

Class 40

"Treatment of materials" refers to the transformation of the essential properties of an object, a substance or a material through mechanical or chemical processes that render that object, substance or material quantitatively or qualitatively different than they were before the treatment or transformation. For example, the tanning of leather makes the final product so different from the original material, namely, raw leather, that it may be considered an entirely new product. It is worth mentioning that Class 40 also covers the treatment of intangible materials and so services such as air purification are also in this class.

「材料處理」是指透過機械或化學處理，對物品、物質或材料本質進行轉化，而在數量或品質上產生與處理或轉化之前不同的變化；例如，皮革經鞣製後所得的產品與原始材料(即生皮)差距頗大，甚至可認定是一項全新的產品。並注意，第 40 類還包含無形材料的處理，例如空氣淨化等服務也屬於本類。

"Custom assembling of materials for others" is a key service in Class 40. The transformation of leather, thread, rubber, metal and, perhaps, plastic into a shoe is a treatment of those materials to the extent that the final product is different from any one of its components. However, for such transformation to be considered a service, it must be performed *for the account of others* (see the Explanatory Note of Class 40).

「為他人客製化組裝材料」是第 40 類的重要服務。將皮革、織線、橡膠、金屬以及塑膠透過轉化變成鞋子，將該等材料處理到成品，已不同於任何組成材料。然而，該等轉化必須是為他人所作，才能視為一項服務(參照第 40 類說明注釋)。

It should be noted that activities such as cleaning, maintenance or repair of an object are not considered as "treatment of materials" since they do not alter the physical or chemical properties of the object but, rather, they return the object to its original condition or

preserve it without changing its essential nature. Cleaning, maintenance and repair services are thus in a different class, namely, [Class 37](#).

請注意，物品的清潔、保養或維修並不認定為「材料處理」，因為物品的物理或化學性質並無改變，而是將物品修復或保持原樣且不改其本質。因此，清潔、保養或維修服務屬於不同的類別，第 37 類。