

Class 10

Class 10 includes mainly surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments that are generally used for the diagnosis or treatment of human or animal diseases and conditions. The words "apparatus" and "instruments" are important as they help to differentiate Class 10 goods from the medical and veterinary "preparations" in [Class 5](#). In a very general manner, [Classes 5, 10](#) and [44](#) are the "medical/veterinary classes" of the Classification, the first comprising medicines, the second one medical and veterinary equipment, and the third one medical and veterinary services.

第 10 類主要包括外科、內科、牙科和獸醫用器具及儀器；通常用來診斷或治療人類或動物疾病和症狀。「器具」和「儀器」的用語是重要的，將有助於區別第 10 類商品和第 5 類醫療用及獸醫用「製劑」之間的差別。以非常廣義的方式分類，第 5、10 和 44 類是有關醫療/獸醫的類別；第 5 類包含藥品、第 10 類包含醫療和獸醫設備、第 44 類包含醫療和獸醫服務。

Certain apparatus and instruments classified in other classes belong in Class 10 when they are used for surgical, medical, dental or veterinary purposes. For example, needles in general are in [Class 26](#) and lasers in [Class 9](#), but when specified as being for medical purposes, they are in Class 10. The same happens with certain goods that are not apparatus or instruments, like clothing, furniture and bedding. For example, clothing especially for operating rooms, beds specially made for medical purposes, and childbirth mattresses are in Class 10. Nevertheless, adding "for medical or veterinary purposes" to any indication of good does not automatically place that good in Class 10. For example, sterilizers are in [Class 11](#), even if they are used for sterilizing medical

instruments. The Alphabetical List should thus be consulted when classifying goods "for medical or veterinary purposes".

某些分屬於別類的器具及儀器，當作為外科、內科、牙科和獸醫用途時，則歸屬於第 10 類；例如：一般縫紉編織用針屬於第 26 類，非醫療用雷射設備屬於第 9 類，但指明作為醫療用針，與醫療用雷射時則歸屬於第 10 類。相同的情形，適用於一些非器具或儀器的商品，如服裝、家具和寢具；例如：手術服、醫療用床和分娩褥墊等屬於第 10 類。但並不是任何商品加上「醫療用或獸醫用」就會自動歸屬於第 10 類；例如：「殺菌器」即使用於消毒醫療儀器，仍歸屬於第 11 類。因此有關「醫療用或獸醫用」商品分類時，應參考字母序分類表。

Class 10 further includes prostheses and artificial implants. The term "artificial" is important for the classification of implants in Class 10 because living tissues used as surgical implants are in [Class 5](#).

第 10 類還包括義體（如假牙等）、義肢和人造的植入物。「人造的」對第 10 類「植入物」的分類是重要的，因為外科植入活組織是屬於第 5 類。

There are bandages in Class 10 and in [Class 5](#). The difference is that the bandages in Class 10 are supportive, i.e., they are used for supporting injured muscles or parts of the body and thus have a therapeutic function, while the bandages in [Class 5](#) are used simply to bind wounds or hold dressings in place.

第 10 類和第 5 類都有「繃帶」。不同之處在於第 10 類的繃帶是有益於治療的，用於支撐受傷的肌肉或身體部位，因此有醫治的功能，而第 5 類的繃帶，僅是用於包紮傷口或固定敷料。

It should be noted that certain articles, usually made of rubber, also belong in Class 10, such as feeding bottle teats and valves, teething rings, babies' pacifiers [teats], condoms and gloves for

medical purposes. Objects in the nature of sex toys are also included in Class 10 as these are not the sort of playthings considered appropriate to [Class 28](#).

應注意，通常以橡膠製成的物品，如奶瓶用奶嘴和奶瓶流量調節器、出牙環、奶嘴、保險套及醫療用手套也歸屬於第 10 類。具有性玩具性質的物品也屬於第 10 類，這些商品不是第 28 類玩具適合的分類。

Class 10 also contains apparatus that, whilst not being necessarily used directly for medical treatment, helps to maintain or improve human health. Examples include massage apparatus and articles for nursing infants.

第 10 類也包含助於維持或改善人體健康，而不是直接作為醫療用的器具；例如按摩器和哺乳嬰兒用品。