

**Refusal of an application for a European Union trade mark  
(Article 7 and Article 42(2) EUTMR)**

Alicante, 25/07/2025

GSK STOCKMANN  
Mohrenstr. 42  
D-10117 Berlin  
ALEMANIA

*Application No:*

**019088546**

*Your reference:*

**A1KAR2085-24**

*Trade mark:*



*Mark type:*

**Shape mark**

*Applicant:*

**The Gluggle Jug Factory Limited  
Atlas Works, Paragon Road  
Stoke-on-Trent GB-ENG ST3 1  
REINO UNIDO**

**I. Summary of the facts**

The Office raised an objection on **01/03/2025** pursuant to Article 7(1)(b) and 7(2) EUTMR because it found that the trade mark applied for is devoid of any distinctive character.

The goods for which the objection was raised were:

Class 21      *Chinaware; porcelain; earthenware; pottery; crockery; tableware; dinnerware; vases; goblets; candle sticks; candle holders; bottles; cups; mugs; flasks; tea*

pots; coffee pots; glass decanters; wine decanters; jugs; decanters; painted glassware; figurines of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; mugs made of ceramic materials; tumblers; cup holders; beer jugs; glasses [drinking vessels]; pint glasses; pilsner drinking glasses; sake cups; drinking bottles; drinking vessels; drinking goblets; tankards; drinking glasses; wine jugs; stained glass figurines; boxes of porcelain; glassware; figurines made of terra cotta; works of art made of earthenware; crystal [glassware]; works of art of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; works of art of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; works of art made of crystal; works of art made of porcelain; ornamental sculptures made of porcelain; porcelain ware; porcelain articles for decorative purposes; statues of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; statues of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; decorative boxes of glass; figurines of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass for cakes; works of art made of glass; glass candlesticks; candelabra [candlesticks]; cake stands; ornamental models made of porcelain; decorative china; porcelain flower pots; porcelain mugs; planters of earthenware; pitchers; glass vases; glass pots; glass jars; glass ornaments; glass tableware; glass bottles; ornamental glass; glass mugs; sculptures of glass; glass containers; statuettes of glass; statues of glass; glass flasks; prize cups of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; busts of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; figurines [statuettes] of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; glass holders for candles; candle jars [holders]; tealight burners; candle holders of precious metal; candle rings of precious metal; candlesticks; soap dishes; dishes for soap; soap boxes; boxes (soap -); soap containers; soap holders; incense stick holders; incense pots; incense burners; incense burners [domestic]; candle snuffers; liquid soap holders; hand soap holders; shampoo holders; towel holders; toothbrush holders; sponge holders; bathroom glass holder; tealight holders; toilet brush holders; napkin holders; body cleanser holders; soap dispensing bottles; shower gel holders; holders for towels; toilet tissue holders; holders for toilet paper; toilet paper holders; holders (toilet paper -); serviette holders; soap racks; soap brackets; plastic molds for household use in making soap; holders for toothbrushes; shaving brush holders; water closet brush holders; glass holders; hand soap racks; kitchen paper holders; brush holders; wall soap dishes; napkin holders of precious metal; tablecloth holders; holders for paper towels; table napkin holders; holders for cosmetics; perfume atomisers; perfume bottles; perfume vaporizers; perfume atomizers [empty]; perfume sprays, sold empty; perfume sprayers; vaporizers for perfume sold empty; coasters other than of paper or of table linen; floor cloths; cups and mugs; coffee cups; sippy cups; tea cups; plastic cups; compostable cups; glass cups; drinking cups; liqueur cups; egg cups; cups made of earthenware; cups made of china; cups made of pottery; cups made of plastics; cups of precious metal; mugs of porcelain; commemorative statuary cups of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; tumblers for use as drinking glasses; glass bowls; bowls (glass -); china mugs; mugs of china; glass carafes; glass plates; glass storage jars; tea infusers; tea strainers; tea cosies; cosies (tea -); tea caddies; tea balls; tea canisters; tea sets; aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers; plates for

*diffusing aromatic oil; aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers, electric and non-electric; fragrant oil burners; oil burners (aromatherapy); essential oil burners; oil cruets.*

The objection was based on the following main findings:

- Following publication of the abovementioned application, the Office received third-party observations within the meaning of Article 45 EUTMR. The observations gave rise to serious doubts concerning the eligibility of the trade mark for registration and therefore the Office decided to re-examine the application. As a result of this re-examination, it was found that the trade mark applied for is partially not eligible for registration under Article 7(1)(b) and Article 7(2) EUTMR.
- The distinctive character of a trade mark is assessed with reference to the goods or services for which protection is sought and the perception of the relevant public. The relevant public does not necessarily perceive a shape mark consisting of the appearance of the product itself or its packaging in the same way as it perceives a word mark, a figurative mark or a shape mark that does not have such an appearance. While the public is used to recognising the latter marks instantly as signs identifying a product, it will not necessarily do so where the sign is indistinguishable from the appearance of the product itself or its packaging.
- The appearance of the mark for which protection is sought does not depart significantly from the norm or customs of the relevant sector. End users will usually pay more attention to the label or name of the product than to its shape or packaging.
- The sign consists of a combination of presentational features, namely a water vase designed in the form of a fish gazing upward, its mouth open in a dynamic and expressive pose, and the word elements 'The Gluggle Jug Factory THE ORIGINAL HANDMADE IN ENGLAND' depicted at the lower part of the vase. The combination of presentational features would be seen by the relevant English-speaking consumer in the European Union as typical of the shapes of the goods for which an objection has been raised. This shape is not markedly different from various basic shapes commonly used in the trade for the goods; it is merely a variation of them.
- The shape is not markedly different from various basic shapes commonly used in the trade for the goods for which an objection has been raised. This fact was supported by the following exemplary internet search results (information extracted on 28/02/2025) at:

<https://tinyurl.com/4n3njdn2>

<https://tinyurl.com/5fp6tcj9>

<https://www.desertcart.ie/products/629403833-the-bubble-jug-surf-blue-50-fl-oz-1-5l>

<https://tinyurl.com/3ye5txr5>

- The additional verbal elements, namely "*The Gluggle Jug Factory. THE ORIGINAL HANDMADE IN ENGLAND*", do not grant distinctiveness to the sign at issue, since they will merely be perceived as an indication that the goods are handmade and

come from England.

- Consequently, the sign as a whole is incapable of performing the essential function of a trade mark, which is to distinguish the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings.
- Therefore, the sign is devoid of any distinctive character within the meaning of Article 7(1)(b) EUTMR.

## **II. Summary of the applicant's arguments**

The applicant submitted its observations on **23/04/2025**, which may be summarised as follows.

1. The applied-for mark possesses at least the minimum level of distinctiveness required, stemming not only from its distinctive shape but also from its verbal elements, as the inclusion of the term 'Factory' alongside 'The Gluggle Jug' further reinforces the indication that the goods originate from the Applicant rather than any other entity.
2. The Office has previously registered other marks that contain elements of the verbal component of the mark under examination.
3. The verbal elements are prominently displayed and readily noticeable to the public. Their size, placement, and inherent distinctiveness contribute to the overall distinctiveness of the mark.
4. The design of the Mark is fully consistent with the examples provided by the Office in the guidelines and the GP9 practice.
5. An online search has confirmed that the shape of the mark significantly deviates from the standard design typically seen in such goods as drinking glasses, goblets, glass decanters, decanting carafes and jugs. As a result, the public will see the mark as defining the source of origin of the goods.
6. The Applicant is the original producer of the 'Gluggle Jug' shape. The presence of infringing copies offered by third parties does not justify the conclusion that such shapes have become customary for the goods concerned.

## **III. Reasons**

Pursuant to Article 94 EUTMR, it is up to the Office to take a decision based on reasons or

evidence on which the applicant has had an opportunity to present its comments.

After giving due consideration to the applicant's arguments, the Office has decided to maintain the objection.

### **General remarks**

Under Article 7(1)(b) EUTMR, 'trade marks which are devoid of any distinctive character' are not to be registered.

The trade marks referred to in Article 7(1)(b) EUTMR are, in particular, those that do not enable the relevant public 'to repeat the experience of a purchase, if it proves to be positive, or to avoid it, if it proves to be negative, on the occasion of a subsequent acquisition' of the goods or services concerned (27/02/2002, T-79/00, Lite, EU:T:2002:42, § 26). This is the case for, inter alia, signs commonly used in the marketing of the goods or services concerned (15/09/2005, T-320/03, Live richly, EU:T:2005:325, § 65).

Although the criteria for assessing distinctiveness are the same for the various categories of trade marks, it may become apparent, when applying those criteria, that the relevant public does not necessarily perceive each category in the same way and that, therefore, it may prove more difficult to establish distinctiveness for some categories of trade mark than for others (29/04/2004, C-456/01 P & C-457/01 P, Tabs (3D), EU:C:2004:258, § 38).

### **Reply to the applicant's arguments**

1. The applicant asserts that the mark possesses distinctiveness due to both its shape and verbal elements; however, the Office does not share this view.

The product represented by the mark, as illustrated by the example cited in the notice of grounds for refusal, is a gluggle jug. Although the shape alone is considered non-distinctive, the descriptive character of the verbal elements, namely 'The Gluggle Jug Factory THE ORIGINAL HANDMADE IN ENGLAND', also contributes to the overall lack of distinctiveness of the sign. These verbal elements will simply be understood as indicating that the gluggle jug is handcrafted and originates from England. Accordingly, both this factor and the inherent non-distinctiveness of the shape are key to the evaluation.

The verbal elements of the mark describe a place where gluggle jugs are made, so they are descriptive for gluggle jugs and lack inherent distinctiveness. The phrase also emphasizes the geographical origin, method of production and quality of the goods and, as a result, is non-distinctive. There is no fanciful or imaginative element in the wording that could transform it into something capable of identifying commercial origin on its own.

Also, the combination of presentational elements of the mark would be perceived by the relevant English-speaking public in the European Union as typical of the shapes commonly used for the goods in question. The shape does not significantly depart from standard forms found in the trade, but rather constitutes a mere variation thereof.

Regarding the *minimum level of distinctiveness*, it should be noted that the key consideration is whether the public is able to recognize the origin of the goods. Also, the examination of absolute grounds for refusal must be strict, comprehensive, and

thorough, in order to prevent the unjustified registration of trademarks.

Since the mark applied for lacks any distinctive character, it is not necessary to consider whether a low degree of distinctive character could be sufficient (September 19, 2002, C-104/00, "Companyline", EU:C:2002:506, § 20; April 30, 2015, T-707/13, "Be happy", EU:T:2015:252, § 47; June 11, 2009, T-78/08, "Pinzette", EU:T:2009:199, § 35).

2. The applicant argues that the Office has accepted a number of similar registrations, mentioning that the verbal part of the mark is distinctive because similar wording has been accepted in other applications. However, established case-law states that 'decisions concerning registration of a sign as a European Union trade mark ... are adopted in the exercise of circumscribed powers and are not a matter of discretion'. Accordingly, the registrability of a sign as an EUTM must be assessed solely on the basis of the EUTMR, as interpreted by the EU judicature, and not on the basis of previous Office practice (15/09/2005, C-37/03 P, BioID, EU:C:2005:547, § 47; 09/10/2002, T-36/01, Glass Pattern, EU:T:2002:245, § 35).

'It is clear from the case-law of the Court of Justice that observance of the principle of equal treatment must be reconciled with observance of the principle of legality according to which no person may rely, in support of his claim, on unlawful acts committed in favour of another' (27/02/2002, T-106/00, Streamserve, EU:T:2002:43, § 67).

Furthermore, the cases quoted by the applicant, namely **EUTM 018337526 - Gluggle Jug** and **EUTM 018732444 - The Original Gluggle Jug** are not directly comparable to the current application as they are word marks, while the mark under examination is a three-dimensional shape and should be assessed on its own merits.

3. While the applicant argues that the verbal elements are prominently displayed and contribute to the overall distinctiveness of the mark due to their size, placement, and inherent distinctiveness, this position cannot be accepted.

In the present case, the verbal elements are in fact descriptive in nature and directly relate to the geographical origin, method of production and quality of the goods. As such, they fail to function as indicators of commercial origin. Their visibility or positioning within the mark does not alter this assessment. Visibility alone does not confer distinctiveness where the content of the verbal elements is inherently non-distinctive.

On the contrary, the descriptive character of the verbal elements reinforces the non-distinctive nature of the sign as a whole, rather than enhancing its ability to distinguish the applicant's goods from those of others.

Accordingly, the verbal elements do not counterbalance the lack of distinctiveness of the remaining components of the sign, and the mark as a whole remains devoid of distinctive character under Article 7(1)(b) EUTMR.

4. Regarding the examples submitted by the applicant from the Office's Guidelines, it

must be pointed out that the applicant has not provided any detailed observations or explanation as to why these examples should be considered comparable to the mark currently under examination. Merely referencing examples without contextual analysis or argumentation does not suffice to establish their relevance or applicability. In the absence of such reasoning, the probative value of the examples remains limited. There is no indication of how the visual or conceptual characteristics of those examples align with the features of the examined mark, either in terms of shape, market perception, or consumer expectations.

Furthermore, it is essential to underline that the verbal elements visible in the cited examples are not descriptive of the goods concerned. On the contrary, the verbal components of the contested mark are descriptive and thus cannot contribute to its distinctiveness. This distinction is crucial, as the presence of descriptive wording in the mark under examination directly impacts the overall impression and the ability of the sign to function as a trademark. Therefore, the examples invoked by the applicant do not provide a valid basis for comparison or for supporting the distinctiveness of the applied-for mark, and the Office maintains that they are not pertinent to the current assessment.

5. The goods for which the applicant seeks protection under the mark exhibit a high level of design variation. For instance, the market for crystal artworks, drinking vessels, and decorative glass boxes is marked by a broad array of different styles. The applicant's internet search, as referenced in the response letter, only revealed the most traditional designs, which reflect just a segment of the overall market. The Office has duly considered the wide design diversity of these goods in its assessment of the application.

Insofar as the applicant claims that the shape is unique in relation to the goods applied for, this argument cannot be upheld.

"According to settled case law, only a mark that departs significantly from the norm or customs of the sector and therefore fulfils its essential function of indicating origin also possesses distinctive character within the meaning of Article 7(1)(b) [EUTMR]"

(12/01/2006, C-173/04 P, Stand-Up Pouches, EU:C:2006:20, § 31).

The more closely the shape resembles the shape that is most likely to be taken by the product in question, the greater the likelihood that it is not distinctive (07/10/2004, C-136/02 P, Torches, EU:C:2004:592, § 31). It is not enough for the shape to be just a variant of a common shape or a variant of a number of shapes in an area where there is a huge diversity of designs (07/10/2004, C-136/02 P, Torches, EU:C:2004:592, § 32; 07/02/2002, T-88/00, Torches, EU:T:2002:28, § 37).

In this case, the shape does not significantly depart from what consumers would typically expect, as they are accustomed to a wide variety of product appearances in the relevant markets.

In order to ascertain whether the public might perceive the shape of the sign in question as an indication of origin, the overall impression created by the appearance of that sign must be analysed (24/11/2004, T-393/02, Kopfflasche, EU:T:2004:342, § 37). If the differences are limited to details that are insignificant or not easily

perceptible, they cannot have a decisive impact on the assessment.

The mark lacks distinctive character because, as the internet research already presented in the communication of third-party observations demonstrates, the public is accustomed to objects in the fish shape similar to the registered trademark, made of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, glass, or similar materials. There are indeed various suppliers of goods in fish shapes that are similar to the 3D shape that the applicant has presented in the application for an EUTM.

In this case, the intended function of the goods cannot be clearly identified based on their shape alone. Such items as decorative objects, carafes or drinking vessels may appear similar, and many of the registered products serve multiple purposes. For instance, a uniquely designed glass item might be used as a vase or, without any contents, simply as a decorative piece. This ambiguity is heightened by the way such items are displayed in stores—grouped together under general homeware—making it difficult for consumers to distinguish their specific use.

Furthermore, the registrability of a sign can only be assessed in relation to the goods claimed and with regard to the understanding of it by the relevant public (February 12, 2004, C 363/99, *Postkantoor*, EU:C:2004:86, § 56). The trademark application is not to be assessed as such and in isolation from the goods and services applied for, but always and especially in their context (20/03/2002, T-356/00, *Carcard*, EU:T:2002:80, § 25; 09/07/2008, T-304/06, *Mozart*, EU:T:2008:268, § 103; 21/01/2010, C-398/08 P, *Vorsprung durch Technik*, EU:C:2010:29, § 34; 09/03/2010, T-77/09, *Naturewatch*, EU:T:2010:81, § 26). In this regard, consumers will identify the registered shape as representing the goods as described.

As a result, consumers are familiar with the shape of the 3D mark in connection with all the goods for which protection is sought. From the viewpoint of an average consumer who is reasonably well-informed, observant, and circumspect, the registered mark is not capable of identifying the goods in question or distinguishing them from those of a different commercial origin. Consequently, it lacks distinctive character in relation to these goods.

6. With respect to the applicant's counterfeiting argument, it is important to clarify that such considerations fall outside the scope of the assessment of absolute grounds for refusal. The examination conducted by the Office in this context is limited to determining whether the sign at issue is eligible for registration under the applicable provisions of the EUTM regulation. Allegations of counterfeiting or infringement, in the absence of a judicial decision from a competent court, cannot be taken into account when assessing whether a sign possesses the necessary distinctiveness to qualify for protection. The Office is not competent to adjudicate on matters of infringement or to determine whether third-party uses constitute acts of counterfeiting.

Moreover, when examining absolute grounds, the Office may only take into consideration those shapes that were available and verifiably present in the relevant market at the time of filing. This ensures a fair and objective analysis based on the factual circumstances surrounding the application. The presence of allegedly infringing products on the market cannot be presumed to affect the inherent distinctiveness of the mark applied for. In the absence of official findings or enforceable legal decisions, it would not be possible to demonstrate that the applied-



for shape departs significantly from norms or customs of the sector. Consequently, the applicant's claim that infringing imitations of their goods can be found in the market cannot influence the outcome of the current assessment.



The Office fails to see how the 3D shape, including the phrase *The Gluggle Jug Factory THE ORIGINAL HANDMADE IN ENGLAND* makes a distinctive mark for the goods applied for in Class 21.

#### IV. Conclusion

For the abovementioned reasons, and pursuant to Article 7(1)(b) and 7(2) EUTMR, the application for European Union trade mark **No 019088546-The Gluggle Jug Factory THE ORIGINAL HANDMADE IN ENGLAND** is hereby rejected in part, namely for:

Class 21 *Chinaware; porcelain; earthenware; pottery; crockery; tableware; dinnerware; vases; goblets; candle sticks; candle holders; bottles; cups; mugs; flasks; tea pots; coffee pots; glass decanters; wine decanters; jugs; decanters; painted glassware; figurines of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; mugs made of ceramic materials; tumblers; cup holders; beer jugs; glasses [drinking vessels]; pint glasses; pilsner drinking glasses; sake cups; drinking bottles; drinking vessels; drinking goblets; tankards; drinking glasses; wine jugs; stained glass figurines; boxes of porcelain; glassware; figurines made of terra cotta; works of art made of earthenware; crystal [glassware]; works of art of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; works of art of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; works of art made of crystal; works of art made of porcelain; ornamental sculptures made of porcelain; porcelain ware; porcelain articles for decorative purposes; statues of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; statues of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; decorative boxes of glass; figurines of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass for cakes; works of art made of glass; glass candlesticks; candelabra [candlesticks]; cake stands; ornamental models made of porcelain; decorative china; porcelain flower pots; porcelain mugs; planters of earthenware; pitchers; glass vases; glass pots; glass jars; glass ornaments; glass tableware; glass bottles; ornamental glass; glass mugs; sculptures of glass; glass containers; statuettes of glass; statues of glass; glass flasks; prize cups of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; busts of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; figurines [statuettes] of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass; glass holders for candles; candle jars [holders]; tealight burners; candle holders of precious metal; candle rings of precious metal; candlesticks; soap dishes; dishes for soap; soap boxes; boxes (soap -); soap containers; soap holders; incense*

*stick holders; incense pots; incense burners; incense burners [domestic]; candle snuffers; liquid soap holders; hand soap holders; shampoo holders; towel holders; toothbrush holders; sponge holders; bathroom glass holder; tealight holders; toilet brush holders; napkin holders; body cleanser holders; soap dispensing bottles; shower gel holders; holders for towels; toilet tissue holders; holders for toilet paper; toilet paper holders; holders (toilet paper -); serviette holders; soap racks; soap brackets; plastic molds for household use in making soap; holders for toothbrushes; shaving brush holders; water closet brush holders; glass holders; hand soap racks; kitchen paper holders; brush holders; wall soap dishes; napkin holders of precious metal; tablecloth holders; holders for paper towels; table napkin holders; holders for cosmetics; perfume atomisers; perfume bottles; perfume vaporizers; perfume atomizers [empty]; perfume sprays, sold empty; perfume sprayers; vaporizers for perfume sold empty; coasters other than of paper or of table linen; floor cloths; cups and mugs; coffee cups; sippy cups; tea cups; plastic cups; compostable cups; glass cups; drinking cups; liqueur cups; egg cups; cups made of earthenware; cups made of china; cups made of pottery; cups made of plastics; cups of precious metal; mugs of porcelain; commemorative statuary cups of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware, terra-cotta or glass; tumblers for use as drinking glasses; glass bowls; bowls (glass -); china mugs; mugs of china; glass carafes; glass plates; glass storage jars; tea infusers; tea strainers; tea cosies; cosies (tea -); tea caddies; tea balls; tea canisters; tea sets; aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers; plates for diffusing aromatic oil; aromatic oil diffusers, other than reed diffusers, electric and non-electric; fragrant oil burners; oil burners (aromatherapy); essential oil burners; oil cruets.*

The application may proceed for the remaining goods:

**Class 3**      *Soap; detergent soap; deodorant soap; bath soap; shower soap; shaving soap; laundry soap; soaps; perfumed soap; toilet soap; aloe soap; soap powder; liquid soap; handmade soap; soap powders; bars of soap; creams (soap -) for use in washing; bar soap; liquid soap for dish washing; hand soap; dish soaps; soaps and gels; soaps in gel form; incense sticks; joss sticks; incense; incense cones; incense sachets; incense spray; agarwood [incense]; scented wood; fumigating incenses (kunko); Wax melts [fragrancing preparations]; fragrance sachets; fragrance emitting wicks for room fragrance; refills for electric room fragrance dispensers; air fragrance reed diffusers.*

**Class 4**      *Candles; candles and wicks for candles for lighting; tealight candles; wicks for candles; candles for use as nightlights; candles for lighting; candle torches; perfumed candles; table candles; musk scented candles; scented candles; votive candles; candles (perfumed -); beeswax for use in the manufacture of candles; fragranced candles; fruit candles; tallow candles; wicks for candles for lighting; candles and wicks for lighting; bougies in the nature of wax candles; candle wax; floating candles; wax for making candles; aromatherapy*

*fragrance candles.*

- Class 11     *Lighting apparatus and installations; electric lamps; electric torches; light bulbs; light bulbs, electric; floor lamps; ceiling lights; lamps; lamp shades; lanterns for lighting; chandeliers; spotlights; arc lamps; light diffusers; torches for lighting; lamp glasses; lamp globes; lamp reflectors; lampshade holders; fluorescent lamps; table lamps with WiFi loudspeakers; parts, fittings, and accessories for the aforementioned goods; water filtration jugs; water dispensers; candle lamps; flameless candles; candle lanterns; scented electric candles; electric candles; lanterns; lighting lamps; incandescent lamps; lights for incandescent lamps; bedside lamps; table lamps; lanterns made of ceramics; glass covers for lamps; lamp holders; table lamp (lampshades for -).*
- Class 16     *Printed matter; notebooks; calendars; gift cards; gift wrap cards; cards; birthday cards; christmas cards; greeting cards; invitation cards; gift boxes; greetings cards; holiday cards; anniversary cards; occasion cards; paper gift boxes; pop-up greetings cards; gift packaging; announcement cards [stationery]; musical greetings cards; paper gift tags; printed cards; cardboard gift boxes; motivational cards; picture cards; business cards; blank cards; gift wrap paper; paper gift wrap; correspondence cards; announcement cards; post cards; gift boxes made of cardboard; index cards; pen holders; paper clip holders; pencil holders; stamp holders; stapler holders; paper table cloths; table cloths of paper; paper table linen; table linen of paper; paper table mats; table mats of paper; napkins of paper (table -); table napkins of paper; paper table napkins; table mats of cardboard; table place setting mats paper; paper table covers; cloth paper; table place setting mats of cardboard; table decorations of paper; table mats of card; table runners of paper; table place setting mats of card.*
- Class 24     *Tea towels; tea cloths; turkish towel; kitchen towels of cloth; dish towels; dish towels for drying; kitchen towels; table cloths; table cloth of textile; plastic table cloths; table cloths of textile; table linen; napkins of textile (table -); table napkins of textile; table cloths made of textile; table cloths, not of paper; textile napkins [table linen]; cloth napkins; table linen of textile; table covers; kitchen and table linens; table runners of plastic; cloth coasters; cloth handkerchiefs.*

According to Article 67 EUTMR, you have a right to appeal against this decision. According to Article 68 EUTMR, notice of appeal must be filed in writing at the Office within two months of the date of notification of this decision. It must be filed in the language of the proceedings in which the decision subject to appeal was taken. Furthermore, a written statement of the grounds of appeal must be filed within four months of the same date. The notice of appeal will be deemed to be filed only when the appeal fee of EUR 720 has been paid.



**Dionysios DAOUSIS**  
**Examiner**