agency. Field installations are accepted when approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

**air change**: the quantity of air necessary to completely replace the air contained in the combustion chamber and associated flue passages.

**air shutter**: an adjustable device for varying the flow of air.

**alarm**: an audible or visible signal indicating an off-standard or abnormal condition.

**alarm circuit**: a circuit that includes an alarm.

**annunciator**: a device that indicates a condition, either normal or abnormal, by visual signals, audible signals, or both.

**approved**: acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

**atomizing air compressor**: an air compressor that supplies air to the oil nozzle for the atomizing medium.

**atomizing media**: a supplementary medium, such as steam or air, that assists in breaking the fuel oil into a fine spray.

**authorized inspection agency**: the inspection agency approved by the appropriate authority of a state or municipality of the United States or a province of Canada that has adopted this Standard.

**automatic stack damper**: an automatically operated damper or shutter that is located downstream of the combustion chamber and in the flue duct (boiler outlet, breeching, stack or chimney) with a drive mechanism that can open, close, or modulate the damper in response to boiler operation or stack draft variations.

**AWG**: American Wire Gauge.

**bleed line**: a section of piping or tubing that conveys gas from a fuel train component that must periodically release gas pressure to the atmosphere in order to operate properly.

**boiler**: a closed vessel in which water or other liquid is heated, steam or vapor is generated, steam or vapor is superheated, or any combination thereof, under pressure or vacuum for use external to itself, by the direct application of heat from the combustion of fuels or from electricity.

**boiler, automatically fired**: a boiler that cycles automatically in response to a control system.

**boiler, high-pressure**: a boiler in which steam or vapor is generated at a pressure greater than 15 psig (100 kPa gage).

**boiler, hot water**: a hot water heating boiler or hot water supply boiler.

**boiler, hot water heating**: a boiler in which no steam is generated and from which hot water is circulated for heating purposes, then returned to the boiler operating at a pressure less than or equal to 160 psig (1.1 MPa gage) or a temperature less than or equal to 250°F (120°C) at or near the boiler outlet.

**boiler, hot water supply**: a boiler that furnishes hot water to be used externally to itself at a pressure less than or equal to 160 psig (1.1 MPa gage) or a temperature less than or equal to 250°F (120°C) at or near the boiler outlet.

**boiler, high-temperature water**: a water boiler for operation at pressures in excess of 160 psig (1.1 MPa gage) and/or temperatures in excess of 250°F (120°C).

**boiler, low-pressure**: a water boiler for operation at pressures in excess of 160 psig (1.1 MPa gage) and/or temperatures in excess of 250°F (120°C).

**boiler, miniature**: a boiler that does not exceed any of the following limits:

(a) 16 in. (400 mm) inside diameter of shell
(b) 20 ft² (1.9 m²) heating surface
(c) 5 ft³ (0.14 m³) gross volume, exclusive of casing and insulation
(d) 100 psig (700 kPa gage) maximum allowable working pressure

**boiler, modular**: a steam or hot water heating assembly consisting of a grouping of individual boilers called modules installed as a unit with no intervening stop valve. Modules may be under one jacket or individually jacketed. The individual modules shall be limited to a maximum input of 400,000 Btu/hr (117 kW) (gas), 3 gph (11.4 L/h) (oil), or 115 kW (electric).

**boiler manufacturer**: an organization that manufactures pressure parts for boilers or that shop-assembles parts into completed boilers.

**boiler system**: a system comprised of the boiler(s) and all associated controls, safety devices, and interconnected piping; vessels; valves; fittings; and pumps.

**boiler unit**: a complete assembly comprised of the boiler, the apparatus used to produce heat, and associated controls and safety devices.

**branch burner**: a burner that takes off from the main burner supply line but does not have its own primary safety control, using instead the main burner as its source of ignition and safety control (e.g., second stage burner). A line burner (or pipe burner) installed adjacent to a line burner and acting as the ignition source of the adjacent line burner is considered to be a branch of a single-burner assembly.

**branch circuit**: that portion of the wiring system between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the utilization equipment.

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1 The gross volume is intended to include such gas passages as are integral with the assembled pressure parts. Gross volume is defined as the volume of a rectangular or cylindrical enclosure into which all the pressure parts of the boiler in their final assembled positions could be fitted. Projecting nozzles or fittings need not be considered in the volume.