

Glossary of

Terms used in the gas industry —

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

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- 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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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.

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 (<i>specific gravity</i>)	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: $\frac{\sqrt{\text{injector pressure}}}{\text{Wobbe number}}$ 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: 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 <i>post-aerated burner</i>	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	nitng	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 nitng	Nitng 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 <i>clock controller</i>	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.