ANSI LC 1-2014 • CSA 6.26-2014

CSA Group

Fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing

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ANSI LC 1-2014 • CSA 6.26-2014

Fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing

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IGAC

International Gas Advisory Council

CSA Group

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Preface

This is the third edition of ANSI LC 1-2013 • CSA 6.26-2013, *Fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing*.

This Standard was prepared by the Z21/CSA Joint Technical Advisory Group on Standards for Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing under the jurisdiction of the Technical Committee on Gas Appliances and Related Accessories, the Z21/83 Technical Committee on Performance and Installation of Gas Burning Appliances and Related Accessories, and the Strategic Steering Committee on Standards for Fuel Burning Appliances, and has been formally approved by the Technical Committee(s), American National Standards Institute, and the Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council.

Interpretations: The Strategic Steering Committee on Standards for Fuel Burning Appliances has provided the following direction for the interpretation of standards under its jurisdiction: "The literal text shall be used in judging compliance of products with the safety requirements of this Standard. When the literal text cannot be applied to the product, such as for new materials or construction, and when a relevant committee interpretation has not already been published, CSA's procedures for interpretation shall be followed to determine the intended safety principle."

Notes:

1) *Use of the singular does not exclude the plural (and vice versa) when the sense allows.*

2) *Although the intended primary application of this Standard is stated in its Scope, it is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the users of the Standard to judge its suitability for their particular purpose.*

3) *This publication was developed by consensus, which is defined by CSA Policy governing standardization – Code of good practice for standardization as "substantial agreement. Consensus implies much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity." It is consistent with this definition that a member may be included in the Technical Committee list and yet not be in full agreement with all clauses of this publication.*

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c) *wording of the proposed change; and*
d) *rationale for the change.*

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a) *define the problem, making reference to the specific clause, and, where appropriate, include an illustrative sketch;*
b) *provide an explanation of circumstances surrounding the actual field condition; and*
c) *where possible, phrase the request in such a way that a specific "yes" or "no" answer will address the issue.*

Committee interpretations are processed in accordance with the CSA Directives and guidelines governing standardization and are available on the Current Standards Activities page at ***standardsactivities.csa.ca***.

History of the development of ANSI LC 1-2013 • CSA 6.26-2013

Note: *This history is informative and is not part of the standard.*

In 1983, the Gas Research Institute (GRI) initiated its "Residential/Commercial Piping Program." This research and development effort was aimed at identifying and developing innovative building piping systems and materials as a viable alternative to conventional rigid black iron piping.

One of the most promising concepts which emerged from the GRI project was a piping system using semi-flexible, corrugated stainless steel tubing in conjunction with elevated gas pressures (up to 5 psig). This system offered several advantages over rigid black iron piping systems, including ease and speed of installation, elimination of the need for precise on-site measuring, cutting and threading of piping sections, and elimination of the need for certain fittings such as elbows, tees and couplings. A disadvantage was increased flow resistance imposed by the tubing corrugations and smaller internal diameters. This resulted in the requirement for higher system pressures and an additional gas pressure regulator upstream of equipment requiring lower supply pressures.

In November, 1986, Foster-Miller Inc., a GRI contractor assigned to the piping system project, requested the American Gas Association (A.G.A.) Laboratories to develop construction and performance criteria for use as the basis for a third party certification program for corrugated stainless steel piping systems. This work was undertaken and, on September 8, 1987, the "A.G.A. Requirements For Natural Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Conduit," No. 1-87 was published.

A.G.A. 1-87 was developed with input from Foster-Miller Inc. who had conducted numerous testing programs and gained considerable experience with these types of piping systems as part of the GRI project. Information was also drawn from existing ANSI standards, such as Z21.24, which cover similar types of products. Safety issues, such as potential damage to the tubing caused by bending, stretching, torquing, crushing or impacting, and accidental puncturing of concealed tubing, were given prime consideration in developing the construction and performance criteria contained in this document. Emphasis also was placed on comprehensive instructions to guide the installer through proper step-by-step installation and check-out procedures.

A.G.A. 1-87 was referenced in the fourth edition of the *National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1*, as a recognized document for testing and listing corrugated stainless steel gas piping systems.

As interest in using these piping systems increased, there was some reluctance by local code authorities to accept systems not covered by a nationally recognized safety standard. Consequently, the A.G.A. Laboratories, in August 1989, applied to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for recognition as an approved sponsor under the canvass method for developing ANSI standards. On December 8, 1989, the A.G.A. Laboratories was approved by ANSI as a canvass sponsor. Consequently, A.G.A. 1-87 was retitled as proposed "American National Standard for Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing, AGA LC 1, and was distributed to all known interested parties for comment in accordance with the ANSI procedures for standards development under the canvass method.

The first edition of the Standard for Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing was approved by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., on January 25, 1991.

With the onset of the Free Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada on January 2, 1988, significant attention was given to the harmonization of the United States and Canadian safety standards addressing gas-fired equipment for residential, commercial and industrial applications. It was believed that the elimination of the differences between the standards would remove potential trade barriers and provide an atmosphere in which North American manufacturers could market more freely in the United

States and Canada. The harmonization of these standards was also seen as a step toward harmonization with international standards. Joint subcommittees were established to facilitate the standards harmonization process between the United States and Canada.

The harmonized draft standard was based on coverage from the first edition of ANSI/AGA LC 1-1991, and Addenda, LC 1a-1993, and LC 1b-1994.

The harmonized draft standard was processed under the ANSI Canvass method with a final ballot on its acceptance as a proposed ANSI standard dated December 9, 1994.

The proposed first edition of ANSI/IAS LC 1 • CGA 6.26 standard was approved by the CGA Standards Advisory Committee on November 3, 1997, the Canadian Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council on September 18, 1997, and by the American National Standards Institute on October 28, 1996.

The first edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard was approved by the Standards Advisory Committee and the Standards Council of Canada on September 18, 1997, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., on October 28, 1996.

The second edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard was approved by the Standards Advisory Committee and the Standards Council of Canada on October 27, 2004, and by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., on March 9, 2005.

ANSI/IAS LC 1-1997 • CGA 6.26-M97
ANSI/IAS LC 1a-1999 • CGA 6.26a-M99
ANSI/IAS LC 1b-2001 • CGA 6.26b-2001
ANSI LC 1-2005 • CSA 6.26-2005
ANSI LC 1a-2009 • CSA 6.26a-2009
ANSI LC 1b-2011 • CSA 6.26b-2011

This, the third edition of the harmonized gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing standard, was approved by the Interprovincial Gas Advisory Council on DATE and the American National Standards Institute, Inc. on September 17, 2013.

ANSI LC 1-2014 • CSA 6.26-2014
Fuel gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing

1 Scope

1.1

This Standard applies to natural and propane gas piping systems using corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST), intended for installation in residential, commercial or industrial buildings, and including the following components as a minimum:

a) Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST);
b) Fittings for connection to the CSST; and
c) Striker plates (see Clause 3, Definitions) to protect the installed CSST from puncture threats.

Other components of piping systems covered by this Standard include gas manifolds, gas pressure regulators, manual gas valves, quick disconnect devices and gas convenience outlets (see Clauses 4.3, Gas Pressure regulators; 4.4, Manually operated gas valves and 4.5, Quick-disconnect devices and gas convenience outlets). If such additional components are required to complete the piping system installation, they are either provided as part of the piping system or specified in the manufacturer's installation instructions (see Clause 4.7-m).

1.2

This Standard also applies to corrugated stainless steel piping systems in which portions of the piping are exposed to the outdoors as required to make connections to outdoor gas meters or to outdoor gas appliances, which are attached to, mounted on or located in close proximity to the building structure.

1.3

This Standard does not apply to CSST, whether coated or uncoated, intended for direct burial underground. Tubing is installed underground only when encased inside either an approved conduit or as part of an approved engineered system and in accordance with local codes and the manufacturer's instructions.

1.4

This Standard includes criteria to establish the suitability of concealed mechanical tube fittings for use with concealed gas piping (see Clause 3, Definitions).

1.5

This Standard also applies to corrugated stainless steel piping systems which are used in conjunction with other approved fuel gas piping materials.

1.6

This Standard applies to piping systems rated at either 5 psi (34.5 kPa) and intended for exposure to maximum actual operating pressures (see Clause 3, Definitions) not exceeding 6.5 psi (44.8 kPa), or rated

