



Trade Marks Registry

WORK MANUAL

CHAPTER 8 INITIAL EXAMINATION AND OTHER FORMALITIES MATTERS

This manual is intended for the guidance and instruction of the staff in the Trade Marks Registry. Its terms in no way fetter the discretion given to the Registrar under the Trade Marks Act 1938. All cases dealt with by the Registry will be decided under the Act on their own facts and within the guidance of the Courts and the Registrar's discretion, where appropriate.

CHAPTER 8 **INITIAL EXAMINATION AND OTHER FORMALITIES
MATTERS - TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Introduction	8-1 to 8-2
Precedent index	8-3 to 8-4 [8-5 to 8-14]
Search for precedent marks	8-15 to 8-16 [8-17 to 8-26]
Research in directories, gazetteers and dictionaries	8-27
Search for surname significations	8-28 to 8-29
Search for geographical significations	8-30
Search for descriptive significations	8-31 to 8-32
Technical dictionaries	8-33 to 8-36 [8-37 to 8-47]
Details of the application	8-48 to 8-50
Partnership	8-51 to 8-55
Joint venture applications	8-56 to 8-61
Trusts	8-62
Address of applicant	8-63
Trade description	8-64
Holding Companies	8-65 [8-66 to 8-74]
Applications made under Section 29(1)(a)	8-75
Applications made under Section 29(1)(b)	8-76
International Convention	8-77 to 8-79 [8-80 to 8-89]
Agents	8-90 to 8-92
Authorisation of agents	8-90 to 8-91

**CHAPTER 8 INITIAL EXAMINATION AND OTHER FORMALITIES
MATTERS - TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)**

Solicitors as agents	8-92
Address for service	8-93 to 8-95 [8-96 to end]
Main works of reference used in the Examination of trade mark applications	Annex A

INITIAL EXAMINATION AND OTHER FORMALITIES MATTERS

8-1 Introduction

By the time a trade mark application reaches an examination unit it will have been jacketted, placed on the computer record, indexed and had its specification considered and edited by classification section. This chapter deals with the initial examination checks by clerical and examiner staff and other matters of a general nature. The main tasks listed below are not carried out in any particular sequence:-

- (a) Search for surname signification
- (b) Search for geographical signification
- (c) Formality check of the application details
- (d) Search for descriptive significations
- (e) Precedent index

8-2 Information derived from making the above checks is noted on the report sheet (E.R 2) on the file and is used to assist the examiner in deciding whether or not to object to the mark or to allow it to proceed to advertisement.

8-3 Precedent index

When the details of an application are placed on the computer record, index slips are produced for eventual incorporation into the precedent index and these are attached to the file. These slips relate only to word marks [and include only words of a trade mark nature ie excluding common and ordinary descriptive words such as "raspberry jam"]. The slips remain on the files throughout the course of the examination of the application, and must be annotated to show the outcome of the applications at "proceed letter" stage or when the application is removed from the list of pending applications. Where appropriate the slips are noted re hearing decisions, advertised before acceptance etc. At "proceed" stage the slips should be removed from the file and inserted in the precedent index binders. Note In the event that any changes are made at journal proof stage or later, they should be noted on the relevant slip.

INITIAL EXAMINATION AND OTHER FORMALITIES MATTERS

8-4 The slips in the precedent index binders are filed in alphabetical order and relate in the main to cases numbered 700,000 or above. The binders also contain a number of red slips annotated with notes of general guidance in relation to particular words based on important precedent decisions (e.g. when it has been decided not to follow previously recorded precedents for a particular word in relation to certain goods).

[8-5 to 8-14]

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-15 Search for precedent marks

In considering the acceptability or otherwise of any trade mark which consists of a word, or embodies a word of a trade mark nature, a search may be made in the precedent index for the same word, words which are similar visually or phonetically, and words of similar character, construction or idea. This search, which may be conducted by the clerical staff, may reveal a relevant practice bearing upon the mark eg a Section 11 practice regarding certain prefixes or suffixes. Scrutiny of the files of identical or similar marks found may also suggest to the examiner a fresh line of enquiry, or ways in which objections might be overcome. The necessity to maintain consistency of treatment should always be borne in mind. This search is not to be confused with that made under Section 12 of the Act, to discover conflict with existing registrations. Precedents should be listed on the report sheet, with a note of the mark found, its number and class, the goods concerned, and the recorded decisions, eg. "Acc" (accepted), "Obj" (objection), "Discl" (disclaimed), "NND" (no need for disclaimer), "on limn." (on limitation of the specification goods), "A.B.A." (advertised before acceptance), etc.

8-16 In making any notation of precedents on the report sheet, special attention should be drawn to any red slips in the precedent index see paragraph 8-4 and to any record of a statement of grounds of decision ("S/G") having been issued in relation to the same or a very similar word.

[8-17 to 8-26]

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-27 Research in directories, gazetteers and dictionaries

A list of the main works of reference used in the registry is attached to this chapter as Annex A.

8-28 Search for surname significations

When a mark consists of a word or words, or embodies a word or words of a trade mark nature, a search is made in the London telephone directories for identical, or phonetically identical and visually resembling surnames. The number of entries found against each name searched, which need only be approximate if more than 150, is noted on the report sheet. At a later stage the examiner, may extend the search to directories covering other areas, or even other countries and may refer to the Departmental translation service and even embassies in London, regarding areas of particular difficulty (such as Japan or Greece, where the directory entries need transliteration).

8-29 When an applicant's address is in a foreign country, or when the mark itself gives the impression that it is a foreign surname, examiners must search the relevant country's directories. Examiners must ensure that in all cases of possible surnames, phonetic equivalents are also checked. As indicated above, examiners may decide, in specific cases, that a check outside the country of origin of the applicant is necessary. Details of searches for possible surnames and phonetic equivalents must be noted on the report sheet.

8-30 Search for geographical significations

When a mark consists of a word or words, or embodies a word or words of a trade mark nature, a search is made in Lippincott's Gazetteer and in the Gazetteer of the British Isles for geographical names which are identical with or closely resemble (visually or phonetically) any part of the mark. Any such name is noted on the report sheet, with an indication whether it is the name of a country, state, county, town, river, mountain etc, with the population figure (if any), and whether there is any recorded notoriety for production of any of the goods concerned in the application. Webster's new geographical dictionary may also be used to supplement the search for foreign place names; it is more up to date than Lippincott's gazeteer but less comprehensive.

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-31 Search for descriptive significations

It has constantly to be borne in mind that the signification of a word can seldom be taken for granted. It may well have a generally accepted and well known meaning, but reference to dictionaries may reveal a special meaning for particular goods or in a particular trade, so that while the well known meaning may have no relation to the goods concerned, the specialised meaning may be much more relevant. The latest edition of Webster's new international dictionary is the most widely used dictionary because it is up to date; is well furnished with modern scientific and technical terms and has a good layout. It is, however, American compiled and while its use has been approved by the courts, care needs to be exercised by examiners and hearing officers especially in relation to abbreviations. Certain words have different meanings in the United Kingdom and in America (ie. silencer/muffler; braces/suspenders; bedcover/comforter) and other entries, e.g. abbreviations and combining forms, may not be recognised as such in this country. There may also be words which have a meaning in America but none in the United Kingdom, eg. gizmo (a gadget).

8-32 In order to avoid taking unreasonable objections based on American dictionaries (including Ralph de Sola's abbreviation dictionary) examiners should check the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or Collins or any other appropriate source, where their knowledge of English usage suggests an objection might not be sound as far as the United Kingdom is concerned.

8-33 Technical dictionaries

At the discretion of the examiner, other dictionaries should be consulted to ascertain technical meanings of words. For this purpose a number of technical and other dictionaries are available in the office, eg: textile, chemical, medical, pharmaceutical, veterinary, electronic and slang terms. Because foreign words (unless very obscure or in languages little known in this country) are in much the same position for trade mark purposes as their English equivalents, foreign language dictionaries are also available. These are consulted if a word looks or sounds foreign, or if the application emanates from overseas. Latin and classical greek dictionaries are not generally consulted, though words or phrases in those languages may be noted if their meaning is thought to be general knowledge, or to have passed into the english language.

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-34

Words appearing in dictionaries may sometimes be trade marks or proprietary names and described as such, in which case such description is noted on the report sheet. It should be borne in mind that a word described as a trade mark in Webster's dictionary may refer only to the registration of the mark in America.

8-35 Non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical and veterinary substances and for pesticides, which are approved by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and the World Health Organisation are regarded as descriptive. They are not usually to be found in dictionaries, but are notified to the Registrar by the approving authority and are recorded in the internal search indexes.

8-36 Although certain preferred reference books are in general use in the registry, examiners are not precluded from seeking and using information from any source thought likely to throw light on the meaning of a word or phrase. The examiner may consider it advisable to consult, for example a technical textook, a commercial year-book, or even a patent specification. Many of these sources are available in the patent office, or in the science reference library located in Southampton Buildings. The guidance of patent examiners is also available. The patents classification section can locate the appropriate patent examiners. Advice from appropriate trade associations is sometimes useful and may already be available on a "Correspondence" file. The index to such "correspondence" files is held in the public enquiry office.

[8-37 to 8-47]

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-48 Details of the application

Before the acceptability for registration of the marks applied for is decided, the application documents are examined to see that they are in order and comply with any statutory requirements. Any formal deficiencies are noted on the report sheet as too are any apparent spelling or typing errors. Matters which most often require attention are:

- (a) the name of the applicant
(see paragraphs 8-49 to 8-55)
- (b) ensuring that the country and/or state of incorporation of the applicant has been inserted. This is particularly necessary when old style application forms are used (see paragraph 8-49)
- (c) if a joint venture is involved a condition of registration may be required
(see paragraphs 8-56 to 8-61)
- (d) the address of the applicant (see paragraph 8-63)
- (e) the trade or business description of the applicant
(see paragraph 8-64)
- (f) applications [for newly formed companies] under S.29(1)(a); (see paragraph 8-75)
- (g) a simultaneous application to register a user under S.29(1)(b); (see paragraph 8-76)
- (h) claims to priority of application date under the International Convention (see paragraphs 8-77 to 8-79)
- (i) authorisation of agents (see paragraphs 8-90 to 8-92)
- (j) address for service (see paragraphs 8-93 to 8-95)

8-49 Name and nationality of applicants

Names of individuals should be entered in full and the surname or family names should be underlined. The names of all partners in a firm must be given in full. Bodies corporate should be designated by their corporate name and the country of incorporation and, where appropriate, the state of incorporation within that country should be entered

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-49 (Contd.)

in the appropriate sections. Full corporate details eg. a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America'; trading styles, eg. 'trading as XYZ company,' nationality and former names, eg. 'formerly [known as] ABC Ltd are not required and should not be given. While such details need not be objected to, they are not put on the computer database.

It is the responsibility of the agent or applicant to ensure that the details on the application form are correct. If an error has to be rectified at a later stage it may be that the filing of a form TM 20 will be necessary. In particular cases, if the change is substantial, eg a correction of the applicant's name, a statutory declaration setting out the reasons for the mistake may be required. See chapter 9 of this manual for details of amendment procedures.

8-50 An application made by an individual person should give his full name, with forenames or proper names in full, but without prefixed styles such as "Mr", "Professor", "Colonel", etc. or suffixed styles or qualifications such as "Ph.D", "M.A.", "O.B.E", "R.A.F." etc. If an examiner considers it necessary he should ask that superfluous matter in company or individuals name be removed from the application form. If an applicant is trading under a name or style other than his own name it should not be entered on the application form. However should what appears to be a trading style appear on the mark the examiner should ask for confirmation that it is indeed the applicants trading style. An application by an individual on behalf of an unincorporated body, such as a club or society, is dealt with in paragraph 8-55.

8-51 Partnerships

Rule 10 provides that "a document purporting to be signed for or on behalf of a partnership shall be signed by all the partners or by any qualified partner stating that he signs on behalf of the partnership or by any other person who satisfies the Registrar that he is authorised to sign the document. A document purporting to be signed for or on behalf of a body corporate shall be signed by a director or by the secretary or any other principal officer of the body corporate, or by any other person who satisfies the Registrar that he is authorised to sign the document. A document purporting to be signed for or on behalf of an association of persons may be signed by any person who appears to the Registrar to be duly qualified".

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-51 (Contd.)

The general manager of a registered company is treated as being a principal officer, but a section, department, or branch manager is required to show or specifically confirm that he is authorised to sign the document concerned for, or on behalf of the applicant company. As indicated by Rule 10 an application in the name of a firm consisting of a number of partners should be signed by all the partners, unless one signatory can show himself to be fully empowered to sign on behalf of all the applicants or to be a person competent to sign for them under the laws of the country in which they carry on business. The signature of an agent acting for the applicant is normally accepted without enquiry.

8-52 An application filed in the name of a body corporate (such as a limited liability company in the United Kingdom) should show the name in full and exactly as entered in the appropriate register in the country of domicile. Abbreviations other than those customary in the United Kingdom are not acceptable.

8-53 Use of the ampersand (&) and abbreviations of "Company", "Limited" and "Public Limited Company" to "Co.", "Ltd" and "plc" are accepted commercial custom when referring to British companies and are acceptable in trade mark applications. The name of a limited company does not necessarily include the word "limited" (either in full or abbreviated). The word "Company" used alone may therefore denote either a trading style of an individual, or of a partnership, or the name of an incorporated company. A company incorporated in the United Kingdom under one or other of the Companies Acts may describe itself simply as a "British Company", that being the usually understood signification of these words. The description of a company as a Limited Company (Ltd) was changed under the terms of the Companies Act 1980 which required that public companies re-register, under certain circumstances, as public limited companies (plc). This does not constitute a new legal entity but merely gives a clearer definition of the company's incorporated status.

8-54 The name of a foreign body corporate will not usually be stated in English unless, (as is sometimes the case), it is registered in English in the country of origin. In such a case, official documentary confirmation is required. In some countries, notably Switzerland, it is the practice to allow the name of a corporate body to be registered in alternative forms in a number of languages and, since it is permitted by the United Kingdom Registrar of Companies to allow such a body

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-54 (Contd.)

trading here under a name registered in English to register its name here in that form, such form is allowed in a trade mark application. In the United States of America, a corporate body is usually known as a "Corporation" and may include Inc. in its title.

8-55 An application by a body which is not a body corporate, except as already mentioned, is required to be in the name of all the members, unless it is known or can clearly be assumed, that the members have acquiesced in the vesting of the mark in one or more of their number, e.g. "The Headmaster of School", "The Governors of College", "The Chairman of Association". The onus rests upon the person filing the application to ensure that proper entity is used. In such cases, applications should be filed in the names of certain specified officers, e.g. the Honorary President, the Honorary Secretary etc. The nominated officers should be referred to in the application by the titles of their posts in the organisation rather than by their personal names, as in the following example, which was advertised in Journal number 4066 on page 540:

EXECUTIVE

751,291. Periodical publications. THE HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH JUNIOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, 14, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's, London, S.W.1; Merchant.—25th February, 1956.

8-56 Joint Venture Applications

The function of a trade mark is to indicate the origin of particular goods and the only provision for registering more than one person as owner of one trade mark is that set out in Section 63. This stems from a recommendation in the Goschen Report of 1934 (CMD4568).

8-57 Section 63(a) provides that co-applicants may be registered when the mark is used at all times on behalf of all of the applicants. A typical example of this is where co-applicants are trading in partnership but the requirement of Section 63(a) could be met by co-applicants who are not trading formally in co-partnership. It is possible that joint owners of goods could qualify and also co-trustees (but see 8-62 below).

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-58 Section 63(b) covers the separate use of one trade mark by more than one person but only in respect of the same article and thus covers eg. the use by one of the applicants as manufacturer and by the second as distributor.

8-59 Section 63(a) and 63(b) are mutually exclusive at any one point in time, but it is not inconceivable that the relationship of co-applicants is such that it would permit use of a mark in accordance with Section 63(a) for some time and at a different time a change in their trading arrangements could permit use under Section 63(b).

8-60 Where the form TM 2 shows two (or more) individuals as the applicant, registry practice is to assume, unless otherwise stated, that they are trading in partnership. No action need be taken and it will be assumed that Section 63(a) applies.

However where one (or more) of a number of joint applicants is a corporate body a condition of the sort set out below should be asked for:

- (a) It is a condition of registration that neither (no one) of the applicants shall use the mark except on behalf of both (all) of them.
- (b) It is a condition of registration that the mark shall be used in relation only to goods with which both (all) of the applicants are connected in the course of trade.

If the applicants do not reveal specifically what their relationship is but are nonetheless willing to submit to an appropriate condition examiners should not normally pursue the point. In other words the Registrar takes that acceptance of a condition at its face value unless there are compelling and specific reasons for not doing so. If the applicants state that their relationship permits them to trade in accordance with either Section 63(a) or 63(b) then a composite condition may be imposed, eg "It is a condition of registration that neither applicant shall use the mark except (a) on behalf of both of them, or (b) in relation to an article with which both of them are connected in the course of trade".

8-61 Provided the terms of Section 63 are complied with the public interest would not appear to be harmed by ignorance of the precise nature of the applicants' trading relationship.

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-62 Trusts

If an application is made in the name of a trust, for instance 'The National Trust' which is clearly a trading body no objection arises under Section 64. In particular cases it may be necessary to object *primie facie* and ask for confirmation that the trust concerned is indeed a trading body. However if the applicant (ie. an individual) holds the mark in trust for another, for example "Henry Potter in trust for John Metcalfe" or "the Chairman of the State House preservation trust", then objection would arise under Section 64. The objection could be waived if the name of the applicant was amended (taking the latter example) by deleting the words "The chairman of" so that the applicants name becomes "The State House preservation trust".

If there is any doubt that the applicant is a properly constituted trust (or merely a trustee for another - as in the examples above) the applicant should be asked to clarify the situation.

Examples of applications advertised in the name of trusts are:

B1086634, The National Trust, Journal 5316 Page 1351
 1176233, Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, Journal 5517
 Page 1423

Particular care must be taken with American trusts (see for example the Stamford trust application, number 1140598).

8-63 Address of applicant

The address of an applicant required to be stated on the application form is the fullest possible address, i.e. normally including the number or distinguishing name of the premises, the street name, the town name and the postcode (Rule 12). It is always the applicant's permanent address that is required and Post Office Box numbers, hotel addresses and accomodation (c/o) addresses are not normally acceptable.

8-64 Trade description

The trade description is normally in the form "Manufacturers and Merchants" but it needs to be looked at with care, because if it does not indicate a trade or business in goods as such, there may be reason to believe that the mark applied for is not intended to be used as a "trade mark" in the statutory sense. Descriptions such as "Chartered Accountants", "Laundrymen" or "Insurance Agents" are not usually those of firms engaged in either making or selling goods. If such a trade description is given by the applicants, he is asked to

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-64 (Contd.)

explain how he intends to trade in goods under the mark applied for. If the reply shows that he does intend to trade in goods under the mark, he is asked to alter the trade description already given in the application to one which satisfactorily and briefly describes the business contemplated in the goods and either or both of the terms "Manufacturer" or "Merchant" is usually apt for this purpose. If, on the other hand, a firm describing itself as "Laundrymen", for example, does in fact intend to use the mark applied for in relation to goods which have been merely laundered or cleaned, this would not be use of the mark as a trade mark within the definition contained in Section 68, since the mark would not be used to indicate the origin of the goods. This point was dealt with in the case of *Aristoc, Ltd. v. Rysta, Ltd.* (62 R P C 65). The term "Agent", or any trade description containing the term "Agent" (e.g. "Manufacturer's Agent"), is not accepted, because it indicates prima facie that the mark applied for is not the property of the applicant but is the property of the person or firm for whom he is acting as agent. (The term "Paper Agents" is an exception to this rule, being used in the trade to indicate paper merchants). The term "Merchant" is normally a satisfactory substitute, as being an appropriate description of a person who is selling goods and is using in his own right a trade mark in relation to those goods.

The above does not apply to applications made under Section 29 of the Act.

8-65 No objection is raised to firms having the trade description 'Holding Company'.

[8-66 to 8-74]

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-75 Applications made under Section 29(1)(a)

An application made under the provisions of Section 29(1)(a) of the Act is stamped accordingly on the file cover, as a guide for advertisement in the Trade Marks Journal and for necessary action after registration. Apart from this, it is processed in the same way as a conventional application under Section 17.

8-76 Applications made under Section 29(1)(b)

An application in which the applicant declares no intention to use the mark himself, but files a simultaneous application to register a user of the mark, for the purpose of Section 29(1)(b) of the Act, is stamped accordingly on the file cover. The filing of the accompanying Form TM No 50 is noted on the minute sheet. These records act as a guide for necessary action immediately prior to advertisement in the Trade Marks Journal and for the advertisement itself. The trade mark application form is required to be annotated with the words "and who applies also on the accompanying Form TM No 50 for the registration of a user of the mark". The words of Section 29(1)(b) require that the trade mark application and the accompanying Form TM No 50 should arrive in the registry on the same day. However, Rule 121 empowers the Registrar, to allow, exceptionally, the correction of the irregularity if the Form TM No 50 could properly have been filed with the trade mark application but was in error not so filed until a later date. In these circumstances the reasons for the error must be fully and satisfactorily explained usually in a statutory declaration. It has to be borne in mind, that the simultaneous filing of Form TM No 50 with a trade mark application does not necessarily indicate an application under the terms of Section 29(1)(b) of the Act, since the proprietor of a trade mark, although appointing a permitted user to be registered, may nevertheless be reserving the right to also use the mark himself.

8-77 International Convention

Under Section 91(1) of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, any person who is a national, or who is a person subject to the jurisdiction, of a country being a party to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property may claim priority of date in respect of an application for the registration of a trade mark filed in any other country which is a party to the said Convention, provided that such application is filed within six months from the date of the filing of a previous application to register the same mark, in respect of the same goods, in the Convention country in which the basic application was filed.

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-78 In any case, therefore, where a foreign applicant includes in his application a claim to priority of date under the International Convention, he should be asked to furnish a certificate from the appropriate authority in his country of domicile (and a certified translation thereof) testifying to the fact that he (the applicant) has already filed an application to register the same mark in that country.

If Convention documents are lodged prior to examination of an application they should be checked by Classification Section insofar as the specification of goods is concerned, [and the report sheet should be noted by the Classification officer either to the effect that the specification is 'in order' or with details of any discrepancy]. Care must be taken to see that the specification of goods stated on the Form TM No 2 is not wider in ambit than the statement of goods in the certificate of the foreign application.

When the application is subsequently subjected to examination the examiner concerned is responsible for checking all the remaining details relating to the convention claim

- ie. (a) applicant is the same
(b) mark is the same
(c) United Kingdom application is made not more than six months after Convention application

and also for indicating whether the claim is acceptable, and, if not, why not. If the claim is acceptable on all counts the examiner should stamp the file cover with the appropriate stamp and enter the date claimed.

If Convention documents are lodged at any stage during or after formal examination of an application they should, upon receipt, be placed on the file and the file routed to (1) classification section and (2) the examiner concerned for action as described in the paragraph above.

If the Convention claim is in order then the Convention date may be treated as the date of filing of the application at this Office, the following statement being inserted by the applicant in the Form TM No 2:- "Date claimed under the International Convention...." (stating the date of the foreign application.

INITIAL EXAMINATION

8-79 Non-assignability of priority rights

It should be noted that priority rights are not assignable, since they do not constitute a species of property. Article 4.A.(1) of the International Convention clearly indicates that the claimant to a priority date must be the applicant in the overseas country or his successor in title. Section 91 of the Patents and Designs Acts 1907-46 is the statutory provision enabling such priority claims to be made under UK law. Subsection (1) of that Section clearly limits such claims to the applicant in the Convention country "or his legal representative or assignee". In other words priority of date in a UK application can be accorded only where the applicant here is the same person who applied earlier in the Convention country or who has acquired title to the earlier application or registration in the Convention country.

[8-80 to 8-89]

INITIAL EXAMINATION

AGENTS

8-90 Authorisation

Following amendment of the Trade Mark Rules in 1982 the automatic requirement of authorisation of agency was dispensed with and it is now assumed that if an agent signs a trade mark form on behalf of his clients he does so as "Agent for Applicants". Specific authorisations on Form TM No 1A are, therefore, only required in the following circumstances.

- (a) Where the Registrar has real doubts about the agent's authority or that authority is challenged or questioned by either the applicant or a third party.
- (b) In the case of a change of agent during the prosecution of an application.
- (c) Where an agent is appointed for the first time during the prosecution of an application. This will normally happen where a private applicant lodges an application and then decides to have it handled professionally.

8-91 In these circumstances, the form of authorisation (Form TM No 1A) is required in duplicate for each individual application concerned and in the case of (b) above the duplicate copy will be sent to the former agent. A check should be made to ensure that the authorisation is properly signed. The signatory acting for and on behalf of a corporate body does not need to state his capacity, but if he does, that capacity must be that of a principal officer of the company (but see also paragraph 8-51).

8-92 Solicitors as agents

In some instances forms may be signed by solicitors and this is particularly common on Forms TM No 15 and No 16 (Assignments). These are treated in the normal way. It is assumed that they are acting as "agent for the applicant".

INITIAL EXAMINATION

Address for Service

8-93 Any party, agent or solicitor acting for a foreign applicant in the prosecution of an application to register a mark, must give an address for service in the United Kingdom to which correspondence may be addressed during the processing of the application. At registration stage, an address for service must be given so that it can be placed on the register as required by Rule 13 (as amended).

8-94 Where marks are advertised in the trade marks journal, the term "Address for Service" is used to precede the United Kingdom address of an agent for applications from overseas. The term "Agent" is used to precede the address of an agent for a United Kingdom applicant.

8-95 Where marks are applied for by private applicants in the United Kingdom, the applicants own address is assumed to be the address for service unless a further address for this purpose is stated on the application form TM No 2.

[8-96 to end]

MAIN WORKS OF REFERENCE USED IN THE EXAMINATION OF TRADE
MARK APPLICATIONS

ENGLISH

Websters New International Dictionary
 Websters New Dictionary of Synonyms
 Collins English Dictionary
 Chambers 20th Century Dictionary
 Shorter Oxford English Dictionary
 Dictionary of slang and unconventional English - E. Partridge
 Penguin English Dictionary

FOREIGN

French - Cassells
 Harraps
 German - Cassells
 Dutch - Cassells
 Italian - Cassells
 Spanish - Cassells
 Japanese - P.G. O'Neills Japanese Names
 Kenkyusha's New Japanese/English

GEOGRAPHICAL

Colombia Lippincott Gazeteer
 Bartholomews Gazeteer of Britain
 Websters New Geographical Dictionary

OTHERS

Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering Terms
 Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles
 Modern Dictionary of Electronics
 Penguin Dictionary of Science
 Dorlands Illustrated Medical Dictionary
 Hackh's Chemical Dictionary
 The Condensed Chemical Dictionary
 Dictionary of Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs - Andre Simon
 The World Atlas of Wine
 Dictionary of Wines and Spirits - Vandyke Price
 Dictionary of Computing - Ed. Frank J. Galland
 Pugh's Dictionary of Acronyms and Abbreviations
 Bonfell's Heraldry - J.P. Brooke-Little
 Encyclopaedia of Type Faces
 Penguin Dictionary of Computers
 Penguin Dictionary of Civil Engineering
 New Penguin Dictionary of Electronics
 Booths Handbook of Cocktails and Mixed Drinks (Pan)
 Names for Boys and Girls (Pan)

