

MADRID PROTOCOL

**Total Provisional Refusal of Protection (Rule 17(1) of the Common Regulations)**

DT-II.IR1558287.2.aszw

I. Office making the notification:

Patent Office of the Republic of Poland  
Trade mark Department  
Aleja Niepodległości 188/192  
P.O. Box 203  
00-950 Warsaw, Poland

Phone number: (+48) 22 579 05 55  
Fax: (+48) 22 579 00 01

II. Number of the international registration: **1558287**

III. Name of the holder:

Holloway House, Inc.,  
309 Business Park Drive, P.O. Box 158, Fortville IN 46040, US

IV. Provisional refusal based on an ex officio examination

V. Total provisional refusal affects all the goods

VI. Grounds for refusal (see item VII)

VII. Information related to the grounds of refusal:

Article 129<sup>1</sup>.1.2, 129<sup>1</sup>.1.3

Rights of protection shall not be granted for signs which are not capable of distinguishing, in trade, the goods for which they have been applied and consist exclusively of elements which may serve in trade to designate, in particular, the kind, origin, quality, quantity, value, intended purpose, manufacturing process, composition, function or usefulness of the goods. The mark QUICK SHINE is devoid of any distinctive character, it designates only the characteristic of the goods concerned – the preparations/products that easily and quickly effect the shine, that make items shiny, polish and clean.

VIII. Corresponding essential provisions of the applicable law (see next pages)

IX. Information related to further procedures:

i) Any provisional refusal notified to the International Bureau can be subject to comments as to the merit of the refusal by the right holder, to be filed with the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland in Polish language within a period of five months of the receipt of the provisional refusal.

ii) In proceedings before the Patent Office a patent agent, attorney, legal counsel or a person providing cross-border services within the meaning of the Act on Patent Agents may act as a representative of a party to proceedings. Any persons not having their domicile or seat in the Republic of Poland may only act by a representative. If they did not appoint a representative to conduct the proceedings who is domiciled in the Republic of Poland and do not act by the intermediary of a consul of the Republic of Poland, are obligated to designate a representative for service in the Republic of Poland. In the event of failure to designate a representative who is authorised to accept service of documents, the letters addressed to that party will be placed in the case-file and will be deemed to have been served.

iii) The obligation shall not apply to persons having their domicile or seat in the European Union, a member state of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) – parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation.

X. Signature or official seal of the Office making the notification

Ala Grygieńć-Ejsmont  
ekspert  
/document signed electronically/

XI. Date of notification to the International Bureau: 03.03.2021

## Essential provisions of INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAW - ACT OF 30 JUNE 2000

### Article 120

(1) Any sign may be considered a trade mark, provided that it is capable of distinguishing the goods of one undertaking from those of other undertakings and capable of being represented on the trade mark register in a manner which enables to determine the clear and precise subject matter of the protection afforded.

(2) Within the meaning of paragraph (1) the following, in particular, may be considered a trade mark: word, including personal name, design, letter, digit, colour, the three-dimensional shape of goods or of their packaging, as well as sound.

### Article 129<sup>1</sup>

(1) Right of protection shall not be granted for a sign which:

- 1) cannot constitute a trade mark;
- 2) is not capable of distinguishing, in trade, the goods for which registration is sought;
- 3) consists exclusively of elements which may serve in trade to designate, in particular, the kind, origin, quality, quantity, value, intended purpose, manufacturing process, composition, function or usefulness of the goods;
- 4) consists exclusively of elements which have become customary in the current language and are used in fair and established business practices of the trade;

### Article 130

Grant of a right of protection under Article 129<sup>1</sup>(1),(2)-(4) may not be refused where prior to the date of filing of a trade mark application with the Patent Office the trade mark concerned has acquired, in consequence of its use, a distinctive character in normal trade conditions.

### Article 152<sup>1a</sup>

(1) On receiving notification from the International Bureau on designation of the Republic of Poland for the extension of the protection of an international trade mark, the Patent Office shall, without delay, publish the information on such designation in "*Biuletyn Urzędu Patentowego*" [Bulletin of the Patent Office].

(2) Third parties may submit their observations on the occurrence of the circumstances referred to in Article 129<sup>1</sup>, Article 136<sup>1</sup> and Article 136<sup>3</sup>.

### Article 152<sup>2</sup>

(1) If it is found that the requirements for the extension to the territory of the Republic of Poland of the protection resulting from international registration have not been satisfied for reasons referred to in Article 129<sup>1</sup>, Article 136<sup>1</sup>, Article 138 (3) and (4), and Article 141, the Patent Office, shall, when applying the procedure, form and language as provided for in the Agreement or the Protocol, transmit to the International Bureau a notification of the grounds which prevent the protection of an international trade mark from being granted in the territory of the Republic of Poland (provisional refusal of protection), and shall fix the time limit for the holder of the international trade mark registration, within which he is expected to submit his observations in this matter.

(2) Following expiry of the time limit referred to in paragraph (1), the Patent Office shall issue a decision on regarding grant of protection for the international trade mark in the territory of the Republic of Poland (decision regarding grant of protection) unless an opposition referred to in Article 152<sup>6a</sup> (1) has been filed.

### Article 152<sup>3</sup>

Where the requirements for the extension to the territory of the Republic of Poland of the protection resulting from the international registration have not been satisfied only in respect of certain goods for reasons referred to in Article 129<sup>1</sup>, Article 136<sup>1</sup>, Article 138 (3) and (4), as well as Article 141, the Patent Office shall issue a decision on refusal to grant the protection for the international trade mark in the territory of the Republic of Poland in respect of these goods. The provision of Article 152<sup>2</sup>(1) shall apply accordingly.

### Article 152<sup>6b</sup>

(1) Following an ineffective expiration of the time limit to file opposition referred to in Article 152<sup>6a</sup>(1), the Patent Office shall issue a decision on the grant of protection for an international trade mark in the territory of the Republic of Poland (decision on the grant of protection), unless the Office finds that the requirements for the extension of the protection of the international trade mark to the territory of the Republic of Poland had not been fulfilled for reasons referred to in Article 129<sup>1</sup>, Article 136<sup>1</sup>, Article 138 (3) and (4), and Article 141. The Patent Office shall transmit the said decision along with a notification to the International Bureau within the time limits provided for in the Agreement or the Protocol. The transmission procedure, form and language of the notification shall be governed by the Agreement or the Protocol.

(2) Following the final termination of all opposition proceedings the Patent Office shall refuse to grant the protection for an international trade mark in the territory of the Republic of Poland within the scope in which the oppositions were considered justified, whereas in the remaining scope it shall extend the protection of the international trade mark to the territory of the Republic of Poland.

### Article 152<sup>6c</sup>

(1) If no obstacles preventing the grant of a right of protection referred to in Article 129<sup>1</sup> and Article 136<sup>1</sup> were found by the Patent Office, the conditions referred to in Article 138 (3) and (4) and Article 141 were satisfied, and no opposition referred to in Article 152<sup>6a</sup> (1) was filed, the Patent Office shall, within the time limits provided for in the Agreement or the Protocol, issue a decision on grant of protection. The decision along with the notification shall be transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with transmission procedure, in the form and language as provided for in the Agreement or the Protocol.

(2) In the case indicated in paragraph (1), the decision on grant of protection shall not be served upon the right holder.

Article 152<sup>7</sup>

The decision regarding grant of protection shall be liable to a party's request for re-examination of the matter. A time limit for submitting the request shall be 3 months from the date of service of the decision on the right holder. The provisions of Article 244 paragraphs (1<sup>1</sup>) to (1<sup>4</sup>), and (5), Article 244<sup>1</sup> and Article 245 shall apply accordingly.

Article 152<sup>7a</sup>

Following a final termination of the proceeding concerning the extension of protection of an international trade mark to the territory of the Republic of Poland, the Patent Office shall transmit to the International Bureau a notification of the decision issued as a result of the said proceedings, unless the decision along with notification, were transmitted under Article 152<sup>6b</sup>(1).

Article 236

(1<sup>1</sup>) In proceedings before the Patent Office in matters relating to filing and processing of applications and maintaining the protection of trade marks a patent agent, attorney, legal counsel or a person providing cross-border services within the meaning of the Act on Patent Agents may act as a representative of a party to proceedings.

(3) In the matters referred to in paragraph (1) and (1<sup>1</sup>), any persons not having their domicile or seat in the Republic of Poland may only act when represented by a patent agent, attorney or a legal counsel. The obligation shall not apply to persons having their domicile or seat in the European Union, a member state of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) – parties to the agreement on the European Economic Area or the Swiss Confederation.