

INSTALLATION MANUAL

SINGLE STAGE ECM RESIDENTIAL GAS FURNACES

MODELS: TM8E, TML E

(80% Multi-Position/Standard and Low NOx)



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These high efficiency, compact units employ induced combustion reliable hot surface ignition and high heat transfer aluminized tubular heat exchangers. The units are factory shipped for installation in upflow or horizontal applications and can be converted for downflow applications. These furnaces are designed for residential installation in a basement, closet, alcove, attic, recreation room, or garage and are also ideal for commercial applications. All units are factory assembled, wired, and tested to ensure safe, dependable, and economical installation and operation.

These units are Category I listed and can be common vented with another gas appliance as allowed by the National Fuel Gas Code.

SECTION I: SAFETY



This is a safety alert symbol. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand and pay particular attention to the signal words **DANGER**, **WARNING**, or **CAUTION**.

DANGER indicates an **imminently** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **will result in death or serious injury**.

WARNING indicates a **potentially** hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **could result in death or serious injury**.

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided **may result in minor or moderate injury**. It is also used to alert against unsafe practices and hazards involving only property damage.

WARNING

Improper installation may create a condition where the operation of the product could cause personal injury or property damage.

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. **Failure to carefully read and follow all instructions in this manual can result in furnace malfunction, death, personal injury and/or property damage.** Only a qualified contractor, installer or service agency should install this product.

SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES AND PRECAUTIONS

1. Only Natural gas or Propane (LP) gas are approved for use with this furnace.
2. Install this furnace only in a location and position specified in these instructions.
3. A gas-fired furnace for installation in a residential garage must be installed as specified in these instructions.
4. Provide adequate combustion and ventilation air to the furnace space as specified in these instructions.
5. Combustion products must be discharged outdoors. Connect this furnace to an approved vent system only, as specified in SECTION VII of these instructions.
6. Test for gas leaks as specified in these instructions.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warnings exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

7. Always install the furnace to operate within the furnace's intended temperature rise range. Only connect the furnace to a duct system that has an external static pressure within the allowable range, as specified on the furnace rating plate.
8. When a furnace is installed so supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air must also be handled by duct(s) sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside the space containing the furnace.
9. It is permitted to use the furnace for heating of buildings or structures under construction where the application and use comply with all manufacturer's installation instructions including the following:
 - Proper vent installation
 - Furnace operating under thermostatic control
 - Return air duct sealed to the furnace
 - Air filters in place
 - Set furnace input rate and temperature rise per rating plate marking
 - Means for providing outdoor air required for combustion
 - Return air temperature maintained between 55°F (13°C) and 80°F (27°C)
 - The **air filter must be replaced** upon substantial completion of the construction process
 - Clean furnace, duct work, and components upon substantial completion of the construction process, and verify furnace operating conditions including ignition, input rate, temperature rise, and venting according to the manufacturer's instructions.
10. When installed in a non-HUD-Approved Modular Home or building constructed on-site, combustion air must not be supplied from occupied spaces.
11. The size of the unit must be based on an acceptable heat loss calculation for the structure. ACCA, Manual J or other approved methods can be used.
12. When moving or handling this furnace before installation, it is best practice to leave the doors on the furnace to provide support and prevent damage or warping of the cabinet. When lifting the furnace by the cabinet, support the ends of the furnace rather than lifting by the cabinet flanges at the return air openings (bottom or sides) or supply air opening.
13. When lifting the furnace, it is acceptable to use the primary heat exchanger tubes as a lifting point, provided that the tubes are lifted at the front of the heat exchangers where attached to the vestibule panel. Do not use the top return bend of the heat exchangers as lifting points because the tubes may shift out of position or their location brackets/baffles.

IMPORTANT: During installation, doors must remain on the furnace when moving or lifting the furnace.

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

⚠ CAUTION

This product must be installed in strict compliance with the installation instructions and any applicable local, state, and national codes including, but not limited to building, electrical, and mechanical codes.

- Refer to the unit rating plate for the furnace model number, and then see the dimensions page of these instructions for return air plenum dimensions in Figure 7. The plenum must be installed according to the instructions.
- Provide clearances from combustible materials as listed under Clearances to Combustibles.
- Provide clearances for servicing, ensuring that service access is provided for both the burners and blower.
- These models **ARE NOT** CSA listed or approved for installation in a **HUD Approved Modular Home** or a **Manufactured (Mobile) Home**.
- This furnace is not approved for installation in trailers or recreational vehicles.
- Furnaces for installation on combustible flooring must not be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or other combustible material other than wood flooring.
- Check the rating plate and power supply to ensure that the electrical characteristics match. All models use nominal 115 VAC, 1 Phase, 60 Hz power supply. **DO NOT CONNECT THIS APPLIANCE TO A 50 Hz POWER SUPPLY OR A VOLTAGE ABOVE 130 V.**
- The furnace must be installed so the electrical components are protected from water.
- Installing and servicing heating equipment can be hazardous due to the electrical components and the gas fired components. Only trained and qualified personnel must install, repair, or service gas heating equipment. Untrained service personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning and replacing the air filters. When working on heating equipment, observe precautions in the manuals and on the labels attached to the unit and other safety precautions that apply.

COMBUSTION AIR QUALITY (LIST OF CONTAMINANTS)

The furnace requires **OUTDOOR AIR** for combustion when the furnace is located in any of the following environments:

- Restricted environments
- Commercial buildings
- Buildings with indoor pools
- Laundry rooms
- Hobby or craft rooms
- Near chemical storage areas
- Chemical exposure

The furnace requires **OUTDOOR AIR** for combustion when the furnace is located in an area where the furnace is exposed to the following substances and/or chemicals.

- Permanent wave solutions
- Chlorinated waxes and cleaners
- Chlorine based swimming pool chemicals
- Water softening chemicals
- Deicing salts or chemicals
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Halogen type refrigerants
- Cleaning solvents (such as perchloroethylene)
- Printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, etc.
- Hydrochloric acid
- Cements and glues
- Antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers
- Masonry acid washing materials

When outdoor air is used for combustion, the combustion air intake duct system termination must be located external to the building and in an area where there is no exposure to the substances listed above.

⚠ WARNING

The furnace area must not be used as a broom closet or for any other storage purposes, as a fire hazard may be created. Never store items such as the following on, near, or in contact with the furnace:

1. Spray or aerosol cans, rags, brooms, dust mops, vacuum cleaners or other cleaning tools
2. Soap powders, bleaches, waxes or other cleaning compounds; plastic items or containers; gasoline, kerosene, cigarette lighter fluid, dry cleaning fluids or other volatile fluid
3. Paint thinners and other painting compounds
4. Paper bags, boxes, or other paper products

Never operate the furnace with the blower door removed. To do so could result in serious personal injury and/or equipment damage.

CODES AND STANDARDS

Follow all national and local codes and standards in addition to this installation manual. The installation must comply with regulations of the serving gas supplier and local building, heating, plumbing, and other codes. In absence of local codes, the installation must comply with the national codes listed below and all authorities having jurisdiction.

In the United States and Canada, follow all codes and standards for the following, using the latest edition available:

STEP 1 - Safety

- US: National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 and the Installation Standards, Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems ANSI/NFPA 90B
- CANADA: CAN/CGA-B149.1 National Standard of Canada. Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes (NSCNGPIC)

STEP 2 - General Installation

- US: Current edition of the NFGC and NFPA 90B. For copies, contact:
National Fire Protection Association Inc.
Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269
or for only the NFGC, contact:
American Gas Association,
400 N. Capital, N.W.
Washington DC 20001
or www.NFPA.org
- CANADA: NSCNGPIC. For a copy, contact:
Standard Sales, CSA International
178 Rexdale Boulevard
Etobicoke, (Toronto) Ontario Canada M9W 1R5

STEP 3 - Combustion and Ventilation Air

- US: Section 5.3 of the NFGC, air for Combustion and Ventilation
- CANADA: Part 7 of NSCNGPIC, Venting Systems and Air Supply for Appliances

STEP 4 - Duct Systems

- US and CANADA: Air Conditioning Contractors Association (ACCA) Manual D, Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Association National Association (SMACNA), or American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 1997 Fundamentals Handbook Chapter 32.

STEP 5 - Acoustical Lining and Fibrous Glass Duct

- US and CANADA: Current edition of SMACNA and NFPA 90B as tested by UL Standard 181 for Class 1 Rigid Air Ducts

STEP 6 - Gas Piping and Gas Pipe Pressure Testing

- US: NFGC; chapters 2, 3, 4, and 9 and National Plumbing Codes
- CANADA: NSCNGPIC Part 5

STEP 7 - Electrical Connections

- US: National Electrical Code (NEC) ANSI/NFPA 70
- CANADA: Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1

These instructions cover minimum requirements and conform to existing national standards and safety codes. In some instances, these instructions exceed certain local codes and ordinances, especially those that do not reflect changing residential and non-HUD modular home construction practices. These instructions are required as a minimum for a safe installation.

FOR FURNACES INSTALLED IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS ONLY

For all side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment installed in every dwelling, building or structure used in whole or in part for residential purposes, including those owned or operated by the Commonwealth and where the side wall exhaust vent termination is less than seven (7) feet above finished grade in the area of the venting, including but not limited to decks and porches, the following requirements shall be satisfied:

1. **INSTALLATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS.** At the time of installation of the side wall horizontal vented gas fueled equipment, the installing plumber or gasfitter shall observe that a hard wired carbon monoxide detector with an alarm and battery back-up is installed on the floor level where the gas equipment is to be installed. In addition, the installing plumber or gasfitter shall observe that a battery operated or hard wired carbon monoxide detector with an alarm is installed on each additional level of the dwelling, building or structure served by the side wall horizontal vented gas fueled equipment. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to secure the services of qualified licensed professionals for the installation of hard wired carbon monoxide detectors
 - a. In the event that the side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment is installed in a crawl space or an attic, the hard wired carbon monoxide detector with alarm and battery back-up may be installed on the next adjacent floor level.
 - b. In the event that the requirements of this subdivision can not be met at the time of completion of installation, the owner shall have a period of thirty (30) days to comply with the above requirements; provided, however, that during said thirty (30) day period, a battery operated carbon monoxide detector with an alarm shall be installed.
2. **APPROVED CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS.** Each carbon monoxide detector as required in accordance with the above provisions shall comply with NFPA 720 and be ANSI/UL 2034 listed and IAS certified.
3. **SIGNAGE.** A metal or plastic identification plate shall be permanently mounted to the exterior of the building at a minimum height of eight (8) feet above grade directly in line with the exhaust vent terminal for the horizontally vented gas fueled heating appliance or equipment. The sign shall read, in print size no less than one-half (1/2) inch in size, "**GAS VENT DIRECTLY BELOW. KEEP CLEAR OF ALL OBSTRUCTIONS**".
4. **INSPECTION.** The state or local gas inspector of the side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment shall not approve the installation unless, upon inspection, the inspector observes carbon monoxide detectors and signage installed in accordance with the provisions of 248 CMR 5.08(2)(a)1 through 4.

INSPECTION

On receiving a unit, inspect the unit for possible damage during transit. If damage is evident, note the extent of the damage on the carrier's freight bill. Make a separate request for inspection by the carrier's agent in writing. Before installation, check the unit for screws or bolts that may have loosened in transit. There are no shipping or spacer brackets that need to be removed from the interior of this unit.

FURNACE LOCATION AND CLEARANCES

The furnace must be located using the following guidelines:

- Where a minimum amount of air intake/vent piping and elbows is required
- As centralized with the air distribution as possible
- Where adequate combustion air is available (particularly when the appliance is not using outdoor combustion air)
- Where it does not interfere with proper air circulation in the confined space

Installation in freezing temperatures:

- Install the furnace in an area where ventilation facilities provide for safe limits of ambient temperature under normal operating conditions.

⚠ WARNING

Improper installation in an ambient below 32°F (0°C) could create a hazard, resulting in damage, injury or death.

- Do not allow return air temperature to be below 55°F (13°C) for extended periods. To do so may cause condensation to occur in the main heat exchanger, leading to premature heat exchanger failure.

Clearances for access/service:

Ample clearances must be provided to permit easy access to the unit. The following minimum clearances are recommended:

- Twenty-four (24) in. (61 cm) between the front of the furnace and an adjacent wall or another appliance, when access is required for servicing and cleaning.
- Eighteen (18) in. (46 cm) at the side where access is required for passage to the front when servicing or for inspection or replacement of flue/vent connections.

In all cases, accessibility clearances take precedence over clearances for combustible materials where accessibility clearances are greater.

Installation in a residential garage:

A gas-fired furnace for installation in a residential garage must be installed so the burner(s) and the ignition source are located not less than 18 in. (46 cm) above the floor, and the furnace must be located or protected to avoid physical damage by vehicles.

Table 1: Unit Clearances to Combustibles - All Dimensions in Inches and Centimeters and All Surfaces Identified with the Unit in an Upflow Configuration

| Application | Top | Front | Rear | Left Side | Right Side | Flue | Floor/Bottom | Closet | Alcove | Attic | Line Contact |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|------------------|
| | in. (cm) | in. (cm) | in. (cm) | in. (cm) | in. (cm) | in. (cm) | | | | | |
| Upflow | 1 (2.5) | 1 (2.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 6 (15.2) | Combustible | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Upflow B-Vent | 1 (2.5) | 1 (2.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (2.5) | Combustible | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Downflow | 1 (2.5) | 1 (2.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 6 (15.2) | 1 (25.4) ¹ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Downflow B-Vent | 1 (2.5) | 1 (2.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (2.5) | 1 (25.4) ¹ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Horizontal | 1 (2.5) | 1 (2.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 6 (15.2) | Combustible | No | Yes | Yes | Yes ² |
| Horizontal B-Vent | 1 (2.5) | 1 (2.5) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (2.5) | Combustible | No | Yes | Yes | Yes ² |

1. Special floor base or indoor coil is required for use on combustible floor.

2. Line contact only permitted between lines formed by the intersection of the rear panel and side panel (top in horizontal position) of the furnace jacket and building joists, studs, or framing.

SECTION II: DUCTWORK

DUCTWORK GENERAL INFORMATION

The duct system's design and installation must:

- Handle an air volume appropriate for the served space and within the operating parameters of the furnace specifications.
- Be installed in accordance with National Fire Protection Association as outlined in NFPA standard 90B (latest editions) or applicable national, provincial, state, and local fire and safety codes.
- Create a closed duct system. For residential and non-HUD Modular Home installations, when a furnace is installed so the supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air must also be handled by a duct(s) sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside the space containing the furnace.
- Complete a path for heated or cooled air to circulate through the air conditioning and heating equipment and to and from the conditioned space.

⚠ CAUTION

The indoor coil must be installed in the supply air duct, downstream of the furnace. Cooled air may not be passed over the heat exchanger.

When the furnace is used with an indoor coil, the coil must be installed parallel with, or in the supply air side of the furnace to avoid condensation in the primary heat exchanger. When a parallel flow arrangement is used, dampers or other means used to control airflow must be adequate to prevent chilled air from entering the furnace. If manually operated, the damper must be equipped with means to prevent the furnace or the air conditioner from operating unless the damper is in full heat or cool position.

When replacing an existing furnace, if the existing plenum is not the same size as the new furnace, the existing plenum must be removed and a new plenum installed that is the proper size for the new furnace. If the plenum is shorter than 12 in. (30.5 cm), the turbulent airflow may cause the limit controls not to operate as designed, or the limit controls may not operate at all.

The duct system is a very important part of the installation. **If the duct system is improperly sized, the furnace does not operate properly.** The ducts attached to the furnace plenum must be of sufficient size so the furnace operates at the specified external static pressure and within the air temperature rise specified on the nameplate.

IMPORTANT: The minimum plenum height is 12 in. (30.5 cm). The furnace does not operate properly on a shorter plenum height. The minimum recommended rectangular duct height is 4 in. (10.1 cm) attached to the plenum.

⚠ WARNING

The duct system must be properly sized to obtain the correct airflow for the furnace size that is being installed.

Refer to Table 5 or the furnace rating plate for the correct rise range and static pressures.

If the ducts are undersized, the result will be high duct static pressures and/or high temperature rises, which can result in a heat exchanger OVERHEATING CONDITION. This condition can result in premature heat exchanger failure, which can result in personal injury, property damage, or death.

If a matching cased indoor coil is used, it can be placed directly on the furnace outlet and sealed to prevent leakage. If an uncased indoor coil with a thermoplastic drain pan is to be installed in the upflow/horizontal-configuration, an extra 2 in. minimum spacing may be needed to ensure against drain pan distortion.

On all installations without an indoor coil, a removable access panel is recommended in the outlet duct such that smoke or reflected light would be observable inside the casing to indicate the presence of leaks in the heat exchanger. This access cover must be attached in such a manner as to prevent leaks.

DUCT FLANGES

Four flanges are provided to attach ductwork to the furnace. These flanges are rotated down for shipment. To use the flanges, do the following:

1. Remove the screw holding an individual flange.
2. Rotate the flange so it is in the upward position.
3. Reinstall the screw.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 for all four flanges.

If the flanges are not used, they must remain in the rotated down position as shipped.

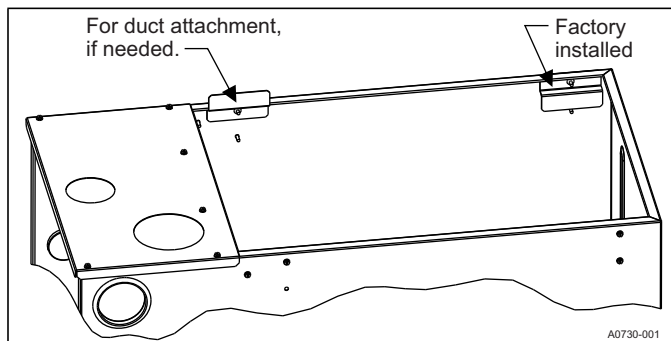


FIGURE 1: Duct Attachment

DUCTWORK INSTALLATION AND SUPPLY PLENUM CONNECTION - UPFLOW/HORIZONTAL



Attach the supply plenum to the furnace outlet. Use an approved flexible duct connector on all installations. Seal this connection to prevent air leakage. The sheet metal must be crosshatched to eliminate any popping of the sheet metal when the indoor fan is energized.

FLOOR BASE AND DUCTWORK INSTALLATION - DOWNFLOW



Installations on combustible material or directly on any floors must use a combustible floor base as shown in Figure 3. Follow the instructions supplied with the combustible floor base accessory. This combustible floor base can be replaced with a matching indoor coil, properly sealed to prevent leaks. Follow the instructions supplied with the indoor coil cabinet for installing the cabinet to the duct connector. Plug intake and vent pipe holes in bottom panel and move grommet to required vent side exit.

Downflow Air Conditioning Coil Cabinet

Install the furnace with coil cabinet part number specifically intended for downflow application. If a matching indoor coil is used, it can be placed directly on the furnace outlet and sealed to prevent leakage. For details of the coil cabinet dimensions and installation requirements, refer to the installation instructions supplied with the coil cabinet.

Attach the indoor coil cabinet to the duct connector, and then position the furnace on top of the coil cabinet. The connection to the furnace, indoor coil cabinet, duct connector, and supply air duct must be sealed to prevent air leakage.

COIL INSTALLATION

IMPORTANT: On all installations without a coil, a removable access panel is recommended in the outlet duct such that smoke or reflected light would be observable inside the casing to indicate the presence of leaks in the heat exchanger. This access cover must be attached in such a manner as to prevent leaks.

The indoor coil must be mounted on the supply side of the furnace as shown in Figure 2. Refer to the installation instructions provided with each indoor coil.

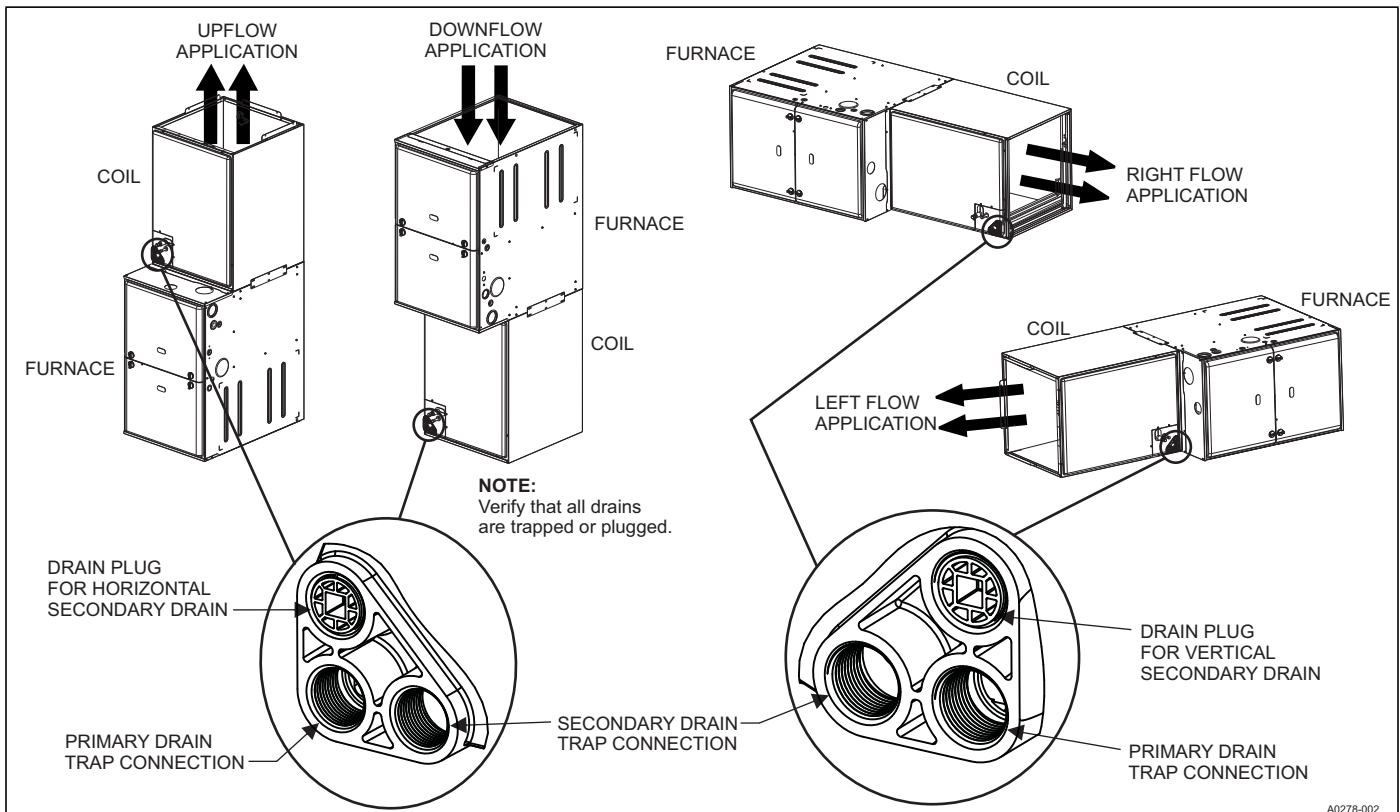


FIGURE 2: Furnace and Coil Attachment

DOWNFLOW DUCT CONNECTORS

All downflow installations must use a suitable duct connector approved by the furnace manufacturer for use with this furnace. The duct connectors are designed to be connected to the rectangular duct under the floor and sealed. Refer to the instructions supplied with the duct connector for proper installation.

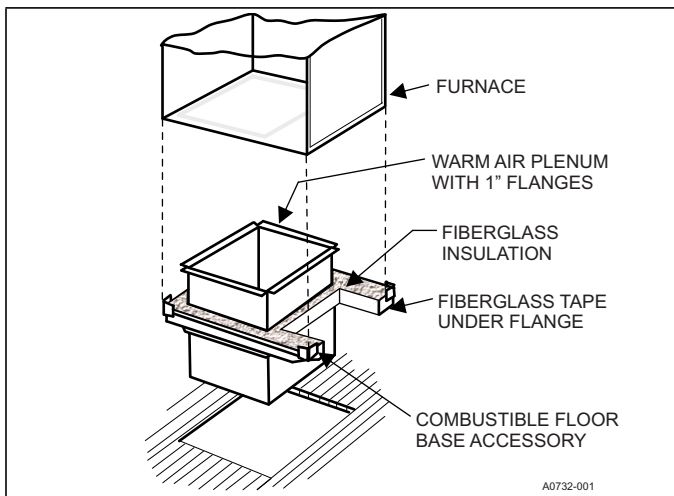


FIGURE 3: Combustible Floor Base Accessory

RESIDENTIAL AND MODULAR HOME UPFLOW RETURN PLENUM CONNECTION

Return air may enter the furnace through the side(s) or bottom, depending on the type of application. Return air can not be connected into the rear panel of the unit.

SIDE RETURN APPLICATION

Side return applications pull return air through an opening cut in the side of the furnace casing. This furnace is supplied with a bottom block-off panel that must be left in place if a side return is used. If the furnace is installed on a flat, solid surface, this bottom panel provides an adequate seal to prevent air leakage through the unused bottom opening. However, if the furnace is installed on a surface that is uneven, or if it is installed on blocks or otherwise raised off the floor, **it is necessary to seal the edges of the bottom panel to the casing using tape or other appropriate gasket material to prevent air leakage.**

BOTTOM RETURN AND ATTIC INSTALLATIONS

Bottom return applications normally pull return air through a base platform or return air plenum. Ensure the return platform structure or return air plenum is suitable to support the weight of the furnace.

The internal bottom panel must be removed for this application.

Attic installations must meet all minimum clearances to combustibles and have floor support with required service accessibility.

DOWNFLOW APPLICATION

For downflow applications, the furnace must be turned upside down so the circulating air enters the furnace at the top and exits the furnace at the bottom. The combustion air inducer must be rotated 90° as shown in Figure 15. **DO NOT BLOCK COMBUSTION AIR INLET OPENINGS.**

HORIZONTAL APPLICATION

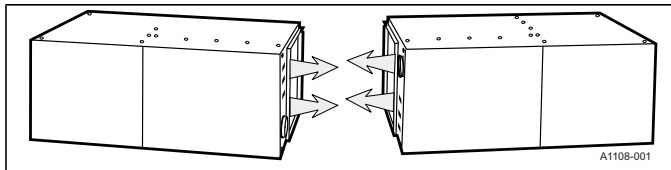


FIGURE 4: Horizontal Application

IMPORTANT: This furnace can be installed in a horizontal position on either side as shown above. **It must not be installed on its back.**

ATTIC INSTALLATION

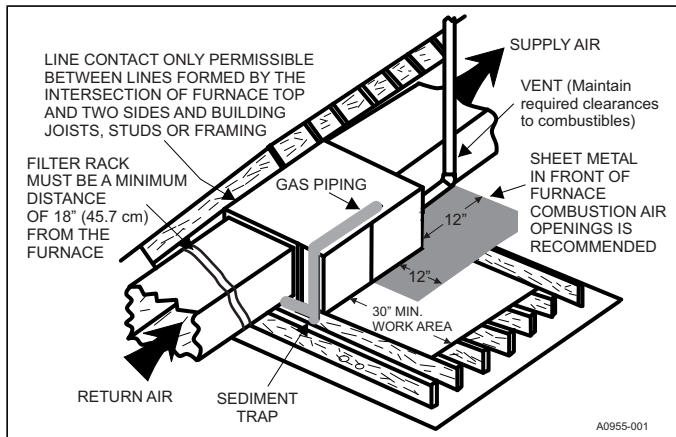


FIGURE 5: Typical Attic Installation

This appliance is certified for line contact when the furnace is installed in the horizontal left or right position. The line contact is only permissible between lines that are formed by the intersection of the top and two sides of the furnace and the building joists, studs, or framing. This line may be in contact with combustible material. Refer to Figure 5.

IMPORTANT: During installation, doors must remain on the furnace when moving or lifting the furnace.

⚠ WARNING

When a furnace is installed in an attic or other insulated space, keep all insulating materials at least 12 in. (30.5 cm) away from furnace and burner combustion air openings.

When moving or handling this furnace before installation, always leave the doors on the furnace to provide support and prevent damage or warping of the cabinet. When lifting the furnace, support the ends of the furnace rather than lifting by the cabinet flanges at the return air openings (bottom or sides) or supply air opening.

It is acceptable to use the primary heat exchanger tubes as a lifting point, provided that the tubes are lifted at the front of the heat exchangers where attached to the vestibule panel. Do not use the top return bend of the heat exchangers as lifting points because the tubes may shift out of position or their location brackets/baffles.

SUSPENDED FURNACE/CRAWL SPACE INSTALLATION

The furnace can be hung from floor joists or installed on suitable blocks or pads. Blocks or pad installations must provide adequate height to ensure that the unit is not subject to water damage.

Units can also be suspended from rafters or floor joists using rods, pipe angle supports, or straps. In all cases, the furnace must be supported with rods, straps, or angle supports at three locations to properly support the furnace. Place one support at the supply end of the furnace, place one support approximately in the center of the furnace near the blower shelf, and place one support at the return end of the furnace. Maintain a 6 in. (15.2 cm) minimum clearance between the front of the furnace and the support rods or straps.

All six suspension points must be level to ensure proper and quiet furnace operation. When suspending the furnace, use a secure platform constructed of plywood or other building materials secured to the floor or ceiling joists. Refer to Figure 6 for details and additional information.

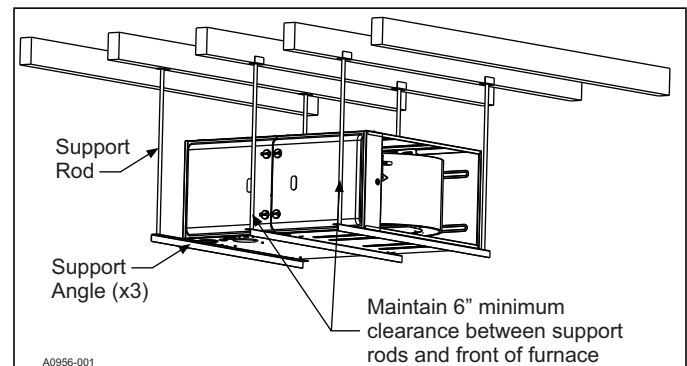


FIGURE 6: Typical Suspended Furnace/Crawl Space Installation

IMPORTANT: During installation, doors must remain on the furnace when moving or lifting the furnace.

When moving or handling this furnace before installation, it is best practice to leave the doors on the furnace to provide support and prevent damage or warping of the cabinet. When lifting the furnace, support the ends of the furnace rather than lifting by the cabinet flanges at the return air openings (bottom or sides) or supply air opening.

It is acceptable to use the primary heat exchanger tubes as a lifting point, provided that the tubes are lifted at the front of the heat exchangers where attached to the vestibule panel. Do not use the top return bend of the heat exchangers as lifting points because the tubes may shift out of position or their location brackets/baffles.

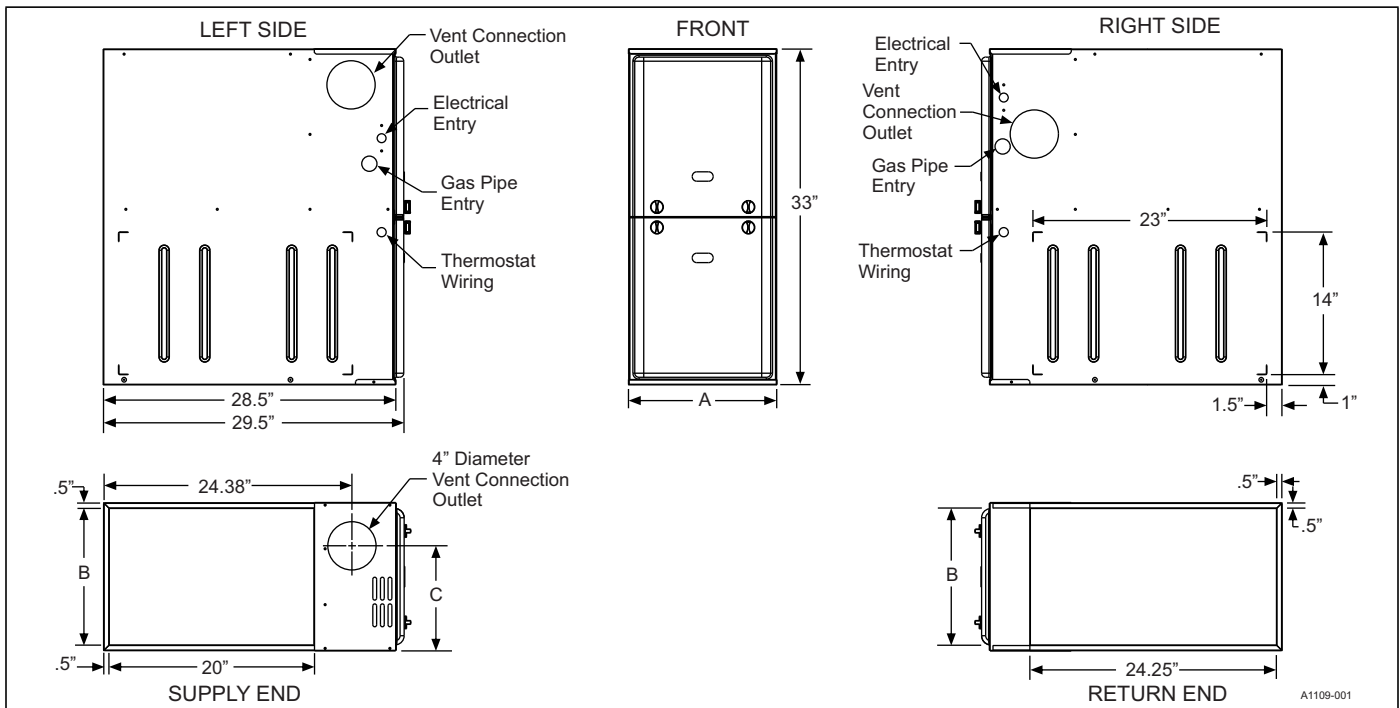


FIGURE 7: Dimensions

Table 2: Cabinet and Duct Dimensions

| BTUH (kW) Input | Nominal CFM (m ³ /min) | Cabinet Size | Cabinet Dimensions (in.) | | | | | | Approximate Operating Weights (lb) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|--|
| | | | A | A (cm) | B | B (cm) | C | C (cm) | |
| 40 (11.7) | 1200 (34.0) | A | 14 1/2 | 36.8 | 13 3/8 | 34.0 | 10.3 | 26.2 | 89 |
| 60 (17.6) | 1200 (34.0) | A | 14 1/2 | 36.8 | 13 3/8 | 34.0 | 10.3 | 26.2 | 94 |
| 80 (23.4) | 1200 (34.0) | B | 17 1/2 | 44.4 | 16 3/8 | 41.6 | 11.8 | 29.9 | 103 |
| 80 (23.4) | 1600 (45.3) | C | 21 | 53.3 | 19 7/8 | 50.5 | 13.6 | 34.5 | 116 |
| 80 (23.4) | 2000 (56.6) | C | 21 | 53.3 | 19 7/8 | 50.5 | 13.6 | 34.5 | 121 |
| 100 (29.3) | 1200 (34.0) | B | 17 1/2 | 44.4 | 16 3/8 | 41.6 | 11.8 | 29.9 | 108 |
| 100 (29.3) | 1600 (45.3) | C | 21 | 53.3 | 19 7/8 | 50.5 | 13.6 | 34.5 | 120 |
| 100 (29.3) | 2000 (56.6) | C | 21 | 53.3 | 19 7/8 | 50.5 | 13.6 | 34.5 | 124 |
| 120 (35.1) | 1600 (45.3) | C | 21 | 53.3 | 19 7/8 | 50.5 | 15.8 | 40.1 | 125 |
| 120 (35.1) | 2000 (56.6) | C | 21 | 53.3 | 19 7/8 | 50.5 | 15.8 | 40.1 | 131 |
| 130 (38.1) | 2000 (56.6) | D | 24.5 | 62.2 | 23 3/8 | 59.4 | 17.5 | 44.4 | 137 |

SECTION III: FILTERS

FILTER INSTALLATION

CAUTION

All filters and mounting provision must be field supplied. All installations must have a filter installed.

All applications require the use of a field installed filter. All filters and mounting provision must be field supplied.

Filters must be installed external to the furnace cabinet. **DO NOT attempt to install filters inside the furnace.**

NOTICE

Single side return above 1800 CFM is approved as long as the filter velocity does not exceed filter manufacturer's recommendation.

Table 3: Recommended Filter Sizes (High Velocity 600 FPM)

| CFM (m ³ /min) | Cabinet Size | Side (in.) | Bottom (in.) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1200 (34.0) | A | 16 x 25 | 14 x 25 |
| 1200 (34.0) | B | 16 x 25 | 16 x 25 |
| 1600 (45.3) | C | 16 x 25 | 20 x 25 |
| 2000 (56.6) | C | (2) 16 x 25 | 20 x 25 |
| 2000 (56.6) | D | (2) 16 x 25 | 22 x 25 |

Notes:

Air velocity through throwaway filters may not exceed 300 ft/min (91.4 m/min). All velocities over this require the use of high velocity filters. Do not exceed 1800 CFM using a single side return and a 16 x 25 filter. For CFM greater than 1800, you can use two side returns, or one side and the bottom, or one return with a transition to allow use of a 20 x 25 filter.

SIDE RETURN

Locate the L-shaped corner locators. These indicate the size of the cut-out to be made in the furnace side panel. Refer to Figure 8.

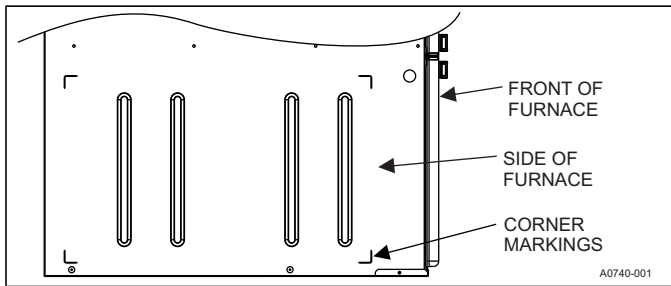


FIGURE 8: Side Return Cutout Markings

Install the side filter rack following the instructions provided with that accessory. If a filter(s) is provided at another location in the return air system, the ductwork can be directly attached to the furnace side panel.

IMPORTANT: Some accessories such as electronic air cleaners and pleated media may require a larger side opening. Follow the instructions supplied with that accessory for side opening requirements. Do not cut the opening larger than the dimensions shown in Figure 7.

HORIZONTAL FILTERS

Any branch duct (rectangular or round duct) attached to the plenum must attach to the vertical plenum before the filter. Use of straps and/or supports is required to support the weight of the external filter box.

DOWNFLOW FILTERS

CAUTION
In downflow furnace arrangement, the filter must be located a minimum of 12 in. from the return air inlet of furnace.

Downflow furnaces are typically installed with the filters located above the furnace, extending into the return air plenum or duct. Any branch duct (rectangular or round duct) attached to the plenum must attach to the vertical plenum above the filter height.

Filter(s) can be located in the duct system external to the furnace using an external duct filter box attached to the furnace plenum or at the end of the duct in a return filter grille(s). The use of straps and/or supports is required to support the weight of the external filter box.

SECTION IV: GAS PIPING

GAS SAFETY

⚠ DANGER

An overpressure protection device, such as a pressure regulator, must be installed in the gas piping system upstream of the furnace and must act to limit the downstream pressure to the gas valve so it does not exceed 0.5 PSI (14 in. W.C., 3.48 kPa). Pressures exceeding 0.5 PSI (14 in. W.C., 3.48 kPa) at the gas valve will cause damage to the gas valve, resulting in a fire or explosion or cause damage to the furnace or some of its components that will result in property damage and loss of life.

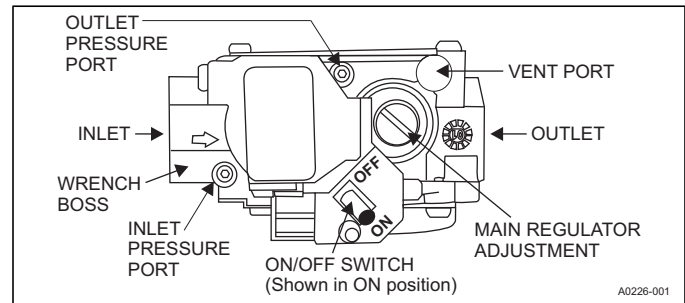


FIGURE 9: Gas Valve

IMPORTANT: Plan your gas supply before determining the correct gas pipe entry. Use 90-degree service elbow(s), or short nipples and conventional 90-degree elbow(s) to enter through the cabinet access holes.

GAS PIPING INSTALLATION

Properly sized wrought iron, approved flexible or steel pipe must be used when making gas connections to the unit. If local codes allow the use of a flexible gas appliance connection, always use a new listed connector. Do not use a connector that has previously serviced another gas appliance.

Some utility companies or local codes require pipe sizes larger than the minimum sizes listed in these instructions and in the codes. The furnace rating plate and the instructions in this section specify the type of gas approved for this furnace - only use those approved gases. The installation of a drip leg and ground union is required. Refer to Figure 10.

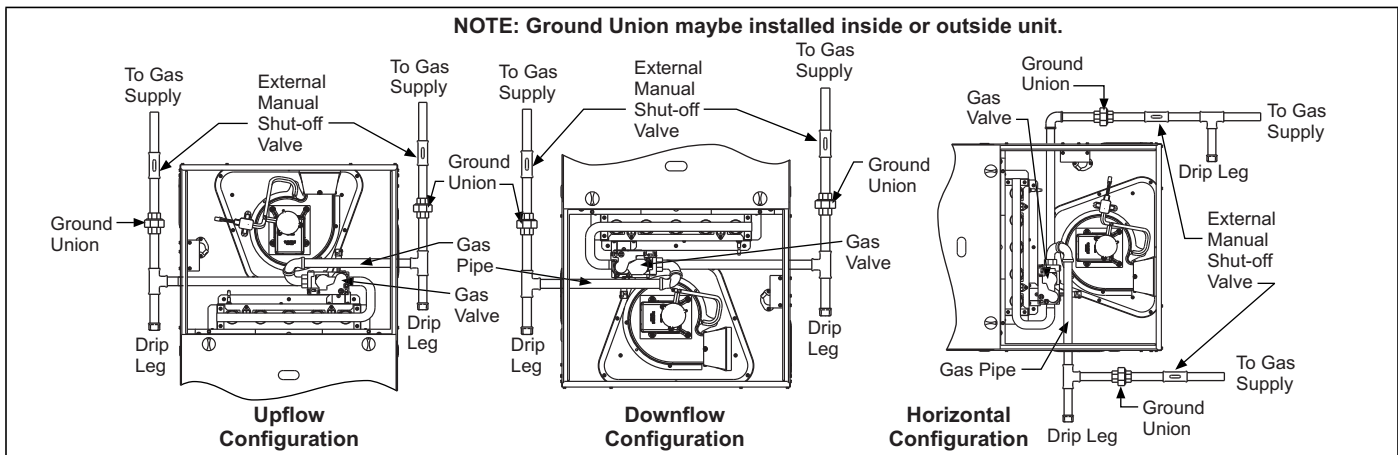


FIGURE 10: Gas Piping

IMPORTANT: An accessible manual shutoff valve must be installed upstream of the furnace gas controls and within 6 ft (1.8 m) of the furnace.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual external manual shutoff valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at pressures equal to or less than 1/2 psig (3.5 kPa).

CAUTION

The gas valve body is a very thin casting that cannot take any external pressure. Never apply a pipe wrench to the body of the gas valve when installing piping. A wrench must be placed on the octagon hub located on the gas inlet side of the valve. Placing a wrench to the body of the gas valve will damage the valve causing improper operation and/or the valve to leak.

Gas piping may be connected from either side of the furnace using any of the gas pipe entry on both sides of the furnace. Refer to Figure 7.

GAS ORIFICE CONVERSION FOR PROPANE (LP)

This furnace is constructed at the factory for natural gas-fired operation, but may be converted to operate on propane (LP) gas by using a factory-supplied LP conversion kit. Follow the instructions supplied with the LP kit.

WARNING

LoNOx furnaces requiring propane (LP) gas must have the LoNOx screens removed prior to installation and operation. See propane instructions.

HIGH ALTITUDE GAS ORIFICE CONVERSION

This furnace is constructed at the factory for natural gas-fired operation at 0 ft to 5,000 ft (0 m to 1,524 m) above sea level.

The manifold pressure must be changed to maintain proper and safe operation when the furnace is installed in a location where the altitude is greater than 5,000 ft (1,524 m) above sea level. Refer to Table 4 for proper manifold pressure settings.

HIGH ALTITUDE PRESSURE SWITCH CONVERSION

For installation where the altitude is less than 5,000 ft (1,524 m), it is not required to change the pressure switch unless you are in an area subject to low pressure inversions.

Table 4: Nominal Manifold Pressure

| Manifold Pressures (in. W.C.) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Altitude (ft) | | |
| | | 0–7999 | 8000–8999 | 9000–9999 |
| Gas Heating Value (BTU/cu ft.) | 800 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | 850 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | 900 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | 950 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| | 1000 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| | 1050 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| | 1100 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| | 2500 (LP) | 9.8 | 8.2 | 7.5 |

| Manifold Pressures (kPa) | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Altitude (m) | | |
| | | 0–2437 | 2438–2742 | 2743–3048 |
| Gas Heating Value (MJ/cu m) | 29.8 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| | 31.7 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| | 33.5 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| | 35.4 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.81 |
| | 37.3 | 0.87 | 0.80 | 0.73 |
| | 39.1 | 0.87 | 0.73 | 0.67 |
| | 41.0 | 0.80 | 0.66 | 0.61 |
| | 93.2 (LP) | 2.44 | 2.03 | 1.86 |

DANGER

PROPANE AND HIGH ALTITUDE CONVERSION KITS

It is very important to choose the correct kit and/or gas orifices for the altitude and the type of gas for which the furnace is being installed. Only use natural gas in furnaces designed for natural gas. Only use propane (LP) gas for furnaces that have been properly converted to use propane (LP) gas. Do not use this furnace with butane gas.

Incorrect gas orifices or a furnace that has been improperly converted will create an extremely dangerous condition resulting in premature heat exchanger failure, excessive sooting, high levels of carbon monoxide, personal injury, property damage, a fire hazard and/or death.

High altitude and propane (LP) conversions are required in order for the appliance to satisfactorily meet the application.

An authorized distributor or dealer must make all gas conversions.

In Canada, a certified conversion station or other qualified agency, using factory specified and/or approved parts, must perform the conversion. The installer must take every precaution to insure that the furnace has been converted to the proper gas orifice size when the furnace is installed. Do not attempt to drill out any orifices to obtain the proper orifice size. Drilling out a gas orifice will cause misalignment of the burner flames, causing premature heat exchanger burnout, high levels of carbon monoxide, excessive sooting, a fire hazard, personal injury, property damage and/or death.

SECTION V: ELECTRICAL POWER

ELECTRICAL POWER CONNECTIONS

Field wiring to the unit must be grounded. Electric wires that are field installed must conform to the temperature limitation for 63°F (35°C) rise wire specified in these instructions. Refer to Table 5 in these instructions for specific furnace electrical data.

Table 5: Ratings and Physical/Electrical Data

| Input | | Output | | Nominal Airflow | | AFUE | Air Temperature Rise | | Maximum Outlet Air Temperature | | Blower | | Blower Size | Recommended Fuse or Circuit Breaker | Total Unit | Gas Pipe Connection, NPT |
|-------|------|--------|------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----|--------|------|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| MBH | KW | MBH | KW | CFM | m ³ /min | % | °F | °C | °F | °C | HP | A | in. | A | A | in. |
| 40 | 11.7 | 32 | 9.4 | 1200 | 34.0 | 80.0 | 20–50 | 11–28 | 190 | 88 | 1/2 | 6.4 | 11 x 8 | 15 | 8.2 | 1/2 |
| 60 | 17.6 | 48 | 14.1 | 1200 | 34.0 | 80.0 | 30–60 | 17–33 | 190 | 88 | 1/2 | 6.4 | 11 x 8 | 15 | 8.2 | 1/2 |
| 80 | 23.5 | 64 | 18.8 | 1200 | 34.0 | 80.0 | 35–65 | 19–36 | 190 | 88 | 1/2 | 6.4 | 11 x 8 | 15 | 8.7 | 1/2 |
| 80 | 23.5 | 64 | 18.8 | 1600 | 45.3 | 80.0 | 30–60 | 17–33 | 190 | 88 | 5/8 | 8.0 | 11 x 10 | 15 | 10.3 | 1/2 |
| 80 | 23.5 | 64 | 18.8 | 2000 | 56.6 | 80.0 | 25–55 | 14–31 | 190 | 88 | 1 | 11.5 | 11 x 11 | 20 | 13.8 | 1/2 |
| 100 | 29.3 | 80 | 23.4 | 1200 | 34.0 | 80.0 | 40–70 | 22–39 | 190 | 88 | 1/2 | 6.4 | 11 x 8 | 15 | 8.7 | 1/2 |
| 100 | 29.3 | 80 | 23.4 | 1600 | 45.3 | 80.0 | 40–70 | 22–39 | 190 | 88 | 5/8 | 8.0 | 11 x 10 | 15 | 10.3 | 1/2 |
| 100 | 29.3 | 80 | 23.4 | 2000 | 56.6 | 80.0 | 25–55 | 14–31 | 190 | 88 | 1 | 11.5 | 11 x 11 | 20 | 13.8 | 1/2 |
| 120 | 33.7 | 96 | 26.9 | 1600 | 45.3 | 80.0 | 40–70 | 22–39 | 190 | 88 | 5/8 | 8.0 | 11 x 10 | 15 | 10.3 | 1/2 |
| 120 | 33.7 | 96 | 26.9 | 2000 | 56.6 | 80.0 | 35–65 | 19–36 | 190 | 88 | 1 | 11.5 | 11 x 11 | 20 | 13.7 | 1/2 |
| 130 | 38.1 | 104 | 30.5 | 2000 | 56.6 | 80.0 | 35–65 | 19–36 | 190 | 88 | 1 | 11.5 | 11 x 11 | 20 | 13.7 | 1/2 |

Notes:

Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) numbers are determined in accordance with DOE Test procedures.

Wire size and overcurrent protection must comply with the National Electrical Code (NFPA-70-latest edition) and all local codes.

The furnace must be installed so the electrical components are protected from water.

SUPPLY VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS

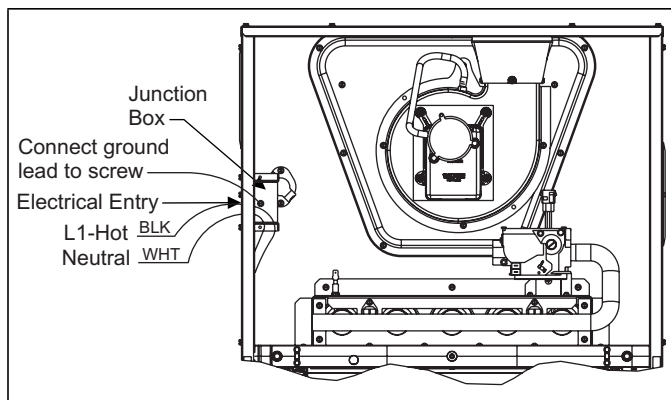


FIGURE 11: Electrical Wiring

1. Provide a power supply separate from all other circuits. Install over-current protection and disconnect switch per local/national electrical codes. The switch must be close to the unit for convenience in servicing. With the disconnect or fused switch in the OFF position, check all wiring against the unit wiring label. Refer to the wiring diagram in these instructions.
2. Remove the screws retaining the wiring box cover. Route the power wiring through the opening in the unit into the junction box with a conduit connector or other proper connection. In the junction box, there is a black wire and a white wire. Connect the power supply as shown on the unit wiring label on the inside of the blower compartment door or the wiring schematic in this section. The black furnace lead must be connected to the L1 (hot) wire from the power supply. The white furnace screw must be connected to neutral. Connect the power supply ground to the green screw (equipment ground). An alternate wiring method is to use a field provided 2 in. (5.1 cm) x 4 in. (10.1 cm) box and cover on the outside of the furnace. Route the furnace leads into the box using a protective bushing where the wires pass through the furnace panel. After making the wiring connections, replace the wiring box cover and screws. Refer to Figure 11.

The residential supply must have a bonded neutral.

CAUTION

Use copper conductors only.

3. The furnace's control system requires correct polarity of the power supply and a proper ground connection. Refer to Figure 11.

IMPORTANT: The power connection leads and wiring box can be relocated to the left side of the furnace. Remove the screws and cut wire tie holding excess wiring. Reposition on the left side of the furnace and fasten using holes provided.

LOW VOLTAGE CONTROL WIRING CONNECTIONS

Install the field-supplied thermostat by following the instructions that come with the thermostat. With the thermostat set in the OFF position and the main electrical source disconnected, connect the thermostat wiring from the wiring connections on the thermostat to the low-voltage terminal block on the integrated furnace control board, as shown in Figures 12 and 13. Electronic thermostats require the common wire to be connected. Apply strain relief to thermostat wires passing through cabinet. If air conditioning equipment is installed, use thermostat wiring to connect the Y and C terminals on the furnace control board to the proper wires on the outdoor unit.

IMPORTANT: Set the heat anticipator in the room thermostat to 0.4 A. Setting it lower causes short cycles. Setting it higher causes the room temperature to exceed the set points.

IMPORTANT: Some electronic thermostats do not have adjustable heat anticipators. They must be set to six cycles per hour. Follow the thermostat manufacturer's instructions.

The 24 V, 40 VA transformer is sized for the furnace components only, and must not be connected to power auxiliary devices such as humidifiers and air cleaners. The transformer can provide power for a split system air conditioner or heat pump.

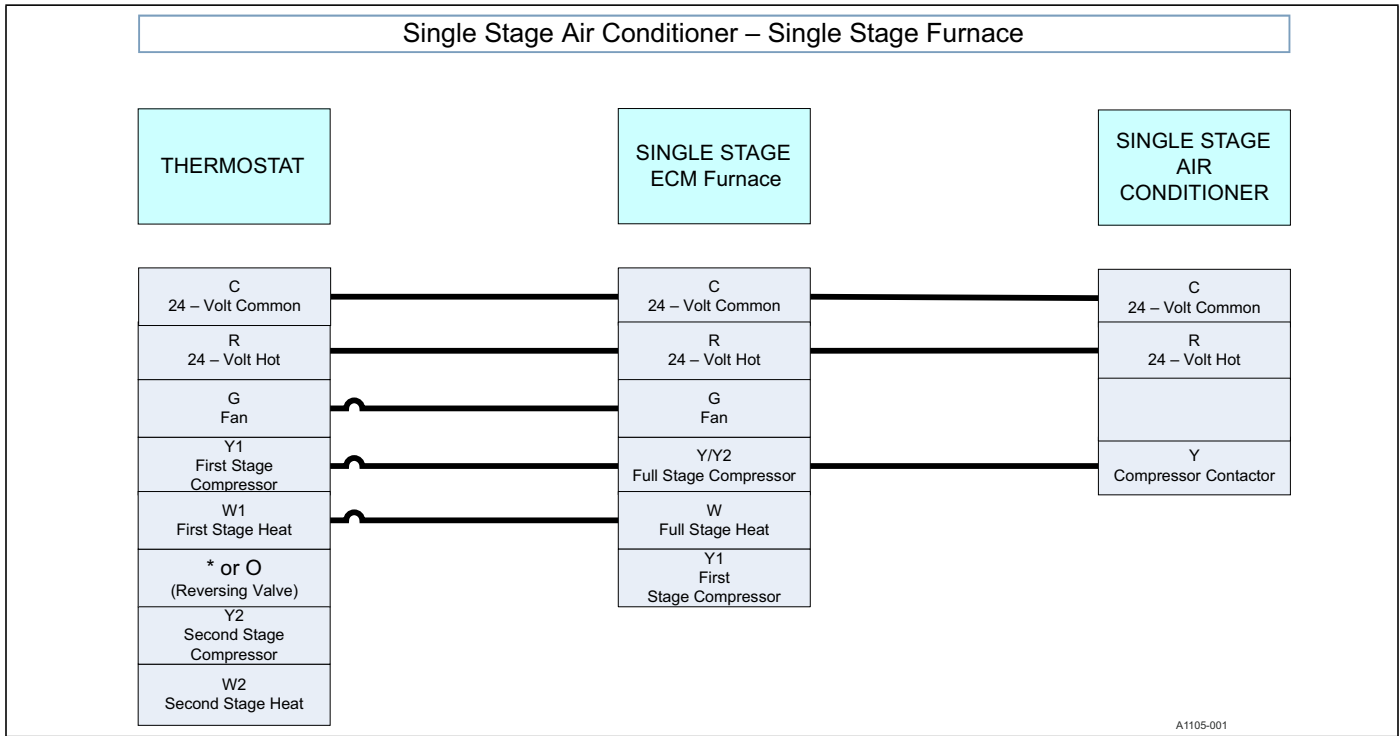


FIGURE 12: Thermostat Chart - Single Stage AC with Single Stage Furnaces

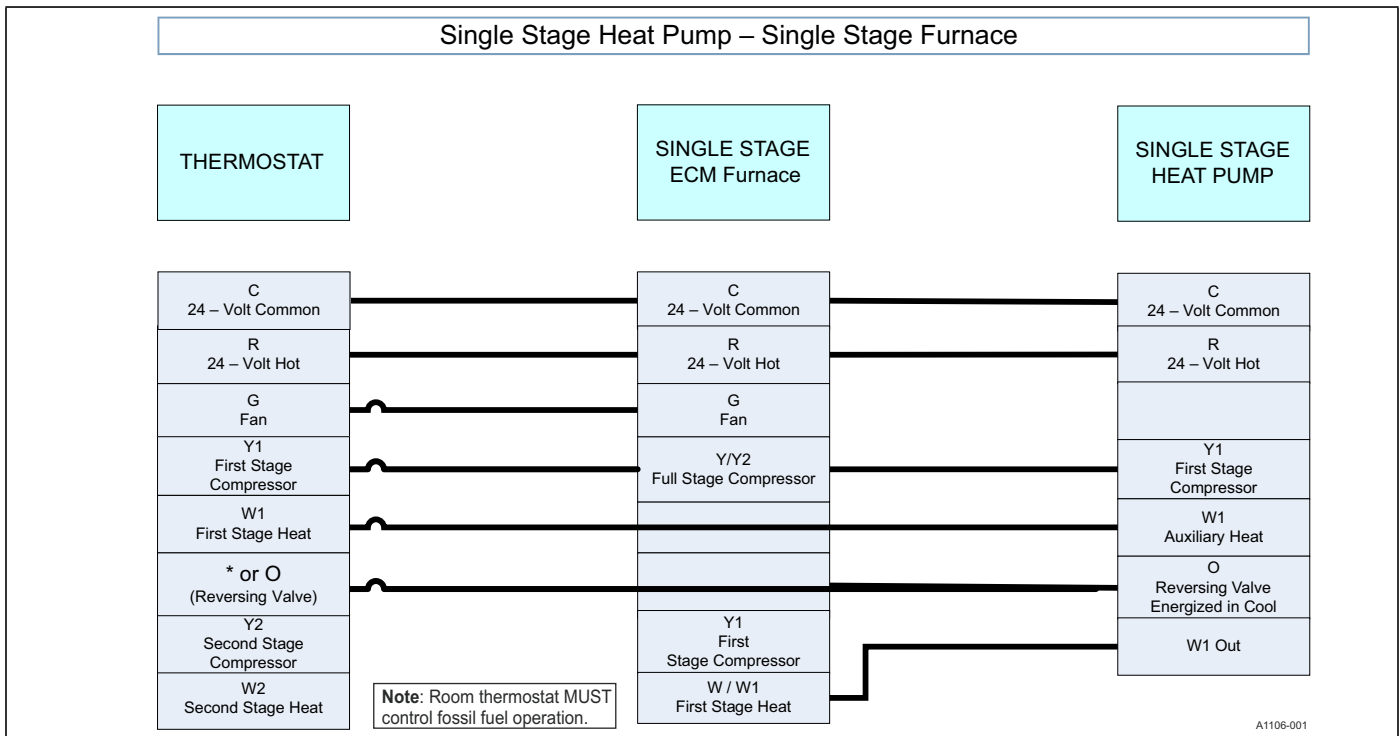


FIGURE 13: Thermostat Chart - Single Stage HP with Single Stage Furnaces

ACCESSORY CONNECTIONS

The furnace control allows power-switching control of various accessories.

ELECTRONIC AIR CLEANER CONNECTION

Two 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) spade terminals (EAC and NEUTRAL) for electronic air cleaner connections are located on the control board. The terminals provide 115 VAC (1.0 A maximum) during circulating blower operation.

HUMIDIFIER CONNECTION

Two 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) spade terminals (HUM and NEUTRAL) for humidifier connections are located on the control board. The terminals provide 115 VAC (1.0 A maximum) during heating system operation.

A mounting hole is provided on the control panel next to the furnace control board for mounting a humidifier transformer if required.

SECTION VI: TWINNING AND STAGING

NOTICE

For twinning applications, Source 1 twinning kit S1-33103764000 MUST be used.

In applications where more heating capacity or more airflow capacity is needed than what one furnace can deliver, twinning can be used to make two furnaces operate in tandem (as long as the two furnaces have the same model number). When two identical furnaces are installed using the same duct system, it is very important that the two furnace circulating air blowers operate simultaneously at all times. If one blower starts before the second blower, the duct system becomes pressurized and the blower on the second furnace may turn backwards, causing the second furnace to overheat and resulting in damage to the furnace. Twinning is used to make two furnaces operate in tandem, using one duct system and one room thermostat and causing both furnaces blowers to turn on and off simultaneously.

TWINNING DUCT SYSTEM

Twinning furnaces must only be applied on a common duct system. A single air supply plenum must be used for both furnaces and indoor coil(s). Separate plenums and supply ducts systems cannot be utilized. A single return air plenum, common to both furnaces, must be used. It is suggested that a return platform be utilized, with bottom air entrance into each furnace. If a side entrance return system is used, the common return duct must be divided equally so as to supply each furnace with an equal amount of return air.

Both furnaces must be identical models in both heating capacity and CFM capacity. Both furnaces must be operated on the same motor speed taps. Detailed and specific indoor blower motor wiring and control wiring information can be found in Source 1 twinning kit S1-33103764000 installation instructions. See Figure 14 for a typical application.

If furnace staging is required with two single stage furnaces on a common duct, where the gas burner on the first furnace operates on W1 and the gas burner on the second furnace operates on W2, it is best practice to use an air-mixing device in the plenum to mix the air from both furnaces. The mixing device must be installed before any ducts that supply air to occupied spaces. Twinning causes both indoor fans to operate simultaneously. If a mixing device is not used, any ducts that are connected down stream from the furnace that is not operating in heat mode supply cold air to the occupied spaces.

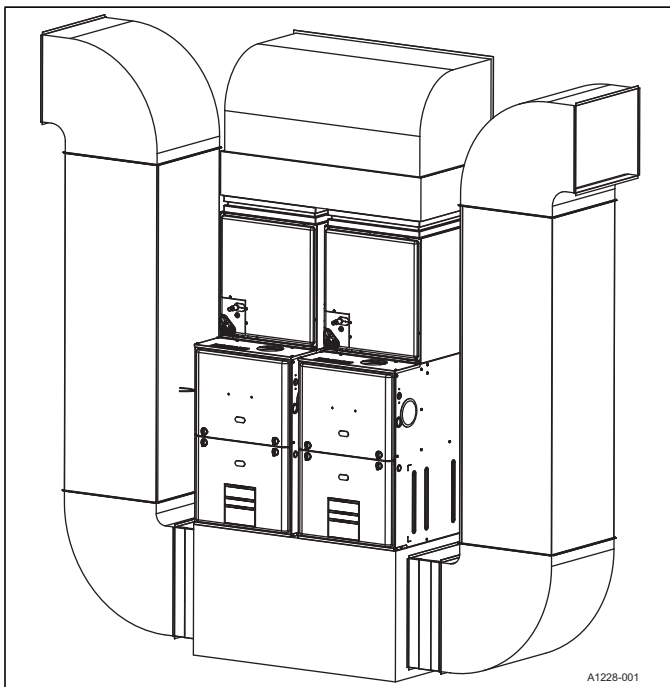


FIGURE 14: Twinned Furnaces

⚠ CAUTION

If a return duct is connected to only one furnace (with a connection between the two furnaces) an imbalance in the airflow will occur and the furnace furthest from the return plenum will overheat.

SECTION VII: VENT SYSTEM

VENT CONNECTIONS

All models are provided with a flue transition that is sized for 4 in. diameter vent connections. If a larger size vent connector is required, that connection must be installed external to the furnace. Figure 15 shows the furnace as it is shipped from the factory. To convert to a horizontal or downflow position, remove the four screws that secure the inducer assembly and rotate 90°, being careful not to damage the gasket. Reinstall screws. Remove cap from appropriate vent outlet location on the cabinet, cut insulation in cabinet to same size as the hole provided, and reinstall cap in the hole in the top panel.

IMPORTANT: In downflow applications, do not block the combustion air inlet. The furnace must be installed on a coil cabinet or subbase to allow combustion air to enter the burner compartment.

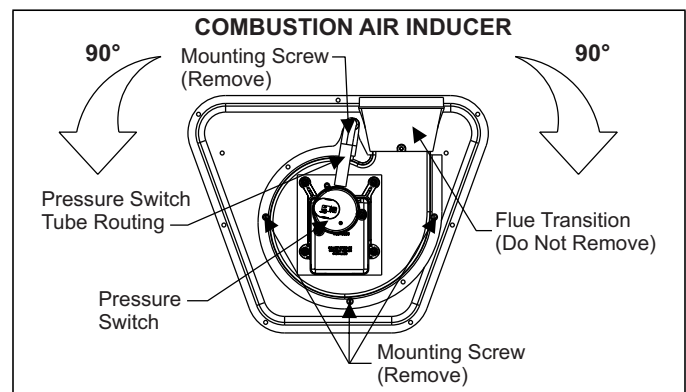


FIGURE 15: Combustion Air Inducer

CATEGORY 1 - 450 F. MAX. VENT TEMP.

The venting system must be installed in accordance with Section 5.3, Air for Combustion and Ventilation, of the National Fuel Gas Code Z223.1/NFPA 54 (latest edition), or Sections 7.2, 7.3, or 7.4 of CSA B149.1, National Gas and Propane Codes (latest edition), or applicable provisions of the local building code, and these instructions.

The furnace must be connected to any type of B, BW, or L vent connector, and must be connected to a factory-built or masonry chimney. **The furnace must not be connected to a chimney flue serving a separate appliance designed to burn solid fuel.**

It is best practice to install the appliance in a location where the space temperature is 32°F (0°C) or higher. If the appliance is installed in a location where the ambient temperature is below 32°F (0°C), the combustion byproducts could condense, causing damage to the appliance heat exchanger.

This appliance can be common vented with another gas appliance for residential installations as allowed by the codes and standards listed in these instructions.

Non-HUD approved Modular Homes must be vented with an approved roof jack and may not be common vented with other appliances.

VENTING

Category I venting consists of vertically venting one or more appliances in B-vent or masonry chimney (as allowed), using single wall metal pipe or B-vent connectors. Type B-vent system extends in a general vertical direction and does not contain offsets exceeding 45°. A vent system that does not have more than one 60° offset is permitted.

VENTING INTO AN EXISTING CHIMNEY

For Category I installations, the furnace must be connected to a factory built chimney or vent complying with a recognized standard, or a masonry or concrete chimney lined with a material acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Venting into an unlined masonry chimney or concrete chimney is prohibited.

Where use of an existing chimney is unavoidable, adhere to the following rules:

- The masonry chimney must be built and installed in accordance with nationally recognized building codes or standards and lined with approved fire clay tile flue liners or other approved liner material that resist corrosion, softening, or cracking from flue gases. **THIS FURNACE IS NOT TO BE VENTED INTO AN UNLINED MASONRY CHIMNEY.**
- This furnace must be vented into a fire clay tile lined masonry chimney only if a source of dilution air is provided, such as by common venting with a draft hood equipped water heater. If no source of dilution air is available, Type B vent or masonry chimney vent kit S1-1CK0604 must be used. Refer to the instructions with the kit to properly apply these masonry chimney kits.
- The chimney must extend at least 3 ft (91 cm) above the highest point where it passes through a roof of a building and at least 2 ft higher than any portion of the building with a horizontal distance of 10 ft.
- The chimney must extend at least 5 ft (1.5 m) above the highest equipment draft hood or flue collar.

FAN-ASSISTED COMBUSTION SYSTEM

This appliance is equipped with an integral mechanical means to draw products of combustion through the heat exchanger.

Ambient Combustion Air Supply

This type of installation draws the air required for combustion from within the space surrounding the appliance and from areas or rooms adjacent to the space surrounding the appliance. This may be from within the space in a non-confined location or it may be brought into the furnace area from outdoors through permanent openings or ducts. A single, properly sized pipe from the furnace vent connector to the outdoors must be provided. Combustion air is brought into the furnace through the unit top panel opening.

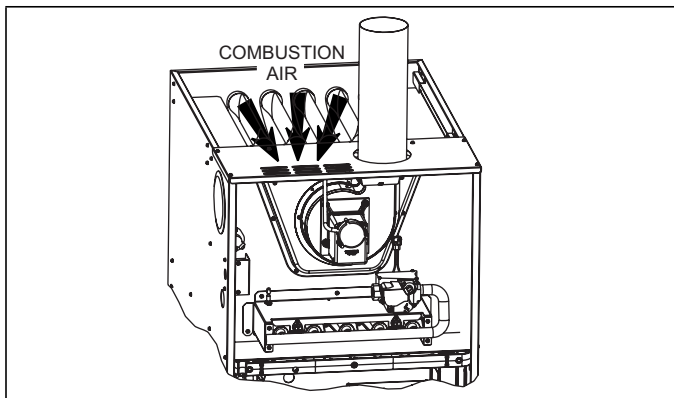


FIGURE 16: Combustion Airflow Path Through the Furnace Casing to the Burner Compartment

⚠ WARNING

This type of installation requires that the supply air to the appliance(s) be of a sufficient amount to support all of the appliance(s) in the area. Operation of a mechanical exhaust, such as an exhaust fan, kitchen ventilation system, clothes dryer, or fireplace may create conditions requiring special attention to avoid unsatisfactory operation of gas appliances. A venting problem or a lack of supply air will result in a hazardous condition, which can cause the appliance to soot and generate dangerous levels of CARBON MONOXIDE, which can lead to serious injury, property damage, and/or death.

An **unconfined space** is not less than 50 cu.ft (1.42 m³) per 1,000 Btu/hr (0.2928 kW) input rating for all of the appliances installed in that area.

Rooms communicating directly with the space containing the appliances are considered part of the unconfined space, if doors are furnished with openings or louvers.

A **confined space** is an area with less than 50 cu.ft (1.42 m³) per 1,000 Btu/hr (0.2928 kW) input rating for all of the appliances installed in that area. The following must be considered to obtain proper air for combustion and ventilation in confined spaces.

Combustion Air Source From Outdoors

The blocking effects of louvers, grilles and screens must be given consideration in calculating free area. If the free area of a specific louver or grille is not known, refer to Table 6 to estimate free area.

Table 6: Estimated Free Area

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Wood or Metal Louvers or Grilles | Wood 20-25%* Metal 60-70% * |
| Screens+ | 1/4 in. (0.635 cm) mesh or larger 100% |

* Do not use less than 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) mesh
+ Free area of louvers and grille varies widely. The installer must follow louver or grille manufacturer's instructions.

Dampers, Louvers, and Grilles (Canada Only)

- The free area of a supply air opening must be calculated by subtracting the blockage area of all fixed louvers grilles or screens from the gross area of the opening.
- Apertures in a fixed louver, a grille, or screen must have no dimension smaller than 1/4 in. (6.4 mm).
- A manually operated damper or manually adjustable louvers are not permitted for use.
- An automatically operated damper or automatically adjustable louvers must be interlocked so the main burner cannot operate unless either the damper or the louver is in the fully open position.

⚠ WARNING

When a Category I furnace is removed or replaced, the original venting system may no longer be correctly sized to properly vent the attached appliances.
An improperly sized vent system can cause CARBON MONOXIDE to spill into the living space causing personal injury, and or death.

Table 7: Unconfined Space Minimum Area

| BTUH Input Rating | Minimum Free Area Required for Each Opening |
|-------------------|---|
| 40,000 | 40 in ² (258 cm ²) |
| 60,000 | 60 in ² (387 cm ²) |
| 80,000 | 80 in ² (516 cm ²) |
| 100,000 | 100 in ² (645 cm ²) |
| 120,000 | 120 in ² (742 cm ²) |
| 130,000 | 130 in ² (838 cm ²) |

Table 8: Free Area

| BTUH Input Rating | Minimum Free Area Required for Each Opening | | |
|-------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| | Horizontal Duct (2,000 BTUH) | Vertical Duct or Opening to Outside (4,000 BTUH) | Round Duct (4,000 BTUH) |
| 40,000 | 20 in ² (129 cm ²) | 10 in ² (64 cm ²) | 4 in. (10 cm) |
| 60,000 | 30 in ² (193 cm ²) | 15 in ² (97 cm ²) | 5 in. (13 cm) |
| 80,000 | 40 in ² (258 cm ²) | 20 in ² (129 cm ²) | 5 in. (13 cm) |
| 100,000 | 50 in ² (322 cm ²) | 25 in ² (161 cm ²) | 6 in. (15 cm) |
| 120,000 | 60 in ² (387 cm ²) | 30 in ² (193 cm ²) | 7 in. (18 cm) |
| 130,000 | 65 in ² (419 cm ²) | 33 in ² (213 cm ²) | 7 in. (18 cm) |

EXAMPLE: Determining Free Area.

| | | |
|-----------|--|---------------|
| Appliance | 1 Appliance | 2 Total Input |
| 100,000 | + 30,000 = (130,000 ÷ 4,000) = 32.5 sq. in. Vertical | |
| Appliance | 1 Appliance | 2 Total Input |
| 100,000 | + 30,000 = (130,000 ÷ 2,000) = 65 sq. in. Horizontal | |

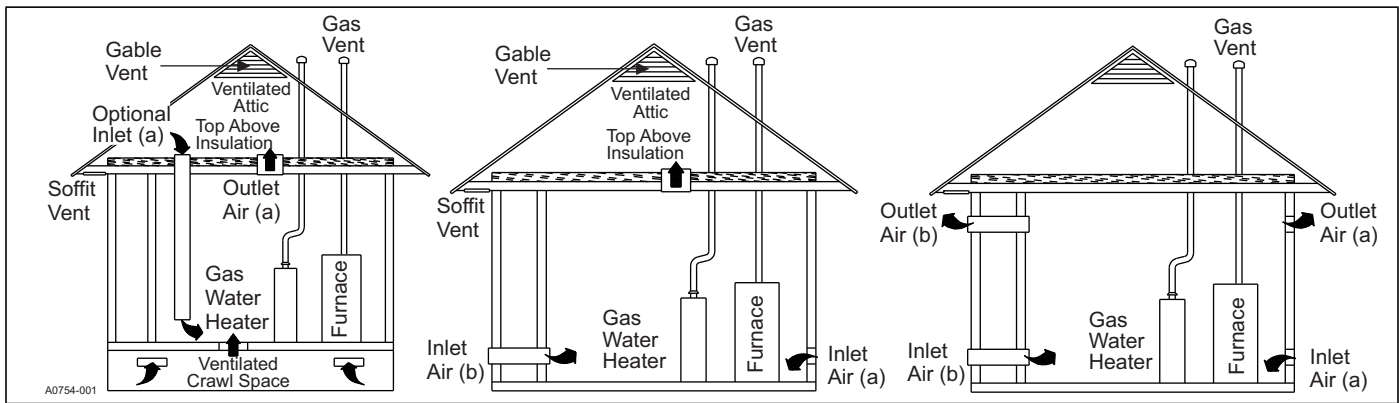


FIGURE 17: Ambient Combustion Air

Air Supply Openings and Ducts

1. An opening can be used in lieu of a duct to provide the outside air supply to an appliance unless otherwise permitted by the authority having jurisdiction. The opening must be located within 12 in. (30.5 cm) horizontally from the burner level of the appliance. See the Combustion Air Source from Outdoors section and the Vent and Supply (Outside) Air Safety Check Procedure section in this manual for additional information and the safety check procedure.
2. The duct must be either metal or a material meeting the class 1 requirements of CAN4-S110 Standard for Air Ducts.
3. The duct must be least the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the air supply inlet opening to which it connects.
4. The duct must terminate within 12 in. (30.5 cm) above and within 24 in. (61 cm) horizontally from the burner level of the appliance having the largest input.
5. A square or rectangular shaped duct must only be used when the required free area of the supply opening is 9 in^2 (58.06 cm^2) or larger. When a square or rectangular duct is used, its small dimension must not be less than 3 in. (7.6 cm).
6. An air inlet supply from outdoors must be equipped with a means to prevent the direct entry of rain and wind. Such means must not reduce the required free area of the air supply opening.
7. An air supply inlet opening from the outdoors must be located not less than 12 in. (30.5 cm) above the outside grade level.

Combustion Air Source from Outdoors

1. Two permanent openings, one within 12 in. (30.5 mm) of the top and one within 12 in. (30.5 mm) of the bottom of the confined space, must communicate directly or by means of ducts with the outdoors, crawl spaces, or attic spaces.
2. One permanent opening, commencing within 12 in. (30.5 cm) of the top of the enclosure, is permitted where the equipment has clearances of at least 1 in. (2.54 cm) from the sides and back and 6 in. (15.24 cm) from the front of the appliance. The opening must communicate directly with the outdoors and have a minimum free area of:
 - a. $1 \text{ in}^2/3,000 \text{ BTU/hr}$ (700 mm^2/kW) of the total input rating of all equipment located in the enclosure
 - b. Not less than the sum of all vent connectors in the confined space

3. The duct must be least the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the air supply inlet opening to which it connects.
4. The blocking effects of louvers, grilles, and screens must be given consideration in calculating free area. If the free area of a specific louver or grille is not known, refer to Table 6 to estimate free area.

Ventilated Combustion Air

The ventilated attic space or a crawl space from which the combustion air is taken must comply with the requirements specified in the Combustion Air Source from Outdoors section in this manual or in Section 5.3, Air for Combustion and Ventilation of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 (latest edition). This type of installation requires two properly sized pipes. One pipe brings combustion air from a properly ventilated attic space or crawl space, and the second pipe extends from the furnace vent connection (top right of unit) to the exterior of the building.

Vent and Supply (Outside) Air Safety Check Procedure

For Category I furnaces, vent installations must be in accordance with Parts 7 and 11 of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 and/or Section 7 and Appendix B of the CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes, local building codes, and furnace and vent manufacturer's instructions.

Multi-story or common venting systems are permitted and must be installed in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 and/or the CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes, local codes, and the manufacturer's instructions.

Vent connectors serving Category I furnaces must not be connected into any portion of mechanical draft systems operating under positive pressure.

Horizontal portions of the venting system must be supported to prevent sagging using hangers or perforated straps and must slope upwards not less than $1/4 \text{ in. per ft}$ (21 mm/m) from the furnace to the vent terminal.

Follow the venting safety procedure that follows. This procedure is designed to detect an inadequate ventilation system that can cause the appliances in the area to operate improperly, causing unsafe levels of carbon monoxide or an unsafe condition to occur.

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow the steps outlined below for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation could result in carbon-monoxide poisoning or death.

The following steps shall be followed for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation, while all other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation:

1. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch. Determine that there is no blockage, restriction, leakage, corrosion or other deficiencies, which could cause an unsafe condition
2. Close all building doors and windows.
3. Turn on clothes dryers and TURN ON any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they shall operate at maximum speed. Open the fireplace dampers. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan.
4. Follow the lighting instructions. Place the appliance being inspected in operation. Adjust thermostat so the appliance shall operate continuously.
5. Test each appliance (such as a water heater) equipped with a draft hood for spillage (down-draft or no draft) at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Appliances that do not have draft hoods need to be checked at the vent pipe as close to the appliance as possible. Use a combustion analyzer to check the CO₂ and CO levels of each appliance. Use a draft gauge to check for a downdraft or inadequate draft condition.
6. After it has been determined that each appliance properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas burning appliance to their normal condition.
7. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, a problem exists with either the venting system or the appliance does not have enough combustion air (Supply Air from outside) to complete combustion. This condition must be corrected before the appliance can function safely.

NOTE: An unsafe condition exists when the CO reading exceeds 40 ppm and the draft reading is not in excess of - 0.1 in. W.C. (-25 kPa) with all of the appliance(s) operating at the same time.

8. Any corrections to the venting system and / or to the supply (outside) air system must be in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code Z223.1 or CAN/CGA B149.1 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code (latest editions). If the vent system must be resized, follow the appropriate tables in Appendix G of the above codes or for this appliance.

SECTION VIII: START-UP AND ADJUSTMENTS

The following start-up checks **MUST** be performed by the furnace installer on every new furnace installation:

1. Gas piping leak check
2. Furnace input rate check
3. Air temperature rise check

Instructions on how to perform each of these required installation checks are listed in the NOx SCREEN REMOVAL (Lo-NOx Models Only) section.

IMPORTANT: All electrical connections made in the field and in the factory must be checked for proper tightness.

When the gas supply is initially connected to the furnace, the gas piping may be full of air. In order to purge this air, it is recommended that the ground union be loosened until the odor of gas is detected. When gas is detected, immediately retighten the union and check for leaks. Allow 5 min for any gas to dissipate before continuing with the start-up procedure. Ensure proper ventilation is available to dilute and carry away any vented gas.

NOx SCREEN REMOVAL (Lo-NOx Models Only)

If the furnace is equipped with NOx screens and is to be used with LP (propane) gas, the screens must be removed before start-up.

1. Make sure that the electrical power to the unit is turned off and that the gas supply is turned off at the shut-off valve.
2. Remove the blower compartment and burner compartment access doors.
3. Disconnect the gas supply piping at the union to permit removal of the entire burner and gas control assembly from the vestibule panel. Use the wrench boss on the gas valve when removing or installing the piping.
4. Unplug the igniter from the wire harness. Disconnect the flame sensor wires located on top of the air shield. Unplug the gas valve from the wiring harness.
5. Remove the screws holding the burner assembly to the vestibule panel.
6. Remove the burner assembly. It should be possible to swing the burner assembly out of the way without disconnecting the remaining wires.
7. With the burner assembly out of the way, slide the NOx screens out of the heat exchanger tubes and discard the screens.
8. Replace all components in reverse order. Reconnect all wiring.

GAS PIPING LEAK CHECK

⚠ WARNING**FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD**

Failure to follow the safety warnings exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage.

Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections. A fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

IMPORTANT: Burner ignition may not be satisfactory on first startup due to residual air in the gas line or until gas manifold pressure is adjusted. The ignition control makes three attempts to light before locking out.

It is recommended that when the gas supply is first connected to the furnace, the ground union be loosened until the odor of gas is detected. When gas is detected, immediately tighten the union and check for gas leaks. Allow 5 min for any gas to dissipate before continuing with the start-up procedure. Ensure that proper ventilation is available to dilute and carry away any vented gas.

With furnace in operation, check all of the pipe joints, gas valve connections, and manual valve connections for leakage using an approved gas detector, a non-corrosive leak detection fluid, or other leak detection methods. Take appropriate action to stop any leak. If a leak persists, replace the faulty component.

The furnace and its equipment shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply during any pressure testing of that system at test pressures in excess of 1/2 in. psig (3.45 kPa).

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing the equipment shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply system.

IGNITION SYSTEM SEQUENCE

1. Turn the gas supply ON at external valve and main gas valve.
2. Set the thermostat above room temperature to call for heat.
3. System start-up occurs as follows:
 - a. The induced draft blower motor starts and comes up to speed. Shortly after inducer start-up, the hot surface igniter glows for about 17 s.
 - b. After this warm up, the ignition module energizes (opens) the main gas valve.
 - c. After flame is established, the supply air blower starts in about 30 s.

IMPORTANT: Burner ignition may not be satisfactory on first startup due to residual air in the gas line or until gas manifold pressure is adjusted. The ignition control makes three attempts to light before locking out.

With furnace in operation, check all of the pipe joints, gas valve connections, and manual valve connections for leakage using an approved gas detector, a noncorrosive leak detection fluid, or other leak detection methods. Take appropriate steps to stop any leak. If a leak persists, replace the component.

CALCULATING THE FURNACE INPUT
(NATURAL GAS)**NOTICE**

Burner orifices are sized to provide proper input rate using natural gas with a heating value of 1030 BTU/Ft³ (38.4 MJ/m³). If the heating value of your gas is significantly different, it may be necessary to replace the orifices.

NOTICE

DO NOT set manifold pressure less than 3.2 in. W.C. or more than 3.8 in. W.C. for natural gas at sea level. If manifold pressure is outside this range, change main burner orifices.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT bottom out gas valve regulator adjusting screw. This can result in unregulated manifold pressure and result in excess overfire and heat exchanger failures.

NOTICE

If orifice hole appears damaged or it is suspected to have been redrilled, check orifice hole with a numbered drill bit of correct size. Never redrill an orifice. A burr-free and squarely aligned orifice hole is essential for proper flame characteristics.

Verify natural gas input rate by clocking meter.

1. Turn off all other gas appliances and pilots.
2. Run furnace for a minimum of 3 min in heating operation.
3. Measure time (in seconds) for gas meter to complete one revolution and note reading. The 2 cubic feet dial provides a more accurate measurement of gas flow.
4. Refer to Table 9 for cubic feet of gas per hour.
5. Multiply cubic feet per hour by heating value (BTU/cu. ft.) to obtain input.

If clocked rate does not match the input rate from the unit nameplate, follow steps in next section to adjust the manifold pressure. Repeat steps 2 to 5 until correct input is achieved.

⚠ CAUTION

Be sure to relight any gas appliances that were turned off at the start of this input check.

Table 9: Gas Rate (CU FT/HR)

| Seconds For One Revolution | Size of Test Dial | | | Seconds For One Revolution | Size of Test Dial | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1 Cu Ft | 2 Cu Ft | 5 Cu Ft | | 1 Cu Ft | 2 Cu Ft | 5 Cu Ft |
| 10 | 360 | 720 | 1800 | 50 | 72 | 144 | 360 |
| 11 | 327 | 655 | 1636 | 51 | 71 | 141 | 355 |
| 12 | 300 | 600 | 1500 | 52 | 69 | 138 | 346 |
| 13 | 277 | 555 | 1385 | 53 | 68 | 136 | 340 |
| 14 | 257 | 514 | 1286 | 54 | 67 | 133 | 333 |
| 15 | 240 | 480 | 1200 | 55 | 65 | 131 | 327 |
| 16 | 225 | 450 | 1125 | 56 | 64 | 129 | 321 |
| 17 | 212 | 424 | 1059 | 57 | 63 | 126 | 316 |
| 18 | 200 | 400 | 1000 | 58 | 62 | 124 | 310 |
| 19 | 189 | 379 | 947 | 59 | 61 | 122 | 305 |
| 20 | 180 | 360 | 900 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 300 |
| 21 | 171 | 343 | 857 | 62 | 58 | 116 | 290 |
| 22 | 164 | 327 | 818 | 64 | 56 | 112 | 281 |
| 23 | 157 | 313 | 783 | 66 | 54 | 109 | 273 |
| 24 | 150 | 300 | 750 | 68 | 53 | 106 | 265 |
| 25 | 144 | 288 | 720 | 70 | 51 | 103 | 257 |
| 26 | 138 | 277 | 692 | 72 | 50 | 100 | 250 |
| 27 | 133 | 267 | 667 | 74 | 48 | 97 | 243 |
| 28 | 129 | 257 | 643 | 76 | 47 | 95 | 237 |
| 29 | 124 | 248 | 621 | 78 | 46 | 92 | 231 |
| 30 | 120 | 240 | 600 | 80 | 45 | 90 | 225 |
| 31 | 116 | 232 | 581 | 82 | 44 | 88 | 220 |
| 32 | 113 | 225 | 563 | 84 | 43 | 86 | 214 |
| 33 | 109 | 218 | 545 | 86 | 42 | 84 | 209 |
| 34 | 106 | 212 | 529 | 88 | 41 | 82 | 205 |
| 35 | 103 | 206 | 514 | 90 | 40 | 80 | 200 |
| 36 | 100 | 200 | 500 | 92 | 39 | 78 | 196 |
| 37 | 97 | 195 | 486 | 94 | 38 | 76 | 192 |
| 38 | 95 | 189 | 474 | 96 | 38 | 75 | 188 |
| 39 | 92 | 185 | 462 | 98 | 37 | 74 | 184 |
| 40 | 90 | 180 | 450 | 100 | 36 | 72 | 180 |
| 41 | 88 | 176 | 439 | 102 | 35 | 71 | 178 |
| 42 | 86 | 172 | 429 | 104 | 35 | 69 | 173 |
| 43 | 84 | 167 | 419 | 106 | 34 | 68 | 170 |
| 44 | 82 | 164 | 409 | 108 | 33 | 67 | 167 |
| 45 | 80 | 160 | 400 | 110 | 33 | 65 | 164 |
| 46 | 78 | 157 | 391 | 112 | 32 | 64 | 161 |
| 47 | 76 | 153 | 383 | 116 | 31 | 62 | 155 |
| 48 | 75 | 150 | 375 | 120 | 30 | 60 | 150 |
| 49 | 73 | 147 | 367 | | | | |

ADJUSTMENT OF MANIFOLD GAS PRESSURE AND INPUT RATE

Inlet and manifold gas pressure can be measured by connecting the U tube manometer to the gas valve with a piece of tubing. Follow the appropriate section in the instructions below. Refer to Figure 18 for a drawing of the locations of the pressure ports on the gas valve.

Turn gas off at the ball valve or gas cock on gas supply line before the gas valve. Find the pressure ports on the gas valve marked OUT P and IN P.

1. The manifold pressure must be taken at the port marked OUT P.
2. The gas line pressure must be taken at the port marked IN P.
3. Using a 3/32 in. (2.4 mm) hex head wrench, loosen the set screw by turning it one turn counterclockwise. **DO NOT REMOVE THE SET SCREW FROM THE PRESSURE PORT.**

Read the inlet gas pressure

Connect the positive side of the manometer to the IN P Tap on the gas valve. Do not connect any tubing to the negative side of the manometer, because it references atmospheric pressure. Refer to Figure 19 for connection details.

1. Turn on the gas and electrical supplies and follow the operating instructions to place the unit back in operation.

Table 10: Inlet Gas Pressure Range

| INLET GAS PRESSURE RANGE | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Natural Gas | Propane (LP) |
| Minimum* | 4.5 in. W.C. (1.12 kPa) | 8.0 in. W.C. (1.99 kPa) |
| Maximum | 10.5 in. W.C. (2.61 kPa) | 13.0 in. W.C. (3.24 kPa) |

IMPORTANT: The inlet gas pressure operating range table specifies what the minimum and maximum gas line pressures must be for the furnace to operate correctly. The gas line pressure **MUST BE** a minimum of:

- 7 in. W.C. (1.74 kPa) for Natural Gas
- 11 in. W.C. (2.74 kPa) for Propane (LP) Gas

This is in order to obtain the BTU input specified on the rating plate and/or the nominal manifold pressure specified in these instructions and on the rating plate.

2. Once the correct gas inlet pressure has been established (see Table 10), turn the gas valve to OFF and turn the electrical supply switch to OFF. Remove the flexible tubing from the gas valve pressure tap and tighten the pressure tap plug using the 3/32 in. (2.4 mm) hex head wrench.
3. Turn the electrical and gas supplies back on, and with the burners in operation, check for gas leakage around the gas valve pressure port using an approved noncorrosive gas leak detection fluid or other nonflammable leak detection methods.

Read the manifold gas pressure

Connect the positive side of the manometer to the adapter previously installed in the OUT P Tap on the gas valve. Do not connect any tubing to the negative side of the manometer, because it references atmospheric pressure. Refer to Figure 19 for connection details.

IMPORTANT: The cap for the pressure regulator must be removed to gain access to the adjustment screw. Loosening or tightening the cap does not adjust the flow of gas.

1. Refer to Figure 18 for location of pressure regulator adjustment cap and adjustment screws on main gas valve.
2. Turn on the gas and electrical supplies and follow the operating instructions to place the unit back in operation.
3. Adjust manifold pressure by adjusting gas valve regulator screw for the appropriate gas per the following:

Table 11: Nominal Manifold Pressure

| NOMINAL MANIFOLD PRESSURE | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Natural Gas | 3.5 in. W.C. (0.87 kPa) |
| Propane (LP) Gas | 10.0 in. W.C. (2.488 kPa) |

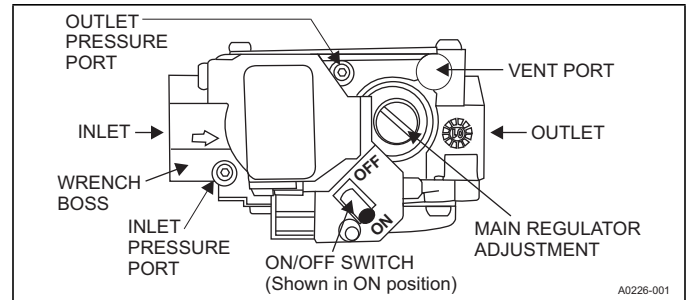


FIGURE 18: Gas Valve

IMPORTANT: If gas valve regulator is turned in (clockwise), manifold pressure increases. If screw is turned out (counter clockwise), manifold pressure decreases.

4. After the manifold pressure has been adjusted, recalculate the furnace input to make sure you have not exceeded the specified input on the rating plate. See the CALCULATING THE FURNACE INPUT (NATURAL GAS) section.
5. Once the correct BTU (kW) input has been established, turn the gas valve to OFF and turn the electrical supply switch to OFF. Remove the flexible tubing from the gas valve pressure tap and tighten the pressure tap plug using the 3/32 in. (2.4 mm) hex head wrench.
6. Turn the electrical and gas supplies back on, and with the burners in operation, check for gas leakage around the gas valve pressure port using an approved noncorrosive gas leak detection fluid or other nonflammable leak detection methods.

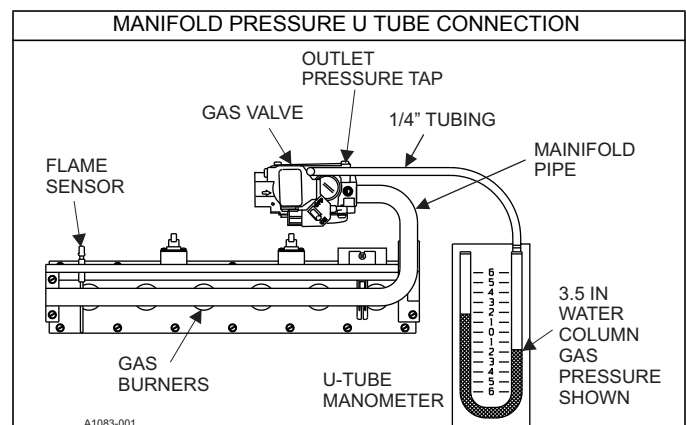


FIGURE 19: Reading Gas Pressure

AIRFLOW SETTINGS

Cooling Airflow Settings

This unit is equipped with a five-speed blower motor. The required cooling airflow can be selected by connecting the required motor speed tap wire to the HI COOL terminal on the control board. Select the speed to deliver approximately 350 CFM to 400 CFM per ton of A/C cooling capacity. Use of airflow outside of this range may result in diminished air conditioning performance and may result in lower overall energy efficiency and higher electric utility bills. See Table 12 for default cooling blower settings.

Continuous Fan Airflow Default Setting

The default blower speed for continuous fan operation is LOW speed. The continuous fan speed is set at the factory to the default continuous fan blower speed.

In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to move the continuous fan speed to a different speed tap. However, doing so results in higher than normal electrical energy usage and electric utility bills.

Table 12: Default Blower Speeds

| Model Number | Default Blower Speeds | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------|
| | Heat | Cool | Continuous Fan |
| 040A12 | Medium Low (4) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 060A12 | Medium Low (4) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 080B12 | Medium (3) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 080C16 | Medium (3) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 080C20 | Low (5) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 100C12 | Medium High (2) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 100C16 | Medium (3) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 100C20 | Medium Low (4) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 120C16 | Medium High (2) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 120C20 | Medium Low (4) | High (1) | Low (5) |
| 130D20 | Medium (3) | High (1) | Low (5) |

Continuous Fan Jumpers

This furnace may be operated in continuous fan mode by setting the wall thermostat FAN switch to ON. To select the required continuous fan airflow, place the FAN SPEED jumper on the control board on the pins adjacent to the required speed. There are four options:

1. With the FAN SPEED jumper in the G position, the blower runs during continuous fan operation at the motor speed connected to the G terminal on the control board.
2. With the FAN SPEED jumper in the HI COOL position, the blower runs during continuous fan operation at the motor speed connected to the HI COOL terminal on the control board.
3. With the FAN SPEED jumper in the LO COOL position, the blower runs during continuous fan operation at the motor speed connected to the LO COOL terminal on the control board.
4. With the FAN SPEED jumper in the HEAT position, the blower runs during continuous fan operation at the motor speed connected to the HEAT terminal on the control board.

The default position is with the jumper in the G position and the LOW speed motor wire on the G terminal. In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to move the continuous fan speed to a different speed tap. However, doing so is not recommended because it results in higher than normal electrical energy usage and electric utility bills.

Gas Heating Airflow Default Setting

This unit is equipped with a five-speed blower motor. The heating blower speed is set at the factory to the default blower speed, which is the blower speed that delivers the correct airflow for proper heating operation in most applications. The default heating blower speed for each model is shown in Table 12. Use of a heating speed other than the default heating blower speed may result in reduced energy efficiency and higher electric utility bills.

In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to move the heating blower speed to a different motor speed tap. Not all five motor speeds are appropriate for gas heating operation. The use of heating airflow on a speed other than the default speed results in diminished heating performance and may cause the furnace temperature limit controls to shut down the furnace.

Measurement of Temperature Rise

DANGER

The temperature rise, or temperature difference between the return air and the supply (heated) air from the furnace, must be within the range shown on the furnace rating plate and within the application limitations shown in SECTION V.

The supply air temperature cannot exceed the “**Maximum Supply Air Temperature**” specified in these instructions and on the furnace rating plate. Under NO circumstances can the furnace be allowed to operate above the Maximum Supply Air Temperature. Operating the furnace above the Maximum Supply Air Temperature will cause premature heat exchanger failure, high levels of Carbon Monoxide, a fire hazard, personal injury, property damage, and/or death.

After about 5 min of operation, determine the furnace temperature rise. Measure the temperature of both the return air and the heated air in the ducts, about 6 feet (1.83 m) from the furnace where they are not affected by radiant heat. Increase the blower speed to decrease the temperature rise. Decrease the blower speed to increase the temperature rise.

The blower speed taps are located on the furnace control board in the blower compartment. Refer to Figure 20 and the unit wiring label to change the blower speed. To use the same speed tap for heating and cooling, the heat terminal and cool terminal must be connected using a jumper wire and connected to the required motor lead. Place all unused motor leads on park terminals. Two park terminals are provided.

ADJUSTMENT OF FAN CONTROL SETTINGS

This furnace is equipped with a time-on/time-off heating fan control. The fan on delay is fixed at 30 s. The fan off delay has four settings (60 s, 90 s, 120 s, and 180 s). The fan off delay is factory set to 120 s. The fan-off setting must be long enough to adequately cool the furnace, but not so long that cold air is blown into the heated space. The fan-off timing can be adjusted by positioning the jumper on two of the four pins as shown in Figure 20.

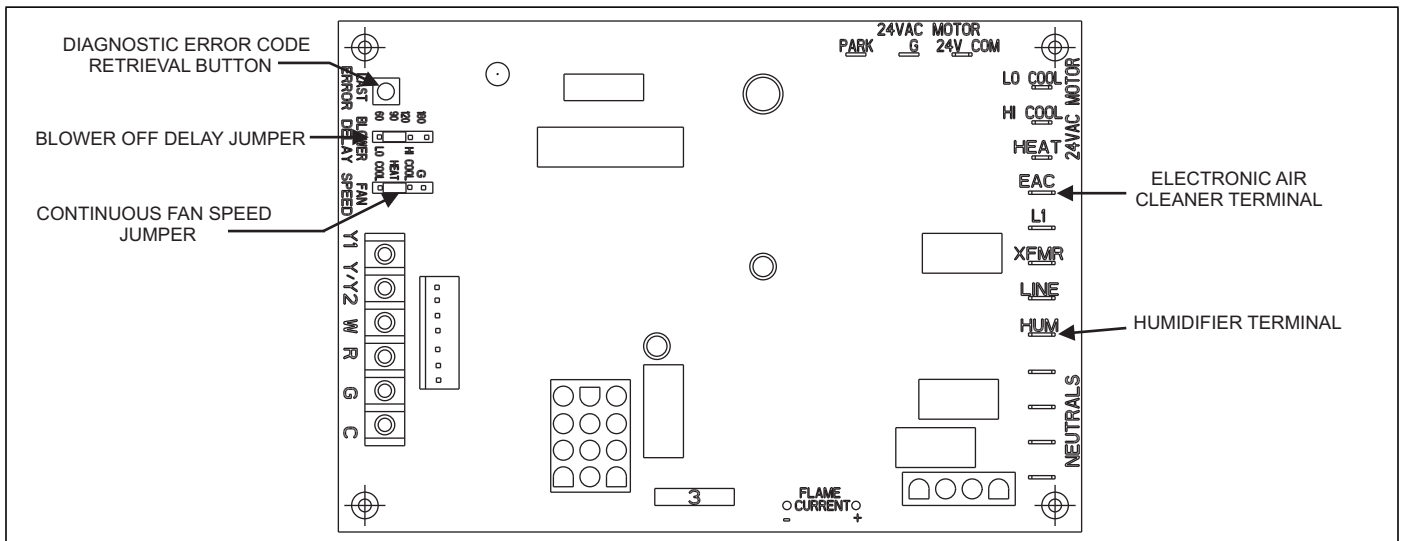


FIGURE 20: Furnace Control Board

Table 13: Blower Performance CFM - Any Position (Without Filter)

| Model | Speed | Airflow Data (SCFM) ^{1, 2} | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | External Static Pressure (in. H ₂ O) | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 040A12 | High | 1408 | 1358 | 1313 | 1275 | 1227 | 1180 | 1133 | 1088 |
| | Medium High | 1195 | 1153 | 1093 | 1043 | 1005 | 957 | 904 | 850 |
| | Medium | 1053 | 1008 | 954 | 897 | 851 | 797 | 755 | 702 |
| | Medium Low | 947 | 892 | 838 | 783 | 738 | 684 | 626 | 582 |
| | Low | 649 | 697 | 682 | 630 | 575 | 518 | 471 | 422 |
| 060A12 | High | 1343 | 1309 | 1279 | 1238 | 1193 | 1163 | 1123 | 1075 |
| | Medium High | 1149 | 1107 | 1074 | 1031 | 993 | 942 | 900 | 857 |
| | Medium | 997 | 959 | 911 | 877 | 825 | 777 | 737 | 697 |
| | Medium Low | 921 | 878 | 831 | 782 | 731 | 696 | 651 | 599 |
| | Low | 838 | 784 | 742 | 695 | 648 | 601 | 551 | 518 |
| 080B12 | High | 1457 | 1421 | 1387 | 1358 | 1325 | 1289 | 1256 | 1220 |
| | Medium High | 1336 | 1302 | 1269 | 1233 | 1198 | 1163 | 1124 | 1083 |
| | Medium | 1118 | 1088 | 1052 | 1016 | 973 | 945 | 885 | 841 |
| | Medium Low | 994 | 957 | 926 | 880 | 839 | 786 | 734 | 686 |
| | Low | 811 | 770 | 725 | 673 | 625 | 572 | 521 | 467 |
| 080C16 | High | 1783 | 1739 | 1704 | 1672 | 1634 | 1593 | 1556 | 1517 |
| | Medium High | 1405 | 1364 | 1318 | 1281 | 1236 | 1190 | 1146 | 1103 |
| | Medium | 1240 | 1196 | 1147 | 1096 | 1047 | 998 | 948 | 899 |
| | Medium Low | 1080 | 1024 | 974 | 914 | 855 | 798 | 739 | 597 |
| | Low | 1063 | 934 | 812 | 747 | 681 | 610 | 512 | 445 |
| 080C20 | High | 2200 | 2162 | 2110 | 2061 | 2021 | 1981 | 1931 | 1970 |
| | Medium High | 1980 | 1939 | 1892 | 1846 | 1804 | 1758 | 1701 | 1652 |
| | Medium | 1734 | 1687 | 1645 | 1592 | 1547 | 1504 | 1456 | 1408 |
| | Medium Low | 1597 | 1547 | 1504 | 1457 | 1410 | 1357 | 1310 | 1256 |
| | Low | 1413 | 1362 | 1304 | 1247 | 1195 | 1148 | 1095 | 1046 |
| 100B12 | High | 1360 | 1321 | 1288 | 1259 | 1223 | 1182 | 1146 | 1105 |
| | Medium High | 1197 | 1154 | 1127 | 1085 | 1046 | 1005 | 957 | 912 |
| | Medium | 1016 | 981 | 945 | 899 | 859 | 805 | 761 | 710 |
| | Medium Low | 916 | 878 | 839 | 794 | 743 | 691 | 643 | 595 |
| | Low | 781 | 741 | 696 | 643 | 594 | 535 | 482 | 433 |

Continued on next page

Table 13: Blower Performance CFM - Any Position (Without Filter) (Continued)

| Model | Speed | Airflow Data (SCFM) ^{1, 2} | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | External Static Pressure (in. H ₂ O) | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 100C16 | High | 1749 | 1708 | 1670 | 1637 | 1602 | 1560 | 1517 | 1476 |
| | Medium High | 1463 | 1416 | 1365 | 1322 | 1273 | 1233 | 1181 | 1133 |
| | Medium | 1260 | 1208 | 1159 | 1104 | 1049 | 992 | 929 | 871 |
| | Medium Low | 1120 | 1061 | 997 | 942 | 877 | 813 | 745 | 705 |
| | Low | 1089 | 901 | 828 | 759 | 686 | 609 | 547 | 483 |
| 100C20 | High | 2219 | 2179 | 2136 | 2095 | 2044 | 2001 | 1952 | 1912 |
| | Medium High | 1994 | 1951 | 1911 | 1872 | 1820 | 1774 | 1733 | 1678 |
| | Medium | 1727 | 1687 | 1648 | 1595 | 1558 | 1502 | 1456 | 1406 |
| | Medium Low | 1618 | 1574 | 1528 | 1480 | 1432 | 1383 | 1337 | 1288 |
| | Low | 1410 | 1364 | 1316 | 1255 | 1206 | 1164 | 1109 | 1042 |
| 120C16 | High | 1769 | 1728 | 1689 | 1657 | 1616 | 1578 | 1552 | 1509 |
| | Medium High | 1460 | 1415 | 1371 | 1327 | 1281 | 1232 | 1183 | 1129 |
| | Medium | 1248 | 1194 | 1141 | 1085 | 1033 | 978 | 923 | 866 |
| | Medium Low | 1108 | 1042 | 979 | 924 | 867 | 805 | 742 | 681 |
| | Low | 1079 | 890 | 818 | 744 | 677 | 606 | 533 | 472 |
| 120C20 | High | 2235 | 2199 | 2148 | 2108 | 2066 | 2034 | 1984 | 1932 |
| | Medium High | 1960 | 1901 | 1860 | 1819 | 1776 | 1723 | 1682 | 1642 |
| | Medium | 1693 | 1640 | 1593 | 1557 | 1504 | 1455 | 1413 | 1365 |
| | Medium Low | 1580 | 1533 | 1488 | 1444 | 1394 | 1342 | 1296 | 1244 |
| | Low | 1417 | 1362 | 1313 | 1269 | 1223 | 1169 | 1120 | 1079 |
| 130D20 | High | 2229 | 2182 | 2133 | 2088 | 2047 | 1996 | 1946 | 1893 |
| | Medium High | 2009 | 1968 | 1925 | 1881 | 1829 | 1778 | 1737 | 1679 |
| | Medium | 1818 | 1765 | 1729 | 1675 | 1616 | 1580 | 1540 | 1480 |
| | Medium Low | 1569 | 1520 | 1472 | 1427 | 1376 | 1329 | 1281 | 1237 |
| | Low | 1448 | 1394 | 1341 | 1275 | 1221 | 1183 | 1131 | 1085 |

1. Airflow expressed in standard cubic feet per minute (SCFM).

2. Motor voltage at 115 V.

Note: Not all speeds are recommended for use as heating speeds.

SECTION IX: SAFETY CONTROLS

CONTROL CIRCUIT FUSE

A 3 A fuse is provided on the control circuit board to protect the 24 V transformer from overload caused by control circuit wiring errors. This is an ATO 3, automotive type fuse and is located on the control board.

BLOWER DOOR SAFETY SWITCH

⚠ CAUTION

Main power to the unit must still be interrupted at the main power disconnect switch before any service or repair work is to be done to the unit. Do not rely upon the interlock switch as a main power disconnect. Blower and burner must never be operated without the blower panel in place.

This unit is equipped with an electrical interlock switch mounted in the burner compartment. This switch interrupts all power at the unit when the panel covering the blower compartment is removed.

Electrical supply to this unit is dependent upon the panel that covers the blower compartment being in place and properly positioned.

ROLLOUT SWITCH CONTROLS

These controls are mounted on the burner assembly. If the temperature in the area surrounding the burner exceeds its set point, the gas valve is de-energized. The operation of this control indicates a malfunction in the combustion air blower or heat exchanger or a blocked vent pipe connection. Corrective action is required. These are manual reset controls that must be reset before operation can continue.

PRESSURE SWITCHES

This furnace is supplied with a pressure switch, which monitors the flow through the combustion air/vent piping system. This switch de-energizes the gas valve if any of the following conditions are present:

- Blockage of vent piping or terminal
- Failure of combustion air blower motor

LIMIT CONTROLS

There is a high temperature limit control located on the furnace vestibule panel near the gas valve. This is an automatic reset control that provides over temperature protection due to reduced airflow. This may be caused by the following:

- A dirty filter
- Indoor fan motor failure
- Too many supply or return registers closed or blocked off

The control module locks out if the limit trips five consecutive times. If this occurs, the control resets and tries ignition again after 1 h.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

The following describes the sequence of operation of the furnace. Refer to Owners Manual for component location.

Continuous Blower

Cooling/heating thermostats have a fan switch that has an ON and AUTO position. In the ON position, the thermostat circuit is completed between terminals R and G. The motor operates continuously on the speed selected on the FAN SPEED jumper on the main control board.

Intermittent Blower - Cooling

On cooling/ heating thermostats with a fan switch, when the fan switch is set in the auto position and the thermostat calls for cooling, a circuit is completed between the R, Y, and G terminals. The motor is energized through the Y1 cool terminal and runs on the speed selected on the COOL tap of the CFM Timer board. The fan off setting is fixed at 60 s for SEER enhancement. The control board can accommodate two-stage cooling. When a two-stage cool thermostat is connected to the Y1 and Y2 terminals on the board, the blower operates on LOW COOL speed when Y1 is energized and on HI COOL speed when Y1 and Y2 are energized.

Heating Cycle

When the thermostat switch is set on HEAT and the fan is set on AUTO, and there is a call for heat, a circuit is completed between terminals R and W of the thermostat. When the proper amount of combustion air is being provided, the pressure switch closes and the ignition control provides a 17 s ignitor warm-up period. The gas valve then opens, the gas starts to flow, ignition occurs, and the flame sensor begins its sensing function. The blower motor energizes 30 s after the gas valve opens, if a flame is detected. Normal furnace operation continues until the thermostat circuit between R and W is opened, which causes the ignition system and gas valve to de-energize and the burner flames to be extinguished. The vent motor operates for 15 s and the blower motor operates for the amount of time set by the fan-off delay jumper located on the control board. See Figure 20. The heating cycle is now complete, and ready for the start of the next heating cycle.

If the flame is not detected within 7 s of the gas valve opening, the gas valve is shut off and a retry operation begins. Also, if the flame is lost for 2 s during the 10 s stabilization period, the gas valve is shut off and a retry operation begins. During a retry operation, the vent motor starts a 15 s inter-purge and the ignitor warm-up time is extended to 27 s. If the flame is established for more than 10 s after ignition during a retry, the control clears the ignition attempt (retry) counter. If three retries occur during a call for heat, the furnace shuts down for 1 h. If at the end of the 1 h shut down there is a call for heat, the furnace initiates a normal start cycle. If the problem has not been corrected, the furnace locks out after three retries.

A momentary loss of gas supply, flame blowout, or a faulty flame probe circuit results in a disruption in the flame and is sensed within 1.0 s. The gas valve de-energizes and the control begins a recycle operation. A normal ignition sequence begins after a 15 s inter-purge. If during the five recycles the gas supply does not return, or the fault condition is not corrected, the ignition control locks out for 60 min.

During burner operation, a momentary loss of power for 50 milliseconds or longer de-energizes the gas valve. When the power is restored, the gas valve remains de-energized and the ignition sequence immediately restarts.

Hot Surface Ignition System

⚠ WARNING

HOT SURFACE IGNITION SYSTEM

Do not attempt to light this furnace by hand (with a match or any other means). There may be a potential shock hazard from the components of the hot surface ignition system. The furnace can only be lit automatically by its hot surface ignition system.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Make the following visual checks before troubleshooting:

1. Check to see that the power to the furnace and the ignition control module is ON.
2. The manual shut-off valves in the gas line to the furnace must be open.
3. Make sure all wiring connections are secure.
4. Review the sequence of operation. Start the system by setting the thermostat above the room temperature. Observe the system's response. Then use the troubleshooting section in this manual to check the system's operation.

⚠ WARNING

Never bypass any safety control to allow furnace operation. To do so will allow furnace to operate under potentially hazardous conditions.

Do not try to repair controls. Replace defective controls with UPG Source 1 Parts.

Never adjust pressure switch to allow furnace operation.

FURNACE CONTROL DIAGNOSTICS

The furnace has built-in, self-diagnostic capability. A blinking LED light on the control board can flash red, green, or amber to indicate various conditions. The control continuously monitors its own operation and the operation of the system. If a failure occurs, the LED light indicates the failure code.

The SLOW flash speed is 2 s on and 2 s off.

The other flash codes listed below have the following timing: the LED light turns on for 1/3 s and off for 1/3 s. This pattern is repeated the number of times equal to the code. There is a pause of 2 s between codes. For example, the 6 Red Flashes code means the LED light flashes on and off six times and is then off for 2 s. This pattern repeats as long as the fault condition remains.

SLOW GREEN FLASH: Normal operation, no thermostat calls.

SLOW AMBER FLASH: Normal operation with call for heat.

LED STEADY OFF: If the LED light does not flash at all, check for power to the board and check for a blown fuse on the board. If the board is properly powered and the fuse is not blown, the control board may need to be replaced.

STEADY ON ANY COLOR: Control failure. Turn power to the furnace off and back on. If the fault code returns, the control board must be replaced. The control board is not field-repairable.

1 RED FLASH: This indicates that flame was sensed when there was not a call for heat. The control turns on both the inducer motor and supply air blower. Check for a leaking or slow-closing gas valve.

2 RED FLASHES: This indicates that the pressure switch is closed when it should be open. The control confirms that the pressure switch contacts are open at the beginning of each heat cycle, and does not let the ignition sequence continue if the pressure switch contacts are closed when they should be open. Check for a faulty pressure switch or miswiring.

3 RED FLASHES: This indicates the pressure switch contacts are open when they should be closed. Check for faulty inducer, blocked vent pipe, broken pressure switch hose, disconnected pressure switch or inducer wires, or faulty pressure switch.

4 RED FLASHES: This indicates that the main limit switch has opened its normally closed contacts. The control operates the supply air blower and inducer while the open limit condition exists. Check for a dirty filter, improperly sized duct system, incorrect blower speed setting, incorrect firing rate, loose limit switch wiring, or faulty blower motor.

If the limit switch has not closed within 5 min, the control operates as if the blower is not functioning. The control starts a hard lockout and begins to flash the 11 Red Flashes error code. Power has to be cycled off and on to reset the control after the problem is corrected. See the 11 Red Flashes description below.

If the main limit switch opens five times within a single call for heat, the control also indicates 4 Red Flashes and enters a 1 h soft lockout.

5 RED FLASHES: This fault is indicated if the normally closed rollout switch opens. The rollout control is manually reset. Check for proper combustion air, proper inducer operation, and primary heat exchanger failure or burner problem. The control enters a hard lockout and power has to be cycled off and on to reset the control after the problem is corrected.

6 RED FLASHES: This indicates that while the unit was operating, the pressure switch opened four times during the call for heat. Check for faulty inducer, blocked vent pipe, or faulty pressure switch. The furnace locks out for 1 h and then restarts.

7 RED FLASHES: This fault code indicates that the flame could not be established during three trials for ignition. Check that the gas valve switch is in the ON position. Check for low or no gas pressure, faulty gas valve, dirty or faulty flame sensor, faulty hot surface ignitor, loose wires, or a burner problem. The furnace locks out for 1 h and then restarts.

8 RED FLASHES: This fault is indicated if the flame is lost five times (four recycles) during the heating cycle. Check for low gas pressure, dirty or faulty flame sensor, or faulty gas valve. The furnace locks out for 1 h and then restarts.

9 RED FLASHES: Indicates reversed line voltage polarity, grounding problem, or reversed low voltage transformer wires. Both heating and cooling operations are affected. Check polarity at furnace and branch. Check furnace grounding. Check that flame probe is not shorted to chassis. The furnace does not start the ignition sequence until this problem is corrected.

10 RED FLASHES: Gas valve energized with no call for heat. The main blower and inducer blower run and no ignition sequence is started as long as this condition exists. Check gas valve and gas valve wiring.

11 RED FLASHES: This indicates that the main limit switch has opened its normally closed contacts and has remained open for more than 5 min. This condition is usually caused by a failed blower motor or blower wheel. The control enters a hard lockout and power has to be cycled off and on to reset the control after the problem is corrected.

4 AMBER FLASHES: The control is receiving a Y signal from the thermostat without a G signal. The furnace operates normally in both heating and cooling, but this fault code is displayed to alert the user that there is a wiring problem. Verify that the G wire from the thermostat is connected properly.

SOFT LOCKOUT: This control includes a soft lockout that resets automatically after 1 h. This provides protection for an unoccupied structure if a temporary condition exists causing a furnace malfunction. An example of this is a temporary interruption in gas supply that prevents the furnace from lighting. The control keeps trying to light each hour and resumes normal operation if the gas supply is restored.

HARD LOCKOUT: Some fault conditions result in a hard lockout, which requires power to the control to be turned off and back on to reset the control. The control does not automatically restart.

IGNITION CONTROL FLAME SENSE LEVELS

Normal flame sense current is approximately
3.7 microamps DC (μa)
Low flame signal warning starts at 1.5 microamps
Low flame signal control lockout point is
0.1 microamps DC (μa)

DIAGNOSTIC FAULT CODE STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

The control in this furnace is equipped with memory that stores up to five error codes to allow a service technician to diagnose problems more easily. This memory is retained even if power to the furnace is lost. **This feature must only be used by a qualified service technician.**

If more than five error codes have occurred since the last reset, only the five most recent are retained. The furnace control board has a button labeled LAST ERROR that is used to retrieve error codes. This function only works if there are no active thermostat signals, so any call for heating, cooling, or continuous fan must be terminated before attempting to retrieve error codes.

To retrieve the error codes, press the LAST ERROR button. The LED on the control flashes the error codes that are in memory, starting with the most recent. There is a pause of 2 s between each flash code. After the error codes have all been displayed, the LED resumes the normal slow green flash after a pause of 5 s. To repeat the series of error codes, press the button again.

If there are no error codes in memory, the LED flashes two green flashes. To clear the memory, press and hold the LAST ERROR button or more than 5 s. The LED flashes three green flashes when the memory has been cleared, then resumes the normal slow green flash after a pause of 5 s.

SECTION X: REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

| DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------------|
| MOTOR |
| MOTOR, DIRECT DRIVE BLOWER |
| BLOWER, COMBUSTION |
| ELECTRICAL |
| CAPACITOR, RUN |
| SWITCH, LIMIT |
| CONTROL, FURNACE |
| IGNITER |
| SENSOR, FLAME |
| SWITCH, PRESSURE |
| SWITCH, DOOR |
| TRANSFORMER |
| VALVE, GAS |
| CONTROL, TEMPERATURE |
| AIR MOVING |
| HOUSING, BLOWER |
| HOUSING, BLOWER w/WHEEL |
| WHEEL, BLOWER |
| FABRICATED PARTS |
| BAFFLE, FLUE |
| BURNER, MAIN GAS |
| BRACKET, IGNITER |
| SHELF, BLOWER |
| RAIL, BLOWER (2 required) |

| DESCRIPTION (Continued) |
|---------------------------------------|
| FABRICATED PARTS |
| BRACKET, BLOWER TRACK (2 required) |
| HEAT EXCHANGER ASSEMBLY |
| MANIFOLD, GAS |
| PAN, BOTTOM |
| PANEL, TOP |
| PANEL, DOOR (2 required) |
| VENT PAN, COMBUSTION (w/Gasket) |
| PANEL, BLOCKOFF |
| LO-NOX SCREEN (L-Models only) |
| MISCELLANEOUS |
| ORIFICE, BURNER (Natural No. 45) |
| SIGHT GLASS, OVAL (2 required) |
| GASKET, FOAM (Door) (1.5 ft required) |
| GASKET, INTAKE PAN |
| PLUG, VENT HOLE |
| BRACKET, DOOR |
| WIRING HARNESS |
| FERRULE (3 required) |
| GROMMET (3 required) |
| MOTOR MOUNT |
| TUBING, SILICON |
| DIAGRAM, WIRING |
| KNOB, QUARTER TURN (4 required) |

REPLACEMENT PART CONTACT INFORMATION

This is a generic parts list. To request a complete parts list, see the contact information below.

Visit our website at www.source1parts.com to do the following:

- Search for a part or browse the catalog.
- Find a dealer or distributor.
- Access Customer Service contact information as follows:
 - a. Click the **Brand Links** button.
 - b. Click the **Customer Service** button.

You can contact us by mail. Send a written request to the following address:

**Johnson Controls Ducted Systems
Consumer Relations
5005 York Drive
Norman, OK 73069**

SECTION XI: WIRING DIAGRAM

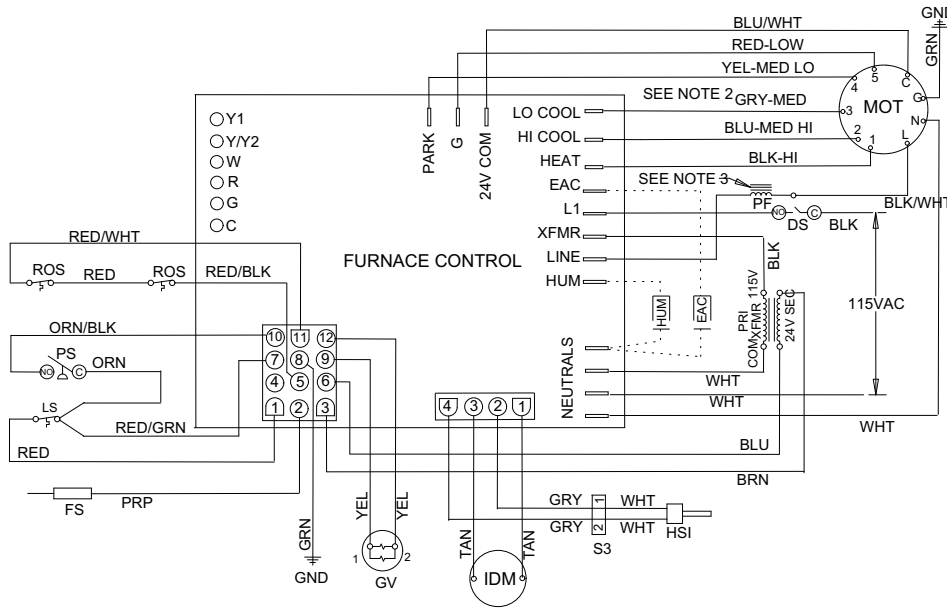
Wiring Diagram - 80% Standard ECM Furnace

CAUTION

OPEN ALL DISCONNECTS BEFORE SERVICING THIS UNIT

PRECAUTION

OUVREZ LES DISJONCTEURS AVANT DE PROCEDER AVEC LE SERVICE



Legend

- DS - Door switch
- ROS - Rollout switch
- PS - Pressure switch
- TST - Wall thermostat
- HSI - Hot surface igniter
- MOT - Circulating motor
- IDM - Inducer motor
- FS - Flame sensor
- GV - Gas valve
- EAC - Electronic air cleaner
- LS - Limit switch
- HUM - Humidifier
- XFMR - Transformer
- PF - Power Factor choke

Legende

- DS - Commutateur de porte
- ROS - Commutateur de roulement
- PS - Commutateur de pression
- LS - Commutateur de limite
- XFMR - Transformeur
- MOT - Moteur soufflerie
- IDM - D'induct moteur
- EAC - Filtre électrique
- GV - Soupape de gaz
- HSI - Ignition de surface chaud
- TST - Thermostat
- FS - Capteur de flamme
- HUM - Humidificateur
- PF - Transformeur e facteur de puissance

Diagnostic Fault Codes

| Flashes | Fault Condition |
|---------------|---|
| None | Power Off or blown fuse |
| Slow Green | Normal Operation |
| Slow Amber | Normal Operation with call for heat |
| 4 Amber | No G from thermostat |
| Steady on Red | Control Failure |
| 1 Red | Flame present with gas off |
| 2 Red | Check pressure switch wiring |
| 3 Red | Vent OR termination problem |
| 4 Red | Airflow problem |
| 5 Red | Flame Rollout |
| 6 Red | Repeated 3 Red |
| 7 Red | Failed to light burners |
| 8 Red | Loss of flame during call for heat |
| 9 Red | Hot/Neutral reversed OR poor ground/neutral |
| 10 Red | Gas valve shorted "ON" |
| 11 Red | Check blower motor/wiring |

Refer to Installation Manual for more detailed information.

NOTES:

1. If any of the original wire as supplied with the furnace must be replaced, it must be replaced with wiring material having a temperature rating of at least 221 degrees F (105 degrees C).
2. Blower motor speed connections shown are typical, but may vary by model and application.
3. Power Factor Choke not installed on all models. (3/4 - 1HP motors only)

NOTES:

1. Si l'un des fils d'origine fourni avec ce four doit être remplacé, il doit être remplacé avec le fil ayant un degré de température d'au moins 221 degrés F (105 degrés C).
2. Les connexions à grande vitesse du moteur du ventilateur indiqués sont typiques, mais peuvent varier selon le modèle et par application.
3. Le starter de facteur de puissance n'est pas installé sur tous les modèles. (Moteurs 3/4 - 1 HP uniquement)

Fault Code Retrieval

Notice - Only a qualified service technician should use this feature.

Fault code retrieval functions will work only if there are no active thermostat signals.

To retrieve fault codes, push and release ERROR button on control board. The LED will flash the last five error codes, beginning with the most recent. If there are no fault codes in memory, the LED will give two green flashes. To clear the fault code memory, push and hold the ERROR button for at least five seconds. The LED will give three green flashes when the memory has been cleared.

5594759-UWD-D-1119

FIGURE 21: Wiring Diagram

SECTION XII: START UP SHEET

33" 80% AFUE Single Stage Gas Furnace Start Up Sheet
 Proper furnace start up is critical to customer comfort and equipment longevity

Start-Up Date

Technician Performing Start-Up

Installing Contractor Name

Owner Information

Name

Address

City

State or Province

Zip or Postal Code

Equipment Data

Furnace Model

Furnace Serial

Indoor Coil Model

Indoor Coil Serial

Outdoor Unit Model

Outdoor Unit Serial

Furnace Configuration
 Upflow Downflow Horizontal Left Horizontal Right
Filter, Thermostat, Accessories

Filter Type

Filter Size

Filter Location(s)

Thermostat Type

Other System Equipment and Accessories

Connections -- All Per Installation Instructions and Local Code
 Unit is level Gas piping is connected (including drip leg) Supply plenum and return air are connected
 Vent system is connected
Venting: B Vent
 Vertical Termination Vent Pipe Size # of 90 Degree Ells # Of 45 Degree Ells Total Height
 Connector Size Connector Length
 Horizontal Term. (with External Power Vent) Vent Pipe Size # of 90 Degree Ells # Of 45 Degree Ells
Venting: Lined Masonry Chimney
 B Vent Connector Single Wall Connector Connector Size Connector Length Chimney Height

 # of 90 Degree Ells # Of 45 Degree Ells

Other appliances in same common vent:

Water Heater BTUH Input Fan Assisted? Y NFurnace BTUH Input Fan Assisted? Y NOther BTUH Input Fan Assisted? Y N
 Venting system is the proper size, within the limitations of the chart in the installation instructions, properly connected to the furnace, and properly pitched
Electrical: Line Voltage
 Polarity is correct (black is L1 (hot), white is N (neutral)) Ground wire is connected Line voltage to furnace (AC)
Electrical: Low Voltage
 Thermostat wiring is complete Thermostat heat anticipator set to .45 (if present)
Low voltage value between "R" and "C" on furnace control board (volts AC)

Continued on next Page

Gas SideGas Type Natural Gas LP Gas (Requires LP conversion kit)LP Gas Conversion Kit Part # Used LP Conversion Kit Installed By Inlet Gas Pressure (in. w.c.) Manifold Gas Pressure (in. w.c.) Calculated input in btuh - clock the gas meter (Nat Gas Only) Burner flame inspected -- flames are blue and extending directly into the primary heat exchanger cells**Air Side: System External Static Pressure**Supply static before indoor coil (in w.c.) Supply static after indoor coil (in w.c.) Return Static (in w.c.) before filter Return Static (in w.c.) after filter (furnace side) Total External Static Pressure **Air Side: Heating**Blower Speed Selected (Standard ECM) 5-Red (Low) 4-Yel (Med Lo) 3-Gray (Med) 2-Blue (Med High) 1-Black (High)Blower Speed Selected Supply Air Dry Bulb Degrees F Temperature Drop Degrees F **Air Side: Cooling**Blower Speed Selected (Standard ECM) 5-Red (Low) 4-Yel (Med Lo) 3-Gray (Med) 2-Blue (Med High) 1-Black (High)Return Air Dry Bulb Degrees F Return Air Wet Bulb Degrees F Blower Performance Data Chart Cooling CFM Supply Air Dry Bulb Degrees F Supply Air Wet Bulb Degrees F Temperature Drop Degrees F Outside Air Dry Bulb Degrees F **Air Side: Continuous Fan**Blower Speed Selected (Standard ECM) 5-Red (Low) 4-Yel (Med Lo) 3-Gray (Med) 2-Blue (Med High) 1-Black (High)**Cycle Test**

- Operate the furnace through several heating cycles from the thermostat, noting and correcting any problems
- Operate the furnace through continuous fan cycles from the thermostat, noting and correcting any problems
- Operate the furnace through cooling cycles (as applicable), noting and correcting any problems

Clean Up Installation debris disposed of and furnace area cleaned up?**Owner Education**

- Give owner the owner's manual provided
- Explain operation of system to equipment owner
- Explain the importance of regular filter replacement and equipment maintenance
- Explain thermostat use and programming (if applicable) to owner

Additional Job Detail