

by changing the internal volume of the compression chamber.

POWER BOILER PLANT – One or more power steam boilers or power hot water boilers and connecting piping and vessels within the same premises.

PRESSURE, DESIGN – The maximum working pressure for which a specific part of a refrigeration system is designed.

PRESSURE, FIELD TEST – A test performed in the field to prove system tightness.

PRESSURE-IMPOSING ELEMENT – A device or portion of the equipment used for the purpose of increasing the pressure of the refrigerant vapor.

PRESSURE-LIMITING DEVICE – A pressure-responsive mechanism designed to automatically stop the operation of the pressure-imposing element at a predetermined pressure.

PRESSURE-RELIEF DEVICE – A pressure-actuated valve or rupture member or fusible plug designed to automatically relieve excessive pressure.

PRESSURE TEST – The minimum gauge pressure to which a specific system component is subjected under test condition.

PRESSURE VESSEL-REFRIGERANT – A refrigerant-containing receptacle that is a portion of a refrigeration system, but shall not include evaporators, headers, or piping of certain limited size and capacity.

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QUALIFIED – A competent and capable person or company that has met the requirements and training for a given field acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction. [NFPA 96: 3.3.37]

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RADIANT HEATER – A heater designed to transfer heat primarily by direct radiation.

RECEIVER, LIQUID – A vessel permanently connected to a refrigeration system by inlet and outlet pipes for storage of liquid.

REFRIGERANT SAFETY CLASSIFICATIONS – Made up of a letter (A or B), that indicates the toxicity class, followed by a number (1, 2, or 3), that indicates the flammability class. Refrigerant blends are similarly classified, based on the compositions at their worst cases of fractionation, as separately determined for toxicity and flammability. In some cases, the worst case of fractionation is the original formulation.

TOXICITY: Classes A and B signify refrigerants with "lower toxicity" and "higher toxicity,"

respectively, based on prescribed measures of chronic (long-term, repeated exposures) toxicity.

FLAMMABILITY: Class 1 indicates refrigerants that do not show flame propagation in air when tested by prescribed methods at specified conditions. Classes 2 and 3 signify refrigerants with "lower flammability" and "higher flammability," respectively. The distinction depends on both the lower flammability limit (LFL) and heat of combustion.

REFRIGERATION MACHINERY ROOM – A space designed to safely house compressors and pressure vessels.

REFRIGERATION ROOM or SPACE – A room or space in which an evaporator or brine coil is located for the purpose of reducing or controlling the temperature within the room or space to below 68°F (20°C).

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM, ABSORPTION – A heat-operated closed-refrigeration cycle in which a secondary fluid, the absorbent, absorbs a primary fluid, the refrigerant, that has been vaporized in the evaporator.

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM, MECHANICAL – A combination of interconnected refrigerant-containing parts constituting one closed refrigerant circuit in which a refrigerant is circulated for the purpose of extracting heat and in which a compressor is used for compressing the refrigerant vapor.

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM, SELF-CONTAINED – A complete factory-assembled and tested system that is shipped in one or more sections and has no refrigerant-containing parts that are joined in the field by other than companion or block valves.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING – A building or portion thereof designed or used for human habitation.

RISER HEAT PIPE – A duct that extends at an angle of more than forty-five (45) degrees (0.79 rad) from the horizontal. This definition shall not include any boot connection.

ROOM HEATER – A freestanding, nonrecessed, environmental heating appliance installed in the space being heated and not connected to ducts.

ROOM HEATER, UNVENTED – An unvented, self-contained, freestanding, nonrecessed, fuel-gas burning appliance for furnishing warm air by gravity or fan circulation to the space in which installed, directly from the heater without duct connection. [NFPA 54: 3.3.55.6]

ROOM LARGE IN COMPARISON WITH SIZE OF EQUIPMENT – A room having a volume of at least twelve (12) times the total volume of a furnace or air-conditioning appliance and at least sixteen (16) times the total volume of a boiler. Total volume of the appliance is determined from exterior