

Gas information sheet 59

Type A appliance service - inspecting and servicing Type A appliances



Ensuring a gas installation is safe is a fundamental responsibility for all gasfitters when performing inspection and servicing of Type A appliances. As a result, understanding the required scope of this work is critical for gasfitters to be able to complete it successfully and meet their responsibilities under the Gas Safety Act and subordinate regulations.

This information sheet:

- is only intended to provide a guide to the requirements for Type A servicing and inspection work; for more detailed information, please refer to Type A Servicing Standard AS 4575-2005 Gas appliances - Quality of servicing
- should be read in conjunction with ESV:
 - Gas Information Sheet 57, Your Obligations Under The Gas Safety Act
 - Gas Information Sheet 58, The Quality and Adequacy of Air Supply.

Inspecting and servicing Type A appliances

When servicing any open-flue gas appliance always start by inspecting the installation.

The inspection checklist

Your inspection 'checklist' must include the following items:

- Is the flue and cowl in good condition?
- Is there adequate ventilation? (See Gas Information Sheet 58 for more information.)
- Is the appliance installed correctly?
- Is the appliance in good condition? Burn or scorch marks on the appliance are an indication of overheating and need to be investigated.
- Conduct a negative pressure test (a smoke test) and a carbon monoxide (CO) spillage test as per Appendix R AS/NZS 5601, or Energy Safe Victoria's Gas Information Sheet 38.

This test must be done when the flue is cold. See Gas Information Sheet 58 for more information.

The service work checklist

Once your inspection 'checklist' is complete, you can commence your servicing work, which may include items from the following list:

- Clean the fan.
- Clean the pilot and main burner.
- Clean all dust from the appliance.
- Check the operation of safety switches, including thermocouples and thermostats.
- Check the heat exchanger for metal fatigue.
- Check the back wall of inbuilt wall furnaces for signs of heat stress. If heat stress is present, further examination of the fan and heat exchanger is warranted.
- Conduct a visual test of all parts and replace them if they show signs of fatigue or heat damage.
- Check and, if necessary, reset the appliance's operating pressure.
- Check all joints for gas leaks. This includes pilot lights, burners, and gas controls.