



DESIGNS

infopack

IPOS

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
OFFICE OF SINGAPORE

DESIGNS

infopack



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
OFFICE OF SINGAPORE

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

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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 grants for inventions, trade mark registration for signs used in trade, industrial design registration for designs applied to articles and grants of protection for plant varieties. 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

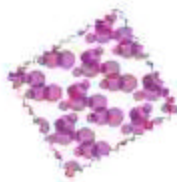
Rights Conferred by a Registered Design

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 is protected for an initial period of 5 years from the date of filing 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. As a registered design is a form of property, it can be assigned, mortgaged or licensed.

Designs can be twodimensional 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, forms 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 as long as the owners of these registered designs renew their registration here.
- >> View the Registered Designs Act (Cap. 266) or the latest legislation update at the IPOS website www.ipos.gov.sg.
- >> Copies of the legislation are available at www.snpcorp.com/webshop or SNP Corporation Ltd at 1 Kim Seng Promenade, #18-01, Great World City East Tower, Singapore 237994, Tel (65) 6826 9691.

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 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 Organization 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. Similarly, an application which is first filed in Singapore can be used to claim priority in a corresponding application filed in a Paris Convention country or a World Trade Organization member country, provided that the corresponding application is filed within 6 months from the date of the first-filed Singapore application.

- >> A corresponding application is a separate application filed outside Singapore for the same design in respect of the same article.
- >> For the list of parties to the Paris Convention and members of the World Trade Organization, please refer to the WIPO website www.po.int and the WTO website www.to.org.

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 application, a design must, in general, satisfy two key criteria:

The Design must be new: The registered design must not have been registered in Singapore or 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 application 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.

The Design must be industrially applied onto an article: The registered 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.

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.

>> Some of the above may be protected by other IP laws. For example, computer programs may have protection under the copyright law.

Classification

When applying for registration of designs in Singapore, the design owner is required to classify the article or articles to which the design is applied. Classification is done in accordance with the Third Schedule of the Registered Designs Rules, which lists the headings of the 32 classes and their subclasses as presented in the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs (page 13).

>> The Locarno Classification is based on a multilateral treaty administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (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.

Design Information Search

Before filing an application for the registration of a design, it is advisable to first conduct a search of the existing designs to ensure its registrability. There are resources available to help search for existing designs.

eSearch	Accessible via eDesigns at the IPOS website www.ipos.gov.sg >eDesigns>eSearch, facilitates online searches of all designs (details and images) registered and published in Singapore. Users can also use a link from eSearch to search the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) online database and bulletins for details of international designs.
The Search Terminals	Available at IPOS' Public Search Area allow the public to conduct an electronic search of the Designs register. The relevant usage and printing fees will apply.
SurfIP (www.surfip.gov.sg)	A special project by IPOS, is an IP portal that offers a suite of services. At SurfIP, a user can conduct research on IP information, search for prior art, and access the IP databases of other countries/regions such as US, Europe, Japan, Korea, China and ASEAN.

These tools and resources provide non-exhaustive searches. Applicants are advised to check the databases of other countries for designs registered in the respective countries.

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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

Protection for a registered design lasts for an initial period of 5 years from the date of filing the application. 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.

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APPLICATION PROCESS

Filing an Application

The applicant may file the application form and pay the prescribed fee electronically by submitting the application form via eDesigns, accessible from the IPOS website www.ipos.gov.sg. Alternatively, he may download the application form from the IPOS website (Forms and Payment>Design Forms) and submit the completed form and prescribed fee to IPOS.

The applicant needs to furnish the following in order 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.

>> Disclaimers are used to exclude words, numerals or other features that are incorporated into the representation of the design. 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)

Representations of the Design

Designs can be two-dimensional or three-dimensional and each design should be shown graphically in representations. 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.

Priority Claim

If the applicant wishes to claim priority, the declaration of priority has to be made at the point of filing the application.

Address for 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 by filing the relevant form with the prescribed fee.

Estimated Processing Time

Generally it takes about 2 to 3 months from the date of filing the application to the successful registration of a design. However, the registration process may take longer if the application has deficiencies that must be corrected or if documents that must accompany the application have not been submitted within the time 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 www.ipos.gov.sg (Forms and Payment > Design Forms).

eDesigns

Online designs related searches and transactions in Singapore. eDesigns services include:

- search and view basic information for any design application filed in Singapore;
- file a design application;
- request to appoint or change an agent or to enter or change an address for service;
- request to change the name or other particulars of the applicant/proprietor;
- request to change details of an application;
- download the latest Designs Journals;
- renew a Design registration

For an updated list of services offered by eDesigns, please visit the IPOS website www.ipos.gov.sg.

Application Submission

The application may be sent to the Registry of Designs by hand, mailed to the address below or electronically filed using eDesigns, available at the IPOS website www.ipos.gov.sg.

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

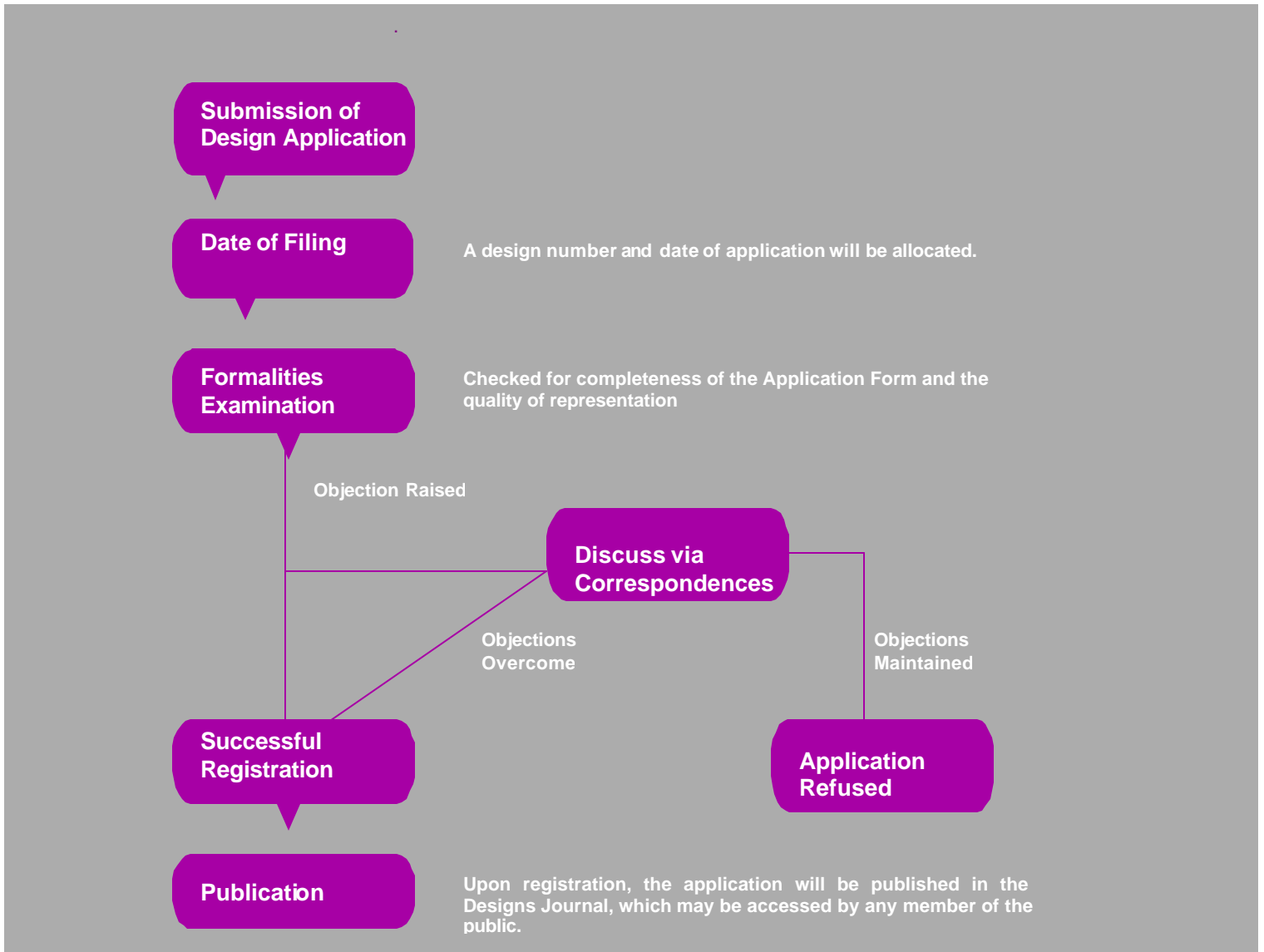
Business hours	:	Monday to Friday	:	8:30am to 12:30am, 1:30pm to 5:30pm
		Saturday	:	8:30 am to 1:00pm
Payment hours	:	Monday to Friday	:	8:30am to 12:00am, 1:30pm to 4:30pm
		Saturday	:	8:30am to 12:00pm

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.

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 0252
Email : ipos_enquiry@ipos.gov.sg

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 date of filing.

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 filing 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.

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APPLYING FOR A REGISTERED DESIGN OUTSIDE SINGAPORE

Introduction

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, the applicant needs to file his applications directly in the countries concerned either individually or via the Hague System.

The Hague System

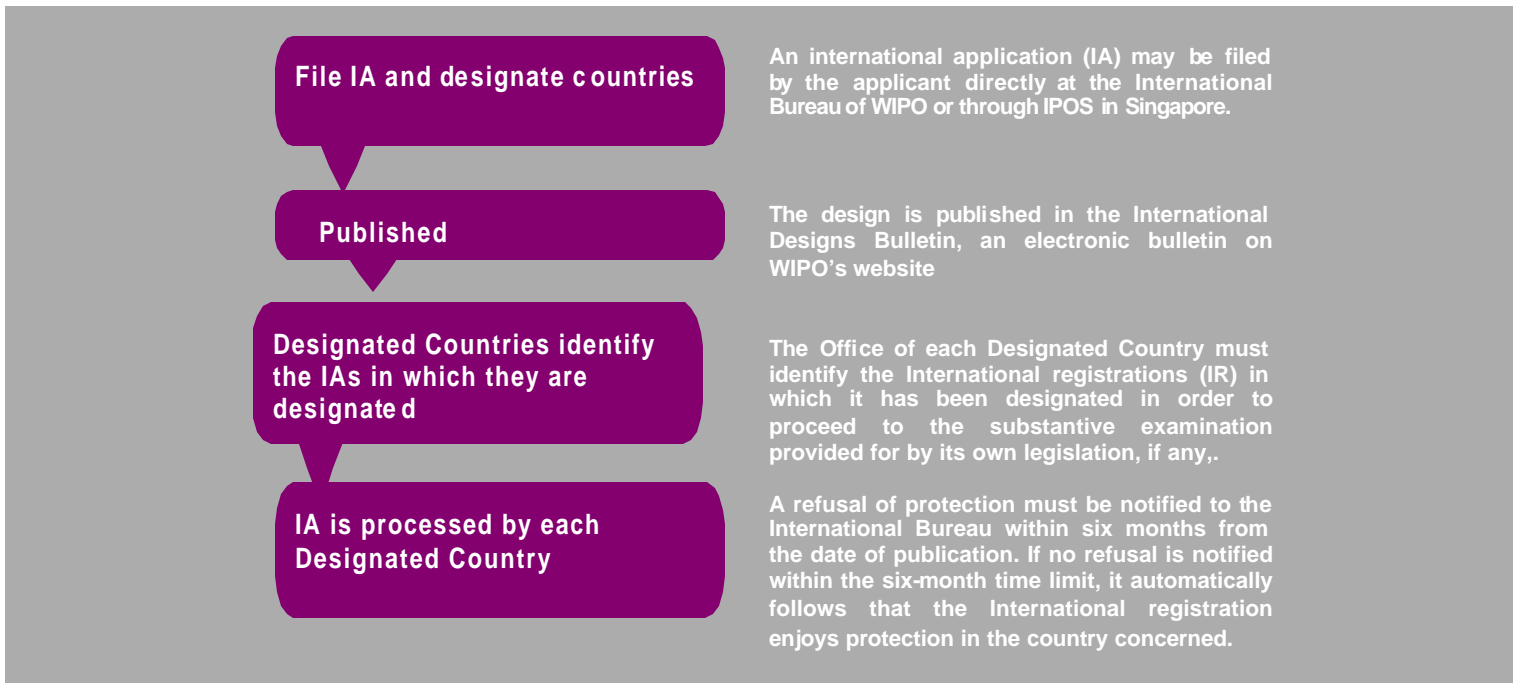
The Hague System is an international registration system that is administered by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Under the Hague system, a single international application replaces a whole series of national applications which, otherwise, should have been effected at the national level with different national offices. This system gives the owner of a registered design the convenience of having his design protected in several countries simultaneously by filing one application with the International Bureau of WIPO, in one language, and paying one set of fees in one currency (Swiss francs).

Advantages

1. The applicant enjoys the convenience of filing only one application, in one language, and pays one fee to one office, instead of filing separate applications in the designs offices of the various countries party to the Hague Agreement in different languages, and paying a separate fee to each designs office.
2. Should the applicant need to make subsequent changes to his registration, such as a change of his address or a change in ownership of the registered design, or to renew the registration, he can easily effect the change or renew the registration through a single application with the International Bureau of WIPO.
3. With a single international registration, the applicant need not constantly monitor the deadlines for the renewal of a whole series of national registrations.

Flowchart of an International Application under the Hague System



Filing an International Application in Singapore

As Singapore is party to the Geneva (1999) Act of the Hague Agreement, an international application may be filed through IPOS in Singapore. For the list of countries party to the Hague Agreement, please refer to the WIPO website www.wipo.int.

All forms pertaining to the international registration of a design are available at the WIPO website www.wipo.int and the fees for such forms should be made out to WIPO. The applicant may choose to file the application in French or English with WIPO. However, all applications, forms and communications submitted via the Registry of Designs at IPOS must be in English.

The date of filing is the date on which IPOS receives the international application and the required fees (provided that the application is received by the International Bureau of WIPO within one month thereafter).

Designating Singapore in an International Application

For international applications designating Singapore, please note the following:

Unity of Design A single international application may comprise several different designs, up to a maximum of 100 designs. All the designs must belong to the same class of the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs. If an international application designates Singapore, the applicant should note that designs that are subject of the same application must conform to a requirement of unity of design, unity of production or unity of use, or belong to the same set or composition of items, or that only one independent and distinct design may be claimed in a single application.

If the international registration designating Singapore does not conform to this principle of "unity of design", IPOS will inform the International Bureau of WIPO of the fact at the examination stage. The applicant will be invited to divide his application to overcome the objection. The application to divide the international registration must be made within 3 months from the notification by IPOS. The divided applications will have the same filing date as that of the international registration.

Deferment of Publication

Under the Geneva (1999) Act of the Hague Agreement, publication of an international registration may be deferred up to 30 months from the date of filing, or the priority date. However, Singapore does not provide for deferment of publication. Hence, if an international registration designates Singapore and the applicant wishes to proceed with the deferment, he may have to withdraw Singapore from the list of designated countries.

Publication in IPOS' Design Journal

International applications designating Singapore under the Hague Agreement are published in IPOS' Design Journal, in a separate section entitled "International Registrations Designating Singapore". Unlike Singapore national applications, they are published according to the international registration number instead of the class of the article as represented in the Locarno Classification for Industrial 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.

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 therefor
- 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
- 11-06 Animal foodstuffs
- 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 Telfer 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
- 12-09 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-ski 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 Machines 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 MATERIAL

- 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 Material and instruments for writing by hand, for drawing, for painting, for sculpture, for engraving and for other artistic techniques
- 19-07 Teaching Material
- 19-08 Other printer 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 Material for dressing wounds, nursing and medical care
- 24-99 Miscellaneous

CLASS 25 BUILDING UNITS AND CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS

- 25-01 Building Material
- 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

Article	An object to which the design has been applied.
Class and Subclass	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.
Formalities Examination	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.
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.
Novelty	New and not known to anyone in the world.
Priority Date Claim	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.
Representation of the Design	This refers to the drawing or photograph of the design.
Set of Articles	Two or more articles of the same general character that are ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together.
Statement of Novelty	A statement describing the features of the design which are new.



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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