BRITISH STANDARD

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Glossary of

Terms used in the gas industry —

Part 6: Combustion and utilization including installation at consumers' premises

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Cooperating organizations

The Gas Standards Committee, under whose direction this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

British Combustion Equipment Manufacturers' Association
British Gas Corporation*
Chartered Institution of Building Services*
Department of Energy (Gas Standards Branch)*
Department of the Environment (PSA)
Department of the Environment (Housing and Construction)
Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association
Institution of Gas Engineers*
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Industry Technical Association (UK)
National Association of Plumbing, Heating and Mechanical Services Contractors
Society of British Gas Industries
Water-tube Boilermakers' Association

The organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

National Coal Board

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Contents

Foreword

This glossary, first published in 1944 at the request of the Institution of Gas Engineers, was revised and extended in 1961 and 1967 in order to incorporate new terms and modified definitions, including those originally introduced in British Standard codes of practice. It has now been further revised to take account of developments in technology, particularly those arising from the general introduction and distribution of natural gas. Note has also been taken of the interpretations of certain terms included in the Gas Safety Regulations 1972, but it should be remembered that the definitions given in this glossary have currency in a wider field than that covered by the Regulations.

The glossary deals primarily with technical terms special to the gas industry and is divided into the following Parts corresponding to the fields in which the terms are used:

— *Part 1: General*[1)];

— *Part 2: Natural gas production*[1)];

— *Part 3: Carbonization and gasification*[1)];

— *Part 4: Transmission, distribution and storage*[1)];

— *Part 5: Measurement and regulation*[1)];

— *Part 6: Combustion and utilization including installation at consumers' premises.*

In each section of the glossary, terms are arranged in a logical order: general terms occur before terms relating to specialized features, and an attempt has been made to bring together groups of terms indicating subdivisions of a particular aspect, or terms whose interpretation can best be understood in comparison with one another.

For convenience of reference each definition has been assigned a number which begins with the digit denoting the particular Part of the glossary. For example, all definitions in Part 6 have 6 as the first digit of their number. The next two digits refer to the appropriate section and subsection (if any) of this Part and the final two digits indicate the position in sequence within the appropriate subsection. For example, in Part 6, 6 3407 indicates the seventh definition in subsection **6.3.4**.

Expressions that, though commonly used in the gas industry, have the same meaning there as in their ordinary usage, have generally been excluded. However, it is important to avoid confusion when designating gas appliance parts and a preferred nomenclature for these is desirable, even though the terms may be in common usage. A separate subsection of this Part has accordingly been devoted to appliance parts, and the terms listed should be used in all communications relating to appliance parts. The arrangement of this subsection (**6.8**) follows closely that of the subsection **6.3** in which the appliances themselves and their functions are defined. Preferred terms that have obvious meanings have been excluded from the glossary and, instead, they are listed alphabetically in Appendix A.

Some terms are used with different meanings in different branches of the gas industry and the definitions in this Part are not necessarily applicable in other branches. Different definitions appropriate to another branch of the industry may accordingly appear in other Parts of this glossary. The definitions have, however, been so drafted as to embrace minor regional variations and to accommodate foreseeable changes in design and technique.

Where a substantial group of terms has already been defined in relation to other industries, reference has been included to the relevant British Standard glossary in order to avoid unnecessary duplication.

[1)] In course of preparation.

In some cases, several terms correspond to each definition; those which it is considered should be given preference are shown in bold type; others less favoured are shown in italics while those which, it is hoped, will fall into disuse, are shown in medium roman type and marked "deprecated". For gas appliance parts it is particularly desirable that only the preferred term should be used.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 44, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

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6.1 Combustion

6.1.1 Gas properties and grouping

No.	Term	Definition
6 1101	**combustion characteristics**	Properties of a gas that influence the behaviour of the flame when the gas is burnt.
6 1102	**relative density** *(specific gravity)*	The ratio of the mass of unit volume of dry gas to that of unit volume of dry air under the same conditions of temperature and pressure.
6 1103	**Wobbe number**	The heat release when a gas is burned at a constant gas supply pressure, expressed by: $\frac{\text{gross calorific value of the gas}}{\sqrt{\text{relative density of the gas}}}$
6 1104	**gas modulus**	The ratio: $\sqrt{\frac{\text{injector pressure}}{\text{Wobbe number}}}$ When converting an appliance operating on gas of one Wobbe number to operation on gas of another Wobbe number, this ratio should be the same, in order to achieve parity of heat input and correct primary air entrainment.
6 1105	**aeration number (ATB no.) (A no.)**	A measure of the flame speed of a gas obtained by the use of an aeration test burner, indicative of light-back tendency on aerated burners.
6 1106	**flame speed**	The rate of linear propagation of flame through a gas-air mixture.
6 1107	**flame-speed factor** (S)	The burning velocity of a stoichiometric mixture of gas and air expressed as a percentage of the burning velocity of the same mixture of hydrogen and air.
6 1108	**sooting number**	A measure of the sooting propensity of a gas obtained by determining the volume rate of flow of air required to prevent soot-tailing of the flame of the gas in a standard sooting test burner.
6 1109	**reversion pressure**	A measure of the resistance of a gas to flame-lift, indicated by the gas pressure at which a flame, which has lifted at higher pressure, returns to the burner port of a standard burner.
6 1110	**interchangeability of gases**	The suitability of gases of different combustion characteristics for use in existing appliances without unacceptable changes in performance.
6 1111	**family of gases**	A range of gases characterized by having a Wobbe number within specified limits.
6 1112	**first family gas**	Gas of Wobbe number 24.4 MJ/m^3 to 28.8 MJ/m^3 under standard conditions.
6 1113	**second family gas**	Gas of Wobbe number 48.2 MJ/m^3 to 53.2 MJ/m^3 under standard conditions.
6 1114	**third family gas**	Gas of Wobbe number 72.6 MJ/m^3 to 87.8 MJ/m^3 under standard conditions.
6 1115	**gas group**	A subdivision of a family of gases. NOTE A standard grouping of first family gases is given in BS 4947.

6.1.2 Flame phenomena

No.	Term	Definition
6 1201	**inner cone**	The blue or green region within the flame produced on a burner supplied with an air/gas mixture. Combustion commences at the surface of this region.
6 1202	**yellow tipping**	The appearance of a yellow colour at the top part of the periphery of a flame.
6 1203	**flame-lift** **lifting**	Separation of a flame from a burner port, whilst continuing to burn with its base some distance from the port.
6 1204	**flame blow-off** **flame lift-off**	Separation of a flame from a burner port, resulting in extinction.
6 1205	**flame retention**	Prevention of flame-lift.
6 1206	**light-back** *flash-back*	Transfer of combustion from a burner port to a point upstream in the gas/air flow. a) Direct light-back: light-back through the burner itself. b) Indirect light-back: Roll over. light-back by a flame not passing through the burner itself.
6 1207	**flame roll-out**	The occurrence, at the moment of ignition, of a transient flame outside the combustion chamber.
6 1208	**flame smother**	Defective combustion arising when insufficient air reaches a flame and/or the flame burns in vitiated air.
6 1209	**flame reversal**	The pulling downwards of gas fire flames caused by excessive flue-induced suction through the low-level ventilation opening in the closure plate.
6 1210	**burner vitiation**	Reduction of the oxygen supply to a burner by vitiation, to such an extent that incomplete combustion or flame extinction results.
6 1211	**surface combustion**	Combustion with an almost imperceptible flame on an incandescent surface achieved by passing a mixture of gas and air through a porous or perforated surface.

6.1.3 Aeration

6 1301	**primary air**	Air introduced into a gas stream before it leaves the burner port.
6 1302	**secondary air**	Air required for completion of combustion, admitted to the combustion zone after combustion with primary air has commenced.
6 1303	**air-gas ratio**	The ratio of the volume of primary air to the volume of gas in a mixture.
6 1304	**theoretical air requirement**	The calculated volume of air required for complete combustion of unit volume of gas.
6 1305	**stoichiometric mixture**	A mixture of gas and air in the proportions determined by the theoretical air requirement.
6 1306	**excess air**	Air in excess of the theoretical requirement.
6 1307	**lint**	A mixture of dust, fluff, fibres and droplets of grease, which can collect in the airways of a burner.

6.1.4 Burners

No.	Term	Definition
6 1401	**burner**	The complete unit on which, or in certain cases, in which, a flame is maintained.
6 1402	**burner system**	The burner(s) and all controls downstream of a gas isolating valve of the plant or appliance.
6 1403	**package burner**	A complete burner system usually of the forced draught type supplied as a separate unit.
6 1404	**non-aerated burner** **neat-gas burner** *post-aerated burner*	A burner where none of the required air has been mixed with the gas before it leaves the burner port(s).
6 1405	**aerated burner**	A burner in which some or all of the required air has been mixed with the gas before it leaves the burner port(s).
6 1406	**aeration test burner (ATB)**	An aerated burner of standardized construction having a controlled and graduated primary air port by means of which a gas flame of standard inner cone height can be produced.
6 1407	**pre-aerated burner**	An aerated burner to which gas and air are supplied already mixed.
6 1408	**natural draught burner** **atmospheric burner**	An aerated burner where the combustion air is entrained at atmospheric pressure.
6 1409	**induced-draught burner**	A burner where combustion air is introduced by providing a suction in the combustion chamber by mechanical means.
6 1410	**forced-draught burner**	A burner where the combustion air is provided under pressure.
6 1411	**per-ignitable burner**	A burner where a flame initiated at the air port passes to the burner ports where it continues to burn.
6 1412	**bar burner**	A burner in the form of a length of tubing with a series of burner ports or jets in it.
6 1413	**ribbon burner** **strip burner**	An aerated bar burner fitted with a metal ribbon insert forming lines of burner ports.
6 1414	**ring burner**	A burner in the form of a toroid with a series of burner ports or jets in it.
6 1415	**pinhole burner**	A burner in which the burner ports are a number of very small holes.
6 1416	**duplex burner**	A burner designed in two independent sections to be operated as a whole or in part by a single gas tap.
6 1417	**spreading-flame burner** **star burner** continental-type burner (deprecated)	A burner having burner ports near to the surface being heated and giving flames that extend radially.
6 1418	**combination firing burner**	A burner system with two or more fuels firing simultaneously on the burner(s).
6 1419	**dual fuel burner** alternative fuel burner (deprecated)	A burner system that can operate either on gas or another fuel, but not simultaneously.

6.1.5 Burner components

No.	Term	Definition
6 1501	**jet**	A device containing one or more orifices from which a stream of gas and/or air is discharged.
6 1502	**flare**	A component that is attached to a burner jet to produce an aerated flat flame.
6 1503	**burner port** **flame port**	An aperture in a burner through which gas or a gas/air mixture is discharged for combustion.
6 1504	**air port**	An aperture for admitting combustion air to a burner.
6 1505	**injector**	A device in which gas (or air) issuing from a jet entrains and mixes with some or all of the air (or gas) required for combustion.
6 1506	**injector jet**	A jet, forming part of an injector, that may be removable and/or adjustable.
6 1507	**burner mixing tube**	A tube connecting the injector and the burner ports, in which mixing of gas and air takes place.

6.1.6 Ignition systems and pilots

6 1601	**pilot**	A small gas flame for igniting gas at the burner ports. (In specified circumstances the main flame at low rate may be used in order to obviate the need for a pilot flame.)
6 1602	**cross-lighting flame**	A flame that serves to ignite a burner from a pilot or from another burner.
6 1603	**permanent pilot**	A pilot that is intended to be left permanently alight and is controlled independently of the main gas burner.
6 1604	**semi-permanent pilot**	A cross-lighting flame, the gas supply to which comes on with the main burner and remains alight during the whole of the period that the main burner is on.
6 1605	**intermittent pilot**	A pilot that is ignited prior to ignition of the main flame and is shut off simultaneously with it.
6 1606	**interrupted pilot** **transient pilot**	A pilot that is ignited each time the burner is started up and which is extinguished at the end of the main flame establishment period.
6 1607	**alternating pilot**	A flame, for lighting the main burner, that is extinguished as soon as the main burner lights and is re-ignited when the main burner goes out.
6 1608	**flashing pilot**	A pilot with means of projecting a burst of flame to reach a burner port for ignition purposes.
6 1609	**ladder pilot**	A bar burner having closely spaced ports designed to cross-light from one end of the bar to the other in order to ignite one or more main burners.
6 1610	**flash tube** lighting tube (deprecated)	A device for igniting a gas burner in which a flame travels to the burner ports through a tube in which a flammable mixture of gas and air has been formed.
6 1611	**protected pilot**	A pilot, the supply of gas to which is cut off in the event of flame loss.
6 1612	**spark ignition**	Ignition of an air/gas mixture by means of an electrical discharge from a sparking plug or suitable electrode.
6 1613	**automatic re-igniter**	A spark igniter designed to operate so that, in the event of the burner flame being accidentally extinguished (at any setting), the sparking sequence restarts to relight the burner.
6 1614	**glowcoil ignition**	Ignition of an air/gas mixture from an electrically heated coil.

No.	Term	Definition
6 1615	**glowplate ignition**	An ignition device, mainly for room-sealed appliances, in which a thin metal dome in the wall of the combustion chamber is heated by an external manually ignited pilot, the glowing dome then igniting an internal pilot.
6 1616	**slow ignition device**	A device that ensures that the flow of gas to the main burner is gradually increased to achieve quiet ignition.

6.1.7 Test requirements

6 1701	**cold condition**	A condition of an appliance required for some tests in which the cold appliance is in thermal equilibrium with its surroundings and in which the gas has not been lit.
6 1702	**hot condition**	A condition of an appliance required for some tests in which the appliance has recently been brought to thermal equilibrium but is no longer alight.
6 1703	**rated heat input**	The appliance manufacturer's declared heat input for the appropriate reference test gas.
6 1704	**minimum operational rate**	The lowest rate at which an appliance is operated during safety certification according to the relevant standard.
6 1705	**minimum working pressure**	The lowest pressure at the inlet of an appliance that will ensure that the rated heat input is achieved.
6 1706	**setting pressure**	The pressure, measured at the pressure test point, that is specified by the manufacturer for the purpose of adjusting the appliance heat input.
6 1707	**cold setting pressure**	The pressure at the pressure test point of an appliance immediately after ignition, that is recommended by the manufacturer for gas of specified Wobbe number, in order to obtain the setting pressure when the appliance reaches thermal equilibrium.
6 1708	**adjustment pressure**	The pressure, measured at the pressure test point, that is required to obtain the rated heat input using the appropriate reference test gas.

6.2 Controls

6.2.1 General

6 2101	**valve**	A device used to stop or regulate the flow of fluid by the closure or partial closure of an orifice.
6 2102	**non-return valve**	A device that allows flow in only one direction through it.
6 2103	**cock**	A type of valve, used to stop the main supply of a fluid, that is operated by the rotation of a drilled or slotted plug and that is normally left in the ON position.
6 2014	**tap**	A type of valve on an appliance that controls a fluid flow. When the appliance is not in operation the tap will be in the OFF position.
6 2105	**safety tap**	A tap that cannot be turned on without first performing a deliberate additional manual operation (e.g. inserting a key, pressing against a spring, raising a hinged member).
6 2106	**niting**	a) Parts integral with, or fitted to, a valve, cock or tap to limit the turning angle of the plug. b) Limiting the turning angle by such means.
6 2107	**washer niting**	Niting by means of a washer moving with the plug of a cock or tap and having one or two lugs which engage stops on the body of the cock or tap at the limits of angular movement of the plug to coincide with the ON and OFF positions.

No.	Term	Definition
6 2108	**safety shut-off valve**	A valve designed to stop gas flow automatically in response to a signal, primarily for safety purposes.
6 2109	**gas solenoid valve**	An electromagnetically operated valve for opening and closing the gas supply.
6 2110	**pressurestat**	A device to maintain a constant pressure, e.g. of steam in a steam generator, by regulating the rate of gas flow to the burner.
6 2111	**multi-functional control**	Two or more controls within a single housing.
6 2112	**size** (of control)	The size of the nominal diameter of piping attached to the largest connection to the control.
6 2113	**rating** (of control)	The nominal maximum volumetric flow rate that a component is designed to control.
6 2114	**let-by**	Internal leakage through a valve or shut-off component.
6 2115	**by-pass**	A passage conveying gas from the upstream side to the downstream side of a control so as to be independent of the action of the control.
6 2116	**by-pass screw**	A screw that regulates the gas flow through a by-pass.
6.2.2 Thermostats		
6 2201	**thermostat**	A thermally actuated control device for maintaining a desired temperature.
6 2202	**gas thermostat**	A thermostat incorporating a gas valve.
6 2203	**direct gas thermostat**	A gas thermostat in which the main supply of gas to the burners is passed between the valve and valve seating, and is therefore directly controlled by the sensing element.
6 2204	**indirect gas thermostat**	A gas thermostat through which a small flow of gas only is passed, to control the main supply by a relay, normally a pressure-operated relay valve.
6 2205	**snap-acting thermostat**	A rapidly acting thermostat that switches the gas flow rate between two values.
6 2206	**modulating thermostat**	A thermostat that varies the gas flow rate continuously.
6 2207	**high-low thermostat**	A thermostat that switches the gas flow rate between a high value and a low value.
6 2208	**rod thermostat**	A thermostat in which the sensing element consists of a rod and a concentric tube of materials of dissimilar coefficients of expansion.
6 2209	**liquid expansion thermostat**	A thermostat in which a flexible element moves in response to changes in volume of a liquid caused by changes in temperature.
6 2210	**vapour pressure thermostat**	A thermostat in which a flexible element moves in response to changes in vapour pressure caused by changes in temperature.
6 2211	**room thermostat**	A thermostat for controlling internal air temperature.
6 2212	**boiler thermostat**	A thermostat for controlling the flow water temperature of a boiler.
6 2213	**cylinder thermostat**	A thermostat for controlling the water temperature in a hot water cylinder.
6 2214	**frost protection thermostat**	A thermostat designed to switch on a heating system when the air temperature falls below a preset value, by over-riding any time switch or programmer.
6 2215	**hotplate thermostat**	A thermostat designed to control the temperature of the contents of a vessel on a hotplate burner of a cooker.
6 2216	**oven thermostat**	A thermostat for controlling the temperature within an oven.

No.	Term	Definition
6 2217	**thermostat adjustment**	The regulation of a thermostat, normally carried out by the manufacturer, to ensure correct calibration.
6 2218	**thermostat setting**	A position on the thermostat scale selected by the user.
6 2219	**thermostat hysteresis,** backlash (deprecated)	The difference between the equilibrium temperatures in the controlled environment when the same thermostat setting has been made from opposite directions.
6 2220	**backlash**	Control knob movement that does not transmit an effect through the mechanical linkage to the control element.
6 2221	**thermal differential**	For a snap-acting thermostat at a particular setting, the difference between the temperatures at which the valve opens and closes.
6 2222	**thermal lag**	The difference between the effective temperature of the sensing element and that of the medium in which it is located.
6 2223	**thermostat temperature range**	The difference between the controlled temperatures of the sensing element at the maximum and minimum scale positions.
6 2224	**thermostat calibration point**	A point within the thermostat temperature range used for the purpose of checking temperature calibration.
6 2225	**ambient temperature error**	The change in the controlled temperature produced by a given change in the temperature of the parts of the thermostat other than the sensing element.
6 2226	**barometric pressure error**	The change in the controlled temperature of a vapour pressure thermostat that is produced by a given change in the barometric pressure.
6 2227	**modulation factor**	The rate of change of gas rate with change of temperature of the sensing element.
6 2228	**thermostat by-pass rate**	The (non-adjustable) rate of flow through a thermostat when the valve is closed.
6 2229	**thermostat low-fire rate**	The total rate of flow through a high-low thermostat when the valve is closed; it comprises the by-pass rate augmented by an adjustable rate chosen to suit a particular appliance.

6.2.3 Timing controls

6 2301	**time switch** *clock controller*	A control device that initiates a particular operation or series of operations at particular times of day.
6 2302	**timer** **delay timer**	A control device to initiate a particular operation or sequence of operations after a specified interval of time.
6 2303	**delay-on timer**	A control device designed to switch on after a preselected period.
6 2304	**delay-off timer**	A control device designed to switch off after a preselected period.
6 2305	**delay-on-off timer**	A control device designed to switch on and then off after preselected periods.
6 2306	**programmer**	A device incorporating a time switch and designed to enable one of a range of control sequences to be preselected and repeated automatically.
6 2307	**tappet**	The adjustable component in a timing control that determines when switching occurs.

6.2.4 Ignition controls and flame safeguard systems

No.	Term	Definition
6 2401	**fully automatic control system**	A programmed and controlled ignition, starting and flame protection system initiated by a single signal.
6 2402	**semi-automatic control system**	An ignition, starting and flame protection system in which ignition and starting is carried out according to a predetermined and interlocked programme, but in which manual intervention is required at specific stages.
6 2403	**automatic recycling**	The automatic repetition of the start-up procedure without manual intervention following safety shut-down.
6 2404	**main flame**	The flame at the main burner during normal operation.
6 2405	**safe-start check**	A protective circuit to provide lock-out on starting up if a fault or flame simulating condition is already present.
6 2406	**start gas**	Gas admitted to the pilot or to the main burner at a low rate prior to establishment of the main flame.
6 2407	**start-gas flame ignition period**	The period during which the start-gas safety shut-off valve is permitted to be open before the flame safeguard is required to supervise the start-gas flame.
6 2408	**start-gas flame establishment**	The establishment of a proved and supervised flame at the start-gas rate.
6 2409	**start-gas flame proving period**	The period during which the start-gas flame is supervised following the cessation of the ignition period and before the opening of the main gas safety shut-off valve.
6 2410	**main flame establishment period**	A period during which the main burner safety shut-off valve is permitted to be open before the pilot may be extinguished and the flame safeguard is required to supervise the main flame alone.
6 2411	**automatic burner**	A burner system operated by a fully or semi-automatic control system.
6 2412	**flame failure**	The loss of flame from the normally detected position due to any cause other than the deliberate de-energizing of the safety shut-off valve.
6 2413	**flame-failure device flame safeguard**	A control responsive to flame properties, detecting the presence of a nominated flame and, in the event of ignition failure or subsequent flame failure, causing safety shut-down or lock-out.
6 2414	**flame detector**	That part of the flame-failure device that is responsive to flame properties and signals the presence of flame.
6 2415	**self-checking flame-safeguard system**	A system that periodically checks itself and causes lock-out in the event of flame failure or the development of a fault that simulates a flame. Such systems are described as “continuous” if the checking period is not more than 2 s, and as “periodic” if it is more than 2 s but not more than 1 h.
6 2416	**safety shut-down**	The action of shutting off gas and ignition energy by means of a safety control such that restart takes place only after manual intervention or automatic recycling.
6 2417	**lock-out**	A safety shut-down condition of a control system such that restart cannot be accomplished without manual intervention.
6 2418	**post-purge**	A purge that follows safety shut-down.
6 2419	**pre-purge**	A purge that precedes an ignition attempt.
6 2420	**safety shut-off system**	A combination of safety shut-off valves with associated control circuits.

No.	Term	Definition
6 2421	**double block and vent**	A three-valve safety shut-off system comprising two safety shut-off valves in series to close the gas supply pipe and a third valve to vent the space between them to atmosphere when they are in the closed position.
6 2422	**closed position indicator switch**	A switch fitted to a safety shut-off valve that switches a circuit when the valve is ostensibly in the closed position.
6 2423	**proof of closure switch**	A switch fitted to a safety shut-off valve with mechanical overtravel that switches a circuit to confirm that the valve is in the closed position.
6 2424	**mechanical overtravel**	A design feature of a valve where the valve travel extends beyond the fully closed position thus permitting the fitting of devices to give an unambiguous indication that the valve is in the closed position.
6 2425	**system check** (applied to safety shut-off valves)	A system enabling the closure of the main gas safety shut-off valves to be checked prior to start-up, e.g. two safety shut-off valves fitted with closed position indicator switches or with proof of closure switches or with a pressure proving system.
6 2426	**proving system** (applied to safety shut-off valves)	A system to check the effective closure of the main gas safety shut-off valves. It is more sophisticated than a system check and is capable of either detecting small leakage rates, for example a pressure proving system, or safely venting them, for example a double block and vent with valves fitted with proof of closure switches.
6 2427	**pressure proving system**	A means of proving that a safety shut-off system is not leaking, by the application of a pressure or vacuum between the safety shut-off valves.
6 2428	**weep by-pass pressure proving system**	A system used to prove that the burner gas isolating valves are closed immediately prior to the start of an ignition sequence by pressurizing the pipework to the burner gas isolating valves through a weep by-pass around the safety shut-off valve(s).
	6.2.5 Other safety devices	
6 2501	**air-flow failure device** fan failure cut-off (deprecated)	A device that shuts off the main gas supply to a furnace or other appliance in response to a reduction in the air supply.
6 2502	**fan failure device**	A device that shuts off the main gas supply to an appliance in the event of a failure of a fan used for ventilation or flueing.
6 2503	**low-pressure cut-off valve**	A device that shuts off the gas supply in the event of the gas pressure falling below a predetermined value; manual resetting of the valve is required.
6 2504	**low-pressure cut-off switch**	An electric switch that shuts down the burner, compressing equipment or plant when the gas pressure falls below a predetermined value.
6 2505	**high-pressure cut-off switch**	An electric switch that shuts down the burner, compressing equipment or plant when the gas pressure rises above a predetermined value.
6 2506	**anti-pulsator**	A device fitted in the gas inlet to a compressor to prevent or reduce pressure pulsation.
6 2507	**low-water cut-off**	A device that shuts off the gas flow in the event of the water level in an appliance falling below a predetermined level.

No.	Term	Definition
6 2508	**overheat cut-off device** overheat control (deprecated) limit control (deprecated) limit 'stat (deprecated)	A non-adjustable temperature-actuated device designed to protect an appliance and its surroundings in the event of failure of the normal means of temperature control.
6 2509	**thermal cut-off device**	A safety device designed to stop the flow of gas when the air temperature in the vicinity of the device has exceeded a predetermined value.
6 2510	**fusible link**	A cut-off device that is actuated by the melting of a small piece of metal.
6 2511	**fuse**	A device that, by the fusion of one or more of its specially designed and proportioned components, opens the circuit in which it is inserted and breaks the current when this exceeds a given value for a sufficient time. The fuse comprises all the parts that form the complete device.
6 2512	**fuse-link** fuse (deprecated)	A replaceable component (e.g. a cartridge) comprising or incorporating an element that melts when the current passing through it exceeds a specified value.
6 2513	**fuse holder**	A component that houses a fuse-link.

NOTE The definition of "fuse" is taken from BS 1362 and those of "fuse-link" and "fuse holder" are consistent with those given in that standard.

6.3 Domestic and commercial utilization

6.3.1 General

6 3101	**gas appliance**	An appliance where gas is consumed under control.
6 3102	**appliance category**	A classification of appliances according to the gas or gases that they are designed to burn. (See BS 4947.)
6 3103	**appliance type**	A classification of appliances according to the method of disposal of combustion products.
6 3104	**range-rated appliance**	An appliance whose rated heat input is adjustable to any value within a specified range.
6 3105	**combined appliance**	Two or more appliances having separate functions, each with its own burner and control system but designed to be installed as a composite unit.
6 3106	**portable appliance**	An appliance designed to be carried by the user from place to place as required.
6 3107	**mobile appliance**	An appliance mounted on wheels or skids so that it can be moved from place to place as required.
6 3108	**built-in appliance**	An appliance designed to be used only when installed in another structure or fitment.
6 3109	**incorporated appliance**	An appliance designed to be used independently but so constructed that it may be safely installed in close proximity to combustible materials.
6 3110	**flueless appliance** **type A appliance**[a]	An appliance designed for use without connection to a flue system, the products of combustion being allowed to mix with the air of the room or space in which the appliance is situated.
6 3111	**flued appliance**	An appliance designed for connection to a flue system.

[a] This term is commonly used in international work.

No.	Term	Definition
6 3112	**open-flued appliance** **type B appliance**[a] conventionally-flued appliance (deprecated)	An appliance designed to be connected to an open flue system, its combustion air being drawn from the room or space in which it is installed.
6 3113	**room-sealed appliance** **type C appliance**[a]	An appliance that, when in operation, has the combustion system, including the air inlet and the products outlet, isolated from the room or space in which the appliance is installed.
6 3114	**balanced-flued appliance**[a] **type C_1 appliance**	A room-sealed appliance incorporating an air inlet/products outlet terminal designed to be exposed on an external wall.
6 3115	**type C_2 appliance**[a]	A room-sealed appliance designed for connection to a Se-duct or a U-duct.
6 3116	**domestic appliance age grouping**	
	a) current	An appliance that is still being manufactured.
	b) non-current	An appliance that is no longer being manufactured but for which spare parts are still available.
	c) obsolete	An appliance that is no longer being manufactured and for which spare parts are not available.

[a] This term is commonly used in international work.

6.3.2 Cooking and catering

6 3201	**cooker**	A composite appliance comprising an oven or ovens, a hotplate and, normally, a grill, designed for domestic use.
6 3202	**breakfast cooker**	A small appliance consisting of an oven surmounted either by two boiling burners or by a boiling burner and a grill.
6 3203	**range**	A heavy duty cooker designed for commercial use.
6 3204	**boiling ring**	A free-standing, portable burner over which cooking vessels may be heated.
6 3205	**hotplate** **hob**	An assembly of two or more burners over which cooking vessels may be heated.
6 3206	**open-type hotplate**	A hotplate incorporating detachable pan supports on which the cooking vessels stand and are heated by direct contact of flames and hot combustion products.
6 3207	**solid-top hotplate**	A hotplate in which the burners are fitted below solid plate(s) on which the cooking vessels stand. The plate(s) may contain bullseye(s).
6 3208	**boiling table**	A free-standing self-contained hotplate.
6 3209	**Chinese hotplate**	A solid top hotplate with a hole for a wok over each burner.
6 3210	**stockpot stand**	A form of low-level boiling table, usually having only one burner.
6 3211	**bain marie**	An appliance for keeping cooked food hot in bulk.
	a) open well bain marie	A shallow receptacle containing heated water. Pots and pans containing cooked food are stood in it to be kept hot.
	b) fitted container bain marie (wet)	A shallow receptacle containing hot water. A top is provided with containers fitted into it. Cooked food is transferred to these containers to be kept hot.

No.	Term	Definition
	c) fitted container bain marie (dry)	A shallow receptacle having containers fitted into it which are kept hot by the circulation of hot air.
6 3212	**directly heated boiling pan**	An appliance incorporating a single directly heated vessel, generally of more than 45 litre capacity, for boiling food, e.g. vegetables, in bulk.
6 3213	**jacketed boiling pan**	A purpose-built appliance consisting of a double-skin vessel inside which food, particularly that requiring even heating, e.g. milk-based products, is cooked. Heating is carried out by means of hot water/steam or oil contained between the two skins.
6 3214	**dual-purpose boiling pan**	An appliance incorporating two vessels, the inner one being removable. The appliance may be used with or without the removable vessel.
6 3215	**deep fat fryer**	An appliance for cooking food by immersion in hot fat or oil.
6 3216	**griddle fryplate**	An appliance incorporating a solid metal plate, heated from below, on which food is cooked directly.
6 3217	**brat pan**	A multi-purpose appliance incorporating a large shallow flat-bottomed vessel that may have facilities for tilting.
6 3218	**grill** **griller**	An appliance for cooking food by means of radiant heat.
6 3219	**salamander**	A grill used for browning omelettes, etc.
6 3220	**grilling hearth**	A solid metal plate located below a grill burner to assist in the cooking of food placed upon it.
6 3221	**brander**	A fluted grilling hearth.
6 3222	**high level grill**	A grill above the hotplate of a cooker.
6 3223	**rotisserie spit**	A device that enables food fixed centrally on a rod to be rotated slowly while cooking either under a grill or in an oven.
6 3224	**kebab attachment**	A set of rotating skewers and gearing that can be attached in place of a spit for the cooking of kebabs.
6 3225	**oven**	An appliance for baking and roasting.
6 3226	**directly-heated oven** **internally-heated oven**	An oven in which the burners are situated, and the products of combustion circulate, inside the oven space.
6 3227	**semi-directly-heated oven** **semi-externally-heated oven**	An oven in which the burners are situated outside the oven space but the products of combustion pass into it.
6 3228	**indirectly-heated oven** **externally-heated oven**	An oven in which the burners are situated outside the oven space and the products of combustion do not enter it.
6 3229	**forced convection oven** **forced circulation oven**	An oven within which an even temperature is achieved with the aid of a fan.
6 3230	**pastry oven**	A shallow oven, usually taking trays at one level only, designed to give very even temperature conditions. Several units may be arranged one above the other, or a number of compartments or decks may be incorporated in a deeper oven.
6 3231	**proving oven**	A low temperature oven of high humidity for proving yeast foods.
6 3232	**cooking space**	The space within an appliance that may usefully be employed for the cooking of food.
6 3233	**hot cupboard** hot closet (deprecated)	An appliance in the form of a cupboard in which plates, etc. may be heated or food in covered containers kept hot.

No.	Term	Definition
6 3234	**steaming oven**	An appliance in which the cooking medium is steam at atmospheric or somewhat higher pressure.
6 3235	**pressure boiler**	A hot beverage appliance with automatic water feed that can produce frequent small quantities of boiling water, or steam under pressure. The appliance is normally mounted beneath a counter.
6 3236	**expansion boiler**	A hot beverage appliance with automatic water feed that can produce a continuous supply of boiling water, discharged by expansion and overflow. The appliance is normally mounted on a counter.
6 3237	**bulk boiler**	A hot beverage appliance intended to heat a bulk quantity of water to boiling point for immediate use.
6 3238	**café set**	A hot beverage appliance comprising an expansion boiler or pressure boiler with attached heated side urns for the storage of milk and coffee.
6 3239	**heated rinsing sink** sterilizing sink (deprecated)	A thermostatically controlled appliance comprising a metal sink and a burner for heating water contained in the sink to a temperature between 82 °C and 92 °C.

6.3.3 Space heating

6 3301	**space heating**	The heating of one or more rooms or other spaces to produce a desired temperature therein.
6 3302	**unit heater**	An appliance designed to heat only the room or space in which it is situated. NOTE The term is not normally applied to gas fires.
6 3303	**central heating system**	A fixed system for warming a building from a single source of heat, with manual or automatic control of the operation of the whole system and of the temperatures in the heated spaces.
6 3304	**environmental temperature,** t_{ei}	A conceptual temperature related by the following equation to the mean internal radiant temperature, t_{ri}, and the mean internal air temperature, t_{ai}, of an enclosure: $t_{ei} = \frac{2}{3} t_{ri} + \frac{1}{3} t_{ai}$
6 3305	**comfort temperature**	The environmental temperature considered appropriate for thermal comfort in a room or internal space according to its use. NOTE The relevant codes of practice should be consulted for appropriate comfort and background temperatures.
6 3306	**background temperature**	The environmental temperature considered appropriate for minimum acceptable thermal conditions in a room or internal space according to its use.
6 3307	**occupied period**	The period during which design steady-state temperatures are required.
6 3308	**pre-heat period**	The period of time required to achieve design steady-state temperatures from a given temperature datum.
6 3309	**pre-heat margin**	An allowance made in sizing a space-heating appliance to permit rapid heating up from cold. It is expressed as a percentage of the steady-state heat requirements.
6 3310	**set-back period**	A period during which the thermostat is set lower than the desired steady-state temperature for the occupied period.

No.	Term	Definition
6 3311	**natural circulation**	Movement of heated or cooled air, water or other fluid unassisted by mechanical means.
6 3312	**forced circulation**	Movement of air, water or other fluid by or with the assistance of mechanical means.
6 3313	**whole-house heating system**	A system designed to be able to supply heat to all rooms in a dwelling simultaneously.
6 3314	**part-house heating system**	A system designed to be able to supply heat to some only of the rooms and internal spaces in a dwelling, but to all of these rooms and internal spaces simultaneously.
6 3315	**full standard heating system**	A system that is capable of achieving the appropriate design comfort temperatures of all heated rooms and internal spaces simultaneously, when the external air temperature is – 1 °C.
6 3316	**background standard heating system**	A system that is capable of achieving the appropriate design background temperatures of all heated rooms and internal spaces simultaneously when the external air temperature is – 1 °C; it requires supplementary heating to achieve comfort levels in occupied spaces in mid-winter.
6 3317	**continuous heating system**	A system that is continuously under the control of the room thermostat.
6 3318	**intermittent heating system**	A system that is switched off during some part or parts of the day, and that is under the control of the thermostat only during the pre-heat period and the occupied period.
6 3319	**central heating boiler**	An appliance designed for heating water either for space heating or for space heating and hot water supply.
6 3320	**boiler rated output**	The rate at which heat is transferred to water flowing through the boiler when working at its rated heat input under standard test conditions.
6 3321	**sealed water system**	A central heating system incorporating a water circuit that is not open to the atmosphere but that incorporates an expansion vessel.
6 3322	**open water system**	A central heating system incorporating a water circuit that is open to the atmosphere through a feed cistern and a vent pipe.
6 3323	**static head**	The gauge pressure at any point in an open water system due to the height of the water level in the cistern above it and expressed in terms of that height.
6 3324	**expansion vessel**	A vessel in a sealed water system containing a charge of air or inert gas separated by a diaphragm from the water and accommodating the expansion of the water when the system is heated.
6 3325	**charge pressure**	The initial pressure to which the gas side of an expansion vessel is charged.
6 3326	**pre-pressurization**	The filling of a sealed system to an initial system design pressure greater than the charge pressure of the vessel.
6 3327	**initial system design pressure**	The water pressure in a sealed water system, when filled with cold water, at a height corresponding to the mid-height of the expansion vessel.
6 3328	**air heater**	An appliance for heating air to be used for space heating.
6 3329	**convector**	An air heater that discharges heated air only into the space in which it is installed.

No.	Term	Definition
6 3330	**ducted air heater**	An air heater using ducting to distribute the heated air. In domestic practice the term is confined to flued appliances.
6 3331	**fanned-circulation air heater**	An air heater incorporating a fan to discharge the heated air.
6 3332	**make-up air heater**	A fanned-circulation air heater used to provide heated replacement air at a high rate to premises containing extract fans. It is usually flueless.
6 3333	**gas fire**	A flued appliance for heating one room and incorporating one or more radiants.
6 3334	**radiant gas fire**	A gas fire designed to emit heat mainly by radiation.
6 3335	**radiant convector gas fire**	A gas fire designed to emit heat by both radiation and convection.
6 3336	**hearth-mounted fire**	A floor-mounted fire that has to be stood on a hearth.
6 3337	**inset fire**	A hearth-mounted fire designed to stand substantially inside the fireplace opening behind the plane of the surround.
6 3338	**built-in fire**	A wall-mounted fire designed to be fitted wholly or mainly behind the plane of the wall.
6 3339	**overhead radiant heater**	An appliance designed for mounting above head level to heat the space beneath it by radiation.
6 3340	**catalytic space heater**	A flueless space-heating appliance in which neat fuel gas is passed through a catalyst bed and is flamelessly oxidized by air that has diffused into the bed from the surrounding atmosphere at a temperature below that at which combustion would occur in the absence of the catalyst.
6.3.4 Water heating		
6 3401	**instantaneous water heater**	An appliance in which water is heated only as it flows to the point of delivery.
6 3402	**storage water heater**	An appliance in which a volume of water is heated under thermostatic control and stored for use when required.
6 3403	**single-point water heater**	An instantaneous or storage water heater designed to deliver hot water at one point.
6 3404	**multi-point water heater**	An instantaneous or storage water heater designed to deliver hot water at several points.
6 3405	**circulator**	An appliance primarily designed for the supply of domestic hot water in conjunction with a separate storage vessel.
6 3406	**back boiler**	A water heating appliance designed to fit into a fireplace opening to provide domestic hot water and/or central heating.
6 3407	**storage set**	A water heater together with a storage vessel and the connecting pipes.
6 3408	**cistern**	A fixed container for water in which the water is at atmospheric pressure. The water is usually supplied through a float-operated valve.
6 3409	**feed cistern**	A cistern that supplies cold water to a water heating system.
6 3410	**feed and expansion cistern**	A cistern that supplies cold water to the primary circuit of an indirect water heating system and that accommodates the increase in the volume of the water when hot.
6 3411	**cold feed pipe**	A pipe that connects a feed cistern to a water heating system.

No.	Term	Definition
6 3412	**open vent pipe**	A pipe connected to an open water system and communicating with the atmosphere at a point above the highest possible water level of the system for the escape of air and for the safe discharge of any steam generated.
6 3413	**vent and expansion pipe**	A vent pipe that also accommodates expansion of the water in a heating system.
6 3414	**hot water tank**	A closed non-cylindrical vessel used for the storage of hot water.
6 3415	**hot water cylinder**	A closed cylindrical vessel used for the storage of hot water.
6 3416	**flow pipe**	A pipe in a circulating water system that conveys water away from the heat source in that circuit.
6 3417	**return pipe**	A pipe in a circulating water system that conveys water towards the heat source in that circuit.
6 3418	**primary circuit**	The flow and return pipe system through which water circulates between the water heater and the cylinder, tank or calorifier element.
6 3419	**secondary circuit**	A subsidiary pipe system in which hot water flows between the cylinder or tank and the draw-off branches.
6 3420	**secondary circuit valve** night valve (deprecated)	A valve fitted in a secondary circuit to stop flow when not required.
6 3421	**economy valve**	A valve that enables hot water to be stored either in part or in the whole of the storage vessel.
6 3422	**booster heater**	An auxiliary heating appliance fitted in a hot water system to raise the temperature of the hot water in a part of the system beyond its normal upper limit.
6 3423	**direct cylinder**	A closed cylindrical hot water storage vessel in which the stored hot water has been directly heated in a boiler or circulator.
6 3424	**indirect cylinder**	A closed cylindrical hot water storage vessel in which the stored water is heated by a calorifier element.
6 3425	**single feed indirect cylinder**	An indirect cylinder that requires only one feed cistern and feed pipe to supply both primary and secondary circuits. The formation of a seal during filling is intended to prevent mixing and accommodate the expansion of water in the primary circuit.
6 3426	**double feed indirect cylinder**	An indirect cylinder that requires a separate feed cistern and feed pipe to supply both the primary and the secondary circuits.
6 3427	**calorifier**	An unfired water heating unit, containing an element, such as a coil of pipe, through which is passed a heating fluid (e.g. hot water or steam) in such a way that heat is transferred through the walls of the element, without mixing of the heating fluid and the water. The unit is not designed to provide storage of hot water.
6 3428	**calorifier element**	The component of a calorifier or indirect cylinder through which the heating fluid passes to heat the surrounding water, without mixing between the heating fluid and the stored water.
6.3.5 Incineration		
6 3501	**automatic cut-off**	A device to shut off the main burner after a pre-set interval suitable for the combustion of a standard load.
6 3502	**after-burner**	The burner for completing combustion in the flue gases from the primary combustion chamber to render them smokeless.

No.	Term	Definition
6 3503	**proportioning valve**	A distributor valve that feeds the correct proportions of gas to the combustion chamber burner and the after-burner.

6.3.6 Other fields of utilization

6 3601	**refrigerator**	An enclosed thermally insulated cabinet for domestic purposes, cooled by a gas-heated refrigerating system and having one or more compartments intended for the preservation of food, at least one of the compartments being maintained between 0 °C and 8 °C.
6 3602	**food freezer**	An enclosed thermally insulated cabinet for domestic purposes, or a compartment of a refrigerator, suitable for freezing a stated quantity of food from 25 °C to – 18 °C or below, within 24 h and for the storage of frozen food at a temperature of – 18 °C or below.
6 3603	**wash boiler**	An appliance with an integral gas burner, designed for boiling household laundry.
6 3604	**washing machine (gas)**	An appliance with an integral gas burner, designed for the mechanical washing of household laundry.
6 3605	**tumbler dryer**	A machine designed to dry clothing by tumbling it in a cylinder rotating about a horizontal axis and through which warm air is passed.
6 3606	**drying cabinet**	A purpose-designed appliance containing a heating unit for drying clothes or household linen.
6 3607	**drying cupboard**	A cupboard purpose-converted or purpose-constructed in situ fitted with a heating unit for drying clothes or household linen.
6 3608	**drying cupboard heater**	A heating unit specifically designed for drying rather than airing, i.e. of higher heat output than an airing cupboard heater.
6 3609	**airing cupboard heater**	A heating unit of low heat output designed for installation in a ventilated cupboard or other suitable small enclosed space to enable it to be used for airing clothes or household linen, or for similar purposes.
6 3610	**gas iron**	A hand-held iron incorporating a gas burner.
6 3611	**gas poker**	A portable burner, designed for insertion in the fuel bed, for igniting solid fuel in domestic boilers, grates and stoves.
6 3612	**underbar burner**	A burner designed to be placed underneath the bottom grate of a domestic solid fuel appliance for igniting the fuel therein.
6 3613	**ignition burner**	A movable burner permanently fitted to a solid fuel appliance for igniting the fuel.
6 3614	**decorative gas log** (or other fuel effect) **appliance**	A flued gas appliance that, when in operation, has the appearance of a log (or of a coal, etc.) fire. It is a decorative rather than a heating appliance.

6.4 Industrial utilization

6.4.1 General and burner types

6 4101	**stock**	Material treated in a furnace or oven.
6 4102	**direct heating**	A method of heating furnaces and ovens in which the hot products of combustion come into contact with the stock.
6 4103	**indirect heating**	A method of heating furnaces and ovens in which the hot products of combustion do not come into contact with the stock.

No.	Term	Definition
6 4104	**forced circulation**	Recirculation of hot gases (air or combustion products) within the working chamber in order to reduce temperature differences around the stock.
6 4105	**pre-mix air-gas system**	A pre-aerated burner system in which gas is mixed in a predetermined and adjustable ratio with part or all of the air for combustion.
6 4106	**air-gas proportioning device**	A device that maintains an approximately constant ratio between the volumes of gas and air in a mixture flowing through it.
6 4107	**mixing machine**	A machine that induces a mixture of gas and air, in a ratio determined by an adjuster, for supplying to a burner or burners.
6 4108	**preheater**	A device in which air and/or gas are heated before entering a burner or combustion chamber.
6 4109	**recuperator**	An apparatus for transferring heat from one gas to another, the heat passing continuously in the same direction through a refractory or metal wall separating the two gases.
6 4110	**regenerator**	An apparatus for effecting the transference of heat from one gas to another, the heat being absorbed from the hotter gas by a mass of refractory or metallic filling during one period and given up by the filling to the colder gas during the subsequent period.
6 4111	**air-blast system**	Any burner using air under pressure for combustion; this includes both entrainment of gas by air and nozzle mixing.
6 4112	**nozzle-mixing burner**	A burner in which separate streams of air or oxygen and combustible gas are mixed at the burner port.
6 4113	**tunnel burner**	A burner in which combustion takes place inside a refractory or metallic duct.
6 4114	**radiant cup burner**	A cup-shaped refractory heated by an aerated spreading flame burner positioned at its centre.
6 4115	**burner brick**	a) A refractory brick forming a port or multiplicity of ports. b) A porous refractory brick used for surface combustion.
6 4116	**obturator**	A variable restrictor controlling the gas flow from a zero-pressure governor.
6.4.2 Furnace		
6 4201	**furnace**	A heat treatment appliance in which the stock can be heated to temperatures above incandescence.
6 4202	**underfiring**	Heating a furnace by combustion under the working hearth.
6 4203	**overfiring**	Heating a furnace by combustion beside or above the working hearth.
6 4204	**muffle furnace**	An enclosed metal or refractory chamber in which stock is placed and round which flames and combustion products flow without coming into contact with the stock.
6 4205	**semi-muffle furnace**	A direct-heated, side-fired, under-fired furnace with furnace walls at the sides of the hearth to protect the stock from flame impingement.
6 4206	**direct-fired furnace** **open flame furnace** **in-flame furnace** oven furnace (deprecated)	A furnace in which stock is heated in a chamber through which flames and combustion products flow.

No.	Term	Definition
6 4207	**radiant-tube furnace**	A furnace in which stock is heated by radiation from the walls of internally heated tubes so keeping the products of combustion out of the working chamber.
6 4208	**cover furnace** **bell furnace** **top-hat furnace**	A furnace in which the roof and walls are lowered on to the base carrying the charge to be heated. It may be open-fired or radiant tube heated and used with or without a protective inner cover.
6 4209	**recuperative furnace**	A gas-fired furnace in which air required for combustion is preheated by a recuperator.
6 4210	**regenerative furnace**	A gas-fired furnace in which air required for combustion is preheated by a regenerator.
6 4211	**permeably-lined furnace**	A furnace from which products of combustion are evacuated through the permeable walls of the working space, often by an eductor.
6 4212	**working chamber** **working hearth**	The part of a furnace in or on which the stock is placed during heat treatment.
6 4213	**air curtain** **check blast**	Air projected across the doorway of a furnace or oven to minimize the escape of hot gases.
6 4214	**gas curtain**	A gas flame or stream of combustion products distributed across the doorway of a furnace to prevent air entering the working chamber.
6 4215	**controlled atmosphere**	a) An atmosphere of desired chemical composition maintained around the stock in a furnace. b) In a directly heated furnace, an atmosphere of desired chemical composition obtained by careful control of combustion.
6 4216	**air adjuster** **air regulator**	A device for regulating the amount of air flowing into the combustion chamber of a furnace. Movable metal plates or discs are commonly employed and are often given one of the following terms: air slide, air disc, air shield, air shutter. (See aeration adjuster.)
6 4217	**burner manifold** header (deprecated) burner float (deprecated)	A component of the burner supply piping of a furnace to which the burners or injectors are connected.
6 4218	**lighting hole** lighting port (deprecated)	A small hole in a furnace through which the burner can be ignited.
6 4219	**eductor**	A device employing air under pressure for drawing flue gases from a furnace.

6.4.3 Ovens

No.	Term	Definition
6 4301	**oven**	A heat-treatment appliance that heats the stock to a temperature below incandescence.
6 4302	**single-cased oven**	An uninsulated oven in which the stock is subjected to direct heating.
6 4303	**double-cased oven**	An insulated oven in which the stock is subjected to direct heating.
6 4304	**treble-cased oven**	An insulated oven in which the stock is subjected to indirect heating.
6 4305	**camel-back oven**	A conveyor oven in which the working chamber is above the level of the entry and exit of the oven.
6 4306	**pressure relief panel** explosion relief (deprecated)	A panel, e.g. in an oven or a flue system, designed to yield safely to an abnormal increase of internal pressure.

6.4.4 Other industrial equipment

6 4401	**immersion tube**	A tube immersed in a fluid to be heated and in which combustion of gas takes place. The fluid is indirectly heated through the tube wall.
6 4402	**submerged combustion burner**	An aerated burner used for heating liquids, in which the flame is submerged and burns beneath the liquid surface, the products of combustion passing directly through the liquid itself.
6 4403	**process air heater**	A flued or flueless forced circulation appliance for directly or indirectly heating air for process heating purposes.
6 4404	**suction burner**	An induced draught burner, usually of the non-aerated type in which the air for combustion is induced generally by means of an exhaust extract fan.
6 4405	**fan-assisted heater**	A heater designed for the forced circulation of hot air and products of combustion.

6.5 Lighting

6 5001	**upright burner**	A lighting burner in which the gas flame is above the burner port.
6 5002	**inverted burner**	A lighting burner in which the gas flame is below the burner port.
6 5003	**cluster burner**	An inverted burner to which more than one mantle is fitted.
6 5004	**nozzle**	The burner port of a lighting burner.
6 5005	**superheater**	An arrangement for preheating the gas/air mixture before combustion in order to increase the illuminating power of a gas flame.
6 5006	**gallery**	A support for tha glassware or other mantle-protecting or decorative device.
6 5007	**mantle**	A refractory net heated to incandescence by a gas flame.
6 5008	**mantle fabric**	A woven material impregnated with salts of the rare earths. When the organic matter is burned off, a net of refractory material is left.
6 5009	**hard mantle**	A fully formed, rigid mantle burned off during manufacture and subsequently impregnated with a flammable carrying fluid for transport purposes.
6 5010	**soft mantle**	A mantle in which the fabric is not burned off during manufacture.
6 5011	**mantle ring**	A support to which the mantle fabric is attached, usually associated with inverted, hard mantles.

6.6 Installation at consumers' premises[2)]

6.6.1 Gas supply

No.	Term	Definition
6 6101	**services**	Pipes, drains, sewers, cables, and conduits serving any premises.
6 6102	**service pipe**	A pipe connected to a main to provide a supply of gas to one or more consumers and terminating at and including the primary meter control(s).
6 6103	**service branch**	A part of a multiple service pipe that supplies only one primary meter.
6 6104	**service riser**	A length of service pipe running in a vertical direction.
6 6105	**service valve**	A valve or cock in a service pipe outside a building.
6 6106	**meter compartment**	An enclosure accommodating a meter, associated connections and controls.
6 6107	**meter box**	A box designed and prefabricated as a meter compartment.
6 6108	**meter control**	The valve or cock fitted upstream of, and adjacent to, a meter to shut off the supply of gas to it.
6 6109	**meter filter**	A filter fitted between the meter control and the meter.
6 6110	**pressure test point**	A fitting provided for connection of a pressure gauge.
6 6111	**installation pipework** carcass (deprecated)	All components forming the route by which gas passes from the meter outlet connection to points at which appliances are to be connected.
6 6112	**installation pipes**	Pipes that are part of the installation pipework.
6 6113	**installation riser**	A vertical part of an installation pipe.
6 6114	**lateral**	A pipe connecting a riser with appliance(s) or a meter on one floor of a building.
6 6115	**duckfoot**	A device incorporating a base plate of adequate strength, stiffness and area to support and spread the weight of a riser safely upon a foundation.
6 6116	**pipe chase** **pipe duct**	A channel for the accommodation of pipes.
6 6117	**floor trap**	A recess left in a floor and provided with a flush fitting cover, to accommodate and provide access to a concealed cock or pipe fitting.
6 6118	**point**	The end of an installation pipe to which an appliance can be connected.
6 6119	**flexible connector**	A device for connecting two rigid pipes or pipe fittings, designed to accommodate an appreciable movement between them in more than one plane.
6 6120	**flexible coupling**	A pipe coupling that permits a small degree of axial and angular movement between two lengths of pipe.
6 6121	**appliance semi-rigid connection**	A readily manipulated metal tube to facilitate the quick installation of an appliance in a fixed position.
6 6122	**appliance flexible connection**	A pipe with appropriate connector ends, designed to have a considerable degree of flexibility to facilitate the connection of an appliance to an installation pipe and allow the appliance to be moved a short distance without the need for disconnection.

[2)] Terms relating to meters will be found in Part 5 of this glossary.

No.	Term	Definition
6 6123	**plug and socket connector**	A two-part valve used in conjunction with an appliance flexible connection. The plug is attached to the inlet end of the flexible connection and the socket is attached to the installation pipe. The socket incorporates a valve that opens as the plug is inserted and closes as it is removed. During insertion, the plug is rotated and is locked in position by spring action.
6 6124	**soundness test**	A test to check that leakage does not exceed a specified limit.
6 6125	**cross-bonding**	The provision of a conducting path between metallic items of equipment and/or services to ensure a common electrical potential (usually earth).
6 6126	**electric insulator**	A fitting inserted in the service pipe or between the meter control and the meter to prevent the passage of electric current.
6.6.2 Fluing		
6 6201	**flue**	A passage for conveying combustion products to the outside air.
6 6202	**chimney**	A structure enclosing a flue or flues.
6 6203	**flue pipe**	A pipe enclosing a flue; for a double-walled type it is the inner pipe.
6 6204	**flue system**	A complete assembly of flue components from one or more appliances to a single terminal including primary flue(s) and draught diverter(s) if any.
6 6205	**independent flue system** additional flue (deprecated)	A flue system that is not built into the structure of a building but may be supported by attachment thereto.
6 6206	**natural draught flue system**	A flue system in which the draught is provided by the thermal force arising from the heat of the products of combustion.
6 6207	**fanned draught flue system**	A flue system in which the draught is produced by a fan.
6 6208	**fan-diluted flue system**	A fanned draught open flue system in which the products of combustion are diluted with air to an agreed low concentration.
6 6209	**open flue system** conventional flue (deprecated)	A flue system that is open to a room or internal space at each appliance position.
6 6210	**room-sealed flue system**	A flue or duct system that is not open to any room or internal space.
6 6211	**individual flue system**	A flue system serving one appliance only.
6 6212	**shared flue system** *or* **shared duct system**	A flue or duct system serving two or more appliances. It may be an Se-duct, a U-duct, a common shared flue system or a branched shared flue system.
6 6213	**Se-duct**[a]	A duct rising vertically through a building, open at its extremities and serving to bring combustion air to, and to take products to the outside air from, room-sealed appliances.
6 6214	**U-duct**[a]	A duct in the form of a U, the ends being open and adjacent, one limb of which provides combustion air whilst to the other limb are fitted room-sealed appliances.
6 6215	**common flue system**	A shared open flue system serving two or more appliances installed in the same room or space.
6 6216	**branched flue system**	A shared open flue system serving appliances situated on two or more floors.
6 6217	**primary flue**	That part of an open flue system connecting an appliance to a draught diverter.

[a] In the Building Regulations, 1976, the term "appliance ventilation duct" is used to denote an Se-duct or a U-duct

No.	Term	Definition
6 6218	**secondary flue**	That part of an open flue system connecting a draught diverter to the terminal.
6 6219	**subsidiary flue**	That part of a shared open flue system that connects a draught diverter to the main flue or, in the case of an incinerator, connects the appliance to the main flue.
6 6220	**main flue**	That part of a shared open flue system carrying products of combustion from two or more appliances.
6 6221	**draught diverter**	A device for preventing conditions in a secondary flue from interfering with the combustion performance of an appliance.
6 6222	**flue break**	An opening into a secondary flue in the same room as, and additional to, the opening at the draught diverter.
6 6223	**draught stabilizer**	A flue break, the area of which increases with increasing flue draught.
6 6224	**spillage**	The emission of combustion products from an open-flued appliance at the draught diverter (or equivalent) caused by downdraught or insufficient updraught in the secondary flue.
6 6225	**terminal**	A device fitted at the outlet of a flue system to allow or assist products of combustion to escape, minimize downdraught and prevent entry of material that might block the flue.
6 6226	**secondary flue height**	The vertical distance between two horizontal planes passing respectively through the top of the draught diverter and the base of the terminal.
6 6227	**secondary flue length**	The distance along the centre line of the flue between two horizontal planes passing respectively through the top of the draught diverter and the base of the terminal.
6 6228	**aspect ratio**	The ratio of the major axis to the minor axis of the cross section of a flue or duct.
6 6229	**chimney liner** flue liner (deprecated)	A rigid or flexible pipe inserted into a chimney to form a flue.
6 6230	**flue lining**	A coating on the internal surface of a flue pipe or tiling on the internal surface of a chimney to provide protection against condensation.
6 6231	**pre-cast flue block**	A block, incorporating a pre-formed section of flue, which can be built into a wall with other flue blocks to form a chimney.
6 6232	**core**	A device to be inserted into, and drawn through, a flue constructed of blocks, for the purpose of clearing surplus jointing, etc. and for ascertaining whether the flue is clear.

6.6.3 Air supply and ventilation

No.	Term	Definition
6 6301	**ventilation**	The process of supplying fresh air to, and removing vitiated air from, a room or internal space.
6 6302	**adventitious ventilation**	Ventilation obtained other than through purpose-made permanent openings, e.g. through gaps around doors, windows.
6 6303	**vitiation**	Contamination of air, especially by combustion products, with consequent reduction of oxygen content.
6 6304	**air vent**	A non-adjustable purpose-made opening or duct that is designed to allow the passage of air at all times.
6 6305	**air vent effective area**	The area of a reference orifice that would pass air at the same rate as the air vent.
6 6306	**compartment**	An enclosure specially designed or adapted to house a gas appliance.
6 6307	**internal space**	An interior volume not a room, such as a hall, passage-way, etc.
6 6308	**room volume**	The nominal (gross) volume of the room, i.e. the product of the area bounded by the walls and the height of the room.

6.7 Conversion

6 7001[a]	**changeover**	The modification of an appliance to burn gas instead of another fuel.
6 7002	**conversion**	The modification of an appliance designed to burn gas of one family in order to use gas of another family.
6 7003	**reconversion**	Work carried out on an appliance after conversion to restore it to use the gas for which it was originally designed.
6 7004	**conversion set**	The parts required and instructions to the operative to convert an appliance.
6 7005	**conversion procedure**	A standard written instruction for the conversion of an appliance.
6 7006	**ad hoc conversion**	The conversion of an appliance for which no conversion set or conversion procedure exists.
6 7007	**conversion area**	A designated geographical locality comprising one or more sectors to be converted according to a programme.
6 7008	**conversion sector**	A locality convenient for isolation for the purposes of conversion.
6 7009	**survey**	An inspection of all appliances in all customers' premises in a conversion area prior to conversion day to identify and record the type, code number and condition of the appliances.
6 7010	**sample survey**	A survey of the appliances in a representative sample of customers' premises within an area, undertaken prior to conversion day, to enable an estimate to be made of the conversion materials required.
6 7011	**pre-conversion work**	Work carried out on an appliance in advance of conversion day in order to make the final conversion more rapid and more simple.
6 7012	**turn-in**	Introduction of the new gas into mains in a conversion sector.
6 7013	**conversion day** **C-day**	The first day of the conversion cycle in a conversion sector.
6 7014	**conversion cycle**	The scheduled number of days from and including C-day for completion of conversion in a conversion sector.
6 7015	**turn-down**	Temporary reduction of gas flow on a cooker hotplate during the first part of a conversion cycle, when converting to gas of a higher calorific value.

[a] Although changeover is not conversion, the term is included here for comparison purposes.

6.8 Appliance parts

6.8.1 General construction

No.	Term	Definition
6 8101	**left-hand part**	A part that is on the observer's left-hand side when he is looking at the appliance from the front.
6 8102	**right-hand part**	A part that is on the observer's right-hand side when he is looking at the appliance from the front.
6 8103	**name badge**	A durable, permanently fixed plate bearing the name by which the appliance model is known.
6 8104	**data plate**	A durable, permanently fixed plate bearing specified information relative to the appliance.
6 8105	**back panel**	An outer panel forming the back of an appliance.
6 8106	**plinth**	A detachable section on which an appliance stands or appears to stand.
6 8107	**door frame**	The chassis upon which the other components of the door are assembled.
6 8108	**door seal**	The component or material that forms the mating surface between the door and the body of an appliance.
6 8109	**door latch**	The fitting on a door that engages the door keep to hold the door closed.
6 8110	**door keep**	The fitting on an appliance with which the door latch mates when the door is closed.
6 8111	**knob**	A component for manually rotating a spindle.
6 8112	**button**	A component that is pushed in order to operate a control.
6 8113	**trim**	A component used as a finishing member to produce a pleasing appearance.
6 8114	**fascia**	A panel on an appliance through which the control operating mechanisms pass.
6 8115	**bezel**	A decorative/functional rim surrounding a component that passes through a hole.
6 8116	**indicated level**	A mark on an appliance to indicate the level of the liquid for correct operation.
6 8117	**bend**	A gently curved pipe or fitting by means of which the direction of the pipe line is altered.
6 8118	**elbow**	A short fitting, of smaller radius than a bend, by which the direction of a pipe line is altered.
6 8119	**tee**	A pipe fitting to permit the connection of another pipe, usually at right angles unless otherwise specified.
6 8120	**cap**	An external fitting to close an outlet.
6 8121	**plug**	An internal fitting to close an outlet.
6 8122	**adapter**	A part that connects one component to another of different type or shape or size.
6 8123	**bush**	An adapter threaded internally and externally.
6 8124	**socket**	A cylindrical pipe fitting having two female ends into which pipes or fittings may be connected to effect a joint.
6 8125	**reducing socket**	A straight adapter having ends of different diameters.

No.	Term	Definition
6 8126	**short**	A short length of pipe with an external taper thread at each end.
6 8127	**longscrew** connector (deprecated)	A short length of pipe carrying a taper thread at one end and a long parallel thread at the other, fitted with a backnut and socket.
6 8128	**bouchon**	An insert designed to reduce the size of an orifice.
6 8129	**union**	A composite fitting, incorporating a fastening nut, to facilitate the connection and disconnection of pipes, fittings and appliances.
6 8130	**union elbow**	An elbow having a male or female union on one or both ends.
6 8131	**union liner**	The component of a union to which pipework is attached.
6 8132	**gasket**	A suitably cut-out sheet of material inserted between joint surfaces to effect a seal.
6 8133	**governor spring**	A spring used to exert pressure on the diaphragm plate.
6 8134	**governor weight**	A weight used to exert pressure on the diaphragm plate.
6 8135	**blanking disc**	A disc that is inserted in place of the diaphragm and other working parts to put a governor out of action.
6 8136	**blanking plate**	A sealing plate that is fitted in place of any gas-carrying component that has been removed from a gas appliance.

6.8.2 Cooking and catering appliances

6 8201	**simmer burner**	A burner designed for simmering, sometimes thermostatically controlled.
6 8202	**cornice**	The metal outer frame of a hotplate.
6 8203	**pan supports**	A framework of metal bars in an open-type hotplate, on which cooking vessels rest.
6 8204	**hotplate tray**	A component in the form of a tray covering the internal parts of the hotplate. It may provide support for the pan supports and other components and it may also serve to collect spillage from cooking vessels.
6 8205	**spillage tray**	A tray located under burner(s) for collection of spillage from cooking vessels.
6 8206	**spillage bowl**	A bowl that may be removable and that is located around a burner for the collection of spillage from cooking vessels.
6 8207	**lower pot rack**	A grid below the hotplate of a range.
6 8208	**upper pot rack**	A flat shelf above the hotplate of a range.
6 8209	**splash back**	A vertical panel mounted along the back edge of a hotplate.
6 8210	**bullseye**	A series of removable concentric sections in a solid-top hotplate.
6 8211	**wok**	A round bottomed metal vessel used in Chinese cookery.
6 8212	**cool zone**	The trough at the bottom of a deep-fat fryer into which particles of food fall and from which they do not recirculate.
6 8213	**grill fret**	That part of a grill designed to emit radiant heat.
6 8214	**grill outer cover**	The part forming the outer top section of a grill.
6 8215	**grill inner cover**	The part of a grill that fits inside the grill outer cover.
6 8216	**grill pan**	A shallow container in which food is cooked under a grill, the food being placed either in the grill pan or on the grill pan grid.
6 8217	**grill pan shelf**	A part of a grill assembly upon which the grill pan stands.

No.	Term	Definition
6 8218	**grill pan supports**	Supports, other than a shelf, that hold a grill pan in position.
6 8219	**grill pan grid**	A grid that supports the food being cooked in a grill pan.
6 8220	**spit bar**	The central bar of a spit.
6 8221	**spit bar forks**	Forks that slide on the spit bar and by which food being cooked is secured.
6 8222	**spit motor complete**	The motor for rotating a spit.
6 8223	**crown**	The outer top panel of a cooker oven.
6 8224	**crown tray**	A separate enamelled tray covering the crown of a cooker oven.
6 8225	**cooker side panel** (left hand, right hand)	A panel forming an outer side of a cooker.
6 8226	**cooker back**	An outer panel forming the back of a cooker.
6 8227	**oven lining complete**	The inner shell of a cooker oven manufactured in one piece excluding the door.
6 8228	**oven lining** (left hand, right hand, back, top, bottom, door)	A part of an inner shell of a cooker oven (exact position to be specified).

No.	Term	Definition
6 8229	**removable oven lining** (left hand, right hand, back, top, bosom, door)	An additional panel forming an inner surface of an oven that can be removed by a user for cleaning (exact position to be specified).
6 8230	**oven shelf**	A removable shelf that can be positioned in an oven at various levels.
6 8231	**oven shelf supports**	Supports, at the sides of an oven, that hold the shelves steady and allow a choice of position.
6 8232	**gates**	Loose grid runners and their supports, hinged for easy removal.
6 8233	**deck**	A cooking compartment in a pastry oven.
6 8234	**oven control**	A device incorporating an oven tap and a temperature selector, where a single action opens the gas supply and sets the thermostat.
6 8235	**minute minder**	An electrical or mechanical device that provides an audible signal at the end of a preselected time period.
6 8236	**gas pistol lighter**	A lighting device, attached to a cooker, incorporating its own gas supply and means of ignition.
6 8237	**gas taper**	A lighting device, attached to a cooker, incorporating its own gas supply but not its own means of ignition.
6 8238	**flueway inlet**	The component of a cooker into which the products of combustion are discharged from the oven.
6 8239	**flueway outlet**	The component of a cooker from which the products of combustion from the oven are discharged into the room.
6 8240	**flueway extension**	A vertical pipe or duct to take products of combustion from a cooking or catering appliance to a higher level.

6.8.3 Space heating appliances

No.	Term	Definition
6 8301	**heat exchanger**	A device by means of which heat is transferred from the combustion products to a liquid or gas.
6 8302	**heating body**	A composite combustion chamber and heat exchanger.
6 8303	**waterway section**	The heat exchanger of a central heating boiler or one section of a multi-section boiler.
6 8304	**mudhole cover**[a]	A removable plate on the side of a waterway section of a central heating unit giving access for cleaning purposes.
6 8305	**base plate**	A non-combustible plate that provides a level surface on which a central heating unit is mounted.
6 8306	**base frame**	A metal structure that forms the rigid frame or legs on which a central heating unit is built.
6 8307	**rake**	A sharp-edged tool used for cleaning the combustion surfaces of a central heating unit.
6 8308	**control box**	The housing containing one or more of the electrical controls of an appliance.
6 8309	**junction box**	A housing inside which cables from various electrical components are connected electrically.
6 8310	**pump**	The electromechanical device by which water is circulated through a heating system.
6 8311	**water pipework**	The set of water pipes and fittings supplied with a central heating unit.
6 8312	**air bottle**	A vessel for collecting and releasing air from the high points of a hot water central heating system.
6 8313	**automatic air vent**	A device that automatically releases air from a water circulating system.
6 8314	**corrosion inhibitor**	An additive to the water in a central heating system to minimize the internal corrosion of pipes, radiators, etc.
6 8315	**fan complete**	An assembly comprising a fan impeller, the enclosing volute or casing, an electric motor and drive.
6 8316	**air filter element**	The filtering component in the air intake of an air heater.
6 8317	**deflector**	A plate used to direct air flow.
6 8318	**grille**	A non-closable fitment for an opening through which air passes.
6 8319	**damper**	A device used to vary the volume of air passing through a confined cross-section by varying the effective sectional area.
6 8320	**register**	A fitment equipped with a damper or movable louvres that permit adjustment or closure of an opening from which air discharges.
6 8321	**return air duct**	A duct through which air returns to an air heater.
6 8322	**radiant**	A component forming part of a gas appliance and designed to become incandescent when heated by a gas flame.
6 8323	**front brick**	A brick in front and at the base of the radiants of a gas fire.
6 8324	**back brick**	A brick behind the radiants of a gas fire.
6 8325	**side bricks** (left hand, right hand)	Bricks at the sides of the radiants of a gas fire.
6 8326	**air guide plate**	A plate designed to direct the flow of secondary air for combustion, fitted below the radiants and in some instances used to support them.

[a] This term can also be used in connection with a pressure boiler or expansion boiler.

No.	Term	Definition
6 8327	**flue spigot restrictor**	A plate designed to be fitted to a flue spigot of a gas fire to reduce the effect of flue pull on the appliance.
6 8328	**closure plate**	A non-combustible plate for closing off substantially a fireplace opening when installing a gas fire.
6 8329	**infill panel**	A non-combustible panel having an opening to accommodate a standard closure plate, used in a fireplace opening that is too large for the closure plate alone.
6 8330	**hearth**	A floor-level slab of non-combustible material to prevent overheating of the floor beneath a heating appliance.
6 8331	**fire surround**	A purpose-designed setting for a gas fire fitted against a wall at the base of a flue and usually incorporating a hearth.
6 8332	**dressguard** fireguard (deprecated)	A metal guard fitted to the front and forming part of a gas fire.
6 8333	**fuel effect component** (log, coal or coke)	A translucent moulding, attached to a room heater, that can be electrically illuminated to simulate a solid fuel fire.
6.8.4 Water heating appliances		
6 8401	**gas section**	That part of an instantaneous water heater that contains the water-operated gas valve.
6 8402	**water section**	That part of an instantaneous water heater that contains the water diaphragm.
6 8403	**heating body**	A composite combustion chamber and heat exchanger.
6 8404	**flue gas baffle**	A baffle incorporated to control the flow of products of combustion and air through the heating body.
6 8405	**products deflector**	An attachment that guides in a required direction the products of combustion from a flueless appliance.
6 8406	**deposit tray**	A tray for collecting deposit from the interior of the heating body.
6 8407	**water diaphragm**	A flexible component within the water section that moves when subjected to water pressure and thus controls the flow of gas.
6 8408	**water diaphragm plate**	The thrust plate in contact with the water diaphragm that actuates the spindle of the gas valve.
6 8409	**automatic valve** **differential-pressure valve**	A gas control on an instantaneous water heater operated by the pressure difference created by water flow through a venturi throat or an orifice.
6 8410	**weep tube**	Small diameter tubing for conveying weep flow or gas operating a relay valve.
6 8411	**water thermostat** **control thermostat**	A thermostat that controls the water flow temperature of a water-heating appliance.
6 8412	**water governor**	A device for automatic regulation of water flow rate.
6 8413	**spout**	The pipe from which hot water is discharged directly from a water heater.

6.8.5 Refrigerators

No.	Term	Definition
6 8501	**boiler extension**	A tube leading from the boiler to the refrigerator flue.
6 8502	**flue baffle**	A metal plate suspended in the boiler flueway.
6 8503	**baffle wire**	A wire by which the flue baffle is suspended in the boiler flueway.
6 8504	**refrigerator flue**	A flueway carrying products of combustion from the boiler extension to the exterior of the appliance.
6 8505	**lighting plate**	A plate having a small hole in the centre. It is placed over the flue to facilitate flash ignition from the top of the flue.
6 8506	**lighting plate chain**	The chain to which the lighting plate is attached.
6 8507	**drip tray**	A tray beneath the evaporator for collecting condensate and sometimes defrost water.
6 8508	**egg bar**	A bar to keep eggs in place in a storage space.

6.8.6 Incinerators

6 8601	**dash pot**	A time-controlling automatic cut-off operated by a weep flow of oil through a piston.
6 8602	**ash dispenser**	A grate that supports the combustible material during combustion and prevents ash from falling on to the main burner.
6 8603	**ash box** ash pan (deprecated) ash bin (deprecated)	An ash receptable at the base of an incinerator.
6 8604	**ash distributor assembly**	A built-in device for raking ash to release it into the ash box.

6.8.7 Other appliances

6 8701	**gas poker blade**	The burner of a gas poker.
6 8702	**gas poker handle**	The portion of the gas poker into which the blade fits.
6 8703	**hanger rails**	The rails of a drying cabinet upon which the material being dried is hung.

6.8.8 Burners, pilots and ignition systems

6 8801	**combustion chamber**	That part of an appliance in which the main combustion of gas takes place.
6 8802	**inspection window**	An opening or component through which combustion may be observed.
6 8803	**gas manifold** burner rail (deprecated) gas float (deprecated) gas rail (deprecated)	The component of an appliance carrying gas to a number of separate burners.
6 8804	**restrictor**	A device incorporated in a gas supply line to limit the rate of flow.
6 8805	**burner box**	A box in which a burner is situated.

No.	Term	Definition
6 8806	**burner body**	A main casting or pressing of a burner.
6 8807	**burner head**	The part of a burner that incorporates the burner port(s).
6 8808	**flow straightener** eddy filter (deprecated)	A perforated disc, a gauze or a wire loop in a burner mixing tube or burner port.
6 8809	**injector jet carrier**	A component to which an injector jet is attached.
6 8810	**aeration adjuster**	A device for regulating the amount of air entrained by an injector. It may take the form of a clip, shutter, screw or vane.
6 8811	**cross-lighting jet**	A burner jet so located as to transfer flame from one point to another during ignition.
6 8812	**pilot filter complete**	An assembly comprising a pilot filter housing and the pilot filter element.
6 8813	**pilot filter housing**	The component of a pilot filter that encloses the pilot filter element.
6 8814	**pilot filter element**	The component of a pilot filter that traps dust.
6 8815	**flash port jet**	A semi-permanent pilot jet used in conjunction with a flash tube.
6 8816	**flash tube assembly**	An assembly of flash tubes together with any associated pilot cover.
6 8817	**pilot glowcoil**	A flame retention device in the form of a coil of wire attached to a pilot jet and heated by the pilot flame.
6 8818	**pilot cover**	A cover placed over a pilot to protect it from spillage, draughts, etc.
6 8819	**pilot vent**	A pipe to remove the heat and combustion products generated by a pilot.
6 8820	**igniter complete**	The whole of a device designed to initiate a gas flame.
6 8821	**igniter head**	The part of an igniter in which the flame is initiated.
6 8822	**igniter stem**	A tube in an igniter conveying gas to the igniter head.
6 8823	**piezo unit**	A spark ignition device in which electric current is generated by the stressing of ceramic material.
6 8824	**spark generator**	The unit that produces, from a battery or mains power supply, the high voltage current required for spark ignition.
6 8825	**spark electrode assembly**	The part of a spark ignition system comprising the electrode(s) from which the spark is discharged and the insulating mounts.
6 8826	**spark electrode lead**	The high tension lead connecting the spark generator to a spark electrode.
6 8827	**glowcoil igniter**	An electrically heated coil of wire so positioned as to ignite gas issuing from a burner.
6 8828	**flame retention ring**	A ring adjacent to the burner ports on a ring burner to achieve flame retention.
6 8829	**flame retention strip**	A strip attached to a burner to achieve flame retention.
6 8830	**flame detector probe**	A flame detector that operates by direct contact with a flame.

6.8.9 Flueways and terminals

No.	Term	Definition
6 8901	**flueway**	A passage within an appliance for conveying combustion products.
6 8902	**flue outlet**	The opening in a gas appliance through which the products of combustion are discharged to a flue.
6 8903	**flue socket**	A flue outlet in the form of a socket into which the flue pipe is inserted.
6 8904	**cooler device**	A device fitted at the spigot outlet of a gas fire to prevent localized overheating of a precast flue block chimney.
6 8905	**access plate**	A removable plate giving access into a combustion chamber and/or heat exchanger.
6 8906	**flueway cover plate**	A removable plate giving access to the flueway for cleaning purposes.
6 8907	**flue outlet cover plate**	A removable plate giving access to the flue outlet for cleaning purposes.
6 8908	**balanced flue terminal**	A composite terminal for a balanced-flued appliance into which air for combustion is drawn and from which products of combustion are discharged.
6 8909	**balanced flue nozzle**	The nozzle forming the outlet end of a balanced flue duct.
6 8910	**inner wall plate**	A component of a balanced flue terminal located against the inner surface of the wall to which the terminal is fixed.
6 8911	**outer wall plate**	A component of a balanced flue terminal located against the outer surface of the wall and to which the balanced flue nozzle is fitted.
6 8912	**wall plate securing rods**	Rods by which the outer wall plate is attached to the inner wall plate of a balanced flue terminal.
6 8913	**cavity sleeve** cavity liner (deprecated)	A duct, tube or pipe traversing a cavity wall, providing communication between the inside and outside of the wall, but not with the cavity.

Appendix A List of preferred terms that do not require definition

Cake tray
door,
  insulation
  shelf
drawer,
  storage
  warming
handle
ice tray
tray divider
  tray lever
insulating jacket
levelling screws
meat tin
outer case
plate shelf
pump capacitor
rack,
  bottom
  egg
  plate
  top
spit bar handle
tap knob

Alphabetical index

References are to definition numbers.

Terms followed by the letter (A) in this index will be found in Appendix A.

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Publications referred to

BS 1362, *General purpose fuse links for domestic and similar purposes (primarily for use in plugs).*
BS 4947, *Test gases for gas appliances*.

BSI — British Standards Institution

BSI is the independent national body responsible for preparing British Standards. It presents the UK view on standards in Europe and at the international level. It is incorporated by Royal Charter.

Revisions

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W4 4AL