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GENERAL CONDITIONS OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CONTRACT

1. Definition and Duration

These conditions form part of a quotation submitted by the Contractor to the Client named in the quotation. The Contractor will carry out "the Works" described in this quotation for "the contract sum", which may be varied pursuant to these conditions. This quotation may only be accepted by written notice to the contractor within thirty days from the date of the quotation and, if not so accepted, the contractor reserves the right to revise it.

2. The Contract

- 2.1 Upon acceptance of this quotation, a binding contract ("the contract") shall be created between the contractor and the client solely on these terms contained herein, including the terms contained in the contractor's quotation.
- 2.2 The client has represented ability and capacity to pay for the works to be completed and must provide a suitable guarantee for payment if requested by the contractor.
- 2.3 No change in the terms of the contract shall be effective unless agreed in writing by the contractor. The waiver by the contractor of a term or a breach of any of these terms shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any other term or any subsequent breach of that or any other term.

3. Terms of Payment

- 3.1 Progress payment - The contractor shall submit monthly progress claims on a day nominated by the contractor in respect of both those identifiable parts of the works completed by the contractor and any identifiable unfixed materials and/or goods intended for the works and stored by the contractor and the client shall provide a payment schedule within 10 working days after submission and shall pay the amount of any progress claim within 30 days of its date unless otherwise agreed.
- 3.2 Lump sum payment - The client, shall upon completion of the contracted works, pay the total contracted sum in full within seven (7) days of receipt of invoice, less any deposit paid.

4. Work Schedule

- 4.1 At the time of acceptance of this quotation, the client shall submit to the contractor the proposed work schedule for the execution of the works. If the contractor agrees to the work schedule, it shall form part of the contract and shall not be varied except in accordance with these terms. If a work schedule is not submitted or agreed upon, the contractor shall complete the works within a time which is reasonable in all circumstances.
- 4.2 Within fourteen (14) days after acceptance of this quotation (or as otherwise agreed), the client shall give the contractor possession of sufficient of the site to enable the works to commence. Thereafter the client shall give the contractor possession of further parts of the site as and when required by the contractor to enable the contractor to execute works in accordance with the contract.
- 4.3 If execution of the works by the contractor is delayed or interrupted because the client fails to adhere to the agreed work schedule:
 - (a) the client shall not be entitled to defer payment of progress claims for goods manufactured or procured, or work done, by the contractor in conformity with the agreed work schedule;
 - (b) the contractor shall be entitled to add to the contract sum a storage charge equivalent to 1.5% per month of the value of goods procured or manufactured in conformity with the agreed work schedule;



Used Car Sales Agreement

This is a contract made between the _____ and the _____ for the sale of Seller's _____

The vehicle is a _____

The VIN number _____ and the odometer reads _____ as of _____

The date of sale is _____. Buyer agrees to pay to Seller the purchase price of \$ _____ to be paid in _____

The car is sold "AS IS." Seller makes no warranties about the condition of the car.

Seller will provide the Buyer with the vehicle's title and _____

Seller's Signature _____ Date _____
Buyer's Signature _____ Date _____



Typography / Hierarchy

Red Hat Display

FF Red Lt

LOGO

Weights

Examples

BRAND GUIDELINES

Happier Customers

Eget ougue amet risus. Locus ut d'is orca. Ipsum non vitae oc. Grovido netus quom. Eget ougue amet risus. Locus ut.

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Session musician agreement

Contract of Service Acknowledgment Concerning:

Title of Work(s)	Duration
<i>[name of song]</i>	4'40"

Dear *[name of session musician]*,

In consideration of the sum of £*[amount offered]*, you give *[name of the hirer²]* all rights in the results of your services and performances rendered in connection with the creations of the sound recordings of the above referred musical composition(s) (the "Sound Recordings"), including, without limitation, the complete and exclusive worldwide ownership in perpetuity of all rights in the above referred musical Composition(s) (the "Compositions") and the Sound Recording(s) (the "Sound Recordings").

Without any limitation, *[name of the hirer]* may use the Sound Recording embodying my performance by any means and in any media whether now known or yet to be invented and use, adapt, edit, mix, add to, subtract from, arrange, and combine it with other performances.

[name of the hirer] has the exclusive right to copyright any Sound Recordings and Compositions hereunder in its name, as the sole owner and author thereof, and to secure any and all renewals and extensions of such copyrights.

The services you render in connection with the Compositions and the Sound Recordings are rendered to *[name of the hirer]* under a 'contract of service' (i.e. independent contractor in the course of his or her engagement) under the United Kingdom copyright laws and *[name of the hirer]* owns all right, title and interest therein, including all copyrights, neighbouring and allied rights. You waive all moral rights in the Sound Recordings.

The Sound Recordings are prepared within the scope of *[name of the hirer]* engagement of your services as a musician, arranger, producer, mixer, and/or engineer, *[select appropriate]* contained in a phonograph album, the Sound Recordings constitute a work specially ordered by *[name of the hirer]* for use as a contribution to a collective work.

To the extent that you may be deemed an "author" of the Sound Recordings or the Compositions, you hereby grant and assign to *[name of the hirer]* all rights (including exclusive copyrights and all neighbouring, and allied rights) throughout the world in such Sound Recordings and Compositions. You will at its request, execute and deliver to *[name of the hirer]* any assignments of copyright (including any renewals and extensions thereof) in the Sound Recordings and the Compositions as *[name of the hirer]* may deem necessary.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, *[name of the hirer]* designees will have the exclusive worldwide right in perpetuity to exploit the Sound Recordings and Compositions in any manner whatsoever without any further payment to you.

You agree that, to the best of your knowledge, all of your contributions to the Sound Recordings and the Compositions are original and do not infringe or violate the right of any other party.

You are eighteen (18) years or older and have the authority to enter into this agreement and render services to *[name of the hirer]*.

You agree that *[name of the hirer]*'s use of the Sound Recordings will not breach the rights of any party including without limitation any record company with whom you may be affiliated.

¹ Hirer: person or company engaging the services of the session musician.



Brand licensing agreement example. Brand licensing companies. What is a brand licensing agreement.

License Agreements are often used to help small business owners get their product or concept to consumers. This document is simple to make and will help you protect your interests. Use the License Agreement document if: You want to provide usage rights to your intellectual property to another person or entity. You need to create an exclusive or non-exclusive agreement with another for use of your property. You want to provide usage rights within a specific geographical area. You need to set up a royalty agreement for use of your licensed property. You want to provide usage rights, so another can manufacture your product A License Agreement is most often used if one person has ownership of a business concept, software, app, or new product that they want to be able to take to market with the help of another party. A License Agreement allows another business to have access to the usage of that licensed property. Other names for this document: Licensing Agreement, Software License Agreement, Trademark License Agreement, License Agreement Considerations While making the document using our template is simple, there are some things to think about while you are putting the contract together. You want to be able to create a beneficial agreement for everyone and if you are the property owner, you'll want to ensure that your interests are protected. Also keep in mind, that this is a working document that may change a few times during negotiations. When putting together your License Agreement, consider the following: Duration of contract and termination terms You'll need to decide when the contract begins and when it will end. Also, you'll want to write into the contract the actions that may terminate the contract. Most will allow a few discrepancies if they are resolved quickly, but it is up to you to decide what may terminate the contract. Exclusive or non-exclusive license rights There are a few ways you can define license rights. Exclusive means that only the person or company you are contracting with and you have rights. Sole rights, would mean only the other party would have rights. This option is rarely used since most people want to continue developing their product or idea. Non-exclusive rights would give you the option of providing rights to others. Geographical restrictions Some properties have regional applications. You may want to restrict use in your area to prevent competition. Or you may want to provide rights to others in more than one region. This is often the case with franchises. Some agreements may include a non-compete clause, as well. Property usage You will need to define how the other party may use the property. Can they sell it? Can they alter it and if they do, will you have rights to the altered version? How will royalties be calculated? This section outlines how you will be paid for the rights to your property. Will you get a certain amount or percentage per item? Often to protect their interests, people will write in a performance clause. This clause may stipulate that a certain level of performance must be met, or they could lose rights. Additionally, some people outline what is expected in terms of reporting and if they have rights to an audit. Property modifications Often the company you provide rights to will want to improve or alter your property. You can define what kind of changes you will allow, such as whether they can rebrand it. If they make improvements, you'll want to ensure that you have rights to the improved version. You may also want to think about how much it will need to be changed to become a new product entirely. Will arbitration be used to settle disputes? If disputes arise, how will they be handled? In many cases, the parties choose to use arbitration. Hopefully, everything goes well, and you are able to work through small disagreements, but you should have a plan in case things don't go well. Warranties A warranty is basically a guarantee that you are going to deliver what you promised in terms of the property. If it is software, it should do what you said it does and should be error free. If it is a physical piece of property that will be replicated, it should be an unblemished, final version. Non-disclosure Your intellectual property or invention loses value if everyone has access to it. To protect your property, you might want to ask the other party to agree to a non-disclosure clause. It is in both of your best interests to protect the licensed property. Sometimes this type of agreement is also called a confidentiality agreement. In addition, the original property owner may demand to be covered in the other party's business liability insurance, so they are protected if either party is sued. Many lawyers also advise that it should be the person that signs the agreement and not yourself personally. If you have not yet incorporated, we can help you with the necessary paperwork. Create a licensing agreement to have a written legal agreement between two parties that gives permission from a property owner to another party to use their intellectual property. Learn about licensing agreements below and how to create one today. Table of Contents What is a Licensing Agreement? A Licensing Agreement is a legal document between two parties - the Licensor, or person who owns the intellectual property (IP), and the Licensee, or person who is receiving a license to use the IP. The Licensor can be the owner of a copyright, trademark, patent, service mark, trade secret, know-how, or other IP. As a reference, this agreement is also known by other names: License Agreement Intellectual Property License Agreement Copyright License Agreement Know-How License Agreement Patent License Agreement Patent and Know-How License Agreement Trade Secret License Agreement Trademark License Agreement Trademark and Service Mark Agreement Elements of a Licensing Agreement A simple Licensing Agreement will identify the following basic elements: Licensor: the person who owns the intellectual property Licensee: the person who wants to use the intellectual property Intellectual Property: the copyright, trademark, patent, or other intellectual property that is the subject of the license Purpose: the purpose for which the Licensee can use the intellectual property Fees: the amount Licensee will be paying to use the intellectual property Term: how long the Licensee can use the intellectual property When is a Licensing Agreement Needed? If you own a patent on a useful piece of technology, have a copyright on a popular photograph, have trademarked a special image, or own some other invention or creative work that you want to make money on, you will need a License Agreement. This agreement allows you to set the terms of everything related to that particular IP and protect your proprietary rights, including how the Licensee can use the IP, who owns the IP, who can sublicense the IP, the price of the license for the IP, and how long the Licensee can use the IP. Several different types of IP can be covered under this agreement: Copyright: original work of authorship in a written or tangible form Trademark: recognizable symbol, design, word, or phrase that helps users identify goods or products with a particular company Service Mark: recognizable symbol, design, word, or phrase that helps users identify services with a particular company Patent: property right to an invention Know-how: expert skill or information Trade Secret: confidential business information Layout the guidelines and rules that cover the use of the licensor's IP Details financial information including when payment is due and how much Saves time, money, and hassle Helps licensors retain control over their IP Types of Licensing Agreements There are a few different types of licenses you can grant on the above IP - exclusive, non-exclusive, or sole. Exclusive License An exclusive license gives the Licensee the exclusive and only right to the use of the IP - not even the Licensor can use the IP. Once a Licensor grants an exclusive license to someone, no other licenses on that IP can be granted to anyone else. Non-Exclusive License A non-exclusive license grants the Licensee a license to use the IP, but the Licensor is free to also use the IP and to grant licenses to whomever else it wants. Therefore, many parties can hold licenses to the same IP at the same time. Sole License A sole license grants the Licensee an exclusive license, but the Licensor keeps the right to use the IP. So, although the Licensor will not grant any additional licenses, the Licensor can continue to use the IP and any previous licenses can still remain in effect. Licensing Agreement Fees and Royalties There are a number of different fees you could charge for your IP: Issuance Fee: An issuance or fixed fee that a Licensee must pay for the license. The issuance fee can be paid up-front (a paid-up license) or in installments. The fee can be a pre-purchase where the Licensor agrees to purchase an inventory of licenses, a minimum commitment where the Licensor agrees to purchase a minimum amount of licenses at defined intervals, or a combination of both where the Licensor agrees to purchase an inventory of licenses at defined intervals. Renewal Fee: A renewal or maintenance fee is usually an annual fee that is paid when the license automatically renews. Royalty Payment: A variable or fixed fee that a Licensee must pay to continue using a license. This fee is usually a percentage of net sales or gross revenue. Milestone Payment: A variable or fixed fee that a Licensee must pay if they reach certain milestones, such as a certain number in sales. This fee allows the Licensor to share in the success and commercialization of the licensed IP. Your licensing deal could contain only one or any combination of these payment methods. Licensing Agreement Examples Here are some possible scenarios where you might consider using this agreement: Possible Licensor Possible Licensee Trademark owner of a popular slogan Manufacturer wanting to print the slogan on t-shirts Blogger talking about a beauty product The beauty product company wanting to use the blogger's content as a review Photographer who took photos at a resort hotel The resort hotel wanting to use the photos for a brochure Patent holder of a certain part Company who needs the part to make their machines How to Create a Licensing Agreement? To create a licensing agreement you can use our document builder to create one in minutes. Simply fill in the blanks and your license agreement will be ready to go in PDF or Word format. You simply need to answer the questions and our builder will do the rest. What Should be Included in a Licensing Agreement? A simple Licensing Agreement should generally have at least the following: Who are the Licensor and Licensee What is the intellectual property being licensed Where can the Licensee use the licensed intellectual property When will the license end or be renewed Why or for what purpose Licensee can use the intellectual property How much and when is Licensee paying for the license Here are some additional provisions that may be included in your agreement: Related to the IP Confidentiality - parties will keep any confidential information confidential Notice and Markings - Licensee will not remove any notices or markings from IP Ownership of IP - Licensor remains the owner of the IP Protecting IP - Licensee will diligently protect the IP Quality Control - Licensee must comply with Licensor's quality control standards Sublicenses - Licensee cannot grant sublicenses to the IP Liabilities Disclaimer - Licensor is not liable for any claim or loss as a result of Licensee's use of the IP Indemnification - Licensee will indemnify Licensor for any claim or loss as a result of Licensee's use of the IP Limitations on Liability - neither party will be liable for punitive damages Representations and Warranties - Licensor owns the rights to IP and IP does not infringe or violate any IP of a third party Legal Speak Assignment - Licensee cannot assign the agreement without Licensor's consent Entire Agreement - agreement supersedes all prior agreements Governing Law - which state's laws govern the agreement No Waiver - failure to enforce a provision is a waiver Severability - if one part of the agreement is invalid, the rest is still valid Sample Licensing Agreement The sample licensing agreement below shows what a typical agreement looks like. Consequences of Not Using a Licensing Agreement Without this agreement, the owner of valuable IP would not be able to make money on that IP or control how the IP is used out in the world. And individuals and companies that need certain IPs to grow their business or make a living might not be able to have access to it. Here is a list of some of the suffering having this agreement could prevent: Licensor Licensee Loss of Time - time spent preventing others from using IP in unwanted ways Loss of Money - another business uses your IP without paying you Loss of Money - unable to capitalize on goodwill from valuable IP Mental Anguish - goodwill of business harmed or trademark diluted Mental Anguish - receive cease and desist letter

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