

# DESIGNS

infopack

**IP**OS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
OFFICE OF SINGAPORE



# DESIGNS infopack

## Contents

<b>Introduction and Fundamentals</b>	<b>1</b>
Introduction	
Rights Conferred by a Registered Design	
Legislation Governing Registered Designs	
Benefits of a Registered Design	
When to File	
Priority Date Claim	
Registrable Designs	
Designs that Cannot be Registered	
Classification	
<b>Ownership and Rights</b>	<b>4</b>
Entitlement to a Registered Design	
Term and Renewals	
Infringement	
Enforcement	
<b>Application Process</b>	<b>5</b>
Filing an Application	
Process after Submission	
After Registration	
<b>Transitional Provisions</b>	<b>8</b>
Introduction	
Renewal Process	
<b>Classification - Third Schedule</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Frequently Used Terms in Registered Designs</b>	<b>12</b>

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The information provided in this Infopack is meant only as a guide and does not amount to legal advice. Please seek independent professional advice before acting on any matter contained herein.

ISBN Number: 981-04-9354-1

**Information as of 21 Oct 2003**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION AND FUNDAMENTALS

Intellectual Property (IP) refers to the product of your mind or intellect. IP can be an invention or innovation, special names and images used in trade, original designs or an expression of an idea. In Singapore, laws exist to protect such IP. This may be through a registration process such as patent registration for inventions, trade mark registration for signs used in trade, and industrial design registration for designs applied to articles. Other forms of IP, that need not be registered, but may be protected nonetheless, include copyright works, geographical indications, layout-designs of integrated circuits, confidential information and trade secrets.

## Introduction

A **Design** refers to the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to an article by an industrial process. It is the appearance of articles we see everyday. An article refers to any object to which the design is applied.

**Registered Designs** are used primarily to protect designs for industrial use. It is the right given by the Government to the owner to control the use of his design.

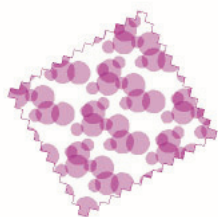
## Rights Conferred by a Registered Design

The rights conferred by a registered design extend throughout Singapore. It confers on the owner the right to prevent others from using the design without his permission. A registered design can last for an initial period of 5 years. Thereafter, the registration may be renewed every 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years, subject to the payment of renewal fees. As a registered design is a form of property, it can be assigned, mortgaged or licensed.

Designs can be two-dimensional or three-dimensional and can be applied to everyday items.



Mobile Phone



Fabric Pattern



Coffee Table



Typeface



Hair Brush

## Legislation Governing Registered Designs

The Registered Designs Act (Cap. 266) came into force in 13 Nov 2000. The Act, together with a subsidiary legislation consisting of the Registered Designs Rules 2000, form the legislation governing the registered designs law in Singapore.

- >> Prior to 13 Nov 2000, protection in Singapore was automatically granted upon registration in the United Kingdom. With the enactment of the Registered Designs Act in Singapore, all the designs that were registered in the United Kingdom prior to 13 Nov 2000 will continue to enjoy protection in Singapore. However, at the renewal date of their registration, the owners of these registered designs are required to renew their registration in Singapore if they wish to continue protecting their designs here. The Registered Designs Act 2000, has provisions to bridge the transition of these designs into the current regime. For more information, please refer to the Transitional Provisions on page 8.

## Benefits of a Registered Design

By registering a design, the owner obtains a right to ownership and the right to prevent others from using the design without his permission.

The owner of a registered design can exploit his design in many ways. He may use it to better protect his market share by barring copying by others, license it to third parties for commercial returns or sell the design for a sum of money.

## When to File

The design registration system in Singapore operates on a first-to-file basis. In other words, the first person to file for application will, in general, have priority over others.

## Priority Date Claim

Singapore, like many countries, allows priority claims in the application for design registration. If an applicant has a corresponding design application filed earlier in a Paris Convention country or a World Trade Organisation member country (other than Singapore), he may claim priority from this first-filed application, provided the Singapore registration is filed within 6 months from the date of the first filing. In such a case, where the application in Singapore is a subsequent application, the Registry of Designs will treat the date of application of the first filing as the date of application in Singapore (known as priority date claim).

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>> A corresponding application is a separate application filed outside Singapore for the same design in respect of the same article.

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## Registrable Designs

A design refers to the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to an article by an industrial process. To qualify for registration, a design must, in general, satisfy two key criteria:

**New:** It has not been registered in Singapore and elsewhere; or published anywhere in the world before the date of application of the first filing. Thus the owner of a design should be careful not to disclose the design to anyone, until a design registration is filed.

If a design is the same as another that is registered in respect of the same or any other article, it is not new. Generally, a design is not new if it

- has been registered; or
- has been published anywhere in the world, in respect of the same or any other article; or
- differs only in immaterial details, or features, from other designs that are commonly found in trade.

**Industrial Process:** The design has to be applied to an article by an industrial process i.e. more than 50 copies of the article have been or are intended to be produced for sale or hire.

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>> Before filing an application for the registration of a design, it is advisable to first conduct a search of the existing designs in the records maintained by the Registry of Designs. This is to check that your design has not been registered by any other party. You may conduct electronic searches of all designs (details and images) registered and published in Singapore using the Industrial Designs Application System (IDEAS) at the IPOS' Public Search Room. The relevant usage and printing fees will apply. You may also wish to check the databases of other countries.

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## Designs that Cannot be Registered

Under the Registered Designs Act, the following cannot be registered:

1. Designs that are contrary to the public order or morality.
2. Computer programs or layout-designs of integrated circuits.
3. Designs applied to certain articles: Works of sculpture (other than casts used or intended for use as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process); wall plaques, medals and medallions; and printed matter primarily of a literary or artistic character (including book jackets, calendars, certificates, coupons, dress-making patterns, greeting cards, labels, leaflets, maps, plans, playing cards, postcards, stamps, trade advertisements, trade forms and cards, transfers and similar articles).
4. Any method or principle of construction.
5. Designs that are solely functional.
6. Designs that are dependent upon the appearance of another article, of which it is intended by the designer to form an integral part; or enable the article to be connected to, or placed in, around or against, another article so that either article may perform its function.

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>> Some of the above may be protected by other IP laws such as copyright, layout-designs of integrated circuits and patents.

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## Classification

When applying for design registration in Singapore, the applicant is required to state the classes and subclasses of the articles on which the design is to be applied according to the Third Schedule. The Third Schedule of the Registered Designs Rules lists the headings of the 32 classes and their subclasses as presented in the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs.

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>> The Locarno Classification is based on a multilateral treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in Geneva, Switzerland. This treaty is called the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. A copy of the Locarno Classification is available at the IPOS counter for reference and can also be found on the WIPO website [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int).

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### References:

1. View the Registered Designs Act (Cap. 266) online at <http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/>
2. Visit IPOS' website [www.ipos.gov.sg](http://www.ipos.gov.sg) for the latest legislation update.
3. Copies of the legislation are available at [www.myepb.com](http://www.myepb.com) or myepb at 491, River Valley Road, #01-19, Valley Point, Singapore 248371. Tel (65) 6733 5794
4. For the list of classes and subclasses, please refer page 10.

## 2 OWNERSHIP AND RIGHTS

### Entitlement to a Registered Design

The designer is usually the owner of the design. However, if the design is commissioned by another, the commissioning party does have the right to own the design, unless otherwise agreed by contract. If the design is developed in the course of employment, under Singapore law, the rights to the design are vested with the employer. The owner of the design may assign his rights to another party and if he does, the rights would pass to the assignee.

Any person or corporation claiming to be the owner of a design may apply for a design registration in Singapore. There are no restrictions as to nationality or residency. However, an applicant who is not a resident in Singapore must provide the Registry of Designs with an address for service in Singapore to which all correspondences will be sent.

### Term and Renewals

From the date of application, protection for a registered design lasts for an initial period of 5 years. The registration may however be renewed every 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years, subject to the payment of renewal fees.

### Infringement

Infringement occurs when there is a clear use of a registered design without the consent of its registered owner.

### Enforcement

Once a registered owner discovers that his design has been infringed, he can enforce his rights as conferred by the Registered Designs Act. He can take legal action against the infringing party, seek relief in the form of an injunction, demand for the profits gained by the infringing party at his expense or seek damages for the loss suffered.

### Falsely Representing Designs as Registered

It is a criminal offence to falsely represent a design as registered when it is not registered or if it is pending registration.

# 3 APPLICATION PROCESS

## Filing an Application

The applicant must file the application form together with the prescribed fee. In addition, the following are essential for a design to be accepted for further examination:

**A Statement of Novelty** A statement describing the features of a design that the applicant considers as new, and which he wishes to claim rights to. If the design contains generic elements such as numerals or letters, the applicant is encouraged to disclaim these in his statement of novelty.

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>> Disclaimers are used to exclude words, numerals or other features that are incorporated into the representation of the design. For example, if a pattern is applied to a T-shirt, the applicant should disclaim the T-shirt. If a major part of an article to which your design applies contains words, letters, trade marks and/or numerals, the statement of novelty should also include the following: "No claim is made to any right to the exclusive use of the word\*, letters\*, trade mark\* or numerals\* appearing in the design." (\*as appropriate)

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**Representations of the Design** The applicant must provide 3 identical sets of representations of the design. These may be line drawings, or photographs (or both). The representations must be of the prescribed size and should be of a quality suitable for reproduction. Please refer to the back of this Infopack for the "Guidelines for Submitting Representations".

**Representation Applied to Each Article in a Set (if any)** For designs intended to be applied to a set of articles, the representation should show the design as applied to each article in the set. There must be 3 copies of each representation.

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>> A set of articles refers to two or more objects that are ordinarily sold together or are intended to be used together. The articles must share the same design or the same design with modifications or variations which are not sufficient to alter the character or substantially affect the identity of the design. Examples of 'sets of articles' are sets of cutlery, or tea sets.

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### Priority Date Claim

If the applicant wishes to claim priority, the declaration of priority has to be made at the point of filing the application. The priority documents and translations (if applicable) must be furnished within the prescribed period.

### Address of Service

An address for service in Singapore must be provided in all applications. This is the address to which all correspondences from the Registry of Designs will be sent. Where there is a change in the address for service, the applicant must notify the Registry of Designs.

**Estimated Processing Time**

Generally it takes about 2 to 3 months from the submission of the application to the successful registration of a design. However, the registration process may be delayed if amendments are necessary or if the documents in support of the application are not supplied within the period specified by the Registrar.

**Forms and Fees**

A list of the forms and fees pertaining to registered designs is enclosed at the back of this Infopack. All forms are available at the Registry of Designs and are downloadable from the IPOS website at [www.ipos.gov.sg](http://www.ipos.gov.sg).

Address : Registrar of Designs  
 Registry of Designs  
 Intellectual Property Office of Singapore  
 51 Bras Basah Road  
 #04-01 Plaza By The Park  
 Singapore 189554

Registry's operating hours : Monday to Friday : 8:30am to 12:30am, 1:30pm to 5:30pm  
 Saturday : 8:30am to 1:00pm

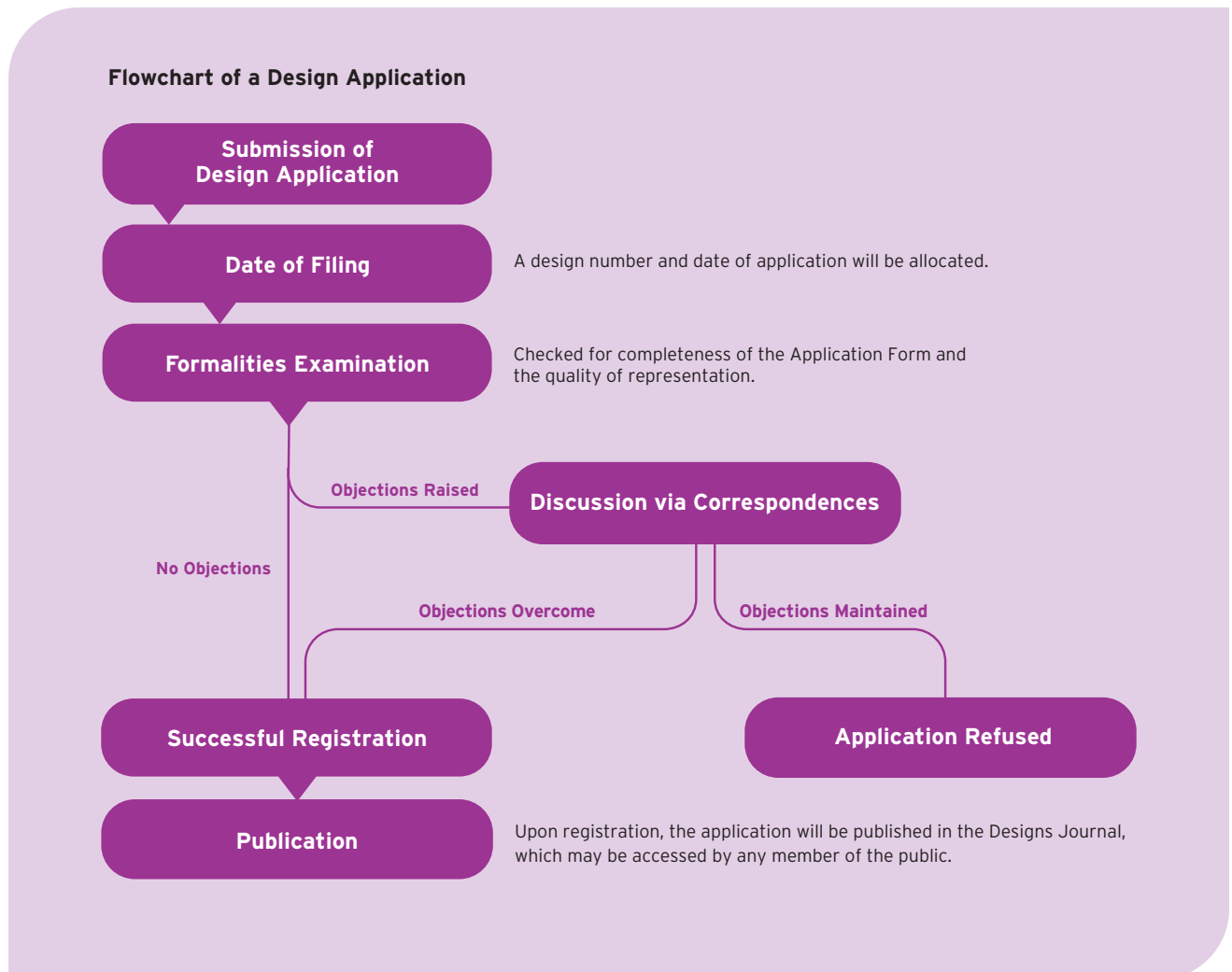
Payment can be made by NETS, CashCard or GIRO. Cheques (crossed), money order and bank draft (in Singapore dollars) made out to Intellectual Property Office of Singapore are also acceptable.

Cashier's operating hours : Monday to Friday : 8:30am to 12:00am, 1:30pm to 4:30pm  
 Saturday : 8:30am to 12:00pm

For submission by mail, the application form must be completed and duly signed, and be accompanied with all the required documents as well as payment in the form of a cheque/money order/bank draft/the request for GIRO payment.

Customer Enquiry Hotline : (65) 6339 8616  
 Fax : (65) 6339 1369

**Process After Submission**



**Date of Filing**

Once a completed application is filed together with the prescribed fee, it will be assigned a design number and a filing date.

**Formalities Examination**

After the applicant has filed all the necessary documents, the Registry of Designs examines the documents to ensure that the formalities have been met. This entails an examination of all information provided in the form. For instance, the examiners would check that the representations of the designs are of the prescribed size and quality, the classification is accurate and the statement of novelty is provided.

The Registry of Designs will not conduct searches to ensure that the design is new. Only a formalities examination is conducted.

**Objections Raised by the Registry of Designs**

If there are any amendments or deficiencies spotted in the formalities examination, the examiners will notify the applicant and the applicant would have to correct this non-compliance within a given period. If the corrections are not made to the Registrar within the stipulated deadline, the application will be deemed to have been withdrawn.

If the applicant does not agree with the objections raised, he should reply to the Registrar in writing with his reasons. If the Registrar accepts his submissions, the application will proceed to registration. Otherwise, it would be refused.

**Approval and Publication**

Once an application is in order, a registration certificate will be issued and the application will be published in the Designs Journal. Once published, the published designs are made available for public inspection.

**Amendment**

The Registrar will permit amendments to the application provided that the proposed amendment does not substantially alter the overall appearance of the design or widen the scope of the rights.

**Withdrawal**

An applicant may withdraw his application before the preparation of the publication has been completed.

## After Registration

**Term and Renewals**

The registration of a design is valid for an initial period of 5 years from the date of the application. Thereafter, the registration may be renewed every 5 years up to a maximum of 15 years, subject to the payment of renewal fees.

**Revocation**

At any time after the design has been registered, any interested person may apply to the Registrar or the Court for revocation proceedings of a registered design on the grounds that:

- the design was not new at the time of registration;
- the design was a corresponding design in relation to an artistic work in which copyright subsisted at the time it was registered, but the period of registration of the design had expired when the copyright in that work expired; or
- any other ground on which the Registrar could have refused to register the design.

**Rectification**

Any aggrieved party may apply to the Court for the Register to be rectified.

**Registering a Design Outside Singapore**

Protection for designs is territorial in nature. A separate registration will have to be made in each of the countries where protection is desired. To obtain protection outside Singapore, it is necessary to file separate applications in the countries concerned.

**Reference:**

1. Copies of the latest Designs Journals may be purchased at the IPOS counter.

# 4 Transitional Provisions

## Introduction

The Registered Designs Act (Cap. 266) came into force on 13 Nov 2000. Prior to this date, registered designs in Singapore were protected through registration in the United Kingdom (UK). The legislation governing registered designs prior to 13 Nov 2000 was the United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Act Cap 339 (now repealed). This Act provided that the owner of any UK registered design would enjoy the same rights and privileges in Singapore as though the certificate of registration in the UK had been issued with an extension to Singapore. Therefore, all designs in the UK lodged and registered before the 13 Nov 2000, (i.e. the date of commencement of the Registered Designs Act) are deemed registered designs in Singapore.

A registered design in the UK can be protected for a total of 25 years from the date of application subject to the design owner renewing his design every 5 years. In order to enjoy continued protection in Singapore after 13 Nov 2000, the owner must renew his design in Singapore upon the renewal due date.

In a nutshell, using the 13 Nov 2000 as the reference point:

- (a) Designs registered in the UK before 13 Nov 2000 will continue to be protected in Singapore, provided that the designs have not expired or been cancelled.
- (b) Design applications that were filed in the UK before 13 Nov 2000 will be protected in Singapore upon their eventual registration in the UK.
- (c) Design applications filed in the UK after 13 Nov 2000 will not be granted automatic protection in Singapore. The owners will have to file separate applications for registration in Singapore if they wish to seek protection in Singapore.

For the registered designs mentioned in (a) and (b) above, the owners are required to file renewal applications with the Registry of Designs in Singapore at the next renewal date of each design if they wish to continue protecting their designs in Singapore.

## Renewal Process

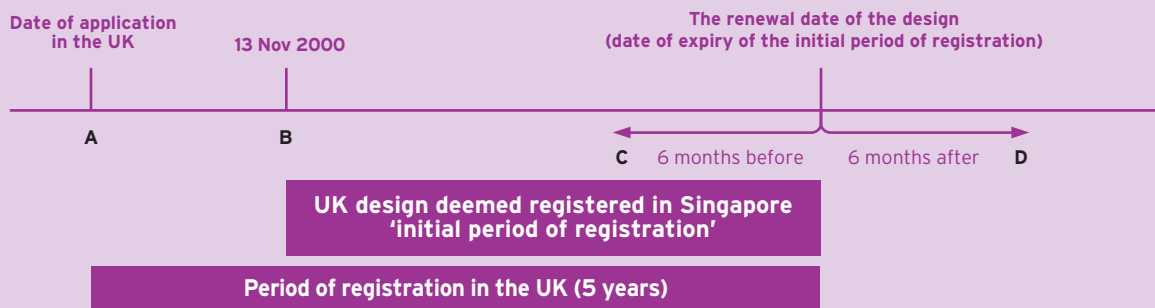
### When to Lodge a Renewal Application for a UK Registered Design

The period of time a UK registered design is deemed protected in Singapore is called the "initial period of registration". This period runs from the 13 Nov 2000 to its next renewal date. The next renewal date is known as the "date of expiry of the initial period of registration".

Application for the renewal of a UK registered design in Singapore should not be made:

- earlier than 6 months before, or
- later than 6 months after the date of expiry of the initial period of registration.

### Timeline for Renewal Application



- A : Date of application in the UK  
 B : Date of commencement of the Registered Designs Act 2000 in Singapore  
 C : Earliest date at which the owner of a UK registered design may file his renewal application in Singapore  
 D : Latest date at which the owner of a UK registered design may file his renewal application in Singapore

### Filing the Renewal Application of a UK Registered Design in Singapore

An application for the renewal of the period of registration in Singapore should be made on the appropriate form and be accompanied by:

- a certified extract confirming the registration of the design issued by the Registrar of the United Kingdom Designs Registry;
- 3 identical representations of the design as registered under the UK Act; all of which are suitable for reproduction and of a size that is no more than 15 cm by length and 13 cm by breadth;
- a statement of novelty identical to that used in relation to the application for registration of the design under the UK Act;
- particulars of transactions affecting rights in the design entered in the UK Register as the Registrar may require;
- an address for service in Singapore; and
- the prescribed renewal fee.

For UK registered designs that are renewed for the first time in Singapore, the Registry of Designs will use the date of application in the UK to calculate the expiry of these designs.

## Classification - Third Schedule

The Third Schedule of the Registered Designs Rules lists the headings of the 32 classes and their subclasses as presented in the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs. Please note that this list gives general information about the types of articles, which belong to each class and subclass, and is a quick reference to help you locate the correct class and subclass to lodge your design application in.

In the registration form, besides requiring you to state the exact class and subclass numbers, you would need also to appropriately specify the article according to the Locarno Classification. To ascertain the names of the articles, please refer to the copy of the Locarno Classification which is available at the IPOS Counter, or you may wish to access the WIPO website at [www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int).

### Class 1 FOODSTUFFS

- 01-01 Baker's products, biscuits, pastry, macaroni and other cereal products, chocolates, confectionery, ices
- 01-02 Fruit and vegetables
- 01-03 Cheeses, butter and butter substitutes, other dairy produce
- 01-04 Butcher's meat (including pork products), fish
- 01-05 [vacant]
- 01-06 Animal foodstuffs
- 01-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 2 ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND HABERDASHERY

- 02-01 Undergarments, lingerie, corsets, brassieres, nightwear
- 02-02 Garments
- 02-03 Headwear
- 02-04 Footwear, socks and stockings
- 02-05 Neckties, scarves, neckerchiefs and handkerchiefs
- 02-06 Gloves
- 02-07 Haberdashery and clothing accessories
- 02-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 3 TRAVEL GOODS, CASES, PARASOLS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

- 03-01 Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles
- 03-02 [vacant]
- 03-03 Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades and walking sticks
- 03-04 Fans
- 03-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 4 BRUSHWARE

- 04-01 Brushes and brooms for cleaning
- 04-02 Toilet brushes, clothes brushes and shoe brushes
- 04-03 Brushes for machines
- 04-04 Paintbrushes, brushes for use in cooking
- 04-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 5 TEXTILE PIECEGOODS, ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL SHEET MATERIAL

- 05-01 Spun Articles
- 05-02 Lace
- 05-03 Embroidery
- 05-04 Ribbons, braids and other decorative trimmings
- 05-05 Textile fabrics
- 05-06 Artificial or natural sheet material
- 05-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 6 FURNISHING

- 06-01 Beds and seats
- 06-02 [vacant]
- 06-03 Tables and similar furniture
- 06-04 Storage furniture
- 06-05 Composite furniture
- 06-06 Other furniture and furniture parts
- 06-07 Mirrors and frames
- 06-08 Clothes hangers
- 06-09 Mattresses and cushions
- 06-10 Curtains and indoor blinds
- 06-11 Carpets, mats and rugs
- 06-12 Tapestries
- 06-13 Blankets and other covering materials, household linen and napery
- 06-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 7 HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

- 07-01 China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature
- 07-02 Cooking appliances, utensils and containers
- 07-03 Table knives, forks and spoons
- 07-04 Appliances and utensils, hand-manipulated, for preparing food or drink
- 07-05 Flat-irons and washing, cleaning and drying equipment
- 07-06 Other table utensils
- 07-07 Other household receptacles
- 07-08 Fireplace implements
- 07-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 8 TOOLS AND HARDWARE

- 08-01 Tools and implements for drilling, milling or digging
- 08-02 Hammers and other similar tools and implements
- 08-03 Cutting tools and implements
- 08-04 Screwdrivers and other similar tools and implements
- 08-05 Other tools and implements
- 08-06 Handles, knobs and hinges
- 08-07 Locking or closing devices
- 08-08 Fastening, supporting or mounting devices not included in other classes
- 08-09 Metal fittings and mountings for doors, windows and furniture, and similar articles
- 08-10 Bicycles racks
- 08-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 9 PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OR HANDLING OF GOODS

- 09-01 Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means
- 09-02 Storage cans, drums and casks
- 09-03 Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans
- 09-04 Hampers, crates and baskets
- 09-05 Bags, sachets, tubes and capsules
- 09-06 Ropes and hooping materials
- 09-07 Closing means and attachments
- 09-08 Pallets and platforms for forklifts
- 09-09 Refuse and trash containers and stands therefore
- 09-99 Miscellaneous

### CLASS 10 CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND OTHER MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, CHECKING AND SIGNALLING INSTRUMENTS

- 10-01 Clocks and alarm clocks
- 10-02 Watches and wrist watches
- 10-03 Other time-measuring instruments
- 10-04 Other measuring instruments, apparatus and devices
- 10-05 Instruments, apparatus and devices for checking, security or testing
- 10-06 Signalling apparatus and devices
- 10-07 Casings, cases, dials, hands and all other parts and accessories of instruments for measuring checking and signalling
- 10-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 11 ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT**

- 11-01 Jewellery
- 11-02 Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots
- 11-03 Medals and badges
- 11-04 Artificial flowers, fruit and plants
- 11-05 Flags, festive decorations
- 11-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 12 MEANS OF TRANSPORT OR HOISTING**

- 12-01 Vehicles drawn by animals
- 12-02 Handcarts, wheelbarrows
- 12-03 Locomotives and rolling stock for railways and all other rail vehicles
- 12-04 Telpher carriers, chair lifts and ski lifts
- 12-05 Elevators and hoists for loading or conveying
- 12-06 Ships and boats
- 12-07 Aircraft and space vehicles
- 12-08 Motor cars, buses and lorries
- 12-09 Tractors
- 12-10 Road vehicle trailers
- 12-11 Cycles and motorcycles
- 12-12 Perambulators, invalid chairs, stretchers
- 12-13 Special-purpose vehicles
- 12-14 Other vehicles
- 12-15 Tyres and anti-skid chains for vehicles
- 12-16 Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses
- 12-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 13 EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION OR TRANSFORMATION OF ELECTRICITY**

- 13-01 Generators and motors
- 13-02 Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators
- 13-03 Equipment for distribution or control of electric power
- 13-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 14 RECORDING, COMMUNICATION OR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT**

- 14-01 Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures
- 14-02 Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices
- 14-03 Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers
- 14-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 15 MACHINES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED**

- 15-01 Engines
- 15-02 Pumps and compressors
- 15-03 Agricultural machinery
- 15-04 Construction machinery
- 15-05 Washing, cleaning and drying machines
- 15-06 Textile, sewing, knitting and embroidering machines, including their integral parts
- 15-07 Refrigeration machinery and apparatus
- 15-08 [vacant]
- 15-09 Machine tools, abrading and founding machinery
- 15-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 16 PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL APPARATUS**

- 16-01 Photographic cameras and film cameras
- 16-02 Projectors and viewers
- 16-03 Photocopying apparatus and enlargers
- 16-04 Developing apparatus and equipment
- 16-05 Accessories
- 16-06 Optical articles
- 16-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 17 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

- 17-01 Keyboard instruments
- 17-02 Wind instruments
- 17-03 Stringed instruments
- 17-04 Percussion instruments
- 17-05 Mechanical instruments
- 17-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 18 PRINTING AND OFFICE MACHINERY**

- 18-01 Typewriters and calculating machines
- 18-02 Printing machines
- 18-03 Type and type faces
- 18-04 Bookbinding machines, printers' stapling machines, guillotines and trimmers (for bookbinding)
- 18-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 19 STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT, ARTISTS' AND TEACHING MATERIALS**

- 19-01 Writing paper, cards for correspondence and announcements
- 19-02 Office equipment
- 19-03 Calendars
- 19-04 Books and other objects of similar outward appearance
- 19-05 [vacant]
- 19-06 Materials and instruments for writing by hand, for drawing, for painting, for sculpture, for engraving and for other artistic techniques
- 19-07 Teaching materials
- 19-08 Other printed matter
- 19-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 20 SALES AND ADVERTISING EQUIPMENT, SIGNS**

- 20-01 Automatic vending machines
- 20-02 Display and sales equipment
- 20-03 Signs, signboards and advertising devices
- 20-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 21 GAMES, TOYS, TENTS AND SPORTS GOODS**

- 21-01 Games and Toys
- 21-02 Gymnastics and sports apparatus and equipment
- 21-03 Other amusement and entertainment articles
- 21-04 Tents and accessories thereof
- 21-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 22 ARMS, PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES, ARTICLES FOR HUNTING, FISHING AND PEST KILLING**

- 22-01 Projectile weapons
- 22-02 Other weapons
- 22-03 Ammunition, rockets and pyrotechnic articles
- 22-04 Targets and accessories
- 22-05 Hunting and fishing equipment
- 22-06 Traps, articles for pest killing
- 22-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 23 FLUID DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT, SANITARY, HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT, SOLID FUEL**

- 23-01 Fluid distribution equipment
- 23-02 Sanitary appliances
- 23-03 Heating equipment
- 23-04 Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment
- 23-05 Solid fuel
- 23-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 24 MEDICAL AND LABORATORY EQUIPMENT**

- 24-01 Apparatus and equipment for doctors, hospitals and laboratories
- 24-02 Medical instruments, instruments and tools for laboratory use
- 24-03 Prosthetic articles
- 24-04 Materials for dressing wounds, nursing and medical care
- 24-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 25 BUILDING UNITS AND CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS**

- 25-01 Building materials
- 25-02 Prefabricated or pre-assembled building parts
- 25-03 Houses, garages and other buildings
- 25-04 Steps, ladders and scaffolds
- 25-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 26 LIGHTING APPARATUS**

- 26-01 Candlesticks and candelabra
- 26-02 Torches and hand lamps and lanterns
- 26-03 Public lighting fixtures
- 26-04 Luminous sources, whether electrical or not
- 26-05 Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps
- 26-06 Luminous devices for vehicles
- 26-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 27 TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES**

- 27-01 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes
- 27-02 Pipes, cigar and cigarette holders
- 27-03 Ashtrays
- 27-04 Matches
- 27-05 Lighters
- 27-06 Cigar cases, cigarette cases, tobacco jars and pouches
- 27-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 28 PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC PRODUCTS, TOILET ARTICLES AND APPARATUS**

- 28-01 Pharmaceutical products
- 28-02 Cosmetic products
- 28-03 Toilet articles and beauty parlour equipment
- 28-04 Wigs, false hairpieces
- 28-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 29 DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS, FOR ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND FOR RESCUE**

- 29-01 Devices and Equipment against fire hazards
- 29-02 Devices and equipment for accident prevention and for rescue, not elsewhere specified
- 29-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 30 ARTICLES FOR THE CARE AND HANDLING OF ANIMALS**

- 30-01 Animal clothing
- 30-02 Pens, cages, kennels and similar shelters
- 30-03 Feeders and waterers
- 30-04 Saddlery
- 30-05 Whips and prods
- 30-06 Beds and nests
- 30-07 Perches and other cage attachments
- 30-08 Markers, marks and shackles
- 30-09 Hitching posts
- 30-99 Miscellaneous

**CLASS 31 MACHINES AND APPLIANCES FOR PREPARING FOOD OR DRINK, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED**

- 31-00 Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink, not elsewhere specified

**CLASS 99 MISCELLANEOUS**

- 99-0 Miscellaneous

## Frequently Used Terms in Registered Designs

<b>Article</b>	An object to which the design has been applied.
<b>Class and Subclass</b>	Based on the Locarno Classification, the articles to which the designs are applied are divided into different classes and subclasses. There are 32 classes of articles.
<b>Formalities Examination</b>	The check conducted by the Registry of Designs to ensure that the formal requirements have been met, such as details of the applicant, class(es) and subclass(es) of articles, and representations of designs.
<b>Industrial Process</b>	The design has to be applied to an article by an industrial process i.e. more than 50 copies of the article have been or are intended to be produced for sale or hire.
<b>Novelty</b>	New and not known to anyone in the world.
<b>Priority Date Claim</b>	An earlier date which the applicant in Singapore may claim if there is a corresponding filing from a Paris Convention or World Trade Organisation country; provided that the Singapore application is filed within 6 months from date of the earlier filing.
<b>Representation of the Design</b>	This refers to the drawing or photograph of the design.
<b>Set of Articles</b>	Two or more articles of the same general character that are ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together.
<b>Statement of Novelty</b>	A statement describing the features of the design which are new.

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The Intellectual Property Office of Singapore or IPOS (<http://www.ipos.gov.sg>) is the lead government agency that formulates and regulates intellectual property (IP) laws, promotes IP awareness and provides the infrastructure to facilitate the greater development of IP in Singapore. With IP fast becoming a critical resource in today's new economy, IPOS' vision is to foster a creative Singapore where ideas and intellectual efforts are valued, developed and exploited. Formerly known as the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents, IPOS was established as a statutory board of the Ministry of Law on 1 April 2001.

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