

# Installation


## 80+

# Single Stage

# Instructions

HUH5

## SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Recognize safety information. This is the safety-alert symbol . When you see this symbol on the furnace and in instructions manuals be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand the signal words *DANGER*, *WARNING*, or *CAUTION*. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. *DANGER* identifies the most serious hazards, those that **will** result in severe personal injury or death. *WARNING* signifies a hazard that **could** result in personal injury or death. *CAUTION* is used to identify unsafe practices that **could** result in minor personal injury or product and property damage.

Installing and servicing heating equipment can be hazardous due to gas and electrical components. Only trained and qualified personnel should install, repair, or service heating equipment.

Untrained service personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning and replacing air filters. All other operations must be performed by trained service personnel. When working on heating equipment, observe precautions in the literature, on tags, and on labels attached to or shipped with the unit and other safety precautions that may apply.

Follow all safety codes. In the United States, follow all safety codes including the current edition National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA No. 54/ANSI Z223.1). In Canada, refer to the current edition of the National Standard Canada CAN/CGA-B149.1- and .2-M91 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes (NSCNGPIC). Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Have fire extinguisher available during start-up and adjustment procedures and service calls.

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 may not have kept up with changing residential construction practices. We require these instructions as a minimum for a safe installation.



Manufactured by:

*International Comfort Products Corporation (USA)*  
Lewisburg, TN USA 37091

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### WARNING

**Electric Shock Hazard**  
Turn Off All Power  
Before Servicing.  
Failure to do so can result  
in death, personal injury  
and/or property damage.



### WARNING

**Fire or Explosion hazard.**  
This furnace is not designed for use in mobile  
homes, trailers or recreational vehicles.  
Such use could result in death, bodily injury  
and/or property damage.

# START-UP CHECK SHEET

(Keep this page for future reference)

Dealer Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Business Card Here

City, State(Province), Zip or Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Owner Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State(Province), Zip or Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Model Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Gas: Natural: ☐ LP: ☐

Blower Motor H.P.: \_\_\_\_\_

Supply Voltage: \_\_\_\_\_

Limit Opens at...(°F)\_\_\_\_\_or(°C)\_\_\_\_\_

Limit Closes at...(°F)\_\_\_\_\_or(°C)\_\_\_\_\_

Which blower speed tap is used?  
(Heating)\_\_\_\_\_ (Cooling)\_\_\_\_\_

Temperature of Supply Air: (°F)\_\_\_\_\_or(°C)\_\_\_\_\_

Temperature of Return Air: (°F)\_\_\_\_\_or(°C)\_\_\_\_\_

Rise (Supply Temp.-Return Temp.): (°F)\_\_\_\_\_or(°C)\_\_\_\_\_

Filter Type and Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Fan "Time **ON**" Setting: \_\_\_\_\_

Fan "Time **OFF**" Setting: \_\_\_\_\_

Dealer Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Manual Gas Shut-Off Upstream

of Furnace/Drip-Leg? YES ☐ NO ☐

Drip-Leg Upstream of Gas Valve? YES ☐ NO ☐

Blower Speed Checked? YES ☐ NO ☐

All Electrical Connections Tight? YES ☐ NO ☐

Gas Valve OK? YES ☐ NO ☐

Measured Line Pressure When Firing Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

Calculated Firing Rate:(See *Checks and Adjustments* Section). \_\_\_\_\_

Measured Manifold Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_

Thermostat OK? YES ☐ NO ☐

Subbase Level? YES ☐ NO ☐

Anticipator Set? YES ☐ NO ☐ Set At?: \_\_\_\_\_

Breaker On? YES ☐ NO ☐

Date of Installation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Start-Up: \_\_\_\_\_

# 1. Safe Installation Requirements

## **WARNING**

Installation or repairs made by unqualified persons can result in hazards to you and others. Installation **MUST** conform with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, with codes of all governmental authorities having jurisdiction.

The information contained in this manual is intended for use by a qualified service technician who is experienced in such work, who is familiar with all precautions and safety procedures required in such work, and is equipped with the proper tools and test instruments.

Failure to carefully read and follow all instructions in this manual can result in furnace malfunction, death, personal injury and/or property damage.

**NOTE:** This furnace is design certified by the American Gas Association and the Canadian Gas Association for installation in the United States and Canada. Refer to the appropriate codes, along with this manual, for proper installation.

- Use only the Type of gas approved for this furnace (see **Rating Plate** on unit). Overfiring will result in failure of heat exchanger and cause dangerous operation. (Furnaces can be converted to L.P. gas with approved kit.)
- Install this furnace only in a location and position as specified in "*Installation*" of these instructions.
- Provide adequate combustion and ventilation air to the furnace as specified in "*Combustion and Ventilation Air*" of these instructions.
- Combustion products must be discharged outdoors. Connect this furnace to an approved vent system only, as specified in "*Combustion and Ventilation Air*" of these instructions.
- 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, as specified in "*Gas Supply and Piping*" of these instructions.
- Always install furnace to operate within the furnace's intended temperature-rise range with a duct system which has an external static pressure within the allowable ratings, as specified in "*Technical Support Specifications*" of these instructions.
- When a furnace is installed so that supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air shall also be handled by duct(s) sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside the space containing the furnace.
- A gas-fired furnace for installation in a residential garage must be installed as specified in "*Installation Requirements*" of these instructions.
- This furnace is not to be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction.
- **This furnace is NOT approved for installation in mobile homes, trailers or recreation vehicles.**
- Seal around supply and return air ducts.
- Install correct filter type and size.
- Unit **MUST** be installed so electrical components are protected from direct contact with water.

## Safety Rules

Your unit is built to provide many years of safe and dependable service providing it is properly installed and maintained. However, abuse and/or improper use can shorten the life of the unit and create hazards for you, the owner.

- A. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission recommends that users of gas-burning appliances install carbon monoxide detectors. There can be various sources of carbon monoxide in a building or dwelling. The sources could be gas-fired clothes dryers, gas cooking stoves, water heaters, furnaces, gas-fired fireplaces, wood fireplaces, and several other items. Carbon monoxide can cause serious bodily injury and/or death. Therefore, to help alert people of potentially dangerous carbon monoxide levels, you should have carbon monoxide detectors listed by a nationally recognized agency (e.g. Underwriters Laboratories or International Approval Services) installed and maintained in the building or dwelling (see Note below).
- B. There can be numerous sources of fire or smoke in a building or dwelling. Fire or smoke can cause serious bodily injury, death, and/or property damage. Therefore, in order to alert people of potentially dangerous fire or smoke, you should have fire extinguisher and smoke detectors listed by Underwriters Laboratories installed and maintained in the building or dwelling (see Note below).

**Note:** The manufacturer of your furnace does not test any detectors and makes no representations regarding any brand or type of detector.

- C. To ensure safe and efficient operation of your unit, you should do the the following:
  1. **Thoroughly read this manual and labels on the unit.** This will help you understand how your unit operates and the hazards involved with gas and electricity.
  2. **Do not use this unit if any part has been under water.** Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the unit and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.
  3. **Never obstruct the vent grilles, or any ducts that provide air to the unit.** Air must be provided for proper combustion and ventilation of flue gases.

Carbon monoxide or "CO" is a colorless and odorless gas produced when fuel is not burned completely or when the flame does not receive sufficient oxygen.

## Frozen Water Pipe Hazard

### **WARNING**

#### **FROZEN AND BURST WATER PIPE HAZARD**

**Failure to do so may result in burst water pipes, serious property damage and/or personal injury.**

**Furnace may shut down. Do not leave your home unattended for long periods during freezing weather without turning off water supply and draining water pipes or otherwise protecting against the risk of frozen pipes.**

Your furnace is designed solely to provide a safe and comfortable living environment. The furnace is NOT designed to ensure that water pipes will not freeze. It is equipped with several safety devices that are designed to turn the furnace off and prevent it from restarting in the event of various potentially unsafe conditions.

If your furnace remains off for an extended time, the pipes in your home could freeze and burst, resulting in serious water damage.

Water may create a condition in which mold can grow in your home. Certain types of mold have been reported to cause respiratory problems or other serious health risks. Remedial actions, including immediately drying all wet items, should be taken quickly to help prevent the development of mold in your home.

If the structure will be unattended during cold weather you should take these precautions.

1. Turn off the water supply to the structure and drain the water lines if possible and add an antifreeze for potable water to drain traps and toilet tanks. Open faucets in appropriate areas.

-or-

2. Have someone check the structure frequently during cold weather to make sure it is warm enough to prevent pipes from freezing. Instruct them on a service agency to call to provide service, if required.

-or-

3. Install a reliable remote sensing device that will notify somebody of freezing conditions within the home.

## 2. Installation

### **WARNING**

#### **CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD.**

Failure to properly vent this furnace or other appliances can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

If this furnace is replacing a previously common-vented furnace, it may be necessary to resize the existing vent line and chimney to prevent oversizing problems for the other remaining appliances(s). See applicable codes and *Venting and Combustion Air Check* and *Gas Vent Installation* section.

### **CAUTION**

Do NOT operate furnace in a corrosive atmosphere containing chlorine, fluorine or any other damaging chemicals. Refer to Combustion & Ventilation Air section, Contaminated Combustion Air.

### **Installation Requirements**

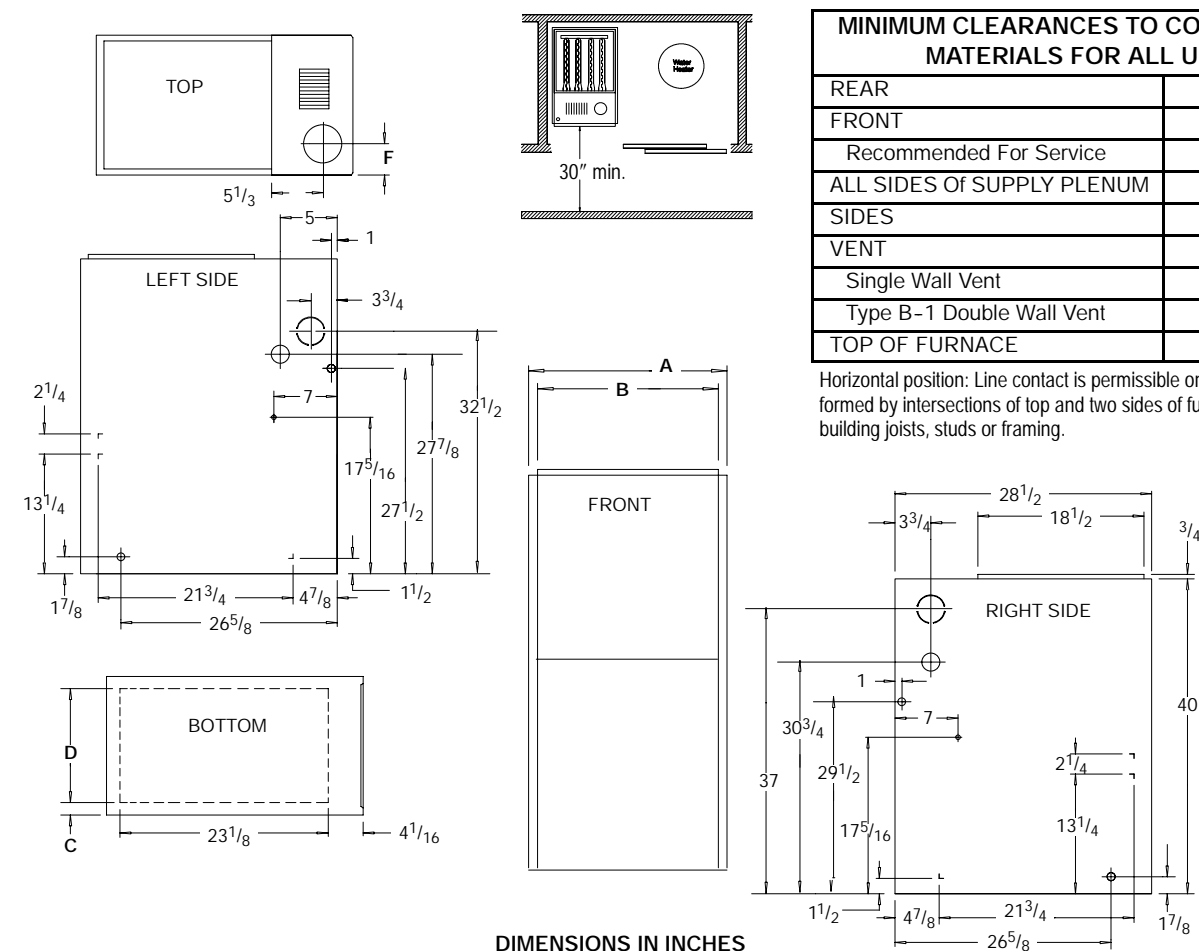
1. Install furnace level.
2. This furnace is **NOT** to be used for temporary heat of buildings or structures under construction.
3. Install the vent pipes as short as practical. (See **Gas Vent Installation** section).
4. Do **NOT** install furnace directly on carpeting, tile or other combustible material other than wood flooring.
5. Maintain clearance for fire safety and servicing. A front clearance of 30" is minimum for access to the burner, controls and filter.
6. Use a raised base if the floor is damp or wet at times.
7. Residential garage installations require:
  - Burners and ignition sources installed at least 18" above the floor.
  - Furnace must be located or physically protected from possible damage by a vehicle.

### **Location and Clearances**

If furnace is a replacement, it is usually best to install the furnace where the old one was. Choose the location or evaluate the existing location based upon the minimum clearance and furnace dimensions (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1

## Dimensions and Clearances (H8UH5 Models)



DIMENSIONS IN INCHES

## DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION

Drawing is representative some models may vary

25-23-44a

Unit Capacity	Cabinet		Top	Bottom	
	A	B	F	C	D
H8UH5050B12 H8UH5075B12	15 1/2	14	6	1 3/8	12 5/8
H8UH5100F14	19 1/8	17 5/8	7 3/4	2 1/8	14 3/4
H8UH5125J20 H8UH5140J20	22 3/4	21 1/4	9 1/2	1 5/16	18 3/4

**NOTE:** Evaporator "A" coil drain pan dimensions may vary from furnace duct opening size. Always consult evaporator specifications for duct size requirements.

Unit is designed for bottom return or side return.

Return air through back of unit is NOT allowed.

## Furnace Installation

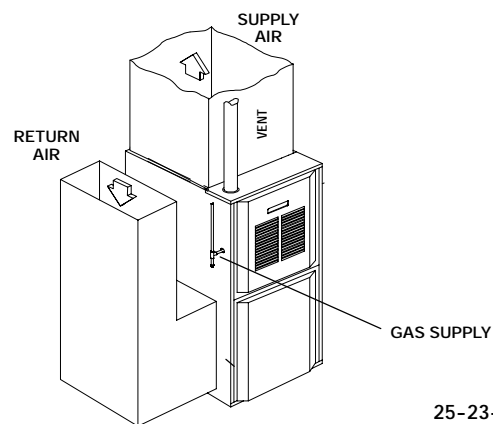
Inspect the rating plate to be certain the model number begins with "H8UH5". This identifies the unit as a dual-position furnace and can be installed in a Upflow, Horizontal Right or Horizontal Left position.

## Upflow

No modifications are required for upflow installation. (See Figure 2)

Figure 2

## Typical Upflow Installation

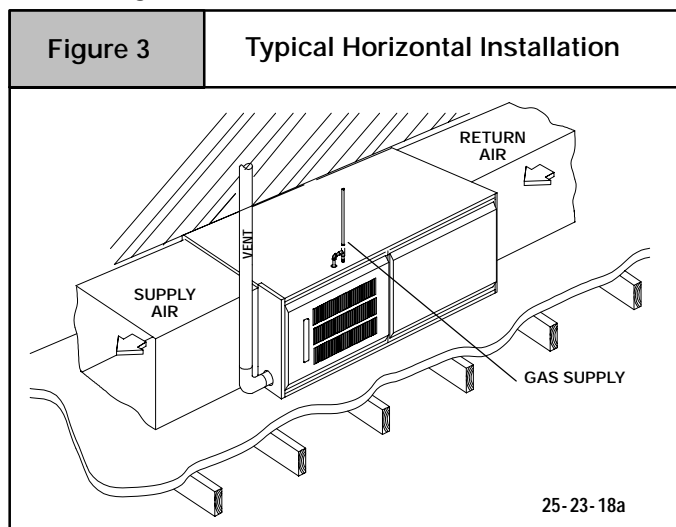


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## Horizontal

If you purchased a dual-position furnace, it can be installed horizontally in an attic, basement, crawl space, alcove, or suspended from a ceiling in a basement or utility room in either a right or left airflow position. (see **Figure 3**)

The minimum clearances to combustibles **MUST** be maintained between the furnace and adjacent construction, as shown in **Figure 1**. **ONLY** the corner of the cabinet is allowed to contact the rafters **Figure 3**. All other clearances **MUST** be observed as shown in **Figure 1**.



If the furnace is to be suspended from the floor joists in a crawl space or the rafters in an attic, it is necessary to use steel pipe straps or an angle iron frame to attach the furnace. These straps should be attached to the furnace with sheet metal screws and to the rafters or joists with bolts. The preferred method is to use an angle iron frame bolted to the rafters or joists.

If the furnace is to be installed ground level in a crawl space, consult local codes. A concrete pad 1" to 2" thick is recommended.

Thirty inches (30") is recommended between the front of the furnace and adjacent construction or other appliances. This should be maintained for service clearance.

Keep all insulating materials clear from louvered door. Insulating materials may be combustible.

The horizontal furnaces may be installed directly on combustible wood flooring or supports, however, it is recommended for further fire protection cement board or sheet metal is placed between the furnace and the combustible wood floor and extend 12" beyond the front of the furnace louver door. (This is a recommendation only, not a requirement).

This furnace **MUST NOT** be installed directly on carpeting, tile or other combustible material other than wood flooring or supports.

## 3. Combustion & Ventilation Air

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD.**

Failure to provide adequate combustion and ventilation air can result in death and/or personal injury.

Use methods described here to provide combustion and ventilation air.

Furnaces require ventilation openings to provide sufficient air for proper combustion and ventilation of flue gases. All duct or openings for supplying combustion and ventilation air must comply with the gas codes, or in the absence of local codes, the applicable national codes.

When the installation is complete, check that all appliances have adequate combustion air and are venting properly. See *Venting And Combustion Air Check* in "Gas Vent Installation" Section in this manual.

### Contaminated Combustion Air

Installations in certain areas or types of structures will increase the exposure to chemicals or halogens that may harm the furnace. These instances must use only outside air for combustion.

The following areas or types of structures may contain or have exposure to the substances listed below. The installation must be evaluated carefully as it may be necessary to provide outside air for combustion.

- Commercial buildings.
- Buildings with indoor pools.
- Furnaces installed in laundry rooms.

- Furnaces installed in hobby or craft rooms.
- Furnaces installed near chemical storage areas.
- Permanent wave solutions for hair.
- Chlorinated waxes and cleaners.
- Chlorine based swimming pool chemicals.
- Water softening chemicals.
- De-icing salts or chemicals.
- Carbon tetrachloride.
- Halogen type refrigerants.
- Cleaning solvents (such as perchloroethylene).
- Printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, etc.
- Hydrochloric acid.
- Sulfuric Acid.
- Solvent cements and glues.
- Antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers.
- Masonry acid washing materials.

### Confined Space Installation

**NOTE:** A confined space is defined as an area with less than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 BTUH input rating for all gas appliances installed in the area.

### Air Openings and Connecting Ducts

1. Total input rating for all gas appliances **MUST** be considered when determining free area of openings.
2. Connect ducts or openings directly to outside.
3. When screens are used to cover openings, the openings **MUST** be no smaller than 1/4" mesh.
4. The minimum dimension of rectangular air ducts **MUST NOT** be less than 3" .

- When sizing grille or louver, use the free area of opening. If free area is **NOT** stamped or marked on grill or louver, assume a 20% free area for wood and 60% for metal.

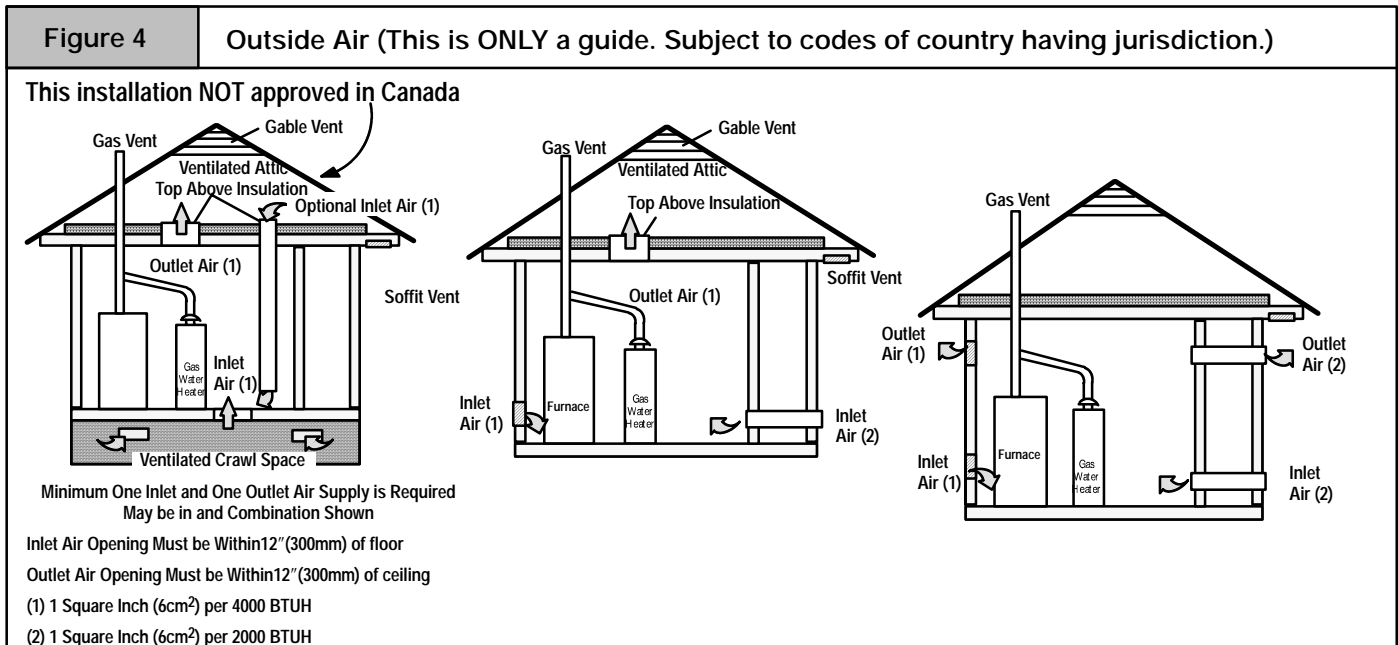
## Requirements

- Provide confined space with sufficient air for proper combustion and ventilation of flue gases using horizontal or vertical ducts or openings.

- Figure 4** illustrates how to provide combustion and ventilation air. A minimum of two permanent openings, one inlet and one outlet, are required.

- One opening **MUST** be within 12" of the floor and the second opening within 12" of the ceiling.

- Size openings and ducts per **Table 1**.



- Horizontal duct openings require 1 square inch of free area per 2,000 BTUH of combined input for all gas appliances in area (see **Table 1**).
- Vertical duct openings or openings directly to outside require 1 square inch of free area per 4,000 BTUH for combined input of all gas appliances in area (see **Table 1**).

One permanent opening, commencing within 12" of the top of the enclosure, shall be permitted where the equipment has clearances of at least 1" from the sides and back and 6" from the front of the appliance. The opening shall directly communicate with the outdoors or shall communicate through a vertical or horizontal duct to the outdoors or spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors, and shall have a minimum free area of:

- 1 sq. in per 3000 Btu per hr. of the total input rating of all equipment located in the enclosure, and
- Not less than the sum of the areas of all vent connectors in the confined space.

Table 1		Free Area		
BTUH Input Rating	Minimum Free Area Required for Each Opening			
	Horizontal Duct (sq. in./2,000 BTUH)	Vertical Duct or openings to outside (sq. in./4,000 BTUH)	Rd Duct (sq. in. /4,000 BTUH)	
50,000	25 sq. in.	12.5 sq. in.	4"	
75,000	35.5 sq. in.	18.75 sq. in.	5"	
100,000	50 sq. in.	25 sq. in.	6"	
125,000	62.5 sq. in.	31.25 sq. in.	7"	

**EXAMPLE: Determining Free Area**  
**Furnace Water Heater Total Input**  
 $100,000 + 30,000 = (130,000 \div 4,000) = 32.5$  Sq. In. Vertical  
**Furnace Water Heater Total Input**  
 $100,000 + 30,000 = (130,000 \div 2,000) = 65$  Sq. In. Horizontal

## Unconfined Space Installation

### ⚠ WARNING

#### CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD.

Most homes will require additional air.

Failure to supply additional air by means of ventilation grilles or ducts could result in death and/or personal injury.

An unconfined space or homes with tight construction may not have adequate air infiltration for proper combustion and ventilation of flue gases.

An unconfined space is defined as an area having a minimum volume of 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btuh total input rating for all gas appliances in area.

Adjoining rooms can be considered part of an unconfined area if there are no doors between rooms.

An attic or crawl space may be considered an unconfined space provided there are adequate ventilation openings directly to outdoors. Openings **MUST** remain open and **NOT** have any means of being closed off. Ventilation openings to outdoors **MUST** be at least 1 square inch of free area per 4,000 BTUH of total input rating for all gas appliances in area.

In unconfined spaces, infiltration should be adequate to provide air for combustion, ventilation and dilution of flue gases. However, in buildings with unusually tight construction, additional air **MUST** be provided using the methods described in section titled *Confined Space Installation*:

Unusually tight construction is defined as: Construction with

- 1 Walls and ceilings exposed to the outside have a continuous, sealed vapor barrier. Openings are gasketed or sealed and
- 2 Doors and openable windows are weather stripped and
- 3 Other openings are caulked or sealed. These include joints around window and door frames, between sole plates and floors, between wall-ceiling joints, between wall panels, at penetrations for plumbing, electrical and gas lines, etc.

## Ventilation Air

Some provincial codes and local municipalities require ventilation or make-up air be brought into the conditioned space as replacement air. Whichever method is used, the mixed return air temperature across the heat exchanger **MUST** not fall below 60° for flue gases will condense in the heat exchanger. This will shorten the life of the heat exchanger and possibly void your warranty.

## 4. Gas Vent Installation

### **WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD.**

**Read and follow all instructions in this section.**

**Failure to properly vent this furnace can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.**

Install the vent in compliance with codes of the country having jurisdiction, local codes or ordinances and these instructions.

These fan assisted combustion furnaces have been classified as Category I appliances which means that they **MUST** operate with a negative vent pressure.

### Category I Safe Venting Requirements

**NOTE:** The following instructions comply with the United States National Fuel Gas Code. Based on the highest input rate on the furnace rating plate.

1. If a Category I vent passes through an attic, any concealed space or floor, use **ONLY** Type B or Type L double wall vent pipe. If vent pipe passes through interior wall, use type B vent pipe with ventilated thimble **ONLY**.
2. Do **NOT** vent furnace into any chimney serving an open fireplace or solid fuel burning appliance.

3. Use the same diameter Category I connector or pipe as permitted by the **United States National Fuel Gas Code** venting tables.
4. Keep vertical Category I vent pipe or vent connector runs as short and direct as possible.
5. Vertical outdoor runs of type B or **ANY** single wall vent pipe below the roof line are **NOT** permitted.
6. Slope all horizontal runs up away from furnace a minimum of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " per foot.
7. Support all horizontal vent pipe every 6' using proper clamps and metal straps.
8. Check existing gas vent or chimney to ensure they meet clearances and local codes.
9. The furnace **MUST** be connected to a factory built chimney or vent complying with a recognized standard. **Venting into a masonry or concrete chimney is only permitted as outlined in the United States National Fuel Gas Code venting tables or Masonry Chimney section in these instructions.**

## Venting and Combustion Air Check

**NOTE:** If this installation removes an existing furnace from a venting system serving one or more other appliances, and to make sure there is adequate combustion air for all appliances, **MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHECK.** (See Figure 5)



## **⚠ WARNING**

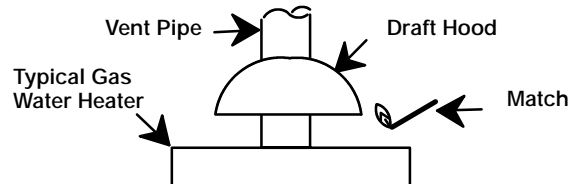
### **CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow the steps outlined below 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. Seal any unused openings in the venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch, as required in the *National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54* or *CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes* and these instructions. Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. As far as practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliance(s) connected to the venting system are located and other spaces of the building.
4. Close fireplace dampers.
5. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan.
6. Follow the lighting instructions. Place the appliance being inspected into operation. Adjust thermostat so appliance is operating continuously.
7. Test for spillage from draft hood equipped appliances at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle. (Figure 5)
8. If improper venting is observed, during any of the above tests, the venting system must be corrected in accordance with the *National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54* or *CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes*.
9. After it has been determined that each appliance connected to the venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas-fired burning appliance to their previous conditions of use.

Figure 5

Vent Check



**NOTE:** If flame pulls towards draft hood, this indicates sufficient infiltration air.

## **Venting to Existing Masonry Chimney**

**NOTE:** The tables and notes referred to below are found in the most recent printing of the **United States National Fuel Gas Code** venting tables.

Use the United States National Fuel Gas Code or NFPA Tables to size the chimney or vent. **Dedicated venting of one fan assisted furnace into any masonry chimney is restricted.** The chimney must first be lined with either type B vent sized in accordance with tables 1 or 2 or a listed single wall, metal lining system, sized in accordance with the vent tables: or **(Venting as outlined with use of optional masonry chimney kit as applicable.)** (See Section 7)

Listed, corrugated metallic chimney liner systems in masonry chimneys shall be sized by using **United States National Fuel Gas Code** tables for dedicated venting and **United States National Fuel Gas Code** tables for common venting with the maximum capacity reduced by 20% (0.80 X maximum capacity) and the minimum capacity as shown in the applicable table. Corrugated metal vent systems installed with bends or offsets require additional reduction of 10% of the vent capacity for each 90° elbow.

**NOTE:** Two(2) 45° elbows are equivalent to one (1) 90° elbow.

## **Combined Venting into a Masonry Chimney**

Venting into a masonry or concrete chimney is only permitted as outlined in the **United States National Fuel Gas Code** venting tables. Follow all safe venting requirements.

**Note:** See section "Masonry Chimney Venting with optional kit".

## **5. Horizontal Venting**

### **Category I Furnaces With External Power Venters**

In order to maintain a Category I classification of fan assisted furnaces when vented horizontally with sidewall termination, a power venter is **REQUIRED** to maintain a negative pressure in the venting system. Please consult the Fields Controls Co. or Tjernlund Products, Inc. for power venters certified for use with our furnaces.

### **Vent Termination**

#### **Venting Through a Non-Combustible and Combustible Wall**

Consult External Power Venter manufacturer instructions.

## **6. Gas Supply and Piping**

### **CAUTION**

It is the responsibility of the installer to properly terminate the vent and provide adequate shielding. This is essential in order to avoid water/ice damage to building, shrubs and walk-ways.

## ⚠ WARNING

### CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

Models designated for Natural Gas are to be used with Natural Gas ONLY, unless properly converted to use with LP gas.

## Gas Supply Requirements

- Use only the Type of gas approved for this furnace. See rating

## Natural Gas Input Rating Check

The gas meter can be used to measure input to furnace. Rating is based on a natural gas BTU content of 1,000 BTU's per cubic foot. Check with gas supplier for actual BTU content.

- Turn **OFF** gas supply to all appliances other than furnace and start furnace.
- Time how many seconds it takes the smallest dial on the gas meter to make one complete revolution. Refer to **Example**.  
**Note:** If meter uses a 2 cubic foot dial, divide results (seconds) by two.

Example			
Natural Gas BTU Content	No. of Seconds Per Hour	Time Per Cubic Foot in Seconds	BTU Per Hour
1,000	3,600	48	75,000
$1,000 \times 3,600 \div 48 = 75,000 \text{ BTUH}$			

- Relight all appliances and ensure all pilots are operating.

## Orifice Sizing

**NOTE:** Factory sized orifices for natural and LP gas are listed in the furnace Technical Support manual.

Ensure furnace is equipped with the correct main burner orifices. Refer to **Table 3** for correct orifice size for a given heating value and specific gravity for natural and propane gas. Note that this chart is **ONLY** for installations *below* 2000' in altitude.

Table 3		Orifice Sizes (below 2000')		
Gas Type	Manifold Pressure	Specific Gravity	Heating Value (BTU per Cubic Ft.)	Orifice Size (Drill #)
Natural	3.5" w.c. 0.9kPa w.c.	0.6	800	40
			900	41
			1000	42
			1100	43
Propane	10" w.c. 2.5kPa w.c.	1.53	2500	54

plate for approved gas type.

- Gas input must not exceed the rated input shown on the rating plate. Overfiring will result in failure of heat exchanger and cause dangerous operation.
- Do not allow minimum supply pressure to vary downward. Doing so will decrease input to furnace. Refer to **Table 2** for Gas supply and manifold pressures.

Table 2		Gas Pressures		
Gas Type	Supply Pressure			Manifold Pressure
	Recommended	Max.	Min.	
Natural	7"	14"	4.5"	3.5"
Propane	11"	14"	11"	10"

## Operation Above 2000' Altitude

## ⚠ WARNING

### FIRE, EXPLOSION, CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD.

This conversion shall be done by a qualified service agency in accordance with the Manufacturer's instructions and all applicable codes and requirements, or in the absence of local codes, the applicable national codes.

Failure to follow these instructions exactly can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

These units may be used at full input rating when installed at altitudes up to 2000'. When installed above 2000', the input must be decreased 2% (natural) or 4% (LP) for each 1000' above sea level. This may be accomplished by a simple adjustment of manifold pressure or an orifice change, or a combination of a pressure adjustment and an orifice change. The changes required depend on the installation altitude and the heating value of the fuel. **Table 4** & **Table 5** show the proper furnace manifold pressure and gas orifice size to achieve proper performance based on elevation above sea level for both natural gas and propane.

To use the natural gas table, first consult your local gas utility for the heating value of the gas supply. Select the heating value on the vertical border and follow across the table until the appropriate elevation for the installation is reached. The first value in the box at the intersection of the heating value and elevation will be the manifold pressure required. If a gas orifice change is also required, the box is shaded. The required orifice size is shown at the bottom of the table.

Sea Level  
High Altitude Input Rate = Nameplate x (Multiplier)  
Input Rate

Elevation	High Altitude Multiplier	
	Natural	LP Gas
2000' - 2999'	0.96	0.92
3000' - 3999'	0.94	0.88
4000' - 4999'	0.92	0.84
5000' - 5999'	0.90	0.80
6000' - 6999'	0.88	0.76
7000' - 7999'	0.86	0.72

## MANIFOLD PRESSURE AND ORIFICE SIZE FOR HIGH ALTITUDE APPLICATIONS

Table 4	NATURAL GAS						
HEATING VALUE BTU/CU. FT.	MEAN ELEVATION FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL						
	0 to 1999	2000 to 2999	3000 to 3999	4000 to 4999	5000 to 5999	6000 to 6999	7000 to 8000
800	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc
850	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc
900	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.4" wc
950	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.5" wc	3.3" wc	3.2" wc	3.1" wc
1000	3.5" wc	3.4" wc	3.3" wc	3.2" wc	3.0" wc	2.9" wc	2.8" wc
1050	3.2" wc	3.1" wc	3.0" wc	2.9" wc	2.7" wc	2.6" wc	2.5" wc
1100	2.9" wc	2.8" wc	2.7" wc	2.6" wc	2.5" wc	2.4" wc	2.3" wc
Orifice Size	#42	#42	#42	#42	#42	#42	#42

Table 5	PROPANE						
HEATING VALUE BTU/CU. FT.	MEAN ELEVATION FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL						
	0 to 1999	2000 to 2999	3000 to 3999	4000 to 4999	5000 to 5999	6000 to 6999	7000 to 8000
2500	10.0" wc	10.0" wc	9.4" wc	10.0" wc	9.8" wc	8.8" wc	7.9" wc
Orifice Size	#54	#54	#54	#55	#55	#55	#55

NOTE: NATURAL GAS DATA BASED ON 0.60 SPECIFIC GRAVITY. PROPANE DATA BASED ON 1.53 SPECIFIC GRAVITY. FOR FUELS WITH DIFFERENT SPECIFIC GRAVITY CONSULT THE LATEST EDITION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE ANSI Z223.1 and CAN B149.

NOTE: The derating of these units at 2% (Natural) and 4% (L.P.) has been tested and approved by AGA.

## High Altitude Air Pressure Switch

Altitudes over 4,000' require a different air pressure switch than the one installed at the factory. Check parts list for pressure switch and consult your distributor for part number and availability. In Canada, provincial codes may govern installation of switch. Check with governing authorities.

## Changing Orifices

- After disconnecting power and gas supply to the furnace, remove the burner compartment door, exposing the burner compartment.
- Disconnect gas line and pilot tubing from gas valve so manifold can be removed.
- Disconnect wiring at gas valve. Be sure to note the proper location of any and all electrical wiring disconnected.
- Remove the four (4) screws holding the manifold and gas valve to the manifold supports. Do not discard any screws. See **Figure 6**.
- Carefully remove the manifold assembly.
- Remove the orifices from the manifold and replace them with proper sized orifices. See **Figure 7**.
- Tighten orifices so it is seated and gas tight. See **Figure 7**.

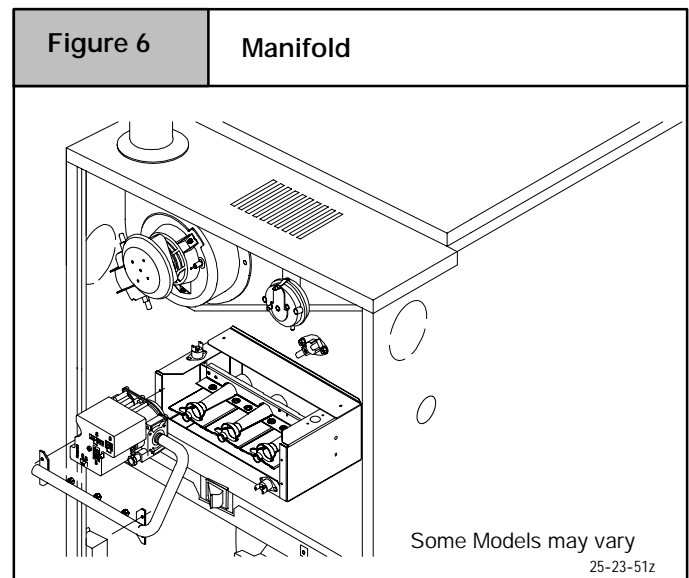
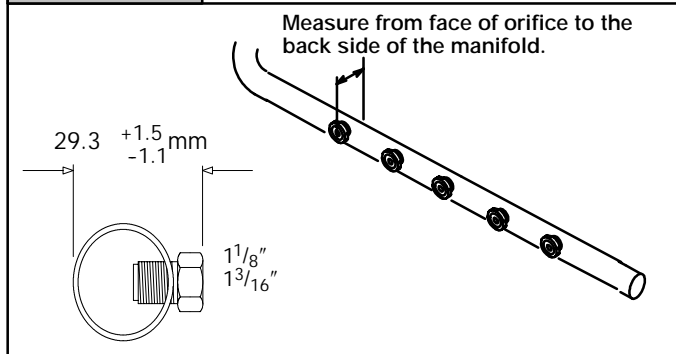


Figure 7

Clearances



8. Reassemble all parts in reverse order as removed. Be sure to engage the main burner orifices in the proper opening in the burners.
9. After reassembling, turn gas on and check all joints for gas leaks using a soapy solution. All leaks must be repaired immediately.

## Gas Piping Requirements

**NOTE:** The gas supply line must be installed by a qualified service technician in accordance with all building codes. (In the state of Massachusetts, gas supply connections **MUST** be performed by a licensed plumber or gas fitter).

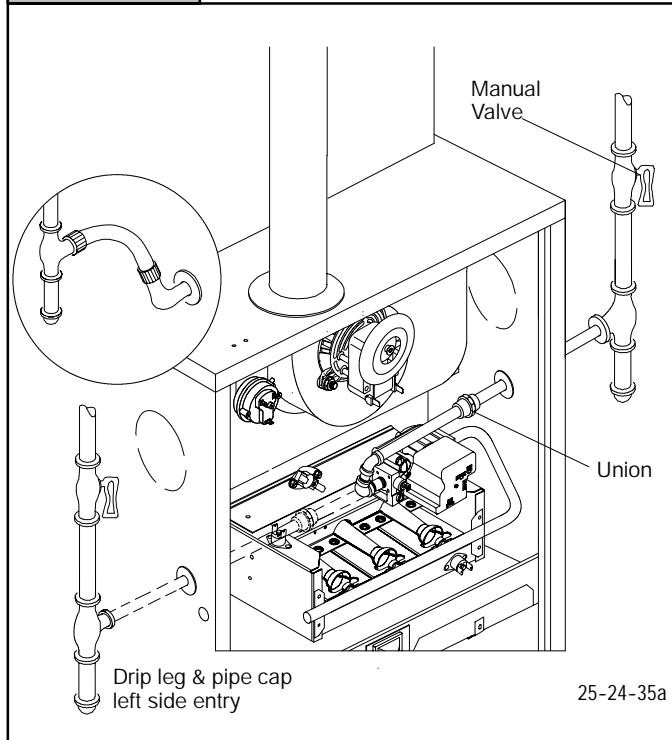
1. Install gas piping in accordance with local codes, or in the absence of local codes, the applicable national codes.
2. It is recommended that a manual shutoff valve be installed in the gas supply line outside the unit. Locate valve as close to the furnace as possible where it is readily accessible. Refer to **Figure 8**.
3. Use black iron or steel pipe and fittings or other pipe approved by local code.
4. Use pipe thread compound which is resistant to natural and LP gases.

**NOTE:** The use of copper tubing for gas piping is NOT approved by the state of Massachusetts.

5. Use ground joint unions and install a drip leg no less than 3" long to trap dirt and moisture before it can enter gas valve.
6. Provide a 1/8" inch plug for test gauge connection immediately up stream of gas supply connection to furnace.
7. Use two pipe wrenches when making connections to prevent gas valve from turning.

Figure 8

Typical Gas Piping



8. Flexible corrugated metal gas connector may **NOT** be used inside the furnace or be secured or supported by the furnace or ductwork.
9. Properly size gas pipe to handle combined appliance load or run gas pipe directly from gas meter or LP gas regulator.
10. Install correct pipe size for run length and furnace rating.
11. Measure pipe length from gas meter or LP second stage regulator to determine gas pipe size.

### CAUTION

Use wrench to hold gas valve when turning elbows and gas line to prevent damage to the gas valve and furnace.

### Left Side Gas Entry

Pipe can be ran directly to gas valve.

### Right Side Gas Entry

Requires two(2) 90° elbows and nipples.

## ! WARNING

### FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.

Failure to properly install metal gas connector can result in death, bodily injury and/or property damage.

The flexible corrugated metal gas connector must be properly installed, cannot go through the side of the furnace, and can not be used inside the furnace.

### Additional LP Piping Requirements

- Have a licensed LP gas dealer make all connections at storage tank and check all connections from tank to furnace.
- If copper tubing is used, it **MUST** comply with limitation set in Local Codes, or in the absence of local codes, the gas codes of the country having jurisdiction.

- Two-stage regulation of LP gas is recommended.

## Final Check

- Test all pipe for leaks.
- If orifices were changed, make sure they are checked for leaks.
- During pressure testing of gas piping system, observe the following:
  - a. If test pressure does not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$ " PSIG, isolate the furnace by closing its individual manual shutoff valve.
  - b. If test pressure exceeds  $\frac{1}{2}$ " PSIG, the furnace and its individual shutoff valve must be disconnected from the gas supply system.
- To check for leaks apply soap suds or a liquid detergent to each joint. Bubbles forming indicate a leak.

- Do not use an open flame to test for gas leaks. Fire or explosion could occur.
- Correct even the smallest leak at once.

## ⚠ WARNING

### FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.

Liquid petroleum (LP) gas is heavier than air and will settle and remain in low areas and open depressions.

An open flame or spark can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

Thoroughly ventilate area and dissipate gas. Do NOT use a match or open flame to test for leaks, or attempt to start up furnace before thoroughly ventilating area.

## 7. Electrical Wiring

## ⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock hazard.

Turn OFF electrical power at fuse box or service panel before making any electrical connections and ensure a proper ground connection is made before connecting line voltage.

Failure to do so can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

## Power Supply Wiring

The furnace **MUST** be electrically wired and grounded in accordance with local codes, or in the absence of local codes, the applicable national codes.

Field wiring connections must be made inside the furnace connection box. A suitable strain relief should be used at the point the wires exit the furnace casing.

Copper conductors shall be used. Line voltage wires should be sized for the input amps stated on the rating plate. Furnace must be connected to its own separate circuit.

## Thermostat

Thermostat location has an important effect on the operation of the unit. Follow instructions included with thermostat for correct mounting and wiring.

Low voltage connections to furnace must be made on terminal board to fan control. (See **Figure 9**)

If cooling is used, the **Y** from the thermostat must be connected to the control board **Y** to energize cooling blower speed.

Set thermostat heat anticipator in accordance with the *Technical Support Manual*.

## Optional Equipment

All wiring from furnace to optional equipment **MUST** conform to local codes or, in the absence of local codes, the applicable national codes. Install wiring in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

## Humidifier/Electronic Air Cleaner

The furnace is wired for humidifier and/or electronic air cleaner connection.

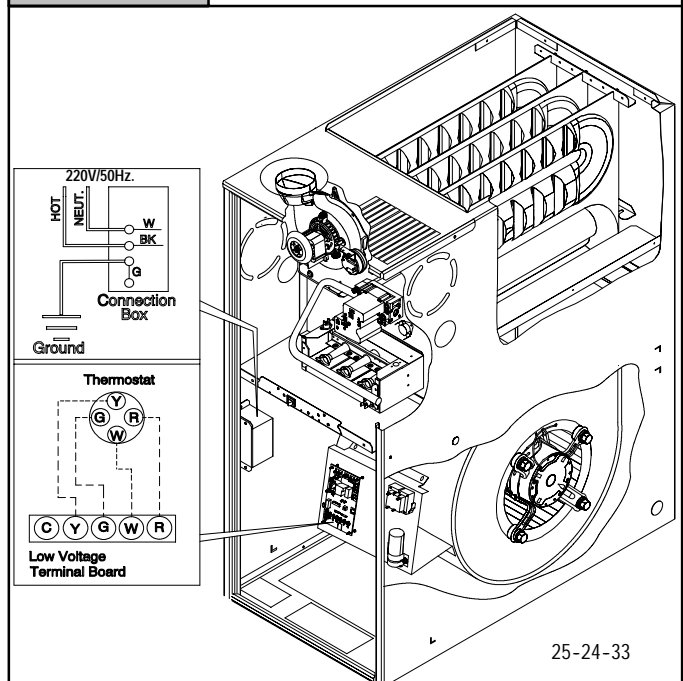
### CAUTION

Do NOT exceed 220V/0.4 amp. maximum current load for both the EAC terminal and the HUM terminal combined.

**NOTE:** The humidifier will be powered when the furnace is fired and the circulating air blower comes on. The electronic air cleaner will be powered anytime the thermostat calls for air movement. However, the electronic air cleaner is **NOT** energized during continuous fan operation controlled by the electronic fan control.

Figure 9

Electrical Connections



**NOTE:** 220 VAC/50Hz/single-phase  
Operating voltage range\*: 242 max, 198 min.

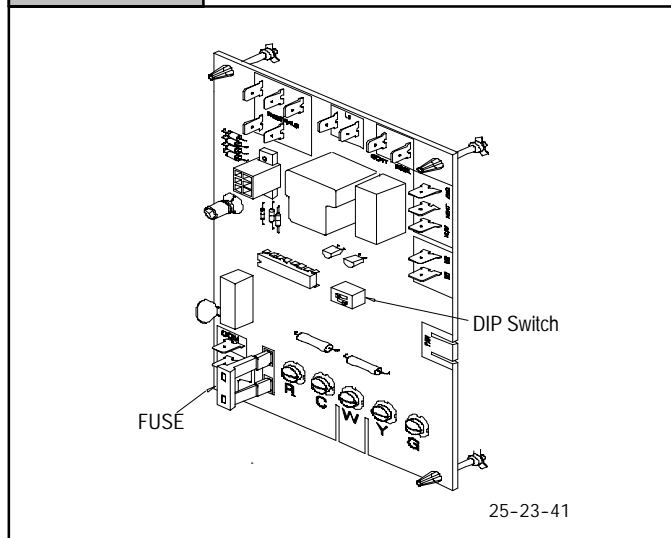
\* Permissible limits of voltage at which unit will operate satisfactorily

## Control Center Fuse

The 24V circuit contains a 5-amp, automotive-type fuse located on control center. (See **Figure 10**) Any electrical shorts of 24V wiring during installation, service, or maintenance may cause fuse to blow. If fuse replacement is required, use only a fuse of identical size (5 amp.)

Figure 10

Fan Timer Connections



## 8. Ductwork and Filter (Upflow/Horizontal)

### ⚠ **WARNING**

#### **CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD.**

Failure to properly seal duct can result in death and/or personal injury.

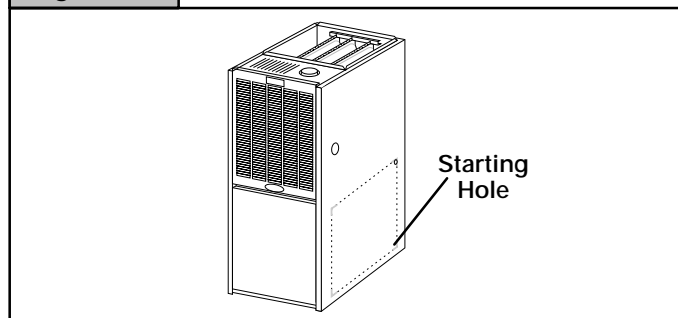
Do NOT draw return air from inside a closet or utility room where furnace is located. Return air duct **MUST** be sealed to furnace casing.

### Duct Connections

This furnace may be installed in only a bottom or side return application. Return air through the back of the unit is **NOT** allowed.

Side connections can be made by cutting out the embossed area shown in **Figure 11**.

Figure 11 Cutting Side Return Air Opening



Bottom returns can be made by removing the knockout panel in the furnace base. Do **NOT** remove knock-out except for a bottom return.

### Duct Design

Design and install air distribution system to comply with Air Conditioning Contractors of America manuals or other approved methods that conform to local codes and good trade practices.

When the furnace is located in an area near or adjacent to the living area, the system should be carefully designed with returns to

minimize noise transmission through the return air grille. Any blower moving a high volume of air will produce audible noise which could be objectionable when the unit is located very close to a living area. It is often advisable to route the return air ducts under the floor or through the attic.

- Refer to furnace **Technical Support Manual** (Blower Data) for air flow information.
- Size ductwork to handle air flow for heating and air conditioning if used.

### Duct Installation Requirements

- When furnace supply ducts carry air outside furnace area, seal return air duct to furnace casing and terminate duct outside furnace space.
- When a refrigeration coil is used in conjunction with this unit, it must be installed on the discharge side of the unit to avoid condensation on the heat exchanger.
- If separate evaporator and blower unit is used, install good sealing dampers for air flow control. Chilled air going through the furnace could cause condensation and shorten furnace life. Dampers (purchased locally) can be either automatic or manual. Manually operated dampers **MUST** be equipped with a means to prevent furnace or air conditioning operation unless damper is in the full heat or cool position.

### ⚠ **WARNING**

#### **CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD.**

This could result in personal injury and/or death.

Cool air passing over heat exchanger can cause condensate to form resulting in heat exchanger failure.

- Installation of locking-type dampers are recommended in all branches, or in individual ducts to balance system's air flow.
- If air return grille is located close to the fan inlet, install at least one, 90° air turn between fan and inlet grille to reduce noise.
- Ductwork installed in attic, or exposed to outside temperatures requires a minimum of 2" of insulation with outdoor type vapor barrier.
- Ductwork installed in an indoor unconditioned space requires a minimum of 1" of insulation with indoor type vapor barrier.

## Inspection Panel on some models

A removal access panel should be provided in the outlet duct when the furnace is installed without a cooling coil. This will allow smoke or reflected light to be observable inside the casing to indicate the presence of leaks in the heat exchanger. This access cover shall be attached in such a manner as to prevent air leaks.

## Filters

A filter **MUST** be used:

Filters are not supplied with these furnaces, but can be purchased from your dealer.

Use either filter type:

- Washable, high velocity filters are based on a maximum air flow rating of 600 FPM.
- Disposable, low velocity filters are based on a maximum air flow of 300 FPM when used with filter grille.
- The furnaces, with 1600 or less CFM rating use a 16" x 25" high velocity filter. On these models the filter may be mounted internally for bottom return using factory kit or externally for side return.
- The furnaces with greater than 1600 CFM requires that both left and right side returns are used in side return applications. Two 16" x 25" high velocity filters and racks are provided with furnace. Filter racks must be mounted externally. If return air must be on one side only, an optional 20" x 25" filter standoff rack kits can be used. (See **Figure 12**) For bottom return, an optional 20" x 25" filter rack kit can be mounted internally.

**NOTE:** The 20 x 25" standoff filter rack gives more filter area but does not provide more air. To achieve 2000 CFM a bottom return or 2 side returns are still needed.

**NOTE:** Disposable, low velocity filters may be replaced with washable, high velocity filter providing they meet the minimum size areas. Washable, high velocity filters can be replaced **ONLY** with same type and size.

## 9. Checks and Adjustments

### Startup

**NOTE:** Refer to startup procedures in the *Users Information Manual*.

#### CAUTION

If any sparks, odors or unusual noises occur, immediately shut OFF power to furnace. Check for wiring errors or obstruction to blower.

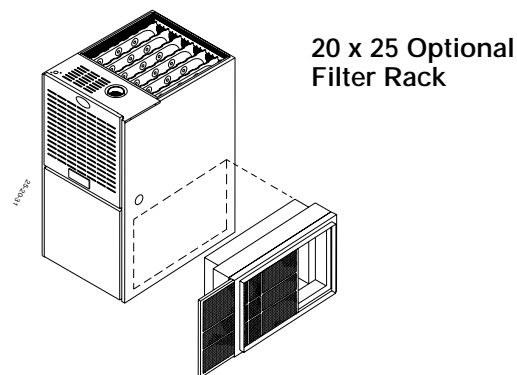
### Gas Supply Pressure

Gas supply pressure should be within minimum and maximum values listed on rating plate. Pressures are usually set by gas suppliers.

(See L.P. Kit instruction manual for furnaces converted to L.P. gas)

Figure 12

Optional Duct Standoff

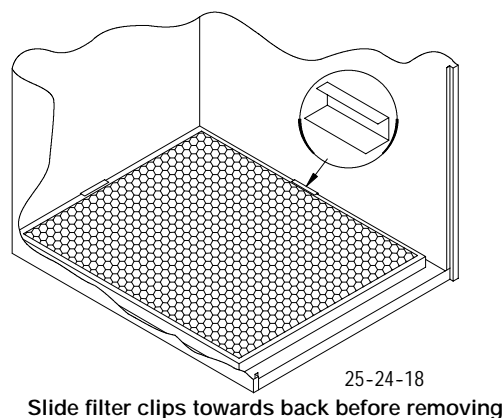


### Filter Installation using Optional Filter Rack

When installing or removing a bottom mounted filter, slide the two side filter clips to the back of the furnace **BEFORE** installing or removing. This will allow the filter to clear the front raised edge of the furnace. Insert filter into side clips first and push filter back until it is fully engaged into back clip. When filter is in place, slide clips back into place midway on filter as shown in **Figure 13**.

Figure 13

Bottom Mounted Filter Rack



### Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment

**NOTE:** Make adjustment to manifold pressure with burners operating.

#### ⚠ WARNING

Fire or explosion hazard.

Turn OFF gas at shut off before connecting manometer.

Failure to turn OFF gas at shut off before connecting manometer can result in death and/or personal injury.

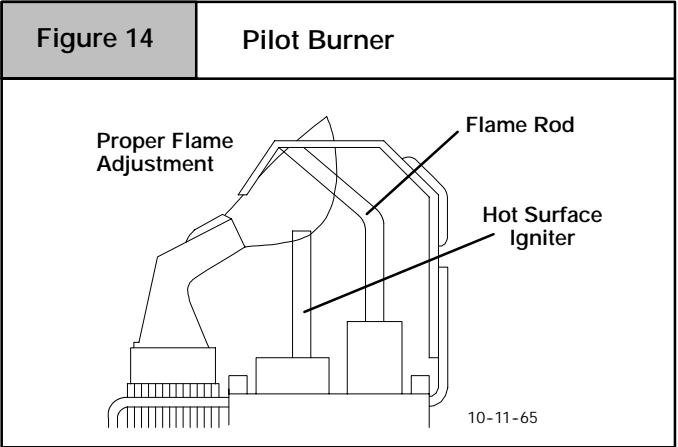
1. With gas **OFF**, Connect manometer to gas valve or manifold tap. Use manometer with a 0 to min. 12" water column range.
2. Turn gas **ON** and remove adjustment screw cover on gas valve. Turn counterclockwise to decrease pressure and clockwise to increase.

**NOTE:** Adjustment screw cover **MUST** be placed on gas valve before reading manifold pressure and operating furnace.

3. For altitudes up to 2000', set pressure to value shown in **Table 2**. For altitudes between 2000' to 8000', see Section 6. "Gas Supply and Piping" for correct pressure value.

### Adjust Pilot Burner

The furnace has a pilot flame to light the main burner. The flame should surround  $\frac{3}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the flame rod. See **Figure 14**. To adjust, remove cap from pilot adjusting screw on gas valve. Turn screw counterclockwise to increase or clockwise to decrease flame as required. Replace cap after adjusting screw.



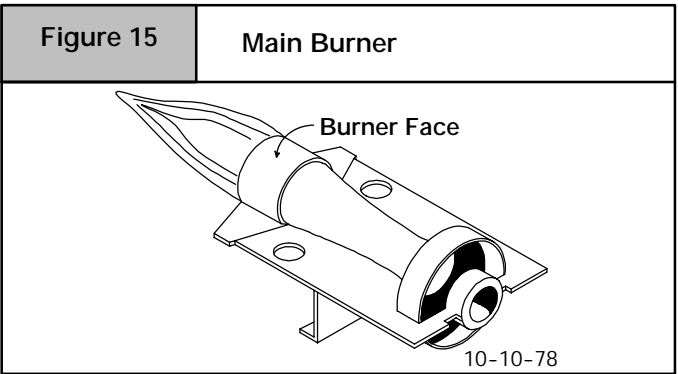
### Main Burner Flame Check

Allow the furnace to run approximately 10 minutes then inspect the main burner and pilot flames. See **Figure 15**.

Check for the following (**Figure 15**):

- Stable and blue flames. Dust may cause orange tips or wisps of yellow, but flames **MUST NOT** have solid, yellow tips.
- Flames extending directly from burner into heat exchanger.
- Flames do **NOT** touch sides of heat exchanger

If any problems with main burner flames are noted, it may be necessary to adjust gas pressures, or check for drafts.



### Temperature Rise Check

The blower speed **MUST** be set to give the correct air temperature rise through the furnace as marked on the rating plate. Temperature rise is the difference between supply and return air temperatures.

To check temperature rise, use the following procedure:

1. Place thermometers in supply and return air registers as close to furnace as possible, avoiding direct radiant heat from heat exchangers.
2. Take readings and compare with range specified on rating plate.
3. If the temperature rise is not in the correct range, the blower speed must be changed. A higher blower speed will lower the temperature rise. A lower blower speed will increase the temperature rise.

### Changing Blower Speed

**⚠ WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD.**

Failure to do so can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

Turn OFF power to furnace before changing speed taps.

**NOTE:** The speed taps that the manufacture sets from the factory for this product are based on a nominal 400 CFM per ton cooling and the basic mid range on the temperature rise for heating.

Since the manufacturer cannot establish the static pressure that will be applied to the unit, it is the responsibility of the installer dealer/contractor to select the proper speed taps for the application when the unit is installed.

If it is necessary to change speeds, refer to steps below.

1. Refer to *Furnace Wiring Diagram* for location of the heating and cooling speed taps located on the electronic fan control as well as location of unused blower motor speed leads. Use the chart (**Table 6**) to determine the blower motor speed settings.

Table 6	Blower Speed Chart
Wire Color	Motor Speed
Black	High
Orange*	Med-High
Blue	Medium
Red	Low
* Med-High speed may not be provided on all models.	

2. Change the heat or cool blower motor speed by removing the motor lead from the "Heat" or "Cool" terminal and replace it with the desired motor speed lead from the "Unused Motor Lead" location. Connect the wire previously removed from the "Heat" or "Cool" terminal to the vacated "Unused Motor Lead" terminal.
3. If the same speed must be used for both heating and cooling, remove the undesired motor speed lead from the "Heat" or "Cool" terminal and connect that lead to the open terminal at "Unused Motor Lead" location or tape off. Attach a jumper between the "Heat" and "Cool" terminals and the remaining motor speed lead.

**Note:** When using the same speed on motors with (4) speed leads, it will be necessary to tape off the terminal of the motor speed lead removed from the "Heat" or "Cool" terminal with electrical tape since an open terminal will not be available at the "Unused Motor Lead" location.

### Continuous Fan Operation

A terminal is provided on the electronic fan control located in the circulating blower compartment for operation of the continuous fan option. This connection is intended for the low speed motor



tap, and has a lower contact rating (8 amps) than the heat and cool taps. When the low speed blower lead is connected to this terminal, this will provide low speed blower operation whenever the other two speeds (**Heat** or **Cool**) are not energized.

Thoroughly check the system after modification to ensure the proper operation of the circulating air blower in all modes of operation.

**Separate speed selections for Heat, Cool, and**

## Continuous Fan

Connect low speed lead from circulating motor to the "**Cont**" terminal at the electronic fan control. The appropriate motor leads should already be connected to the "**Heat**" and "**Cool**" terminals.

## Heating and Continuous Blower Speed the Same

If it is necessary to operate the heating speed and continuous blower speed using the same blower speed, connect a jumper between the "**Heat**" and "**Cont**" terminals on the electronic fan control.

**Note:** There should be only **ONE** motor lead going to the "**Heat**" and "**Cont**" terminals.

# 10. Furnace Maintenance

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## CAUTION

See "*User's Information Manual*".

It is recommended that the furnace be inspected and serviced on an annual basis (before the heating season) by a qualified service technician.

# 11. Sequence of Operation & Diagnostics

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The following is the normal operating sequence.

## Cooling (Y) Request:

24 VAC signals applied to Y & G terminals of EFT (electronic fan timer) control.

- Cool motor speed energized after 5 second Cool Fan On Delay time.

Y & G signals removed from EFT.

- Cool motor speed de-energized after 90 second Cool Fan Off Delay time.

## Circulating Fan (G) Request:

24 VAC signals applied to G terminals of EFT control.

- Heat motor speed energized without delay.

G signal removed from EFT.

- Heat motor speed de-energized without delay.

NOTE 1) Furnaces with PSC blower motors de-energize the Low Heat fan speed during the heat exchanger warm-up period on a call for Heating that occurs during a G request.

NOTE 2) Heating or Cooling requests received during a Fan request cause the fan speed to change to the appropriate heat or cool speed after the selected Fan On Delay time expires. The fan returns to circulating speed after the selected Fan Off Delay time expires following loss of the Heating or Cooling request.

## Heating (W) Request:

24 VAC signals applied to W terminal of EFT control.

- Inducer motor turns on at high speed.
- Following a 3 second prepurge delay, the pilot valve opens and the ignitor begins to warm up.
- After the pilot lights, the main burners energize and light (burners).
- Timed from the opening of the main gas valve, the control will delay the selected Heat Fan On Delay time.

W signal removed from EFT.

- The gas valve de-energizes and the main burners go out.
- The inducer runs for a 30 second postpurge period.
- The fan stays at Heat speed.
- Timed from the gas valve de-energizing, the Heat fan speed de-energizes after the selected Heat Fan Delay time expires.

## Heating Request with Gas Supply Line Shut Off:

24 VAC signals applied to W1 terminal of EFT control.

- Inducer motor turns on.
- Following a 3 second prepurge delay, the pilot valve opens and

the ignitor begins to warm up.

- The ignitor glows red-hot for 30 seconds, then turns off.
- The igniter stays off for 25 seconds, then begins to warm-up again.
- The ignitor glows red-hot for 30 seconds, then turns off.
- The pilot valve closes 3 seconds after the igniter de-energizes.
- The inducer de-energizes 30 seconds after the pilot valve closes.
- The SmartValve proceeds to soft lockout and flashes error code 6.
- The control exits soft lockout after 5 minutes and begins another ignition sequence.

## Gas Valve Diagnostic Codes (See Figure 16)

OFF	= Control not powered
Heartbeat	= Normal Operation (Standby or call for heat)
1 Flash	= Not used
2 Flashes	= Low Pressure switch closed when should be open
3 Flashes	= Low Pressure switch circuit was still sensed as open 30 seconds after the inducer was energized. System is in 5 minute delay mode, with inducer off. After 5-minute delay, a new ignition sequence will be initiated. (Note: SV9541Q On/Off switch in off position during a call for heat will generate this diagnostic code)
4 Flashes	= Limit switch string open
5 Flashes	= Flame sensed out of sequence - Flame signal still present.
6 Flashes + 1 Note 1	= Soft Lockout -Maximum retry count exceeded (failed to light within 4 trials for ignition)
6 Flashes + 2 Notes 1,2	= Soft Lockout -Maximum recycle count exceeded - Last failure was Flame Sense Lost During Run, Cycling Pressure Switch or Blocked Condensate.
6 Flashes + 3 Notes 1,2	= Soft Lockout -Maximum recycle count exceeded - Last failure was Airflow Proving Circuit Opened During Run
6 Flashes + 4 Notes 1,2	= Soft Lockout -Maximum recycle count exceeded - Last failure was Limit Circuit Opened During Run
7 Flashes	= Soft Lockout Due to Limit Trips Taking Longer than 2 minutes to Reset; Auto Reset After 1 Hour if Call for Heat Still Present. Reset by Cycling Call for Heat at Any Time.
8 Flashes	= High Pressure Switch closed when should be open.
9 Flashes	= High Pressure Switch open when should be closed.

NOTE 1: The 6 + X designation indicates a combination of flash codes: 6 flashes shows the control is in soft lockout, followed by X flashes to indicate the reason the control went into soft lockout. When the 6+ X code is flashing, the SV9541 will attempt a new ignition sequence after a five minute delay period, if the call for heat is still present. Reset of the thermostat will initiate a new ignition sequence immediately.

NOTE 2: Any combination of 5 'abnormal' events during a single call for heat will result in soft lockout. An 'abnormal' event is a Flame Sense Failure During Run, Airflow Proving Circuit Open During Run, or Limit Circuit Open During Run. The flash code will indicate which was the last 'abnormal' event that put the system into the soft lockout state based on the table above.

