

## Class 11

The apparatus included in Class 11 can be characterized as being for "environmental control" in the sense that they change the surrounding environment, e.g., by heating, cooling, drying, purifying or disinfecting air or water. Consequently, Class 11 includes heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and air purification equipment, sanitary installations, water supply and water treatment installations, refrigerating and freezing equipment, as well as apparatus for cooking, heating and refrigerating food.

屬於第 11 類的器具，可以被定性為「環境控制」，改變周圍環境的商品；例如以加熱、冷卻、乾燥、淨化或消毒空氣或水等。第 11 類包括加熱、通風、空氣調節和空氣淨化設備、衛生設備、供水和水處理設備、冷藏和冷凍設備，以及烹調、加熱和冷藏食品用器具。

There can be confusion with certain electrically heated apparatus in other classes. Unlike Class 11 apparatus, electrically heated apparatus in other classes use heat in order to perform a task rather than having heating as their primary function. For instance, electric glue guns are in [Class 7](#) because their purpose is to apply glue (even though heat is used to melt the glue in the gun). Glue-heating appliances are in Class 11 because their purpose is to melt the glue, and keep it viscous using heat, so it can then be applied to a surface using a separate tool.

本類可能與別類一些電熱器具相混淆。別類的電熱器具是利用熱來完成工作，和第 11 類的器具不同，是以加熱作為商品的主要功能；例如：電動熱熔膠槍（雖然使用熱度來熔化槍中的黏著劑），其用途是用來塗施黏著劑，屬於第 7 類；熔膠加熱裝置，用途是熔化黏著劑並以熱度保持其黏性，而另外利用其他工具將熔膠施用表面，即屬於第 11 類。

It should be noted that the cooking apparatus and utensils in Class 11 have a heat source that is part of the apparatus, for example, microwave ovens, bakers' ovens, electric kettles and electric pressure cookers. Cooking utensils that do not incorporate a heat source are, generally, in [Class 21](#), such as pots and pans for cooking, non-electric kettles and non-electric pressure cookers.

應注意，第 11 類的烹飪器具和烹調用具有加熱的來源；例如：微波爐、製麵包用烤爐、電壺和電壓力鍋。一般來說，第 21 類不配置熱源的烹調用具；如烹飪鍋、平底鍋、非電動壺以及非電壓力鍋。

Pipes as parts of sanitary installations are in Class 11. There are also pipes in [Classes 6](#), [17](#) and [19](#). The pipes in Class 11 are those that are directly attached to, and are specialized parts of, installations such as sinks, showers and toilets. The pipes that bring water to and from these installations are building materials and are thus classified in [Class 6](#) if they are made of metal and in [Class 19](#) if they are rigid and not made of metal. Flexible pipes made of non-metallic materials are in [Class 17](#).

輸送管作為衛生設備零件時，歸屬於第 11 類，也有屬於第 6、17 和 19 類的輸送管。第 11 類的輸送管，如洗滌槽、淋浴器和沖水馬桶等是直接附屬於設備的專門零件。安裝輸送水用的管為建築材料，如果是金屬製屬於第 6 類；不易彎曲且非金屬製屬於第 19 類；易彎曲且非金屬製則屬於第 17 類。

Class 11 also contains lighting apparatus and certain accessories related thereto, for example, electric lamps, light bulbs and lamp shades. It should be noted that the lamps and other lighting apparatus in Class 11 are for lighting purposes. Vehicle and laboratory lights are thus in Class 11 and not, respectively, in [Classes 12](#) and [9](#). Lights that are in classes other than Class 11 are used mainly for purposes other than lighting, for example, lamps for

medical purposes are in [Class 10](#) and signalling lights and traffic-light apparatus are in [Class 9](#).

第 11 類也包含照明器具和某些相關的配件，例如：電燈、燈泡和燈罩。應注意，第 11 類的燈和其他照明器具係為達到照明目的，因此車輛和實驗室用照明燈屬於第 11 類，而非分別屬於第 12 類和第 9 類。不屬第 11 類的燈主要是作為照明以外的用途；例如：醫療用燈是第 10 類，信號燈和交通信號燈是第 9 類。

Finally, Class 11 is the class for electrically heated clothing, such as electrically heated socks, because of the heating function of such goods. The same is true of blankets and footmuffs that are in Class 11 when they are electrically heated (and not for medical purposes) but which would otherwise belong in other classes.

最後，電熱襪等電力加熱的衣著，因其加熱功能而屬於第 11 類。毯子和暖腳套適用相同標準；「電毯」和「電暖腳套」（非醫療用）是第 11 類，否則屬於其他類別。