

**TRADE MARKS ACT 1994**

**IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION No. 2140535  
BY INGERSOLL-RAND ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE GROUP LIMITED  
TO REGISTER A SERIES OF TRADE MARKS IN CLASS 6**

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF OPPOSITION THERETO UNDER No. 49103  
BY YALE SECURITY INC AND YALE SECURITY PRODUCTS LIMITED**

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by Yale Security Inc and Yale Security Products Limited**

### **BACKGROUND**

1. On 2 August 1997 Ingersoll-Rand Architectural Hardware Group Ltd (previously Newman Tonks Group Plc) applied to register a series of two marks-“2503” and “2503 S” for door closers ; parts and fittings for the aforesaid goods in Class 6.
2. On 21 October 1998, Yale Security Inc and Yale Security Products Limited (jointly) filed notice of opposition. The grounds of opposition are in summary:
  - a) under Section 3(1)(a) as the mark applied for is not a mark within the definition of a trade mark contained in Section 1(1) of the Trade Marks Act 1994;
  - b) under Section 3(1)(b) as the mark applied for is devoid of distinctive character;
  - c) under Section 3(1)(c) as the mark applied for consists exclusively of a sign or indication which serves in trade, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, the time of production of the goods, or other characteristics of the goods;
  - d) under Section 3(1)(d) as the mark consists exclusively of a sign or indication which has become customary in the current language or in the bona fide and established practices of the trade;
  - e) under Section 3(3)(b) as the mark is of such a nature as to deceive the public as to the nature, quality or origin of the goods claimed;
  - f) under Section 32(3) as the applicants do not use the mark applied for as a trade mark nor have any intention of doing so;
3. The applicants filed a counterstatement in which the grounds of opposition are denied.
4. Both sides asked for an award of costs in their favour.
5. Only the opponents filed evidence in these proceedings. The matter was set down to be heard on 22 October 2002. The applicants gave an early indication that they did not intend to

be represented at the hearing. In the event the opponents also chose not to be represented on the appointed day. Neither side has filed written submissions nor indicated that the matter has been resolved. Acting on behalf of the Registrar I give this decision.

6. This is one of four related cases between the parties. The issues are in substance the same in each case but the actions differ in terms of the evidence filed. In particular the applicants have filed evidence in support of their position in two of the cases but not the other two. The opponents' evidence too differs slightly as between the individual cases. It follows that the cases have not been consolidated.

### **Opponents' Evidence**

7. This consists of an affidavit and a statutory declaration. The statutory declaration, dated 22 December 1999, comes from Mr Simon Scowcroft. Mr Scowcroft explains that he has seven years experience in the door hardware trade in relation to door closers and security in particular and that he has been employed by the Newman Tonks Group Plc, Williams Security Products and Jebron Limited. Mr Scowcroft confirms that the information contained in the declaration comes from his own knowledge and experience of the said trade. The following relevant information emerges from this declaration:

- Mr Scowcroft is aware that a number of companies use the numeral 2000 and variations thereof as product codes designating ranges of door furniture including door closers. In relation to door closers, it is common practice in the trade for manufacturers or suppliers to use four figure numbers to identify different ranges of door closers, different types of door closers within that range, and different characteristics in each type. The numerals 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000 and 5000 are used by several manufacturers or suppliers to depict the different series of door closers which they produce. In this context the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are intended to indicate the particular range. Subsequent numbers are used to indicate various other performance and functional characteristics of the door closer;
- The Newman Tonks Group protocol for numbering the door closers which it sells under the Trade Mark BRITON is as follows:

first digit	-	range
second digit	-	backcheck or delayed action function
third digit	-	slide track feature
fourth digit	-	power size
- The Yale protocol is:

first digit	-	range
second digit	-	backcheck function
third digit	-	slide track feature
fourth digit	-	power size

- The Jebron protocol is:
 

first digit	-	range
second digit	-	power size
third digit	-	backcheck or delayed action function
fourth digit	-	slide track or hold open feature
  
- The above style of nomenclature has been used by manufacturers and suppliers of door closers for many years, and the practice of using numbers which indicate these various common features of door closers is known to those who specify or purchase door closers and is accepted as a method of describing the attributes of the particular brand of closer. The origin of the closer would be identified by such Trade Marks as BRITON, YALE, GEZE, DORMA, JEBRON, ARROW etc, since it is the normal practice in the trade to use such marks in association with the aforesaid product codes. Exhibit SS1 shows examples of the applicants' packaging and that of other companies showing this practice;
  
- The applicants, like other manufacturers and suppliers of door closers, do not use the numeral 2503/2503 S as a trade mark but rather as a product description or code. Exhibit SS2 consists of copies of brochures illustrating the applicants' BRITON 2000 door closer and equivalent door closers of the opponents and of Jebron Limited.

8. The affidavit, dated 16 July 1999, comes from Mr John Davenport. Mr Davenport explains that he is the Controller of Yale Security Inc and has been employed by the company for a total of 27 years, the last eight of which have been in a senior position. Mr Davenport confirms that the information contained within the affidavit is derived either from his own knowledge or from company records. The following relevant information emerges:

- the opponents introduced their 2500 series door closer in 1996, as evidenced by Exhibit JD1. They commenced exporting door closers in the 2500 series in the same year including to the United Kingdom;
  
- Mr Davenport exhibits (JD2 and 3) print outs showing the breakdown of sales of the 2500 series door closers. The value of such goods exported to the UK in 1996 is said to have been US \$ 227,332.65 and in 1997 the value was US \$413,571.70;
  
- exhibited at JD4 is a document entitled "2500 International List Numbers and Pack Numbers" (published in 1996) to identify the different types of door closers in the 2500 series;
  
- exhibited at JD5 are examples of templates and fixing instructions which again illustrate different types of closers in the series;
  
- the opponents promote their goods under the trade mark YALE and distinguish between the various types of closer by product numbers which conform with the designations used in the trade.

9. This concludes my review of the evidence in so far as it is necessary.

## DECISION

10. Section 3(1) of the Act reads as follows:

“3.-(1) The following shall not be registered -

- (a) signs which do not satisfy the requirements of section 1(1),
- (b) trade marks which are devoid of any distinctive character,
- (c) trade marks which consist exclusively of signs or indications which may serve, in trade, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, the time of production of goods or of rendering of services, or other characteristics of goods or services,
- (d) trade marks which consist exclusively of signs or indications which have become customary in the current language or in the *bona fide* and established practices of the trade:

Provided that, a trade mark shall not be refused registration by virtue of paragraph (b), (c) or (d) above if, before the date of application for registration, it has in fact acquired a distinctive character as a result of the use made of it.”

11. The opponents have raised an objection based on Section 3(1)(a) of the Act. In particular they say “The mark applied for is not a mark within the definition of a trade mark contained in Section 1(1) .....”. Section 1(1) reads:

“1.-(1) In this Act a "trade mark" means any sign capable of being represented graphically which is capable of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings.

A trade mark may, in particular, consist of words (including personal names), designs, letters, numerals or the shape of goods or their packaging.”

12. Section 1(1) does not set out to provide an exhaustive list of what can constitute a trade mark but I note that letters and numerals are specifically provided for. In AD2000 Trade Mark [1997] RPC 168 Mr G Hobbs QC, sitting as the Appointed Person indicated that if a sign represented graphically is only capable to the limited extent of being not incapable of distinguishing, it is not excluded from Section 3(1)(a). That seems to me to be the case here. However signs not objectionable under Section 3(1)(a) may still be objectionable under other provisions of Section 3.

13. There are now numerous authorities dealing with the application of Section 3(1)(b), (c) and (d) of the Act.

14. In relation to Section 3(1)(b) Mr Justice Jacob said in *British Sugar Plc v James Robertson & Sons Ltd* [1996] RPC 281:

“Next, is “TREAT” within Section 3(1)(b). What does *devoid of distinctive character* mean? I think the phrase requires consideration of the mark on its own, assuming no use. Is it the sort of word (or other sign) which cannot do the job of distinguishing without further educating the public that it is a trade mark?”

15. In relation to Section 3(1)(c), the ECJ has indicated in *Procter & Gamble v OHIM*, Case C-383/99, that the sub section is directed at signs:

“... that may serve in normal usage from a consumer’s point of view to designate, either directly or by reference to one of their essential characteristics, goods or services such as those in respect of which registration is sought.”

16. In relation to Section 3(1)(d) the ECJ has said in *Merz v Krell GmbH*, Case C-517/99, that:

“35 It must first of all be observed that, although there is a clear overlap between the scope of Articles 3(1)(c) and 3(1)(d) of the Directive, marks covered by Article 3(1)(d) are excluded from registration not on the basis that they are descriptive, but on the basis of current usage in trade sectors covering trade in the goods or services for which the marks are sought to be registered.”

17. The opponents in this case have made plain the nature of their objection namely that numeral combinations are in use in the trade as indicators of particular characteristics of the goods (door closers). That evidence speaks for itself and does not require elaboration or repetition on my part. For ease of reference the Annex to this decision contains a number of examples of the descriptive nature of the numbering system used by manufacturers of door closers. They consist of:

- an explanatory page from Yale’s (the opponents) own brochure showing the significance of each element of the number series;
- a similar page from a Jebron brochure again clearly identifying the information conveyed by the numbering system used;
- a page from the applicants’ own catalogue which illustrates the characteristics claimed by Mr Scowcroft in his statutory declaration.

18. The particular import of the above is that the reference numbers/letters used are not just for the internal convenience of the manufacturers. They are actively promoted as the means by which customers can identify their requirements. It would perhaps be going too far to say that the numbering systems constitute an industry standard. Mr Scowcroft’s evidence suggests that, whilst Yale and Briton use the first, second, third and fourth digits to signify identical characteristics, Jebron achieves the same result in a slightly different way (e.g. power size is indicated by the second digit rather than the fourth in the case of Yale and Briton).

Nevertheless that does not detract from the central proposition that the numbers and letters represent a system of codification of various characteristics of the products and that customers have been educated to expect this to be the case. Moreover I consider that the evidence shows this to have been the position as at the material date in these proceedings. In short the opponents have established a compelling case which supports objections under Section 3(1)(b), (c) and (d) of the Act.

19. I have concentrated above on the numeral only mark, 2503. The application is in respect of a series of marks. The second mark has the letter S as a suffix. As the applicants have filed no evidence in this case it is not possible to judge what significance the letter might have. It is, however, clear from the opponents' evidence that suffix letters are commonly used to indicate colours and finishes.

20. It is in any case unlikely that the applicants can succeed in respect of the second mark in the series. Section 41(2) indicates that:

“(2) A series of trade marks means a number of trade marks which resemble each other as to their material particulars and differ only as to matters of a non-distinctive character not substantially affecting the identity of the trade mark.”

21. It is to be inferred from the fact that the applicants have applied for a series that they do not consider that the presence of the suffix letter in the second mark substantially affects the identity of the trade mark. The mark 2503S is also open to objection on the same basis as 2503.

22. The opposition has been successful under Section 3(1)(b),(c) and (d) and no evidence has been filed by the applicants which might require me to consider the proviso to Section 3(1). In the circumstances I do not propose to consider the remaining grounds of opposition.

23. The opponents are entitled to a contribution towards their costs. I bear in mind that this is one of four separate cases and there is some overlap in the evidence and resultant savings. I order the applicants to pay the opponents the sum of £600. This sum is to be paid within seven days of the expiry of the appeal period or within seven days of the final determination of this case if any appeal against this decision is unsuccessful.

**Dated this 6<sup>th</sup> day of November 2002**

**M REYNOLDS  
For the Registrar  
the Comptroller-General**