

Code of Practice for

Selection and installation of miscellaneous town gas appliances —

**Part 1: Domestic laundering and
miscellaneous appliances**

UDC 696.2:648

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Foreword

This Code of Practice is a revision of CP 335-1:1960, and in its preparation the opportunity has been taken to express the values in metric (SI) units in accordance with the British Standards Institution's programme of metrication. Wherever possible rounded metric values have been chosen. The imperial equivalents given in brackets have each been rounded off with sufficient accuracy to ensure that the installation will be satisfactory whether designed in metric or imperial units.

This code of Practice represents a standard of good practice and therefore takes the form of recommendations. Compliance with it does not confer immunity from relevant legal and statutory requirements, including the Gas Safety Regulations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 12, 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.

1 General

1.1 Scope

This part of this Code deals with miscellaneous domestic town gas¹⁾ appliances not covered by the codes for the installation of appliances for space heating, cooking, refrigeration and water heating. It includes recommendations for the provision, siting and installation of the following:

Wash boilers

Washing machines

Drying cabinets and cupboards

Tumbler dryers

Airing cupboard heaters

Gas-heated towel rails

Ignition burners

Gas pokers and underbar burners.

NOTE The titles of the British Standards and Codes of Practice referred to in this Code are listed on page 12.

1.2 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of the Code, the definitions given in BS 1179 apply, from which the following have been extracted.

1.2.1

wash boiler

an appliance with an integral gas burner, designed for boiling household laundry

1.2.2

washing machine (Gas)

an appliance with an integral gas burner, designed for the mechanical washing of household laundry

1.2.3

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

1.2.4

drying cabinet²⁾

a purpose-designed appliance containing a heating unit for drying clothes or household linen

1.2.5

drying cupboard²⁾

a cupboard, purpose-converted or purpose-constructed in situ, fitted with a heating unit for drying clothes or household linen

1.2.6

gas-heated towel rail²⁾

a towel rail heated directly by a gas burner

1.2.7

gas poker

a portable burner, designed for insertion in the fuel bed, for igniting solid fuel in domestic boilers, grates and stoves

1.2.8

underbar burner

a burner designed to be placed underneath the bottom grate of a domestic solid fuel appliance for igniting the fuel therein

1.2.9

ignition burner

a removable burner incorporated as an integral part of a solid fuel appliance, for igniting fuel

1.2.10

plug-and-socket connector

a socket permanently connected to the end of a gas supply pipe, incorporating a control device which can be operated only by the insertion of a bayonet-fitting plug through which an appliance may be supplied with gas

1.2.11

safety tap²⁾

a tap which 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)

the following terms also apply for the purposes of this Code:

1.2.12

tumbler dryer

a machine designed to dry clothing by tumbling it in a cylinder rotating with its axis horizontal, through which warm air is either blown or sucked by a fan. The rotating cylinder and fan are driven by an electric motor

¹⁾ According to BS 1179, "town gas" is combustible gas normally supplied to the public by a utility undertaking in accordance with statutory requirements. The provisions of this Code apply to installations supplied with manufactured and natural gas of the 1st and 2nd families, including mixtures of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and air, distributed by a gas undertaking. They do not apply to installations using neat LPG.

²⁾ This definition differs from that given in BS 1179 but applies for the purposes of this Code. The amended wording has been recommended to the Committee responsible for BS 1179 but has not yet been considered.

1.2.13**open flue system**

a flue which is open to a room or internal space. It is connected to an appliance via a draught diverter (or equivalent) unless the appliance is an incinerator

1.2.14**open-flued appliance**

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

NOTE The term "open-flued" replaces the term "conventionally-flued".

1.3 Exchange of information and time schedule

Installations vary from the fitting of a single appliance in an existing dwelling, to the installation of communal washing and drying appliances in buildings such as blocks of flats. In the latter case, co-operation between the gas undertaking and all other parties concerned should take place as early as possible regarding the selection of appliances and all aspects of their installation, particularly with regard to ventilation and flueing requirements.

1.4 Related Codes

The following British Standard Codes of Practice are relevant to the recommendations of this Code:

CP 331

CP 337

2 Materials, components and appliances**2.1 Materials and components**

Materials and components should comply with the requirements of the relevant British Standards listed either in the Codes of Practice quoted in 1.4, where applicable, or in the text of this Code.

2.2 Appliances

The appliance selected should comply with the requirements of BS 1250-1 and BS 1250-6 where relevant³⁾ and should be suitable for the gas with which it is to be supplied.

3 Siting and installation**3.1 General**

Appliances should be installed so that they function efficiently and safely, due regard being paid to the manufacturer's instructions and the need for access for servicing.

Open-flued and flueless wash boilers, washing machines, drying cupboards, drying cabinets, tumble dryers and airing cupboards should be installed only in kitchens or utility rooms, although it is permissible to install such types of drying cupboards, drying cabinets or airing cupboards in halls. However, flueless appliances should not be installed in rooms of less than 6 m³ (210 ft³) volume. Room-sealed appliances can be sited in any room.

In all matters of doubt concerning the installation of gas appliances, the advice of the gas undertaking should be sought.

3.2 Wash boilers

3.2.1 A wash boiler having an input rating not exceeding 6 kW⁴⁾ (20 500 Btu/h) may be used fluelessly; for input ratings exceeding 6 kW, the appliance should be flued in accordance with the requirements of CP 337. Regardless of whether it is flued or flueless, it should not be installed in a room containing a bath.

3.2.2 A wash boiler may be rigidly connected to the gas supply, or connected to the gas supply by means of an approved flexible tube and plug-and-socket connector (see 4.1).

3.2.3 A wash boiler should be located near to a water supply and drainage system, and a flexible hosepipe coupling utilized where required. Permanently coupled water and drainage systems should conform to the appropriate Water Byelaws.

3.2.4 All rooms containing wash boilers require purpose-provided ventilation (see Section 5). A wash boiler should carry a label stating that the window should be opened when the appliance is in use.

3.3 Washing machines

A washing machine should conform to the general requirements for wash boilers given in 3.2. Electrical connections should comply with the requirements of 4.2.

³⁾ This will be ensured by selecting an appliance approved by the British Gas Corporation. At the time of publication, BS 1250 does not include requirements for appliances intended to burn certain gases and any appliance burning a type of gas not so covered, e.g. liquefied petroleum gas, should be acceptable to the gas undertaking for use with that gas.

⁴⁾ 1 kW = 3.6 MJ/h