usage alimentaire					
W	DZ-29-2	30		EN	Add		<a href="#">bricksheets of</a> pastry		 Dioule : Feuille de Brick La Brick est un plat dans la gastronomie du Maghreb préparé à partir d'une feuille de pâte très fin faite de farine et de semoule de blé		FR : l'entrée proposée « feuille de pâte » n'est pas assez précise. Comme indiquée dans la remarque de l'Office Algérien, l'entrée « feuilles de brick » est préférable vu les occurrences rencontrées :  USPTO agrees in principle that these goods are classified in Class 30. This proposed new term, which is already covered by "dough" (Basic No. 300220), appears to refer to prepared pastry sheets. See, for example <a href="#">borgcraft</a> JPO believes it is redundant to add these goods. They are included in Explanatory Note of Class 30 "flour and preparations made from cereals." IB : la pâte préparée est classée dans la cl.30 – voir 300222 pâte à tarte CH : « feuille de pâte est trop vague ». « feuilles de brick » est plus clair (brick se trouve dans le dictionnaire Petit Robert ».	« feuille de <b>brick</b> » instead of « feuille de <b>pâte</b> »
W	DZ-29-2	30		FR	ajouter		feuille de <a href="#">pâtebrick</a>					
A	DZ-29-5	30		EN	Add		ice pops <del>in sachets</del>		 Conditionnés en pochettes souple ayant la forme d'une sucette vendue liquide et que le		FR : entrée très intéressante qui soulève un point de difficulté dans la classification de Nice. Le produit en lui-même s'apparente davantage à un sorbet glacé qu'à une boisson. La marque emblématique de ces produits en France étant les Mister Freeze qui commercialise des « glaces à l'eau » : <a href="#">bonbonsgourmands</a> Aussi, ils correspondraient davantage à l'entrée « sorbets (glaces alimentaires) » 300125 en classe 30. Cependant, existent également les « sorbets (boissons) » 320029 quant à eux en classe 32.	« <b>sucettes glacées en pochettes</b> » cl. 30 instead of « <b>sucettes [boissons]</b> » cl. 32



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									consommateur congèle avant consommation.		<p>Nous proposons « sucettes à glacer » en classe 30 voire « glaces à eau » en classe 30 .</p> <p><b>USPTO:</b> Should these goods be classified in Class 30 by analogy to "edible ices" in the Class 30 Heading? The proposed term <i>Sucettes</i> (<i>Boissons</i>) is unclear because <i>Sucettes</i> appears to refer to a type of candy in Class 30, see <a href="#">lacaverne</a>, while <i>Boissons</i> refers generally to beverages which may be classified in multiple classes depending on the nature of the goods. The proposed term is also unclear because it includes parentheses. USPTO generally prefers incorporating the parenthetical wording into the term.</p> <p><b>JPO:</b> Would you be able to clarify the meaning of the entry to be classified under Class 32? JPO thinks "Sucettes" as inappropriate as one classified in Class 32. Please refer to the following dictionary. <a href="#">Collins</a> Are they same as "sherbets [beverages]"(Basic No. 320029), "candy*" (Basic No.300153) or "sweetmeats [candy]"(Basic No.300020)?</p> <p>&lt;Collins Dictionary&gt;</p> <p>sucette feminine noun</p> <p>1. (= friandise) lollipop</p> <p>2. (= tétine) [de bébé] dummy (Brit) ♦ pacifier (USA)</p> <p><b>IB :</b> Nous classerions ce produit en cl.30 comme "glaces alimentaires" (300136). We would classify this good in Cl.30 as "edible ices" (300136). Nous suggérons "sucettes glacées en pochettes" ou "bâtonnets glacées en pochettes" ("ice pops in sachets" for the English).</p>	
<a href="#">A</a>	DZ-29-5	30		FR	ajouter		sucettes glacées <del>en pochettes</del>					
<a href="#">W</a>	FR-29-34	30	300047	EN	--	pancakes						
<a href="#">W</a>	FR-29-34	30	300047	FR	--	crêpes [alimentation]						
<a href="#">W</a>	FR-29-34	30	300047	FR	ajouter		galettes [crêpes]		L'office français souhaite ajouter cette entrée car le terme "galettes" est très utilisé.		<b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the new entry to "galettes en tant que crêpes" in order to incorporate the bracketed wording into the entry so that the nature of the goods is clear.	
<a href="#">R</a>	RU-29-24	30	300035	EN	Change	chewing gum*	chewing gum, not for medical purposes		To be in line with the basic number 050198 "chewing gum for medical purposes"		<p><b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain Basic No. 300035 "Chewing gum*" with an asterisk because "chewing gum" in Class 30 is presumed to be non-medicated. "Chewing gum for medical purposes" (Basic No. 050198) is defined in Class 5. Moreover, if "chewing gum" is amended to "chewing gum, not for medical use" then all other entries that are not prefaced with non-medicated would have to be changed in NCL, e.g., "soap*" to "non-medicated soap," "almond soap" to "non-medicated almond soap," etc.</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> agree</p> <p><b>IB:</b> We do not think that this change is necessary, as Cl.30 is the natural class for "chewing gum"; only its counterpart in Cl.5 needs to be further specified.</p>	<a href="#">CE: The CE preferred to maintain the asterisk in this entry.</a>
<a href="#">R</a>	RU-29-24	30	300035	FR	changer	gommes à mâcher*	chewing-gum, autre qu'à usage médical					




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R	RU-29-25	30		EN	Add		sweet pickles for use as a condiment		To make clear classification and difference between pickles in class 29 and pickles as condiment in class 30		USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "sweet pickles for use as a condiment" to make clear why these goods are classified in Class 30. JPO: Are the goods included in "relish [condiment]"(Basic No.300167)? Or JPO thinks that even when they are used as "condiment", they should be the goods (sometimes shredded) included in "pickles" in Class 29. If the goods are classified in Class 30, it would be necessary to add an asterisk(*) to "pickles"(Basic No. 2900095) . IB: See 290095 "Pickles / pickles". It is not clear what a "sweet pickle [condiment]" refers to. There are already examples of "condiments" in Cl.30 to provide guidance, see 300167 "Relish [condiment]", 300182 "Chutneys [condiments]", 300257 "Piccalilli".	Based on the comments we modify our proposal to "sweet pickles for use as a condiment" instead of "sweet pickle [condiment]"
R	RU-29-25	30		FR	ajouter		pickles sucrés à utiliser en tant que condiments					
R	SG-29-18	30	300205	EN	Change	dessert mousses [confectionery]	<del>confectionery</del> -mousses [confectionery]		This proposal serves to remove the problematic word "dessert".		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO: "Mousses [confectionery]" might be appropriate in terms of uniformity with existing entries such as "fondants [confectionery]"(Basic No.300067) or "pastilles [confectionery]"(Basic No.300107).	
R	SG-29-18	30	300205	FR	changer	desserts sous forme de mousses [confiserie]	mousses <del>de</del> -[confiserie]					
A	HU-29-2	30		EN	Add		nougat		Nougat is a family of confections made with sugar or honey, roasted nuts (almonds, pistachios, hazelnuts, and macadamia nuts are common), whipped egg whites. Viennese or German nougat which is essentially a chocolate and nut (usually hazelnut) praline.		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. IB: OK in Cl.30 as a type of "confectionery" 300042.	HIPO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. We thank IB and USPTO for their comments
A	HU-29-2	30		FR	ajouter		nougat					
W	IL-29-9	30		EN	Add		zhug		This is a traditional Israeli condiment, originating in Yemeni cuisine, we have had some confusion from users trying to classify this item because they parallel it to the existing NICE term "ajvar [preserved peppers]" in class 29, but this item should be viewed as condiment or sauce and not as a preserved vegetable.		FR : Il nous semble nécessaire que ce libellé soit étudié au regard des critères définis par le groupe de travail sur les produits alimentaires, si ceux-ci sont adoptés par le Comité. USPTO suggests modifying the entry to "Zhug being a sauce or condiment" to justify the classification in Class 30. JPO believes it is redundant to add the goods, because they are included in the existing entry "sauces [condiments]"(Basic No.300122) in the Alphabetical List. IB: This proposal must be considered alongside the Joint Proposal from GB-CH-FR-IT concerning national or regional food products.	We thank the members and the IB for their comments, we agree that it should be discussed alongside the Joint Proposal from GB-CH-FR-IT concerning national or regional food products.
W	IL-29-9	30		FR	ajouter		zhug					
A	IL-29-10	30		EN	Add		harissa [condiment]		This is a traditional Israeli condiment, originating in Maghreb		FR : Il nous semble nécessaire que ce libellé soit étudié au regard des critères définis par le	We thank the members and the IB for their comments, we

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									cuisine, as stated above, we have had some confusion from users trying to classify this item because they parallel it to the existing NICE term "ajvar [preserved peppers]" in class 29, but this item should be viewed as condiment or sauce and not as a persevered vegetable. 		groupe de travail sur les produits alimentaires, si ceux-ci sont adoptés par le Comité. <b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "Harissa being a condiment" to justify the classification in Class 30. <b>JPO</b> believes it is redundant to add the goods, because they are included in the existing entry "condiments"(Basic No.300041) in the Alphabetical List. <b>IB:</b> This proposal must be considered alongside the Joint Proposal from GB-CH-FR-IT concerning national or regional food products.	agree that it should be discussed alongside the Joint Proposal from GB-CH-FR-IT concerning national or regional food products.
A	IL-29-10	30		FR	ajouter		harissa [condiment]					
R	AU-29-10	30		EN	Add		sugar substitutes		These are sugar substitutes found in supermarkets generally used in cooking or in tea/coffee (including stevia and artificial sweeteners). This item includes both natural and artificial ingredients. Congruent with milk substitutes (290217).		<b>FR</b> : ok. Ne devrait-on pas envisager de le scinder en deux libellés avec un libellé en classe 5 « substituts du sucre à usage médical ». En effet, il en existe vendu en pharmacie pour les diabétiques. <i>Substituts du sucre</i> <b>ILPO:</b> conflict with 010607 artificial sweeteners [chemical preparations] <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. USPTO notes the following existing entries in Class 1: 010607 artificial sweeteners [chemical preparations], 010114 saccharin. The IB's information file for Basic No. 010607 explains that while the goods are used as sugar substitutes, they are in Class 1 "in accordance with the mention of 'chemicals for use in industry' in the Class Heading and with the including Explanatory Note that mentions 'certain additives for use in the food industry.'" <b>JPO</b> thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 30. These goods include the goods classified in the other Classes from wording. Artificial "sugar substitutes" should be classified in Class 1 by analogy to "artificial sweeteners [chemical preparations]"(Basic No.010607) , and natural ones should be classified in Class 30 by analogy to "natural sweeteners"(Basic No.300053). And also, these goods included in Explanatory Note of Class 5 "dietetic food...for medical or veterinary use, food for babies; dietary supplements for human beings" should be classified in Class 5. <b>IB:</b> Note that 010607 "artificial sweeteners [chemical preparations]" and 010114 "saccharin" are both in Cl.1; only 300053 "natural sweeteners" belong in Cl.30. If this is to be accepted in Cl.30 then it should read as "Natural sugar substitutes".	<a href="#">CE: Classification of these goods in Cl. 30 is not clear as "artificial sweeteners [chemical preparations]" and 010114 "saccharin" are both in Cl. 1.</a>
R	AU-29-10	30		FR	ajouter		succédanés de sucre					
R	JP-29-32	30		EN	Add		baked apples		These products are desserts to be cooked according to the following procedure. Cut out the core of the apple. Put sugar, cinnamon and butter in the hollowed part. Arrange the apple on a heat resistant dish and bake them for		<b>FR:</b> Nous préférons la classe 29 car l'élément principal de ce dessert est un fruit et les fruits cuisinés relèvent de la classe 29. Propositions pour la version française : « pommes cuites » ou « pommes au four ». <b>GB:</b> analogous to baked fruits in class 29 <b>USPTO:</b> Should these goods be classified in Class 29 by analogy to "fruit, stewed" (Basic	The JPO thanks France, the UK, the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "baked apples" in Class 30.



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R	JP-29-32	30		FR	ajouter				<p>about 40 minutes in a preheated oven at 220 degrees celcius. These are eaten as desserts. These are classified in Class 30 by analogy with existing entries "confectionery" (Basic No.300042) and "sugar confectionery" (Basic No.300042).</p> 		<p>No. 290043) and the Class 29 heading which includes "cooked fruits?" See: <a href="#">genius</a> <b>ILPO:</b> baked apples[confectionry] to justify the classification as opposed to class 29. <b>IB:</b> Class 29 as cooked fruits (see Class Heading of Cl.29).</p>	<p><a href="#">CE: The majority of the CE members indicated a preference for Cl. 29.</a></p>
R	JP-29-34	30		EN	Add				<p><b>See/voir JP-29-35</b> Place dried beans in a bowl with hot water, and let it soak for 30 minutes so the beans can absorb the water. Then drain the beans in a colander and let it dry for about 2 hours. After that, stir fry the beans for 10 minutes in a frying pan. Transfer back into the colander to cool. Once the beans harden, they can be eaten as a snack. These are classified in Class 30 by analogy with existing entries "almond confectionery" (Basic No.300138, "peanut confectionery" (Basic No.300139).</p>	roasted	<p><b>FR:</b> Il ne s'agit pas de confiseries mais de fèves qui ont été séchées et grillées. Ces produits doivent donc figurer dans la classe 29 qui comprend les légumes qui ont fait l'objet d'une préparation pour la consommation. <b>GB:</b> these are proper to class 29 as processed beans <b>CH:</b> Class 29 in analogy to prepared vegetables <b>USPTO</b> would classify these goods in Class 29 based on the Class Heading for 29: "This class includes, in particular ... pulses and nuts prepared for human consumption." Pulses are "The edible seeds of various leguminous plants, for example chickpeas, lentils, and beans." <a href="#">Oxford</a> See also "beans, preserved" (Basic No. 290123). <b>SG:</b> These goods appear to be in Class 29 by analogy to "nuts, prepared" (Basic No. 290085) in Class 29. <b>IB:</b> Class 29 by analogy with the Explanatory Note "vegetables and other horticultural comestible products which are prepared or preserved for consumption."</p>	<p>The JPO thanks France, the UK, Switzerland, the US, Singapore and the IB for their comments. The JPO <a href="#">maintains the original proposal</a> as submitted "roasted beans" in Class 30. In Japan, the proposed goods are popular as snacks.</p> <p><a href="#">CE: The majority of the CE members indicated a preference for Cl. 29.</a></p>
R	JP-29-34	30		FR	ajouter					roasted		
R	JP-29-35	30		EN	Add				<p>This nuts are snacks prepared in the following way. These products are chestnuts roasted in a skillet. These are classified in Class 30 by analogy with existing entries "almond confectionery" (Basic No.300138, "peanut</p>	roasted	<p><b>FR:</b> Il ne s'agit pas de confiseries mais de châtaignes qui ont été grillées. Ces produits doivent donc figurer dans la classe 29 qui comprend les fruits qui ont fait l'objet d'une préparation pour la consommation. En outre, les « roasted nuts / fruits à coques grillés » sont en classe 29 dans la base TMclass. <b>GB:</b> these are proper to class 29 as processed Nuts <b>CH:</b> Class 29 in analogy to prepared fruits</p>	<p>The JPO thanks France, the UK, Switzerland, the US, Singapore, Israel and the IB for their comments. The JPO <a href="#">maintains the original proposal</a> as submitted "roasted chestnuts" in Class 30. In Japan, the proposed goods are popular as snacks.</p>

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R	JP-29-35	30		FR	ajouter		châtaignes torréfiées		confectionery" (Basic No.300139). 	roasted	<b>USPTO</b> would classify the goods in Class 29 based on the based on the Class Heading for 29: "This class includes, in particular ...pulses and nuts prepared for human consumption," and "nuts, prepared" (Basic No. 290085). <b>SG:</b> These goods appear to be in Class 29 by analogy to "nuts, prepared" (Basic No. 290085) in Class 29. <b>ILPO:</b> it should be clarified that these items are confection, further more 290195 candied nuts clearly belong in class 29. <b>IB:</b> Class 29 by analogy with 290085 "Nuts, prepared".	<a href="#">CE: The majority of the CE members indicated a preference for Cl. 29.</a>
A	WO-29-50	30	300073	EN	Change	ginger [spice]	ground ginger		<b>See/voir WO-29-51 to/à 55</b> The following linked proposals aim to clarify the various forms of ginger that exist on the market. In that respect, we suggest that existing basic No. 300073 may be better specified as "ground ginger / <i>gingembre moulu</i> ". We also suggest the addition of new terms in order to clarify other products. Helpful classification advice for such goods may allow for analogies with other typical items, such as garlic, chilli, lemongrass etc.	13.1	<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-50	30	300073	FR	changer	gingembre [condiment]	gingembre moulu			13.1		
A	WO-29-51	29		EN	Add		crystallized ginger		 Ginger that has been cooked in sugar water and then rolled in sugar to preserve it. Often used in cakes and cookies, but can also be eaten on its own. We suggest class 29 by analogy with 290035 crystallized fruits / frosted fruits // <i>fruits confits / fruits cristallisés</i> 290195 candied nuts / <i>fruits à coque confits</i> and other "preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables" (Cl. Heading Cl.29) / " <i>fruits et légumes conservés, congelés, séchés et cuits</i> " (cl. 29)	13.2	<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> believes ginger is sort of plant, not a vegetable. Therefore the "crystallized ginger" should be fall under Class 30. Please refer to the the following dictionary. <a href="#">AH</a> American Heritage Dictionary, ginger, 1. A plant ( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> ) of tropical Southeast Asia having yellowish-green flowers and a pungent aromatic rhizome. 2. The rhizome of this plant, used as a spice either fresh or in dried and powdered form. Also called gingerroot.	We thank the JPO for their comments. For consistency, we would prefer to classify "crystallized ginger" in Cl.29 by analogy with 290035. Nevertheless, we await further feedback from the other members of the Committee concerning the classification.
A	WO-29-51	29		FR	ajouter		gingembre cristallisé			13.2		



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A	WO-29-52	29		EN	Add		ginger, preserved		 <p>Also known as “stem ginger in syrup”. Chunks of cooked ginger that are preserved in a sugar syrup. Often used in cake recipes, but can also be used in savoury dishes. Should be OK in <b>Cl.29</b> as a “preserved vegetable” (regardless of whether it is preserved in a sweet or acidic liquid). According to the Expl. Note “Class 29 includes ... <b>other horticultural comestible products which are prepared for consumption or conservation.</b>” Thus, “preserved ginger” should not be considered as a condiment, but rather as an <u>ingredient</u> to be used in making food products. See also 290173 “preserved garlic / <i>ail conservé</i>” and 290089 “onions, preserved / <i>oignons [légumes] conservés</i>” both in Cl.29.</p>	13.3	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> believes ginger is sort of plant, not a vegetable. Therefore the “ginger, preserved” should be fall under Class 30.</p>	<p>We thank the JPO for their comments. Garlic is also a plant and the bulbs / cloves are analogous with ginger root. As “preserved garlic / <i>ail conservé</i>” is classified in Cl.29, we prefer to classify preserved ginger in Cl.29 as well. We await further feedback from the other members of the Committee concerning the classification.</p>
A	WO-29-52	29		FR	ajouter		gingembre conservé			13.3		
A	WO-29-53	29		EN	Add		pickled ginger		 <p>Pickling is a type of preserving method using vinegar or brine, for example. Thus Cl.29 is correct by analogy with the Expl. Note “Class 29 includes ... other horticultural comestible products which are prepared for consumption or conservation” and 290095 pickles / <i>pickles</i></p>	13.4	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> believes ginger is sort of plant, not a vegetable. Therefore the “pickled ginger” should be fall under Class 30.</p>	<p>We thank the JPO for their comments. We await further feedback from the other members of the Committee concerning the classification: should this item be considered as a “pickle” (a preserved food) in Cl.29 or should it be clarified as a “condiment” in Cl.30?</p>
A	WO-29-53	29		FR	ajouter		gingembre mariné			13.4		

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A	WO-29-54	30		EN	Add		ginger paste [seasoning]		 <p>Pureed ginger that can be used to add flavor to sweet or savoury dishes, added to sauces, juices, biscuits etc. We suggest that this type of good be classified in Cl.30 as a “<b>seasoning</b>” rather than Cl.29 as a “processed <b>horticultural comestible product</b>”. See also similar goods for chilli, garlic and herbs:</p> 	13.5	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted, although the USPTO would prefer “ginger paste for use as a seasoning” to make clear the justification for the classification in Class 30. <b>JPO</b> suggests “ginger paste [condiment]”</p>	<p>We appreciate the comments from JPO and USPTO.</p> <p>We will amend our proposal to: ginger paste [seasoning] / pâte de gingembre [assaisonnement]</p>	
A	WO-29-54	30		FR	ajouter		pâte de gingembre [assaisonnement]			13.5			
A	WO-29-55	31		EN	Add		ginger, fresh			13.6	<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b>: The addition seems not necessary. It is obvious to be fall under Class 31.</p>	<p>We thank the JPO for their comments. We agree that the classification is obviously Cl.31. This proposal was meant to complement the previous linked proposals. If the CE decides that it is not necessary to add it to Cl.31, then the IB will withdraw this proposal during the discussions.</p>	
A	WO-29-55	31		FR	ajouter		gingembre frais			13.6			
R	JP-29-33a	30		EN	Add		candied fruits		<p><b>See/voir JP-29-33b</b> The ingredients of candied fruits are whole fruit, smaller pieces of fruit, or pieces of peel. They are placed in heated sugar syrup, which absorbs the moisture from within the fruit and eventually preserves it. The continual process of drenching the fruit in syrup causes the fruit to become saturated with sugar. Fruits that are commonly candied include dates, cherries, pineapple, and a root ginger. The principal candied peels are orange, lemon and citron. These are classified in</p>	candied	<p><b>FR</b>: Quelle différence avec les « fruits confits / fruits cristallisés », « crystallized fruits / frosted fruits » n° de base 290035 ? <b>GB</b>: these are proper to class 29 as processed fruit and vegetables Note: candied nuts (Basic no 290195) <b>CH</b>: Class 29 in analogy to crystallized fruits <b>USPTO</b> would classify the goods in 29 based on the Class Heading for 29 “...cooked fruits and vegetables” and the Explanatory Note “...fruit- or vegetable-based food,” and analogous to “crystallized fruits / frosted fruits (Basic No. 290035) and “candied nuts” (Basic No. 290195). The IB’s information file for “candied nuts” explains classification in 29 for the goods: “Although the nuts have been prepared with sugar and spices, such as cinnamon, the underlying nature and form of</p>		<p>The JPO thanks France, the UK, Switzerland, the US, Singapore, Israel and the IB for their comments. Based on the US’s comments, the JPO modifies the original proposal other than its Class as follows: <b>JP-29-33a</b> Add Class 30 “candied fruits” <b>JP-29-33b</b> Add Class 30 “candied vegetables” instead of candied fruits or vegetables. The proposed goods are candied not as preservation</p>



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									Class 30 by analogy with existing entries "confectionery" (Basic No.300042) and "sugar confectionery" (Basic No.300042). 		these goods remains unchanged, they are still processed nuts. This is in contrast to confectionery in Cl. 30 in which sugar is used to transform ingredients into foodstuffs, such as candy. The fact that candied nuts have been prepared with sugar does not change the nature of these goods as being, primarily, prepared nuts in Cl. 29." USPTO believes the same principle applies to candied fruits and vegetables. USPTO suggests two separate basic numbers for "candied fruits" and "candied vegetables" in Class 29. <b>SG:</b> These goods appear to be covered by "crystallized fruits" and "frosted fruits" (Basic No. 290035) in Class 29. <b>ILPO:</b> conflict with 290195 candied nuts, the primary product is the fruit, this makes it a processed fruit not a confection. <b>IB:</b> This is already in the Alphabetical list under 290035 "Crystallized fruits / Frosted fruits" in Class 29 as a preserved fruit.	processing, but to add sweetening. In Japan, the goods are popular as confectionery.  <u>CE: The CE rejected this proposal on the grounds that these goods belong to Cl. 29 and "fruits confits" is already used for "crystallized fruits / frosted fruits" (Basic No. 290035).</u>
R	JP-29-33a	30		FR	ajouter		fruits confits			candied		
R	JP-29-33b	30		EN	Add		candied vegetables		See/voir JP-29-33a	candied		
R	JP-29-33b	30		FR	ajouter		légumes confits			candied		
W	DZ-29-3	30		EN	Add		jute mallow, prepared		 <b>See/voir DZ-29-4</b> Est une poudre de couleur verte extraite des feuilles d'une plante qui s'appelle corète potagère, il est cuisiné en Algérie , Tunisie , Egypte , Liban, Syrie	corète	<b>FR :</b> en Asie cette plante est utilisée comme plante textile (fibre de jute). <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> En Afrique du Nord elle sert d'épice. L'entrée proposée pourrait être précisée par l'indication de son utilisation la plus courante notamment en Afrique du Nord, celle d'être une épice en adoptant la formulation suivante « corète (épices) » en classe 30. <b>CH :</b> produit régional. Nous préférons éviter de l'ajouter à la liste alphabétique. <b>USPTO:</b> Would these goods be more appropriate to Class 30 by analogy to "seasonings, spices" in Class 30 Heading and or Class 29 by analogy to "vegetables, dried" (Basic No. 290031)? <b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. If they are used for cooking as condiments, they would be classified in Class 30 by analogy with Class Heading of Class 30 "seasonings, spices, preserved herbs" or "...and other condiments." <b>IB :</b> Afin d'harmoniser le format avec les entrées NCL existantes, nous suggérons "corète potagère, préparées". In English, "Jute mallow, prepared" Voir <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> / See <a href="#">Wikipedia</a>	« corète potagère préparée » cl. 30 instead of « corète traité » cl. 29
W	DZ-29-3	30		FR	ajouter		corète potagère préparée			corète		
W	DZ-29-4	31		EN	Add		jute mallow, fresh			corète	<b>CH :</b> produit régional. Nous préférons éviter de l'ajouter à la liste alphabétique. <b>USPTO:</b> Would the fresh leaves of the plant called corète potagère be used as a vegetable in Algeria, Tunisie , Egypte, Liban, Syrie? If the goods are used as a vegetable and also as a seasoning or spice, could the following be considered?	« corète potagère fraîche » instead of « corète fraîche »

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											des feuilles de corète séchées in Class 29 / la poudre des feuilles de corète à usage épices in Class 30 / des feuilles de corète fraîches in Class 31 <b>IB</b> : Nous suggérons "corète potagère, fraîches". In English, "Jute mallow, fresh"	
W	DZ-29-4	31		FR	ajouter		corète potagère fraîche			corète		
A	WO-29-61	31	Explanatory Note	EN	Change	Class 31 includes mainly land and sea products not having been subjected to any form of preparation for consumption, live animals and plants as well as foodstuffs for animals.	Class 31 includes mainly land and sea products not having been subjected to any form of preparation for consumption, live animals and plants, <b>as well as</b> foodstuffs for animals.		Add comma before "as well as..."		<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	
A	WO-29-61	31	Note explicative	FR	--	La classe 31 comprend essentiellement les produits de la terre et de la mer n'ayant subi aucune préparation pour la consommation, les animaux vivants et les plantes vivantes ainsi que les aliments pour animaux.						
A	UA-29-1	31		EN	Add		soya <u>beans</u> , fresh				<b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying the entry to "soya, unprocessed / soy, unprocessed" in order to make clear the Class 31 justification and provide both the British and American English spellings. "Fresh" could refer to shelled (processed) soy beans in Class 29. "Soy" is the American English term and "soya" is the British English term. See <a href="#">AH</a> and <a href="#">AH</a> <b>ILPO</b> : we suggest rephrasing to "soybeans, fresh" <b>IB</b> : We suggest "soya beans, fresh" (for consistency with its counterpart 290052 in Cl.29).	
A	UA-29-1	31		FR	ajouter		graines de soja fraîches <del>frais</del>					
A	CH-29-10	31		EN	Add		cannabis plants		See/voir CH-29-12, IL-29-3, 11, 18, 19, AU-29-1	cannabis	<b>FR</b> : Nous ne pouvons pas souscrire à un tel ajout. La culture, la consommation, la détention et la vente de cannabis sont interdites par la législation française. Proposer ce type de produit via la classification de Nice reviendrait à envoyer un message trompeur à nos usagers en laissant penser qu'est levée l'interdiction concernant ce produit et, partant, de nature à porter atteinte à l'ordre public et aux bonnes mœurs français. Il nous semble que pour les pays où la législation est différente, le classement de ces produits se ferait par ailleurs sans difficulté. L'ajout de ce produit n'est donc pas nécessaire ni souhaitable. <b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording, and they might include the goods in the other Classes than Class 31. If the intended goods are in the category of medical plants, they would be classified in Class 5, even in the state of nursery plants. <b>USPTO</b> cannot accept this proposal because it is against U.S. national policy. In the United States, Federal law prohibits the cultivation of cannabis plants and the	

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											possession and use of cannabis for any purpose.	
A	CH-29-10	31		FR	ajouter		plantes de cannabis			cannabis		
A	IL-29-11	31		EN	Add		<del>unprocessed</del> cannabis, unprocessed		Relevant products, Cannabis farms sell the unprocessed products to undergo further treatment and be sold as a medical products.	cannabis	<p><b>FR</b> : Nous ne pouvons pas souscrire à un tel ajout. La culture, la consommation, la détention et la vente de cannabis sont interdites par la législation française. Proposer ce type de produit via la classification de Nice reviendrait à envoyer un message trompeur à nos usagers en laissant penser qu'est levée l'interdiction concernant ce produit et, partant, de nature à porter atteinte à l'ordre public et aux bonnes mœurs français. Il nous semble que pour les pays où la législation est différente, le classement de ces produits se ferait par ailleurs sans difficulté. L'ajout de ce produit n'est donc pas nécessaire ni souhaitable. <i>Cannabis non transformé</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> cannot accept this proposal because it is against U.S. national policy. In the United States, federal law prohibits the cultivation of cannabis plants and the possession and use of cannabis for any purpose.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> thinks these goods as inappropriate as one classified in Class 31 from the wording. If the goods are materials of pharmaceuticals, it is appropriate to be classified in Class 5. And if it is possible for the goods to analogy to "medicinal herbs"(Basic No. 050170) and "smoking herbs for medical purposes"(Basic No.050336), they appear appropriate to be classified in Class 5. In this regard, JPO believes that the goods for other than pharmaceuticals are included in "raw fibrous textile materials" of Class Heading of Class 22.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: Does this proposal refer to the whole plant:</p>  <p>or to the leaves and buds (which are later dried and used for smoking)?</p> 	This refers to the whole harvested unprocessed plants, the dried leaves or buds should be classified according to purpose (medical in 5, smoking in 34, culinary 29)
A	IL-29-11	31		FR	ajouter		cannabis non transformé			cannabis		
R	CH-29-12	34		EN	Add		cannabis for smoking			cannabis	<p><b>FR</b>: voir notre commentaire ci-dessus.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes the services are unclear from the wording. Since these goods are not on the market as the commodity in Japan, it would be appreciated if you could explain the details of the goods for our understandings. If the goods are pharmaceuticals, it might be appropriate to add the wording "for pharmaceuticals", and classify in Class 5 by analogy to "smoking herbs for medical purposes"(Basic No.050336).</p>	<p><b>CE</b>: <u>This proposal was rejected as some members of the CE are legally required to classify all cannabis products as medicinal in Cl. 5, whereas others would classify the term in Cl. 34 by analogy with "herbs for smoking" (Basic No. 340028).</u></p>

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R	CH-29-12	34		FR	ajouter		cannabis à fumer			cannabis	<p><b>IB:</b> If this is for medical purposes, then it would be in Cl.5 by analogy with 050336 "smoking herbs for medical purposes"; if not for medical purposes, then it would be in Cl.34 by analogy with 340028 "herbs for smoking*". See also AU proposal for "Medical marijuana" and IL proposal for "Cannabis for medical purposes".</p> <p><b>US:</b> See USPTO comments on CH-10 above.</p>		
A	IL-29-3 <a href="#">AU-29-1</a>	5		EN	Add		cannabis for medical purposes		<p><b>See/voir AU-29-1</b> Due to new legislation this product has become very relevant to the Israeli market, confusion between classes 5, 31 and 34.</p>	cannabis	<p><b>FR :</b> Nous ne pouvons pas souscrire à un tel ajout. La culture, la consommation, la détention et la vente de cannabis sont interdites par la législation française. Proposer ce type de produit via la classification de Nice reviendrait à envoyer un message trompeur à nos usagers en laissant penser qu'est levée l'interdiction concernant ce produit et, partant, de nature à porter atteinte à l'ordre public et aux bonnes mœurs français. Il nous semble que pour les pays où la législation est différente, le classement de ces produits se ferait par ailleurs sans difficulté. L'ajout de ce produit n'est donc pas nécessaire ni souhaitable. <i>Cannabis à usage médical</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> cannot accept this proposal because it is against U.S. national policy. In the United States, federal law prohibits the cultivation of cannabis plants and the possession and use of cannabis for any purpose.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. Since these goods are not on the market as the commodity in Japan, it would be appreciated if you could explain the details of the goods for our understandings. If the goods are pharmaceuticals, it might be appropriate to add the wording "for pharmaceuticals." And if it is possible for the goods to analogy to "medicinal herbs"(Basic No. 050170) and "smoking herbs for medical purposes"(Basic No.050336), they appear appropriate to be classified in Class 5, neither Class 31 nor Class 34.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> See also AU proposal for "Medical marijuana" and CH proposal for "Cannabis for smoking".</p>		
A	<a href="#">IL-29-3</a> <a href="#">AU-29-1</a>	<u>5</u>		EN	<u>Add</u>		<a href="#">marijuana for medical purposes</a>			<a href="#">cannabis</a>			
A	<a href="#">IL-29-3</a> <a href="#">AU-29-1</a>	5		FR	ajouter		cannabis à usage médical			cannabis			
A	<a href="#">IL-29-3</a> <a href="#">AU-29-1</a>	<u>5</u>		FR	<u>ajouter</u>		<a href="#">marijuana à usage médical</a>			<a href="#">cannabis</a>			
	AU-29-4	5		EN	Add		medical-marijuana		<p><b>See/voir IL-29-3</b> New product that is being legalised in numerous jurisdictions (see 0500086 cocaine)</p>	cannabis	<p><b>FR :</b> Nous ne pouvons pas souscrire à un tel ajout. La culture, la consommation, la détention et la vente de cannabis sont interdites par la législation française. Proposer ce type de produit via la classification de Nice reviendrait à envoyer un message trompeur à nos usagers en laissant penser qu'est levée l'interdiction concernant ce produit et, partant, de nature à porter atteinte à l'ordre public et aux bonnes mœurs français. Il nous semble que pour les pays où la législation est différente, le classement de ces produits se ferait par ailleurs</p>		

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	AU-29-1	5		FR	ajouter		marijuana à usage médical			cannabis	<p>sans difficulté. L'ajout de ce produit n'est donc pas nécessaire ni souhaitable.</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> support, see IL proposal "Cannabis for medical purposes"</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> cannot accept this proposal because it is against U.S. national policy. In the United States, federal law prohibits the cultivation of cannabis plants and the possession and use of marijuana (cannabis) for any purpose.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes the goods are unclear from the wording. Since these goods are not on the market as the commodity in Japan, it would be appreciated if you could explain the details of the goods for our understandings. If the goods are pharmaceuticals, it might be appropriate to add the wording "for pharmaceuticals." And if it is possible for the goods to analogy to "medicinal herbs"(Basic No. 050170) and "smoking herbs for medical purposes"(Basic No.050336), they appear appropriate to be classified in Class 5, neither Class 31 nor Class 34.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> We prefer "marijuana for medical purposes" (format consistent with existing NCL entries). See also IL proposal for "cannabis for medical purposes" and CH proposal for "Cannabis for smoking".</p>	
<a href="#">A</a>	IL-29-18	44		EN	Add		cultivation of plants		Agricultural service	cannabis	<p><b>FR :</b> Superflu, il s'agit d'un service d'agriculture. <i>Culture de plantes</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Not necessary – see 440094 "Plant nursery services".</p>	
<a href="#">A</a>	IL-29-18	44		FR	ajouter		culture de plantes			cannabis		
<a href="#">R</a>	IL-29-19	44		EN	Add		cultivation of cannabis		Agricultural service	cannabis	<p><b>FR :</b> Nous ne pouvons pas souscrire à un tel ajout. La culture, la consommation, la détention et la vente de cannabis sont interdites par la législation française. Proposer ce type de produit via la classification de Nice reviendrait à envoyer un message trompeur à nos usagers en laissant penser qu'est levée l'interdiction concernant ce produit et, partant, de nature à porter atteinte à l'ordre public et aux bonnes mœurs français. Il nous semble que pour les pays où la législation est différente, le classement de ces produits se ferait par ailleurs sans difficulté. L'ajout de ce produit n'est donc pas nécessaire ni souhaitable. <i>Culture de cannabis</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> cannot accept this proposal because it is against U.S. national policy. In the United States, federal law prohibits the cultivation of cannabis plants and the possession and use of cannabis for any purpose.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Not necessary – see 440094 "Plant nursery services".</p>	We believe this to be necessary as it clarifies the classification for this relatively new market.
<a href="#">R</a>	IL-29-19	44		FR	ajouter		culture de cannabis			cannabis		<p><b>CE:</b> The CE considered this service as coming under "cultivation of plants" (accepted proposal IL-29-18).</p>
<a href="#">A</a>	HU-29-1	32		EN	Add		shandy		Also known as Radler or panaché. Shandy is a mixture of beer and carbonated lemonade.		<p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> OK in Cl.32 by analogy with 320002 Beer, 320020 Lemonades, and 320052 Beer-based cocktails</p>	<p><b>HIPO</b> maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. We thank IB and USPTO for their comments</p>

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A	HU-29-1	32		FR	ajouter		panaché					
A	JP-29-16	32	320009	EN	Change	essences for making beverages	non-alcoholic essences for making beverages		Please refer to the Inclusionary note of Class 32 "- non-alcoholic essences and fruit extracts for making beverages." and "proposal CE-28-3" from the CE28 in 2018 to modify "preparations for making beverages" (Basic No.320008) to "non-alcoholic preparations for making beverages" (Basic No.320008). In addition, there is "alcoholic essences" (Basic No.330024) in class 33.		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.	The JPO thanks the US for their comments.
A	JP-29-16	32	320009	FR	changer	essences pour la préparation de boissons	essences <del>non alcooliques</del> sans alcool pour la fabrication faire des boissons					
A	RU-29-27	34		EN	Add		hookahs		<b>See/voir IL-29-12</b> Relevance of product on the market	hookah	USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. ILPO: agree	
A	RU-29-27	34		FR	ajouter		houkas			hookah		
A	IL-29-12	34		EN	Add		hookah coals		This terms appears in the harmonized database in class 4, in the USPTO in class 34 as Smokers' articles, namely, hookah charcoal, we see this term as more suited to class 34 being adapted to smoking articles. We would appreciate your input.	hookah	FR : Est-ce qu'il ne s'agit pas avant tout d'un combustible ? Nous classerions ce libellé en 4. Charbons de narguilé CH: we would classify it in class 4. US: If the proposal is to add "hookah coals / hookah charcoal" to Class 34, USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. IB: Cl.4 by analogy with 040023 coal and 040014 charcoal [fuel]. This is a fuel that is ignited to produce heat.	We would like to discuss this further at the committee, to see where the majority of the members would classify this; our personal preference is class 34.  CE: The CE preferred to classify this entry in Cl. 4 by analogy with "charcoal [fuel]" (Basic No. 040014).
A	IL-29-12	34		EN	Add		hookah charcoal			hookah		
A	IL-29-12	34		FR	ajouter		charbon à houka			hookah		
A	WO-29-62	35	350121	EN	Change	design of advertising materials	development of advertising concepts		Following on from discussions at CE28, which led to the introduction of 420258 "graphic design of promotional materials" in Cl.42, we suggest modifying this entry in Cl.35. It is our understanding that it refers to the development of an entire advertising concept from the choice of media to the focus of the advertising campaign itself and is thus an "advertising" service in Cl.35. It should not be considered as an artistic "design" service (Cl.42). We hope that this proposal will help to clarify the confusion that currently surrounds these two entries.		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO: Please note that when this proposal is approved, <b>the terms on exclusionary note in Class 42 "- certain design services, for example, design of advertising materials (Cl. 35), "on joint proposal Class Headings Revision should be deleted.</b>	We thank the JPO for their pertinent comment, which must be taken into account during discussions regarding the Class Headings Revision.
A	WO-29-62	35	350121	FR	changer	conception de matériels publicitaires	développement de concepts publicitaires					

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A	FR-29-37	35		EN	Add		consumer profiling for commercial or marketing purposes		Le profilage est le traitement de données à caractère personnel qui consiste à utiliser ces données pour évaluer certains aspects de la personne concernée, et analyser ou prédire ses intérêts, son comportement et d'autres attributs. Le profilage dans le domaine commercial et du marketing consiste à utiliser des données clients (caractéristiques, nature des achats, résultats d'enquêtes...) afin de déterminer des profils de comportement d'achat et/ou de consommation.		JPO believes that the services are unclear from the wording. "Research, analysis and forecasting of consumer trend" might be appropriate in Class 35. Please refer to the following dictionary, < <a href="#">Cambridge Dictionary</a> > profiling noun [ U ] UK the activity of collecting information about someone, especially a criminal, in order to give a description of them IB : "Profilage <u>des consommateurs à des fins commerciales ou de marketing / Consumer profiling for commercial or marketing purposes</u> "? USPTO does not support this proposal because "profiling for commercial or marketing purposes" is covered by the existing Class 35 entry "market intelligence services" (Basic No. 350143). Please see, for example: "Market intelligence focuses on specific classes of customers, including demographic and geographic information and what they buy, all of which can help inform an analysis of business intelligence." <a href="#">businessnewsdaily</a>	En réponse aux commentaires de l'USPTO, ce service nous semble nécessaire afin de le distinguer des « services de veille commerciales/market intelligence services » (350143). Une entreprise qui propose des services de veille commerciale ne proposera pas nécessairement du profilage commercial. Certaines entreprises le peuvent mais ce n'est pas nécessairement le cas. En réponse à la proposition du BI nous précisons notre proposition par l'ajout du terme <b>consommateurs/consumer</b> .	
A	FR-29-37	35		FR	ajouter		profilage des consommateurs à des fins commerciales et de marketing						
A	FR-29-38	35	350069	EN	Change	relocation services for businesses	<b>administrative relocation</b> services for <a href="#">the relocation of businesses</a>		Ce service nous semble de prime abord beaucoup trop vague, notamment du fait de l'emploi du terme « relogement ». Après étude, il nous semble que ce service pourrait désigner l'aide proposée par une entreprise à une autre afin de l'aider dans ses formalités administratives dans le cadre d'un déménagement. Sans cette précision et la reformulation de ce service, il nous semble trop vague et son classement en classe 35 n'est pas évident. En effet, il pourrait tout aussi bien s'agir du relogement en tant que tel, c'est-à-dire du déménagement de l'entreprise auquel cas il s'agirait d'un service relevant de la classe 39.		USPTO believes that the wording "relocation services" is a "term of art" that, by definition, refers to Class 35 administrative and business services in the nature of directing and managing the process of relocation and, thus, does not require further specification. Please see, for example: <a href="#">wikipedia</a>		
A	FR-29-38	35	350069	FR	changer	services de relogement pour entreprises	services <b>administratifs</b> pour le relogement des entreprises						
R	FR-29-39	35		EN	Add		<del>businesses domiciliation services?</del> <b>OR</b> businesses <u>address</u> services?		En France, la domiciliation de l'entreprise correspond à son adresse administrative (siège social) et doit être déclarée au centre de formalités des entreprises. Cette domiciliation peut correspondre à un local dédié, au domicile du dirigeant, à une pépinière d'entreprise ou bien		SG: Registered office services? JPO believes that the services are unclear from the wording. Since these services are not in Japan, it would be appreciated if you could explain the details of the services for our understandings. Who(business, companies etc.) provides what services to whom(customers)? According to the Remarks, it seems to be an administrative procedure (or agency business for it) for others; however the other wordings would be better to clearly		

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									encore à une société de domiciliation agréée par le préfet du département (ou le préfet de police à Paris) et immatriculée au Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés (RCS). Cette domiciliation est soumise à des conditions strictes tant pour le domicilié que pour le domiciliaire, ce dernier devant notamment mettre à la disposition du domicilié des locaux dotés d'une pièce permettant la confidentialité nécessaire et la réunion régulière des organes de direction, d'administration ou de surveillance de l'entreprise, ainsi que la conservation et la consultation des documents administratifs. Voir notamment : <a href="#">service-public</a>		classified in Class 35. Please refer to the following dictionary. < <a href="#">Cambridge Dictionary</a> > domiciliation noun the act of making a particular country your legal home or place of business: <b>USPTO</b> believes that the wording "relocation services" is a "term of art" that, by definition, refers to Class 35 administrative and business services in the nature of directing and managing the process of relocation and, thus, does not require further specification. Please see, for example: <a href="#">wikipedia</a>	
<a href="#">R</a>	FR-29-39	35		FR	ajouter		domiciliation d'entreprises					
<a href="#">R</a>	FR-29-40	35	350092	EN	Delete	presentation of goods on communication media, for retail purposes			Cette formulation nous semble ambiguë et nous pose des difficultés notamment en terme d'application concernant les motifs absolus de refus. S'agit-il de publicité? D'un autre type de service? Nous considérons à ce jour que ce service est assimilable à un service de publicité, ce dernier existant par ailleurs au sein de la classification (350039) le service de présentation de produits est dès lors inutile d'autant que sa formulation peut prêter à confusion.		<b>JPO</b> believes that the services should not be deleted, because it helps for the other services to classified in Class 35. And also, the services are not included in the existing entry "Advertising"(Basic No.350039). <b>USPTO</b> believes that "presentation of goods on communication media, for retail purposes" refers to services such as "television home shopping services," where goods are presented on television for retail purposes, allowing customers to shop from their own homes. Please see, for example: <a href="#">wikipedia</a> USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted because these services are covered by the Class 35 Explanatory Note as follows: <i>"This Class includes, in particular: the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods; such services may be provided by retail stores, wholesale outlets, through vending machines, mail order catalogues or by means of electronic media, for example, through web sites or television shopping programmes;"</i>	<a href="#">CE: The CE preferred to keep 350092 unchanged.</a>
<a href="#">R</a>	FR-29-40	35	350092	FR	supprimer	présentation de produits sur tout moyen de communication pour la vente au détail						
<a href="#">A</a>	SG-29-20	35	350082	EN	Change	organization of trade fairs for commercial or advertising purposes	organization of trade fairs		Trade fairs are for commercial and advertising purposes. This proposal serves to clarify that the organization of trade fairs should be classified in Class 35 only.		<b>FR:</b> Le terme "foires" utilisé dans la version française peut désigner des foires à but de divertissement. La version française « organisation de foires à buts commerciaux ou de publicité » doit être conservée telle quelle. <b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain Basic No. 350082 for consistency with "organization of exhibitions for commercial or advertising purposes" (Basic No. 350064) and to avoid confusion between trade fairs, trade shows and exhibitions. Trade shows	"a large exposition to <b>promote awareness and sales</b> of especially new products within an industry" <a href="#">merriam</a>  "A trade show is an exhibition where manufacturers <b>show their products to other</b>



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											and trade fairs are defined as exhibitions in English. <a href="#">Merriam Collins</a> JPO thinks that this term should not be changed. "Trade fair" and "exhibition" are coextensive. Organization of trade fairs and exhibitions for commercial and advertising purposes is classified in Class 35; however they are often held for cultural, educational or entertainment purposes (JPO believes organization of them is classified in Class 41). The classification is as below. Therefore, intended purpose should be clarified in order to distinguish the proposed services from Class 41. <Class 35> Basic No. 350103 organization of fashion shows for promotional purposes <Class 41> Basic No.410188 organization of fashion shows for entertainment purposes	people in industry and try to get business" <a href="#">collins</a>  It appears that "trade fairs"="exhibitions for commercial or advertising purposes". Hence, our view that "organization of trade fairs" should be classified in Class 35 only.
A	SG-29-20	35	350082	FR	changer	organisation de salons professionnels à des fins commerciales ou publicitaires	organisation de <del>foires commerciales</del> salons professionnels					
A	SG-29-21	35		EN	Add		<a href="#">administrative services for medical referrals</a>		The term is currently found in MGS. It will be useful to add this term in Class 35 as applicants tend to file this service in Class 44.		FR: Pas en faveur. Expression pas précise. CH: It might be good to add (office functions) at the end to avoid confusion with services of class 44 USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. JPO thinks that the wording is too vague to determine the classification of the proposed services. Please refer to the following dictionary. <a href="#">Oxford</a> Referral services of doctors or nurses are included in "employment agency services"(Basic No.350012) and classified in Class 35. <Oxford Dictionaries> referral NOUN 1An act of referring someone or something for consultation, review, or further action. 1.1 The directing of a patient to a medical specialist by a primary care physician. 1.2 A person whose case has been referred to a specialist doctor or a professional body. IB: We suggest further clarification – does it refer to an administrative service?	
A	SG-29-21	35		FR	ajouter		<del>services d'orientation médicale</del> OU services <del>administratifs</del> pour <del>de</del> recommandations médicales					
W	JP-29-17	35		EN	Add		providing newspaper articles based on search requests		These services enable subscribers to cross-search websites for past articles from national newspapers, local newspapers, professional newspapers, economic magazines, and such sources. Customers are able to search websites on their own using computers and obtain an abundance of information at one		FR : Pas assez précis. Quel est le service rendu ? S'agit-il d'un service similaire à un service de bibliothèque électronique ? GB: Class 41 would seem more appropriate in line with library services and provision of news. USPTO believes this proposal is not clear for purposes of classification and could include services in various classes, including library services in Class 41.	The JPO thanks France, the UK and the US for their comments. The JPO supplement the explanation of the proposed service. It is the service in which service providers (ex. ProQuest LLC., DOW JONES) aggregate and manage newspaper article data and they compile a database. Customers perform

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									time. These services are not provided by professionals such as computer programmers but by businesses that perform cross-sectional searches of newspaper articles. These are classified in Class 35 by analogy with existing entries "news clipping services" (Basic No.350088) , "search engine optimization for sales promotion / search engine optimisation for sales promotion" (Basic No.350111) and "web site traffic optimization / web site traffic optimisation" (Basic No.350112. Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">ProQuest Factiva</a>			a keyword search using the database, and the data matching keywords are extracted from the database and provided to customers. Therefore, the JPO believes that the proposed service is different from the library service to lend books in units of a book, and it is appropriate to classify it in Class 35 rather than in Class 41. The JPO <b>maintains the original proposal</b> as submitted "providing newspaper articles based on search requests" in Class 35. Based on the explanation of this service, if the proposed entry is not precise, the JPO would appreciate it if the Committee suggests what entry is precise and should be used to express the service in Class 35. As indicated in the IB information file for Class 35, "Administrative services relating to the "registration, transcription, composition, compilation or systemization of written communications and registrations" and to compilation of data belong to Class 35. If a service is administrative in nature, for example, appointment scheduling services, it is normally classified in Class 35 even if it is ancillary to services in other classes." On the other hand, as indicated in the IB information file for Class 41, "Services that are integral to education but do not include teaching activities are also classified in Class 41. Such services include, for example, the publication of books or texts (other than the publication of publicity texts which would be in Cl. 35) and lending library services."
<a href="#">W</a>	JP-29-17	35		FR	ajouter		mise à disposition d'articles de journaux sur la base de demandes de recherche					
<a href="#">W</a>	FR-29-35	35	350008	EN	Change	dissemination of advertising matter	publication of advertising matter		<b>See/voir FR-29-36</b> Le terme « Diffusion » n'est pas un terme employé dans la logique de la classe 35, il inclut en effet	annonce	<b>IB</b> : Cette proposition n'est pas claire. Le no. de base <b>350038</b> (NCL11-2019) est "publication de textes publicitaires / publication of publicity texts". Le no. de base 350008 est " <b>diffusion</b>	En réponse aux commentaires du BI, notre proposition vise justement à préciser la nature même de

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									dans sa définition française un moyen de transmission et donc un moyen potentiellement technique, raison pour laquelle il a davantage sa place en classe 38. Par ailleurs, c'est la seule entrée qui existe avec le terme « diffusion » en classe 35, terme plutôt utilisé en classe 38. Afin d'éviter toute ambiguïté et conserver la même logique, il nous semble préférable de le modifier le terme « diffusions » par « publication », terme employé en classe 41 notamment pour la « publication de textes autre que textes publicitaires » mais également en 35 avec la « publication de textes publicitaires ».		<b>d'annonces publicitaires</b> / dissemination of advertising matter". En anglais, le mot "dissemination" indique clairement que la publicité peut être "diffusée" par n'importe quel moyen. Si une annonce est diffusée à la télévision ou sur un site web, est-ce qu'elle est toujours considérée comme une "publication d'annonce" ? <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.	ce service en classe 35 qui ne doit contenir que des services visant à mettre à disposition du consommateur de la publicité, à le mettre en contact avec elle. L'emploi du terme « diffusion » est polysémique en français et peut inclure un service technique relevant alors potentiellement de la classe 38.
<u>W</u>	FR-29-35	35	350008	FR	changer	diffusion d'annonces publicitaires	publication d'annonces publicitaires			annonce		
<u>W</u>	FR-29-36	35		EN	Add		publication of real estate advertisements		Si ce service se rapproche de la publicité, il nous permet néanmoins nécessaire de l'ajouter dans la classification afin d'éviter toute ambiguïté avec la classe 36, classe par nature dédiée à l'immobilier. La classe 35 nous semble ici justifiée par le fait que la publication en question a pour objet de promouvoir un bien immobilier afin d'en favoriser sa vente ou sa location.	annonce	<b>IB</b> : Voir 350038 "publication de textes publicitaires / publication of publicity texts". <b>USPTO</b> does not support this proposal. Based on the term "advertisements," this proposal for "publication of real estate advertisements" is clearly covered by the existing Class 35 entries for "advertising / publicity" (Basic No. 350039), "publication of publicity texts" (Basic No. 350038) and "dissemination of advertising matter" (Basic No. 350008). <b>USPTO</b> does not believe that "publication of real estate advertisements" would be confused with real estate services in Class 36.	
<u>W</u>	FR-29-36	35		FR	ajouter		publication d'annonces immobilières			annonce		
<u>A</u>	SG-29-19	35	350026	EN	Delete	document reproduction			<b>See/voir US-29-24, 25</b> The current description is unclear and seems to encompass the following entries in the alphabetical list: - BN 420210 "digitization of documents [scanning]" (physical to digital document reproduction) - BN 400111 "printing" (digital to physical document reproduction) - BN 350009 "photocopying services" (physical to physical document reproduction)	duplicate	<b>FR</b> : OK. <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> : The service should not be deleted to make it clear that services for making duplicate copies of printed documents are classified in Class 35. <b>IB</b> : This proposal should be considered with US proposal #23.	
<u>A</u>	SG-29-19	35	350026	FR	supprimer	reproduction de documents				duplicate		
<u>R</u>	US-29-24	40		EN	Add		duplication of audio and video recordings		See/voir US-29-25, SG-29-19	duplicate	<b>JPO</b> thinks these services as inappropriate as one classified in Class 40, from wordings. These services appear appropriate to be classified as class 41, by analogy with "dubbing"(Basic No.410079) and "videotape editing"(Basic No.410090). <b>IB</b> : What is the reasoning behind the classification in Cl.40? It is not clear how the duplication occurs. Is the recording being	<b>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified.</b> <b>USPTO</b> thanks the <b>IB</b> for their questions concerning the proper classification of this proposal and how it differs from "duplication of computer

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											transformed from one format into the same format, or into a different format entirely? Could it be analogous with 420197 "Duplication of computer programs"? See also 420198 "Conversion of data or documents from physical to electronic media".	programs" (BN 420198) and "conversion of data or documents from physical to electronic media" (BN 420197). Duplication of audio and video recordings involve the creation of new physical objects such as CDs, DVDs, and videotapes from a single physical object, usually called the master version or master disc. It is not analogous to "duplication of computer programs" or "conversion of data or documents from physical to electronic media" as those services involve either an end product that is not physical and/or the conversion of one intangible thing into another.
R	US-29-24	40		FR	ajouter		duplication d'enregistrements audio et vidéo			duplicate		
W	US-29-25	40	Explanatory Note	EN	Add		This Class includes, in particular: ... - duplication of audio and video recordings.		See/voir US-29-24, SG-29-19 This proposal adds "duplication of audio and video recordings" to the Class 40 Inclusionary Note as a more precise example of the services referenced in the Class Heading and/or introductory sentence of the Explanatory Note. "Duplication of audio and video recordings" appears in the TMClass taxonomy for Class 40.	duplicate	JPO: Please refer comment above. JPO believes "duplication of audio and video recordings" appear appropriate to be classified as class 41.	
W	US-29-25	40	Note explicative	FR	ajouter		Cette classe comprend notamment : ... - la duplication d'enregistrements audio et vidéo.			duplicate		
R	AU-29-11	35		EN	Add		outsourcing services [procurement of contracts for others]		See/voir AU-29-12 Analogous to 350085 procurement services for others (purchasing goods and services for other businesses). This is a business type service	outsource	FR : Ce service est-il différent du 350140 (services de négociation de contrats d'affaires pour des tiers) ou encore du 350116 (négociation et conclusion de transactions commerciales pour des tiers) ? Services de sous-traitance (passation de marché pour des tiers) CH: OK also analogous to "outsourcing services (business assistance)" 350097, cl. 35 USPTO believes this activity is already covered by "outsourcing services [business assistance]" (Basic No. 350097) and a new entry would create confusion about what, if any, differences are between the two outsourcing activities. USPTO would support modifying Basic No. 350097 to add a second entry for the same basic number, and incorporate the bracketed wording -- "outsourcing services being business assistance / arranging service contracts for others."	



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R	AU-29-11	35		FR	ajouter		services de sous-traitance [obtention de contrats pour des tiers]			outsource	IB: Is this proposal already covered by 350097 "outsourcing services [business assistance]"?		
W	AU-29-12	42	420230	EN	Delete	outsource service providers in the field of information technology			An "outsource service" is a business assistance service. The definition of outsource from the Macquarie dictionary is 'to contract work outside the company rather than employ more in-house staff'. The operative word here is 'contract' and outsourcing should therefore be classified in class 35. It is unclear whether this item describes is a business service or IT services provided by sub-contractors.	outsource	FR : Il nous paraît en effet que ce libellé est assez vague. En effet, il permet d'identifier un domaine sans donner de précision sur la nature même du service. Les technologies de l'information sont définies largement comme : les techniques de l'informatique, de l'audiovisuel, des multimédias, d'Internet et des télécommunications qui permettent aux utilisateurs de communiquer, d'accéder aux sources d'information, de stocker, de manipuler, de produire et de transmettre l'information sous différentes formes : texte, musique, son, image, vidéo et interface graphique interactive (IHM). <a href="#">Wikipedia Universalis</a> . Services externalisés en matière de technologies de l'information CH: in favour of deletion, unclear service. USPTO prefers to retain Basic No. 420230 because—as indicated in the IB information file for this entry—the activity is in in Class 42 since it “involves the provision of computer-related technology services.” The information file makes clear that the service is an IT service which happens to be provided via contract or subcontract. This is in contrast to Class 35 <i>outsourcing</i> services, which in the marketplace refers to the business assistance service. IB: 420230 entered into force for NCL10-2015. At that time, it was understood to refer to “information technology services that are outsourced” (i.e. provided by sub-contractors). A corollary entry in Cl.35 was added at the same time, namely 350122 “outsourced administrative management for companies”.		
W	AU-29-12	42	420230	FR	supprimer	services externalisés en matière de technologies de l'information				outsource			
W	US-29-26	35		EN	Add		construction planning in the nature of cost management of construction projects		<b>See/voir US-29-27</b> This proposal intends to resolve conflicting classification practices. In particular, “construction planning” is classified in Class 37 in the U.S. ID Manual and in Class 42 in MGS. Construction planning is a broad term that encompasses services in more than one class See <a href="#">cmu.edu</a> , <a href="#">smartsheet</a> , <a href="#">theconstructor</a> . These services include the cost management of construction projects (Cl. 35) and the management of construction projects (Cl. 37). <b>Nice:</b> 350007 cost price analysis <b>MGS:</b>	planning	FR: Nous trouvons la proposition très intéressante mais la formulation est un peu complexe. Si nous comprenons bien la proposition faite en anglais, le but de ce service est finalement de viser la gestion des coûts dans le cadre de projets de construction. Une formulation plus directe serait-elle envisageable ? Ex : « cost management of construction projects /gestion des coûts des projets de construction”. CH: “construction planning in the nature of” should be deleted IB: “Construction planning” is acknowledged as being a broad term, thus we suggest simply “cost management of construction projects” in Cl.35. Applicants can then further qualify it as being part of a construction project or planning, if they so wish. Also note 350118 “business project management services for construction projects” in Cl.35, 360112 “Arranging finance for construction projects” in Cl.36, 370031 “Building construction supervision” in Cl.37.	USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. The intent of this proposal is to help clarify two distinct classes of services commonly found under the term “construction planning.” See LPs US-29-26, 27. Although the wording following “construction planning” may be sufficiently specific on its own, the language “construction planning” allows the user to clearly understand how to classify the unique elements encompassed by the term.	

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									35 cost analysis 35 cost management 35 cost management services 35 cost price analysis <u>TMClass:</u> 35 Cost analysis 35 Cost benefit analysis 35 Cost assessment services <u>U.S. ID Manual:</u> 35 Cost analyses 35 Cost management for {indicate type of projects, e.g., construction, manufacturing, IT infrastructure, etc.} projects 35 Cost containment in the field of {specify area}			USPTO thanks the IB, France, and Switzerland for their comments.	
W	US-29-26	35		FR	ajouter		planification en matière de construction sous forme de services de gestion des coûts de projets de construction			planning			
W	US-29-27	37		EN	Add		construction planning in the nature of management of construction projects		<b>See/voir US-29-26</b> Construction management services are widely supported and consistently classified in Class 37. See: <u>MGS:</u> 37 Construction management [supervision] <u>TM5:</u> 37 Construction project management services <u>TM Class:</u> 37 On site project management relating to the construction of buildings <u>U.S. ID Manual:</u> 37 Construction project management services in the field of {specify structures, e.g., residential buildings, factories, etc.}	planning	<b>FR:</b> Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de cet ajout dans la mesure où la construction et les conseils en matière de construction relèvent déjà de la cl37. Aucune ambiguïté ne pourra donc exister concernant le classement de ce service. En outre, la formulation de ce service, si on le traduit en français, revient à revendiquer une planification de construction qui se matérialise en service de construction. Cela conduit à une formulation complexe pour désigner finalement un service de construction qui existe par ailleurs dans la classification. <b>CH:</b> not clear <b>ILPO:</b> agree, the distinction is necessary, however we would propose rephrasing to "construction planning in the nature of management of construction projects [supervision]". <b>JPO</b> believes that it could clarify the difference between these services and "construction planning in the nature of cost management of construction projects" adding the word "other than for cost management" by adding the word "other than for cost management" to these services <b>IB:</b> It is not clear what this service refers to and it may conflict with and even repeat existing NCL entries, such as 350118 "business project management services for construction projects" in Cl.35, 370031 "Building construction supervision" in Cl.37.	USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified. The intent of this proposal is to help clarify two distinct classes of services commonly found under the term "construction planning." See LPs US-29-26, 27. Although the wording following "construction planning" may be sufficiently specific on its own, the language "construction planning" allows the user to clearly understand how to classify the unique elements encompassed by the term.  USPTO thanks the IB, France, Israel, and Switzerland for their comments.	
W	US-29-27	37		FR	ajouter		planification en matière de construction sous forme de services de gestion de projets de construction			planning			
A	CH-29-15	35	350119	EN	--	providing business information via a web site			<b>See/voir CH-29-16 to/à 35</b>	providing			
A	CH-29-15	35	350119	FR	changer	informations commerciales par le biais de sites web	mise à disposition d'informations commerciales par le biais de sites web		To make sure, it is a service	providing	<b>FR:</b> Nous préférons garder l'entrée initiale. En effet, en français la formulation est claire et ne présente pas d'ambiguïté particulière. Tel que formulé il s'agira nécessairement d'un service. En outre, nous préférons éviter la formulation « mise à disposition de » qui est une source de		

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											confusion et semble moins claire que son équivalent anglais « providing ». Notre commentaire vaut pour les propositions CH-15 à CH-34.		
A	CH-29-16	35	350065	EN	Change	business information	providing business information			providing	USPTO agrees with the proposal as submitted. For American-English speakers, it is useful to include the term "Providing" as part of the indication		
A	CH-29-16	35	350065	FR	changer	informations d'affaires	mise à disposition d'informations d'affaires			providing			
A	CH-29-17	35	350110	EN	Change	provision of commercial and business contact information	providing commercial and business contact information		To have the same wording	providing	USPTO agree with the proposal as submitted. It is useful to adopt consistent wording as part of the descriptions of information services		
A	CH-29-17	35	350110	FR	changer	informations en matière de contacts d'affaires et commerciaux	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de contacts d'affaires et commerciaux			providing			
A	CH-29-18	35	350093	EN	Change	commercial information and advice for consumers in the choice of products and services	providing commercial information and advice for consumers in the choice of products and services			providing	US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-18	35	350093	FR	changer	informations et conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs en matière de choix de produits et de services	mise à disposition d'informations et de conseils commerciaux aux consommateurs en matière de choix de produits et de services			providing			
A	CH-29-19	36	360060	EN	Change	insurance information	providing insurance information			providing	US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-19	36	360060	FR	changer	informations en matière d'assurances	mise à disposition d'informations en matière d'assurances			providing			
A	CH-29-20	36	360059	EN	Change	financial information	providing financial information			providing	US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-20	36	360059	FR	changer	informations financières	mise à disposition d'informations financières			providing			
A	CH-29-21	36	360113	EN	--	providing financial information via a web site				providing			
A	CH-29-21	36	360113	FR	changer	informations financières par le biais de sites web	mise à disposition d'informations financières par le biais de sites web			providing			
A	CH-29-22	37	370104	EN	Change	construction information	providing construction information			providing	US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-22	37	370104	FR	changer	informations en matière de construction	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de construction			providing			
A	CH-29-23	37	370105	EN	Change	repair information	providing <del>repair</del> information relating to repairs			providing	IB: Providing information relating to repairs US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-23	37	370105	FR	changer	informations en matière de réparation	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de réparation			providing			
A	CH-29-24	38	380027	EN	Change	information about telecommunication	providing information <del>about</del> in the field of telecommunications			providing	IB: Providing information in the field of telecommunications US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-24	38	380027	FR	changer	informations en matière de télécommunications	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de télécommunications			providing			
A	CH-29-25	39	390098	EN	Change	traffic information	providing traffic information			providing	US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		

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A	CH-29-25	39	390098	FR	changer	informations en matière de trafic	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de trafic			providing			
A	CH-29-26	39	390077	EN	Change	transportation information	providing transportation information			providing	US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-26	39	390077	FR	changer	informations en matière de transport	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de transport			providing			
A	CH-29-27	39	390076	EN	Change	storage information	providing <del>storage</del> -information relating to storage services			providing	IB: Providing information relating to storage services US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-27	39	390076	FR	changer	informations en matière d'entreposage	mise à disposition d'informations en matière d'entreposage			providing			
A	CH-29-28	39	390108	EN	--	providing driving directions for travel purposes				providing			
A	CH-29-28	39	390108	FR	changer	informations en matière d'itinéraires routiers	mise à disposition d'informations en matière d'itinéraires routiers			providing			
A	CH-29-29	40	400087	EN	Change	material treatment information	providing <u>information relating to material treatment</u> information			providing	IB: Providing information relating to material treatment US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-29	40	400087	FR	changer	informations en matière de traitement de matériaux	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de traitement de matériaux			providing			
A	CH-29-30	41	410050	EN	Change	entertainment information	providing <u>information in the field of entertainment</u> information			providing	IB: Providing information in the field of entertainment US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-30	41	410050	FR	changer	informations en matière de divertissement	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de divertissement			providing			
A	CH-29-31	41	410064	EN	Change	recreation information	providing <u>information relating to recreational activities</u> information			providing	IB: Providing information relating to recreational activities US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-31	41	410064	FR	changer	informations en matière de récréation	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de récréation			providing			
A	CH-29-32	41	410048	EN	Change	education information	providing <u>information in the field of education</u> information			providing	IB: Providing information in the field of education US: See USPTO comments on CH-16		
A	CH-29-32	41	410048	FR	changer	informations en matière d'éducation	mise à disposition d'informations en matière d'éducation			providing			
A	CH-29-33	42	420227	EN	<del>Change</del>	providing information on computer technology and programming via a web site	<u>providing information relating to computer technology and programming via a web site</u>			providing	IB: Providing information relating to computer technology and programming via a web site		
A	CH-29-33	42	420227	FR	changer	informations en matière de technologie informatique et de programmation par le biais de sites web	mise à disposition d'informations en matière de technologie informatique et de programmation par le biais de sites web			providing			
A	CH-29-34	42	420212	EN	Change	provision of scientific information, advice and consultancy in relation to carbon offsetting	providing scientific information, advice and consultancy <del>in</del> relating <del>ea</del> to carbon offsetting		To have the same wording	providing	IB: Providing scientific information, advice and consultancy relating to carbon offsetting US: See USPTO comments on CH-17		
A	CH-29-34	42	420212	FR	changer	informations et conseils scientifiques en matière de compensation de carbone	mise à disposition d'informations et de conseils scientifiques en matière de compensation de carbone			providing			



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A	CH-29-35	42	420049	EN	<del>Change</del>	industrial design	<del>industrial design services</del>			providing	USPTO suggests modifying the term to "industrial design services" in order to distinguish printed matter in Class 16 from design services, which are generally in Class 42, and also to align the English and French versions.	To make it sure in English as well Change also the English version
A	CH-29-35	42	420049	FR	changer	dessin industriel	services de dessin industriel		To make sure, it is a service	providing	FR: OK. Cette précision nous semble à la fois utile et nécessaire.	
W	FR-29-42	36		EN	Add		buyer agent		Le chasseur immobilier va rechercher un bien correspondant aux exigences de son mandant et le mettre en relation avec le vendeur. Il peut également négocier le prix du bien, organiser lui-même les pré-visites. C'est une profession à part entière, différente des seules prestations d'agent immobilier. <a href="#">Federation-chasseurs</a>		JPO believes that the services are inappropriate and unclear from the wording. According to the Remarks, the services seem to be included in "real estate agency services"(Basic No.360007) and "real estate brokerage"(Basic No.360008). USPTO: Based on the provided explanation that these services can include the matching of clients with sellers, the negotiation of prices, and the organization of property visits, the USPTO believes this proposal is overbroad and could include services in Class 35, such as "negotiation and conclusion of commercial transactions for third parties" (Basic No. 350116). Further specification is needed to determine classification and to distinguish these services from Class 36 "real estate agency services" (Basic No. 360007).	
W	FR-29-42	36		EN	Add		apartment hunter					
W	FR-29-42	36		FR	ajouter		services de chasseur de biens immobiliers					
A	FR-29-43	36		EN	Add		<del>quote</del> preparation of <del>quotes</del> services for <del>cost</del> estimation purposes <del>financial</del> appraisal				IB : Quote preparation services for financial appraisal ?? USPTO wonders whether these services should be identified broadly as "cost estimation services" in Class 36? Please see, for example, the following Madrid GSM entries:  	Suivant la proposition du BI nous proposons la formulation « <b>Quote preparation services for financial appraisal</b> » pour la version anglaise.
A	FR-29-43	36		FR	ajouter		services d'établissement de devis à des fins d'estimations <del>financières</del> des coûts		Définition : « <i>État détaillé et estimatif de travaux à accomplir, qui constitue un avant-projet et non pas un engagement formel</i> ». L'établissement de devis intervient principalement avant une prestation type travaux, dépannages, constructions, installations, et même chez le coiffeur ou dans le domaine médical (dépassements d'honoraires). Le devis est donc souvent établi par le potentiel prestataire lui-même, il ne s'agit donc pas d'un service à part entière. => l'ajouter en 36 en tant que services d'estimations financières, étant donné que les entrées existantes <i>ex 360103 estimations de couts de réparation</i> sont trop restrictives.			

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W	FR-29-45	36 or 42 ?		EN	Add		status services in real estate?		En matière locative, l'état des lieux est un acte très important. Il permet de fixer à une date donnée et de manière contradictoire l'état du bien loué. Les états des lieux d'entrée et de sortie sont des constats réalisés par le bailleur (ou son représentant) et le locataire et permettent de comparer le logement lors de l'entrée dans les lieux et lors de la sortie. Ils peuvent être effectués par des architectes, des huissiers, des administrateurs de biens ou des agents immobiliers par exemple.		JPO believes that the services are unclear from the wording. According to the Remarks, "investigating state of buildings for real estate management" might be appropriate; however, even in that case, the services are included in "real estate management"(Basic No.360032), "real estate appraisal"(Basic No.360014) and "real estate agency services"(Basic No. 360007). USPTO believes this proposal is indefinite, in that the nature and purpose of these services is unclear. Further specification is needed to clarify the nature of these services and determine proper classification.	
W	FR-29-45	36 ou 42 ?		FR	ajouter		services d'état des lieux en matière immobilière					
A	JP-29-18	36		EN	Add		crowdfunding		Crowdfunding is a type of fundraising in which an indefinite number of people provide financial funding to or cooperate in raising financial funding for third parties or organizations commonly through the internet. These services are a new type of broker services for raising funds and financing for business projects via the internet based on fundraising activities such as soliciting, brokering, and intermediating. These are classified in Class 36 by analogy with existing entries "capital investment" (Basic No.360017), "investment of funds"(Basic No. 360115) and "mutual funds"(Basic No.360016). Please refer to the definition of Dictionaries. [Oxford Dictionaries] crowdfunding: noun The practice of funding a project or venture by raising many small amounts of money from a large number of people, typically via the Internet.		USPTO agrees in principle that these services are in Class 36.	The JPO thanks the US for their comments.
A	JP-29-18	36		FR	ajouter		financement participatif					
R	FR-29-44	36		EN	Add		e-wallet services		<b>See/voir SG-29-22, IL-29-13, IL-29-16, JP-29-19, US-29-28, 29</b> Il s'agit d'une solution de paiement dématérialisé sous différentes formes : carte à puce, clef USB, téléphone portable etc. destinée à éviter le recours à la monnaie physique (facilité pour les clients). mais aussi les	crypto	CH : au vu de la définition de porte-monnaie électronique, cet ajout en tant que service n'est pas clair JPO believes that the services are unclear. Would you please explain the details of the services, i.e. who(business, companies etc.) provides what services to whom(customers). And "e-wallet" is a registered trademark in some countries. According to the Remarks, the services might be included in	A l'inverse de la proposition FR-12, il s'agit ici de protéger la prestation financière qui peut être assurée par le biais d'une carte ou d'une application, par le biais d'un porte-monnaie électronique. Nous maintenons notre proposition en l'état.

A/ R/ W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/ FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
									commerçants qui n'ont plus à gérer de liquidités). Le principe est de « charger / recharger » le montant voulu sur ce porte-monnaie électronique à l'aide d'un terminal et de sa carte de crédit, à l'instar d'une carte téléphonique prépayée. Il s'agit d'une prestation financière autre que celle proposée par le sans contact qui lui se contente d'envoyer les informations de la carte bancaire par « wifi » au terminal de paiement (l'utilisation de la carte bancaire est toujours requise, ce qui n'est pas nécessairement le cas s'agissant du porte-monnaie électronique). <a href="#">Wikipedia banque.ooreka limonetik</a>		"Telecommunications" in Class 38 and "design and development of computer...software" in Class 42. It is redundant to add the services that falls under Class 36, because they are included in the existing entry "electronic funds transfer"(Basic No.360058). <b>IB:</b> Voir aussi la proposition de Singapore. <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and could include financial services in Class 36 and software services in Class 42. USPTO believes that this proposal could refer to both the various financial services provided via an "electronic wallet" and to providing the actual "electronic wallet" software or mobile app. Example of an electronic wallet as a downloadable mobile phone application: <a href="#">itunes</a> Example of an electronic wallet as on-line non-downloadable software: <a href="#">mobikwik</a> Example of electronic wallet as services: <a href="#">limonetik</a>	<a href="#">CE: Too vague for classification purposes.</a>
<a href="#">R</a>	FR-29-44	36		FR	ajouter		services de porte-monnaie électronique			crypto		
<a href="#">A</a>	SG-29-22	36		EN	Add		<del>electronic</del> -e-wallet payment services		See/voir FR-29-44, IL-29-13, IL-29-16, JP-29-19 A common service offered nowadays for consumers to make payment via mobile devices.	crypto	<b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and could include financial services in Class 36 and software services in Class 42. USPTO believes that this proposal could refer to both the various financial services provided via an "electronic wallet" and to providing the actual "electronic wallet" software or mobile app. Example of an electronic wallet as a downloadable mobile phone application: <a href="#">itunes</a> Example of an electronic wallet as on-line non-downloadable software: <a href="#">mobikwik</a> Example of electronic wallet as services: <a href="#">limonetik</a> <b>JPO</b> believes the services are unclear from the wording. According to Remarks, they might include the services in the other Classes than Class36. Based on "Telecommunications" in Class Heading of Class 38 or "design and development of computer...software" in Class Heading of Class 42, they could be classified in each Class. In addition, JPO believes that the part of the services classified in Class 36 is already included in "electronic funds transfer"(Basic No.360058), so it is redundant to add the services. <b>IB:</b> This proposal should be considered with France's proposal #44.	"electronic wallet payment services" instead of "electronic wallet services"
<a href="#">A</a>	SG-29-22	36		FR	ajouter		services de paiement par porte-monnaie électronique			crypto		
<a href="#">A</a>	IL-29-13	36		EN	Add		<del>issuance</del> financial exchange of virtual currency <del>for others</del>		See/voir FR-29-44, SG-29-22, IL-29-16, JP-29-19, US-29-28, 29 We're conflicted regarding the classification, we see this as a financial service, the closest analogy we could make is a banking service, we are open to any recommendations or comments.	crypto	<b>FR</b> : ok. Le terme "téléchargeable" est-il cependant nécessaire compte tenu de la nature des crypto-monnaies ? <i>Fourniture de cryptomonnaie non téléchargeable</i> <b>USPTO</b> suggests that it is unclear what "providing" a cryptocurrency means as this could include multiple cryptocurrency and financial services such as cryptocurrency mining, currency trading, financial exchanges, etc. For clarity, the USPTO would suggest the	We would like to accept the JPO suggestion and rephrase to the two terms in two separate entries: <b>Issuance of virtual currency for others / Supplying of virtual currency for others</b> instead of <b>provision of non downloadable cryptocurrency</b>

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A	IL-29-13	36		EN	Add		<del>supplying of virtual currency for others</del>			crypto	addition of cryptocurrency services in Class 36 which are analogous to existing Class 36 services such as "cryptocurrency exchange services" which is analogous to "exchanging money" (Basic No. 360019) Also, USPTO suggests that all cryptocurrency is "non-downloadable" in that it resides on the blockchain, so it is never necessary to make a distinction between downloadable and non-downloadable cryptocurrency. Please also note that the legality of providing cryptocurrency is unclear in many countries. <b>JPO</b> approves to classify the concepts of the services in Class 36; however, the services are unclear as one classified in Class 36 from the wording. Virtual currency including cryptocurrency can not be considered same as uncomplicated data such as electronic publications, online music and videos. JPO has proposed to add the following services to Class 36. Please refer to JPO's proposal. Issuance of virtual currency for others or Supplying of virtual currency for others or distributing of virtual currency for others <b>IB</b> : See also the JP proposals for "Issuance of virtual currency for others" in Cl.36.	
A	IL-29-13	36		FR	ajouter		opérations de change en matière <del>émission</del> de monnaie virtuelle <del>pour des tiers</del>			crypto		
A	IL-29-13	36		FR	ajouter		<del>mise à disposition de monnaie virtuelle pour des tiers</del>			crypto		
R	JP-29-19	36		EN	Add		issuance of virtual currency for others		See/voir IL-29-13, US-29-28, 29 These services issue virtual currencies to third parties. Virtual currencies do not depend on central authorities as do legal currencies. As a result, governments or banks do not necessarily manage virtual currencies. These are classified in Class 36 by analogy with existing entries "issuance of tokens of value" (Basic No.360065), "issuance of travellers' cheques / issuance of travelers' checks" (Basic No.360020). And they would belong in Class 36 based on the mention of "Class 36 includes mainly services rendered in financial and monetary affairs and services rendered in relation to insurance contracts of all kinds." in the Explanatory Note.	crypto	<b>FR</b> : En faveur de « <i>Issuance of virtual currency / émission de monnaie virtuelle</i> ». <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that these services would be classified in Class 36. USPTO suggests that is unclear what "providing", "supplying", or "distributing" a cryptocurrency means, as this could include multiple cryptocurrency and financial services such as cryptocurrency mining, currency trading, financial exchanges, etc. For clarity, the USPTO would suggest the addition of cryptocurrency services in Class 36 which are analogous to existing Class 36 services, such as "cryptocurrency exchange services," see "exchanging money" (Basic No. 360019) Please note that the legality of providing cryptocurrency is unclear in many countries. USPTO also notes that Israel, Singapore and INPI (France) have also submitted proposals for "virtual currency" or "crypto-currency" as goods or services. These are found in Israel's Class 9, 36 and 42 proposals, in Singapore's proposal in Class 36 and in INPI'S proposals FR-12 and FR-44. The USPTO suggests that all of these proposals be considered together at one time. <b>IB</b> : We prefer "Issuance of virtual currency for others".	The JPO thanks France, the US and the IB for their comments. By referring to the France and IB's comments, the JPO submits the proposal as "issuance of virtual currency for others" in Class 36 instead of <b>issuance of virtual currency for others OR supplying of virtual currency for others OR distributing of virtual currency for others</b> .
R	JP-29-19	36		FR	ajouter		émission de monnaie virtuelle pour des tiers			crypto		
R	US-29-29	36	360065	EN	Delete	issuance of tokens of value			See/voir US-29-28	crypto	<b>FR</b> : Nous réservons notre avis définitif en fonction des discussions qui pourraient avoir lieu concernant la cryptomonnaie au regard des	

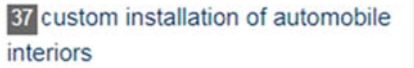
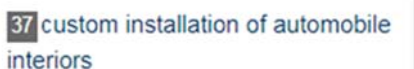
A/ R/ W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/ FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
R	US-29-29	36	360065	FR	supprimer	émission de bons de valeur				crypto	différentes propositions faites par Israël par souci de cohérence d'ensemble. <b>IB:</b> We prefer to keep 360065 in the Alphabetical List.	
R	US-29-28	36	360065	EN	Change	issuance of tokens of value	issuance of <b>physical</b> tokens of value		<b>See/voir US-29-29</b> This change would eliminate ambiguity over whether "tokens of value" includes cryptocurrency by adding the term "physical" to the existing entry "issuance of tokens of value" (Basic No. 360065). The definition of "token" <a href="#">merriam-webster</a> has evolved beyond its original meaning of "a piece resembling a coin issued as money by some person or body other than a de jure government" and "a piece resembling a coin issued for use (as for fare on a bus) by a particular group on specified terms" to now include "a unit of cryptocurrency." As cryptocurrency is a digital currency, <a href="#">oxforddictionaries</a> the addition of the term "physical" to the existing entry would specifically exclude cryptocurrency. Please also note that the legality of issuing cryptocurrency is unclear in many countries and this change would clarify that issuance of cryptocurrency is not included in the Alphabetical List. In the alternative, the deletion of "issuance of tokens of value" is suggested in LP US-29-29	crypto	<b>IB:</b> We prefer to keep the existing wording of 360065 without any change. This proposal should be considered with JP proposal #19 for "Issuance of virtual currency for others" in Cl.36, and IL proposal for "Provision of non downloadable cryptocurrency" in Cl.36.	<b>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified.</b> The USPTO thanks the IB and France for their comments.
R	US-29-28	36	360065	FR	changer	émission de bons de valeur	émission de bons de valeur physiques			crypto		
	IL-29-16	42		EN	Add		cryptocurrency mining OR cryptomining		See/voir FR-29-44, SG-29-22, IL-29-13, JP-29-19 New service in the market, Mining is a record-keeping service done through the use of computer processing power. By analogy to electronic data storage 420226	crypto	<b>FR :</b> Ok. Nous préférons l'entrée « Cryptocurrency mining / Extraction de crypto-monnaie ». Ce libellé colle effectivement avec des nouveaux types de services : <i>L'extraction de Bitcoin est le processus par lequel les transactions sont vérifiées et ajoutées au grand livre public, connu sous le nom de chaîne de blocs, ainsi que les moyens par lesquels les nouvelles bitcoin sont publiées. Toute personne ayant accès à Internet et au matériel approprié peut participer à l'exploitation minière. Le processus d'extraction consiste à compiler des transactions récentes en blocs et à essayer de résoudre un casse-tête informatique difficile. Il s'agit bien de services informatiques. Extraction de crypto-monnaie</i> <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overly broad as cryptocurrency mining can be provided by multiple methods and there is no consensus on the definition of "mining" cryptocurrency as a	The technicality of the service is complex but we have been receiving many applications with exactly this terminology, so it is a service provided and requires classification. We would appreciate further input from the committee as to the correct classification and if it is necessary to split it to several classes.


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	IL-29-16	42		FR	ajouter		minage de cryptomonnaies			crypto	<p>service offered to third parties. Often, it can involve a mining business providing computing time to third party miners on remote software and hardware which is analogous to "rental of access time to global computer networks" (Basic No. 380041. It can also involve the physical or virtual rental of computer software and hardware which is similar to "computer rental" (Basic No. 420083) and "rental of computer software" (Basic No. 420159). It can also include the set-up, configuration, and troubleshooting of both computer software and hardware, which is usually provided at a remote data center which is analogous to "installation, maintenance and repair of computer hardware" (Basic No. 370116), "installation of computer software" (Basic No. 420201) and "maintenance of computer software" (Basic No. 420176)</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes the service is unclear from the wording. Since the wording "mining" of virtual currency including cryptocurrency is phrases just used figuratively, it is inappropriate for the services in the Alphabetical List. In JPO's understanding, the meaning of this service is "encryption service" or "storage" of electronic data for "issue of virtual currency" and "management of virtual currency".</p> <p><b>IB:</b> We are not sure that this is a service. Termium defines "mining" as "The process of making computer hardware do mathematical calculations for the Bitcoin network to confirm transactions and increase security". See also <a href="#">Webopedia</a></p>		
	FR-29-41a	36		EN	Add		temporary rental of offices		<p><b>See/voir FR-29-41b</b> La location de bureaux (immobilier), de surface de bureaux reste bien un service relatif à l'immobilier en tant que tel et donc à la classe 36. S'agissant de la location de salles de réunion en 43, l'idée est ici de fournir un ensemble d'installations, d'infrastructures, autres que le seul local immobilier. L'on est davantage ici dans la mise à disposition, non pas uniquement du local en lui-même, mais principalement de tout ce qu'il contient (tables, chaises, fontaines à eau etc.) permettant ainsi la tenue d'une conférence, d'une réunion qui n'est pas vouée à perdurer. Dans la location de surfaces de bureaux, l'on recherche surtout le local pour travailler, qu'il soit équipé ou non, de telle sorte qu'à mon sens, cette location, même temporaire, relève bien de l'esprit</p>	office	<p><b>JPO</b> believes that the services are inappropriate and unclear from the wording. They might include the services classified in the other Classes. Please clarify the difference between "Temporary rental of offices" and "rental of meeting rooms"(Basic No.439187) or "rental of temporary accommodation"(Basic No.430028).</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> does not support this proposal because "temporary rental of offices" is covered by the two existing Class 36 entries "rental of offices [real estate]" (Basic No. 360069) and "rental of offices for co-working" (Basic No. 360119), which make clear the classification for the rental of offices, regardless of the duration of the applicable leases.</p>		

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									de la classe 36 en tant que service immobilier.			
	FR-29-41a	36		FR	ajouter		location temporaire de surfaces de bureaux			office		
	FR-29-41b	36		EN	Add		temporary rental of commercial premises equipped or not		See/voir FR-29-41a	office	JPO believes that the services are inappropriate and unclear from the wording. They might include the services classified in the other Classes. The services to rent the equipment of buildings, chairs, tables etc. might be classified in Class 40 or Class 43. IB : Voir 360069 <i>location de bureaux</i> [immobilier] / rental of offices [real estate] et 360119 <i>location de bureaux pour le cotravail</i> / rental of offices for co-working	
	FR-29-41b	36		FR	ajouter		location temporaire de locaux professionnels équipés ou non			office		
	UA-29-3	37 or 42		EN	Add		aerography services for automobiles				FR : ok pour la proposition mais en classe 37 <i>Services d'aérogaphie pour véhicules</i> CH: in class 37, the handcraft "varnishing" is dominant, while the aerography services are more comparable with the service "graphic arts design". Therefore, we prefer class 42. USPTO believes that this wording is unclear because the most common meaning of "aerography" refers to meteorology. Merriam and OED. If the intended services are custom painting of vehicles, USPTO suggests wording which makes clear the classification justification, such as "painting of vehicles" in Class 37 or "custom painting of artwork on vehicles" in Class 41. ILPO: from the internet search conducted we found this to be a car painting service so class 37, not sure why class 42 was considered, could you further explain the service? JPO believes the services are unclear from the wording. At first, the definition of the word "Aerography" is not clear. Please refer to the following dictionary. Collins And, would you be able to explain the details of the services, i.e. who (business) provides what services to whom (customers)? <Collins English Dictionary> aerography in British noun: the description of the character of the upper atmosphere. aerography in American noun: meteorology IB: The dictionary definition of "aerography" refers to meteorology. If this proposal refers to a type of "spray-painting" technique, then it would be better to reword it accordingly. Note that the "custom painting of automobiles (Cl.37)" is mentioned in the excluding Explanatory Note of Cl.40.	
	UA-29-3	37 ou 42		FR	ajouter		services d'aérogaphie pour automobiles					
	JP-29-20	37		EN	Add		excavation of ruins, not for research		See/voir JP-29-21 These services involve excavating ruins for third parties, but under the condition that the excavating is not being done for research purposes. These services include, for example, the excavating of	excavation	FR : Pas assez précis. USPTO agrees in principle that these are in Class 37 but suggests modifying the proposal to "excavation services" in order to provide broader guidance. USPTO believes excavation services are classified in 37 based on the nature of the service and the purpose does not justify classification.	The JPO thanks France, the US and the IB for their comments. Though reviewed their comments, the JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "excavation of ruins, not for

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	JP-29-20	37		FR	ajouter		fouille de ruines, autre que pour la recherche		ruins and other remains by entities in certain areas who are working under the jurisdiction of administrative authorities that commissioned only the excavation work. These are classified in Class 37 by analogy with existing entries "mining extraction" (Basic No.370107) and "quarrying services" (Basic No.370108).	excavation	<b>IB:</b> We do not understand what this service is. Note that "archaeological exploration" would be classified in Cl.42, but "excavation" such as digging, mining, quarrying would belong in Cl.37.	research" in Class 37. The JPO would like to clearly distinguish between this service that is not research and the services classified in Class 42. The proposed service is only excavating (not conducting research) ruins in certain areas like jurisdiction areas, in commission, based on a request received from administrative authorities conducting a research the ruins.
	JP-29-21	42		EN	Add		research in the field of excavation		See/voir JP-29-20 These services involve researching ruins for third parties. These services include, for example, researching ruins by entities in certain areas under the jurisdiction of administrative authorities who commissioned the entities to conduct the research. These services tend to proactively be provided in some countries having momentum to list their ruins or other remains as world heritages to protect such ruins. These are classified in Class 42 by analogy with existing entries "geological prospecting" (Basic No.420118), "geological surveys"(Basic No.420062) and "geological research" (Basic No.420119).	excavation	<b>FR :</b> Pas assez précis. S'agit-il de recherches archéologiques / archeological research ? <b>USPTO:</b> based on the subject matter described in the comments, "archeology" is the field of research. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "archeological research" in Class 42, consistent with: 420017 bacteriological research, 420031 chemical research, 420101 mechanical research <b>IB:</b> We do not understand what this service is. Note that "archaeological research" would be classified in Cl.42.	The JPO thanks France, the US and the IB for their comments. After considering their comments, the JPO recognized that the proposed service seems to be included in "archaeological research" that is classified in Class 42; however, the JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "research in the field of excavation" in Class 42. (instead of : research in the field of excavation OR research in the field of ruin). The JPO just would like to know the classification of the proposed service, and to clearly distinguish between this service and the paired service in the proposal above(No.20). The proposed service is only researching (not excavating) ruins in certain areas like jurisdiction areas, in commission, based on a request received from administrative authorities conducting a research the ruins.
	JP-29-21	42		FR	ajouter		recherches dans le domaine des fouilles			excavation		
	FR-29-46	37		EN	Add		installation of exterior, interior and mechanical parts of vehicles for personalization [tuning]		<b>See/voir UA-29-2</b> Ce service désigne le fait de modifier un véhicule automobile (carrosserie, mécanique, accessoires, etc.) afin de le personnaliser. Ce service est synonyme de personnalisation de véhicules mais nous préfererions une formulation plus précise ne	tuning	<b>JPO</b> believes that the services are inappropriate in Class 37. The meaning of the "tuning" in square blankets might not suit the meaning of the wording in square blankets. JPO concerns that it makes unclear to classify difference between the services and "custom assembling of materials for others"(Basic No.400083). <b>IB :</b> Voir aussi la proposition de l'Ukraine. <b>USPTO</b> notes the definitions for "car tuning" and "engine tuning" that appear under	L'Office ukrainien ayant fait une proposition similaire, nous préférons les examiner conjointement lors du Comité afin de trouver la formulation la plus adéquate.



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									laissant aucune ambiguïté quant à la nature du service proposé. L'adjonction du terme « tuning » entre crochet, au moins pour la version française, correspond à notre volonté que nos déposants puissent facilement retrouver ce service grâce à ce terme usuel en français mais qui est en langue étrangère et qui doit, lorsque cela est possible, être remplacé par un équivalent en langue française. Voir notamment <a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuning">wikipedia https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuning</a>		<a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuning">https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuning</a> , but believes that this proposal for "installation of exterior, interior and mechanical parts of vehicles for personalization [tuning]" is unclear as to "installation for personalization"; particularly, since the term "tuning" appears in square brackets that are not part of the proposed entry itself. Would wording such as "installation of custom vehicle exteriors, interiors and mechanical parts" or "custom installation of vehicle exteriors, interiors and mechanical parts" in Class 37 be clearer? Please see, for example, the following Madrid GSM entry in Class 37:  Additionally, USPTO notes that the Ukrainian Intellectual Property Institute has also submitted a proposal for "tuning of bodies for automobiles" in Class 37 and suggests that this proposal from INPI be considered with the Ukrainian Intellectual Property Institute's proposal.		
	FR-29-46	37		FR	ajouter		installation de parties extérieures, intérieures et mécaniques de véhicules aux fins de personnalisation [tuning]			tuning			
	UA-29-2	37		EN	Add		tuning of bodies for automobiles		See/voir FR-29-46 It will be useful to add this term in Class 37	tuning	<b>FR</b> : le tuning recouvre diverses actions sur les véhicules. Des modifications mécaniques (modifications et réglages des moteurs ou des capacités techniques des véhicules tel l'échappement, la sonorisation etc.), ou encore des modifications esthétiques (pose d'autocollants, peintures, vitres teintées etc.). Il faudrait préciser l'entrée et voir notamment proposition FR-46. <i>Tuning de carrosseries de véhicules?</i> <b>USPTO</b> appreciate the intent of this proposal but believes that "tuning of bodies for automobiles" is unclear. Would wording such as "installation of custom vehicle exteriors, interiors and mechanical parts" or "custom installation of vehicle exteriors, interiors and mechanical parts" in Class 37 be clearer? Please see, for example, the following Madrid GSM entry in Class 37:  USPTO notes that the INPI (France) has also submitted a proposal for "installation of exterior, interior and mechanical parts of vehicles for personalization [tuning]" (FR-46) in Class 37 and suggests that this proposal from Ukraine be considered with the INPI proposal. <b>IB</b> : Please clarify what is meant by this proposal. The original meaning of "tuning" refers to adjusting automobile engines. Does this proposal refer to modifying other parts of an automobile? See also proposal from France FR-29-46		
	UA-29-2	37		FR	ajouter		personnalisation de carrosseries d'automobiles			tuning			

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	FR-29-47	39		EN	Add		temporary storage of keys		<p>Il s'agit d'un nouveau service très en vogue en France et notamment à Paris du fait du développement de location de courte durée de type Airbnb. Le service proposé se présente sous la forme de consigne que les propriétaires, souhaitant louer leur logement ou simplement conserver un jeu de clés par mesure de sécurité, louent afin d'y stocker leurs clés. Cette consigne propose ainsi des boîtiers permettant de sécuriser les clés grâce à un code. Afin de le louer par exemple, il suffit de transmettre le code de la lockbox à l'invité afin qu'il puisse l'ouvrir, récupérer les clés et ainsi accéder à l'appartement. Voir notamment : <a href="#">Monkey-locky</a></p>		<p>JPO believes that the services are unclear from the wording. "Temporary storage of keys" or "rental of locker for keys" might be appropriate in Class 39. In addition, because the wording of "lockbox" is similar to "safety cashboxes"(Basic No.060066), these services would be recognized as services of banking establishments. Please refer to the following dictionary.</p> <p>&lt;<a href="#">Oxford Dictionaries</a>&gt;</p> <p>lockbox NOUN 1A lockable container, typically for storing money or valuables. 1.1 A service provided by a bank, whereby the bank receives, processes, and deposits all of a company's receivables.</p> <p>IB: Est-ce que ce service se réfère à la location des "lockboxes" pour les clés? Cl. 39 par analogie avec 390080 "location de conteneurs d'entreposage / rental of storage containers" ou cl.45 par analogie avec 450215 "location de coffres-forts / rental of safes"?</p> <p>USPTO believes this proposal is overbroad and includes Class 45 lockbox services in the nature of "rental of safes" (Basic No. 450215), Class 39 "storage / warehousing" (Basic No. 390034), and Class 35 administrative arranging services in the nature of "help in the working or management of a commercial undertaking" (Class 35 Class Heading). USPTO also believes that the lockbox aspect of these services is unclear because the term "lockbox" appears in square brackets that are not part of the entry itself. Additionally, the term "arranging" is imprecise in English and the USPTO does not support adding additional services to the Alphabetical List with this term because it creates confusion as to the nature and classification of the services. Further specification is needed to clarify the nature of the services and determine the proper classification.</p>	<p>Suite aux commentaires des différents Offices concernant l'ambiguïté du terme « lockbox », nous modifions la version anglaise de notre proposition « <b>Temporary storage of keys</b> » au lieu de « <b>Arranging the storage of keys [lockbox]</b> ».</p>	
	FR-29-47	39		FR	ajouter		services de consigne de clés [lockbox]						
	JP-29-23	39		EN	Add		rental of photography drones				<p>CH: we prefer class 12</p> <p>USPTO would classify the services in Class 39. Per the General Remarks for Services (b), rental services are classified as the service provided by the means of the rented objects. As indicated in the IB information file for "camera drones / photography drones" (Basic No. 120301), the drones are in Class 12 because they are used to transport cameras and are an "apparatus for locomotion by...air." As such, their rental is a Class 39 service because it is related to transport, analogous to aircraft rental (Basic No. 390102).</p> <p>ILPO: photography drones are classified in class 12 as transport devices, if they are being compared to other transport devices then the rental should be in class 39, or they should be transferred to class 9 which we consider to be the better option than the rental in class 41 would be harmonious.</p>	<p>The JPO thanks Switzerland, the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. Based on the US, Israel and the IB, the JPO modified the original proposal as follows: <b>Class 39</b> "rental of photography drones" In this regard, please note that if "photography drones" are transferred from Class 12 to Class 9, it is appropriate to classify the rental service of them in <b>Class 41</b>. In this connection, the JPO deleted the Remarks.</p>	

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	JP-29-23	39		FR	ajouter		location de drones pour la photographie				<b>IB:</b> As 120301 "photography drones" are classified in Cl.12 as "apparatus for locomotion by air", it follows that the rental of such goods be classified in the same class as the service provided by means of the rented object (General Remark b for Services). In this case, in Cl.39 analogous with 390102 "Aircraft rental". This would seem appropriate as some rental companies require the renter to hold a drone pilot certificate and that the drone be registered.	
	CN-29-11	39		EN	Add		rental of bicycle helmets				<b>FR :</b> Ce service est en classe 45 dans la base TMclass car il s'agit de la location d'un produit pour la protection et la sécurité. <b>USPTO:</b> Under the General Remarks, " <u>rental services are in principle classified in the same classes as the services provided by means of the rented objects.</u> " Bicycle helmets are analogous to Basic No. 090112 "protective helmets" in that they offer protection against life threatening head injuries. Accordingly, USPTO would classify these services in Class 45 and suggests modifying the proposal to " <u>rental of protective helmets</u> " in order to make clear the classification justification and provide broader guidance. See MGS entries: <i>45 rental of protective helmets, 45 rental of protective equipment</i> <b>JPO</b> believes that the services are different to "services connected with the hiring of transport vehicles" as Inclusionary Note of Class 39. These services are classified in Class 41 by analogy to "rental of sports equipment, except vehicles"(Basic No.410066) and "rental of skin diving equipment"(Basic No.410065).	
	CN-29-11	39		FR	ajouter		location de casques de cyclisme					
	US-29-30	39	390079	EN	Change & Transfer	rental of diving suits	rental of atmospheric diving suits	45	<b>See/voir US-29-31, 32, 33</b> These rental services should be classified in Class 45 as protective clothing rental because an atmospheric diving suit is primarily an armoured garment that is pressurized and worn to protect a diver from the underwater environment. <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> See "clothing rental" Basic No. 450081) in Class 45. Moreover, MGS, TMClass, and the U.S. ID Manual all classify "Rental of protective clothing" in Class 45.	rental suit	<b>FR:</b> Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de ce changement et de ce transfert car nous souhaitons conserver l'entrée initiale (voir notre commentaire concernant les « diving suits »), plus large et qui comprend différents types de combinaisons de plongée qui ne sont pas uniquement sécuritaires. <b>CH:</b> we are against a transfer in class 45. The main purpose remains the diving. <b>IB:</b> We prefer to keep the existing wording of 390079 "rental of diving suits". It is our understanding that 450081 "Clothing rental" refers to a personal service for the rental of fashion wear for special occasions (e.g. rental of tuxedos, evening gowns, wedding attire) or even for everyday wear (e.g. rental of business wear and casual attire). However, basic No. 390079 "Rental of diving suits" in Cl.39 suggests that the rental of specialized clothing is classified according to the service it provides / field of use. The question is: should <u>all</u> types of clothing (including specialized clothing) be classified in Cl.45 or in the class according to the service it provides / field of use? The following proposals may help to determine this practice.	<b>USPTO modifies the proposal</b> from " <b>rental of atmospheric diving suits with an air supply feature incorporated</b> " in Class 45 to " <b>rental of atmospheric diving suits</b> " in Class 45 based on BN 450081 – Clothing rental, MGS – "Rental of protective clothing" in Class 45, and TMClass – "Rental of protective clothing and equipment" in Class 45. USPTO does not understand the justification of "rental of diving suits" in Class 39. NCL classifies "underwater salvage" in Class 39 (BN 390085) and TMClass classifies "salvage diving services" in Class 39, but the diving suits are clothing that protects the individual. The suit itself does not perform

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	US-29-30	39	390079	FR	changer & transférer	location de scaphandres lourds	location de combinaisons de plongée atmosphériques	45		rental suit		salvaging services, for example. Moreover, since Class 45 was only added to the Nice Classification with the 8th Edition of the Nice Agreement, Class 45 may not have been considered as the proper class for these services when "rental of diving suits" was first added to the Alphabetical List in Class 39.
	US-29-31	45		EN	Add		rental of protective suits for divers		See/voir US-29-30, 32, 33 These services should be classified in Class 45 because they are considered "clothing that protects against serious or life- threatening injuries," as specified in the Class 9 Explanatory Note, and "clothing rental" (Basic No. 450081) is classified in Class 45. MGS, TMClass, and the U.S. ID Manual all classify "Rental of protective clothing" in Class 45.	rental suit	<b>CH:</b> we are against a transfer in class 45. The main purpose remains the diving. <b>IB:</b> Should this be classified according to the service it provides / field of use – 390079 "rental of diving suits"?	<b>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified.</b> USPTO believes that the service these goods provide is the physical protection of individuals. NCL classifies "clothing rental" in Class 45 (BN 450081) and TMClass and MGS classify "Rental of protective clothing and equipment" in Class 45.
	US-29-31	45		FR	ajouter		location de combinaisons de protection pour plongeurs			rental suit		
	US-29-32	45		EN	Add		rental of wet suits		See/voir US-29-30, 31, 33 These services should be classified in Class 45 because wet suits and dry suits for surface water sports are considered garments for use when participating in a sport, and "clothing rental" (Basic No. 450081) is classified in Class 45.	rental suit	<b>FR:</b> Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de cette entrée car nous ne souhaitons pas ajouter ce produit dans la classification (voir notre commentaire concernant les « wet suits for surface water sports / dry suits for surface watersports »). S'il devait être inclus, il s'agit pour nous d'un service relevant de la classe 41 en tant location d'équipement de sport. <b>CH:</b> ok <b>IB:</b> Should this be classified according to the service it provides / field of use – Cl.41? See 410065 "Rental of skin diving equipment", 410066 "Rental of sports equipment, except vehicles".	<b>USPTO modifies the proposal from "rental of wet suits for surface watersports / rental of dry suits for surface watersports" in Class 45 to "rental of wet suits" in Class 45.</b> USPTO proposes that rental of all "wetsuits" and rental of all "dry suits" be added to Class 45 as separate proposals. NCL classifies "clothing rental" in Class 45 (BN 450081) and TMClass and MGS classify "Rental of protective clothing and equipment" in Class 45. A <u>wetsuit</u> is a close-fitting garment of neoprene or similar material typically covering most of the body but not designed to exclude water, worn for warmth in water sports or diving. <a href="#">Oxford</a> Wetsuits for scuba diving and wet suits for other water sports are sold in the same trade channels.
	US-29-32	45		FR	ajouter		location de combinaisons humides			rental suit		

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	US-29-33	45		EN	Add		rental of dry suits		See/voir US-29-30, 31, 32 These services should be classified in Class 45 because they are considered "clothing that protects against serious or life-threatening injuries," as specified in the Class 9 Explanatory Note, and "clothing rental" (Basic No. 450081) is classified in Class 45. MGS, TMClass, and the U.S. ID Manual all classify "Rental of protective clothing" in Class 45.	rental suit	<b>FR:</b> Nous ne sommes pas en faveur de cette entrée car nous ne souhaitons pas ajouter ce produit dans la classification (voir notre commentaire concernant les « wet suits for scuba diving / dry suits for scuba diving »). S'il devait être inclus, il s'agit pour nous d'un service relevant de la classe 39. <b>CH:</b> we are against a transfer in class 45. The main purpose remains the diving. <b>IB:</b> Should this be classified according to the service it provides / field of use – Cl.39 "rental of diving suits" (390079)? Cl.41? See 410065 "Rental of skin diving equipment", 410066 "Rental of sports equipment, except vehicles".	<b>USPTO modifies the proposal</b> from "rental of wet suits for scuba diving / rental of dry suits for scuba diving" in Class 45 to "rental of dry suits" in Class 45. USPTO does not understand the justification of "rental of dry suits" in Class 39. They do not provide transportation. They do not perform salvage diving services. They function as protective clothing in Class 45. NCL classifies "clothing rental" in Class 45 (BN 450081) and TMClass and MGS classify "Rental of protective clothing and equipment" in Class 45. A <u>dry suit</u> is a waterproof rubber suit worn for water sports and diving, under which warm clothes can be worn. <u>Oxford Dry suits for scuba diving and dry suits for other water sports such as waterskiing are sold in the same trade channels.</u>	
	US-29-33	45		FR	ajouter		location de combinaisons sèches			rental suit			
	WO-29-63	40	400065	EN	Change	window tinting treatment, being surface coating	window tinting treatment being surface coating		Remove comma before "being"		<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.		
	WO-29-63	40	400065	FR	--	coloration des vitres par traitement de surface							
	US-29-34	40		EN	Add		custom manufacture of boats		This proposal seeks to clarify and distinguish the manufacture of yachts from the construction of ships, and align conflicting classification practices. The IB's Information File for Class 37 explains that "Services in this class include the construction of buildings, ships and other major structures." See "shipbuilding" (Basic. No. 370021). A "ship" is a "vessel of considerable size for deep-water navigation." <a href="#">Ahdictionary</a>		<b>FR:</b> Il nous semble que ce service est identique à un service de construction navale (qui peut inclure des bateaux, des vaisseaux, des yachts.). Ce service existe déjà en classe 37. L'ajout d'un service similaire en classe 40 créerait selon nous une ambiguïté qui risquerait de créer une confusion. En effet, les constructeurs navals réalisent le plus souvent leurs prestations sur commande en fonction des indications et souhaits de leurs clients. Quelles différences devrait-on faire entre les deux entrées ? Si le constructeur fabrique seul le bateau selon ses propres souhaits cela relèverait de la classe 37 et s'il le construit selon des instructions ce service relèverait alors de la classe 40 ? Il s'agit là d'une complexification inutile. <b>JPO:</b> These services appear appropriate to be classified as class 37. JPO believes that even if "boats" and "yacht" are "relatively small", it contributes to the ease of understanding international classification to classify these services in class 37 same as "shipbuilding"(Basic No.370021).	<b>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified.</b> USPTO thanks France and Japan for their comments.	
	US-29-34	40		EN	Add		custom manufacture of yachts		A "yacht" is "any of various relatively small, streamlined sailing or motor-driven vessels used for pleasure cruises or				


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									<p>rating." <a href="#">Ahdictionary</a> Typical yachts, therefore, are not ships or "major structures." Yachts are akin to boats. Boats are "A relatively small, usually open craft of a size that might be carried aboard a ship." <a href="#">Ahdictionary</a> The manufacture of yachts is analogous to the manufacture of vehicles such as boats and automobiles because they are typically smaller vehicles for personal transportation/recreational use. The Class 40 Inclusionary Note lists "custom manufacturing of automobiles."</p> <p>Currently, there are multiple classification practices for the relevant yacht-related services:</p> <p><u>U.S. ID Manual:</u> 40 Custom manufacture of yachts 40 Custom manufacture of boats</p> <p><u>MGS:</u> 37 Yacht building 37 Custom construction of yachts 40 Custom manufacture of boats</p> <p><u>TMClass:</u> 37 Yacht building 40 Custom manufacture of yachts 40 Custom manufacture of boats</p> <p>The USPTO proposal includes analogous treatment for boats and yachts based on the evidence that generally, yachts are akin to boats, in contrast to ships. The proposal also intends to eliminate the practice of classifying the relevant services in 37 or 40 and instead consolidates the same service into a single class</p>				
	US-29-34	40		FR	ajouter		fabrication sur mesure de bateaux						
	US-29-34	40		FR	ajouter		fabrication sur mesure de yachts						
	FR-29-50	41		EN	Add		directing of shows				<p><b>ILPO:</b> not clear. <b>JPO:</b> When the services are included in "production of shows" (Basic No.410030), it is redundant to add to the Alphabetical List. Please explain the difference between "Directing of shows" and the service above. <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p>	<p>La mise en scène de spectacle est définie comme l'ensemble des dispositions visant à régler le jeu des acteurs au théâtre ou au cinéma. Ces dispositions vont du décor, aux mouvements des acteurs et, pour le cinéma, à ceux de la caméra. Il s'agit bien d'un service distinct de celui de la production de spectacles qui recouvre toutes les activités nécessaires à la création de</p>	


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												spectacles, telles que trouver les fonds financiers, obtenir les autorisations pour le tournage, assumer les échecs financiers, recruter les artistes etc. Nous conservons donc notre proposition en l'état.
	FR-29-50	41		FR	ajouter		mise en scène de spectacles					
	FR-29-52	41		EN	Add		games library services		« Une ludothèque est un équipement culturel associatif ou public mettant à la disposition de ses membres des jouets, des jeux de société et des espaces de jeu. ». S'inscrit dans la même logique que la mise à disposition d'installations de loisirs 410014.		JPO believes that it is redundant to add the services, because they are included in the existing entries "providing recreation facilities" (Basic No. 410014), "games equipment rental" (Basic No.410198), "providing amusement arcade services" (Basic No.410084) and "game services provided online from a computer network" (Basic No.410094). IB : Services de ludothèques / Games library services (or "library services for the lending of toys and games"?) Note that the French translation of 410023 "services de bibliothèques de prêt / lending library services" refers specifically to books. USPTO believes that this proposal for "games library" is covered by the existing Class 41 entry "lending library services" (Basic No. 410023). Lending libraries, by definition, are "a library from which both books 'and other media' are lent out" (see Wikipedia. Additionally, public lending libraries commonly feature games (see <a href="http://games.ala">games.ala</a>	Ajout du terme « services » pour la version anglaise. Quant à l'explication de ce service, merci au BI pour ses commentaires très pertinents concernant le sens en français de l'entrée existante "services de bibliothèques de prêt / lending library services" (410023)
	FR-29-52	41		FR	ajouter		services de ludothèque					
	FR-29-53	41		EN	Add		multimedia library services		« Une médiathèque est un établissement, généralement public, qui conserve et donne accès à différents types de médias, permettant la consultation sur place et l'emprunt à domicile. » Il s'agit du même principe qu'une bibliothèque sauf que les médias proposés sont divers et pour certains numériques.		JPO believes that the services are unclear from the wording, and they are confound with "multimedia broadcasting" or "transmission of multimedia content" (classified in Class 38, in JPO's understanding). "Library services of multimedia contents" might be appropriate as one classified in CLass42. IB : Services de médiathèques / Multimedia library services (or "library services for the lending of multimedia materials"?) USPTO believes that this proposal for "multimedia library" is covered by the existing Class 41 entry "lending library services" (Basic No. 410023). Lending libraries, by definition, are "a library from which both books 'and other media' are lent out" see <a href="http://wikipedia">wikipedia</a>	Multimedia library services instead of multimedia librar
	FR-29-53	41		FR	ajouter		services de médiathèques					
	IL-29-14	41		EN	Add		transfer of business knowledge and know-how [training]		Training services, suitable in class 41.		FR : Ce libellé nécessite selon nous une précision "(formation)" pour obtenir un classement en 41. En effet, il peut également s'agit d'assistance commerciale, auquel cas, le service trouvera sa place en 35. Transfert de savoir-faire d'affaires USPTO believes this proposal is overbroad and includes services in Class 35 and Class 41 as the proposal could include "professional business consultancy" (Basic No. 350062) which involves a transfer of knowledge from	As shown from the members comments, this service could be included in various classes, which is exactly why we think it is necessary to classify it definitively. We would be willing to accept the JPO proposal to rephrase "Transfer of business knowledge and know-how

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	IL-29-14	41		FR	ajouter		transfert de connaissances et de savoir-faire à caractère commercial				consultant to client. Further specification is needed to determine classification. <b>JPO</b> thinks these services as inappropriate as one classified in Class 41. They include the services classified in the other Classes such as Class 35, based on explanatory Note of Class 35 "Class 35 includes mainly services rendered by persons or organizations principally with the object of:..2. help in the management of the business affairs or commercial functions of an industrial or commercial enterprise," For example, "Transfer of business knowledge and know-how [training] might be appropriate in Class 41. <b>IB</b> : Not necessary – see 410218 "Know-how transfer [training]" in Cl.41.	[training]" instead of transfer of business knowledge know how	
	IL-29-15	41		EN	Add		educational certification services, namely, providing training and educational examination		See/voir AU-29-13	certif	<b>FR</b> : Ok, sous réserve de la traduction française adoptée. <i>Services de certification éducative, à savoir formation et d'examen pédagogique ?</i> <b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> believes the services are unclear from the wording. The wording "certification" is better avoided to use, because the services classified to the other Classes than Class 41, according to their purpose of certification. "Educational examination" included in the proposed services is already in the Alphabetical List (Basic No.410049). And also, "providing training" is appropriate to be classified in Class 41, based on Class Heading of Class 41 "proving of training". <b>IB</b> : Not necessary – see 410049 "Educational examination", and "Providing of training" is mentioned in the Cl.41 Class Heading, along with other indications in the Alphabetical List.	We see this term as necessary as there is some confusion concerning certification as being closely connected to both training in class 41 as well as quality control in class 42.	
	IL-29-15	41		FR	ajouter		services de certification pédagogique, à savoir mise à disposition de formations et d'examens pédagogiques			certif			
	AU-29-13	42		EN	Add		certification of skills for accreditation		See/voir IL-29-15 Assessment or certification of a quality or ability. An example would be licensing services.	certif	<b>FR</b> : Trop vague. Est-il uniquement question de compétences professionnelles ? Auquel cas, ne serait-il pas bon de le préciser ? <i>Certification des compétences pour l'accréditation</i> <b>CH</b> : not clear. Is it a quality control for certification purposes or (cl. 42)? Overlapping by 410049 "educational examinations", cl. 41? "Licensing services" are classified in cl. 45. <b>ILPO</b> : we consider this to be an academic service as it by nature would entail educational testing, further discussion is needed. <b>USPTO</b> cannot support this proposal because it does not classify certification activities in goods or services classes. In accordance with Section 45 of the Lanham Trademark Act (the primary national trademark statute in the US), USPTO classifies these activities in certification Class B. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "testing, analysis, and evaluation of skills for conformity with certification standards." <b>JPO</b> believes that the services are unclear from the wording. Depending on the purposes of "accreditation" or "certification", it the services		



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	AU-29-13	42		FR	ajouter		certification de compétences à des fins d'accréditation			certif	could be classified in the other Classes than Class 42. For example, "educational examination for users to qualify to pilot drones"(Basic No. 410221) is included in "Certification of skills for accreditation." In addition, since "licensing services" described in the Remarks are divided into different Classes as follows, it is appropriate to classify the "certification" for such "licensing services" into each different Class.		
	JP-29-22	41		EN	Add		provision of a specialized online platform for the production and creation of custom-made photo books		<p>These are services enabling consumers to create original photo albums of photos that they have taken by using digital cameras. Using downloadable online software that businesses provide for consumers free-of-charge exclusively for creating such photo albums, everyone can create their own unique and contemporary photo albums easily.</p> <p>These services area mainly designed to enable consumers to create their own original photobooks. On a website exclusively for this purpose, consumers can choose options for paper setups for finished photobooks (tailored photo albums or original photobooks), such as the size, the number of pages and the type of finish, e.g., matte or polished. Following this, consumers can select their desired photos stored on their own PCs or on their SNSs such as Instagram and Facebook and upload the photos to the website. Furthermore, consumers can digitally check the layouts of the finished photobooks on their websites and amend them if necessary. They can input and create titles and subtitles on the face cover of the photobooks on their websites and order the photobooks. In response to receiving the orders, providers of these services will prepare finished photobooks and send them to the homes or other designated places of the consumers who have placed the orders. These services are not limited to the mere provision of computer programs on data networks. The finished products of</p>		<p>The JPO thanks France, the UK, Switzerland, the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. Though considering their comments, the JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "provision of a specialized online platform for the production and creation of custom-made photo books" in Class 41. The JPO does not regard this service as providing goods, as the service has the nature of providing benefits to "others". This service allows customers to use the functions on the network, and in principle, it is appropriate to be classified in Class 41 or 42. In particular, the customers use online platform and make their own custom made photo books, such as selecting photos and book binding specifications. See Remarks for details. According to the existing Explanatory Notes of Class 42, it is continued to be interpreted that services provided by professionals (programmers) to professionals (actual service providers) are classified in Class 42. And the JPO is concerned that, in case this service is classified in Class 42, the classification will conflict with the above-mentioned interpretation. (As your reference, Class 42 is the scope of the Class Heading Revisional Projects, and its Class Headings and Explanatory Notes will be modified.)</p> <p><b>FR</b> : Pas assez précis. Quel est le service rendu ? Le produit final n'est-il pas un album de photos personnalisé relevant de la classe 16 ?</p> <p><b>GB</b> : As worded the term would be proper to class 42, provision of platform for others. If reworded to production and creation of custom made photo book via an online platform- the term could be acceptable in class 40 in line with custom manufacture</p> <p><b>CH</b>: Actually a software is provided via a platform: we prefer in class 42 "Online providing of computer software for the production and creation of custom-made photo books"</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes that the nature of the activity is unclear and the proposal could include "computer software platforms, recorded or downloadable (Basic No. 090791) in Class 9, or "platform as a services [PaaS] (Basic No. 420248) in Class 42. or that the marketplace product may also be Class 16 albums (Basic No. 160013).</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: class 42 is more suitable, this services is virtually provision of online technology, a SAAS . consider "editing of photographs for the production and creation of custom-made photo books via an online platforme for others" in class 41 the service</p> <p><b>IB</b>: We suggest "providing use of non-downloadable software to create custom photobooks" in Cl.42.</p>		

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									these services are not just commercialized photobooks in the shape of booklets, but tailor-made, original photobooks and as such Japan believes that they are categorized as services and not as goods. These are classified in Class 41 by analogy with existing entries "photography" (Basic No.410101), "publication of books" (Basic No.410024) and "electronic desktop publishing" (Basic No.410092). Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">mixbook</a>				
	JP-29-22	41		FR	ajouter		mise à disposition d'une plateforme en ligne dédiée à la production et à la création de livres photo personnalisés						
	JP-29-24	41		EN	Add		rental of computer game software		These services involve renting computer game software. Under the current international classification system, provision of gaming services is categorized into entertainment services and thus covered by Class 41. However, the rental of computer software is categorized under system services and thus covered by Class 42. From this viewpoint, Japan will submit a proposal to make it clear whether the rental of computer game software is covered by Class 41 or 42. These are classified in Class 41 by analogy with existing entries "games equipment rental" (Basic No.410198), "game services provided online from a computer network" (Basic No.410094) and "providing amusement arcade services" (Basic No.410084).		<p><b>CH:</b> we prefer class 42 in analogy to the rental of other software</p> <p><b>USPTO:</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Our practice has been to classify all software in Cl.42 by analogy with 420159 "Rental of computer software" regardless of the subject of the software i.e. entertainment, travel, communication, accounting, finance etc.</p>	The JPO thanks Switzerland, the US and the IB for their comments. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "rental of computer game software" in Class 41. The JPO is looking forward to a discussion at the Meeting.	
	JP-29-24	41		FR	ajouter		location de ludiciels informatiques						
	JP-29-25	41		EN	Add		rental of electronic book readers		The electronic book readers are only for reading purposes and the software inside can only read materials bought on certain websites for example Amazon.com via the internet. Rental of DVD players for watching videos is classified		<p><b>USPTO:</b> Should these services be classified in Class 42 by analogy to "computer rental" (Basic No. 420083)?</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> agree, this seems to be a library service.</p>	The JPO thanks the US and Israel for their comments. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "rental of electronic book readers" in Class 41. The JPO supplements the purpose of this proposal. The proposed	

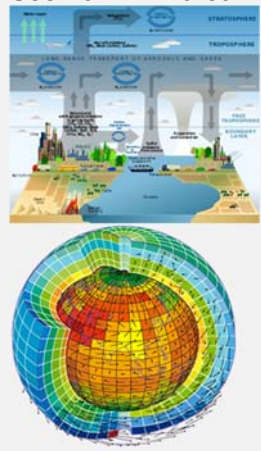
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	JP-29-25	41		FR	ajouter		location de liseuses électroniques		<p>under Class 41. However, rental of computers is classified under Class 42. Electronic book readers have two characteristics, i.e., one as machines for viewing content and the other as computers. Since the fine line between which classification these machines are subject to is unclear, Japan would like to clarify the classification. These are classified in Class 41 by analogy with existing entries "online publication of electronic books and journals" (Basic No.410091), "providing online electronic publications, not downloadable" (Basic No.410099) and "rental of radio and television sets" (Basic No.410025). And they would belong in Class41 based on " Class 41 covers mainly services rendered by persons or institutions in the development of the mental faculties of persons or animals, as well as services intended to entertain or to engage the attention. This Class includes, in particular: - services consisting of all forms of education of persons or training of animals; - services having the basic aim of the entertainment, amusement or recreation of people; - presentation of works of visual art or literature to the public for cultural or educational purposes." in the Explanatory Note. Please refer to the following URLs. Kindle Paperwhite E-reader <a href="#">Amazon</a></p> 		<p>service is rental service of equipment that functions only for browsing books, not computers. A simple one such as Kindle Paperwhite E - reader is a leading example of the equipments. The General Remarks of Services (b) says "Rental services are in principle classified in the same classes as the services provided by means of the rented objects..." Therefore, this classification can be analogized with the following entries. Class 41 "lending library services" (BasicNo.410023), Class 41 "bookmobile services" (BasicNo.410041), Class 41 "mobile library services" (BasicNo.410041)</p>		
	US-29-36	41		EN	Add		research in the field of education		<p>This proposal is for research services relating specifically to the field of education. The field of education is "a field of inquiry aimed at advancing knowledge of education and learning processes and development of tools and methods necessary to support this endeavor." <a href="#">aera.net</a> Also, "research in the field of education" appears in Class 41 in MGS,</p>		<p><b>FR:</b> La formulation est tout de même très générale. Les recherches dans le domaine de l'éducation peuvent prendre différentes formes et relever de classes différentes. La précision du domaine n'est selon nous pas suffisante pour un classement en classe 41. <b>ILPO:</b> agree <b>IB:</b> It is not clear what is meant by this proposal. Does it refer to "pedagogical research" into educational methods or research as part of an educational course?</p>	<p><b>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified.</b> USPTO thanks the IB and France for their comments.</p>	

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	US-29-36	41		FR	ajouter		recherches en matière d'éducation		TMClass, the U.S. ID Manual, and the TM5 ID List. USPTO proposed this entry in CE28 in Class 42 in response to IB's comments. USPTO withdrew this proposal during the Committee of Experts meeting, and now re-proposes this entry in Class 41.			
	CN-29-12	41	410043	EN	Delete	club services [entertainment or education]			Unclear. Delete or split into 2 items?		<b>FR</b> : Pas en faveur d'une suppression ou d'une division. <b>USPTO</b> prefers to modify rather than delete the existing entry. USPTO agrees with the proposal to separate Basic No. 410043 into two indications: "entertainment club services / educational club services."	
	CN-29-12	41	410043	FR	supprimer	services de clubs [divertissement ou éducation]						
	FR-29-54a	41		EN	Add		photographic imaging services by drone		<b>See/voir FR-29-54b, c, d</b> De nombreux opérateurs économiques proposent des services divers via des drones et notamment des services d'imagerie ou de prise de mesures. En fonction du type de service proposé, il nous semble que chacun doit relever de la classe de service correspondant, el fait d'utiliser un drone n'est qu'un moyen de proposer le service qui est le principal à prendre en considération aux fins de classment. Une entrée unique au sein d'une même classe serait une source de confusion et ne correspondrait pas à la réalité économique dans laquelle s'incrinvent ces services. Voir propositions ci-après.	drone	<b>JPO</b> believes that it is redundant to add the services, because they are included in the existing entry "photography" (Basic No.410101). In JPO's understanding, "photography" includes photography services without regard to means. <b>IB</b> : Il s'agit de 410101 " <i>services de photographie / photography</i> " quelle que soit la manière dont elle est réalisée. <b>USPTO</b> believes that this proposal for "photographic imaging services by drone" is covered by the existing Class 41 entry "photography" (Basic No. 410101), which includes photographs taken by drones. Please see, for example: <a href="#">internetofthingsagenda</a>	Certes il s'agit d'un service de photographie mais qui est spécifique et qui correspond à un secteur d'activité en plein essor. Nous souhaitons avoir une entrée à part entière et <b>conservons donc notre proposition en l'état.</b>
	FR-29-54a	41		FR	ajouter		services d'imagerie photographique par drone			drone		
	FR-29-54b	41		EN	Add		video imaging services by drone			drone	<b>JPO</b> : "Video recording services by drone" might be appropriate not to cause misunderstandings that drones product videos; however, In that case, the services are included in the existing entry "providing online videos, not downloadable" (Basic No.410201). In JPO's understanding, "providing online videos, not downloadable" includes services to provide online videos without regard to means. <b>IB</b> : Il s'agit de 410020 " <i>production de films autres que films publicitaires / film production, other than advertising films</i> " et 410225 " <i>réalisation de films autres que publicitaires / film directing, other than advertising films</i> " quelle que soit la manière dont elle est réalisée. <b>USPTO</b> believes that broader wording such as "video recording services" in Class 41 or	Certes il s'agit d'un service de vidéo mais qui est spécifique et qui correspond à un secteur d'activité en plein essor. Nous souhaitons avoir une entrée à part entière et <b>conservons donc notre proposition en l'état.</b>

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											<p>"production of video recordings" in Class 41 would cover these video imaging services conducted by drones and also cover the same services conducted by humans, resulting in a more widely useful entry. Please see, for example, the following Class 41 Madrid GSM entries:</p> <p><b>41</b> video recording services</p> <p><b>41</b> production of video recordings</p>	
	FR-29-54b	41		FR	ajouter		services d'imagerie vidéo par drone			drone		
	FR-29-54c	42		EN	Add		cartographic or thermographic measurement services by drone		Ces prises de mesures peuvent notamment être soit à but cartographique, soit thermographique. Voir notamment : <a href="#">action-drones</a>	drone	<p><b>JPO</b> believes that it is redundant to add the services, because they are included in existing entry "surveying" (Basic No.420193). In JPO's understanding, "surveying" includes services to survey without regard to means.</p> <p><b>IB</b> : Ce service n'est pas clair. Est-ce qu'il s'agit d'<i>arpentage</i> / land surveying – voir 420079?</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes that, as written, "drone measurement services" may be misinterpreted as identifying services relating to the measurement of drones themselves, as opposed to identifying services relating to measurement conducted by drones. USPTO also believes that broader wording such as "technical measuring services" in Class 42 would cover these measurement services conducted by drone and also cover the same services conducted by humans, resulting in a more widely useful entry. Please see, for example, the following Class 42 Madrid GSM entry:</p> <p><b>42</b> technical measuring</p>	<p>Suite aux commentaires des différents Offices et afin de clarifier ce service nous modifions notre proposition « <b>Services de prise de mesures cartographiques ou thermographiques par drone / Cartographic or thermographic measurement services by drone</b> » au lieu de « <b>Services de prise de mesures par drone / Drone measurement services</b> ».</p>
	FR-29-54c	42		FR	ajouter		services de prise de mesures cartographiques ou thermographiques par drone			drone		
	FR-29-54d	45		EN	Add		surveillance services by drone			drone	<p><b>JPO</b> believes that it is redundant to add the services, because they are included in existing entry "monitoring of burglar and security alarms" (Basic No.450194). In JPO's understanding, "monitoring of burglar and security alarms" includes monitoring services without regard to means.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: "Providing surveillance services using drones".</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes that broader wording such as "surveillance services" in Class 45 would cover these surveillance services conducted by drone and also cover the same services conducted by humans, resulting in a more widely useful entry. Please see, for example, the following Class 45 Madrid GSM entry:</p> <p><b>45</b> surveillance services</p>	<p>Certes il s'agit d'un service de surveillance mais qui est spécifique et qui correspond à un secteur d'activité en plein essor. Nous souhaitons avoir une entrée à part entière et <b>conservons donc notre proposition en l'état.</b></p>
	FR-29-54d	45		FR	ajouter		services de surveillance par drone		Voir notamment: <a href="#">dronevolt</a> <a href="#">action-drones</a>	drone		
	FR-29-51	41		EN	Add		e-sports services		<b>See/voir KR-29-16</b> Nouveau type de jeu vidéo qui se pratique sur Internet ou en LAN-party, seul ou en équipe, par le	e-sports	<p><b>ILPO</b>: what is the service provided? 'arranging of e-sport events'?</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that the services are unclear from the wording. And "e-sports" is a registered trademark in some countries. According to the</p>	<p>Le service vise à proposer au consommateur des services de sports électroniques. Cette formulation, sans verbe effectivement, peut être</p>

A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires
									biais d'un ordinateur ou d'une console de jeux vidéo. Voir notamment <a href="#">wikipedia</a>		Remarks, "Organization of electronic sports game competitions" might be appropriate. <b>IB</b> : Il manque un verbe? En fait, déjà couvert par 410094 "services de jeu proposés en ligne à partir d'un réseau informatique / game services provided online from a computer network", 410010 "organisation de concours [éducation ou divertissement] / organization of competitions [education or entertainment]" et "410059 organisation de compétitions sportives / organization of sports competitions". Voir aussi KR proposition "organization of electronic sports competitions" en cl.41. <b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that "E-sports" is in Class 41, but believes that further specification is needed to clarify that "E-sports" refers to video game competitions. See: "Esports (also known as electronic sports, e-sports, or eSports) is a form of competition using video games. Most commonly, esports takes the form of organized, multiplayer video game competitions, particularly between professional players." <a href="#">wikipedia</a>	précisée par le terme « <b>services</b> » si cela permet de mieux la comprendre et par analogie avec la formulation « services de divertissement/entertainment services » (410015) qui n'est pas plus claire et n'intègre aucune notion d'organisation ou de préparation.
	FR-29-51	41		FR	ajouter		services de sports électroniques			e-sports		
	KR-29-16	41		EN	Add		organization of electronic sports competitions		See/voir FR-29-51	e-sports	<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this Class 41 proposal as submitted. <b>USPTO</b> also notes that this proposal appears similar to the "e-sports" proposal from France, and requests that these two proposals be considered together. <b>JPO</b> would like to make clear what the services are. Would you please explain the meaning of "organization of electronic sports competitions" classified in Class 41, i.e. who(business, companies etc.) provides what services to whom(customers)? Would you be able to clarify the meaning of "electronic sports" and explain the intended meanings of "organization" service? If they are one of computer game organizing services, they include services classified in Class 42 by analogy to "development of computer platforms"(Basic No.420249) and "platform as a service [PaaS]"(Basic No.420248). <b>IB</b> : These proposed services are already covered by 410010 "Organization of competitions [education or entertainment]" and 410059 "Organization of sports competitions", both in Cl.41.	We think this proposal is clear enough. Electronic sports is a type of computer game competition.
	KR-29-16	41		FR	ajouter		organisation de compétitions de sports électroniques			e-sports		
	WO-29-64	42	420220	EN	--	software as a service [SaaS]						
	WO-29-64	42	420220	FR	changer	logiciel-service [SaaS]	logiciels en tant que service [SaaS]		Recommendation from Translators		<b>FR</b> : Ok The <b>USPTO</b> does not have any comments concerning this proposed change to the French.	
	FR-29-56	42		EN	Add		design of costumes		Il ne s'agit pas de stylisme à proprement parler. Ici le costumier doit adapter sa conception en fonction des exigences du metteur en scène et de la mise en scène en elle-même, ce sera le cas notamment si les personnages dudit spectacle interagissent à		<b>JPO</b> believes that it is redundant to add the services, because they are included in the existing entry "dress designing"(Basic No.420142). <b>IB</b> : Design of costumes. Par analogie avec 420142 "Services de dessinateurs de mode / dress designing". <b>USPTO</b> believes that broader wording such as "costume design" in Class 42 would cover the	Nous modifions la version anglaise de notre proposition suivant le commentaire du BI (« <b>design of costumes</b> » au lieu de « <b>Shows costumes design</b> »).

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									une époque particulière. Dans ce cas, le costumier devra procéder à des recherches avant de concevoir les costumes. Le métier de costumier, dont la principale activité consiste à concevoir des costumes, fait l'objet de nombreuses formations.		design of costumes for motion pictures as well as theatrical shows, creating a more widely useful entry.		
	FR-29-56	42		FR	ajouter		conception de costumes de spectacles						
	FR-29-57	42		EN	Add		design of show scenery		Actuellement dans la classification, nous n'avons qu'une entrée pour la « location de décors de spectacles ». Or, la conception de décors de spectacle est un service bien particulier qui s'il peut être rapproché de la « décoration d'intérieure », présente une activité totalement différente, notamment en raison de son objet: le spectacle, la scène. Tout comme pour le costumier, le professionnel à l'origine de ce service devra prendre en compte un certain nombre de paramètres afin de réaliser le décor et notamment tenir compte des exigences du metteur en scène et des exigences relevant de la cohérence de l'histoire et de sa représentation scénique.		<p><b>JPO</b>: "Show scenery design" might be appropriate.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: Design of <b>stage</b> scenery / conception de décors de <b>théâtre</b> (par analogie avec le libellé de 410032 "location de décors de théâtre / rental of stage scenery")</p> <p>ou</p> <p>Design of <b>show</b> scenery / conception de décors de <b>spectacles</b> (par analogie avec le libellé de 410013 "location de décors de spectacles / rental of show scenery").</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes that the nature of "scenery" should be clarified, so the design services are clear. For example, "show scenery design" or "stage scenery design," etc. See by analogy: rental of show scenery (Basic No. 410013), rental of stage scenery (Basic No. 410032)</p>	Nous modifions la version anglaise de notre proposition suivant les observations et commentaires du BI et de l'USPTO (" <b>Design of show scenery</b> " au lieu de « <b>Scenery design</b> »).	
	FR-29-57	42		FR	ajouter		conception de décors de spectacles						
	SG-29-23	42		EN	Add		telecommunication network security consultancy		This refers to the security services pertaining to the transmission of information over telecommunication networks.		<b>USPTO</b> agrees in principle that the proposal is in Class 42 but is unclear if these services are "data encryption services" (Basic No. 420243) as data being transmitted is generally secured by encrypting it.	"telecommunication network security consultancy" instead of "telecommunication transmission security consultancy"	
	SG-29-23	42		FR	ajouter		services de conseillers en sécurité pour réseaux de télécommunication						
	AU-29-14	42		EN	Add		coding		Writing computer code. Analogous to 420139 computer software design		<p><b>FR</b>: Ok. Définition: Opération d'identification et/ou de représentation d'un ensemble d'informations à l'aide d'un code, informatique ou non. Très utilisé en informatique, le codage permet de créer, manipuler et faire circuler avec des outils informatiques génériques des objets hétérogènes (son, texte, image fixe ou animée). Ce terme fait référence aussi bien au codage de données en mode caractère (codage ASCII) ou en mode image (bitmap), qu'aux enrichissements typographiques (par un traitement de texte par exemple) ou bien encore qu'à l'organisation logique d'un ou de plusieurs documents (SGML par exemple). <i>Services de codage</i></p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: is it a different service from 420090 computer programming??</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and includes services in more than one class. As</p>		

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	AU-29-14	42		FR	ajouter		codage				<p>worded, it could include medical records coding in Class 35, for example. USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "writing of computer code" in Class 42.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that the services are unclear from the wording. Please refer to the following dictionary. <a href="#">Collins</a> &lt;Collins&gt; coding in British noun 1. a method of making something easy to recognize. 2. the practice of writing computer programs.</p> <p>According to the Remarks, the services seems to be included in "computer programming" (Basic No.420090).</p> <p><b>IB:</b> This could be covered by "computer programming" (420090). In any case, further specification would be required, for example, "writing of computer code", "conversion of computer code".</p>		
	FR-29-58	42		EN	Add		design of prototypes		<p><b>See/voir FR-29-59</b></p> 	design	<p><b>JPO:</b> The service with the wording "concept" should be discussed in a careful way, not to cause confusion between it and "modelling for advertising or sales promotion" (Basic No.350049), "design of advertising materials" (Basic No.350121) or Explanatory Note of Class 40 "custom manufacturing services". JPO considers that it is redundant to add the proposed services. They seem to be included in the existing entries "industrial design" (Basic No.420049) or "styling [industrial design]" (Basic No.420165).</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes, based on the provided explanation of these services, that "conception de prototypes" is overbroad and could refer to Class 42 design services, Class 42 computer modeling services, and Class 40 prototype fabrication services. See, for example, the following Madrid GSM entry in Class 40:</p> <p><b>40</b> prototype fabrication of new products for others</p> <p>USPTO wonders whether broader wording such as "computer modeling services" in Class 42 would more accurately cover the services identified as "conception de modèles simulés par ordinateurs"?</p>	<p>Concernant la proposition FR-58, la conception se distingue de la fabrication de prototypes qui peut intervenir après la conception et sont rendues par des personnes différentes. Ce service se distingue également du « design ». Pour des explications complémentaires voir supra.</p> <p>Nous conservons nos deux propositions en l'état et laissons le soin aux Offices anglophones de trouver les formulations les plus adéquates.</p>	
	FR-29-58	42		FR	ajouter		conception de prototypes		<p>Modélisation : <a href="#">wikipedia</a> =&gt; la modélisation peut relever de différents domaines (informatique, mathématique, prévision météorologique, modélisation de processus, modélisation économique etc.).</p> <p><b>Autres définitions :</b></p> <p>« prototype d'un objet destiné à la fabrication industrielle en série et dont la loi interdit la contrefaçon ».</p> <p>« établissement de modèles, notamment des modèles utilisés en automatique, en informatique, en recherche opérationnelle et en économie. »</p>	design			



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									« représentation d'un objet, en taille réduite ou sur ordinateur, pour comprendre son fonctionnement. Par extension, élaboration d'un concept servant à comprendre en simplifiant par généralisation une théorie scientifique ou sociale. » L'on pourrait se concentrer sur la conception de prototypes et de modèles en classe 42 pour réduire le champ des possibles au regard des multiples cas de « modélisation ». Cf. également la version anglaise <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> qui parle de scientific modelling (pour la conception de modèles prévisionnels).				
	FR-29-59	42		EN	Add		design of computer-simulated models			design	JPO believes that the services are unclear from the wording. According to the Remarks, "Computer simulation and modeling" might be appropriate in Class 42.		
	FR-29-59	42		FR	ajouter		conception de modèles simulés par ordinateurs			design			
	FR-29-55	43		EN	Add		reception services for temporary accommodation [conferment of keys]		Il s'agit d'un service similaire voire connexe au service existant services d'accueil en hébergement temporaire [gestion des entrées et des sorties]/ reception services for temporary accommodation [management of arrivals and departures] (430194). Cependant, ce service courant en France, est tout de même distinct et à part entière puisque la personne ou l'entreprise chargée de remettre les clés d'un logement temporaire en l'absence de son propriétaire ou dans le cadre d'un contrat de gestion, ne sera pas nécessairement chargée de gérer les entrées et les sorties. Ici il s'agit uniquement de conserver un jeu de clés d'un logement loué temporairement, notamment dans un point relais, en vue de le remettre au début de la location et de le récupérer à l'issue de celle-ci. Voir notamment: <a href="#">atthecorner myloby</a>		JPO believes that the services are inappropriate as one classified in Class 43. The wording "conferment of keys" in square brackets are classified in Class39. Same as JPO's comment to the proposal regarding "arranging the storage of keys [lockbox]", "rental of locker for keys" might be appropriate. IB : Est-ce que cela ne fait pas partie de 430194 "services d'accueil en hébergement temporaire [gestion des entrées et des sorties] / reception services for temporary accommodation [management of arrivals and departures]"? USPTO believes this proposal for "reception services for temporary accommodation [conferment of keys]" is problematic because the wording "[conferment of keys]" appears in square brackets and has not been incorporated into the proposed entry itself. Accordingly, because the bracketed wording is not a part of the entry, this proposal is construed as "reception services for temporary accommodation" in Class 43, and is virtually identical to the existing Class 43 entry "reception services for temporary accommodation [management of arrivals and departures]" (Basic No. 430194), which also contains bracketed information. Additionally, although USPTO has noted the provided explanation that the person or the company responsible for delivering the keys for temporary housing will not necessarily be responsible for managing reception check-in and check-out, USPTO believes that the existing entry "reception services for temporary accommodation [management of arrivals and departures]" (Basic No. 430194) would cover the conferment of keys to temporary accommodation guests.	Comme indiqué dans notre commentaire initial, il s'agit bien d'un service distinct qui ne sera pas nécessairement rendu par le même opérateur économique.	


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	FR-29-55	43		FR	ajouter		services d'accueil en hébergement temporaire [remise des clés]					
	FR-29-60	43		EN	Add		animal pound services		Il s'agit d'une structure où sont enfermés, pendant une durée limitée, les animaux abandonnés ou errants recueillis sur la voie publique. La fourrière est un service public et se distingue du refuge animalier qui est géré par une association. Si la fourrière a aussi pour objet de capturer les animaux errants, sa fonction principale est bien celle de les enfermer, de les accueillir pendant une durée limitée, en attendant que son propriétaire récupère l'animal ou qu'une association le prenne en charge.		<p><b>JPO</b> believes that the services are unclear from the wording. They are not familiar services in Japan. If the services are included in the existing entry "boarding for animals"(Basic No.430134), it is redundant to add the services. And if they are services of medical, health or beauty cares for animals, they includes the services classified in Class 44, by analogy to "animal breedin"(Basic No.440009).</p> <p><b>IB</b> : Animal shelter services</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> suggests modifying this proposal to the more succinct wording "Animal shelter services" in Class 43 or "Animal pound services" in Class 43. Please see, for example: <a href="#">Wikipedia</a></p>	Nous modifions les versions française et anglaise de notre proposition suivant le commentaire de l'USPTO (" <b>Animal pound services / services de fourrière pour animaux</b> " au lieu de « <b>Pound services for stray animals / services de fourrière pour animaux errants</b> »). La proposition du BI ne correspond pas à notre proposition puisque nous voulons justement opérer une distinction avec les refuges pour animaux.
	FR-29-60	43		FR	ajouter		services de fourrière pour animaux					
	FR-29-61	43		EN	Add		rental of training rooms, equipped or not		Choix de la classe 43 car il s'agit de la mise à disposition temporaire d'une salle dans un bâtiment + analogie avec l'entrée déjà existante "location de salles de réunions / rental of meeting rooms" (n° de base 430187).		<p><b>SG</b>: We classify the rooms that are equipped with training facilities in Class 41, those not equipped in Class 43.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> thinks these services are inappropriate as one classified in Class 43. These services are appropriate to be classified in Class 41, by analogy to Class Heading of Class 41 "education ; providing of training;...sporting and cultural activities". For example, "providing facilities for educational training" or "providing for sports training facilities" might be appropriate as intended services and be classified in Class41.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and could be construed as referring to rental of fitness training rooms, equipped or not, which would be classified in Class 41. See by analogy: health club services [health and fitness training] (Basic No. 410054)</p>	
	FR-29-61	43		FR	ajouter		location de salles de formation équipées ou non					
	FR-29-62	43		EN	Add		sheltered housing		Les résidences seniors sont en forte expansion en France et désignent des établissements réservés aux personnes âgées étant autonomes. Elles se différencient en cela des établissements d'hébergement pour personnes âgées dépendantes (en France les EHPAD) ou maisons de retraite qui comme leurs noms l'indiquent, s'adressent à des personnes âgées dépendantes. Les résidences seniors sont accessibles aux personnes de plus de 60 ans qui sont autonomes, valides ou semi valides. Leur but est de proposer		<p><b>CH</b> : les résidences senior proposent un grand nombre de services relevant de classes diverses. Cette formulation est par conséquent trop vague pour être classée clairement en classe 43.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that it is redundant to add the services, because they are included in the existing entry "retirement home services"(Basic No. 430013).</p> <p><b>IB</b> : "Sheltered housing" (GB-EN), mais le service est couvert par 430013 "Services de maisons de retraite pour personnes âgées / retirement home services".</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal for "senior residence services" is overbroad and, based on the provided explanation of these services, could include catering services in Class 43, entertainment and cultural activity services in Class 41, house cleaning and laundry services in Class 37, etc. If this proposal is intended to</p>	Nous modifions la version anglaise de notre proposition suivant le commentaire du BI (« <b>Sheltered housing</b> » au lieu de « <b>Senior Residence Services</b> »). Pour répondre aux commentaires du BI et de l'USPTO, et comme indiqué dans notre commentaire initial, ce service est distinct de celui couvert par les maisons de retraite. Ces résidences ne s'adressent pas aux mêmes personnes et ne proposent pas les mêmes services (voir supra). Par ailleurs en réponse aux commentaires de l'Office

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									un logement aux seniors adaptés à leurs besoins et leurs mobilité (appartement ou maison) tout en leur assurant autonomie, sécurité et lien social en proposant également, généralement sous forme de pack, différents services associés tels que la restauration, des divertissements, des activités culturelles ou encore des services de ménage, d'aide à domicile ou de blanchisserie pour ne citer que ces aspects. Ces structures sont généralement non médicalisées même si un service de type infirmerie peut être proposé. Ce service se rapproche donc davantage de l'hôtellerie ou de l'hébergement temporaire que de maisons de retraite ou médicalisées de la classe 44 raison pour laquelle il nous semble relever de la class 43.		refer solely to the provision of temporary accommodation, USPTO believes these services are covered by "retirement home services" (Basic No. 430013).	suisse le service principal demeure l'hébergement. Comme indiqué dans le commentaire précédent, ces résidences sont adaptées aux personnes âgées bénéficiant d'une certaine indépendance. Quelques services annexes comme de divertissement ou de restauration peuvent être proposés, la participation aux activités ou aux repas restant à la discrétion des pensionnaires.	
	FR-29-62	43		FR	ajouter		services de résidences séniors						
	RU-29-28	43	430098	EN	Transfer	day-nursery [crèche] services		41	By analogy with the existing entry with the basic number 410058 "Nursery schools"		<p><b>FR:</b> Nous ne souscrivons pas à l'analyse et la comparaison faites entre les "services de crèches d'enfants / day-nursery [creche] services » (430098) et les « écoles maternelles [éducation] / nursery school » (410058). En effet, le but d'une crèche pour enfants (en France du moins) est de recevoir de jeunes enfants (jusqu'à leurs trois ans), d'en assurer la garde, de leur prodiguer les soins d'hygiène élémentaires et de les nourrir durant la journée. Il s'agit donc bien d'un service relevant de la classe 43 qui comme le rappelle la note explicative « comprend essentiellement les services rendus par des personnes ou des établissements dont le but est de préparer des aliments ou des boissons pour la consommation ainsi que les services rendus en procurant le logement, le gîte et le couvert par des hôtels, pensions ou autres établissements assurant un hébergement temporaire ». En revanche, la fonction des écoles maternelles est d'accueillir de très jeunes enfants (à partir de trois ans en France) pour les préparer aux apprentissages fondamentaux de la lecture, de l'écriture et du calcul etc qu'ils développeront à l'école primaire (à partir de 6 ans). Dans ce cas il s'agit donc bien d'un service éducatif de la classe 41.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> prefers to retain Basic No. 430098 in Class 43 because this service encompasses only temporary care of an individual at a location other than the home. If education or entertainment is also offered, it should be identified appropriately and classified in Class 41.</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> agree, this service is very relevant to nursery services and both should be classified in the same class.</p>	We think that the main function of these services is education, training, preparing for nursery schools. It is one of the stage to go to nursery schools.	

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											<p><b>JPO</b> believes it is redundant to transfer them. JPO has no idea why you think that the services should be transferred to Class 41 from regarding them as educational services. If it necessary to consider transferring the services to the other Classes, it should be preferable to compile them to Class 45. JPO believes that the services are classified in Class 45 by analogy with existing entry "babysitting" (Basic No.450195). And they would belong in Class 45 based on the mention of "CLASS 45 Legal services; security services for the physical protection of tangible property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals." in the Class Heading. It would be appreciated if you refer to and consider JPO's proposal to add "aring for babies [excluding services provided at facilities]" to Class 45.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> We do not support this transfer. "Day-nursery [crèche] services" are classified in Cl.43 because their primary function is to provide temporary accommodation for infants. Even if early childhood education and entertainment or recreational activities are provided for children at a day-nursery, these are considered ancillary to its primary function.</p>		
	RU-29-28	43	430098	FR	transférer	services de crèches d'enfants		41					
	IL-29-17	43		EN	Add		temporary accommodation provided by halfway houses				<p><b>FR</b> : Superflu, cela reste de l'hébergement temporaire. <i>hébergement temporaire fourni par des maisons de transition</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted. <b>JPO</b> believes the service is unclear from the wording. Would you please explain the meaning of "halfway houses" and the service, i.e. who (business, companies etc.) provides what services to whom (customers)? It might be redundant to add the service, if it is included in "rental of temporary accommodation" (Basic No.430028).</p>		
	IL-29-17	43		FR	ajouter		mise à disposition d'hébergements temporaires en foyers de transition						
	AU-29-15	43	430073	EN	Change	hotel services	hotel accommodation services		Hotel services notionally include restaurant services, concierge services etc. This item is too vague in our opinion.		<p><b>FR</b> : Ok. D'autant que lors du précédent CE, les services de conciergerie ont été classés en 45. <i>Services d'hébergement rendus par un hôtel</i></p> <p><b>CH:</b> Amendment not necessary</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Such a change may impact other indications in Cl.43 (e.g. boarding houses, motels, tourist homes...); they should all be treated in a consistent manner.</p>		
	AU-29-15	43	430073	FR	changer	services hôteliers	services d'hébergement hôtelier						
	JP-29-26	43		EN	Add		rental of kitchen sinks		Japan consider kitchen sinks to be covered under Class 43 since they are a type of product facilities used in connection with food and drink. However, some countries consider kitchen sinks as a type of sanitary facility and believes that the rental of sinks is covered under Class 44 regardless if the		<p><b>FR</b> : Nous préférons la classe 44 car il s'agit de la location d'une installation sanitaire.</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p><b>ILPO:</b> agree, this service is part of kitchen equipment rental, not a rental of medical or sanitation equipment, there should be a separate entry to classify rental of sanitary sinks in class 44 as well as rental of portable toilets in 44.</p> <p><b>IB:</b> Sinks are plumbing fixtures regardless of where they are used. Our practice has been to</p>	The JPO thanks France, the US, Israel and the IB for their comments. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "rental of kitchen sinks" in Class 43. The JPO supplements the purpose of this proposal. Kitchen sink is regarded as	

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	JP-29-26	43		FR	ajouter		location d'éviers de cuisine		sinks are kitchen sinks or otherwise. Japan is submitting a proposal in order to clarify this classification. These are classified in Class 43 by analogy with existing entries "rental of cooking apparatus" (Basic No.430190), "rental of drinking water dispensers" (Basic No.430191) and "rental of chairs, tables, table linen, glassware"(Basic No.430186).		classify all types of sinks in Cl.44 by analogy with 440188 "Rental of sanitary installations".	one of the equipment supplies related to foods and drinks. And the customers of the proposed service are those of services as described below, who want to borrow facilities related to foods and drinks , such as restaurants and chefs. Therefore customers of both services are in common. Class 43 "rental of cooking apparatus" (Basic No.430190), Class 43 "rental of drinking water dispensers" (Basic No.430191), Class 43 "rental of chairs, tables, table linen, glassware" (Basic No.430186), There is a controversy over whether to interpret the class in which this service is classified by analogy to which entries in Class 43 or 44. The JPO expects the discussion at the Meeting.
	US-29-37	43		EN	Add		rental of holiday accommodation		This proposal seeks to clarify that rental of holiday/vacation homes and of other holiday/vacation lodging is a Class 43 rental of temporary accommodation service and not a Class 36 rental of real estate service. The USPTO currently classifies "rental of vacation homes" in Class 36 as rental of real estate services. (Proposing as separate entries under the same basic number.) <u>Nice Alphabetical List:</u> 430145 holiday camp services [lodging] <u>TMClass:</u> 43 Holiday accommodation services <u>MGS:</u> 43 providing holiday accommodation 43 provision of holiday accommodation 43 rental of vacation cabins 43 rental of vacation homes 43 rental of holiday cabins 43 rental of holiday homes			<b>USPTO maintains the proposal as worded and as classified.</b> USPTO appreciates the IB's question about whether Basic No. 430071 "tourist home services" could be modified. USPTO prefers to retain that entry and add a new entry for "rental of holiday accommodation / rental of vacation accommodation." This is because "tourist home services" is more specific and refers only to the rental of <u>rooms</u> (within a house) to tourists. See <a href="#">merriam</a> This new proposal is intended to cover all kinds of holiday/vacation accommodations, including an entire home or house for temporary accommodation. The new entry would clarify and distinguish this service from other rental of real estate in Class 36.
	US-29-37	43		EN	Add		rental of vacation accommodation					
	US-29-37	43		FR	ajouter		location d'hébergements de vacances					

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	US-29-37	43		FR	ajouter		location d'hébergements de villégiature					
	JP-29-27	43		EN	Add		rental of hydrogen water generators for beverages		<p><b>See/voir JP-29-28</b> These are services involving the rental of hydrogen water-generators for drinking water. Some people in Japan, particularly young women, believe that hydrogen water is effective for their health and beauty, so drink the water and bathe in it for such purposes. Hydrogen water for drinking use may be covered by Class 43, and hydrogen water for beauty-care or medical use may be covered by Class 44. Japan believes that these are classified in Class 43 by analogy with existing entries "rental of drinking water dispensers" (Basic No.430191) and "rental of cooking apparatus"(Basic No.430190).</p>	generator	<p><b>USPTO</b> would classify the services in Class 40 by analogy with "water treating" (Basic No. 400025). Per the General Remarks for Services (b), rental services are classified as the service provided by the means of the rented objects. The generators materially alter water by dissolving hydrogen in it. While consumers may rent the goods hoping for health and beauty benefits, the nature of the actual activity involved is water treatment.</p>	<p>The JPO thanks the US for their comment. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "rental of hydrogen water generators for beverages" in Class 43. The JPO supplements the purpose of this proposal. Hydrogen water generators for beverages are smaller in scale than the equipment used for providing service of Class 40. Companies dealing with these generators are quite different from water treatment companies. The JPO believes what is for rental in this service to be equipments rather than installations. In addition, the JPO is wondering whether it can be considered as "water treating" only with the generation of hydrogen water performed by this generator. In fact, the hydrogen water generators are lent by different companies depending on their purpose (for medical use, cosmetic use, beverage use).</p>
	JP-29-27	43		FR	ajouter		location de générateurs d'eau hydrogénée pour boissons			generator		
	JP-29-28	44		EN	Add		rental of hydrogen water generators for baths		<p><b>See/voir JP-29-27</b> These are services for renting hydrogen water-generators for baths. Some people in Japan, particularly young women, believe that hydrogen water is effective for their health and beauty, so drink the water and bathe in it for such purposes. Hydrogen water for drinking use may be covered by Class 43, and hydrogen water for beauty-care or medical use may be covered by Class 44. However, under the current classification system, it is unclear whether hydrogen water-generators for baths are covered by Class 43 or 44. Japan believes that these are classified in Class 44 by analogy with existing entries "public bath services for hygiene purposes" (Basic No.440018) and "rental of sanitation facilities"</p>	generator	<p><b>USPTO</b> would classify the services in Class 40 by analogy with "water treating" (Basic No. 400025). Per the General Remarks for Services (b), rental services are classified as the service provided by the means of the rented objects. The generators materially alter water by dissolving hydrogen in it. While consumers may rent the goods hoping for health and beauty benefits, the nature of the actual activity involved is water treatment. <b>IB:</b> Analogous with 440188 "Rental of sanitary installations" in Cl.44.</p>	<p>The JPO thanks the US and the IB for their comments. The JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted "rental of hydrogen water generators for baths" in Class 44. The JPO believes what is for rental in this service to be equipments rather than installations. For further details, please refer to the proposal above (No.27).</p>

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	JP-29-28	44		FR	ajouter		location de générateurs d'eau hydrogénée pour bains		(Basic No.440188). Please refer to the following URLs. <a href="#">Hydrogen-techno</a> 	generator			
	FR-29-49b	44		EN	Add		rental of bottles and containers containing gas for medical purpose				<b>JPO</b> believes that the services are unclear from the wording. If these services are selling the reusable bottles or containers filled with "gases for medical purposes" (Basic No.050314), it is the "gases for medical purpose, contained in reusable bottles or containers" as goods in Class 5. JPO thinks that gases sold loose in containers belong in the goods. <b>IB:</b> En fait, est-ce que ce service se réfère à la livraison et à la collecte des bouteilles et des récipients de gaz? <b>USPTO</b> believes that this proposal for "rental of bottles and containers containing gas for medical purposes" is covered by "medical equipment rental" (Basic No. 440208), as bottles and containers containing gas for medical purposes are in the nature of medical equipment.	Nous conservons cette proposition qui correspond à un service existant et qui consiste à louer une bouteille de gaz auprès de centres hospitaliers le temps du traitement médical afin de l'utiliser à domicile. La bouteille, une fois vide, est retournée au centre.	
	FR-29-49b	44		FR	ajouter		location de bouteilles et de récipients contenant du gaz à usage médical						
	WO-29-65	44		EN	Add		dietary and nutritional advice		Terms to be added to Cl.44 Class Heading (see also Joint Proposal Class Headings Revision).		<b>USPTO</b> agrees with this proposal as submitted, but also suggests in the alternative two separate entries: Dietary advice / Nutritional advice	We prefer to maintain our proposal as originally worded.	
	WO-29-65	44		FR	ajouter		conseil en diététique et nutrition						
	SE-29-6	44		EN	Add		wildlife management		Wildlife management attempts to balance the needs of wildlife with the needs of people using the best available science. Wildlife management can include game keeping, wildlife conservation and pest control. Wildlife management draws on disciplines such as mathematics, chemistry, biology, ecology, climatology and geography to gain the best results. See <a href="#">Wikipedia</a>		<b>FR</b> : Pas en faveur. Expression « wildlife management / gestion de la faune » trop vague. <b>ILPO</b> : agree The <b>USPTO</b> believes this proposal is overbroad and includes services outside of Class 44. Specifically, certain aspects of wildlife management services include leasing or licensing land for use as hunting or for recreational purposes. See: <a href="https://americanforestmanagement.com/recreational-licenses">https://americanforestmanagement.com/recreational-licenses</a> . Land leasing services would be an aspect of wildlife management that is in Class 36. <b>JPO</b> believes the services are unclear from the wording, and they are inappropriate as services categorized in Class 44. The services include "vermin exterminating, other than for agriculture, aquaculture, horticulture and		

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											forestry"(Basic No.370091), animal training(Basic No.410005) and "biological research"(Basic No.420190). Or "wildlife management" is classified in the other Class than Class 44 by analogy with them.		
	SE-29-6	44		FR	ajouter		gestion de la faune sauvage						
	SG-29-24	44		EN	Add		acupuncture		A service in complementary medicine that make use of BN 100199 "acupuncture needles".		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. IB: Simply "acupuncture" (no need for "services").	"acupuncture" instead of "acupuncture services"	
	SG-29-24	44		FR	ajouter		acupuncture						
	SG-29-25	44		EN	Add		cupping therapy		A service in complementary medicine that make use of BN 100155 "cupping glasses".		USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted. IB: Simply "cupping therapy" (no need for "services").	"cupping therapy" instead of "cupping therapy services"	
	SG-29-25	44		FR	ajouter		thérapie par ventouses						
	KR-29-18	44		EN	Add		postnatal care services		Care of mother and newborn from 1 hour after deliver up to 6 weeks post delivery.		USPTO agrees with in principle that the services are in Class 44. In order to provide broader guidance, and because the comments indicate that the care services are for both mothers and newborns, USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "postnatal care services." JPO believes the services are unclear from the wording."Care services" seem to be too vague. Would you please explain what service is provided for customers (newborn or women?) particularly, to clarify them as services classified in Class44? Are these services in the category of "nursing care", "massage" or "dietary and nutritional guidance"? In Japan, there are some businesses offering "educational services relating to nursing or parent care," and they are difficult to distinguish from services in Class 41. IB: "Postnatal care services" (not necessary to add "for women").	The KIPO modifies the original proposal as follows: Class 44 (Add) "postnatal care services" (instead of: postnatal care services for women)	
	KR-29-18	44		FR	ajouter		services de soins post-partum						
	JP-29-29	44		EN	Add		regenerative medicine services		These are services providing regenerative medicine to patients as medical care. Regenerative medicine works to repair and reproduce patients' tissues and organs, which have been lost, damaged or degraded either congenitally or postnatally by diseases, unexpected accidents, or aging, with new cells or tissues that have been cultured in vitro so as to complement the functions of the lost tissues and organs. These are classified in Class 44 by analogy with existing entries "hospital services" (Basic No.440059) "medical clinic services" (Basic No.440021) and "alternative medicine services" (Basic No.440210).		FR : Nous vous proposons : « regenerative medicine / médecine régénérative » en classe 44. CH: you have to make clear it is a service USPTO agrees in principle that the services are in Class 44 but suggests "regenerative medicine services." "Regenerative medicine" is the common commercial term in the US, and "services" avoids confusion with medicine goods. IB: We suggest "Regenerative medicine services" (to avoid it sounding like a product). Or even "Treatment in the field of regenerative medicine"?	The JPO thanks France, Switzerland, the US and the IB for their comments. Based on their submitted comments, the JPO modifies the original proposal as follows.: Class 44 "regenerative medicine services" instead of regeneration medicine	
	JP-29-29	44		FR	ajouter		services de médecine régénérative						



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	CN-29-13	44		EN	Add		eyeglasses maintenance and repair		See 440092 opticians' services		<p><b>FR</b> : Ces services sont en classe 37 dans la base TMclass comme la plupart des services de réparation et de maintenance. Ils sont différents des services d'opticiens de la classe 44 qui couvrent l'assistance dans le choix d'articles d'optique et l'ajustement de ces articles.</p> <p><b>CH</b>: for us it is a service of class 37</p> <p><b>USPTO</b> would classify the services in Class 37 based on the Class Heading for 37 which includes "repair" and the Explanatory Note which includes "services of maintenance...." In contrast, the IB's information file about Class 44 explains that "...it should be noted that, although this class covers medical and veterinary services, it is for activities that provide actual medical or hygienic care." Since the activity involves the maintenance and repair of objects rather than care provided to patients, USPTO believes the services belong in Class 37.</p> <p><b>ILPO</b>: this is a class 37 service, not a medical service, even though we are repairing a "medical" device, the service is still a repair service not for medical treatment, in the same way that a dental technician is classified in class 40 even though it is with regards to the production of dental aids.</p> <p><b>JPO</b> believes that the services are not included in neither "medical services" nor "hygienic and beauty care for human beings" in Class 44, and they cannot be analogized to "optometry." It is appropriate to classify the repairment and maintenance of eyeglasses (not processing) in Class 37.</p> <p><b>IB</b>: Are "eyeglasses" ever maintained? In any case "repair of eyeglasses" would be classified in Cl.37.</p>		
	CN-29-13	44		FR	ajouter		entretien et réparation de lunettes						
	SG-29-26	45		EN	Add		mortuary cosmetologists' services		A mortuary cosmetologist or desairologist performs a variety of cosmetic services to prepare a deceased person for funeral services.		<p><b>USPTO</b>: If this proposal is to add "mortuary cosmetologists' services / desairologists' services" under the same Basic No. then the USPTO agrees with this proposal as submitted.</p> <p><b>JPO</b>: The services seem to be similar to "corpse dress with esthetic purposes" proposed to add in Alphabetical List by Mexico at CE28 (MX-28-35). Would you please clarify the difference between them?</p> <p><b>IB</b>: All "cosmetology" services are in Cl.44 as beauty care services, even if they are for the dead.</p>		
	SG-29-26	45		EN	Add		desairologists' services		This proposal serves to differentiate this professional service from BN 440203 "visagists' services".				
	SG-29-26	45		FR	ajouter		services de maquilleurs funéraires						
	SG-29-26	45		FR	ajouter		?						
	IL-29-20	45		EN	Add		law enforcement				<p><b>FR</b> : Quel est le service revendiqué ?</p> <p><b>US</b>: "Law enforcement" is not a common commercial term in the United States. It refers to governmental agencies or officials who are responsible for catching people who break the law and not to common commercial services.</p> <p><a href="#">Collins</a></p>	it is a commercial service as it has become acceptable to outsource various government responsibilities' that includes Jails, police and many others. <a href="#">thebalance thecrimereport</a>	

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	IL-29-20	45		FR	ajouter		maintien de l'ordre				JPO believes that the service is unclear from the wording. Because this service is provided by state institutions or national organizations like police, not by commercial business, ordinal companies cannot provide the services as their representative. Therefore JPO believes that "law enforcement" is inappropriate regarded as a service. IB: Is this a commercial service that can be protected?		
	IL-29-21	45		EN	Add		social services provided by halfway houses				FR : Trop vague. Les services sociaux peuvent relever de plusieurs classes selon le service effectivement rendus : aide administrative, aide juridique ... <i>Services sociaux fournis par les maisons de transition</i> CH : Too vague USPTO believe this proposal is overbroad and could include services in multiple classes such as "debt advisory services" (Basic No. 360111), "therapy services" (Basic No. 440205), "spiritual consultancy (Basic No. 450225). Social services are broadly defined as "any of the services provided by governments or other organizations to people with particular needs" <a href="#">dictionary</a> JPO believes the service is unclear from the wording. Would you please explain the meaning of "halfway houses" and "social service", i.e. who (business, companies etc.) provides what services to whom (customers)? IB: It is not clear what this proposal refers to. Please provide more information.	halfway houses provide temporary accommodation for people in need, but also they provide social services to help the residence to reintegrate into society, this would include counseling services, assistance in finding work or a new home, we don't think that each type of help provided should be classified separately as they are all provided by the same staff, very similar to social workers but within the framework of a halfway house.	
	IL-29-21	45		FR	ajouter		services sociaux fournis par des foyers de transition						
	IL-29-22	45		EN	Add		information regarding governmental stipulations				FR : Beaucoup trop vague. Ce type d'information peut relever de plusieurs domaines. Or, la classification a pour logique de classer les services d'information en fonction de leur domaine. <i>Informations concernant les stipulations gouvernementales ?</i> USPTO believes this proposal is overbroad and could include services in Class 35, Class 36 and Class 45. It is unclear if the nature of the information about governmental stipulations is in the field of business, finance, or law. JPO: "Providing legal information regarding governmental stipulations" might be appropriate. The services might be classified in Class 35 depending on the contents of "governmental stipulations", based on Class Heading of Class 35 "business administration". IB: It is not clear what this proposal refers to. Please provide more information.	this refers to the provision of legal information , in this case " governmental stipulations" , this can be a service provided to businesses or individuals advising them of the certain restraints enforced by the government, this service is not always provided by lawyers, also by private organizations. governmental stipulations are by definition legal information as they always have legal ramifications, and therefore considered legal advice, is it the opinion of the committee that governmental stipulations regarding business administration would be classified in class 35???	
	IL-29-22	45		FR	ajouter		information concernant des dispositions gouvernementales						
	AU-29-16	45		EN	Add		legal conveyancing		This is a legal service and entails preparing documents for the conveyance of property		FR : De quel service parlons-nous exactement ? S'il s'agit de rédaction de contrat de cession dans le cadre d'une vente		

A/R/W <sup>1</sup>	Prop. No./n°	Cl.	Basic No. or Place/ N° de base ou endroit	EN/FR <sup>2</sup>	Action	Existing entry/ Entrée existante	New or modified entry/ Nouvelle entrée ou entrée modifiée	New Cl./ Nlle cl.	Remarks/ Remarques	LP/ PL <sup>3</sup>	Comments from Offices/ Commentaires des Offices	Responses to comments/ Réponses aux commentaires	T <sup>4</sup>
	AU-29-16	45		FR	ajouter		transfert juridique de propriétés				<p>immobilière par exemple, en France, ces services sont rendus par des notaires, lesquels sont chargés de rédiger les contrats mais également le cas échéant d'inscrire la vente sur les registres. Pouvons-nous envisager une précision comme « transfert légal à savoir rédaction contractuelle » ? <i>Transfert légal?</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> agrees with the proposal in principle and suggests a minor change to "legal conveyancing services" in order to maintain consistency with other Nice entries. See "legal watching services" (Basic No. 450237) and "legal document preparation services" (Basic No. 450221).</p> <p><b>JPO</b>: "Conveyancing services [legal services]" might more appropriate, because it becomes clear that these services are classified in Class 45.</p>		
	AU-29-17	45		EN	Add		political lobbying services		<p>Professional lobbyists are people whose business is trying to influence legislation, regulation, or other government decisions, actions, or policies on behalf of a group or individual who hires them.</p>		<p><b>FR</b> : Ok. Ce type de services commence à se développer en France. Il existe des cabinets de lobbyistes. Par ailleurs, ce libellé existe dans Tmclass. <i>Services de lobbying politiques</i></p> <p><b>USPTO</b> currently classifies lobbying services and activities related or similar to lobbying activities in Class 35 because they further the business interests of the group represented by the lobbyists. Even non-business interests such as those that promote reading skills or environmental protection have a "business interest" in promoting their concerns. However, USPTO appreciates the potential justification for the classification of "political lobbying services" in Class 45. As Australia has noted, the description of "lobbying" in Wikipedia includes: "Professional lobbyists are people whose business is trying to influence legislation, regulation, or other government decisions, actions, or policies on behalf of a group or individual who hires them." <a href="#">Wikipedia</a> The USPTO notes that "Commercial lobbying services" was accepted in Class 35 at the CE 28 meeting. Moreover, MGS classifies "commercial lobbying services" and "lobbying services for commercial purposes" in Class 35, and "lobbying services, other than for commercial purposes," in Class 45. However, USPTO believes that all lobbying services should be classified in one class. Another definition of lobbying is "a group of people seeking to influence politicians or public officials on a particular issue." <a href="#">Oxford</a>. No distinction is made between commercial lobbying and political lobbying. "The role lobbyists play in the legislative arena can be compared to that of lawyers in the judicial arena. Just as lawyers provide the trier of fact (judge or jury) with points of view on the legal issues pertaining to a case, so do lobbyists provide local, state, and federal policymakers with points of view on public policy issues." <a href="#">dictionary</a> The Class 45 explanatory note includes, in particular: "services rendered by . . . personal advocates to individuals, groups of individuals,</p>		

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	AU-29-17	45		FR	ajouter		services de lobbying politique				organizations and enterprises." Moreover, the Class 45 information file states that "Legal services" are often rendered by lawyers but this is not a requirement for the classification of a legal service in Class 45. While activities such as adoption agency services, arbitration and mediation services, and registration of domain names can protect the legal rights of individuals or corporations, these services are not necessarily rendered by lawyers. However, they are classified in Class 45 because of the legal aspect of the activity." Based on the Class 45 explanatory note, USPTO suggests modifying the proposal to "Lobbying services in the nature of advocating on behalf of others to influence legislation, regulation, or government decisions, actions or policies" in Class 45. USPTO is also concerned that the addition of "political lobbying services" in Class 45 to NCL may have the effect of a change in practice that would require a 4/5 majority vote. "Commercial lobbying services" was adopted in Class 35 at CE28. What is the difference between "commercial lobbying services" in Class 35 and "political lobbying services" in Class 45? There seems to be an overlap in the service activities offered in these two identifications.	
	JP-29-30	45		EN	Add		caring for babies [excluding services provided at facilities]		These are nursing and child-raising services for youngsters, from infants to pre-schoolers, which are provided at places other than nurseries. These are classified in Class 45 by analogy with existing entry "babysitting" (Basic No.450195). And they would belong in Class 45 based on the mention of "CLASS 45 Legal services; security services for the physical protection of tangible property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals." in the Class Heading.		FR : Pas assez précis. Cette expression peut couvrir des services relevant de différentes classes tels que la toilette (cl 44), la préparation de repas (cl 43), les soins médicaux (cl 44). Il convient peut être de préciser l'entrée en anglais « babysitting » dont l'équivalent en français « garde d'enfants à domicile » est peut-être plus large et qui inclue nécessairement les soins et la surveillance. USPTO believes this proposal is overbroad as worded and includes services in Class 44, such as healthcare (Basic No. 440060). USPTO suggests "nanny services" in Class 45. IB: This proposal is unclear. There are already NCL entries for 430098 "Day-nursery [crèche] services" in Cl.43 and 450195 "Babysitting" in Cl.45.	The JPO thanks France, the US and the IB for their comments. Though reviewed their comments, the JPO maintains the original proposal as submitted, "caring for babies [excluding services provided at facilities]" in Class 45.
	JP-29-30	45		FR	ajouter		prise en charge de bébés [à l'exclusion de services fournis dans le cadre d'établissements]					