shall be no smaller than 3⁄8 inch OD
copper tubing or 1⁄4 inch IPS. If No. 1
fuel oil is used with a listed automatic
pump (fuel lifter), copper tubing shall
be sized as specified by the pump man-
ufacturer.

(d) Joints for oil piping. All pipe joints
in the piping system, unless welded or
brazed, shall be threaded joints which
comply with ANSI/ASME B1.20.1–1983,
Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch).
The material used for brazing pipe con-
nections shall have a melting tempera-
ture in excess of 1,000 F.

(e) Joints for tubing. Joints in tubing
shall be made with either a single or
double flare of the proper degree, as
recommended by the tubing manufac-
turer, by means of listed tubing fit-
tings, or brazed with materials having
a melting point in excess of 1,000 F.

(f) Pipe joint compound. Threaded
joints shall be made up tight with list-
ed pipe joint compound which shall be
applied to the male threads only.

(g) Couplings. Pipe couplings and
unions shall be used to join sections of
threaded pipe. Right and left nipples or
couplings shall not be used.

(h) Grade of piping. Fuel oil piping in-
stalled in conjunction with gravity
feed systems to oil heating equipment
shall slope in a gradual rise upward
from a central location to both the oil
tank and the appliance in order to
eliminate air locks.

(i) Strap hangers. All oil piping shall
be adequately supported by galvanized
or equivalently protected metal straps
or hangers at intervals of not more
than 4 feet, except where adequate sup-
port and protection is provided by
structural members. Solid-iron-pipe oil
supply connection(s) shall be rigidly
anchored to a structural member with-
in 6 inches of the supply connection(s).

(j) Testing for leakage. Before setting
the system in operation, tank installa-
tions and piping shall be checked for
oil leaks with fuel oil of the same
grade that will be burned in the appli-
cance. No other material shall be used
for testing fuel oil tanks and piping.
Tanks shall be filled to maximum ca-
pacity for the final check for oil leak-
age.

§ 3280.707 Heat producing appliances.

(a) Heat-producing appliances and
vents, roof jacks and chimneys neces-
sary for their installation in manu-
factured homes shall be listed or cer-
tified by a nationally recognized test-
ing agency for use in manufactured
homes.

(1) A manufactured home shall be
provided with a comfort heating sys-
tem.

(i) When a manufactured home is
manufactured to contain a heating ap-
pliance, the heating appliance shall be
installed by the manufacturer of the
manufactured home in compliance
with applicable sections of this sub-
part.

(ii) When a manufactured home is
manufactured for field application of
an external heating or combination
heating/cooling appliance, preparation
of the manufactured home for this ex-
ternal application shall comply with
the applicable sections of this part.

(2) Gas and oil burning comfort heat-
ing appliances shall have a flue loss of
not more than 25 percent, and a ther-
mal efficiency of not less than that
specified in nationally recognized
standards (See §3280.703).

(b) Fuel-burning heat-producing ap-
pliances and refrigeration appliances,
except ranges and ovens, shall be of the
vented type and vented to the outside.

(c) Fuel-burning appliances shall not
be converted from one fuel to another
fuel unless converted in accordance
with the terms of their listing and the
appliance manufacturer’s instructions.

(d) Performance efficiency. (1) All
automatic electric storage water heat-
ers installed in manufactured homes
shall have a standby loss not exceeding
43 watts/meter² (4 watts/ft²) of tank
surface area. The method of test for
standby loss shall be as described in
section 4.3.1 of Household Automatic
Electric Storage Type Water Heaters,
ANSI C72.1–1972.
§ 3280.708 Exhaust duct system and provisions for the future installation of a clothes dryer.

(a) Clothes dryers. (1) All gas and electric clothes dryers shall be exhausted to the outside by a moisture-lint exhaust duct and termination fitting. When the clothes dryer is supplied by the manufacturer, the exhaust duct and termination fittings shall be completely installed by the manufacturer. However, if the exhaust duct system is subject to damage during transportation, it need not be completely installed at the factory when:

(i) The exhaust duct system is connected to the clothes dryer, and

(ii) A moisture lint exhaust duct system is roughed in and installation instructions are provided in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) or (c) of this section.

(2) A clothes dryer moisture-lint exhaust duct shall not be connected to any other duct, vent or chimney.

(3) The exhaust duct shall not terminate beneath the manufactured home.

(4) Moisture-lint exhaust ducts shall not be connected with sheet metal screws or other fastening devices which extend into the interior of the duct.

(5) Moisture-lint exhaust duct and termination fittings shall be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's printed instructions.

(b) Provisions for future installation of a gas clothes dryer. A manufactured home may be provided with "stubbed in" equipment at the factory to supply a gas clothes dryer for future installation by the owner provided it complies with the following provisions:

(1) The "stubbed in" gas outlet shall be provided with a shutoff valve, the outlet of which is closed by threaded pipe plug or cap.

(2) The "stubbed in" gas outlet shall be permanently labeled to identify it for use only as the supply connection for a gas clothes dryer.

(3) A moisture lint duct system consisting of a complete access space (hole) through the wall or floor cavity with a cap or cover on the interior and exterior of the cavity secured in such a manner that they can be removed by a common household tool shall be provided. The cap or cover in place shall limit air infiltration and be designed to