

TRADE MARKS ACT 1994  
IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION No 2180339  
BY CHANNEL F1 LIMITED  
TO REGISTER A TRADE MARK  
IN CLASSES 3, 4, 9, 14, 16, 18, 25, 28, 32, 35, 38, 41 & 42

AND IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO  
UNDER NUMBER 50334  
BY CHANEL LIMITED

## BACKGROUND

1) On 16 December 1998, Channel F1 Ltd of 9 Bradbrook House, Studio Place, Belgravia, London, SW1X 8EL applied under the Trade Marks Act 1994 for registration of the following mark:



2) In respect of the following goods:

In Class 3: Cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; all for motor land vehicles; soaps; perfumery; essential oils; cosmetics preparations; hair lotions; body sprays; anti-perspirants; deodorants; cosmetic preparations for skin care; perfumes; perfumeries; eau-de cologne; after shaving preparations; pre-electric shaving preparations.

In Class 4: Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; fuels (including motor spirit); illuminants; candles; wicks; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions.

In Class 9: Coin or counter-fed electronic amusement apparatus; compasses (not for drawing); audio and video recording apparatus and cassettes; digital apparatus and digitizers; compact disc apparatus; compact discs and tapes; books or disc; flash apparatus; film; television; video recorders and video reproducing apparatus; records; video game amusement apparatus; receivers; teaching and instrumental apparatus and instruments; electrical remote control apparatus; personal security apparatus; radio receiving, radio transmitting, intercommunication telephonic, sound reproducing, and sound recording apparatus and instruments; computers; magnetic and encoded cards; computer programs; computer software; computer hardware; magnets; electronic

games for television receivers; computer games; batteries; scientific, optical, cinematographic and photographic apparatus and instruments; luminous and mechanical signs; anti glare screens; clothing, footwear, headgear, helmets, gloves, belts and goggles, all for protection; sunglasses and spectacles; frames, lenses, spectacle cases and optical lens cases; security system alarms; anti-theft apparatus and remote locking apparatus; counting apparatus; pedometers, speedometers; odometers; calculators; recording apparatus; scoreboard and timing apparatus; binoculars, CD ROMS; mini disks; discs.

In Class 14: Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.

In Class 16: Computer manuals; organisers; writing pads; writing blocks; printing, painting and drawing sets; business forms; albums; autograph books; diaries; books; almanacs; calendars; photographs; collector cards; stickers and sticker albums; bumper stickers, scrapbooks; binders; planners; stencils; transfers; writing instruments; writing inks; pencils; pens; erasers; portraits; plastic bags; gift wrap; wrapping material; packaging materials; party streamers; table covers made of paper; mats made of paper card or plastic; ornaments made of papier mache card or plastic; badges; paper, card, cardboard and goods made thereof; stationery; printed matter; cards; greeting cards; trading cards; address books; book covers and bindings; portfolios; newspapers; magazines; periodicals; comics; cartoons; publications; annuals; manuals; stamps; pictures; playing cards; easels; paint brushes and artists materials; posters; catalogues; charts; maps; plans; instructional and teaching materials; route maps and guides.

In Class 18: Bags; cases; luggage; holdalls; trunks; back packs; travelling bags; belt bags; sports bags; school bags; attache cases; shoulder bags; briefcases; all made of leather or imitation leather; writing set cases; wallets; holders; book covers; key fobs all made of leather or imitation leather; and articles made from leather or imitation leather; handbags; purses; umbrellas; parasols; walking sticks; portfolios; carrier bags or cases for articles of clothing.

In Class 25: Articles of clothing; peaks; visors; baseball caps; caps; hats; neckwear; ties; scarves; cravats; bow ties; gloves; mittens; belts; gaiters; braces; socks; stockings; pantihose; suits; shirts; blouses; T-shirts; sweatshirts; trousers; skirts; dresses; articles of fancy dress; jackets; overalls; waistcoats; dressing gowns; bath robes; articles of sports clothing; sleeping garments; pyjamas; aprons; jeans; swimwear; footwear; shoes; boots; ski boots; swimwear; caps; rainwear; sportswear; leisurewear; ski wear; underwear; track suits; shell suits; coats; mantles; polo shirts; headgear; sweatbands; wrist-bands; sports shoes and sports boots; footwear for sports.

In Class 28: Ornaments and decorations for Christmas trees; balloons, and party hats; party streamers; games, toys and playthings; electronic games; sports equipment and sporting articles.

In Class 32: Beers; mineral and aerated waters; non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and

fruit juices syrups and other preparations for making beverages.

In Class 35: Computerised business information storage and retrieval; display services for merchandising; compiling and disseminating advertising matter; production of advertising matter.

In Class 38: Electronic transmission of data, images and sound via computer terminal and networks including the Internet and via Extranets and Intranets; telecommunications services; radio and television broadcasting via the digital networks including the Internet and interactive services relating thereto; radio, television broadcasting and satellite and cable broadcasting.

In Class 41: The provision of education, entertainment and training all relating to sporting and cultural activities.

In Class 42: Providing access to databases and interactive computer databases in the field of sport; providing access to home ordering services via computer and/or interactive communications including digital television and the Internet; providing access to computer bulletin boards and real time chat forums in the field of sports; travel agency services for booking accommodation; rental of rooms; photographic services all provided by means of computer databases, web pages, by pay per view or digital television.

3) On the 27 October 1999 Chanel Limited of Queensway, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 4DL filed notice of opposition to the application, subsequently amended. The amended grounds of opposition, are in summary:

a) The opponent is the proprietor of Trade Marks (detailed at annex A) for the word CHANEL. The goods and services included in the applicant's specification are identical and/or similar to the goods and services for the opponent's trade marks. The mark applied for therefore offends against Sections 5(2), 5(3), & 5(4) of the Trade Marks Act 1994.

b) The applicant has no bona fide intention to use the trade mark sought in relation to specified goods and services in Classes 3, 9, 14 18 & 25 and the application therefore offends against Section 3(6).

4) The applicant filed a counterstatement to the original statement of grounds denying the opponent's claims in relation to Section 5(2), 5(3) & 5(4). The applicant did not file an amended counterstatement and so the ground of opposition under section 3(6) has not been denied.

5) Both sides filed evidence in these proceedings. Both sides ask for an award of costs. The matter came to be heard on 20 February 2002 when the applicant was represented by Mr Hooley of the Messrs Philip Hooley, and the opponent by Mr Wilson of Messrs Withers & Rogers.

## OPPONENT'S EVIDENCE

6) The opponent filed a declaration, dated 2 August 2000, by Martin Hamilton a Director and Company Secretary of Chanel Limited. Mr Hamilton states that he has been employed by the opponent for twenty years and has access to the files and records of the opponent company.

7) Mr Hamilton states that the opponent was set up in 1925 and since then has sold a wide range of perfumery, cosmetic, skin care and toiletry products as well as jewellery items, watches, handbags, clothing and accessories throughout the world including the UK all under or by reference to the trade mark CHANEL. At exhibit MH1 he provides a selection of packaging currently used in the UK which shows the CHANEL mark prominently. However, these are not dated.

8) At exhibit MH2 Mr Hamilton provides copies of the UK registrations, and at exhibit MH3 he provides copies of pages of the Chanel Collection for the years 1993 - 1998. These show items of perfumery, jewellery, watches, bags and clothing all with the Chanel mark clearly visible. Mr Hamilton states that the sale of fragrance goods bearing the opponent's mark in the period immediately prior to the filing of the application in suit was in excess of £30million per annum. In the UK the annual turnover of fashion and accessory items sold via retail outlets is in excess of £13 million per annum. He also states that the advertising and promotional budget is in excess of £5 million.

9) At exhibit MH4 Mr Hamilton provides a selection of editorials and advertisements which he states "I believe were circulating in the UK prior to the date of the applicant's application". These are hand dated between 1993 and 1998, the advertisements are from magazines such as Vogue and Vanity Fair with an editorial from the Financial Times which discusses the offerings from the opponent. Mr Hamilton provides a list of towns and cities in the UK where Chanel products are sold and this covers the whole of the UK.

10) Mr Hamilton claims that the opponent's CHANEL mark is often misspelled as CHANNEL. At exhibit MH5 he provides four such examples. These are from the Sheffield Star, The Voice, The Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser and the Middlesborough Evening Gazette. All are dated in 1999, after the relevant date.

11) Mr Hamilton states that the opponent has a reputation for exclusivity and is one which "confers cachet upon the purchaser". He lists the goods and services in the applicant's specification which are of particular concern. I will detail them in the decision.

## APPLICANT'S EVIDENCE

12) The applicant filed a declaration, dated 5 November 2000, by Phillip William Joseph Hooley the applicant's solicitor. Mr Hooley states that he has access to the applicant's records.

13) Mr Hooley states that the applicant was established with the purpose of providing Formula

one motor racing fans with an Internet journalistic service reporting on all aspects of Formula One racing. The applicant has also formed associations with other companies which contribute matter to the Internet site such as information on weather and betting. It is hoped to expand these associations to include music, fashion and other matters of interest to those who follow Formula one racing.

14) Mr Hooley states that it is intended to build the reputation and goodwill of the business and its CHF1 and CHF1Channel F1 marks in the same way that traditional magazines have done in the past. Mr Hooley states that there is no intention to deceive and that the marks of the two parties are different as the name "CHANEL" and the word "Channel" are spelt differently, they are pronounced differently, the look and style of the marks is different and the applicant has not sought registration of the word "Channel" solus but the mark "CHF1 CHANNEL F1".

15) That concludes my review of the evidence. I now turn to the decision.

## DECISION

16) At the hearing Mr Wilson, for the opponent, withdrew the ground of opposition under Section 5(3).

17) I shall first consider the ground of opposition under Section 3(6) which states:

*"A trade mark shall not be registered if or to the extent that the application is made in bad faith."*

18) In their skeleton argument the opponent's agent, Mr Wilson, contended that "the purpose of the applicant and its business is to provide Formula 1 motor racing fans with a complete service in terms of journalistic reporting of Formula 1 motor racing on the internet". At the time of filing, contrary to the requirements of Section 32(3), there appears to have been no bona fide intention on the part of the applicant that the mark the subject of application No 2180339 should be used by the applicant or with his consent in respect of a wide range of goods and services covered by the application.

19) At the hearing Mr Wilson pointed out that the applicant had not filed any evidence in relation to its intentions to use the mark on the whole of the specification. He stated that the applicant could have filed evidence of discussions with licensees or preparations to use the mark on the goods and services listed. In the absence of any such evidence he asserted that "the case for bad faith is overwhelming" and that "in the absence of anything from the applicant I would suggest that there should be a finding of bad faith".

20) Mr Wilson also contended that:

*"Where you file for a large range of goods and services and the indication is that you*

are only going to use it for a website or an electronic magazine, and in the face of that objection, then there should have been evidence put in by the applicant showing what steps it planned to take in order to seek licensees or whatever, in order to support the fact that the application was made in good faith.”

21) It is well established that in an opposition under Section 3(6) of the Act the onus is on the opponent, reflecting the usual approach under English law that he who asserts must prove. However, if when such an allegation is made it is not denied then the silence of the applicant must be taken as an indication that the allegation is correct.

22) In the instant case the original statement of grounds did not include the allegation of bad faith. The amended statement of grounds which included the Section 3(6) ground was submitted after the applicant had filed their evidence. The applicant should have filed an amended counterstatement but due to an error by the Registry this was not sought. At the hearing the applicant’s solicitor denied the allegations and gave an explanation as to its intentions to use the mark. Although this cannot be taken into account as it was not sworn evidence.

23) In the absence of any denial by the applicant the ground of opposition must be found to have succeeded. However, due to the error by the Registry in not seeking an amended counterstatement I will allow 28 days from the date of this decision for the applicant to file an amended counterstatement detailing their position on the Section 3(6) allegation. If the applicant files such a document then the content will be examined to determine whether the applicant had shown how it intends to progress from its current operation to a position where it would use the mark in suit on the contested categories of goods.

24) If the applicant fails to file an amended counterstatement within 28 days then the provisional finding in favour of the opponent will be confirmed.

25) The next ground of opposition is under Section 5(2)(b) of the Act which states:-

*“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 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.”*

26) An earlier right is defined in Section 6, the relevant parts of which state

*“6.- (1) In this Act an ‘earlier trade mark’ means -*

*(a) a registered trade mark, international trade mark (UK) or Community trade mark which has a date of application for registration earlier than that of the trade mark in question, taking account (where appropriate) of the*

*priorities claimed in respect of the trade marks,*

*(b)...*

*(c) a trade mark which, at the date of application for registration of the trade mark in question or (where appropriate) of the priority claimed in respect of the application, was entitled to protection under the Paris Convention as a well known trade mark.”*

27) In determining the question under section 5(2), I take into account the guidance provided by the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* [1998] RPC 199, *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc* [1999] RPC 117, *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v. Klijsen Handel B.V.* [2000] F.S.R. 77 and *Marca Mode CV v. Adidas AG* [2000] E.T.M.R.723. It is clear from these cases that:

- (a) the likelihood of confusion must be appreciated globally, taking account of all relevant factors; *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* page 224;
- (b) the matter must be judged through the eyes of the average consumer of the goods/services in question; *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* page 224, 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; *Lloyd Schuhfabrik Meyer & Co. GmbH v. Klijsen Handel B.V.* page 84, paragraph 27.
- (c) the average consumer normally perceives a mark as a whole and does not proceed to analyse its various details; *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* page 224;
- (d) the visual, aural and conceptual similarities of the marks must therefore be assessed by reference to the overall impressions created by the marks bearing in mind their distinctive and dominant components; *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* page 224;
- (e) a lesser degree of similarity between the marks may be offset by a greater degree of similarity between the goods, and vice versa; *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc* page 132, paragraph 17;
- (f) there is a greater likelihood of confusion where the earlier trade mark has a highly distinctive character, either per se or because of the use that has been made of it; *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* page 224;
- (g) mere association, in the sense that the later mark brings the earlier mark to mind, is not sufficient for the purposes of Section 5(2); *Sabel BV v. Puma AG* page 224;
- (h) further, 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; *Marca Mode CV v. Adidas AG* page 732, paragraph 41;

- (i) but if the association between the marks causes the public to wrongly believe that the respective goods come from the same or economically linked undertakings, there is a likelihood of confusion within the meaning of the section; *Canon Kabushiki Kaisha v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc* page 133 paragraph 29.

28) At the hearing Mr Wilson withdrew the opposition under this ground in relation to goods in Classes 4, 16, 28, 32, 35, 38, 41 & 42. The ground of opposition under Section 5(2) is maintained in relation to some of the goods in Classes 3 and 9, and to all the goods in classes 14,18 and 25.

29) It was common ground at the hearing that all of the opponent's registered trade marks shown at annex A were for the same mark, CHANEL. It was also common ground that the opponent had registrations covering all goods included in Classes 3,14 and 18 (registration numbers 755404, 755405 and 755406). Therefore the whole of the applicant's specification insofar as it covers goods in Classes 3,14 and 18 is encompassed by the opponent's specifications and the goods of the two parties must be treated as being identical to this extent.

30) Also at the hearing it was common ground that the opponent has under registrations 1042397, 1298748 and 866556 identical goods in relation to clothing and shoes for women and girls to the applicant's Class 25 specification. Further, in relation to the following items in Class 9, "spectacles, eye glasses, field glasses, spectacle frames and lenses, fitted cases for spectacles, sunglasses; cases for spectacles and for sunglasses," the opponent's specifications in registration numbers 1228029 and 1424498 were identical to the applicant's specification in Class 9.

31) It is clear from the above cases that in the overall assessment of a likelihood of confusion, the identity or similarity of goods is but one aspect. Due regard should be given to the closeness of the respective marks, the reputation the earlier mark enjoys in respect of the services for which it is registered, and any other relevant factors.

32) The guidance from *Sabel v Puma* is that there is a greater likelihood of confusion where the earlier trade mark has a highly distinctive character either per se or because of the use made of it.

33) The opponent claimed that it has acquired a significant reputation under its mark in the UK in relation to cosmetics, perfumes and clothing. The opponent's evidence to corroborate this is not particularly conclusive as the turnover regarding "fragrance goods" of £30 million per annum was not attributed to any particular market/country. Similarly the advertising and promotional budget was unattributed. At the hearing Mr Wilson accepted that although the whole of these figures were not attributable to the UK the opponent's evidence did show that such goods were available throughout the UK with stockists in all major towns and cities. Evidence of UK advertising over a number of years was also supplied. Therefore, he contended, a significant proportion of the sales would be in the UK, and similarly, a major part




of the advertising and promotional budget would have been incurred in the UK.

34) The turnover figures in relation to clothing were stated clearly to relate solely to the UK. Whilst £13 million is a substantial sum, the opponent did not provide an indication of the total turnover for such women's clothing in the UK or any indication of market share.

35) However, it is an undisputed fact that the mark has been in use in the UK for approximately 75 years. Equally unchallenged is that the mark is an inherently distinctive one. I therefore conclude that the mark has a high degree of distinctive character and recognition and that this recognition applies to clothing for women and girls and fragrance goods.

36) I now turn to consider the relevant trade marks of the two parties. For ease of reference they are reproduced below:

Applicant's trade mark	Opponent's trade mark
	CHANEL

37) My consideration of the matter is on the basis of visual, aural and conceptual similarities, bearing in mind the distinctive and dominant components of the marks and judging the matter through the eyes of the average consumer.

38) Clearly the marks have visual differences. The applicant's mark has combinations of letters and numerals both before and after the word "Channel", whereas the opponent's mark is a single word mark. The word in the applicant's mark has the letter "N" in it twice whereas it only appears once in the opponent's mark. Aurally when one pronounces the whole of the applicant's mark it has a different beginning and end to the opponent's mark. The opponent's mark is pronounced "SCHANNE -ELLE" and it has educated the public to use this pronunciation. The middle part of the applicant's mark is a dictionary word which has a number of meanings and a clear pronunciation "CHAN- NELLE".

39) Conceptually the opponent's mark is the name of the company's founder Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel, whilst CHANNEL is a dictionary word it has meaning or relevance for only some of the specification applied for. Clearly in relation to the media services it has relevance, but with regard to goods under attack, which are broadly speaking perfumes, spectacles, jewellery, bags and clothing the word has no meaning.

40) The opponent contended that CHANNEL is the only pronounceable word in the applicant's mark the rest being letters and numerals, and that it was, therefore, the dominant feature of the mark if one looked at or spoke the mark. Whilst I accept that CHANNEL is the only word in the applicant's mark the correct approach is for me to base my consideration on the totality of the mark having regard to its distinctive and dominant components. I must also consider the relative importance attached to elements of the mark by customers. But this consideration of the distinctive or dominant elements must not be allowed to supplant an appraisal of the mark as a whole.

41) The applicant has not used their mark and so I must consider fair and notional use of the mark on the goods under attack. The opponent has provided examples of how it uses its mark including the use of a letter/numeral combination followed by the "house mark" such as "No19 CHANEL". Although not in the evidence before I am aware of other manufacturers of cosmetics and perfumes also using such combinations "CK1 Calvin Klein", "No7 Boots" and "George1 Asda".

41) It was held in *REACT and Device Trade Mark* [1999] RPC 529 that a "majority of the public rely primarily on visual means to identify the trade origin of clothing although I would not go so far as to say that aural means of identification are not relied upon". No evidence was provided by either party in relation to the average consumer of the goods under attack. With regard to the goods in Class 25 I have no reason for adopting a different approach here, and it is my belief that visual reference to labels and swing tags would also be the primary means of identification in regard to spectacles etc in Class 9 and bags etc in Class 18. Such visual recognition would also play a part in identifying the trade origin of perfumes and cosmetics in Class 3 and jewellery etc in Class 14. Although such goods are frequently kept behind a counter and therefore aural identification would be as important.

42) Visually the marks are readily distinguishable on a side by side comparison but the ECJ cases caution that consumers rarely have the chance to make comparisons in this way and do not usually pause to analyse marks. Marks are usually encountered sequentially not concurrently. In my view the dominant element of the applicant's mark is "CHF1", I do not believe that the average consumer would regard the mark as a "Channel" mark and no evidence has been provided to corroborate this assertion. Therefore, even if viewed sequentially the marks are not likely to be confused as visually and aurally they are very different.

43) Even taking into account the identical nature of the goods I consider the differences between the two marks to be such that, in my view, there is no likelihood of confusion. The opposition under Section 5(2) therefore fails.

44) I now turn to consider the ground of opposition under Section 5(4). At the hearing Mr Wilson accepted that the opponent's position under this ground was no stronger than their position under Section 5(2). He accepted that the finding under Section 5(2) would also determine the decision under Section 5(4). Therefore the opposition under Section 5(4) fails.

45) As the ground of opposition under Section 3(6) has only provisionally succeeded and the applicant has 28 days to respond it is not appropriate to award costs at this time. However,

the 28 day period of appeal against my findings under Section 5(2) and 5(4) commences at the date of this decision.

Dated this 19 day of June 2002

George W Salthouse  
For the Registrar  
The Comptroller General

## ANNEX A

Mark	Number	Effective Date	Class	Specification
CHANEL	921775	28.02.68	1	Chemical products for use in the manufacture of perfumes, toilet preparations, cosmetics and of soaps.
CHANEL	602372	14.11.38	3	Perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated) and toilet soaps.
CHANEL	755404	05.07.56	3	All goods included in Class 3.
CHANEL	1153027	24.04.81	3	Cosmetics; non-medicated toilet preparations; nail varnish; non-medicated preparations and substances, all for the care of the skin.
CHANEL	1431275	10.07.90	3	Preparations for application to the skin, scalp hair or nails; soaps; perfumes; eau de cologne; toilet water; cosmetics; essential oils; dentifrices; non-medicated toilet preparations; talcum powder for toilet use; preparations for the hair; non-medicated preparations for the care of the skin; cleansing masks; anti-perspirants; deodorants for use on the person; mouth washes, not for medical use; nail care preparations; all included in Class 3.
CHANEL	976076	08.06.71	5	Medicated preparations for the treatment of the scalp and the skin, medicated bath preparations, deodorants, and air-freshening preparations all being perfumed; preparations included in Class 5 for use in personal hygiene.
CHANEL	1424497	10.04.90	6	Baskets; bins; bolts; closures; bracelets; buckles; building and furniture fittings; busts; chain links and chains; chests; clothes hooks; containers; cornices; apparatus for climbing; door and window furniture and fittings; farriery work of metal; ferrules; foot scrapers; metal hardware; horse shoeing; ice moulds; key rings and key holders; knobs; knockers; locks of metal for bags plaques; money boxes; fasteners; statues; belts; boxes; brasses; ornaments and rings; all included in Class 6.
CHANEL	1269540	19.06.86	9	Automatic machines for vending articles consisting of perfumes or non-medicated toilet preparations.

CHANEL	1228029	11.10.84	9	Optical apparatus and instruments, automatic machines for vending perfumes or cosmetics, spectacles, eye glasses, field glasses, spectacle frames and lenses, fitted cases for spectacles.
CHANEL	1424498	10.04.90	9	Sunglasses; cases for spectacles and for sunglasses; all included in Class 9.
CHANEL	755405	05.07.56	14	All goods included in Class 14.
CHANEL	1266611	08.05.86	14	Precious metals and their alloys; articles included in Class 14 made of precious metals or coated therewith; jewellery; precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments.
CHANEL	1085458	24.10.77	16	Pencils, inks, and adhesive materials, all included in Class 16; printed matter, photographs, stationery, artists materials (other than colours or varnish), paint brushes and pens.
CHANEL	1154938	01.06.81	16	Paper patterns for use in making clothes and printed instructions relating to such goods.
CHANEL	755406	05.07.56	18	All goods included in Class 18.
CHANEL	1266612	08.05.86	18	Leather, imitation leather and articles included in Class 18 made from these materials; skins and hides; bags and cases, all included in Class 18; handbags; trunks (luggage); articles of luggage; purses not of precious metal or coated therewith) and pocket wallets; umbrellas parasols, walking sticks and whips; harness included in Class 18 and saddlery.
CHANEL	1102838	12.10.78	20	Mirrors included in Class 20 and picture frames; furniture, but not including upholstered furniture or goods of the same description as upholstered furniture.
CHANEL	920817	08.02.68	21	Combs and comb cases, toilet powder blowers and toilet powder sprayers, glassware included in Class 21, bottle stands (not of precious metal or coated therewith), brushes included in Class 21, small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith), shaving dishes and shaving pots, shampooing, syringes, perfume sprayers, and perfume vaporisers, powder puffs, sponges, toilet articles sold in sets in fitted cases and perfume burners.

CHANEL	1111697	26.03.79	21	Cosmetic powder compacts, and small domestic containers, none of precious metals or coated therewith; bottles included in Class 21, nail polishers, soap holders, and perfume spray dispensers
CHANEL	866555	07.07.64	24	Clothing fabrics being textile piece goods.
CHANEL	1168901	01.02.82	24	Textile articles included in Class 24
CHANEL	866556	07.07.64	25	Articles of clothing for women and girls.
CHANEL	1042397	18.02.75	25	Footwear being articles of clothing for women and girls.
CHANEL	1298748	23.01.87	25	Articles of clothing for women and for girls; stockings, tights; shirts, T-shirts, sweatshirts, pullovers, sweaters, cardigans; articles of outer clothing; hats; scarves, socks, gloves, belts, ties, cravats; footwear; all included in Class 25.
CHANEL	866557	07.07.64	26	Lace, embroidery, ribbons and braids, all being textile smallwares; and buttons.
CHANEL	1406402	24.11.89	26	Lace, embroidery, ribbons and braids, all being textile smallwares; buttons; artificial flowers; hair ornaments, grips and slides; fasteners; hooks and eyes; badges for wear, hair bands; belt clasps; brooches and buckles being clothing accessories; shoes buckles, fasteners and ornaments; all included in Class 26.
CHANEL	1010299	27.04.73	27	Carpets, floor mats included in Class 27 and rugs (floor coverings).
CHANEL	878406	20.04.65	28	Toys and playthings.
CHANEL	1183844	21.10.82	34	Ashtrays for smokers, cigar cases, cigarette cases, cigar cutters, cigar holders, cigarette holders, lighters for smokers, match boxes. cigarette boxes, cigar boxes, tobacco jars, tobacco pouches, and snuff boxes, none being of precious metal or coated therewith.
CHANEL	1417492	15.03.90	37	Alteration, cleaning, repair and renovation of jewellery, clothing, fashion accessories and handbags; all included in Class 37.

CHANEL	1282806	01.10.86	42	Beauty salon services; hairdressing salon services; jewellers' services; flower arranging services; design and lithographic printing services, all for packages, publications or for information; design and decoration services, all for chemist shops, boutiques, jewellers, florists, perfumeries, beauty salons and for hairdressing salons; arranging and conducting of exhibitions relating to beauty, hairdressing, jewellery or floristry; hire services for clothing, jewellery and for vending machines or perfumery, cosmetics, toiletries or for perfumed products; research and development services, all for cosmetics and for perfumes; all for others; all included in Class 42.
CHANEL	2000810	31.10.94	42	Beauty salon services; hairdressing salon services; flower arranging services; design and lithographic printing services, all for packages, publications or information; design services and decoration (design) services; all the aforesaid for chemists' shops, boutiques, jewellers, florists, perfumeries, beauty salons and hairdressing salons; hire services for clothing and jewellery and for vending machines; research and development services, all for cosmetics and perfumes; information and advice, all relating to fashion, style, personal grooming, the selection and use of skin care, toiletry, fragrance and cosmetic products, the selection and presentation, care and maintenance of clothing and fashion accessories.