

The International Bureau, WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes CH-1211 Geneva Switzerland

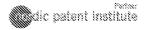
Danish Patent and Trademark Diffice

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Maristry of Industry Business and Francial Affairs



Our ref: MP1446305 25 March 2019

Your Reference:

International Registration: 1446305

Holder: Burn Cable Management Systems Limited
Mark: FIRE RESISTANT CABLE SIMPLEX UK

Time limit: 25 July 2019

Dear Madam/Sir

#### Notification of Total Provisional Refusal of IR 1446305 according to Rule 17(2)

The above-mentioned mark is provisionally refused protection in Denmark for all of the goods covered by the designation.

The reasons for the refusal are given in the enclosed examination report. The holder may request a review of the refusal before 25 July 2019. Further information about procedures is found in the report.

Yours faithfully

Simone Bering Würtz Legal Adviser, Trademark/Design, MSc Business Administration and Commercial Law

### **Examination Report**

#### **Grounds for refusal**

We have found that the mark is descriptive with respect to all the goods in the designation, namely:

**Class 9** Cables; electrical cables; electrical cables namely, fire resistant cables.

The mark consists of the wording "FIRE RESISTANT CABLE SIMPLEX UK". "Fire resistant cable" describes the kind of the goods, namely that the cables are resistant to fire. Please see appendix B for examples of the use of "fire resistant cable".

Using the wording "simplex" in connection with "fire resistant cable" does define the quality of the goods. "Simplex" means "composed of or characterized by a single part or structure" or "allowing telecommunication in only one direction". As seen in appendix C simplex cables are cables where signals can flow in only one direction at a time. Often these cables are one single strand of fiber and one single outer jacket. As a result of the use of "simplex" this part may designate the quality of the goods, namely mineral cables with signals flowing in only one direction at a time.

"UK" is a generally known abbreviation for the United Kingdom. The use of "UK" may serve to designate the geographical origin of the goods, namely that the goods are produced or designed in The United Kingdom.

The overall impression of the mark may designate the kind, quality and origin of the goods for all the applied goods, namely that these cables are fire resistant simplex cables of UK origin.

We refer to Section 13(1)(2) and 13(1)(3) of the Danish Trademarks Act.

Please be informed that the Danish Trade Marks Act Section 13(2) allows for the registration of marks, which have acquired distinctiveness through use.

### Request for review of the provisional refusal

You may request a review of the provisional refusal **within 4 months** from the date of issue of the provisional refusal.

Please observe that documents or evidence submitted by you will be available to the public according to the regulations of The Danish Access to Public Administration Files Act.

A request for review should be sent by post or e-mail to:

## Address

Patent- og Varemærkestyrelsen Helgeshøj Allé 81 DK-2630 Taastrup Denmark

#### E-mail

pvs@dkpto.dk

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/simplex

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/simplex

https://community.fs.com/blog/simplex-vs-duplex-fiber-optic-cables.html

<sup>4</sup> https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/UK

## Final refusal and appeal

If you do not reply within the time limit, we will issue a final refusal, which is subject to appeal to the Board of Appeal for Patents and Trademarks.

Appendix A: Abstract of the Danish Trade Marks Act Appendix B: Examples of the use of "fire resistant cable" Appendix C: Examples of the use of "simplex cable"

### Appendix A

#### **Abstract of the Danish Trade Marks Act**

Signs of which a trade mark may consist

#### Section 2

A trade mark may consist of any signs, in particular words, including personal names, or designs, letters, numerals, colours, the shape of goods or of the packaging of goods, or sounds, provided that such signs are capable of:

- i) distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings; and
- ii) being represented on the register in a manner which enables the competent authorities and the public to determine the clear and precise subject matter of the protection afforded to its proprietor.

Application and registration of trade marks

#### Section 11

(1) An application for the registration of a trade mark shall be filed with the Patent and Trade mark Office. The application shall contain information in accordance with the provisions laid down pursuant to section 48. The application fee prescribed by section 60(a)(1) shall be paid.

#### Section 12

- (1) The goods and services in respect of which trade mark registration is applied for shall be classified in conformity with the Nice Classification. Where the applicant requests registration for more than one class, the applicant shall group the goods and services according to the classes of the Nice Classification, each group being preceded by the number of the class to which that group of goods or services belongs, and shall present them in the order of the classes.
- (2) The goods and services for which protection is sought shall be identified by the applicant with sufficient clarity and precision to enable the Office and economic operators, on that sole basis, to determine the extent of the protection sought.
- (3) The general indications included in the class headings of the Nice Classification or other general terms may be used, provided that they comply with the requisite standards of clarity and precision set out in this provision.

#### Examination of applications

#### Section 16

(1) If the application does not comply with this Act or the provisions laid down pursuant to this Act, or if the Patent and Trade mark Office has other objections to the acceptance of the application, the Patent and Trade mark Office shall notify the applicant accordingly and invite him to file his observations within a specified time limit.

#### Grounds for refusal

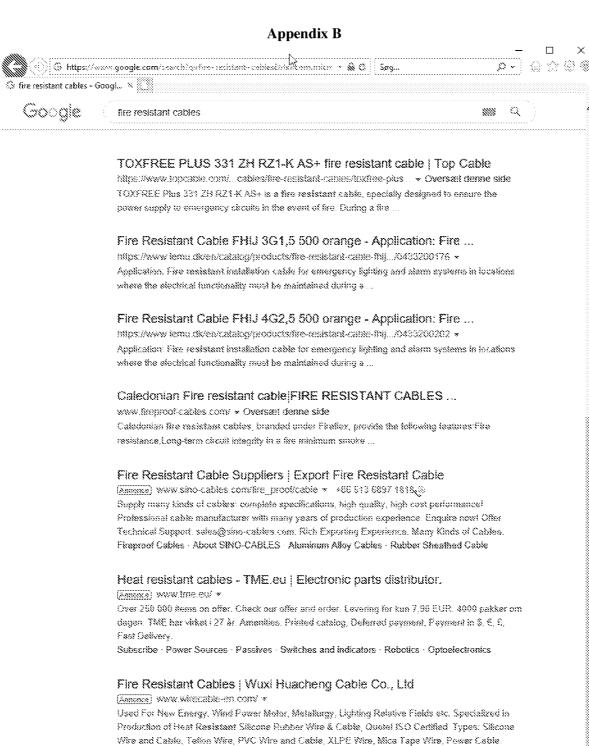
#### Section 13

- (1) The following shall not be registered:
- (i) Signs which cannot constitute a trade mark.
- (ii) Trade marks which are devoid of any distinctive character.
- (iii) Trade marks which consist exclusively of signs or indications which may serve, in trade, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, or the time of production of the goods or of rendering of the service, or other characteristics of the goods or services.
- (iv) Trade marks which consist exclusively of signs or indications which have become customary in the current language or in the bona fide and established practices of the trade.
- (2) A trade mark shall not be excluded from registration in accordance with paragraph 1(2)-(4), if, before the date of application for registration, following the use which has been made of it, it has acquired a distinctive character.

#### **Section 14**

Furthermore, the following shall not be registered:

- 1) signs which consist exclusively of:
  - a) the shape, or another characteristic, which results from the nature of the goods themselves,
  - b) the shape, or another characteristic, of goods which is necessary to obtain a technical result.
  - c) the shape, or another characteristic, which gives substantial value to the goods.
- 2) Trade marks which are contrary to law, public order or morality.
- 3) Trade marks which are liable to mislead the public, for instance as to the nature, quality or geographical origin of the goods or services.
- 4) Trade marks which have not been authorized by the competent authorities and are to be refused pursuant to Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of industrial Property, and trade marks which include badges, emblems and escutcheons which are of public interest, unless the consent of the appropriate authority to their registration has been given.
- 5) Trade marks which are excluded from registration pursuant to Union legislation or the national law of the Member State concerned, or to international agreements to which the Union or the Member State concerned is party, providing for protection of designations of origin and geographical indications.
- 6) Trade marks which are excluded from registration pursuant to Union legislation or international agreements to which the Union is party, providing for protection of traditional terms for wine.
- 7) Trade marks which are excluded from registration pursuant to Union legislation or international agreements to which the Union is party, providing for protection of traditional specialities guaranteed.
- 8) Trade marks which consist of, or reproduce in their essential elements, an earlier plant variety denomination protected by plant variety sort rights and which are in respect of plant varieties of the same or closely related species.

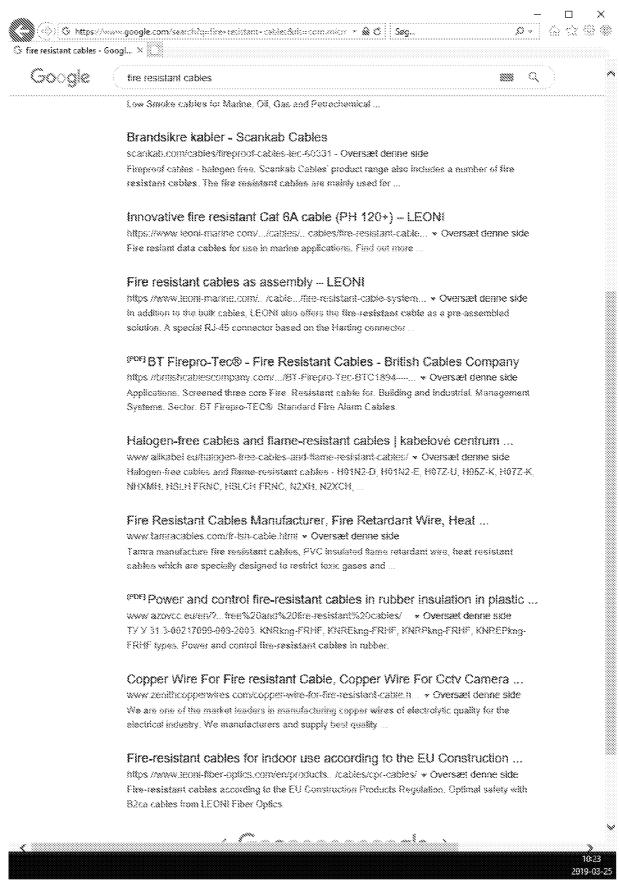


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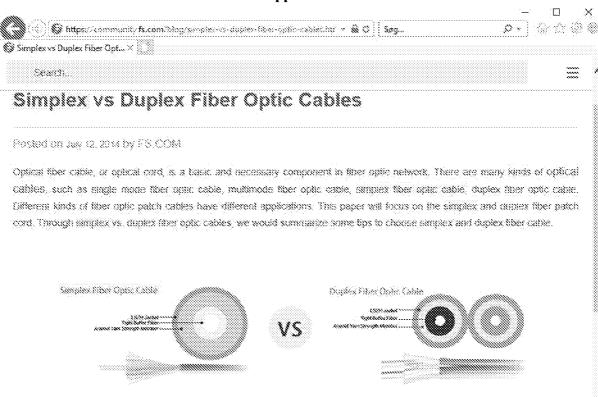
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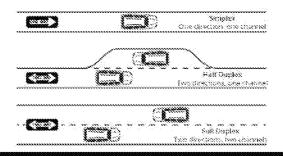
## Appendix C



Simplex VS. Duplex Fiber Optic Detreet

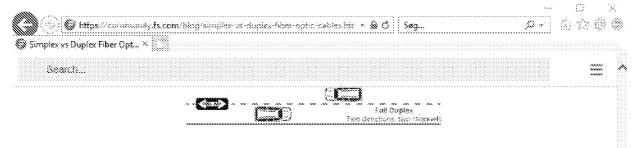
## Simplex VS. Duplex

Before discussing simplex vs. duplex fiber optic cables, the first thing is to get a clear and deep understanding of simplex vs. duplex Simplex are different kinds of communication channels in telecommunications and computer networking, which provide pathways to convey information. According to the TTU-T definition, a simplex circuit is one where signals can flow in only one direction at a time. One end is the transmitter, while the other is the receiver and that is not reversible. On the other hand, the full displex system uses two fibers to communicate. This allows one fiber to transmit from point A to point 8 while the other fiber transmits from 8 to A. Therefore, both ends of a full-duplex system have both transmitters and receivers. Unlike simplex, duplex can be divided into half duplex and full duplex. Half duplex means a communication channel that data can be transmitted in both directions on a signal carrier but not simultaneously. One end is the fransmitter, while the other end is the receiver and may be reversible (this is the opposite of simplex). This makes it similar to a two-way radio, in addition, full duplex is two-way communication achieved over a physical link that has the ability to communicate in both directions simultaneously.



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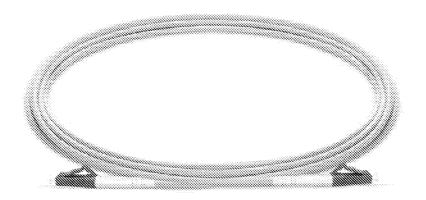
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Simplex VB. Exergina

## Simplex Fiber Optic Cables

A simplex fiber optic cable consists of one single strand of glass of plastic fiber and one single outer jacket. Simplex fiber is most often used for applications that only require one-way date transfer. Digital data readouts, interstate highway sensor relays, and automated speed and boundary sensors (for sports application) are all great uses of simplex fiber optic cable. In simplex fiber optic network, there are available in simplex single mode and simplex multimode fiber optic cable (eg. 62.5/125 OM1 fiber and 50/125 OM2 fiber). Single mode simplex fiber patch cable is a great option for setting up a cable network that will require data to travel in one direction over long distances. Since this simplex optical fiber cable only cames one ray of light at a time, it is better for long-distance transmissions. The simplex multimode fiber has a larger diameter. The core of a single mode simplex optic patch cord is 6 to 10 microns, while a multimode simplex optic patch cord is either 50 or 62.5 microns. More data passes through the multimode fiber at a given point in time. The quality of the signal is reduced over long distances due to high dispersion and attenuation rate with this type of fiber. Multimode fiber is used for short distance data transmission purposes.



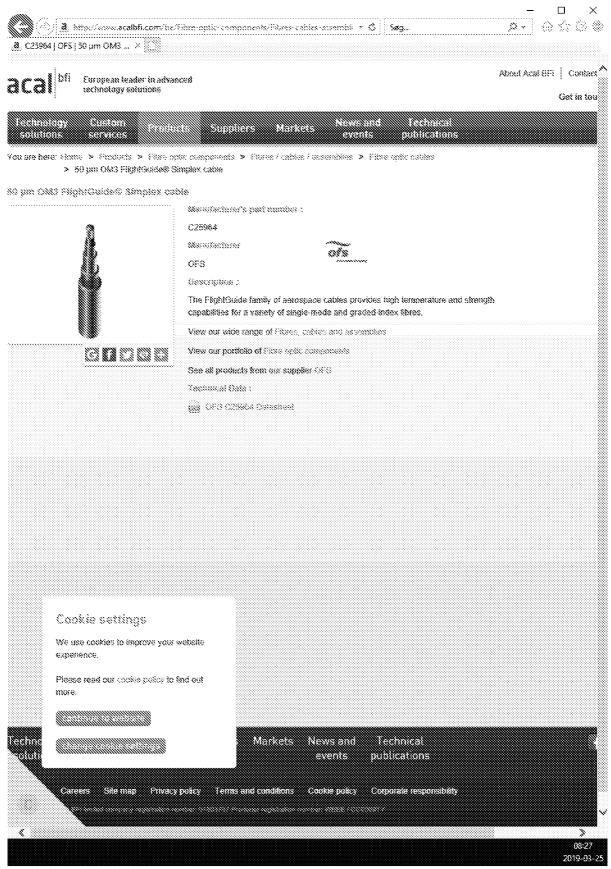
Simplex Fiber Outic Dable

## **Duplex Fiber Optic Cables**

Aduptive liber optic cable consists of two strand fibers of glass or plastic, and it can be regarded as two simplex cables. This duptex liber cable is carefully structured in a zip-cord arrangement, which is most often used for duptex communication between devices where require simultaneous, bi-directional data transfer. (One fiber transmits data one direction and another fiber transmits data in the apposite direction.) Larger workstations, fiber switches and servers, fiber moderns, and similar hardware tends in require duptex fiber cable. Duptex fiber is also available in single mode duptex fiber optic cable and multimode duptex fiber optic cable. Half duptex and full duptex are two types of fiber optic duptex cables that are used in different data transmission applications.

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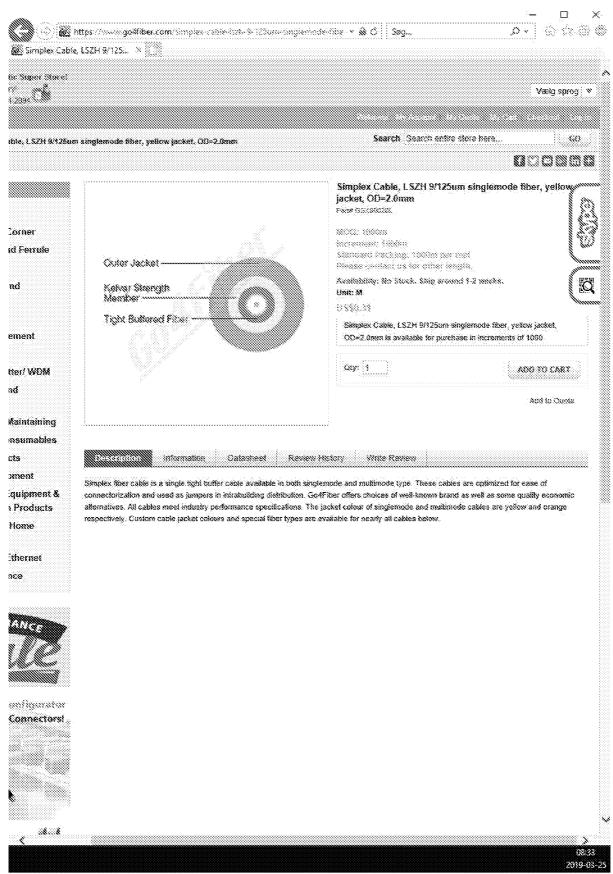
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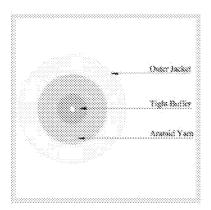
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https://www.go4fiber.com/simplex-cable-lszh-9-125um-singlemode-fiber-yellow-jacket-od-2-0mm



# SIMPLEX



TLC Simplex cables are designed for general patch card production where consistency and uniformity are vital for fast efficient terminations. Simplex cables are offered in several outside diameter sizes and meet off tooling and terminations requirements.

#### Download the Catalog Pages

#### Applications

- F. Patch card production
- Data centers
- Indeer point to point connections

#### Features:

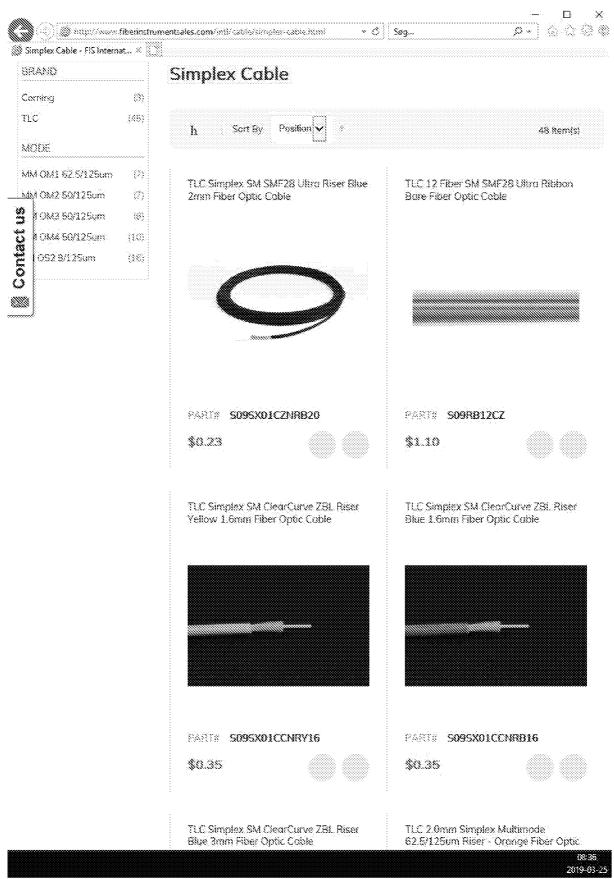
- 3mm, 2mm, 1,8mm & 1,8mm OD sizes to meet all patch aard applications
- Consistent 3.5 5 lbs of for easy striperbility
- Available in custom colors

## SPECS FOR SIMPLEX

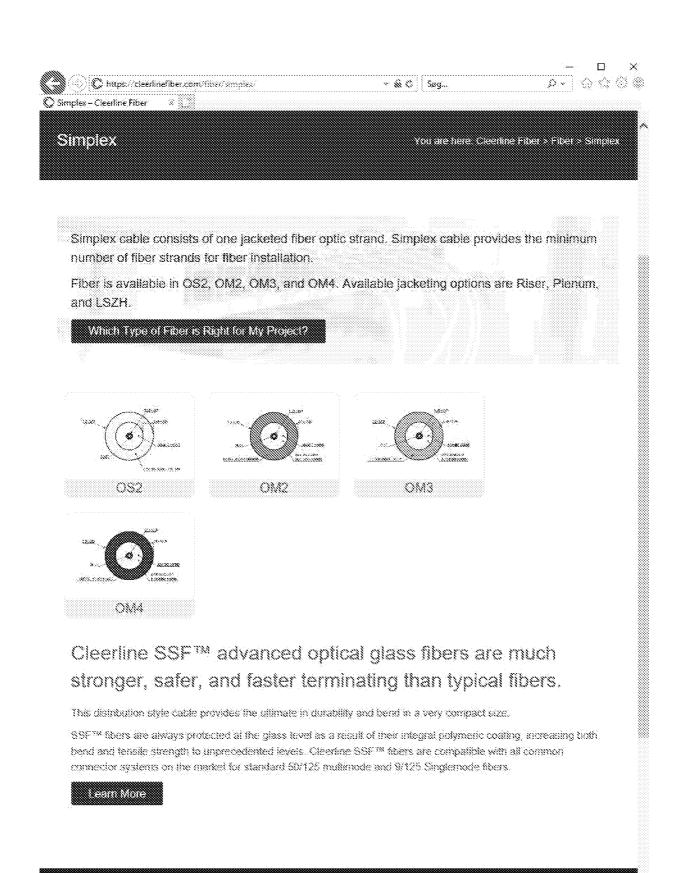


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