

## Class 16

Class 16 comprises mainly paper, cardboard, printed matter such as books, pamphlets and brochures, and materials for printing and bookbinding, as well as writing materials and office requisites such as writing paper, envelopes, pens, ink, paper-clips, adhesive tapes, correcting fluids and staplers.

第 16 類主要包括紙、硬紙板，例如書籍、小冊子與手冊等印刷品、印刷與裝訂用材料，還有書寫材料和辦公用品；例如書寫用紙、信封、筆、墨水、迴紋針、膠帶、修正液及釘書機。

This class also contains office equipment such as mimeograph, sealing, addressing, franking and bookbinding machines. However, it should be noted that photocopiers, computers and printers for use with computers are in [Class 9](#), printing presses and printing machines are in [Class 7](#), and toners for photocopiers and printing ink are in [Class 2](#). Note that 3D printers are also in [Class 7](#) as they are considered to be machines that are used for manufacturing objects.

本類也包含辦公室設備，例如油印機、封口機、地址機、郵資蓋印機和裝訂機。應注意的是，影印機、電腦和電腦印表機屬於第 9 類；印刷機是第 7 類；影印機用調色劑和印刷油墨是第 2 類。並注意，3D 列印機是用於製造物體的機器，也是屬於第 7 類。

The term "artists' and drawing materials" in the Class Heading refers to traditional (non-electronic) art media such as drawing pens, canvas for painting, painters' palettes and brushes, and modelling clay. However, paints are in [Class 2](#) and hand tools for use by artists, such as spatulas and sculptors' chisels, are in [Class 8](#).

類別標題中的「美術和繪畫用具」，是傳統（非電子的）的藝術用工具；例如製圖筆、畫布、繪畫用調色盤和畫筆，以及製作模型用黏土。但「塗料」是第 2 類；藝術家用手工具，如抹刀和雕塑家用鑿子則屬於第 8 類。

"Teaching materials" are in Class 16 as well. The term refers to goods such as blackboards, terrestrial globes, calculating tables and biological samples for use in microscopy. It should nonetheless be noted that "teaching *apparatus*" are in [Class 9](#), in particular if they are audiovisual. Resuscitation mannequins are another example worth mentioning as they are considered to be "teaching apparatus" and thus are classified in [Class 9](#).

「教學用品」也是第 16 類；例如黑板、地球儀、計算表和顯微鏡觀察用生物樣本等商品。應注意，「教學儀器」，特別是教學用視聽儀器，歸屬於第 9 類；「急救訓練用人體模型」是另一值得一提的例子，因認為是「教學儀器」而歸屬於第 9 類。

Whilst books in printed form are in Class 16, it is important to bear in mind that electronic books or other publications that are intended to be downloaded onto an end user's electronic device are in [Class 9](#). The provision of such electronic publications in a non-downloadable form on-line is considered to be a service in [Class 41](#).

印刷形式的書籍是第 16 類，重要的是，預期被下載到最終用戶電子設備之「電子書籍或其他出版物」，屬於第 9 類。但在線上提供這種「不可下載電子出版物」的服務，則歸屬於第 41 類。

In the Nice Classification, finished goods are in principle classified according to function or purpose. Goods that cannot be classified in this way are classified according to other criteria, like the material of which they are made (see [General Remark \(a\) for Goods](#)) and, if

they are made of paper or cardboard, they belong in Class 16. A typical example is bags used for packaging. Because the function or purpose of these goods cannot be identified in any of the Class Headings or Explanatory Notes of the Classification, they are classified according to material composition in the different "materials classes", thus, packaging bags, pouches or envelopes are in Classes 16, [17](#), [18](#) or [22](#) depending on whether they are made, respectively, of paper, rubber, leather or textile.

在尼斯分類中，原則上「成品」是依功能或用途予以分類。不能依此方法分類的商品，則依其他準則予以分類；例如依製成商品的材料分類（參照商品一般性說明(a)）；如由紙或紙板製成的商品，應歸屬於第 16 類。典型的例子是包裝用袋，由於這種商品的功能或用途沒有列在任何類別標題或說明注釋中，因此，依材料成分的「材料類別」加以分類；包裝用袋、小袋或封套，依紙、橡膠、皮革或紡織品製成而分別歸屬於第 16、17、18 或 22 類。

Concerning the example relating to "bags for packaging" mentioned in the previous paragraph, it should be noted that plastic packaging that is a substitute for paper, like plastic films, sheets, bags or envelopes, is in Class 16 as well.

和前述「包裝用袋」的例子有關，應注意，塑膠包裝材料為紙張替代品；如塑料薄膜、薄片、袋和封套等也屬於第 16 類。