

Class 21

As indicated in the Class Heading and the Explanatory Note, this class includes mainly containers and small hand-operated utensils and apparatus for household and kitchen use. This language covers a very broad range of products, some of them being very much related to certain products in [Classes 7, 8](#) and [11](#).

本類如類別標題和說明注釋所示，主要包括家庭及廚房用容器、小型手動操作用具和設備。這說法涵蓋了非常廣泛的產品，有一些商品與屬於第 7、8 類和第 11 類十分相關。

The criterion used to classify containers in Class 21 is function or purpose. From pails and garbage cans to vases, bottles and indoor aquaria, they are all in Class 21 as household or kitchen containers, regardless of material composition. Conversely, containers used for the transport and storage of goods are classified by material composition, in [Class 6](#) if they are of metal and in [Class 20](#) if they are not of metal. It should be noted that according to [General Remark \(f\) for Goods](#), containers that are specially adapted to the shape or form of the product they are intended to contain are, in principle, classified in the same class as that product. For example, containers for contact lenses are in [Class 9](#) together with contact lenses, and cases for musical instruments are in [Class 15](#) together with musical instruments.

容器歸屬於第 21 類的分類準則，是依照功能或用途。從提桶和垃圾桶，到花瓶、瓶子和室內水族箱，不管材料成分，都屬於第 21 類的「家用或廚房用容器」。相反地，用於輸送和貯存商品的容器，依材料成分分類；金屬製屬於第 6 類，非金屬製屬於第 20 類。應注意，依一般說明中，商品部分的第(f)點；專門適用於想要收納的產品形狀

或外形的容器，原則上和收納的產品同屬一類。例如：隱形眼鏡容器與隱形眼鏡同屬於第 9 類；樂器盒與樂器同屬於第 15 類。

Containers and certain utensils used as tableware, such as dishes, bowls, drinking glasses, mugs, tea services and pie servers, are in Class 21. Important exceptions are knives, forks and spoons, which belong in [Class 8](#). It is worth mentioning that while serving utensils, such as sugar tongs and serving ladles, are in Class 21, tongs and ladles used as hand tools are classified in [Class 8](#).

作為餐具使用的容器及一些用具屬於第 21 類；例如盤、碗、飲水玻璃杯、馬克杯、茶具和餡餅糕點用鏟杓。重要的例外，是屬於第 8 類的餐刀、餐叉和餐匙。值得一提的是，侍食用具屬於第 21 類；如方糖夾和分菜勺。但作為手工具使用的鉗子和長柄杓歸屬於第 8 類。

The household and kitchen utensils and apparatus in Class 21 are mostly hand-operated (i.e. non-electric), and any electric counterparts are in other classes. For example, apparatus for cleaning and polishing, and apparatus for kitchen use, such as mincing, grinding, pressing or crushing are in Class 21 when they are non-electric and in [Class 7](#) when they are electric. It should be noted, however, that most combs and brushes (these terms are followed by an asterisk in the Alphabetical List), including cosmetic brushes and toothbrushes, are in Class 21 regardless of whether they are electric or non-electric, while manicure, pedicure and other cosmetic implements, such as nail files, depilation appliances and razors, both electric and non-electric, are classified in [Class 8](#).

屬於第 21 類的家庭和廚房用具及器具，大多是手動操作的（即非電動的），而任一對應的電動器具則屬於別類；例如：清潔和打蠟用器具，以及如切碎、磨碎、壓碎或碾碎等廚房用器具，非電動的屬於第 21 類；電動的屬於第 7 類。應注意，大多數的梳子和刷子（在字母序分類表中該項商品標有星號），包括化粧刷和牙刷，不管是電動或

是非電動，屬於第 21 類；電動和非電動的指甲用銼刀、脫毛器具和剃刀等修手指甲、修腳趾甲和其他修容工具，則屬於第 8 類。

Cooking apparatus in Class 21, such as kettles and pressure cookers, are non-electric. Cooking apparatus that has an integrated heat source, like electric kettles and electric pressure cookers, are in [Class 11](#) together with other electrically heated cooking apparatus.

非電動的烹飪器具屬於第 21 類，如壺和壓力鍋。電壺和電壓力鍋等組合熱源裝置的烹飪器具，和其他電熱烹飪器具同屬於第 11 類。

Finally, it is important to point out that Class 21 is one of the classes that includes unworked or semi-worked materials, in this case glass, with the exception of building glass which is in [Class 19](#) as a building material. Class 21 also includes glassware, porcelain and earthenware that cannot be classified according to function or purpose. 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 the goods are made (see [General Remark \(a\) for Goods](#)) and, if they are made of porcelain, ceramic, earthenware or glass, they belong in Class 21. Typical examples are busts, statuettes and works of art. 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", for example, in [Classes 19, 20](#) or [21](#) if they are made, respectively, of marble, wood or ceramic.

最後，重要是指出第 21 類包含未加工或半加工材料的類別之一。玻璃，作為建築用玻璃屬於第 19 類的建築材料。第 21 類也包含不能依功能或用途加以分類的玻璃器皿、瓷器和陶器。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)**）；例如由瓷、陶、土或玻璃製成，屬於第 21 類。典型的例子是半身像、小雕像和藝術品。這些商品的功能或用途沒有列在任何類別標題或說明注釋中，依材料成分的「材料類別」加以分類；例如，由大理石、木頭或陶製成，而分別歸屬於第 19、20 類或第 21 類。