



**Gas Appliance  
Manufacturers  
Association of  
Australia**

## Standards Australia Update

Further to the results of the Units of Measure Forum hosted by Standards Australia last week the projects that were proposed by GAMAA to change the following Standards:

AS 4617-2004	Manual shut off gas valves
AS 4618-2004	Gas appliance regulators
AS 4619-2004	Gas appliance thermostats
AS 4620-2004	Thermoelectric flame safe guards
AS 4621-2004	Regulator for use with liquefied petroleum - vapour phase
AS 4624-2005	Combination controls for gas
AS 4627-2005	Quick-connect devices for gas
AS 4628-2005	Pressure and temperature limit devices for use with gas burners
AS 4629-2005	Automatic shut off and vent valves
AS 4630-2005	Leakage detection systems
AS 4631-2005	Limited flexibility connectors for gas
AS 4632-2005	Over-pressure and under-pressure cut off device

GAMAA is pleased to announce that the project proposals have now been reactivated and are now within the scope of works for AG-013 and AG-011.

Whilst GAMAA is well represented on Standards writing committees, there are 2 public comment drafts currently published and it would be in the best interest of all GAMAA members to read and comment where appropriate.

- AS 4627 “Quick-connect devices for gas” is currently open for public comment, with comments to be submitted by 6th June.
- AS/NZS 5263.0 “Gas appliances Part 0: General requirements” is currently open for public comment, with comments to be submitted by 15th June.

## Recent Chinese trade mark decision creates greater certainty for manufacturers, but there are related issues to consider.

In 2014 a number of amendments were made to Chinese trade mark laws designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Chinese trade mark system ([Read the full Norton Rose Fulbright article](#)). To recap, despite these changes, there has been ongoing uncertainty over whether brand owners who manufacture branded goods in China, but do not sell those products in China, could infringe a Chinese trade mark registration held by a third party in that country. This issue arose because of some inconsistency in judicial rulings as to whether simply manufacturing branded goods (but not selling those goods) in China constitutes trade mark ‘use’.

This issue was not specifically addressed in the 2014 amendments, to the disappointment of many manufacturers. However, a recent Supreme People’s Court (SPC) decision clarifies that applying a trade mark to goods in China for the purpose of export only, does not constitute trade mark ‘use’ in China because the trade mark does not function as a badge of origin to Chinese consumers. This is good news for foreign brand owners using China as a manufacturing base, as they no longer need to be concerned that this manufacturing use can infringe a local trade mark registration.

The decision may conversely open up a loop-hole for counterfeiters to exploit, and impact the maintenance of Chinese trade mark registrations held by brand owners who have registered their trademarks solely to protect China as a manufacturing base for their branded goods.

**GAS**  
**Connections**