

O-463-21

**TRADE MARKS ACT 1994  
IN THE MATTER OF  
TRADE MARK APPLICATION NO.3456845  
BY SARAH KIKONI  
TO REGISTER**

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "La Baume". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent loop in the letter 'B'.

**AS A TRADE MARK  
IN CLASS 25  
AND OPPOSITION THERETO (UNDER NO. 419821)  
BY  
BORDER I.P. LIMITED**

## Background and Pleadings

1. Sarah Kikoni (hereafter “the applicant”) applied to register the trade mark set out on the title page on 9 January 2020. The trade mark was published on 24 January 2020 for goods and services in classes 3, 4, 25 and 44.

2. Border I.P. Limited (hereafter “the opponent”) opposed the application on 1 April 2020 under section 5(2)(b) of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (hereafter “the Act”).

3. Following the opposition, the applicant divided out classes 3, 4 and 44 into separate applications. The opposition was initially raised against classes 3 and 25 of the application, but class 3 was subsequently dropped. Put simply, the opposition proceeds on the basis of class 25 only. The applicant’s class 25 goods are set out in Annex 1 to this decision.

4. The opponent relies on three earlier trade marks, namely two UK registrations and one EU registration<sup>1</sup>. The details of the opponent’s earlier registrations are set out below.

UK TM NO. 1105409  <b>BAUMLER</b>  Class 25 Filing date: 28 November 1978 Registration date: 28 November 1978	Class 25: Articles of outerclothing for men
EU TM No. 4814505  <b>BÄUMLER</b>	Class 25: Articles of clothing; menswear, articles of clothing made from leather, imitations of leather and fur, suits, swimming trunks, bathrobes, belts (clothing), scarves, gloves

<sup>1</sup> Although the UK has left the EU and the transition period has now expired, EUTMs, and International Marks which have designated the EU for protection, are still relevant in these proceedings given the impact of the transitional provisions of the Trade Marks (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Tribunal Practice Notice 2/2020 refers.

<p>Classes 3, 18, 25 and 35  Filing date: 3 January 2006  Registration date: 5 December 2006</p>	<p>(clothing), shirts, trousers, braces, jackets, ties, leather hides (clothing), coats, furs (clothing), jumpers, waistcoats, scarves, pyjamas, socks, knitwear (clothing), stockings, underwear, waistcoats; footwear; headgear.</p>
<p>UK TM No. 2056478</p> <p><b>BÄUMLER</b></p> <p>Classes 3, 18 and 25  Filing date: 9 February 1996  Registration date: 27 September 1996</p>	<p>Class 25: Clothing, footwear and headgear; garments of leather, imitation leather, fur and hide</p>

5. The opponent's registrations all have filing dates that are earlier than the filing date of the application and, therefore, they are all earlier marks, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act. As the registration procedures were all completed more than 5 years prior to the filing date of the contested application, they are subject to the proof of use conditions, as per section 6A of the Act. The opponent made a statement of use in respect of all the goods it relies on.

6. The applicant filed a counterstatement in which she denies the opponent's claims and also put the opponent to proof of use.

7. The applicant has represented herself in the proceedings whilst the opponent has been represented by Page, White & Farrer Limited.

8. Both parties filed evidence and written submissions. A hearing was held before me on 28 April 2021, which only the applicant attended, the opponent having provided submissions in lieu. I make this decision based on a reading of all the material before me and including the submissions put to me at the hearing.

### **Preliminary issues**

9. In her counterstatement and witness statement, the applicant accepts that the opponent has used its mark on *suits, shirts, trousers, socks, scarves, waistcoats and ties*. She contends that the opponent has not shown use on any other garments. For the avoidance of doubt, I will examine the opponent's proof of use evidence as it relates to the goods registered under its earlier registrations which are not *suits, shirts, trousers, socks, scarves, waistcoats and ties*.

### **Opponent's evidence**

10. A witness statement and seven exhibits were filed in the name of June Carruthers, the opponent's company secretary. The witness statement contains a mixture of facts and submissions however from the presented facts I note the following pertinent points. Firstly, that the BAUMLER brand was first used on menswear in Germany in 1934 and in the UK since 1989 via its UK distribution agent. Secondly the BAUMLER brand has been acquired by several different companies prior to its current acquisition by the opponent. As a result, BAUMLER branded clothing is sold alongside other brand acquisitions from outlets (physical and online) owned by the opponent and other third parties.

11. I do not intend to summarise all the exhibits save for those below which I consider to be the most significant.

#### Exhibit JC1

12. This contains screenshots dated 28 September 2020 from retail outlet websites which the declarant states sell BAUMLER branded clothing. Where apparent on the screenshots the prices are displayed in pounds sterling, with the exception of the Hirmer website where the prices are displayed in Euros.

- Pages 3-7 of this exhibit is taken from the Austin Reed website. There is an image of a shirt with a visible neck label containing the mark BAUMLER. The mark appears in the product descriptions alongside the other images namely of a jacket, jumper, suit and trousers.

- Page 10 is taken from the House of Fraser website. There are images of trousers, suit jackets and a waistcoat. Similar types of garment are shown on page 12 from the Lyst website. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Pages 17-18 shows BAUMLER suits on the Thread website. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Pages 19-21 contains images of BAUMLER suits on the Gold Menswear website. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Pages 25-27 show second hand sales of BAUMLER clothing on Ebay. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Page 28 shows an image of BAUMLER branded trousers from the Amazon website. The mark appears in the product descriptions
- Page 30 from the SD Kells website indicates that they retail BAUMLER branded clothing, but no images are apparent. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Page 31-33 contains images of BAUMLER blazers from the Hirmer website. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Page 34 indicates that Boundary Outlet retails BAUMLER branded clothing, but no images of the clothing are apparent. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Pages 36-37 taken from the Sports Direct website contain the same images and garments as the House of Fraser webpages. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Page 38 contains an image of BAUMLER branded trousers from the Dobell website. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Pages 39-40 contains images of BAUMLER branded suits from the Jack Michael Menswear website. The mark appears in the product descriptions.
- Page 41 contains an image of a model wearing a suit from the Saville Menswear website. It is somewhat unfortunate that in the 12 mentions of BAUMLER in the product descriptions on this page, there are 6 occurrences of it being spelled incorrectly as BAULMER.

## Exhibit JC2

- pages 1-4 consist of an article from [www.drapersonline.com](http://www.drapersonline.com) which is a digital magazine for the fashion industry. The screenshots are dated 28 September 2020 but the date of 14 February 2009 has been circled presumably to indicate the date of the article. The article is about the acquisition of the BAUMLER brand from Credit Suisse and the 'rejuvenation' of the clothing range.
- Page 5 is an article from [www.heuking.de](http://www.heuking.de) dated 21 December 2009 about the acquisition of the BAUMLER brand by the UK clothing company Berwin & Berwin.
- Pages 7-8 are screenshots from the BAUMLER Facebook pages. There is a small side bar which states that the page was created on 21 February 2011. Some of the posts are in English, others in German. The two visible posts were made on 20 August and 18 September 2019. Both are in German and appears to be job advertisements for BAUMLER, one for an accountant and the other for a post in customer service.
- Pages 9-13 consists of screenshots from [www.ggstrade.com](http://www.ggstrade.com) which purports to display the 2017 and 2018 Spring/Summer catalogue and the 2017-18 Autumn/Winter catalogue of BAUMLER suits. However, the screenshots are difficult to read as there are images and other pieces of text obscuring the original text.
- Pages 14-18 consists of another article from [www.drapersonline.com](http://www.drapersonline.com) about Simon Berwin, managing director of Berwin & Berwin dated 3 August 2017. Mr Berwin references BAUMLER in the second paragraph of the article as being one of their brands.
- Pages 19-22 consists of an article from [www.fashionunited.uk](http://www.fashionunited.uk) dated 13 February 2018 about the acquisition of Berwin & Berwin and its brands, including BAUMLER, by the EWM Group.
- Pages 23- consists of a similar article from [www.uk.fashionnetwork.com](http://www.uk.fashionnetwork.com) dated 13 February 2018 about the EWM Group acquisition which also mentions the BAUMLER brand.

13. The remaining exhibits contain examples of the earlier rights and the contested mark as surnames, details from the Marquesa database about the number of marks which contain the verbal element 'La', the font used by the contested mark, examples of where menswear and womenswear are sold side by side and details of the earlier rights relied on, taken from the IPO database.

### **Applicants evidence**

14. The applicant supplied a witness statement and seven exhibits. Her evidence is largely a rebuttal of the opponent's evidence in chief in addition to submissions on the visual and aural differences between her mark and the earlier rights. In a particular rebuttal of the opponent's evidence she challenges the statement that the opponents goods are available from the House of Fraser/Sports Direct websites as she was not able to conduct any online sales.

### **Opponent's evidence in reply**

15. The opponent supplied a further witness statement from June Carruthers and another 5 exhibits. There were some additional submissions on the visual and aural comparison between the marks and potential surname connotation of the marks at issue. However in response to the specific allegation that goods were not available from House of Fraser/Sports Direct website, Ms Carruthers states that goods apparent on those websites may be old stock as House of Fraser had a previous trading relationship with Berwin & Berwin (the opponent's predecessor in title) or that the goods had been purchased through wholesale markets by Sports Direct. The declarant states that sales of Berwin & Berwin goods were made to House of Fraser in 2019. However, the sales report she refers to on page 5 makes no mention of BAUMLER.

### **The relevant period**

16. The first issue is to establish whether, or to what extent, the opponent has shown genuine use of the earlier marks within the 'relevant period'. The relevant period is defined as being a period of five years ending with the filing date of the contested application. In this case the relevant period would be 9 January 2015 to 8 January 2020. I remind myself here that the applicant has accepted that the opponent has

used its BAUMLER mark in respect of suits, shirts, trousers, socks, scarves, waistcoats and ties.

## **Legislation**

17. The relevant statutory provisions for proof of use are as follows:

“(1) This section applies where

(a) an application for registration of a trade mark has been published,

(b) there is an earlier trade mark of a kind falling within section 6(1)(a), (b) or (ba) in relation to which the conditions set out in section 5(1), (2) or (3) obtain, and

(c) the registration procedure for the earlier trade mark was completed before the start of the relevant period .

(1A) In this section “the relevant period” means the period of 5 years ending with the date of the application for registration mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (where applicable) the date of the priority claimed for that application.

(2) In opposition proceedings, the registrar shall not refuse to register the trade mark by reason of the earlier trade mark unless the use conditions are met.

(3) The use conditions are met if –

(a) within the relevant period the earlier trade mark has been put to genuine use in the United Kingdom by the proprietor or with his consent in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered, or

(b) the earlier trade mark has not been so used, but there are proper reasons for non- use.



(4) For these purposes -

(a) use of a trade mark includes use in a form (the “variant form”) differing in elements which do not alter the distinctive character of the mark in the form in which it was registered (regardless of whether or not the trade mark in the variant form is also registered in the name of the proprietor), and

(b) use in the United Kingdom includes affixing the trade mark to goods or to the packaging of goods in the United Kingdom solely for export purposes.

(5) In relation to a European Union trade mark or international trade mark (EC), any reference in subsection (3) or (4) to the United Kingdom shall be construed as a reference to the European Community.

(5A) In relation to an international trade mark (EC) the reference in subsection (1)(c) to the completion of the registration procedure is to be construed as a reference to the publication by the European Union Intellectual Property Office of the matters referred to in Article 190(2) of the European Union Trade Mark Regulation.

(6) Where an earlier trade mark satisfies the use conditions in respect of some only of the goods or services for which it is registered, it shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if it were registered only in respect of those goods or services.”

18. Section 100 of the Act is as follows:

“If in any civil proceedings under this Act a question arises as to the use to which a registered trade mark has been put, it is for the proprietor to show what use has been made of it.

19. The case law on genuine use was summarised by Arnold J (as he then was) in *Walton International Limited v Verweij Fashion BV* [2018] EWHC 1608 (Ch);

“114. *The law with respect to genuine use.* The CJEU has considered what amounts to ‘genuine use’ of a trade mark in a series of cases: Case C-40/01 *Ansul BV v Ajax Brandbeviliging BV* [2003] ECR I-2439, *La Mer* (cited above), Case C-416/04 *Sunrider Corp v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)* [2006] ECR I-4237, Case C-442/07 *Verein Radetsky-Order v Bundersvereinigung Kamaradschaft ‘Feldmarschall Radetsky’* [2008] ECR I-9223, Case C-495/07 *Silberquelle GmbH v Maselli-Strickmode GmbH* [2009] ECR I-2759, Case C-149/11 *Leno Marken BV v Hagelkruis Beheer BV* [EU:C:2012:816] [2013] ETMR 16, Case C-609/11 P *Centrotherm Systemtechnik GmbH v Centrotherm Clean Solutions GmbH & Co KG* [EU:C:2013:592], [2014] ETMR, Case C-141/13 *Reber Holding & Co KG v Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)* [EU:C:2014:2089] and Case C-689/15 *W.F. Gözze Frottierweberei GmbH v Verein Bremer Baumwollbörse* [EU:C:2017:434], [2017] Bus LR 1795.

115. The principles established by these cases may be summarised as follows:

(1) Genuine use means actual use of the trade mark by the proprietor or by a third party with authority to use the mark: *Ansul* at [35] and [37].

(2) The use must be more than merely token, that is to say, serving solely to preserve the rights conferred by the registration of the mark: *Ansul* at [36]; *Sunrider* at [70]; *Verein* at [13]; *Leno* at [29]; *Centrotherm* at [71]; *Reber* at [29].

(3) The use must be consistent with the essential function of a trade mark, which is to guarantee the identity of the origin of the goods or services to the consumer or end user by enabling him to distinguish

the goods or services from others which have another origin: *Ansul* at [36]; *Sunrider* at [70]; *Verein* at [13]; *Silberquelle* at [17]; *Leno* at [29]; *Centrotherm* at [71]. Accordingly, affixing of a trade mark on goods as a label of quality is not genuine use unless it guarantees, additionally and simultaneously, to consumers that those goods come from a single undertaking under the control of which the goods are manufactured and which is responsible for their quality: *Gözze* at [43]-[51].

(4) Use of the mark must relate to goods or services which are already marketed or which are about to be marketed and for which preparations to secure customers are under way, particularly in the form of advertising campaigns: *Ansul* at [37]. Internal use by the proprietor does not suffice: *Ansul* at [37]; *Verein* at [14] and [22]. Nor does the distribution of promotional items as a reward for the purchase of other goods and to encourage the sale of the latter: *Silberquelle* at [20]-[21]. But use by a non-profit making association can constitute genuine use: *Verein* at [16]-[23].

(5) The use must be by way of real commercial exploitation of the mark on the market for the relevant goods or services, that is to say, use in accordance with the commercial *raison d'être* of the mark, which is to create or preserve an outlet for the goods or services that bear the mark: *Ansul* at [37]-[38]; *Verein* at [14]; *Silberquelle* at [18]; *Centrotherm* at [71]; *Reber* at [29].

(6) All the relevant facts and circumstances must be taken into account in determining whether there is real commercial exploitation of the mark, including: (a) whether such use is viewed as warranted in the economic sector concerned to maintain or create a share in the market for the goods and services in question; (b) the nature of the goods or services; (c) the characteristics of the market concerned; (d) the scale and frequency of use of the mark; (e) whether the mark is used for the purpose of marketing all the goods and services

covered by the mark or just some of them; (f) the evidence that the proprietor is able to provide; and (g) the territorial extent of the use: *Ansul* at [38] and [39]; *La Mer* at [22]-[23]; *Sunrider* at [70]-[71], [76]; *Leno* at [29]-[30], [56]; *Centrotherm* at [72]-[76]; *Reber* at [29], [32]-[34].

(7) Use of the mark need not always be quantitatively significant for it to be deemed genuine. Even minimal use may qualify as genuine use if it is deemed to be justified in the economic sector concerned for the purpose of creating or preserving market share for the relevant goods or services. For example, use of the mark by a single client which imports the relevant goods can be sufficient to demonstrate that such use is genuine, if it appears that the import operation has a genuine commercial justification for the proprietor. As such there is no *de minimis* rule: *Ansul* at [39]; *La Mer* at [21], [24] and [25]; *Sunrider* at [72] and [76]-[77]; *Leno* at [55].

(8) It is not the case that every proven commercial use of the mark may automatically be deemed to constitute genuine use: *Reber* at [32].

### **Sufficiency of use**

20. I am guided by the following case law in assessing evidence. In *Awareness Limited v Plymouth City Council*, Case BL O/236/13, Mr Daniel Alexander Q.C. as the Appointed Person stated that:

“22. The burden lies on the registered proprietor to prove use..... However, it is not strictly necessary to exhibit any particular kind of documentation, but if it is likely that such material would exist and little or none is provided, a tribunal will be justified in rejecting the evidence as insufficiently solid. That is all the more so since the nature and extent of use is likely to be particularly well known to the proprietor itself. A tribunal is entitled to be sceptical of a case of use if, notwithstanding the ease with which it could have been convincingly demonstrated, the material actually provided is inconclusive. By the time the tribunal (which in many cases will be the Hearing Officer in the

first instance) comes to take its final decision, the evidence must be sufficiently solid and specific to enable the evaluation of the scope of protection to which the proprietor is legitimately entitled to be properly and fairly undertaken, having regard to the interests of the proprietor, the opponent and, it should be said, the public.”

21. In *Dosenbach-Ochsner Ag Schuhe Und Sport v Continental Shelf 128 Ltd*, Case BL 0/404/13, Mr Geoffrey Hobbs Q.C. also sitting as the Appointed Person stated that:

“21. The assessment of a witness statement for probative value necessarily focuses upon its sufficiency for the purpose of satisfying the decision taker with regard to whatever it is that falls to be determined, on the balance of probabilities, in the particular context of the case at hand. As Mann J. observed in *Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. Comptroller- General of Patents* [2008] EWHC 2071 (Pat); [2008] R.P.C. 35:

[24] As I have said, the act of being satisfied is a matter of judgment. Forming a judgment requires the weighing of evidence and other factors. The evidence required in any particular case where satisfaction is required depends on the nature of the inquiry and the nature and purpose of the decision which is to be made. For example, where a tribunal has to be satisfied as to the age of a person, it may sometimes be sufficient for that person to assert in a form or otherwise what his or her age is, or what their date of birth is; in others, more formal proof in the form of, for example, a birth certificate will be required. It all depends who is asking the question, why they are asking the question, and what is going to be done with the answer when it is given. There can be no universal rule as to what level of evidence has to be provided in order to satisfy a decision-making body about that of which that body has to be satisfied.

22. When it comes to proof of use for the purpose of determining the extent (if any) to which the protection conferred by registration of a trade mark can legitimately be maintained, the decision taker must form a view as to what the

evidence does and just as importantly what it does not ‘*show*’ (per Section 100 of the Act) with regard to the actuality of use in relation to goods or services covered by the registration. The evidence in question can properly be assessed for sufficiency (or the lack of it) by reference to the specificity (or lack of it) with which it addresses the actuality of use.”

22. It is clear from the guidance given above that I must consider a number of factors when assessing whether genuine use of the mark has been shown from the evidence. However, no evidence has been provided to show that the earlier marks have been used on any clothing beyond that which the applicant has already accepted. Furthermore, the screenshots provided as evidence were downloaded on 28 September 2020 and so cannot be relied upon to show what the position might have been within the relevant period. The only feature of the evidence which stands out to me is that the BAUMLER brand has continued to be acquired in various commercial transactions. This may suggest that the brand is a viable commercial entity but in my view the evidence provided falls far short of the sufficiency and solidity needed to meet the standards of proof required. If the marks had been put to genuine use on the goods registered which are not *suits, shirts, trousers, socks, scarves, waistcoats and ties* in the UK and within the relevant period, then it should not have been a difficult matter for the opponent to show it. It did not. Accordingly, the opponent can only rely on *suits, shirts, trousers, socks, scarves, waistcoats and ties*, which are the items on which the applicant accepts use has been made, by the opponent.

### **Section 5(2)(b)**

23. Section 5(2)(b) of the Act is as follows:

“5(2) A trade mark shall not be registered if because-

(b) it is similar to an earlier trade mark and is to be registered for goods or services identical with or similar to those for which the earlier trade mark is protected, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association with the earlier trade mark.

24. The following principles are gleaned from the decisions of the EU courts<sup>2</sup> in *Sabel BV v Puma AG*, Case C-251/95, *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc*, Case C-39/97, *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co GmbH v Klijsen Handel B.V.* Case C-342/97, *Marca Mode CV v Adidas AG & Adidas Benelux BV*, Case C-425/98, *Matratzen Concord GmbH v OHIM*, Case C-3/03, *Medion AG v. Thomson Multimedia Sales Germany & Austria GmbH*, Case C-120/04, *Shaker di L. Laudato & C. Sas v OHIM*, Case C-334/05P and *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, Case C-591/12P.

### **The principles**

(a) The likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally, taking account of all relevant factors;

(b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer of the goods or services in question, who is deemed to be reasonably well informed and reasonably circumspect and observant, but who rarely has the chance to make direct comparisons between marks and must instead rely upon the imperfect picture of them he has kept in his mind, and whose attention varies according to the category of goods or services in question;

(c) the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details;

(d) the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must normally be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components, but it is only when all other components of a complex mark are negligible that it is permissible to make the comparison solely on the basis of the dominant elements;

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<sup>2</sup> Although the UK has left the EU, section 6(3)(a) of the European (Withdrawal) Act 2018 requires tribunals to apply EU-derived national law in accordance with EU law as it stood at the end of the transition period. The provisions of the Trade Marks Act relied on in these proceedings are derived from an EU Directive. This is why this decision continues to make reference to the trade mark case law of EU courts.

(e) nevertheless, the overall impression conveyed to the public by a composite trade mark may be dominated by one or more of its components;

(f) however, it is also possible that in a particular case an element corresponding to an earlier trade mark may retain an independent distinctive role in a composite mark, without necessarily constituting a dominant element of that mark;

(g) a lesser degree of similarity between the goods or services may be offset by a great degree of similarity between the marks, and vice versa;

(h) there is a greater likelihood of confusion where the earlier mark has a highly distinctive character, either per se or because of the use that has been made of it;

(i) mere association, in the strict sense that the later mark brings the earlier mark to mind, is not sufficient;

(j) the reputation of a mark does not give grounds for presuming a likelihood of confusion simply because of a likelihood of association in the strict sense;

(k) if the association between the marks creates a risk that the public will wrongly believe that the respective goods or services come from the same or economically linked undertakings, there is a likelihood of confusion.

### **Comparison of goods**

25. Both the opponent and the applicant have the following identical terms in their respective specifications namely *suits, shirts, trousers, socks, scarves, waistcoats and ties*. Therefore, the goods are identical.

### **Average consumer and the purchasing process**

26. I next consider who the average consumer is for the contested goods and how they are purchased. It is settled case law that the average consumer is deemed to



be reasonably well informed and reasonably observant and circumspect.<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of assessing the likelihood of confusion, it must be borne in mind that the average consumer's level of attention is likely to vary according to the category of goods or services in question<sup>4</sup>. As these proceedings concern class 25 goods, I find the following case law to be relevant, namely *New Look Limited v OHIM*<sup>5</sup>, in which the General Court stated that:

“49. However, it should be noted that in the global assessment of the likelihood of confusion, the visual, aural or conceptual aspects of the opposing signs do not always have the same weight. It is appropriate to examine the objective conditions under which the marks may be present on the market (*BUDMEN*, paragraph 57). The extent of the similarity or difference between the signs may depend, in particular, on the inherent qualities of the signs or the conditions under which the goods or services covered by the opposing signs are marketed. If the goods covered by the mark in question are usually sold in self-service stores where consumer choose the product themselves and must therefore rely primarily on the image of the trade mark applied to the product, the visual similarity between the signs will as a general rule be more important. If on the other hand the product covered is primarily sold orally, greater weight will usually be attributed to any aural similarity between the signs.”

And

“50..... Generally in clothes shops customers can themselves either choose the clothes they wish to buy or be assisted by the sales staff. Whilst oral communication in respect of the product and the trade mark is not excluded, the choice of the item of clothing is generally made visually. Therefore, the visual perception of the marks in question will generally take place prior to

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<sup>3</sup> *Hearst Holdings Inc, Fleischer Studios Inc v A.V.E.L.A. Inc, Poeticgem Limited, The Partnership (Trading) Limited, U Wear Limited, J Fox Limited*, [2014] EWHC 439 (Ch)

<sup>4</sup> *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer*, Case C-342/97.

<sup>5</sup> Joined cases T-117/03 to T-119/03 and T-171/03

purchase. Accordingly the visual aspect plays a greater role in the global assessment of the likelihood of confusion.”

27. The average consumer for the contested goods in this case is a member of the general public. The goods can be sold in traditional physical clothing stores as well as online or via mail order. As set out above in *New Look*, the act of purchasing clothing will be a primarily visual process and factors such as aesthetics, functionality and fit in addition to the cost will come into play. In physical retail premises, the average consumer would be viewing and handling the goods or possibly trying garments on. In an online website or mail order catalogue, a consumer will be viewing images of the goods before selection. Given that clothing prices can vary from garment to garment, I conclude that an average consumer will be paying a medium degree of attention during the purchasing process. Although the purchasing process will be primarily visual, I do not discount some aural consideration such as advice sought from a sales assistant.

### **Mark comparisons**


28. It is clear from *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* (particularly paragraph 23) that the average consumer normally perceives a trade mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details. The same case also explains that the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the trade marks must be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the trade marks, bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components. The CJEU stated at paragraph 34 of its judgment in Case C-591/12P, *Bimbo SA v OHIM*, that:

“... it is necessary to ascertain, in each individual case, the overall impression made on the target public by the sign for which registration is sought, by means of, inter alia, an analysis of the components of a sign and of their relative weight in the perception of the target public, and then, in the light of that overall impression and all factors relevant to the circumstances of the case, to assess the likelihood of confusion.”

29. It would be wrong, therefore, to artificially dissect the trade marks, although it is necessary to take into account the distinctive and dominant components of the marks

and to give due weight to any other features which are not negligible and therefore contribute to the overall impressions created by the marks.

30. The respective trade marks to be compared are shown below:

Opponent's registrations	Applicant's mark
<b>BAUMLER</b> <b>BÄUMLER</b> <b>BÄUMLER</b>	

31. The opponent's registrations consist essentially of a single word **BAUMLER** with and without an umlaut over the letter A. The marks have no other aspect to them and as such their overall impression derives solely from the words themselves.

32. The applicant's mark has two stylised word elements namely **La Baume** making up the mark. The font used is a cursive script and I find that the capital L and especially the capital B make a significant impact on the mark as a whole given their increased size in comparison to the other letters and the stylisation. I consider those two letters to be dominant elements in the overall impression.

33. In a visual comparison it is noted that the opponent's marks consist of a single word and the applicant has a two word mark. The marks share the letters B-A-U-M in that order and both have an additional letter E. In the applicant's mark that letter E ends the second word and in the opponent's mark it comes between the L and R. In terms of other differences, clearly the opponent's mark has no equivalent of the **La** word element. Conversely the applicant's mark has no umlauts. It is settled case law<sup>6</sup> that the beginnings of words tend to have more visual and aural impact than the ends. I find that the visual impact of the applicant's mark having an entirely different beginning and the capitalisation, size and stylisation of the letters L and B to be

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<sup>6</sup> *El Corte Inglés, SA v OHIM*, Cases T-183/02 and T-184/02,

visually significant. However it is settled law<sup>7</sup> that I must consider fair and notional use of the earlier marks, where the earlier mark is a plain word mark. *Peek & Cloppenburg* states that,

"27...the Board of Appeal was wrong to take into account the particular font used by the mark applied for in its comparison of the signs at issue. ... since the early mark is a word mark, its proprietor has the right to use it in different scripts, such as, for example, a form comparable to that used by the mark applied for."

34. Taking these factors into consideration I find there is a low degree of visual similarity between the respective marks.

35. In an aural comparison both sides have drawn my attention to various pronunciations of the respective marks. The applicant claims that the absence or presence of the umlaut in the opponent's marks will also make a difference to pronunciation. However to my mind the average UK consumer is likely to simply regard the respective marks as non-English words and is not likely to know how the marks should be pronounced but instead would attempt a phonetic pronunciation based on how they would pronounce an English language word containing the 'au' vowel sounds. With that in mind, the average consumer is most likely to pronounce the opponent's marks as B-O-W-M-L-E-R or B-O-R-M-L-E-R regardless of the umlaut and the applicant's second word element as B-O-W-M or B-O-R-M. Clearly the marks are differentiated by the presence of **La** which will certainly be verbalised as it is the first element of the applicant's mark and has no counterpart in the opponent's earlier registrations. In addition, the opponent's marks have an additional syllable in the letters L-E-R, which is not present in the applicant's mark. Taking all these factors into account, I find there is a medium degree of aural similarity.

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<sup>7</sup> *Peek & Cloppenburg v OHIM*, T-386-07

36. For a conceptual message to be relevant it must be capable of immediate grasp by the average consumer.<sup>8</sup> The assessment must be made from the point of view of the average consumer who cannot be assumed to know the meaning of everything.<sup>9</sup>

37. The applicant submits that an average consumer will conceptualise the mark **La Baume** as a slang term “the bomb”. I disagree. That is not the mark before me and the applicant has provided no evidence to show why that may be so. At the very least an UK average consumer is likely to think the applicant’s mark is French because of the presence of the word element **La** which will be understood by some consumers as meaning “the”. If they understand the French language then they may understand **Baume** to mean balm<sup>10</sup>. Either way the concept is different from that of “the bomb” as the applicant submits. In addition the concept is also different from the opponent’s marks which may be seen as a German word or may just be seen as invented words. The average consumer may not understand the umlaut and its linguistic significance and regard it as merely decorative. They may even overlook it entirely. The opponent submits that both marks may be seen as surnames. This may be true for some consumers but not for others. Even if the respective marks can be seen as surnames they would still be seen as two different surnames without a close degree of conceptual similarity with each other. I have considered all of the factors set out above and given the fact that one mark is made up of two elements and may be regarded as French and the other marks consist of one word and may be regarded as German, I find that the respective marks are conceptually neutral.

### **Distinctiveness of the earlier registrations**

38. The degree of distinctiveness of the earlier registrations must be assessed. This is because the more distinctive the earlier registrations, based either on inherent qualities or because of the use made of them, the greater the likelihood of confusion. In *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v Klijsen Handel BV*<sup>11</sup> the CJEU stated that:

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<sup>8</sup> This is highlighted in numerous judgments of the GC and the CJEU including *Ruiz Picasso v OHIM* [2006] e.c.r.-I-643; [2006] E.T.M.R. 29.

<sup>9</sup> See the comments of Anna Carboni, sitting as the Appointed Person in *Chorkee*, *BL O/048/08*, paragraphs 36 and 37.

<sup>10</sup> [English Translation of “baume” | Collins French-English Dictionary \(collinsdictionary.com\)](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/en/english-german/dictionary/la-baume) – accessed 9/6/21

<sup>11</sup> C-342/97

“22. In determining the distinctive character of a mark and, accordingly, in assessing whether it is highly distinctive, the national court must make an overall assessment of the greater or lesser capacity of the mark to identify the goods or services for which it has been registered as coming from a particular undertaking, and thus to distinguish those goods or services from those of other undertakings (see, to that effect, judgment of 4 May 1999 in Joined Cases C-108/97 and C-109/97 *Windsurfing Chiemsee v Huber and Attenberger* [1999] ECR I-0000, paragraph 49).

23. In making that assessment, account should be taken, in particular, of the inherent characteristics of the mark, including the fact that it does or does not contain an element descriptive of the goods or services for which it has been registered; the market share held by the mark; how intensive, geographically widespread and long-standing use of the mark has been; the amount invested by the undertaking in promoting the mark; the proportion of the relevant section of the public which, because of the mark, identifies the goods or services as originating from a particular undertaking; and statements from chambers of commerce and industry or other trade and professional associations (see *Windsurfing Chiemsee*, paragraph 51).”

39. Firstly I consider the inherent distinctiveness of the earlier registrations. The registrations consist of the word BAUMLER/BÄUMLER. With or without the umlaut above the letter A, neither are descriptive in relation to the goods. They may be seen as words from another language or as invented words. Taking this into account, I find the opponent’s mark to be inherently distinctive to high degree.

40. The opponent submits that the evidence filed demonstrates that the distinctiveness of the registrations has been enhanced through use. I disagree with this submission. Following the criteria given in *Windsurfing* above, I find there are some particular deficiencies within the evidence provided. In particular there are no turnover figures, volume of sales figures or advertising expenditure shown for goods sold under the marks relied upon. Whilst there is a single reference to a figure of £15.2m in 2011, that appears to relate to the overseas sales of Berwin & Berwin and not of sales of

BAUMLER branded products *per se*.<sup>12</sup> Furthermore no other financial information, such as invoices, has been provided to indicate the volumes of wholesale or other sales of clothing products bearing the BAUMLER brand to third party retailers. Exhibit JC1 indicates that BAUMLER branded clothing is available from various clothing retail websites. However as previously stated all of the printouts were downloaded on 28 September 2020 and so cannot be relied upon to show what the position might have been within the relevant period. The opponent submits that Exhibit JC2 (pages 5 & 6) refers to 16000 suits a week being made and supplying Team GB with tailoring for the 2012 London Olympics. From my reading of JC2, although it refers to Berwin & Berwin making 16000 suits and supplying Team GB, there is no evidence to show how many of the 16000 suits were BAUMLER/BÄUMLER branded goods nor is there evidence showing Team GB actually wearing BAUMLER/BÄUMLER branded goods as opposed to any of the other Berwin & Berwin brands.

41. Taking these factors into account, I do not find that distinctive character of the earlier marks has been enhanced because of the use made of it.

### **Likelihood of confusion**

42. There is no scientific formula to apply in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion. It is a global assessment where a number of factors need to be borne in mind. The first is the interdependency principle i.e. a lesser degree of similarity between the respective trade marks may be offset by a greater degree of similarity between the respective goods and services and vice versa. It is necessary for me to keep in mind the distinctive character of the opponent's mark, the average consumer and the nature of the purchasing process for the contested goods and services. In doing so, I must be aware that the average consumer rarely has the opportunity to make direct comparisons between trade marks and must instead rely upon the imperfect picture of them that they have retained in their mind.

43. Confusion can be direct or indirect. Direct confusion involves the average consumer mistaking one mark for the other, while indirect confusion is where the

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<sup>12</sup> Paragraph 5, first witness statement of June Carruthers.

average consumer realises the marks are not the same but puts the similarity that exists between the marks and the goods and services down to the responsible undertakings being the same or related. In terms of indirect confusion, this was dealt with by Mr Iain Purvis QC, sitting as the Appointed Person, in *L.A. Sugar Limited v By Back Beat Inc*<sup>13</sup>, where he noted that:

“16. Although direct confusion and indirect confusion both involve mistakes on the part of the consumer, it is important to remember that these mistakes are very different in nature. Direct confusion involves no process of reasoning – it is a simple matter of mistaking one mark for another. Indirect confusion, on the other hand, only arises where the consumer has actually recognized that the later mark is different from the earlier mark. It therefore requires a mental process of some kind on the part of the consumer when he or she sees the later mark, which may be conscious or subconscious but, analysed in formal terms, is something along the following lines: “The later mark is different from the earlier mark, but also has something in common with it. Taking account of the common element in the context of the later mark as a whole, I conclude that it is another brand of the owner of the earlier mark”.

44. Whereas in *Duebros Limited v Heirler Cenovis GmbH*<sup>14</sup>, Mr James Mellor Q.C., also sitting as the Appointed Person, stressed that a finding of indirect confusion should not be made merely because the two marks share a common element. In this connection, he pointed out that it is not sufficient that a mark merely calls to mind another mark. This is mere association not indirect confusion.

45. In the course of this decision I have found that,

- The goods are identical
- The average consumer will be paying a medium degree of attention in a primarily visual purchasing process
- The respective marks are visually similar to a low degree
- The respective marks are aurally similar to a medium degree

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<sup>13</sup> BL-O/375/10

<sup>14</sup> BL O/547/17



- The respective marks are conceptually neutral
- The earlier registrations are inherently distinctive to a high degree

46. Taking the above into account, I find that a lack of visual similarity is a key factor in my consideration especially as the goods are primarily purchased visually. In my view the visual, aural and conceptual differences between the marks are sufficient to offset the similarity, namely a shared number of letters **BAUM**, in the mind of the average consumer purchasing the goods. Even allowing for imperfect recollection, where the average consumer does not have the chance to make a direct comparison of the marks, but instead relies on the imperfect picture of them that they have kept in their mind I find there is no likelihood of direct confusion given the presence of the additional word **La** and the visually impactful stylisation in the applicant's mark which has no counterpart in the opponent's marks.

47. As I have found no direct confusion between the marks at issue, I now consider if there is a likelihood of indirect confusion. I do not believe that consumers who identify the letter combination **BAUM** in the earlier marks will assume that the parties are economically linked undertakings on the basis of the respective trade marks. Nor do I think that consumers would assume a commercial association or licensing arrangement between the parties, merely because of the four shared letters. Furthermore, the differences between the marks are not conducive to being a logical sub-brand or brand extension. The common letter combination **BAUM**, in the longer word **BAUMLER** and the second word **BAUME** in the application, represents the high point of similarity between these marks. None of the additional elements in either mark would lead the average consumer to believe that these are economically linked undertakings. I can see no reason why the average consumer, having recognised the significant differences in the stylisation of the application, would assume that the opponent had redesigned its marks with a completely different look to the extent of adding an additional word element and removing a syllable, resulting in the application's mark. In light of the above, I find that there is no likelihood of indirect confusion between the respective marks, even in relation to identical goods

## Outcome

48. The opposition fails in its entirety. The application can proceed to registration subject to any appeal to this decision.

## Costs

49. As the applicant has been successful, she is entitled to a contribution towards the costs incurred in these proceedings. The Registrar usually awards costs on a scale published in Tribunal Practice Notice 2/2016. As a matter of practice, litigants in person are asked to complete a costs proforma to ensure that the costs awarded do not exceed the amount spent on the proceedings. There is no right to be awarded the amount claimed. This is subject to an assessment of the reasonableness of the claim. It should be noted that the Registrar awards costs on a contributory, not compensatory basis; account must be taken of that when assessing the claim made.

50. The matter of costs was discussed at the hearing. The applicant was sent a costs proforma, attached to the Tribunal hearing letter dated 3 March 2021 and I advised that she should return that form with a breakdown of her costs. The applicant returned the cost proforma on 30 April. I also received written submissions from the opponent on the costs proforma, dated 7 May. I have taken those submissions into account when deciding the costs matter.

51. The applicant claims that the amount of time spent in these proceedings is as follows:

Notice of defence	4 hours
Considering forms filed by the other party	8 hours
Reviewing opponent's evidence	96 hours
Preparation of evidence rebuttal	6 hours
Preparing written submissions	48 hours
Preparing for and attending hearing	30 hours
Investigation of opponent's evidence (including travel to retail sites to check stock)	20 hours

**In total** **212 hours**

52. The applicant has claimed 12 hours for considering the Notice of opposition and filing a Counterstatement. I appreciate that the applicant, not being familiar with proceedings of this kind, would have been required to undertake some research in order to be able to consider the opposition and complete the counterstatement. I also bear in mind that the opponent was required to file two amended TM7 forms which the applicant needed to consider. Taking the above into account I consider 12 hours to be reasonable.

53. There was evidence filed in this case. However, I consider 102 hours to be well above what is reasonable for considering the evidence filed by the opponent and the preparation and filing of the applicant's evidence. Essentially the applicant had already accepted that the opponent used its marks on *suits, shirts, trousers, socks, scarves, waistcoats and ties* so should only be considering the opponent's evidence for use on garments not listed above. In addition, the applicant has claimed 20 hours for investigation for the opponent's evidence including travel. I consider this to fall within the time spent considering the opponent's evidence and should not have separate costs awarded. On balance, I consider 20 hours overall to be reasonable for the evidence portion of this case.

54. The hearing was relatively short as the opponent elected to file written submissions in lieu of attendance. The applicant was representing herself and would have had to familiarise herself with the process and, due to lack of familiarity, would have had to undertake a certain amount of additional preparation prior to attendance at the hearing. I disagree with the opponent's submission that the applicant did not need to attend a formal London venue but could have conducted the hearing from her home. There are many reasons why someone may not want to conduct a hearing from their home, not least is the viability of a stable broadband connection, and the option to attend a formal venue is open to all parties. However the applicant was not required to submit a skeleton argument in advance although she did so and in the event much of what was discussed at the hearing covered the same points as had been previously raised in her counterstatement and in the witness statement which accompanied her

evidence. On balance, I consider 10 hours a reasonable amount of time to have spent in this regard.

55. Taking all of this into account, I consider the following to be reasonable:

Considering the opposition filed by the opponent	8 hours
Preparing and filing a Counterstatement	4 hours
Considering and filing evidence	20 hours
Preparing for and attending hearing	10 hours
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 hours</b>

56. In relation to the hours spent on these proceedings, I note that The Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Act 1975 (as amended) sets the minimum level of compensation for litigants in person in Court proceedings at £19.00 an hour. I see no reason to award anything other than this. I therefore award the applicant the sum of £798 (42 hours at £19 per hour).

57. I order Border I.P. Limited to pay Sarah Kikoni the sum of £798. This sum is to be paid within 21 days of the expiry of the appeal period or within 21 days of the final determination of this case if any appeal against this decision is unsuccessful.

**Dated this 18<sup>th</sup> day of June 2021**

**June Ralph**  
**For the Registrar**  
**The Comptroller-General**

## **Annex 1 – Applicant’s Class 25 specification**

Articles of clothing; Articles of sports clothing; Articles of underclothing; Athletic clothing; Adhesive bras; Adhesive brassieres; After ski boots; Aikido suits; Aikido uniforms; Albs; Aloha shirts; American football bibs; American football pants; American football shirts; American football shorts; American football socks; Anglers' shoes; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anoraks; Anoraks [parkas]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Après-ski boots; Apres-ski shoes; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Aqua shoes; Arm warmers [clothing]; Army boots; Articles of clothing; Articles of clothing for theatrical use; Articles of clothing made of hides; Articles of clothing made of leather; Articles of outer clothing; Articles of sports clothing; Articles of underclothing; Ascots; Ascots (ties); Athletic clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics hose; Athletics shoes; Athletics vests; Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Babushkas; Baby bibs [not of paper]; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Balaclavas; Ball gowns; Ballet shoes; Ballet slippers; Ballet suits; Ballroom dancing shoes; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bandannas; Bandeaux [clothing]; Barber smocks; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baseball shoes; Baseball uniforms; Baselayer bottoms; Baselayer tops; Basic upper garment of Korean traditional clothes [Jeogori]; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath slippers; Bathing caps; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Adhesive bras; Adhesive brassieres; After ski boots; Aikido suits; Aikido uniforms; Albs; Aloha shirts; American football bibs; American football pants; American football shirts; American football shorts; American football socks; Anglers' shoes; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anoraks; Anoraks [parkas]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Après-ski boots; Apres-ski shoes; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Aqua shoes; Arm warmers [clothing]; Army boots; Articles of clothing; Articles of clothing for theatrical use; Articles of clothing made of hides; Articles of clothing made of leather; Articles of outer clothing; Articles of sports clothing; Articles of underclothing; Ascots; Ascots (ties); Athletic

clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics hose; Athletics shoes; Athletics vests; Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Babushkas; Baby bibs [not of paper]; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Balaclavas; Ball gowns; Ballet shoes; Ballet slippers; Ballet suits; Ballroom dancing shoes; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bandannas; Bandeaux [clothing]; Barber smocks; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baseball shoes; Baseball uniforms; Baselayer bottoms; Baselayer tops; Basic upper garment of Korean traditional clothes [Jeogori]; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath slippers; Bathing caps; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Adhesive bras; Adhesive brassieres; After ski boots; Aikido suits; Aikido uniforms; Albs; Aloha shirts; American football bibs; American football pants; American football shirts; American football shorts; American football socks; Anglers' shoes; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anoraks; Anoraks [parkas]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Après-ski boots; Apres-ski shoes; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Aqua shoes; Arm warmers [clothing]; Army boots; Articles of clothing; Articles of clothing for theatrical use; Articles of clothing made of hides; Articles of clothing made of leather; Articles of outer clothing; Articles of sports clothing; Articles of underclothing; Ascots; Ascots (ties); Athletic clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics hose; Athletics shoes; Athletics vests; Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Babushkas; Baby bibs [not of paper]; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Balaclavas; Ball gowns; Ballet shoes; Ballet slippers; Ballet suits; Ballroom dancing shoes; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bandannas; Bandeaux [clothing]; Barber smocks; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baseball shoes; Baseball uniforms; Baselayer bottoms; Baselayer tops; Basic upper garment of Korean traditional clothes [Jeogori]; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath slippers;

Bathing caps; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Beach robes; Beach shoes; Beach wraps; Beachwear; Beanie hats; Beanies; Bed jackets; Bed socks; Belts [clothing]; Belts for clothing; Belts made from imitation leather; Belts made of leather; Belts made out of cloth; Belts (Money -) [clothing]; Belts of textile; Berets; Bermuda shorts; Bib overalls for hunting; Bib shorts; Bib tights; Bibs, not of paper; Bibs, sleeved, not of paper; Bikinis; Blazers; Bloomers; Blouses; Blouson jackets; Blousons; Blue jeans; Board shorts; Boardshorts; Boas; Boas [clothing]; Boas [necklets]; Boaters; Bobble hats; Bodices; Bodices [lingerie]; Bodies [clothing]; Bodies [underclothing]; Body linen [garments]; Body stockings; Body suits; Body warmers; Bodysuits; Boiler suits; Boleros; Bolo ties; Bolo ties with precious metal tips; Bomber jackets; Bonnets; Bonnets [headwear]; Boot cuffs; Boot uppers; Bootees (woollen baby shoes); Booties; Boots; Boots for motorcycling; Boots for sport; Boots for sports; Boots (Ski -); Bottoms [clothing]; Bow ties; Bowling shoes; Bowties; Boxer briefs; Boxer shorts; Boxing shoes; Boxing shorts; Boy shorts [underwear]; Boys' clothing; Bra straps; Bra straps [parts of clothing]; Braces as suspenders; Braces for clothing; Braces for clothing [suspenders]; Braces [suspenders]; Bralettes; Bras; Brassieres; Breeches; Breeches for wear; Bridal garters; Bridal gowns; Bridesmaid dresses; Bridesmaids wear; Briefs; Briefs [underwear]; Bucket caps; Bucket hats; Burkas; Burnouses; Bushjackets; Bustiers; Bustle holder bands for obi (obiage); Bustles for obi-knots (obiage-shin); Button down shirts; Button-front aloha shirts; Caftans; Cagoules; Camiknickers; Camisoles; Camouflage gloves; Camouflage jackets; Camouflage pants; Camouflage shirts; Camouflage vests; Canvas shoes; Cap peaks; Cap visors; Capelets; Capes; Capes (clothing); Capri pants; Caps; Caps being headwear; Caps [headwear]; Caps (Shower -); Caps with visors; Car coats; Cardigans; Cargo pants; Cashmere clothing; Cashmere scarves; Cassocks; Casual clothing; Casual footwear; Casual jackets; Casual shirts; Casual trousers; Casual wear; Casualwear; Chadors; Chaps; Chaps (clothing); Chasubles; Chefs' hats; Chefs' whites; Chemise tops; Chemises; Chemisettes; Cheongsams (Chinese gowns); Children's clothing; Childrens' clothing; Children's footwear; Children's headwear; Children's outerclothing; Children's wear; Chino pants; Choir robes; Christening gowns; Christening robes; Cleats for attachment to sports shoes; Climbing boots; Climbing boots [mountaineering boots];

Climbing footwear; Cloaks; Cloche hats; Clogs; Cloth bibs; Cloth bibs for adult diners; Clothes; Clothes for sport; Clothes for sports; Clothing; Clothing containing slimming substances; Clothing for babies; Clothing for children; Clothing for cycling; Clothing for cyclists; Clothing for fishermen; Clothing for gymnastics; Clothing for horse-riding [other than riding hats]; Clothing for infants; Clothing for leisure wear; Clothing for martial arts; Clothing for men, women and children; Clothing for skiing; Clothing for sports; Clothing for wear in judo practices; Clothing for wear in wrestling games; Clothing incorporating LEDs; Clothing layettes; Clothing made of fur; Clothing made of imitation leather; Clothing made of leather; Clothing of imitations of leather; Clothing of leather; Coats; Coats for men; Coats for women; Coats made of cotton; Coats of denim; Coats (Top -); Cocktail dresses; Collar guards for protecting clothing collars; Collar liners for protecting clothing collars; Collar protectors; Collared shirts; Collars; Ankle boots; Ankle socks; Anklets [socks]; Anti-perspirant socks; Anti-sweat underclothing; Anti-sweat underwear; Aprons; Aprons [clothing]; Arm warmers [clothing]; Articles of clothing; Articles of sports clothing; Articles of underclothing; Athletic clothing; Athletic footwear; Athletic shoes; Athletic tights; Athletic uniforms; Athletics footwear; Athletics shoes; Babies' clothing; Babies' outerclothing; Babies' pants [clothing]; Babies' pants [underwear]; Babies' undergarments; Baby bibs [not of paper]; Baby bodysuits; Baby boots; Baby bottoms; Baby clothes; Baby doll pyjamas; Baby layettes for clothing; Baby pants; Baby sandals; Baby tops; Bandanas; Bandanas [neckerchiefs]; Bandannas; Bandeaux [clothing]; Baseball caps; Baseball caps and hats; Baseball hats; Baseball shoes; Basketball shoes; Basketball sneakers; Bath robes; Bath sandals; Bath slippers; Bathing caps; Bathing costumes; Bathing costumes for women; Bathing drawers; Bathing suit cover-ups; Bathing suits; Bathing suits for men; Bathing trunks; Bathrobes; Beach clothes; Beach clothing; Beach cover-ups; Beach footwear; Beach hats; Beach robes; Beach shoes; Beach wraps; Beachwear; Beanie hats; Beanies; Bed jackets; Bed socks; Belts [clothing]; Belts for clothing; Belts made from imitation leather; Belts made of leather; Belts made out of cloth; Belts (Money -) [clothing]; Belts of textile; Berets; Bermuda shorts; Bib overalls for hunting; Bib shorts; Bib tights; Bibs, not of paper; Bibs, sleeved, not of paper; Bikinis; Blazers; Bloomers; Blouses; Blouson jackets; Blousons; Blue jeans; Board shorts; Boardshorts; Boas; Boas [clothing]; Boas [necklets]; Boaters; Bobble hats; Bodices; Bodices [lingerie]; Bodies [clothing]; Bodies [underclothing]; Body linen [garments]; Body stockings;



Body suits; Body warmers; Bodysuits; Boiler suits; Boleros; Bolo ties; Bolo ties with precious metal tips; Bomber jackets; Bonnets; Bonnets [headwear]; Boot cuffs; Boot uppers; Bootees (woollen baby shoes); Booties; Boots; Boots for motorcycling; Boots for sport; Boots for sports; Boots (Ski -); Bottoms [clothing]; Bow ties; Bowling shoes; Bowties; Boxer briefs; Boxer shorts; Boxing shoes; Boxing shorts; Boy shorts [underwear]; Boys' clothing; Bra straps; Bra straps [parts of clothing]; Braces as suspenders; Braces for clothing; Braces for clothing [suspenders]; Braces [suspenders]; Bralettes; Bras; Brassieres; Breeches; Breeches for wear; Bridal garters; Bridal gowns; Bridesmaid dresses; Bridesmaids wear; Briefs; Briefs [underwear]; Bucket caps; Bucket hats; Burkas; Burnouses; Bushjackets; Bustiers; Bustle holder bands for obi (obiage); Bustles for obi-knots (obiage-shin); Button down shirts; Button-front aloha shirts; Caftans; Cagoules; Camiknickers; Camisoles; Camouflage gloves; Camouflage jackets; Camouflage pants; Camouflage shirts; Camouflage vests; Canvas shoes; Cap peaks; Cap visors; Capelets; Capes; Capes (clothing); Capri pants; Caps; Caps being headwear; Caps [headwear]; Caps (Shower -); Caps with visors; Car coats; Cardigans; Cargo pants; Cashmere clothing; Cashmere scarves; Cassocks; Casual clothing; Casual footwear; Casual jackets; Casual shirts; Casual trousers; Casual wear; Casualwear; Chadors; Chaps; Chaps (clothing); Chasubles; Chefs' hats; Chefs' whites; Chemise tops; Chemises; Chemisettes; Cheongsams (Chinese gowns); Children's clothing; Childrens' clothing; Children's footwear; Children's headwear; Children's outerclothing; Children's wear; Chino pants; Choir robes; Christening gowns; Christening robes; Cleats for attachment to sports shoes; Climbing boots; Climbing boots [mountaineering boots]; Climbing footwear; Cloaks; Cloche hats; Clogs; Cloth bibs; Cloth bibs for adult diners; Clothes; Clothes for sport; Clothes for sports; Clothing; Clothing containing slimming substances; Clothing for babies; Clothing for children; Clothing for cycling; Clothing for cyclists; Clothing for fishermen; Clothing for gymnastics; Clothing for horse-riding [other than riding hats]; Clothing for infants; Clothing for leisure wear; Clothing for martial arts; Clothing for men, women and children; Clothing for skiing; Clothing for sports; Clothing for wear in judo practices; Clothing for wear in wrestling games; Clothing incorporating LEDs; Clothing layettes; Clothing made of fur; Clothing made of imitation leather; Clothing made of leather; Clothing of imitations of leather; Clothing of leather; Coats; Coats for men; Coats for women; Coats made of cotton; Coats of denim; Coats (Top -); Cocktail dresses; Collar guards for protecting

clothing collars; Collar liners for protecting clothing collars; Collar protectors; Collared shirts; Collars; Collars [clothing]; Collars for dresses; Combative sports uniforms; Combinations [clothing]; Corduroy pants; Corduroy shirts; Corduroy trousers; Corselets; Corsets; Corsets [clothing, foundation garments]; Corsets [foundation clothing]; Corsets [underclothing]; Costumes; Costumes for use in children's dress up play; Costumes for use in role-playing games; Costumes (Masquerade -); Cotton coats; Coveralls; Coverups; Cover-ups; Cowls [clothing]; Cravates; Cravats; Crew neck sweaters; Crinolines; Crop tops; Cuffs; Culotte skirts; Culottes; Cumberbunds; Cycling caps; Cycling Gloves; Cycling pants; Cycling shoes; Cycling shorts; Cycling tops; Cyclists' clothing; Dance clothing; Dance costumes; Dance shoes; Dance slippers; Deck shoes; Deck-shoes; Denim coats; Denim jackets; Denim jeans; Denim pants; Denims [clothing]; Desert boots; Detachable collars; Detachable neckpieces for kimonos (haneri); Dinner jackets; Dinner suits; Disposable slippers; Disposable underwear; Donkey jackets; Down jackets; Down vests; Drawers as clothing; Drawers [clothing]; Dress pants; Dress shields; Dress shirts; Dress shoes; Dress suits; Dresses; Dresses for evening wear; Dresses for infants and toddlers; Dresses made from skins; Dressing gowns; Driving gloves; Driving shoes; Duffel coats; Duffle coats; Dungarees; Dust coats; Ear muffs; Ear muffs [clothing]; Ear warmers; Ear warmers being clothes; Earbands; Earmuffs; Embossed heels of rubber or of plastic materials; Embossed soles of rubber or of plastic materials; Embroidered clothing; Espadrilles; Esparto shoes or sandals; Esparto shoes or sandals; Evening coats; Evening dresses; Evening gowns; Evening suits; Evening wear; Exercise wear; Eye masks; Fabric belts; Fabric belts [clothing]; Fake fur hats; Fancy dress costumes; Fascinator hats; Fashion hats; Fedoras; Fezzes; Figure skating clothing; Fingerless gloves; Fingerless gloves as clothing; Fishermen's jackets; Fishing boots; Fishing clothing; Fishing footwear; Fishing headwear; Fishing jackets; Fishing shirts; Fishing smocks; Fishing vests; Fishing waders; Fitted swimming costumes with bra cups; Fittings of metal for boots and shoes; Fittings of metal for footwear; Flat caps; Flat shoes; Fleece jackets; Fleece pullovers; Fleece shorts; Fleece tops; Fleece vests; Fleeces; Flip-flops; Flip-flops for use as footwear; Flying suits; Foam pedicure slippers; Folk costumes; Foot volleyball shoes; Football boots; Football boots (Studs for -); Football jerseys; Football shirts; Football shoes; Footless socks; Footless tights; Footmuffs, not electrically heated; Footwear; Footwear [excluding orthopedic footwear]; Footwear (Fittings of metal for -

); Footwear for men; Footwear for men and women; Footwear for snowboarding; Footwear for sport; Footwear for sports; Footwear for track and field athletics; Footwear for use in sport; Footwear for women; Footwear made of vinyl; Footwear made of wood; Footwear (Non-slipping devices for -); Footwear not for sports; Footwear soles; Footwear (Tips for -); Footwear uppers; Footwear (Welts for -); Formal evening wear; Formal wear; Formalwear; Foulards [clothing articles]; Foundation garments; Frames (Hat -) [skeletons]; Frock coats; Full-length kimonos (nagagi); Functional underwear; Fur cloaks; Fur coats; Fur coats and jackets; Fur hats; Fur jackets; Fur muffs; Fur stoles; Furs [clothing]; Gabardines; Gabardines [clothing]; Gaiter straps; Gaiters; Galoshes; Garments for protecting clothing; Garrison caps; Garter belts; Garters; Gauchos; Gilets; Girdles; Girdles [corsets]; Girls' clothing; Gloves; Gloves as clothing; Gloves [clothing]; Gloves for apparel; Gloves for cyclists; Gloves including those made of skin, hide or fur; Gloves with conductive fingertips that may be worn while using handheld electronic touch screen devices; Golf caps; Golf clothing, other than gloves; Golf footwear; Golf shirts; Golf shoes; Golf shorts; Golf skirts; Golf trousers; Goloshes; Gowns; Greatcoats; G-strings; Guernseys; Gussets for bathing suits [parts of clothing]; Gussets for footlets [parts of clothing]; Gussets for leotards [parts of clothing]; Gussets for stockings [parts of clothing]; Gussets for tights [parts of clothing]; Gussets for underwear [parts of clothing]; Gussets [parts of clothing]; Gym boots; Gym shorts; Gym suits; Gymnastic shoes; Gymshoes; Gymwear; Hairdressing capes; Half-boots; Halloween costumes; Halter tops; Handball shoes; Handwarmers [clothing]; Haneri [detachable neckpieces for kimonos]; Hat frames [skeletons]; Hats; Hats (Paper -) [clothing]; Head bands; Head scarves; Head sweatbands; Head wear; Headbands; Headbands against sweating; Headbands [clothing]; Headbands for clothing; Headdresses [veils]; Headgear; Headgear for wear; Headscarfs; Headscarves; Headshawls; Headsquares; Headwear; Heavy coats; Heavy jackets; Heel inserts; Heel pieces for shoes; Heel pieces for stockings; Heel protectors for shoes; Heelpieces for footwear; Heelpieces for stockings; Heels; Hidden heel shoes; High rain clogs (ashida); High-heeled shoes; Hijabs; Hiking boots; Hiking shoes; Hockey shoes; Hooded pullovers; Hooded sweat shirts; Hooded sweatshirts; Hooded tops; Hoodies; Hoods; Hoods [clothing]; Horse-riding boots; Horse-riding pants; Hosiery; House coats; Housecoats; Hunting boot bags; Hunting boots; Hunting jackets; Hunting pants; Hunting shirts; Hunting vests; Imitation leather dresses; Infant clothing; Infant wear;

Infants' boots; Infants' clothing; Infants' footwear; Infants' shoes; Infants' trousers; Infantwear; Inner socks for footwear; Inner soles; Innersocks; Insoles; Insoles for footwear; Insoles for shoes and boots; Insoles [for shoes and boots]; Intermediate soles; Jacket liners; Jackets; Jackets being sports clothing; Jackets [clothing]; Jackets (Stuff -) [clothing]; Japanese footwear of rice straw (waraji); Japanese kimonos; Japanese sleeping robes (nemaki); Japanese sleeping robes [nemaki]; Japanese split-toed work footwear (jikatami); Japanese style clogs and sandals; Japanese style sandals of felt; Japanese style sandals of leather; Japanese style sandals (zori); Japanese style socks (tabi); Japanese style socks (tabi covers); Japanese style wooden clogs (geta); Japanese toe-strap sandals (asaura-zori); Japanese traditional clothing; Jeans; Jerkins; Jerseys; Jerseys [clothing]; Jockstraps [underwear]; Jodhpurs; Jogging bottoms; Jogging bottoms [clothing]; Jogging outfits; Jogging pants; Jogging sets [clothing]; Jogging shoes; Jogging suits; Jogging tops; Judo suits; Judo uniforms; Jump Suits; Jumper dresses; Jumper suits; Jumpers; Jumpers [pullovers]; Jumpers [sweaters]; Jumpsuits; Kaftans; Karate suits; Karate uniforms; Kendo outfits; Kerchiefs; Kerchiefs [clothing]; Khakis; Khimars; Kilts; Kimonos; Knee highs; Knee warmers [clothing]; Knee-high stockings; Knickerbockers; Knickers; Knit jackets; Knit shirts; Knit tops; Knitted baby shoes; Knitted caps; Knitted clothing; Knitted gloves; Knitted tops; Knitted underwear; Knitwear; Knitwear [clothing]; Knot caps; Korean outer jackets worn over basic garment [Magoja]; Korean topcoats [Durumagi]; Korean traditional women's waistcoats [Baeja]; Laboratory coats; Lace boots; Ladies' boots; Ladies' clothing; Ladies' dresses; Ladies' footwear; Ladies' outerclothing; Ladies' sandals; Ladies' suits; Ladies' underwear; Ladies wear; Latex clothing; Layette; Layette [clothing]; Leather belts [clothing]; Leather clothing; Leather (Clothing of -); Leather (Clothing of imitations of -); Leather coats; Leather dresses; Leather garments; Leather headwear; Leather jackets; Leather pants; Leather shoes; Leather slippers; Leather suits; Leather waistcoats; Leg warmers; Leggings [leg warmers]; Leggings [trousers]; Legwarmers; Leg-warmers; Leisure clothing; Leisure footwear; Leisure shoes; Leisure suits; Leisure wear; Leisurewear; Leotards; Light-reflecting coats; Light-reflecting jackets; Linen (Body -) [garments]; Linen clothing; Lingerie; Linings (Ready-made -) [parts of clothing]; Liveries; Long jackets; Long johns; Long sleeve pullovers; Long sleeved vests; Long underwear; Long-sleeved shirts; Lounge pants; Loungewear; Lounging robes; Low wooden clogs (hiyori-geta); Low wooden clogs

(koma-geta); Low wooden clogs [koma-geta]; Lumberjackets; Mackintoshes; Maillots; Maillots [hosiery]; Maniples; Mankinis; Mantillas; Mantles; Martial arts uniforms; Masks (Sleep -); Masquerade and halloween costumes; Masquerade costumes; Maternity bands; Maternity clothing; Maternity dresses; Maternity leggings; Maternity lingerie; Maternity pants; Maternity shirts; Maternity shorts; Maternity sleepwear; Maternity smocks; Maternity tops; Maternity underwear; Maternity wear; Men's and women's jackets, coats, trousers, vests; Men's clothing; Men's dress socks; Men's sandals; Men's socks; Men's suits; Men's underwear; Menswear; Metal fittings for Japanese style wooden clogs; Military boots; Millinery; Miniskirts; Miters [hats]; Mitres [hats]; Mittens; Mitts [clothing]; Moccasins; Mock turtleneck shirts; Mock turtleneck sweaters; Mock turtlenecks; Moisture-wicking sports bras; Moisture-wicking sports pants; Moisture-wicking sports shirts; Money belts [clothing]; Monokinis; Morning coats; Motorcycle gloves; Motorcycle jackets; Motorcycle rain suits; Motorcycle riding suits; Motorcyclist boots; Motorcyclists' clothing; Motorcyclists' clothing of leather; Motorists' clothing; Mountaineering boots; Mountaineering shoes; Mufflers; Mufflers as neck scarves; Mufflers [clothing]; Mufflers [neck scarves]; Muffs; Muffs [clothing]; Mukluks; Mules; Muumuus; Nappy pants [clothing]; Neck gaiters; Neck scarfs [mufflers]; Neck scarves; Neck scarves [mufflers]; Neck tube scarves; Neck tubes; Neck warmers; Neckbands; Neckerchiefs; Neckerchieves; Neckties; Neckwear; Negligees; Night gowns; Night shirts; Nightcaps; Nightdresses; Nightgowns; Nighties; Nightshirts; Nightwear; Nipple pasties; Niqabs; Non-slip socks; Non-slipping devices for boots; Non-slipping devices for footwear; Nurse dresses; Nurse overalls; Nurse pants; Nurses' uniforms; Nursing shoes; Oilskins [clothing]; One-piece clothing for infants and toddlers; One-piece playsuits; One-piece suits; Open-necked shirts; Outer clothing; Outer soles; Outerclimbing; Outerclimbing for boys; Outerclimbing for girls; Outerclimbing for men; Outerwear; Overalls; Overalls for infants and toddlers; Overcoats; Overshirts; Overshoes; Overtrousers; Over-trousers; Padded jackets; Padded pants for athletic use; Padded shirts for athletic use; Padded shorts for athletic use; Pajama bottoms; Pajamas; Pajamas (Am.); Pantaloon; Pantie-girdles; Panties; Pants; Pants (Am.); Pantsuits; Pantyhose; Pantyhose; Paper aprons; Paper clothing; Paper hats [clothing]; Paper hats for use as clothing items; Paper hats for wear by chefs; Paper hats for wear by nurses; Pareos; Pareus; Parkas; Parts of clothing, footwear and headgear; Party hats [clothing]; Pea coats; Peaked caps; Peaked headwear; Peaks

(Cap -); Pedal pushers; Pedicure sandals; Pedicure slippers; Peignoirs; Pelerines; Pelisses; Petticoats; Petti-pants; Pinafore dresses; Pinafores; Pique shirts; Pirate pants; Plastic aprons; Plastic baby bibs; Plastic slippers; Platform shoes; Play suits; Playsuits [clothing]; Pleated skirts; Pleated skirts for formal kimonos (hakama); Plimsolls; Plus fours; Plush clothing; Pocket kerchiefs; Pocket squares; Pocket squares [clothing]; Pockets for clothing; Polar fleece jackets; Polo boots; Polo knit tops; Polo neck jumpers; Polo shirts; Polo sweaters; Ponchos; Pop socks; Pram suits; Printed t-shirts; Protective metal members for shoes and boots; Pullovers; Pullstraps for shoes and boots; Pumps [footwear]; Puttees; Puttees; Pyjamas; Pyjamas [from tricot only]; Quilted jackets [clothing]; Quilted vests; Rain boots; Rain coats; Rain hats; Rain jackets; Rain ponchos; Rain shoes; Rain slickers; Rain suits; Rain trousers; Rain wear; Raincoats; Rainproof clothing; Rainproof jackets; Rainshoes; Rainwear; Ramie shirts; Rash guards; Ready-made clothing; Ready-made linings [parts of clothing]; Ready-to-wear clothing; Referees uniforms; Religious garments; Removable collars; Replica football kits; Reversible jackets; Riding boots; Riding gloves; Riding Gloves; Riding jackets; Riding shoes; Riding trousers; Robes; Robes (Bath -); Roll necks [clothing]; Roller shoes; Romper suits; Rompers; Ruanas; Rubber fishing boots; Rubber shoes; Rubber soles for jikatabi; Rubbers [footwear]; Rugby boots; Rugby jerseys; Rugby shirts; Rugby shoes; Rugby shorts; Rugby tops; Running shoes; Running Suits; Running vests; Russian felted boots (Valenki); Sabots; Safari jackets; Sailing wet weather clothing; Sailor suits; Salopettes; Sandal-clogs; Sandals; Sandals and beach shoes; Sarees; Saris; Sarongs; Sash bands for kimono (obi); Sashes for wear; Scarfs; Scarves; School uniforms; Scrimmage vests; Sedge hats (suge-gasa); Serapes; Shampoo capes; Shapewear; Shawls; Shawls and headscarves; Shawls and stoles; Shawls [from tricot only]; Sheepskin coats; Sheepskin jackets; Shell jackets; Shell suits; Shields (Dress -); Shift dresses; Shirt fronts; Shirt yokes; Shirt-jacs; Shirts; Shirts and slips; Shirts for suits; Shoe covers, other than for medical purposes; Shoe inserts for non-orthopedic purposes; Shoe soles; Shoe soles for repair; Shoe straps; Shoe uppers; Shoes; Shoes for casual wear; Shoes for foot volleyball; Shoes for infants; Shoes for leisurewear; Shoes soles for repair; Shoes with hook and pile fastening tapes; Short overcoat for kimono (haori); Short petticoats; Short sets [clothing]; Short trousers; Shortalls; Shorts; Shorts [clothing]; Short-sleeve shirts; Short-sleeved shirts; Short-sleeved T-shirts; Shoulder scarves; Shoulder straps for clothing; Shoulder wraps;

Shoulder wraps [clothing]; Shoulder wraps for clothing; Shower caps; Shrugs; Silk clothing; Silk scarves; Silk ties; Singlets; Skating outfits; Ski and snowboard shoes and parts thereof; Ski balaclavas; Ski boot bags; Ski boots; Ski gloves; Ski hats; Ski jackets; Ski pants; Ski suits; Ski suits for competition; Ski trousers; Ski wear; Skiing shoes; Skirt suits; Skirts; Skorts; Skull caps; Slacks; Sleep masks; Sleep pants; Sleep shirts; Sleeping garments; Sleepsuits; Sleepwear; Sleeved jackets; Sleeveless jackets; Sleeveless jerseys; Sleeveless pullovers; Sliding shorts; Slip-on shoes; Slipovers; Slipovers [clothing]; Slipper socks; Slipper soles; Slippers; Slippers made of leather; Slips; Slips [clothing]; Slips [underclothing]; Slips [undergarments]; Small hats; Smocks; Smoking jackets; Snap crotch shirts for infants and toddlers; Sneakers; Sneakers [footwear]; Snoods [scarves]; Snow boarding suits; Snow boots; Snow pants; Snow suits; Snowboard boots; Snowboard gloves; Snowboard jackets; Snowboard mittens; Snowboard shoes; Snowboard trousers; Snowsuits; Soccer bibs; Soccer boots; Soccer shirts; Soccer shoes; Sock suspenders; Socks; Socks and stockings; Socks for infants and toddlers; Socks for men; Soles for footwear; Soles for japanese style sandals; Soles [Inner]; Spats; Spiked running shoes; Sport coats; Sport shirts; Sport shoes; Sport stockings; Sports bibs; Sports [Boots for -]; Sports bras; Sports caps; Sports caps and hats; Sports clothing; Sports clothing [other than golf gloves]; Sports footwear; Sports garments; Sports headgear [other than helmets]; Sports jackets; Sports jerseys; Sports jerseys and breeches for sports; Sports over uniforms; Sports overuniforms; Sports pants; Sports shirts; Sports shirts with short sleeves; Sports shoes; Sports singlets; Sports socks; Sports vests; Sports wear; Sportswear; Stiffeners for boots; Stiffeners for shoes; Stocking suspenders; Stockings; Stockings (Heel pieces for -); Stockings [sweat-absorbent]; Stockings (Sweat-absorbent -); Stoles; Stoles (Fur -); Strapless bras; Strapless brassieres; Straps (Gaiter -); Stretch pants; String fasteners for haori (haori-himo); Studs for football boots; Stuff jackets; Stuff jackets [clothing]; Suede jackets; Suit coats; Suits; Suits (Bathing -); Suits made of leather; Suits of leather; Sun hats; Sun visors; Sun visors [headwear]; Sundresses; Sunsuits; Surf wear; Surfwear; Suspender belts; Suspender belts for men; Suspender belts for women; Suspenders; Suspenders [braces]; Swaddling clothes; Sweat bands; Sweat bands for the head; Sweat bands for the wrist; Sweat bottoms; Sweat jackets; Sweat pants; Sweat shirts; Sweat shorts; Sweat suits; Sweat-absorbent socks; Sweat-absorbent stockings; Sweat-absorbent underclothing; Sweat-absorbent underclothing [underwear]; Sweat-

absorbent underwear; Sweatbands; Sweaters; Sweatjackets; Sweatpants; Sweatshirts; Sweatshorts; Sweatsuits; Swim briefs; Swim caps; Swim shorts; Swim suits; Swim trunks; Swim wear for children; Swim wear for gentlemen and ladies; Swimming caps; Swimming caps [bathing caps]; Swimming costumes; Swimming suits; Swimming trunks; Swimsuits; Swimwear; Synthetic fur stoles; Tabards; Taekwondo suits; Taekwondo uniforms; Tail coats; Tailleurs; Tam o'shanter; Tams; Tank tops; Tankinis; Tank-tops; Tap pants; Tap shoes; Tartan kilts; Teddies; Teddies [underclothing]; Teddies [undergarments]; Tee-shirts; Tennis dresses; Tennis pullovers; Tennis shirts; Tennis shoes; Tennis shorts; Tennis skirts; Tennis socks; Tennis sweatbands; Tennis wear; Theatrical costumes; Thermal clothing; Thermal headgear; Thermal socks; Thermal underwear; Thermally insulated clothing; Thobes; Thong sandals; Thongs; Three piece suits [clothing]; Ties; Ties [clothing]; Tightening-up strings for kimonos (datejime); Tights; Tips for footwear; Toe boxes; Toe socks; Toe straps for Japanese style sandals [zori]; Toe straps for Japanese style wooden clogs; Toe straps for zori [Japanese style sandals]; Togas; Tongues for shoes and boots; Top coats; Top hats; Topcoats; Tops; Tops [clothing]; Toques [hats]; Track and field shoes; Track jackets; Track pants; Track suits; Tracksuit bottoms; Tracksuit tops; Tracksuits; Traction attachments for footwear; Trainers; Trainers [footwear]; Training shoes; Training suits; Trekking boots; Trench coats; Trenchcoats; Trews; Triathlon clothing; Trouser socks; Trouser straps; Trousers; Trousers for children; Trousers for sweating; Trousers of leather; Trousers shorts; Trunks; Trunks (Bathing -); Trunks being clothing; Trunks [underwear]; T-shirts; Tube tops; Tunics; Turbans; Turtleneck pullovers; Turtleneck shirts; Turtleneck sweaters; Turtleneck tops; Turtlenecks; Tutus; Tuxedo belts; Tuxedos; Twin sets; Umpires uniforms; Under garments; Under shirts; Underarm gussets [parts of clothing]; Underclothes; Underclothing; Underclothing (Anti-sweat -); Underclothing for women; Undergarments; Underpants; Underpants for babies; Undershirts; Undershirts for kimonos (juban); Undershirts for kimonos (koshimaki); Undershirts for kimonos [koshimaki]; Underskirts; Underwear; Underwear (Anti-sweat -); Underwear for women; Uniforms; Uniforms for commercial use; Uniforms for nurses; Union suits; Unitards; Uppers (Footwear -); Uppers for Japanese style sandals; Uppers of woven rattan for Japanese style sandals; Ushankas [fur hats]; Valenki [felted boots]; Veils; Veils [clothing]; Vest tops; Vests; Vests (Fishing -); Vests for use in barber shops and salons; Visors; Visors being headwear; Visors [clothing]; Visors [hatmaking]; Visors



[headwear]; V-neck sweaters; Volleyball jerseys; Volleyball shoes; Waders; Waist belts; Waist cinchers; Waist strings for kimonos (koshihimo); Waistbands; Waistcoats; Waistcoats [vests]; Walking boots; Walking breeches; Walking shoes; Walking shorts; Warm up suits; Warm-up jackets; Warm-up pants; Warm-up suits; Warm-up tops; Water socks; Waterpolo caps; Waterproof boots; Waterproof boots for fishing; Waterproof capes; Waterproof clothing; Waterproof jackets; Waterproof outerclothing; Waterproof pants; Waterproof shoes; Waterproof suits for motorcyclists; Waterproof trousers; Water-resistant clothing; Waterskiing suits; Weather resistant outer clothing; Weatherproof clothing; Weatherproof jackets; Weatherproof pants; Wedding dresses; Wedding gowns; Wedge sneakers; Wellington boots; Wellingtons; Welts for footwear; Wet suits; Wet suits for surfing; Wet suits for water-skiing; Wet suits for water-skiing and sub-aqua; Wet suits for windsurfing; Wetsuit gloves; Wetsuits; Wetsuits for surface watersports; Wetsuits for surfing; Wetsuits for water-skiing; White coats for hospital use; Wimples; Wind coats; Wind jackets; Wind pants; Wind resistant jackets; Wind suits; Wind vests; Windcheaters; Wind-jackets; Windproof clothing; Windproof jackets; Wind-resistant jackets; Wind-resistant vests; Windshirts; Winter boots; Winter coats; Winter gloves; Women's ceremonial dresses; Women's clothing; Women's foldable slippers; Womens' outerclothing; Women's shoes; Women's suits; Womens' underclothing; Womens' undergarments; Women's underwear; Wooden bodies for Japanese style clogs; Wooden main bodies of Japanese style wooden clogs; Wooden shoes; Wooden shoes [footwear]; Wooden supports of Japanese style wooden clogs; Woolen clothing; Woollen socks; Woollen tights; Woolly hats; Work boots; Work clothes; Work overalls; Work shoes; Working overalls; Woven clothing; Woven shirts; Wrap belts for kimonos (datemaki); Wraps [clothing]; Wrist bands; Wrist warmers; Wristbands; Wristbands [clothing]; Yashmaghs; Yashmaks; Yoga bottoms; Yoga pants; Yoga shirts; Yoga shoes; Yoga socks; Yoga tops; Yokes (Shirt -); Zoot suits; Zori.