

Change your view in a campervan

# HOW TO GUIDE . . . .

## Fit Your Gas Hob and other Gas Appliances

The first thing that needs to be made clear is that although you can plan and fit your own campervan gas hob, or other gas appliances you should always have the system checked over and pressure tested by a qualified technician before connection to a suitable gas supply.

Campervan gas installation should be carried out or the installation checked and tested by a “competent person”, the minimum requirements to be deemed competent in gas installation is the CITO ACOPS/STGW qualification.

**There are many variables within a hob and gas installation, this information should be viewed as a theoretical guide to aid the installation of the products we sell. The information below does not substitute gas qualifications or competency for gas installation.**

**The instructions below should not be taken as comprehensive instruction on how your individual gas system should be installed, due to the individual design variations on each installation.**

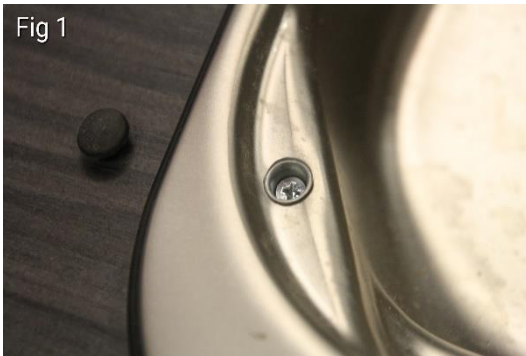


Most of the Smev products we sell come with a template to aid the cutting out of your worktop to the correct shape. If a template is not included then dimensional diagrams can be found in the back of the Smev handbook accompanying the product.

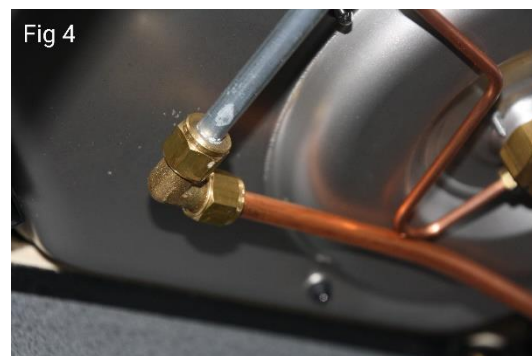
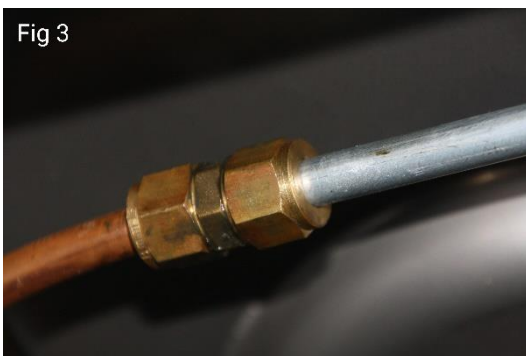
# FITTING GUIDELINES

The Hob or combination unit is secured in place by either;

- Fixing screws through the top of the unit recessed into small metal “cups” within the top surface of the Smev unit. ①
- Clamping brackets fitted to the underside of the Smev unit, tightened via screws accessed from the top of the Smev unit, under small back cover caps. ②

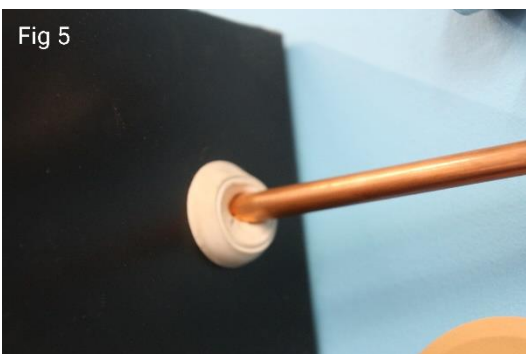


For connection of the hob to a suitable regulator, 8mm Copper pipe is fitted from the steel stem underneath the hob and run to the regulator's pre-determined position. A compression joint such as seen in ③ ④ is used to connect the 8mm pipe to the steel stem of the hob.



When running the pipe work to the gas locker/regulator ensure that the pipe is secured well at regular intervals or approximately 300mm. The pipe work should be grommeted or insulated as it runs through any material such as the plywood of your furniture, or metal gas box. ⑤

8mm copper pipe is quite flexible and can easily be bent to shape, however take care to use the correct tools such as a pipe bender when tight bends are required. ⑥



When fitting our own gas installations into the campervans we build, we use the GOK Truma regulator with mounting foot. This is a tried and tested regulator with a high-quality build. ⑦

The Truma regulator is adaptable and can be used with Camping Gaz, Calor or Flowgas connections. The regulator provides a stable 30mbar of pressure to suit most leisure vehicle gas appliances.

A fitting called a “Pigtail” is used to connect the gas cylinder to the regulator, with a different “Pigtail” used different gas bottle connections. ⑧



The regulator should be mounted as high as possible in the gas locker ⑨⑩. If it isn't possible to mount the regulator higher than the gas bottle then you must ensure that the “Pigtail” connection is looped down from the cylinder connection and then up to the regulator.



Try to avoid a sloping downward connection from cylinder to regulator, as the regulator may become clogged and blocked with residue from the cylinder.

The below cylinder sizes are popular on small/medium campervan conversions.



Remember that the thread connections onto your gas cylinder are a reverse thread.

When installing gas appliances isolator valves are often used to shut off the gas supply to individual appliances. These is also a main shut off valve on the top of the gas cylinder to isolate the gas supply when not in use.



An Isolator valve can be single (11), for an individual hob or cooker or grouped together as manifolds of 2, 3 or more (12) to service a variety of gas appliances. These may include ovens, hobs, water heaters, air blown gas heating and fridges.



LPG gas itself is odourless, so a stink agent is added to all gas cylinders to help awareness of any gas leak in a system. If a leak is detected then the gas supply should be isolated on the top of the cylinder and no further use of the gas should be undertaken until the leak has been identified and corrected. No naked flames or electrical equipment should be used in the vicinity of a suspected gas leak.

Gas is heavier than air so will sink to ground level and gather in low lying areas or cavities in confined spaces. For this reason, gas drop vents are added to leisure vehicles to facilitate the exit and dispersal in the event of a gas leak. (13)

There should be suitable gas vents installed in the main housing of the gas cylinder. The gas box housing should ideally have a 50mm high front lip to the front access door, this helps to contain and funnel any leaked gas allowing the gas to escape via the gas drop vent.

You should also ensure that gas pipe joints don't occur in areas that could result in a gas build up (Gas not being able to escape and disperse) should there be a leak in the system.



Once your gas installation is complete a pressure test can be performed to make sure the system doesn't leak. The Truma regulator has a pressure test nipple that allows a pressure gauge to be attached. This tool is pumped to a test pressure predetermined and monitored for any drop of pressure. A drop on the pressure gauge most likely indicates a leak, a leak can be investigated and tracked down with the use of a sprayable leak detection fluid (or soapy water around the connection/joints of your gas pipe).

Your gas bottle should be firmly contained within the gas box housing and be unable to move around. Use of a gas bottle bracket and strap is a convenient way of holding the gas cylinder firmly in place while facilitating easy removal.

(14)

01271 373853

[www.clearcutconversions.co.uk](http://www.clearcutconversions.co.uk)

[enquiries@clearcutconversions.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@clearcutconversions.co.uk)



Change your view in a campervan