

Supreme Court of India

J.R. Kapoor vs Micronlx India on 10 August, 1994

Bench: P.B. Sawant, S.C. Agrawal

CASE NO. :

Appeal (civil) 2253 of 1994

PETITIONER:

J.R. KAPOOR

RESPONDENT:

MICRONLX INDIA

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 10/08/1994

BENCH:

P.B. SAWANT & S.C. AGRAWAL

JUDGMENT:

JUDGMENT 1994 SUPPL. (2) SCR 567 The Judgment of the Court was delivered by SAWANT, J. This appeal is directed against an interim order of the High Court by which the appellant is enjoined from using the trade mark 'MICROTEL', the logo 'M' and the carton for manufacturing and selling his products which consist of electrical and electronic apparatus, instruments, TV boosters and TV tuners.

2. We have heard the learned Counsel on both sides. We also examined the trade marks and logos as well as the cartons used by both the parties for selling their respective products. We also examined the relevant authorities on the subject, cited by the learned counsel.

3. The undisputed facts are that both the respondent-plaintiff as well as the appellant - defendant manufacture and sell various electrical and electronic goods, cable TV, aerial boosters, solid state boosters etc. The appellant was one of the partners of the firm. viz., M/s. Micronix India along with the respondent- plaintiff. The firm was manufacturing and selling the said electrical and electronic products, apparatus and instruments etc. since 21st September, 1977, The said firm had a registered trade mark, viz., 'MICRONIX' and logo TM 'I' being shown in the well of 'M' and both letters being in black and white. The trade mark also in black and white colours. The partnership was dissolved on 14th February, 1992 by a consent order filed in Suit No. 494 of 1991 instituted in the Court of Sub-Judge, Delhi. Under the terms of the compromise the said trade mark was allotted to the respondent-plaintiff. Thereafter, the appellant-defendant started his own business of manufacturing more or less the same products, in the name and style of M/s.. Microtelmatix with the trade name 'MICROTEL'. He took simple M as his logo with the letter and back-ground designed completely differently. Both the logo 'M' and the trade name 'MICROTEL' were in- colour, viz., blue and red respectively.

4. The respondent-plaintiff thereafter filed the present suit and sought for injunction against the use of the trade name 'MICROTEL'; the logo 'M' and the Packing. carton. The learned. Single Judge granted the injunction and the Division Bench dismissed summarily the appeal filed against the

same. Hence the present appeal by 'special leave.

5. At this stage, we are concerned only with the question as to whether the High Court was right in exercising its jurisdiction in granting interim injunction restraining the appellant from using his trade name, logo and the carton. Therefore, the finding recorded and the observations made herein have to be confined to the present proceedings. The suit is still pending and final conclusions will have to be arrived at after perusal of the evidence produced by both sides.

There are two things which impress Us. Firstly, the appellant is not manufacturing any one product such as the boosters, which has been mainly taken into consideration by the High Court. He is producing various electrical and electronic apparatus in many of which micro-chip technology is used. Even the boosters which he manufactures and sells are of two types, viz, transistorised boosters and Integrated Circuit boosters whereas the respondent- plaintiff manufactures aerial boosters only of the first type. Thus micro-chip technology being the base of many of the products, the word 'micro' has much relevance in describing the products. Further, the word 'micro' being descriptive of the micro technology used for production of many electronic goods which come to the market, no one can claim monopoly over the use of the said word. Anyone producing any product with the use of micro chip technology would be justified in using the said word as a prefix to his trade name. What is further, those who are familiar with the use of electronic goods know fully well and are not only likely to be misguided or confused merely by, the prefix 'micro' in the trade name. Once, therefore, it is held that the word 'micro' is a common or general name descriptive of the products which are sold or of the technology by which the products are manufactured, and the users of such products are, therefore, not likely to be misguided or confused by the said word, the only question which has to be prima facie decided at this stage is whether the words 'tel' and 'nix' in the trade names of the appellant and the respondent are deceptive for the buyers and users and are likely to misguide or confuse them in purchasing one for the other. According to us, phonetically the words being totally dissimilar are not going to create any such confusion in the mind of the users. Secondly, even the visual impression of the said two trade names is indifferent. In the first instance, the respondent's trade name 'MICRONIX' is in black and white in slimmer letters and they are ensconced in designs of elongated triangles both above and below the said name. On the other hand, the appellant's trade name 'MICROTEL' is in thick bold letters in red colour without any design around. As regards the logo, the respondent's logo consists of the word 'M' in a slim letter with 'T' sporting a dot on it and drawn in the well of 'M', Below the letter 'M' in small letters is written the word 'MICRONIX' and all these letters and words are written in white in a black square in north-south direction. As against this, the appellant's logo is one letter, viz., 'M' which is drawn in bold broad letter with its left leg slimmer than all other parts which are in thick broad brush. The letter has also white lines drawn across it which is in blue colour. There is no other letter nor is it set against any background. We are, therefore- unable to see how the visual effect of both the logos will be the same on the mind of the buyers. This being the case, we are of the view that there is not even the remotest chance of the buyers and users being misguided or Confused by the two trade names and logos. Same is the case with the carton which merely reproduces both trade names and the logos.

The learned counsel for the respondent-plaintiff contended that on the carton the same address, viz, "New Delhi-110020", has been given by the appellant. We are unable to understand how anybody can claim monopoly in the said address. He also tried to show us that there was a similarity in the words and letters in the two cartons inasmuch as the respondent- plaintiffs carton mentioned the words "MODEL TB-212 (in-door type)" while the appellant has also mentioned the words "MODEL MT-212 (Indoor Unit)". Hence, he submitted that there was a resemblance to the extent of the word "MODEL" and the figure "212". On a perusal, we do not find any such resemblance between the two descriptions. He then submitted that whereas the respondent-plaintiff had mentioned the words "Best for Colour Black and White TVs & FM Radio" with a black rectangular background of the word 'White' before the words "TVs and FM Radios", the appellant has also mentioned words "For Colour/Black & White TVs. and FM Radios". Again, we do not find that the manner in which the said words are written by both the parties on their respective Cartons are likely to misguide or confuse the buyers. This is apart from the fact that whereas the respondent-plaintiff's carton is in black and white the appellant's carton is fully in colour.

6. Hence we allow the appeal and set aside the impugned order of the High Court. It is made clear that the observations made above are only for deciding whether the appellant should be restrained from using the trade mark, the logo and the carton, at this interim stage." The High Court will not be precluded from coming to a different conclusion at the final hearing on perusing the entire evidence before it. The costs will be the costs in the cause.