

European IPR Helpdesk

Fact Sheet

How to search for trade marks

This fact sheet has been developed in cooperation with



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Introduction

A trade mark is a sign by which a company identifies its goods and/or services and distinguishes them from the goods and services supplied by other companies. The owner has the exclusive rights to use the trade mark in relation to those goods and services. Therefore, before applying for a new trade mark, it is essential to make sure that it is free to use, meaning that it should not be similar or identical to any trade mark already existing (registered or undergoing the filing process) for the classes of products or services the new trade mark applies to.

Trade mark registration is one of the strongest ways to defend a brand; a way to ensure that no one else uses it. If you do not register your trade mark, competitors may do so and acquire your rights to distinguish their goods and services.

Once a trade mark is registered, it is also important to regularly consult trade mark databases in order to check if similar or identical trade marks are being registered. As this would affect the owner's earlier rights and lead to infringement, consulting the databases allows preventing unlawful registrations by engaging in opposition procedures.

These databases are also an excellent source of business information. In fact, knowing the trade marks filed by a competitor can give you some insight into its commercial strategy, i.e. what kind of product or service is or will arrive on the market and in which territories it is intended to be marketed.

Trade marks are of great importance also in EU funded projects, such as Horizon 2020 (H2020) or the Programme for the Competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs (COSME). Indeed, in case of future commercialisation of related products or services, if the name of the project is to be used, it needs to be available for the class of product or services for which it is intended to be used².

1. Types of trade marks

A trade mark may consist of any signs capable of being represented in any appropriate form using generally available technology, as long as the representation is clear, precise, self-contained, easily accessible, intelligible, durable and objective. In particular words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, the shape of goods or of their packaging, provided that such signs are capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one company from those of other companies. The most common types of trade marks are:

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² For more information, click <u>here</u>.

- **Word marks** consisting exclusively of words or letters, numerals, other standard typographic characters or a combination thereof that can be typed;
- **Figurative marks** consisting of non-standard characters, stylisation or layout, or a graphic feature or a colour including marks that consist exclusively of figurative elements or a figurative mark consisting of a combination of verbal and figurative elements.
- Other signs which may be registered as a trade mark include colours or combinations of colours; three-dimensional marks, shape marks, position marks, pattern marks, motion marks, multimedia marks, sound marks and hologram marks.

2. Goods and services

Every trade mark applied for registration has to define the scope of goods and/or services for which the trade mark intends to do business or trade in. In effect, a trade mark is linked to the goods and services it has been applied for and obtains exclusive protection only for those goods and services³.

3. Trade mark classification

When applying for a trade mark, the applicant has to provide a list of the goods and/or services for which the applicant intends to use the trade mark.

The Nice Agreement establishes an international classification of goods and services for the purposes of trade mark registration called the Nice Classification. Such classification is applicable to all types of trade marks and **serves the purpose of defining the scope of protection of a trade mark**. It provides a trade mark applicant, when organising the goods or services for which its sign will be used into the correct classes, with general information about the types of goods (classes 1-34) and services (classes 35-45) belonging to each class.

4. Searching for Nice classification codes

There are three main ways to find a classification when using the <u>Nice classification</u> database:

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³ For more information on how to present the lists of goods and services, please click here.



- To search for classification codes using the keyword search option.
- 2. To consult the classification code and to search manually for code(s).
- 3. To consult the alphabetic list of products and services introduced in the classification, in order to determine the related code(s) to further use.

4.1 How to use the search function?

Click on search (in the left menu) to open the search interface.



- Introduce your search terms in the related query box.
- 2. Click on "Search".
- 3. Results are presented just under the search related part. When clicking on a result/code, the system provides you with the meaning of the code.

4.2 TMclass

The European Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), the EU agency in charge of the European Union Trade Mark, also has an extensive classification database (which includes all of the terms in the Nice Classification) called TMclass. TMclass is a useful tool aiming at assisting applicants with the classification of goods and services when filing trade mark applications. The tool allows applicants to compare the classification databases of the participating trade mark offices supplying data to TMclass. Lists of goods and services can be verified for acceptance by participating offices and, where no entry is found, it provides a list of similar terms in the searched classes. If a term is selected from the EUIPO database to be included in a EUTM application, it is guaranteed that it will be automatically accepted by EUIPO.

TMclass is the interface to the Harmonised Database (HDB) and a portal from which you can access the classification databases of each of the participating offices highlighted on the homepage, with a view to simplifying the application process. The HDB contains more than 78 000 terms that have been pre-validated by the EU trade mark offices (Harmonised Offices) and which can be searched via TMclass. It is also possible to see terms of Goods and Services that have been accepted by other participating offices. Available in 37 languages, it is designed to be a user-friendly tool offering advanced features to browse and search the database, verify terms between different classification databases and to translate terms.

4.3 Goods and services builder

The Goods and Services builder is a tool that helps users create lists of goods and services which are acceptable for the fast track of an application. This tool is recommended for professional practitioners, as sometimes several applications need to be submitted at once4.

5. Searching for figurative trade marks at WIPO

The searching procedures are simple and explained below.

5.1 **WIPO**

When searching for **figurative trade marks** for example, there is the possibility of using the **Vienna Classification**. This international classification system was established through the Vienna Agreement and permits classifying figurative elements of trade marks. The classification of the images is usually done by the selected office when submitting a new application⁵.

The Vienna Classification constitutes a hierarchical system that proceeds from the general to the particular, classifying the figurative elements of trade marks into categories, divisions and sections, on the basis of their shape and appearance.

In order to search a figurative element using the Vienna Classification, the applicant first needs to identify as search criteria the Vienna Classification code(s) relevant to the image of the trade mark being searched for. These criteria could also be combined with another element for a better search (trade mark name, holder name, representative, etc.).

⁵ To perform a search under the Vienna Classification, it is recommended to contact an expert or ask your national IP office whether it provides such service.

⁴ You will find information on how to create, edit and manage lists of good and services by clicking



- Click on "Search" and introduce your search terms in the related query box.
- 2. Results/codes are presented just under the search related part. When clicking on a result/code, the system provides you with the meaning of the code.

Once the Vienna Classification code(s) have been retrieved, they can be used to perform a search within the <u>TMview</u> database.

6. Searching for trade marks on TMview

6.1 Searching in TMview

TMview is an online multilingual consultation tool, managed by the EUIPO, allowing free-of-charge trade mark searches. It includes all types of trade marks present in the official databases of the participating trade mark offices, the **EUIPO** and **WIPO**. The tool is updated daily by the respective national trade mark offices and it is available in more than 35 languages. Data of more than 50 national offices are available in TMView, including data from all national EU offices. You can use TMview to:

- Check the availability of your idea for a trade mark name.
- Find out about the goods and services protected by your competitors' trade marks.
- Receive updates on selected trade marks for: change of status, change of name and end of opposition period.

6.1.1 Using TMview

The TMview database can be accessed via the website of any of the participating offices', allowing trade mark searches: at European level through the EUIPO website <u>eSearch plus</u>; through the <u>European Trade Mark and Design Network</u> website through websites of the participating trade mark offices and at international level through <u>WIPO's website</u>.

6.1.2 Basic and advanced searches in TMview

The basic search allows you to perform rapid queries. The advanced search interface allows more accurate searches and the possibility to specify more criteria⁶.

6.2 Alerts in TMview

Let TMview help you by tracking your competitors and monitoring other trade marks. You can create an alert in TMview to keep up to date with trade marks that are of interest to you.

To set up alerts, you will need to **log in** or **register your details**. Click on <u>Log in/Register</u> with a valid email and password to receive the alerts directly in the registered email address. Once a search has been performed, users can create alerts regarding changes in selected trade mark:



- Changes in the name of the owner of the selected TM.
- Changes in the status of the selected TM.
- Alert on Opposition period close to end.

6.3 Searching for image searches in TMview

TMview allows you to perform an image search by clicking on the camera icon to display the "Drag and drop or upload image" box.



Upload or drag and drop the image you want to search for in the "Drag and drop or upload image" box. Remember using always files with JPEG, PNG, GIF and TIFF extensions, larger than 100x100 pixels and with a maximum size of 2 Megabytes.

6.3.1 Searches by Vienna code in TMview

⁶ For more information about the available search criteria, please click <u>here</u>.

- Enter the desired Vienna code in the search field using the format 00.00.00.
 You may also enter part of the code followed by an asterisk to retrieve all subclasses in a class.
- It is not possible to search by Vienna code using the main category alone, e.g. 01 "Celestial bodies, etc." A search specifying the second level, e.g. 01.01 "Stars, comets" will retrieve all marks belonging to the particular subcategory. Entering the entire code, e.g. 01.01.12 "Stars with uneven points" will find marks classified in this subcategory only.
- Please be aware that the Vienna codes cannot be used alone as a search criterion. It has to be combined with at least one more criterion.

The Vienna Classification search criteria can also be found in the advanced search function of the search engine eSearch plus. EUIPO uses a modified version of the Vienna Classification. This version has been adapted to the specific needs of EUIPO by creating new codes and letting others fall into disuse.

7. Searching for European Union Trade Marks (EUTMs) on eSearch plus database

European Union Trade Mark applications and registered European Union Trade Marks (EUTMs) can be searched on EUIPO's website by using the eSearch plus database.

The eSearch plus database provides you with comprehensive information about trade marks, designs, owners, representatives and bulletins. It enables you to perform quick and efficient searches within EUIPO's databases.

7.1 Basic and advanced search

You will find information on how to perform a basic search, advanced search, detailed file view by clicking here.

7.2 Alerts in eSearch plus

You can set a monitor alert and a watch alert from the "Trade marks" and "Designs" tabs in eSearch plus. Alerts can be set from the list view and the detailed view. You will find more information on setting alerts here.

7.3 Searching for images in eSearch plus

eSearch plus uses image recognition technology to find similar-looking marks. This feature is particularly suitable when the trade mark image being searched has a common or abstract shape that can be difficult to describe in words, or when there are many potential words to describe it⁷.

⁷ For information on how to perform basic and advanced search of an image, click here.

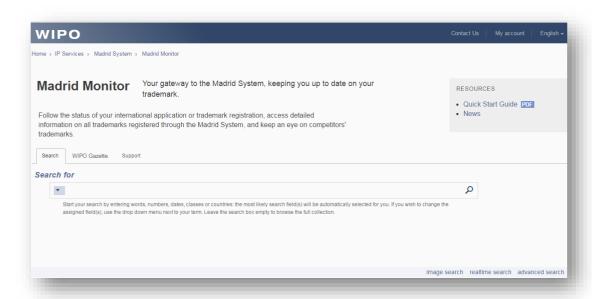
8. Searching using national databases

The other option when searching for a trade mark at national level is to consult the national trade mark databases accessible on the related office's website, mainly for those countries who are not yet part of the TMview database.

9. Searching international trade marks

International trade marks can be searched in TMview, when selecting the WIPO's office. They can also be searched in the Madrid Monitor and the Global Brand Database, available at the WIPO's website.

9.1 Madrid Monitor



Madrid Monitor⁸ gives you access to detailed information on all international marks recorded under WIPO's Madrid System. The intuitive interface facilitates searches using International Registration Number (IRN), holder or mark name, an image, Basic Mark number, classification, and more. Madrid Monitor also allows you to browse the official gazette, obtain the real-time status of an application and register to obtain E-alerts whenever any changes are made in relation to an international registration.

9.2 Global Brand database

The <u>Global Brand database</u> allows users to perform a trade mark search by text or image in brand data from multiple national and international sources, including trade marks, appellations of origin and official emblems.

The interface offers five search possibilities:

⁸ Madrid Monitor is available here.

- Brand (text, logo or goods),
- Names (holder or representative),
- Numbers (publication or application number),
- Dates (registration, application, expiration),
- Class (Vienna or Nice),
- Country (origin or designation).

Results can be filtered to narrow the search, using five filter options:

- Source (international trade marks, emblems or appellations of origin),
- Image (rank images by their visual similarity to an image you provide)
- Status (active, pending or deleted),
- Origin (geographical area of origin),
- App. Year (The application year listed for the record),
- Designation (countries designated),
- Expiration (date of expiration),
- Holder (Top 50 holder names),
- Reg. Year,
- Nice Classification (The Nice class(es) assigned to the record (if any).

Boolean operators⁹ and wildcards can be used in the search area. Moreover, interesting features have been included allowing textual searches to be done more easily:

- The "Normal" option allows searching exact matches to the search term(s) entered;
- The "Phonetic" function permit searches for terms that sound like the search term(s) entered;
- The "Fuzzy" allowing searches for terms that are spelled similarly to the search term(s) entered.

A "Stemming" option can be selected in order to enable the matching of other forms of the search term(s) entered.

For example, a search of the term "intellectual property", filtered by international trade mark would provide you with two results presented just under the search and filter boxes. You may see the results below.

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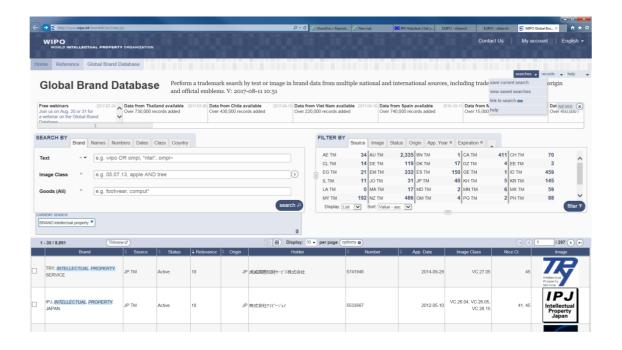
⁹ See textbox at the end of this document.

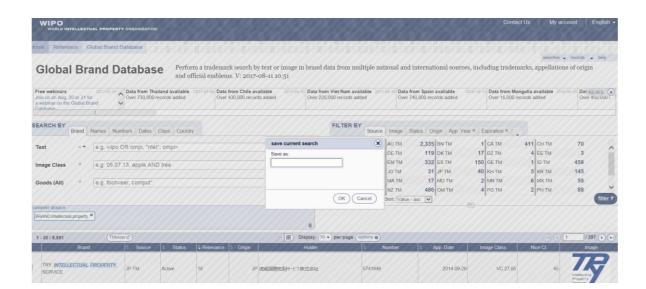


When clicking on the result, further details are provided, as seen below:



Note that results can be saved for further use:





Boolean operators

Boolean operators define the relationships between words or groups of words and within search engines have the purpose to refine the search. Depending on how they are used search results may then considerably differ. The following are the most common:

- **AND** (intersection: query returns only those documents which contain all the terms combined. It narrows the search);

Example: automobile AND electric

- **OR** (query returns all documents containing at least one of the three terms. It broadens the search);

Example: automobile OR vehicle OR electric

 NOT (exclusion: query returns only those documents which do not contain the term following the NOT operator. It narrows the search). Example: vehicle NOT electric

Useful Resources

For further information on the topic please also see:

- EUIPO databases
 - https://euipo.europa.eu/ohimportal/en/databases
- WIPO's "Trademark gateway"

http://www.wipo.int/trademarks/en/

GET IN TOUCH

For comments, suggestions or further information, please contact

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ABOUT THE EUROPEAN IPR HELPDESK

The European IPR Helpdesk aims at raising awareness of Intellectual Property (IP) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) by providing information, direct advice and training on IP and IPR matters to current and potential participants of EU funded projects. In addition, the European IPR Helpdesk provides IP support to EU SMEs negotiating or concluding transnational partnership agreements, especially through the Enterprise Europe Network. All services provided are free of charge.

Helpline: The Helpline service answers your IP queries within three working days. Please contact us via registration on our website – www.iprhelpdesk.eu – phone or fax.

Website: On our website you can find extensive information and helpful documents on different aspects of IPR and IP management, especially with regard to specific IP questions in the context of EU funded programmes.

Newsletter and Bulletin: Keep track of the latest news on IP and read expert articles and case studies by subscribing to our email newsletter and Bulletin.

Training: We have designed a training catalogue consisting of nine different modules. If you are interested in planning a session with us, simply send us an email at training@iprhelpdesk.eu.

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