NOTE: Read the entire instruction manual before starting the installation.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS ........................................ 3
INTRODUCTION .................................................. 4
CODES AND STANDARDS ........................................ 4
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) PRECAUTIONS .......... 5
ACCESSORIES ................................................... 5
LOCATION .......................................................... 8
  General ....................................................... 8
AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION ................... 9
  Introduction .................................................. 9
CONDENSATE TRAP .............................................. 12
  Upflow ...................................................... 12
  Downflow ................................................... 12
  Horizontal .................................................. 12
CONDENSATE DRAIN ............................................ 16
INSTALLATION ................................................... 20
  Upflow ...................................................... 20
  Downflow ................................................... 21
  Horizontal .................................................. 21
  Filter Arrangement ...................................... 25
AIR DUCTS .................................................... 31
  General Requirements .................................... 31
  Ductwork Acoustical Treatment ......................... 33
GAS PIPING .................................................... 33
ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS .................................. 34
  115-V Wiring ............................................... 34
  J-Box Installation ........................................ 35
  24-V Wiring ............................................... 35
  Accessories ............................................... 36
  Alternate Power Supplies ................................ 36
VENTING ...................................................... 40
  Special Venting Requirements for Installations in Canada 40
  General ...................................................... 41
  Materials ................................................... 41
  Venting Systems ......................................... 41
  Combustion Air and Vent Piping Insulation Guidelines . 45
  Installing the Termination ................................ 47
  Venting System Length Calculations ..................... 51
START-UP, ADJUSTMENT, AND SAFETY CHECK ............... 63
  General ...................................................... 63
  Thermostat Setup Switch ................................ 63
Prime Condensate Trap ......................................... 63
Adjustments ..................................................... 64
SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES ................. 72
Cleaning Heat Exchangers ................................... 77
SEQUENCE OF OPERATION .................................... 80
PARTS REPLACEMENT GUIDE ................................ 86

TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loose Parts Bag</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Clearances to Combustible Materials</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Free Area Required</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Space Volumes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Size Information</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Dimensions</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Delivery CFM</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Capacity of Pipe</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Data</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vent Termination Kit for Direct Vent (2-Pipe) Systems</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combustion-Air Vent Pipe, Fitting &amp; Cement Material</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Allowable Exposed Vent Lengths Insulation</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Equivalent Vent Length</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductions from Maximum Equivalent Vent Length</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude Derate Multiplier for U.S.A.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blower Off Delay Setup Switch</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Rate</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orifice Size and Manifold Pressure</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Required Notice for Massachusetts Installations

IMPORTANT

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts requires compliance with regulation 248 CMR as follows:

5.08: Modifications to NFPA-54, Chapter 10
2) Revise 10.8.3 by adding the following additional requirements:

a. 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.

b. 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.

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.

5. EXEMPTIONS: The following equipment is exempt from 248 CMR 5.08(2)(a)1 through 4:

   (1.) The equipment listed in Chapter 10 entitled "Equipment Not Required To Be Vented" in the most current edition of NFPA 54 as adopted by the Board; and

   (2.) Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment installed in a room or structure separate from the dwelling, building or structure used in whole or in part for residential purposes.

   c. MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM PROVIDED. When the manufacturer of Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas equipment provides a venting system design or venting system components with the equipment, the instructions provided by the manufacturer for installation of the equipment and the venting system shall include:

      1. Detailed instructions for the installation of the venting system design or the venting system components; and

      2. A complete parts list for the venting system design or venting system.

   d. MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM NOT PROVIDED. When the manufacturer of a Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment does not provide the parts for venting the flue gases, but identifies “special venting systems”, the following requirements shall be satisfied by the manufacturer:

      1. The referenced “special venting system” instructions shall be included with the appliance or equipment installation instructions; and

      2. The “special venting systems” shall be Product Approved by the Board, and the instructions for that system shall include a parts list and detailed installation instructions.

      e. A copy of all installation instructions for all Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment, all venting instructions, all parts lists for venting instructions, and/or all venting design instructions shall remain with the appliance or equipment at the completion of the installation.

For questions regarding these requirements, please contact the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Board of State Examiners of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, 239 Causeway Street, Boston, MA 02114. 617-727-9952.
SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

⚠️ WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK, AND CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in dangerous operation, personal injury, death, or property damage.

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause carbon monoxide poisoning, explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause personal injury or property damage. Consult a qualified service agency, local gas supplier, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified service agency must use only factory-authorized and listed kits or accessories when modifying this product.

⚠️ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, or property damage.

Solvents, cements and primers are combustible. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid breathing in vapor or allowing contact with skin or eyes.

⚠️ CAUTION

FURNACE RELIABILITY HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in unit component damage.

Application of this furnace should be indoors with special attention given to vent sizing and material, gas input rate, air temperature rise, unit leveling, and unit sizing.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing, and work gloves. Have a fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit.

⚠️ CAUTION

CUT HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.

Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burns. Use care and wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses and gloves when handling parts, and servicing furnaces.

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

Understand the signal words DANGER, WARNING, and CAUTION. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death. WARNING signifies a hazard which could result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify hazards which may result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. NOTE and NOTICE are used to highlight suggestions which will result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

1. Use only with type of gas approved for this furnace. Refer to the furnace rating plate.
2. Install this furnace only in a location and position as specified in the “Location” section of these instructions.
3. Provide adequate combustion and ventilation air to the furnace space as specified in “Air for Combustion and Ventilation” section.
4. Combustion products must be discharged outdoors. Connect this furnace to an approved vent system only, as specified in the “Venting” section of these instructions.
5. 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 the “Gas Piping” section.
6. 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 range, as specified in the “Start-Up, Adjustments, and Safety Check” section. See furnace rating plate.
7. 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. See “Air Ducts” section.
8. A gas-fired furnace for installation in a residential garage must be installed as specified in the warning box in the “Location” section.
9. The furnace may be used for construction heat provided that the furnace installation and operation complies with the first CAUTION in the LOCATION section of these instructions.
10. These MultiPoise Gas-Fired Furnaces are CSA design-certified for use with natural and propane gases (see furnace rating plate) and for installation in alcoves, attics, basements, closets, utility rooms, crawlspaces, and garages. The furnace is factory-shipped for use with natural gas. A CSA (A.G.A. and C.G.A.) listed accessory gas conversion kit is required to convert furnace for use with propane gas.
11. See Table 2 for required clearances to combustible construction.
12. Maintain a 1-in. (25 mm) clearance from combustible materials to supply air ductwork for a distance of 36 in. (914 mm) horizontally from the furnace. See NFPA 90B or local code for further requirements.

13. These furnaces SHALL NOT be installed directly on carpeting, combustible tile, or any other combustible material other than wood flooring. In downflow installations, factory accessory floor must be used when installed on combustible materials and wood flooring. Special base is not required when this furnace is installed on manufacturer’s Coil Assembly Part No. CNRV, CNPV, CAP, or CAR or when Coil Box Part No. KC/AC/K is used. See Table 2 for clearance to combustible construction information.

NOTICE
Important Installation and Start-up Procedures
Failure to follow this procedure may result in a nuisance smoke or odor complaint.
The manifold pressure, gas rate by meter clocking, temperature rise and operation must be checked after installation. Minor smoke and odor may be present temporarily after start-up from the manufacturing process. Some occupants are more sensitive to this minor smoke and odor. It is recommended that doors and windows be open during the first heat cycle.

INTRODUCTION
This 4-way multipoise Category IV condensing furnace is CSA design-certified as a direct-vent (2-pipe) or non-direct vent (1-pipe) furnace. See Fig. 2. The furnace is factory-shipped for use with natural gas. The furnace can be converted in the field for use with propane gas when a factory-supplied conversion kit is used. Refer to the furnace rating plate for conversion kit information.

This furnace is not approved for installation in mobile homes, recreational vehicles, or outdoors.

This furnace is designed for minimum continuous return-air temperature of 60°F (15°C) db or intermittent operation down to 55°F (13°C) db such as when used with a night setback thermostat. Return-air temperature must not exceed 80°F (27°C) db. Failure to follow these return-air temperature limits may affect reliability of heat exchangers, motors, and controls. See Fig. 3.

The furnace should be sized to provide 100 percent of the design heating load requirement plus any margin that occurs because of furnace model size capacity increments. None of the furnace model sizes can be used if the heating load is 20,000 BTU or lower. Use Air Conditioning Contractors of America (Manual J and S); American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers; or other approved engineering method to calculate heating load estimates and select the furnace. Excessive oversizing of the furnace may cause the furnace and/or vent to fail prematurely, customer discomfort and/or vent freezing. Failure to follow these guidelines is considered faulty installation and/or misapplication of the furnace; and resulting failure, damage, or repairs may impact warranty coverage.

For accessory installation details, refer to the applicable instruction literature.

NOTE: Remove all shipping materials, loose parts bag, and literature before operating the furnace. See Table 1.

CODES AND STANDARDS
Follow all national and local codes and standards in addition to these instructions. The installation must comply with regulations of the serving gas supplier, 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:

Safety
- CANADA: National Standard of Canada, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code (NSCNGPIC) CAN/CSA B149.1-2010

General Installation
- US: NFGC and the NFPA 90B. For copies, contact the National Fire Protection Association Inc., Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269; or for only the NFGC contact the American Gas Association, 400 N. Capitol, N.W., Washington DC 20001
- CANADA: NSCNGPIC. For a copy, contact Standard Sales, CSA International, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Etobicoke (Toronto), Ontario, M9W 1R3, Canada

Combustion and Ventilation Air
- US: Section 9.3 of the NFPA54/ANSI Z223.1-2012 Air for Combustion and Ventilation
- CANADA: Part 8 of the CAN/CSA B149.1-2010, Venting Systems and Air Supply for Appliances

Duct Systems

Acoustical Lining and Fibrous Glass Duct
- US and CANADA: current edition of SMACNA, NFPA 90B as tested by UL Standard 181 for Class I Rigid Air Ducts

Gas Piping and Gas Pipe Pressure Testing
- US: NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1-2012 NFGC; Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8 and national plumbing codes.
- CANADA: CAN/CSA-B149.1-2010, Parts 4, 5, 6, and 9.

In the state of Massachusetts:
- This product must be installed by a licensed plumber or gas fitter.
- When flexible connectors are used, the maximum length shall not exceed 36 in. (914 mm).
- When lever type gas shutoffs are used they shall be T-handle type.
- The use of copper tubing for gas piping is not approved by the state of Massachusetts.

Electrical Connections
- US: National Electrical Code (NEC) NFPA 70-2011
- CANADA: Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1

Condensate Drain Connection
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) PRECAUTIONS PROCEDURE

**CAUTION**

**FURNACE RELIABILITY HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in unit component damage.

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take precautions during furnace installation and servicing to protect the furnace electronic control. Precautions will prevent electrostatic discharges from personnel and hand tools which are held during the procedure. These precautions will help to avoid exposing the control to electrostatic discharge by putting the furnace, the control, and the person at the same electrostatic potential.

1. Disconnect all power to the furnace. Multiple disconnects may be required. **DO NOT TOUCH THE CONTROL OR ANY WIRE CONNECTED TO THE CONTROL PRIOR TO DISCHARGING YOUR BODY’S ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE TO GROUND.**

2. Firmly touch the clean, unpainted, metal surface of the furnace chassis which is close to the control. Tools held in a person’s hand during grounding will be satisfactorily discharged.

3. After touching the chassis, you may proceed to service the control or connecting wires as long as you do nothing to recharge your body with static electricity (for example: **DO NOT** move or shuffle your feet, do not touch ungrounded objects, etc.).

4. If you touch ungrounded objects (and recharge your body with static electricity), firmly touch a clean, unpainted metal surface of the furnace again before touching control or wires.

5. Use this procedure for installed and uninstalled (ungrounded) furnaces.

6. Before removing a new control from its container, discharge your body’s electrostatic charge to ground to protect the control from damage. If the control is to be installed in a furnace, follow items 1 through 4 before bringing the control or yourself in contact with the furnace. Put all used and new controls into containers before touching ungrounded objects.

7. An ESD service kit (available from commercial sources) may also be used to prevent ESD damage.

**ACCESSORIES**

See Product Data Sheet for a list of accessories for this product.

---

### Table 1 – Factory-Supplied Installation Parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outlet Choke Plate (provided with 40K BTUH furnaces only; see Note)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Intake Pipe Flange</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vent Pipe Flange</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe Flange Gaskets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp Tip Screws (Vent and Inlet Flanges)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vent Pipe Coupling</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vent Pipe Coupling Clamps</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure Switch Tube</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber Drain Elbow</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drain Tube Clamps</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2-in. CPVC to 3/4-in. PVC Pipe Adapter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Line Grommet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Box Cover</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Box Base</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Ground Screw</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunt Tip Screws (Junction Box)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermostat Wire Grommet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drain Extension Tube (2-pipe) (Provided separately in furnace)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Only used for 40K BTUH furnaces from 0-2000 ft. (0 to 610 M) above sea level for total equivalent vent lengths under 10 ft. (3 M)

### Table 2 – Minimum Clearances to Combustible Materials for All Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>CLEARANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRONT (Combustion air openings in furnace and in structure)</td>
<td>1 in. (25 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required for service</td>
<td>*24 in. (610 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sides of Supply Plenum</td>
<td>*1 in. (25 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sides</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vent</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top of Furnace</td>
<td>1 in. (25 mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult local building codes.
NOTES:
1. Doors may vary by model.
2. Minimum return-air openings at furnace, based on metal duct. If flex duct is used, see flex duct manufacturer's recommendations for equivalent diameters.
   a. For 800 CFM-16-in. (406 mm) round or 14 1/2 x 12-in. (368 x 305 mm) rectangle.
   b. For 1200 CFM-20-in. (508 mm) round or 14 1/2 x 19 1/2-in. (368 x 495 mm) rectangle.
   c. For 1600 CFM-22-in. (559 mm) round or 14 1/2 x 22 1/16-in. (368 x 560 mm) rectangle.
   d. Return air above 1800 CFM at 0.5 in. w.c. ESP on 24.5" casing, requires one of the following configurations: 2 sides, 1 side and a bottom or bottom only. See Air Delivery table in this document for specific use to allow for sufficient airflow to the furnace.
3. Vent and Combustion air pipes through blower compartment must use accessory "Vent Kit - Through the Cabinet". See accessory list for current part number.
THE BLOWER IS LOCATED TO THE RIGHT OF THE BURNER SECTION, AND CONDITIONED AIR IS DISCHARGED TO THE LEFT.

THE BLOWER IS LOCATED ABOVE THE BURNER SECTION, AND CONDITIONED AIR IS DISCHARGED DOWNWARD.

THE BLOWER IS LOCATED TO THE LEFT OF THE BURNER SECTION, AND CONDITIONED AIR IS DISCHARGED TO THE RIGHT.

THE BLOWER IS LOCATED BELOW THE BURNER SECTION, AND CONDITIONED AIR IS DISCHARGED UPWARD.

**Fig. 2 - Multipoise Orientations**

SUPPLY AIR

MAX 80°F / 27°C

32°F / 0°C MINIMUM INSTALLED AMBIENT OR FREEZE PROTECTION REQUIRED

MIN 60°F / 16°C

**Fig. 3 - Freeze Protection and Return Air Temperature**

BACK POSITIONED DOWNWARD

BACK POSITIONED UPWARD

18-IN. (457.2 mm) MINIMUM TO BURNERS

**Fig. 4 - Prohibited Installations**

**Fig. 5 - Installation in a Garage**
This furnace must:

See Table 1 for loose parts bag contents.

General

These furnaces are shipped with materials to assist in proper furnace installation. These materials are shipped in the main blower compartment.

See Table 1 for loose parts bag contents.

This furnace must:

- be installed so the electrical components are protected from water.
- not be installed directly on any combustible material other than wood flooring (refer to SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS).
- be located close to the chimney or vent and attached to an air distribution system. Refer to Air Ducts section.
- be provided ample space for servicing and cleaning. Always comply with minimum fire protection clearances shown in Table 2 or on the furnace clearance to combustible construction label.

LOCATION

⚠️ CAUTION

PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

Improper use or installation of this furnace may result in premature furnace component failure. This gas furnace may be used for heating buildings under construction provided that:

- The furnace is permanently installed with all electrical wiring, piping, venting and ducting installed according to these installation instructions. A return air duct is provided, sealed to the furnace casing, and terminated outside the space containing the furnace. This prevents a negative pressure condition as created by the circulating air blower, causing a flame rollout and/or drawing combustion products into the structure.
- The furnace is controlled by a thermostat. It may not be “hot wired” to provide heat continuously to the structure without thermostatic control.
- Clean outside air is provided for combustion. This is to minimize the corrosive effects of adhesives, sealers and other construction materials. It also prevents the entrainment of drywall dust into combustion air, which can cause fouling and plugging of furnace components.
- The temperature of the return air to the furnace is maintained between 55°F (13°C) and 80°F (27°C), with no evening setback or shutdown. The use of the furnace while the structure is under construction is deemed to be intermittent operation per our installation instructions.
- The air temperature rise is within the rated rise range on the furnace rating plate, and the gas input rate has been set to the nameplate value.
- The filters used to clean the circulating air during the construction process must be either changed or thoroughly cleaned prior to occupancy.
- The furnace, ductwork and filters are cleaned as necessary to remove drywall dust and construction debris from all HVAC system components after construction is completed.
- Verify proper furnace operating conditions including ignition, gas input rate, air temperature rise, and venting according to these installation instructions.

The following types of furnace installations may require OUTDOOR AIR for combustion due to chemical exposures:

- Commercial buildings
- Buildings with indoor pools
- Laundry rooms
- Hobby or craft rooms
- Chemical storage areas

If air is exposed to the following substances, it should not be used for combustion air, and outdoor air may be required for combustion:

- Permanent wave solutions
- 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
- Cements and glues
- Antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers
- Masonry acid washing materials

All fuel-burning equipment must be supplied with air for fuel combustion. Sufficient air must be provided to avoid negative pressure in the equipment room or space. A positive seal must be made between the furnace cabinet and the return-air duct to prevent pulling air from the burner area.

⚠️ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING / COMPONENT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death and unit component damage.

Corrosive or contaminated air may cause failure of parts containing flue gas, which could leak into the living space. Air for combustion must not be contaminated by halogen compounds, which include fluoride, chloride, bromide, and iodide. These elements can corrode heat exchangers and shorten furnace life. Air contaminants are found in aerosol sprays, detergents, bleaches, cleaning solvents, salts, air fresheners, and other household products. Do not install furnace in a corrosive or contaminated atmosphere. Make sure all combustion and circulating air requirements are met, in addition to all local codes and ordinances.

The following substances have been found to be incompatible with furnace combustion air. Do not install this furnace in a location where these substances are present:

- Masonry acid washing materials
- Hobby or craft rooms
- Chemical storage areas
- Commercial buildings

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.

When the furnace is installed in a residential garage, the burners and ignition sources must be located at least 18 in. (457 mm) above the floor. The furnace must be located or protected to avoid damage by vehicles. When the furnace is installed in a public garage, airplane hangar, or other building having a hazardous atmosphere, the furnace must be installed in accordance with the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1–2012 or CAN/CSA B149.2-2010. See Fig. 5.

FIRE, INJURY OR DEATH HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.

When the furnace is installed in a residential garage, the burners and ignition sources must be located at least 18 in. (457 mm) above the floor. The furnace must be located or protected to avoid damage by vehicles. When the furnace is installed in a public garage, airplane hangar, or other building having a hazardous atmosphere, the furnace must be installed in accordance with the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1–2012 or CAN/CSA B149.2-2010. See Fig. 5.
Lightning Relative to Cooling Equipment
The cooling coil must be installed parallel with, or on the downstream side of the unit to avoid condensation in the heat exchangers. When installed parallel with the furnace, dampers or other flow control must prevent chilled air from entering the furnace. If the dampers are manually operated, they must be equipped with means to prevent operation of either unit unless the damper is in the full-heat or full-cool position.

AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

Introduction

Direct Vent (2-pipe) Applications
When the furnace is installed as a direct vent (2-pipe) furnace, no special provisions for air for combustion are required. However, other gas appliances installed in the space with the furnace may require outside air for combustion. Follow the guidelines below to ensure that other gas appliances have sufficient air for combustion.

Non-Direct Vent (1-pipe) Applications
When the furnace is installed as a non-direct vent (1-pipe) furnace, it will be necessary to insure there is adequate air for combustion. Other gas appliances installed with the furnace may also require air for combustion and ventilation in addition to the amount of combustion air and ventilation air required for the furnace. Follow the guidelines below to ensure that the furnace and other gas appliances have sufficient air for combustion.

Ventilated Combustion Air Applications
When the furnace is installed using the ventilated combustion air option, the attic or crawlspace must freely communicate with the outdoor to provide sufficient air for combustion. The combustion air pipe cannot be terminated in attics or crawlspaces that used ventilation fans designed to operate during the heating season. If ventilation fans are present in these areas, the combustion air pipe must terminate outdoors as a Direct Vent/2-Pipe system.

All air for combustion is piped directly to the furnace from a space that is well ventilated with outdoor air (such as an attic, crawl space, or equipment closet) and the space is well isolated from the living space or garage. In addition, other gas appliances installed in the space with the furnace may require outside air for combustion. Follow the guidelines below to ensure that the roof or crawlspace walls have sufficient free area to provide sufficient air for combustion and ventilation for the furnaces. The guidelines below can be used to ensure that other gas appliances have sufficient air for combustion.

Provisions for adequate combustion, ventilation, and dilution air must be provided in accordance with:
- Canada: Part 8 of the CAN/CSA B149.1-2010, Venting Systems and Air Supply for Appliances.

WARNING
FIRE HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.
Do not install the furnace on its back or hang furnace with control compartment facing downward. Safety control operation will be adversely affected. Never connect return-air ducts to the back of the furnace. See Fig. 4.

WARNING
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.
The operation of exhaust fans, kitchen ventilation fans, clothes dryers, attic exhaust fans or fireplaces could create a NEUTRAL PRESSURE CONDITION at the furnace. Make-up air MUST be provided for the ventilation devices, in addition to that required by the furnace. Refer to the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Hazard warning in the venting section of these instructions to determine if an adequate amount of make-up air is available.

CAUTION
FURNACE CORROSION HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in furnace damage.
Air for combustion must not be contaminated by halogen compounds, which include fluoride, chloride, bromide, and iodide. These elements can corrode heat exchangers and shorten furnace life. Air contaminants are found in aerosol sprays, detergents, bleaches, cleaning solvents, salts, air fresheners, and other household products.

The requirements for combustion and ventilation air depend upon whether or not the furnace is located in a space having a volume of at least 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btuh input rating for all gas appliances installed in the space.
- Spaces having less than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btuh (4.8 cubic meters per kW) may use the Outdoor Combustion Air Method.
- Spaces having at least 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btuh (4.8 cubic meters per kW) may use the Indoor Combustion Air, Standard or Known Air Infiltration Method.

Outdoor Combustion Air Method

1. Provide the space with sufficient air for proper combustion, ventilation, and dilution of flue gases using permanent horizontal or vertical duct(s) or opening(s) directly communicating with the outdoors or spaces that freely communicate with the outdoors.
2. Fig. 6 illustrates how to provide TWO OUTDOOR OPENINGS, one inlet and one outlet combustion and ventilation air opening, to the outdoors.
   a. One opening MUST commence within 12 in. (300 mm) of the ceiling and the second opening MUST commence within 12 in. (300 mm) of the floor.
   b. Size openings and ducts per Fig. 6 and Table 3.
   c. TWO HORIZONTAL DUCTS require 1 sq. in. (645 sq. mm) of free area per 2,000 Btuh (1,100 mm²/kW) of combined input for all gas appliances in the space per Fig. 6 and Table 3.
   d. TWO OPENINGS OR VERTICAL DUCTS require 1 sq. in. (645 sq. mm) of free area per 4,000 Btuh (550 mm²/kW) for combined input of all gas appliances in the space per Fig. 6 and Table 3.
3. ONE OUTDOOR OPENING requires:
   a. 1 sq. in. (645 sq. mm) of free area per 3,000 Btuh (734 mm²/kW) for combined input of all gas appliances in the space per Fig. 6 and Table 3.
   b. Not less than the sum of the areas of all vent connectors in the space.

The opening shall commence within 12 in. (300 mm) of the ceiling. Appliances in the space shall have clearances of at least 1
in. (25 mm) from the sides and back and 6 in. (150 mm) from the front. 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.

### Indoor Combustion Air® NFPA & AGA

#### Standard and Known-Air-Infiltration Rate Methods

**Indoor Air** is permitted for combustion, ventilation, and dilution, if the **Standard or Known-Air-Infiltration Method** is used.

![WARNING]

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Many homes require air to be supplied from outdoors for furnace combustion, ventilation, and dilution of flue gases. The furnace combustion air supply must be provided in accordance with this instruction manual.

#### Standard Method

1. The space has no less volume than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btuh of the maximum input ratings for all gas appliances installed in the space and
2. The air infiltration rate is not known to be less than 0.40 air changes per hour (ACH).

The **Known Air Infiltration Rate Method** shall be used, if the infiltration rate is known to be:

1. Less than 0.40 ACH and
2. Equal to or greater than 0.10 ACH

Infiltration rates greater than 0.60 ACH shall not be used. The minimum required volume of the space varies with the number of ACH and shall be determined per Table 4 or Equations 1 and 2. Determine the minimum required volume for each appliance in the space and add the volumes together to get the total minimum required volume of the space.

Table 4 - Minimum Space Volumes were determined by using the following equations from the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54, 9.3.2.2:

1. For other than fan-assisted appliances, such as a draft hood-equipped water heater:

   \[
   \text{Volume}_{\text{Other}} = \frac{21 \text{ft}^3}{\text{ACH}} \left( \frac{I_{\text{other}}}{1000 \text{ Btu/hr}} \right)
   \]

2. For fan-assisted appliances such as this furnace:

   \[
   \text{Volume}_{\text{Fan}} = \frac{15 \text{ft}^3}{\text{ACH}} \left( \frac{I_{\text{fan}}}{1000 \text{ Btu/hr}} \right)
   \]

If: 
- \(I_{\text{other}} = \) combined input of all other than fan-assisted appliances in Btuh/hr 
- \(I_{\text{fan}} = \) combined input of all fan-assisted appliances in Btuh/hr 
- \(\text{ACH} = \) air changes per hour (ACH shall not exceed 0.60.)

The following requirements apply to the **Standard Method** and to the **Known Air Infiltration Rate Method**.

1. Adjoining rooms can be considered part of a space if:
   a. There are no closeable doors between rooms.
   b. Combining spaces on same floor level. Each opening shall have free area of at least 1 in.\(^2/1,000\) Btuh (2,000 mm\(^2/kW\)) of the total input rating of all gas appliances in the space, but not less than 100 in.\(^2\) (0.06 m\(^2\)). One opening shall commence within 12 in. (300 mm) of the ceiling and the second opening shall commence within 12 in. (300 mm) of the floor. The minimum dimension of air openings shall be at least 3 in. (80 mm). See Fig. 7.
   c. Combining space on different floor levels. The volumes of spaces on different floor levels shall be considered as communicating spaces if connected by one or more permanent openings in doors or floors having free area of at least 2 in.\(^2/1,000\) Btuh (4,400 mm\(^2/kW\)) of total input rating of all gas appliances.

2. An attic or crawlspace may be considered a space that freely communicates with the outdoors provided there are adequate permanent ventilation openings directly to outdoors having free area of at least 1 in.\(^2/4,000\) Btuh of total input rating for all gas appliances in the space.

3. In spaces that use the **Indoor Combustion Air Method**, infiltration should be adequate to provide air for combustion, permanent ventilation and dilution of flue gases. However, in buildings with unusually tight construction, additional air **MUST** be provided using the methods described in the **Outdoor Combustion Air Method** section.

4. Unusually tight construction is defined as Construction with:
   a. Walls and ceilings exposed to the outdoors have a continuous, sealed vapor barrier. Openings are gasketed or sealed and
   b. Doors and openable windows are weatherstripped and
   c. 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.

#### Combination of Indoor and Outdoor Air

1. Indoor openings shall comply with the **Indoor Combustion Air Method** below and,
2. Outdoor openings shall be located as required in the **Outdoor Combustion Air Method** mentioned previously and,
3. Outdoor openings shall be sized as follows:
   a. Calculate the Ratio of all Indoor Space volume divided by required volume for **Indoor Combustion Air Method** below.
   b. Outdoor opening size reduction **Factor** is 1 minus the **Ratio** in a. above.
   c. Minimum size of Outdoor openings shall be the size required in **Outdoor Combustion Air Method** above multiplied by reduction **Factor** in b. above. The minimum dimension of air openings shall be not less than 3 in. (80 mm).
Table 3 – Minimum Free Area Required for Each Combustion Air Opening or Duct to Outdoors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FURNACE INPUT (BTUH)</th>
<th>TWO HORIZONTAL DUCTS (1 SQ. IN./2,000 BTUH)</th>
<th>SINGLE DUCT OR OPENING (1 SQ. IN./3,000 BTUH)</th>
<th>TWO OPENINGS OR VERTICAL DUCTS (1 SQ. IN./4,000 BTUH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free Area of Opening and Duct Sq. In (mm) Dia</td>
<td>Free Area of Opening and Duct Sq. In (mm) Dia</td>
<td>Free Area of Opening and Duct Sq. In (mm) Dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Round Duct In. (mm)</td>
<td>Round Duct In. (mm)</td>
<td>Round Duct In. (mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000*</td>
<td>20 (12904)</td>
<td>14 (8696)</td>
<td>10 (6452)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 (127)</td>
<td>5 (127)</td>
<td>4 (102)</td>
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<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>30 (19355)</td>
<td>20 (13043)</td>
<td>15 (9678)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 (152)</td>
<td>5 (127)</td>
<td>5 (127)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40 (25807)</td>
<td>27 (17391)</td>
<td>20 (12904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 (178)</td>
<td>6 (152)</td>
<td>5 (127)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50 (32528)</td>
<td>34 (21739)</td>
<td>25 (16130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 (203)</td>
<td>7 (178)</td>
<td>6 (152)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>60 (38709)</td>
<td>40 (26587)</td>
<td>30 (19355)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 (229)</td>
<td>7 (178)</td>
<td>6 (152)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140,000*</td>
<td>70 (45161)</td>
<td>47 (30435)</td>
<td>35 (22581)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 (254)</td>
<td>8 (203)</td>
<td>7 (178)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not all families have these models.

EXAMPLES: Determining Free Area

**FURNACE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER HEATER</th>
<th>TOTAL INPUT</th>
<th>FREE AREA OF OPENING AND DUCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40,000*</td>
<td>20 (12904)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>30 (19355)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40 (25807)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50 (32528)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>60 (38709)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140,000*</td>
<td>70 (45161)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 – Minimum Space Volumes for 100% Combustion, Ventilation and Dilution Air from Outdoors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER THAN FAN-ASSISTED TOTAL (1,000’S BTUH GAS INPUT RATE)</th>
<th>FAN-ASSISTED TOTAL (1,000’S BTUH GAS INPUT RATE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACH</td>
<td>Space Volume (ft³) (m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NP = Not Permitted

**NOTE**: Use any of the following combinations of openings: A & B, C & D, D & E, F & G

**Fig. 6 - Air for Combustion, Ventilation, and Dilution for Outdoors**

* Minimum dimensions of 3-in. (76mm)

**Fig. 7 - Air for Combustion, Ventilation, and Dilution from Indoors**

* Minimum opening size is 100 sq in. (64516 sq. mm) with minimum dimensions of 3-in. (76mm)

† Minimum of 3-in. (76mm) when type-B1 vent is used.
CONDENSATE TRAP

Condensate Trap - Upflow Orientation

When the furnace is installed in the upflow position, it is not necessary to relocate the condensate trap or associated tubing. Refer to Fig. 8 for upflow condensate trap information. Refer to Condensate Drain section for information how to install the condensate drain.

Condensate Trap - Downflow Orientation

When the furnace is installed in the downflow position, the condensate trap will be initially located at the upper left corner of the collector box, as received from the factory. See the top image in Fig. 9. When the furnace is installed in the downflow orientation, the condensate trap must be relocated for proper condensate drainage. See the bottom image in Fig. 9.

To Relocate the Condensate Trap:

- Orient the furnace in the downflow position.
- Fig. 9 shows the condensate trap and tubing before and after relocation. Refer to Fig. 9 to begin the trap conversion.
- Refer to Condensate Drain section for information how to install the condensate drain.

Condensate Trap - Horizontal Orientation

When the furnace is installed in the horizontal right position, the condensate trap will be initially located at the bottom of the collector box, as received from the factory. See the top image in Fig. 10. When the furnace is installed in the horizontal left position, the condensate trap will be initially located at the top of the collector box, as received from the factory. See the top image in Fig. 11. In both cases the trap must be repositioned on the collector box for proper condensate drainage. See the bottom images in Fig. 10 and 11.

A field-supplied, accessory Horizontal Installation Kit (trap grommet) is required for all direct-vent horizontal installations (only). The kit contains a rubber casing grommet designed to seal between the furnace casing and the condensate trap. See Fig. 17.

NOTICE

The field-supplied, accessory horizontal drain trap grommet is ONLY REQUIRED FOR DIRECT VENT APPLICATIONS. It is NOT required for applications using single-pipe or ventilated combustion air venting.

NOTICE

The condensate trap extends below the side of the casing in the horizontal position. A minimum of 2-in. (51 mm) of clearance is required between the casing side and the furnace platform for the trap to extend out of the casing in the horizontal position. Allow at least 1/4-in. per foot (20 mm per meter) of slope down.

To Relocate the Condensate Trap:

- Remove the knockout in the casing for the condensate trap.
- Install the grommet in the casing when required for direct-vent horizontal applications.
- Orient the furnace in the desired position.
- Allow for 2 in. (51 mm) of clearance underneath the furnace for the condensate trap and drain line.
- Fig. 10 shows the condensate trap and tubing before and after relocation in the horizontal right position.
- Fig. 11 shows the condensate trap and tubing before and after relocation in the horizontal left position.
- Refer to the appropriate figure to begin the trap conversion.
- Refer to Condensate Drain section for information how to install the condensate drain.

Fig. 8 - Upflow Trap Configuration
(Appearance may vary)
1. Remove relief tube from relief port on condensate trap.
2. Remove the screw that secures the trap to the collector box and remove trap.
3. Remove tube from relief port.
4. Remove pressure switch tube from front pressure switch and discard. A new tube is shipped in the loose parts bag.
5. Loosen clamp on inlet to vent elbow.
6. Remove middle and bottom plugs. DO NOT DISCARD.

Unconverted Factory Configuration as Viewed in the Downflow Orientation

7. Connect the new pressure switch tube from Loose Parts bag to port on front pressure switch.
8. Route tube through inducer stand-offs to adjust position of the tube.
9. Trim excess tube. Connect pressure switch tube to port on collector box.

Downflow Trap Configuration

1. Install the two plugs previously removed on the open ports of the collector box.
2. Align condensate trap over middle and bottom ports of collector box.
3. Connect relief tube to relief port on condensate trap.
4. Slide tube in stand-offs to adjust length.
5. Attach condensate trap with screw to collector box.
6. Connect relief tube to port on collector box.
7. Connect relief tube to port on collector box.

Fig. 9 - Downflow Trap Configuration
(Appearance may vary)
1. Remove the screw that secures the trap to the collector box and remove trap.

2. If alternate vent position is required, loosen clamp on inlet of vent elbow.

3. Remove plug from collector box. DO NOT DISCARD.

4. Slide relief tube in stand-offs to adjust length.

5. Align trap over middle and right-hand port on collector box.

**Unconverted Factory Configuration**

As Viewed in the Horizontal Right Orientation

**NOTE:** Remove knockout in casing before re-installing the condensate trap.

**Horizontal Right Trap Configuration**

**Fig. 10 - Horizontal Right Trap Configuration**

(Apppearance may vary)
If alternate vent position is required, loosen clamp on vent elbow inlet.

Remove relief tube from port on collector box.

Remove relief tube from relief port on condensate trap.

Remove front pressure switch tube and discard. A new tube is shipped in the Loose Parts bag.

Remove the screw that secures the condensate trap to the collector box and remove trap.

Remove relief tube from port on collector box.

Remove middle and right plug from collector box. DO NOT DISCARD.

Unconverted Factory Trap Configuration
As Viewed in the Horizontal Left Orientation

NOTE: Remove knockout in casing before re-installing the condensate trap.

Install two plugs previously removed in open ports on collector box.

Connect relief tube to port on collector box.

Connect the new pressure switch tube from Loose Parts bag to port on front pressure switch.

Route pressure switch tube underneath relief tube and connect to port on collector box.

Connect relief tube to relief port on condensate trap.

Horizontal Left Trap Configuration

Fig. 11 - Horizontal Left Configuration
(Appearance may vary)
CONDENSATE DRAIN CONNECTION

⚠️ CAUTION

FROZEN AND BURST WATER PIPE HAZARD
Failure to protect against the risk of freezing may result in property damage.

Special precautions MUST be made if installing furnace in an area which may drop below freezing. This can cause improper operation or damage to equipment. If furnace environment has the potential of freezing, the drain trap and drain line must be protected. The use of accessory drain trap heaters, electric heat tape and/or RV antifreeze is recommended for these installations.

⚠️ CAUTION

PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in burst water pipes and/or property damage.

If a condensate pump is installed, a plugged condensate drain or a failed pump may cause the furnace to shut down. Do not leave the home unattended during freezing weather without turning off water supply and draining water pipes or otherwise protecting against the risk of frozen pipes.

DO NOT trap the drain line in any other location than at the condensate drain trap supplied with the furnace. If possible, DO NOT route the drain line where it may freeze. The drain line must terminate at an inside drain to prevent freezing of the condensate and possible property damage.

Special precautions MUST be made if installing furnace in an area which may drop below 32° F (0° C). This can cause improper operation or damage to the equipment. If the furnace environment has the potential of freezing, the drain trap and drain line must be protected. In areas where the temperature may be below 32° F (0° C), a Condensate Freeze Protection kit is required. The kit includes a condensate trap with heat pad and replaces the factory-installed condensate trap. Refer to the Accessory section of the Product Data for current kit number. A self-regulating, shielded and waterproof heat tape rated at 3 to 6 watt per foot (10 to 20 watt per meter) at 115 volt, 40°F (4°C) may be used to provide freeze protection of the remaining condensate drain line. Wrap the drain trap and drain line with the heat tape and secure with appropriate plastic ties. Follow the heat tape manufacturer’s recommendations. Prime the trap before furnace operation.

The condensate drain line must be supported and/or secured per local codes. Supports and clamps should be spaced to prevent the drain line from sagging or being dislocated from the furnace or termination point. In the absence of local codes, consult the current edition of the National Standard Plumbing Code 2009, in the U.S. or the National Plumbing Code of Canada 2010 in Canada.

Upflow/Downflow Orientation
In the Upflow or Downflow orientation, the condensate trap is inside the furnace casing. The condensate drain must be routed from the trap through the furnace casing. The condensate drain can be routed through the left or right side of the casing. (The left or right side is as you are viewing/facing the furnace from the front.) An indoor coil condensate drain or humidifier drain can be connected to the external furnace condensate drain provided:

a. The drains are not hard piped together, and
b. There is an air gap at the point where the two drain lines meet or

There is an air gap at the point where the two drain lines meet or

NOTE: On narrower casings, it may be easier to remove the condensate trap, connect the drain line components and re-install the condensate trap. Read the steps thoroughly to familiarize yourself with the required steps.

For Right Side Condensate Drain:

1. Remove the 7/8-in. knock-out from the right side of the casing. See Fig. 12 For suggested knockout removal technique.
2. Remove the pre-formed rubber drain elbow and two spring clamps from the loose parts bag.
3. Slide a spring clamp 1-inch (25 mm) down the plain end (the end without the formed grommet) of the drain elbow.
4. From inside the casing, insert the formed grommet end of the elbow through the 7/8-in. knockout in the casing.
5. Pull the grommet through the casing from the outside until it is seated in the knockout
6. Attach the plain end of the drain elbow to the outlet stub on the drain trap. Secure the drain elbow to the trap with the spring clamp.

The remaining drain line can be constructed from field supplied 1/2-in. CPVC or 3/4-in. PVC pipe, in compliance with local building codes. A factory-supplied 1/2-in. CPVC to 3/4-in. PVC adapter is supplied in the loose parts bag for use as required.

7. Install the adapter or connect the 1/2-in. CPVC pipe by sliding a spring clamp over the open end of the grommet on the outside the furnace casing.
8. Open the spring clamp and insert the long end of the adapter or the 1/2-in. CPVC pipe into the outlet stub on the drain tube.
9. Connect additional condensate piping to a code-approved drain, or to a condensate pump approved for use with acidic furnace condensate and compatible with mineral and vegetable oils, such as canola oil.

Allow at least 1/4-in. per foot (20 mm per meter) of slope down and away from the furnace in horizontal sections of drain line.

TIP FROM CONTRACTORS: Contractors have found that temporarily removing the inducer assembly in upflow applications while performing the steps, below, makes upflow left-side drain connections easier.

For Left Side Condensate Drain Connection:

1. For left side condensate drainage, the drain line is routed from the condensate trap, behind the inducer (upflow) or gas valve (downflow) and out through the left side of the furnace casing. A pre-formed 1/2-in. CPVC “Z-pipe” is provided with the furnace. The Z-pipe is long enough to extend across the casing for drain connections.
2. Locate the Z-pipe. Remove the pre-formed drain elbow and four spring clamps from the loose parts bag.
3. The Z-pipe is connected to the condensate trap and the outside of the furnace by modifying the formed rubber drain elbow as shown in Fig. 16.
4. Remove the formed grommet from the rubber drain elbow by cutting the elbow along the vertical line located about 1-3/8 in. (35 mm) away from the formed grommet. See Fig. 16. DO NOT DISCARD THE FORMED GROMMET OR THE RUBBER ELBOW. Both of these pieces will be used.
5. Assemble and route the drain line to the opposite side of the furnace as detailed below:

6. Remove the knock-out from the left side of the casing. See Fig. 12 for suggested knockout removal technique.
6. From the outside of the casing, insert the angled end of the Z-pipe through drain hole in the left side of the casing and behind the inducer or gas valve. Allow the Z-pipe to temporarily rest on the blower shelf (upflow) or burner box (downflow). (NOTE: When the inducer housing has been removed to ease installation in upflow applications, this step is not needed.)

7. After inserting the Z pipe through the casing, slide a spring clamp over each end of the Z pipe.
8. From inside the casing, insert the short end of the formed grommet cut from the rubber drain elbow through the 7/8-in. drain knockout in the casing.
9. Pull the grommet through the casing from the outside until it is seated in the knockout.
10. Align the Z-pipe with the long end of the grommet inside the furnace and insert slightly. The angled end of the tube at the other side of the casing should be facing the front of the furnace.
11. Slide a spring clamp over the end of the remaining rubber drain elbow.
12. Attach the drain elbow to the angled end of Z-pipe and the drain trap outlet stub. Adjust the length of Z-pipe inserted into the grommet at the opposite side of the furnace as necessary for proper fit and positioning. In both upflow and downflow orientations, the Z-pipe should NOT be resting on any sheet metal parts.
13. Secure the rubber elbow to the drain trap and the Z-pipe with spring clamps.
14. Secure the grommet to the Z-pipe with the spring clamp.

The remaining drain line can be constructed from field supplied 1/2-in. CPVC or 3/4-in. PVC pipe, in compliance with local building codes. A factory-supplied 1/2-in. CPVC to 3/4-in. PVC adapter is supplied in the loose parts bag for use as required.

15. Install the adapter or connect the 1/2-in. CPVC pipe by sliding a spring clamp over the open end of the grommet on the outside the furnace casing.
16. Open the spring clamp and insert the long end of the adapter or the 1/2-in. CPVC pipe into the outlet stub on the drain tube.
17. Connect additional condensate piping to a code-approved drain, or to a condensate pump approved for use with acidic furnace condensate and compatible with mineral and vegetable oils, such as canola oil.

Allow at least 1/4-in. per foot (20 mm per meter) of slope down and away from the furnace in horizontal sections of drain line.

**NOTICE**

The field-supplied, accessory horizontal drain trap grommet is ONLY REQUIRED FOR DIRECT VENT APPLICATIONS. It is NOT required for applications using single-pipe or ventilated combustion air venting.

**TIP FROM CONTRACTORS:** When installing the furnace horizontally, use the entire drain elbow (that is, do NOT cut as shown in Fig. 16 to connect the trap to the drain line. This helps to prevent bumps and shocks to the drain line from damaging the furnace drain trap. Avoid misalignment of the drain pipe which may cause kinks in the elbow.

**Horizontal Orientation**

1. The condensate trap outlet extends 2-in. (51 mm) below the furnace casing. Leave enough clearance between the furnace and the furnace platform for the trap.

2. To allow for servicing the trap, the condensate drain elbow in the loose parts bag can be used to make a coupler to allow for future service of the condensate trap and drain line.
3. Remove the knock-out for the condensate trap in the side of the casing.
4. Install the drain trap grommet in the casing if required for direct-vent applications. If necessary, remove the trap, install the grommet and re-install the trap.
5. Remove the pre-formed rubber drain elbow, and two spring clamps from the loose parts bag.
6. Connect the full or modified elbow and/or grommet to the outlet of the condensate trap with one spring clamp. Avoid misalignment of the drain pipe which may cause kinks in the elbow or grommet.
7. The remaining drain line can be constructed from field-supplied 1/2-in. CPVC or 3/4-in. PVC pipe, in compliance with local building codes. A factory-supplied 1/2-in. CPVC to 3/4-in. PVC adapter is supplied in the loose parts bag for use as required.
8. Install the adapter or connect the 1/2-in. CPVC pipe by sliding a spring clamp over the open end of the elbow or grommet on the outside the furnace casing.
9. Open the spring clamp and insert the long end of the adapter or the 1/2-in. CPVC pipe into the outlet stub on the drain tube.
10. Connect additional condensate piping to a code-approved drain, or to a condensate pump approved for use with acidic furnace condensate and compatible with mineral and vegetable oils, such as canola oil.

Allow at least 1/4-in. per foot (20 mm per meter) of slope down and away from the furnace in horizontal sections of drain line.

**CAUTION**

**CUT HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury. Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burrs. Use care and wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses and gloves when handling parts, and servicing furnaces.
Blower creates positive pressure.

Positive pressure extends into coil condensate drain (no trap).

Furnace condensate does not flow consistently when drain is at positive pressure.

---

**Fig. 13 - Example of Field Drain Attachment (Not Allowed)**
Fig. 14 - Example of Field Drain Attachment
INSTALL CLAMPS ON DRAIN TUBE
ATTACH DRAIN TUBE TO CONDENSATE DRAIN TRAP
PULL DRAIN STUB THROUGH CASING

OPEN SPRING CLAMP
INSERT FACTORY-SUPPLIED 1/2-IN. CPVC TO 3/4-IN. PVC ADAPTER OR 1/2-IN. CPVC PIPE
*CLAMP MAY BE LOCATED ON OUTSIDE OF DRAIN TUBE

RIGHT SIDE DRAIN INSTALLATION

Fig. 15 - Formed Rubber Drain Grommet

Fig. 16 - Modify Rubber Drain Elbow

Fig. 17 - Horizontal Drain Trap Grommet

NOTE: Trap grommet is required only for direct-vent applications.

Upflow Installation

NOTE: The furnace must be pitched as shown in Fig. 24 for proper condensate drainage.

Supply Air Connections

For a furnace not equipped with a cooling coil, the outlet duct shall be provided with a removable access panel. This opening shall be accessible when the furnace is installed and shall be of such a size that the heat exchanger can be viewed for possible openings using light assistance or a probe can be inserted for sampling the air stream. The cover attachment shall prevent leaks.

Connect supply-air duct to flanges on furnace supply-air outlet. Bend flange upward to 90° with wide duct pliers. See Fig. 21. The supply-air duct must be connected to ONLY the furnace supply-outlet-air duct flanges or air conditioning coil casing (when used). DO NOT cut main furnace casing side to attach supply air duct, humidifier, or other accessories. All supply-side accessories MUST be connected to duct external to furnace main casing.
Return Air Connections

⚠️ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD
A failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury, death and/or property damage.
Never connect return-air ducts to the back of the furnace.
Follow instructions below.

The return-air duct must be connected to bottom, sides (left or right), or a combination of bottom and side(s) of main furnace casing. Bypass humidifier may be attached into unused return air side of the furnace casing. See Fig. 25, 26, and 27.

Bottom Return Air Inlet
These furnaces are shipped with bottom closure panel installed in bottom return-air opening. Remove and discard this panel when bottom return air is used. To remove bottom closure panel, perform the following:
1. Tilt or raise furnace and remove 4 screws holding bottom plate. See Fig. 23.
2. Remove bottom plate.
3. Remove bottom closure panel.
4. Reinstall bottom plate and screws.

Side Return Air Inlet
These furnaces are shipped with bottom closure panel installed in bottom return-air opening. This panel MUST be in place when only side return air is used.
NOTE: Side return-air openings can be used in UPFLOW and some HORIZONTAL configurations. Do not use side return-air openings in DOWNFLOW configuration. See Fig. 25, 26, and 27.
Leveling Legs (If Desired)
In upflow position with side return inlet(s), leveling legs may be used. See Fig. 22. Install field-supplied, 5/16 x 1-1/2 in. (8 x 38 mm) (max) corrosion-resistant machine bolts, washers and nuts.
NOTE: Bottom closure must be used when leveling legs are used. It may be necessary to remove and reinstall bottom closure panel to install leveling legs. To remove bottom closure panel, see Item 1 in Bottom Return Air Inlet section in Step 1 above.
To install leveling legs:
1. Position furnace on its back. Locate and drill a hole in each bottom corner of furnace.
2. For each leg, install nut on bolt and then install bolt with nut in hole. (Install flat washer if desired.)
3. Install another nut on other side of furnace base. (Install flat washer if desired.)
4. Adjust outside nut to provide desired height, and tighten inside nut to secure arrangement.
5. Reinstall bottom closure panel if removed.

Downflow Installation
NOTE: The furnace must be pitched as shown in Fig. 24 for proper condensate drainage.

Supply Air Connections
NOTE: For downflow applications, this furnace is approved for use on combustible flooring when any one of the following 3 accessories are used:
• Special Base, KGASB
• Cased Coil Assembly Part No. CNPV, CNRV, CAP, or CAR
• Coil Box Part No. KCACK
1. Determine application being installed from Table 8.
2. Construct hole in floor per Table 8 and Fig. 20.
3. Construct plenum to dimensions specified in Table 8 and Fig. 20.
4. Install special base coil assembly or coil box as shown in Fig. 20.
NOTE: It is recommended that the perforated supply-air duct flanges be completely removed from furnace when installing the furnace on a factory-supplied cased coil or coil box. To remove the supply-air duct flange, use wide duct pliers or hand seamers to bend flange back and forth until it breaks off. Be careful of sharp edges. See Fig. 21.

⚠️ CAUTION

CUT HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in personal injury.
Sheet metal parts may have sharp edges or burrs. Use care and wear appropriate protective clothing, safety glasses and gloves when handling parts, and servicing furnaces.

Connect supply-air duct to supply-air outlet on furnace. Bend flange inward past 90° with wide duct pliers. See Fig. 21. The supply-air duct must be connected to ONLY the furnace supply outlet or air conditioning coil casing (when used). When installed on combustible material, supply-air duct must be connected to ONLY the factory-approved accessory subbase, or a factory-approved air conditioning coil casing. DO NOT cut main furnace casing to attach supply side air duct, humidifier, or other accessories. All supply-side accessories MUST be connected to duct external to furnace casing.

Return Air Connections

⚠️ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD
A failure to follow this warning could cause personal injury, death and/or property damage.
Never connect return-air ducts to the back of the furnace.
Follow instructions below.

The return-air duct must be connected to return-air opening (bottom inlet). DO NOT cut into casing sides (left or right). Bypass humidifier connections should be made at ductwork or coil casing sides exterior to furnace. See Fig. 26.

Bottom Return Air Inlet
These furnaces are shipped with bottom closure panel installed in bottom return-air opening. Remove and discard this panel when bottom return air is used. To remove bottom closure panel, perform the following:
1. Tilt or raise furnace and remove 4 screws holding bottom plate. See Fig. 23.
2. Remove bottom plate.
3. Remove bottom closure panel.
4. Reinstall bottom plate and screws.

Horizontal Installation
NOTE: The furnace must be pitched forward as shown in Fig. 24 for proper condensate drainage.
The furnace can be installed horizontally in an attic or crawlspace on either the left-hand (LH) or right-hand (RH) side. The furnace can be hung from floor joists, rafters or trusses or installed on a non-combustible platform, blocks, bricks or pad.

**Platform Furnace Support**

Construct working platform at location where all required furnace clearances are met. See Table 2 and Fig. 28. For furnaces with 1-in. (25 mm) clearance requirement on side, set furnace on non-combustible blocks, bricks or angle iron. For crawlspace installations, if the furnace is not suspended from the floor joists, the ground underneath furnace must be level and the furnace set on blocks or bricks.

**Suspended Furnace Support**

The furnace must be supported under the entire length of the furnace with threaded rod and angle iron. See Fig. 29. Secure angle iron to bottom of furnace as shown.

**Roll-Out Protection**

Provide a minimum 12-in. x 22-in. (305 x 559 mm) piece of sheet metal for flame roll-out protection in front of burner area for furnaces closer than 12-in. (305 mm) above the combustible deck or suspended furnaces closer than 12-in. (305 mm) to joists. The sheet metal MUST extend underneath the furnace casing by 1-in. (25 mm) with the door removed.

The bottom closure panel on furnaces of widths 17-1/2-in. (445 mm) and larger may be used for flame roll-out protection when bottom of furnace is used for return air connection. See Fig. 28 for proper orientation of roll-out shield.

**Supply Air Connections**

For a furnace not equipped with a cooling coil, the outlet duct shall be provided with a removable access panel. This opening shall be accessible when the furnace is installed and shall be of such a size that the heat exchanger can be viewed for possible openings using light assistance or a probe can be inserted for sampling the air stream. The cover attachment shall prevent leaks.

Connect supply-air duct to flanges on furnace supply-air outlet. Bend flange upward to 90° with wide duct pliers. See Fig. 21. The supply-air duct must be connected to ONLY the furnace supply-outlet-air duct flanges or air conditioning coil casing (when used). DO NOT cut main furnace casing side to attach supply air duct, humidifier, or other accessories. All supply-side accessories MUST be connected to duct external to furnace main casing.

**RETURN AIR CONNECTIONS**

The return-air duct may be connected to bottom of the furnace. The side of casing that faces downward may also be used for return air connection. A combination of the bottom and downward facing side may also be used. The upward facing side of the casing cannot be used as a return air connection. See Fig. 27.

**Bottom Return Air Inlet**

These furnaces are shipped with bottom closure panel installed in bottom return-air opening. Remove and discard this panel when bottom return air is used. To remove bottom closure panel, perform the following:

1. Tilt or raise furnace and remove 4 screws holding bottom plate. See Fig. 23.
2. Remove bottom plate.
3. Remove bottom closure panel.
4. Reinstall bottom plate and screws.

**Side Return Air Inlet**

These furnaces are shipped with bottom closure panel installed in bottom return-air opening. This panel MUST be in place when side return air inlet(s) are used without a bottom return air inlet. Not all horizontal furnaces are approved for side return air connections. See Fig. 27.

**Filter Arrangement**

There are no provisions for an internal filter rack in these furnaces. An external filter is required.

The furnace is shipped with a factory-supplied Media Filter Cabinet. The Media Filter Cabinet uses either a standard 1-in. (25 mm) filter or 4-in. (102 mm) wide Media Filter which can be purchased separately. A field supplied accessory air cleaner may also be used in place of the media cabinet.

The Media Cabinet is sized for bottom return applications for use in upflow, downflow and horizontal applications. A 16-in. (406 mm) Media Cabinet is shipped with the 14-3/16-in. (360 mm) furnace and includes block-off plates.

For upflow side return applications, the Media Cabinet (or field supplied accessory air cleaner) can be installed on the side of the furnace or side and bottom when a bottom plenum is used. See Fig. 19 and 25.

For downflow applications, the Media Cabinet (or field supplied accessory air cleaner) must only be connected to the bottom opening on the furnace. See Fig. 19 and 26.

For horizontal applications, the Media Cabinet (or field supplied accessory air cleaner) for all models can be connected to the bottom opening on the furnace. For side return use in the horizontal position, refer to Fig. 27. If both side and bottom openings are used in Fig. 27, each opening used will require a filter.

The media cabinet (or field supplied accessory air cleaner) can also be installed in the common return duct prior to entering the return air opening in any orientation.

Refer to the instructions supplied with Media Cabinet or accessory air filter for assembly and other details.
Pressure drop must be taken into account when sizing filters, filter racks, IAQ devices, and associated system ductwork. See Table 5 for a comparison of Pressure Drop (initial/clean resistance to airflow) versus Airflow for a variety of filter media types and sizes. These are representative numbers. Consult the filter or IAQ device manufacturers’ specification sheet for performance data for a particular filter media or IAQ device.

Design the filter and associated ductwork for the best match of pressure drop versus filter size. Best practice usually chooses filter systems with pressure drops under 0.2 in. W.C. (50 Pa), with the best blower electrical efficiency and system airflow performance occurring with filter pressure drops under 0.1 in. W.C. (25 Pa).

**NOTICE**

Design the duct system FIRST to determine how much pressure drop may be allowed in the filter system. See the Air Ducts section. Excessive filter pressure drop often compromises system airflow and duct performance, causes inadequate airflow to the furthest ends of the duct system, as well as causes excess noise and higher than anticipated electrical consumption.

Provide duct transitions, as required, to smoothly transition airflow from the return duct system to the filter (or IAQ device) to the furnace when the dimensions of the ductwork or furnace return air opening do not match the required filter or IAQ device dimensions. See the instructions supplied with factory-accessory duct adapters. See Table 7 for filter size details.
### Table 5 – Filter Media Pressure Drop (Clean) Versus Airflow - In. W.C. (Pa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>L/s</th>
<th>1-in. / 2.5 cm</th>
<th>4-in. / 10 cm</th>
<th>1-in. / 2.5 cm</th>
<th>2-in. / 5 cm</th>
<th>1-in. / 2.5 cm</th>
<th>2-in. / 5 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>(283)</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>(378)</td>
<td>25 x 25 Filter</td>
<td>20 x 25 Filter</td>
<td>16 x 25 Filter</td>
<td>14 x 25 Filter</td>
<td>12 x 25 Filter</td>
<td>10 x 25 Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>(472)</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>(566)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### If the filter size that you are looking for is not contained in Table 5, refer to Table 6 for a comparison of Pressure Drop (initial/clean resistance to airflow) versus Face Velocity for a variety of filter media types.

The following equations relate Face Velocity (FPM), Filter Area and Airflow (CFM):

- Filter Face Velocity = Airflow / Filter Area
- Minimum Filter Area = Rated System Airflow / Maximum Filter Face Velocity

### Table 6 – Filter Media Pressure Drop (Clean) Versus Face Velocity - In. W.C. (Pa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Face Velocity (m/s)</th>
<th>1-in. / 2.5 cm</th>
<th>4-in. / 10 cm</th>
<th>1-in. / 2.5 cm</th>
<th>2-in. / 5 cm</th>
<th>1-in. / 2.5 cm</th>
<th>2-in. / 5 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 (1)</td>
<td>0.04 (10)</td>
<td>0.05 (12)</td>
<td>0.06 (15)</td>
<td>0.09 (22)</td>
<td>0.10 (26)</td>
<td>0.12 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 (1.5)</td>
<td>0.05 (14)</td>
<td>0.09 (22)</td>
<td>0.10 (25)</td>
<td>0.13 (34)</td>
<td>0.15 (50)</td>
<td>0.17 (69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 (2)</td>
<td>0.07 (17)</td>
<td>0.13 (25)</td>
<td>0.15 (43)</td>
<td>0.18 (52)</td>
<td>0.20 (59)</td>
<td>0.22 (78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 (2.5)</td>
<td>0.08 (21)</td>
<td>0.18 (44)</td>
<td>0.20 (58)</td>
<td>0.23 (67)</td>
<td>0.25 (73)</td>
<td>0.27 (92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 (3)</td>
<td>0.09 (23)</td>
<td>0.23 (53)</td>
<td>0.25 (69)</td>
<td>0.28 (78)</td>
<td>0.30 (86)</td>
<td>0.32 (101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 (3.6)</td>
<td>0.10 (26)</td>
<td>0.29 (63)</td>
<td>0.32 (80)</td>
<td>0.35 (98)</td>
<td>0.37 (108)</td>
<td>0.39 (116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FURNACE CASING WIDTH</td>
<td>FILTER SIZE</td>
<td>FILTER TYPE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 – 3/16† (360)</td>
<td>16 x 25 x 3/4 (406 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 x 25 x 3/4 (356 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 – 1/2 (445)</td>
<td>16 x 25 x 3/4 (406 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 x 25 x 3/4 (406 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 (533)</td>
<td>16 x 25 x 3/4 (406 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 x 25 x 3/4 (508 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 – 1/2 (622)</td>
<td>16 x 25 x 3/4 (408 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 x 25 x 3/4 (610 x 635 x 19)</td>
<td>Washable*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Recommended to maintain air filter face velocity. See Product Data for part number.
† Not all families have these models.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILTER CABINET HEIGHT – IN (MM)</th>
<th>FILTER SIZE – IN (MM)</th>
<th>FILTER TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 (406)</td>
<td>(1) 16 x 25 x 3/4*</td>
<td>Washable or Media*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(406 x 635 x 19) or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) 16 x 25 x 4 – 5/16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(406 x 635 x 110)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 (508)</td>
<td>(1) 20 x 25 x 3/4*</td>
<td>Washable or Media*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(508 x 635 x 19) or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) 20 x 25 x 4 – 5/16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(508 x 635 x 110)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 (610)</td>
<td>(1) 24 x 25 x 3/4*</td>
<td>Washable or Media*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(610 x 635 x 19) or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) 24 x 25 x 4 – 5/16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(610 x 635 x 110)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Filters with a side return – air may have a different filter size. Measure the filter to obtain the correct size.
* Recommended to maintain air filter face velocity. See Product Data for part number.
Fig. 19 - Media Filter
Table 8 – Opening Dimensions - In. (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FURNACE CASING WIDTH IN. (mm)</th>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>PLENUM OPENING</th>
<th>FLOOR OPENING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-3/16* (360)</td>
<td>Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>12–11/16 (322)</td>
<td>21–5/8 (549)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>12–9/16 (319)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow applications on combustible flooring (KGASB subbase required)</td>
<td>11–13/16 (284)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with CNPV, CNRV, CAR or CAP Coil Assembly or KCAKC coil box (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>12–5/16 (319)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-1/2 (445)</td>
<td>Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>16 (406)</td>
<td>21–5/8 (549)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>15–7/8 (403)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow applications on combustible flooring (KGASB subbase required)</td>
<td>15–1/8 (384)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with CNPV, CNRV, CAR or CAP Coil Assembly or KCAKC coil box (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>15–1/2 (394)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 (533)</td>
<td>Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>19–1/2 (495)</td>
<td>21–5/8 (549)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>19–3/8 (492)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
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<td>Downflow applications on combustible flooring (KGASB subbase required)</td>
<td>18–5/8 (473)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with CNPV, CNRV, CAR or CAP Coil Assembly or KCAKC coil box (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>19 (483)</td>
<td>19 (483)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-1/2 (622)</td>
<td>Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>23 (584)</td>
<td>21–1/8 (537)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>22–7/8 (581)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Downflow applications on combustible flooring (KGASB subbase required)</td>
<td>22–1/8 (562)</td>
<td>19 (463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with CNPV, CNRV, CAR or CAP Coil Assembly or KCAKC coil box (KGASB subbase not required)</td>
<td>22–1/2 (572)</td>
<td>19 (483)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Not all families have these models.
**Fig. 21 - Duct Flanges**

**Fig. 22 - Leveling Legs**

**Fig. 23 - Removing Bottom Closure Panel**

**Fig. 24 - Furnace Pitch Requirements**
ANY COMBINATION OF 1, 2, OR 3 PERMITTED.

Fig. 25 - Upflow Return Air Configurations and Restrictions

HORIZONTAL TOP RETURN NOT PERMITTED FOR ANY MODEL.

Fig. 26 - Downflow Return Air Configurations and Restrictions

Fig. 27 - Horizontal Return Air Configurations and Restrictions
ROULL OUT PROTECTION REQUIRED
Install 12" x 22" (305 x 559 mm) sheet metal in front of burner compartment area.

NOTE: FURNACE SHOWN AS DIRECT VENT APPLICATION, REFER TO THE VENTING SECTION FOR ALLOWABLE VENT CONFIGURATIONS

Fig. 28 - Working Platform for Attic Installation
NOTE: Local codes may require a drain pan and condensate trap when a condensing furnace is installed over a finished ceiling.

Fig. 29 - Suspended Furnace Installation
NOTE: Local codes may require a drain pan and condensate trap when a condensing furnace is installed over a finished ceiling.
AIR DUCTS

NOTICE

Many states, provinces and localities are considering or have implemented standards and/or restrictions on duct sizing practices, ductwork leakage, and/or ductwork thermal, airflow and electrical efficiencies. CONSULT LOCAL CODE OFFICIALS for ductwork design and performance requirements in your area.

General Requirements

The duct system should be designed and sized according to accepted national standards such as those published by: Air Conditioning Contractors Association (ACCA Manual D), Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA) or American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) or consult The Air Systems Design Guidelines reference tables available from your local distributor. The duct system should be sized to handle the required system design CFM at the design external static pressure. The furnace airflow rates are provided in Table 9-Air Delivery-CFM (With Filter). When a furnace is installed so that the 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.

Secure ductwork with proper fasteners for type of ductwork used. Seal supply- and return-duct connections to furnace with code approved tape or duct sealer.

NOTE: Flexible connections should be used between ductwork and furnace to prevent transmission of vibration.

Ductwork passing through unconditioned space should be insulated to enhance system performance. When air conditioning is used, a vapor barrier is recommended.

Maintain a 1-in. (25 mm) clearance from combustible materials to supply air ductwork for a distance of 36-in. (914 mm) horizontally from the furnace. See NFPA 90B or local code for further requirements.

Return Duct Sizing

Refer to the Filter Selection and Duct Sizing section for information on the proper selection of filter sizes and the associated ductwork and duct transitions. Improperly designed filtering systems and return ductwork are the most common causes of airflow and/or noise complaints in HVAC systems.

Ductwork Acoustical Treatment

NOTE: Metal duct systems that do not have a 90 degree elbow and 10 ft. (3 M) of main duct to the first branch take-off may require internal acoustical lining. As an alternative, fibrous ductwork may be used if constructed and installed in accordance with the latest edition of SMACNA construction standard on fibrous glass ducts. Both acoustical lining and fibrous ductwork shall comply with NFPA 90B as tested by UL Standard 181 for Class 1 Rigid air ducts.

NOTE: For horizontal applications, the top most flange may be bent past 90° to allow the evaporator coil to hang on the flange temporarily while the remaining attachment and sealing of the coil are performed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT SIZE</th>
<th>RETURN-AIR CONNECTION</th>
<th>SPEED TAPS 2-3</th>
<th>EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (IN.W.C.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>040-10</td>
<td>SIDE/BOTTOM</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>0.1   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1120  1080 1030  980   925   875   820   760   690   630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>880   845  810   780   740   710   680   640   615   570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>695   665  620   575   535   495   455   420   370   320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>040-12</td>
<td>SIDE/BOTTOM</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>640   595  540   495   460   420   370   310   260   230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>570   525  475   425   385   330   285   230   180   140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1255  1220 1175  1130  1085  1040  990   940   880   825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>940   905  870   840   805   770   735   695   665   630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>705   670  630   575   540   500   455   410   380   350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>580   535  480   425   380   335   290   250   210   180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060-12</td>
<td>SIDE/BOTTOM</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>1265  1225 1185  1140  1090  1040  990   940   880   825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1115  1085 1060  1030  1000  970   930   880   810   750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1000  970  940   910   880   845   815   770   735   695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>945   915  885   855   820   785   745   705   675   630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>877   740  700   660   620   575   540   500   455   415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060-14</td>
<td>SIDE/BOTTOM</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>1720  1670 1620  1565  1505  1440  1375  1295  1220  1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1325  1285 1255  1220  1185  1145  1110  1075  1040  1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1010  970  925   875   835   785   745   690   660   620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>1160  1115 1080  1045  1000  960   920   875   840   785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>785   715  655   595   530   490   435   385   340   285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>080-16</td>
<td>SIDE/BOTTOM</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>1810  1770 1720  1665  1610  1540  1475  1400  1315  1235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1535  1500 1475  1435  1405  1370  1340  1310  1245  1160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1380  1340 1305  1270  1240  1200  1165  1130  1090  1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>1180  1130 1095  1060  1015  975   935   895   850   800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>1100  1045 1010  970   920   885   845   790   745   690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>080-20</td>
<td>BOTTOM or TWO-SIDES 4,5</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>2290  2225 2155  2090  2015  1930  1845  1750  1640  1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1810  1760 1725  1685  1640  1600  1555  1520  1480  1415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1385  1340 1285  1240  1200  1160  1120  1090  1050  995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>1560  1520 1475  1430  1385  1335  1295  1240  1200  1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>1065  985  910  860   810   755   705   680   615   565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-20</td>
<td>BOTTOM or TWO-SIDES 4,5</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>2340  2295 2250  2195  2110  2030  1935  1835  1725  1605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1950  1900 1855  1800  1755  1705  1655  1605  1560  1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1750  1700 1650  1605  1555  1500  1455  1395  1350  1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>1570  1520 1460  1410  1350  1300  1240  1190  1140  1095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>1350  1280 1225  1155  1090  1040  1000  950   895   830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-22</td>
<td>BOTTOM or TWO-SIDES 4,5</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>2275  2230 2185  2130  2055  1950  1825  1710  1610  1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1875  1820 1770  1720  1660  1600  1550  1505  1450  1390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>2170  2125 2075  2025  1975  1920  1870  1815  1765  1710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>1475  1420 1350  1280  1215  1165  1105  1050  995   930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9 – Air Delivery - CFM (With Filter)**

1. A filter is required for each return-air inlet. Airflow performance includes a 3/4-in. (19 mm) washable filter media such as contained in a factory-authorized accessory filter rack. See accessory list. To determine airflow performance without this filter, assume an additional 0.1 in. w.c. available external static pressure.

2. ADJUST THE BLOWER SPEED TAPS AS NECESSARY FOR THE PROPER AIR TEMPERATURE RISE FOR EACH INSTALLATION.

3. Shaded areas indicate that this airflow range is BELOW THE RANGE ALLOWED FOR HIGH-STAGE HEATING OPERATION. THESE AIRFLOW RANGES MAY ONLY BE USED FOR LOW-STAGE HEAT OR COOLING.

4. Airflows over 1800 CFM require bottom return, two–side return, or bottom and side return. A minimum filter size of 20” x 25” (508 x 635 mm) is required.

5. For upflow applications, air entering from one side into both the side of the furnace and a return air base counts as a side and bottom return.

6. The “-” entry indicates an unstable operating condition.
Gas piping must be installed in accordance with national and local codes. Refer to current edition of NFGC in the U.S.A. Refer to current edition of NSCNGPIC in Canada.

Installations must be made in accordance with all authorities having jurisdiction. If possible, the gas supply line should be a separate line running directly from meter to furnace.

**NOTE:** Use a back-up wrench on the inlet of the gas valve when connecting the gas line to the gas valve.

In the state of Massachusetts:
1. Gas supply connections MUST be performed by a licensed plumber or gas fitter.
2. When flexible connectors are used, the maximum length shall not exceed 36 in. (915 mm).
3. When lever handle type manual equipment shutoff valves are used, they shall be T-handle valves.
4. The use of copper tubing for gas piping is NOT approved by the state of Massachusetts.

Refer to Table 10 for recommended gas pipe sizing. Risers must be used to connect to furnace and to meter. Support all gas piping with appropriate straps, hangers, etc. Use a minimum of one hanger every 6 ft. (2 M). Joint compound (pipe dope) should be applied sparingly and only to male threads of joints. Pipe dope must be resistant to the action of propane gas.
Table 10 – Maximum Capacity of Pipe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL IRON PIPE SIZE IN. (MM)</th>
<th>LENGTH OF PIPE - FT. (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2 (13)</td>
<td>10 (3.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4 (19)</td>
<td>20 (6.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (25)</td>
<td>30 (9.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/4 (32)</td>
<td>40 (12.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/2 (39)</td>
<td>50 (15.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cubic ft of gas per hr for gas pressures of 0.5 psig (14 in. w.c.) or less and a pressure drop of 0.5 in. w.c. (based on a 0.60 specific gravity gas). Ref: Table 10 above and 6.2 of NFPA54/ANSI Z223.1 – 2012.

---

**WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Blower door switch opens 115-v power to control. No component operation can occur. Do not bypass or close switch with blower door removed.

See Fig. 35 for field wiring diagram showing typical field 115-v wiring. Check all factory and field electrical connections for tightness.

Field-supplied wiring shall conform with the limitations of 63°F (33°C) rise.

---

**WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND FIRE HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, or property damage.

The cabinet MUST have an uninterrupted or unbroken ground according to NEC NFPA 70–2011 or local codes to minimize personal injury if an electrical fault should occur. In Canada, refer to Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1. This may consist of electrical wire, conduit approved for electrical ground or a listed, grounded power cord (where permitted by local code) when installed in accordance with existing electrical codes. Refer to the power cord manufacturer’s ratings for proper wire gauge. Do not use gas piping as an electrical ground.

---

**CAUTION**

**FURNACE MAY NOT OPERATE HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in intermittent furnace operation.

Furnace control must be grounded for proper operation or else control will lock out. Control must remain grounded through green/yellow wire routed to gas valve and manifold bracket screw.

115-v Wiring

Furnace must have a 115-v power supply properly connected and grounded.

**NOTE:** Proper polarity must be maintained for 115-v wiring. If polarity is incorrect, control LED status indicator light will flash rapidly and furnace will NOT operate.

Verify that the voltage, frequency, and phase correspond to that specified on unit rating plate. Also, check to be sure that service provided by utility is sufficient to handle load imposed by this equipment. Refer to rating plate or Table 11 for equipment electrical specifications.

**U.S.A. Installations:** Make all electrical connections in accordance with the current edition of the National Electrical Code (NEC) NFPA 70 and any local codes or ordinances that might apply.

**Canada Installations:** Make all electrical connections in accordance with the current edition of the Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1 and any local codes or ordinances that might apply.
Use a separate, fused branch electrical circuit with a properly sized fuse or circuit breaker for this furnace. See Table 11 for wire size and fuse specifications. A readily accessible means of electrical disconnect must be located within sight of the furnace.

**J-Box Installation**

**WARNING**

**FIRE OR ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, or property damage.

If field-supplied manual disconnect switch is to be mounted on furnace casing side, select a location where a drill or fastener cannot damage electrical or gas components.

The J-Box is used when field line voltage electrical connections are made to the furnace wiring harness inside the furnace casing. The J-Box is not required if a field-supplied electrical box is attached to the outside of the furnace casing and the box is grounded to the green ground wire of the main wiring harness and the earth ground of the field electrical supply. The J-Box cover, mounting bracket and screws are shipped in the parts bag. Select a 7/8-in. (22 mm) knock-out on the desired side of the casing. Remove the knock-out from the casing. Drill two (2) 1/8-in. (3 mm) pilot holes in the casing dimples by the desired 7/8-in. (22 mm) knock-out.

Align the J-Box mounting bracket against the inside of the casing and secure the mounting bracket with the screws. See Fig. 32.

**Electrical Box on Furnace Casing Side**

**NOTE:** Check that duct on side of furnace will not interfere with installed electrical box.

1. Fasten a field-supplied external electrical box to the outside of the casing by driving two field-supplied screws from inside electrical box into casing. See Fig. 33.
2. Route field power wiring into external electrical box.
3. Pull furnace power wires through 1/2-in. (12 mm) diameter hole in J-Box. If necessary, loosen power wires from strain-relief wire-tie on furnace wiring harness.
4. Connect any code required external disconnect(s) to field power leads as shown in Fig. 35.
5. Connect control wire, factory ground wire to green ground wire on J-Box mounting bracket as shown in Fig. 32.
6. Connect field power and neutral leads to furnace power leads as shown in Fig. 35.
7. Attach furnace J-Box cover to mounting bracket with screws supplied in loose parts bag. Do not pinch wires between cover and bracket.

9. Complete external disconnect wiring and installation. Connect line voltage leads as shown in Fig. 33. Use best practices (NEC in U.S.A. for wire bushings, strain relief, etc., CANADA: Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1)

**Power Cord Installation in Furnace J-Box**

**NOTE:** Power cords must be able to handle the electrical requirements listed in Table 11. Refer to power cord manufacturer’s listings.

1. Install J-Box mounting bracket to inside of furnace casing. See Fig. 32.
2. Route listed power cord through 7/8-in. (22 mm) diameter hole in casing and J-Box bracket.
3. Secure power cord to J-Box bracket with a strain relief bushing or a connector approved for the type of cord used.
4. Pull furnace power wires through 1/2-in. (12 mm) diameter hole in J-Box. If necessary, loosen power wires from strain—relief wire-tie on furnace wiring harness.
5. Connect field ground wire and factory ground wire to green ground screw on J-Box mounting bracket as shown in Fig. 32.
6. Connect power cord power and neutral leads to furnace power leads as shown in Fig. 35.
7. Attach furnace J-Box cover to mounting bracket with screws supplied in loose parts bag. Do not pinch wires between cover and bracket. See Fig. 32.

**BX Cable Installation in Furnace J-Box**

1. Install J-Box mounting bracket to inside of furnace casing. See Fig. 32.
2. Route BX connector through 7/8-in. (22 mm) diameter hole in casing and J-Box bracket.
3. Secure BX cable to J-Box bracket with connectors approved for the type of cable used.
4. Connect field ground wire and factory ground wire to green ground screw on J-Box mounting bracket as shown in Fig. 32.
5. Connect field power and neutral leads to furnace power leads. as shown in Fig. 35.
6. Attach furnace J-Box cover to mounting bracket with screws supplied in loose parts bag. Do not pinch wires between cover and bracket.

**WARNING**

**FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK, AND CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in dangerous operation, personal injury, death, or property damage.

Do not drill into blower shelf of furnace to route control wiring. Route any control or accessory wiring to the blower compartment through external knockouts on the casing.

**24-V Wiring**

Make field 24-v connections at the 24-v terminal strip. See Fig. 36. Connect terminal Y/Y2 as shown in Fig. 35 for proper cooling operation. Use only AWG No. 18, color-coded, copper thermostat wire.

**NOTE:** Use AWG No. 18 color-coded copper thermostat wire for lengths up to 100 ft. (31 M). For wire lengths over 100 ft., use AWG No. 16 wire.

The 24-v circuit contains an automotive-type, 3-amp. fuse located on the control. Any direct shorts during installation, service, or maintenance could cause this fuse to blow. If fuse replacement is required, use ONLY a 3-amp. fuse of identical size. See Fig. 36.
Thermostats
A single stage heating and cooling thermostat can be used with the furnace. The furnace control board CPU will control the furnace and outdoor unit staging. A two stage heating and cooling thermostat can also be used to control the staging. For two stage thermostat control of the furnace staging, turn SW1-LHT ON at the furnace control board. For two stage thermostat control of a 2-stage outdoor unit, remove the ACRDJ jumper from the furnace control board. Refer to typical thermostat wiring diagrams and the Sequence of Operation section for additional details. Consult the thermostat installation instructions for specific information about configuring the thermostat. See Fig. 36 and 37.

Accessories. (See Fig. 34 and 36.)
1. Electronic Air Cleaner (EAC)
   Connect an accessory Electronic Air Cleaner (if used) using 1/4-in. female quick connect terminals to the two male 1/4-in. quick-connect terminals on the control board marked EAC-1 and EAC-2. The terminals are rated for 115VAC, 1.0 amps maximum and are energized during blower motor operation.
2. Humidifier (HUM)
   The HUM terminal is a 24 VAC output, energized when the gas valve relay is operating during a call for heat. Connect an accessory 24 VAC, 0.5 amp. maximum humidifier (if used) to the ¼-in. male quick-connect HUM terminal and COM-24V screw terminal on the control board thermostat strip.
   NOTE: If the humidifier has its own 24 VAC power supply, an isolation relay may be required. Connect the 24 VAC coil of the isolation relay to the HUM and COM/24V screw terminal on the control board thermostat strip. See Fig. 34.

Alternate Power Supplies
This furnace is designed to operate on utility generated power which has a smooth sinusoidal waveform. If the furnace is to be operated on a generator or other alternate power supply, the alternate power supply must produce a smooth sinusoidal waveform for compatibility with the furnace electronics. The alternate power supply must generate the same voltage, phase, and frequency (Hz) as shown in Table 11 or the furnace rating plate.

Power from an alternate power supply that is non-sinusoidal may damage the furnace electronics or cause erratic operation.

Contact the alternate power supply manufacturer for specifications and details.

Table 11 – Electrical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT SIZE</th>
<th>VOLTS–HERTZ–PHASE</th>
<th>OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE*</th>
<th>MAXIMUM UNIT AMPS</th>
<th>UNIT AMPACITY#</th>
<th>MINIMUM WIRE SIZE</th>
<th>MAXIMUM WIRE LENGTH FT (M)‡</th>
<th>MAXIMUM FUSE OR CKT BKR AMPS†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>040–10</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36 (11.0)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>040–12</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36 (11.0)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060–12</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35 (10.7)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060–14</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26 (7.9)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>080–16</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27 (8.2)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>080–20</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33 (10.1)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100–20</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32 (9.8)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120–22</td>
<td>115–60–1</td>
<td>127–104</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36 (11.0)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Permissible limits of the voltage range at which the unit operates satisfactorily.
# Unit ampacity = 125 percent of largest operating component’s full load amps plus 100 percent of all other potential operating components’ (EAC, humidifier, etc.) full load amps.
† Time-delay type is recommended.
‡ Length shown is as measured one way along wire path between furnace and service panel for maximum 2 percent voltage drop.
**Fig. 32 - Installing J-Box (When Used)**

- **COPPER WIRE ONLY**
- **ELECTRIC DISCONNECT SWITCH**
- **ALUMINUM WIRE**
- **GROUND**
- **NEUTRAL**
- **LINE VOLTAGE**

**Fig. 33 - Field-Supplied Electrical Box on Furnace Casing**

- **24 V Coil**
- **24 V Terminal on Thermostat Strip**
- **HUM Terminal on Furnace Control Board**

**Fig. 34 - Field-supplied Isolation Relay for Humidifiers with Internal Power Supply**
Fig. 35 - Typical Two-Stage Field Wiring Diagram

Fig. 36 - Example of Two-Stage Furnace Control
Fig. 37 - Thermostat Wiring Diagrams
1. Heat pump MUST have a high pressure switch for dual fuel applications.
2. Refer to outdoor equipment Installation Instructions for additional information and setup procedure.
3. If the heat pump date code is 1501E or earlier, select the “ZONE” position on the two speed heat pump control. Heat pumps with date code 1601E and later do not have or require a “ZONE” selection.
4. Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor must be attached in all dual fuel applications.
5. Configure the thermostat for air conditioner installations. Refer to thermostat instructions.
6. Configure thermostat for heat pump installations. Refer to thermostat instructions.
7. Configure thermostat for single-stage compressor operation. Refer to thermostat instructions.
8. Configure thermostat for two-stage compressor operation. Refer to thermostat instructions.
10. NO connection should be made to the furnace HUM terminal when using a thermostat with a 24 volt humidifier output.
11. Optional connection - If wire is connected to W2 on furnace control board, either dip switch SW1-2 or SW1-LHT on furnace control should be set in ON position to allow thermostat to control furnace staging.
12. Optional connection - If wire is connected to Y2 on furnace control board, ACRDJ jumper on furnace control should be removed to allow thermostat to control outdoor unit staging.
13. Furnace must control its own staging operation via furnace control algorithm. This is factory default.
14. The RVS Sensing terminal “L” should not be connected. This is used internally to sense defrost operation.
15. If thermostat has internal control of heat pump balance point, DO NOT SELECT the “FURNACE INTERFACE” or “BALANCE POINT” option on the two-speed heat pump control board. Refer to thermostat instructions.
16. Configure Dehumidify function to remove 24 VAC from Dehum terminal on a demand to dehumidify.
17. Thermostat signals may vary. Consult thermostat installation instructions for more information.

VENTING

NOTE: Planning for the venting system should be done in conjunction with planning for the ductwork, drainage, and furnace accessories, such as air cleaners and humidifiers. Begin assembling the venting system AFTER the furnace is set in place in the required orientation.

Venting for this furnace shall follow all Local codes for Category IV venting systems. This furnace is CSA approved for venting with PVC/ABS DWV venting systems. This furnace is also CSA approved for venting with M&G DuraVent® PolyPro® polypropylene venting systems.

NOTE: THESE INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT CONTAIN DETAILED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR POLYPROPYLENE VENTING SYSTEMS. Refer to the polypropylene venting system manufacturer’s installation instructions for the polypropylene venting system installation.

NOTE: When using polypropylene venting systems, all venting materials used, including the vent terminations, must be from the same manufacturer.

Special Venting Requirements for Installations in Canada

Installation in Canada must conform to the requirements of CSA B149 code. Vent systems must be composed of pipe, fittings, cements, and primers listed to ULC S636. The special vent fittings, accessory concentric vent termination kits and accessory external drain trap available from the furnace manufacturer have been certified to ULC S636 for use with those Royal Pipe and IPEX PVC vent components which have been certified to this standard. In Canada, the primer and cement must be of the same manufacturer as the vent system – GVS-65 Primer (Purple) for Royal Pipe or IPEX System 636, PVC/CPVC Primer, Purple Violet for Flue Gas Venting and GVS-65 PVC Solvent Cement for Royal Pipe or IPEX System 636; PVC Cement for Flue Gas Venting, rated Class IIA, 65 deg C. must be used with this venting system - do not mix primers and cements from one manufacturer with a vent system from a different manufacturer. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions in the use of primer and cement and never use primer or cement beyond its expiration date.

The safe operation, as defined by ULC S636, of the vent system is based on following these installation instructions, the vent system manufacturer’s installation instructions, and proper use of primer and cement. All fire stop and roof flashing used with this system must be UL listed material. Acceptability under Canadian standard CAN/CSA B149 is dependent upon full compliance with all installation instructions. Under this standard, it is recommended that the vent system be checked once a year by qualified service personnel.

The authority having jurisdiction (gas inspection authority, municipal building department, fire department, etc.) should be consulted before installation to determine the need to obtain a permit.

*IPEX System 636™ is a trademark of IPEX Inc.

Consignes spéciales pour l’installation de ventilation au Canada

L’installation faite au Canada doit se conformer aux exigences du code CSA B149-2010. Ce système de ventilation doit se composer de tuyaux, raccords, ciments et apprêts conformes au ULC S636. La tuyauterie de ventilation des gaz, ses accessoires, le terminal concentrique mural ainsi que l’ensemble du drain de condensation extérieur fourni par le fabricant de cette fourniture ont été certifiés ULCS 636 pour l’application des composants Royal Pipe, IPEX PVC qui sont certifiées à ce standard. Au Canada, l’apprêt et le ciment doivent être du même fabricant que le système d’évacuation. L’apprêt GVS-65 (Purple) et le ciment-solvant GVS-65 doivent être utilisé avec les Royal Pipe. Système IPEX 636, apprêt PVC/CPVC, Purple pour évacuation des gaz de combustion et système IPEX 636(1), ciment PVC pour évacuation des gaz de combustion, coté classe IIA, 65 deg C. doivent être utilisés avec le système d’évacuation IPEX 636 – Ne pas combiner l’apprêt et le ciment d’un manufacturier avec un système d’évacuation d’un manufacturier différent.

Bien suivre les indications du manufacturier lors de l’utilisation de l’apprêt et du ciment et ne pas utiliser ceux-ci si la date d’expiration est atteinte.

L’opération sécuritaire, tel que défini par ULC S636, du système de ventilation est basé sur les instructions d’installation suivantes, ainsi que l’usage approprié de l’apprêt et ciment. Tout arrêt feu et solin de toit utilisés avec ce système doivent être des matériaux listés UL. L’acceptation du standard Canadien CAN/CSA B149 est directement relié à l’installation conforme aux instructions ci-haut mentionnées. Le standard Canadien recommande l’inspection par un personnel qualifié et ce, une fois par année.

Les autorités ayant juridiction (inspecteurs de gaz, inspecteurs en bâtiments, département des incendies, etc) devraient être consultées avant l’installation afin de déterminer si un permis est requis.
systems
separate appliance designed to burn solid fuel. A furnace shall not be connected to a chimney flue serving a
shown in Fig. 51 for Direct Vent (2-pipe) system, or Fig. 52 for combustion-air and vent pipes and be terminated individually, as
applicable) and vent pipes. Each furnace must have its own set of
properly insulated and supported combustion-air (when
refer to CAN/CSA-B149.1.

An abandoned masonry chimney may be used as a raceway for
contaminating the combustion air of other gas appliances.

Special Venting Requirements for Installations in Canada, Installation in Canada must conform to the requirements of
CAN/CSA B149 code. Vent systems must be composed of pipe, fittings, cements, and primers listed to ULC S636. M&G DuraVent PolyPro polypropylene venting systems are ULC S636 listed.

NOTE: When using polypropylene venting systems, all venting materials used, including the vent terminations must be from the same manufacturer.

**Venting Systems**

**WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow the instructions outlined below for each appliance being placed into operation could result in carbon monoxide poisoning or death.

For all venting configurations for this appliance and other gas appliances placed into operation for this structure, provisions for adequate combustion, ventilation, and dilution air must be provided in accordance with:

**U.S.A. Installations:** Section 9.3 NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 -2012, Air for Combustion and Ventilation and applicable provisions of the local building codes.

**Canadian Installations:** Part 8 of CAN/CSA-B149.1-10. Venting Systems and Air Supply for Appliances and all authorities having jurisdiction.

**RECOMMENDED SUPPORT FOR VENT TERMINATION**

It is recommended that sidewall vent terminations of over 24 inches (0.6 M) in length or rooftop vent terminations of over 36 inches (1 M) in length be supported by EITHER the factory accessory vent termination kit or field-supplied brackets or supports attached to the structure. A factory accessory vent termination kit may be used for direct vent terminations. Termination kits are available for 2-in. or 3-in. pipe. See Table 12 for available options.

**NOTICE**

**WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow the steps outlined below for each appliance connected to the venting system 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 placed into operation, while all other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation:

1. Seal any unused openings in 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 the CSA B149 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code 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.
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 are operating at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan.
6. Follow the lighting instructions. Place the appliance being inspected into operation. Adjust the 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.
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 and/or CSA B149.1 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code.
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.

**General**

If this furnace replaces a furnace that was connected to a vent system or chimney, the vent or vent connectors of other remaining appliances may need to be re-sized. Vent systems or vent connectors of other appliances must be sized to the minimum size as determined using appropriate table found in the current edition of National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z-223.1. In Canada, refer to CAN/CSA-B149.1.

An abandoned masonry chimney may be used as a raceway for properly insulated and supported combustion-air (when applicable) and vent pipes. Each furnace must have its own set of combustion-air and vent pipes and be terminated individually, as shown in Fig. 51 for Direct Vent (2-Pipe) system, or Fig. 52 for single-pipe or ventilated combustion air option.

A furnace shall not be connected to a chimney flue serving a separate appliance designed to burn solid fuel.

Other gas appliances with their own venting system may also use the abandoned chimney as a raceway providing it is permitted by local code, the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, and the vent or liner manufacturer’s installation instructions. Care must be taken to prevent the exhaust gases from one appliance from contaminating the combustion air of other gas appliances.

Do not take combustion air from inside the chimney when using ventilated combustion air or single-pipe vent option.

These furnaces can be vented as direct-vent (two-pipe), ventilated combustion air or non-direct (single-pipe) vent system. Each type of venting system is described below. Common venting between these furnaces or other appliances is prohibited.

**Materials**

**U.S.A.**

Combustion air and vent pipe, fittings, primers, and solvents must conform to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards. See Table 13 for approved materials for use in the U.S.A. This furnace is also CSA approved for venting with M&G DuraVent® PolyPro® polypropylene venting systems.

**Canada**

Special Venting Requirements for Installations in Canada, Installation in Canada must conform to the requirements of CAN/CSA B149 code. Vent systems must be composed of pipe, fittings, cements, and primers listed to ULC S636. M&G DuraVent PolyPro polypropylene venting systems are ULC S636 listed.

NOTE: When using polypropylene venting systems, all venting materials used, including the vent terminations must be from the same manufacturer.

**Venting Systems**
Direct Vent / 2-Pipe System

In a direct-vent (2-pipe) system, all air for combustion is taken directly from outdoor atmosphere, and all flue products are discharged to outdoor atmosphere. Combustion-air and vent pipes must terminate together in the same atmospheric pressure zone, either through the roof (preferred) or a sidewall. See Fig. 49 for references to clearances required by National code authorities.

When sizing venting systems, the equivalent length of the optional inlet pipe moisture trap must be taken into account.

### Ventilation Requirements

In applications where there is a risk of excessive moisture entering the combustion air inlet pipe, a moisture trap may be added to the inlet pipe to help prevent moisture from entering the furnace from the combustion air inlet pipe. See Fig. 56.

### Ventilated Combustion Air Systems

In a ventilated combustion air option, the vent terminates and discharges the flue products directly to the outdoors similar to a direct vent system. See Fig. 50 for references to clearances required by National code authorities.

All air for combustion is piped directly to the furnace from a space that is well ventilated with outdoor air (such as an attic or crawl space) and the space is well isolated from the living space or garage. Combustion air requirements for this option are the same as the requirements for providing outside air for combustion for a single pipe vent system. Refer to the “Air For Combustion and Ventilation” Section.

### Non-Direct Vent (1-pipe) System

In a non-direct vent (1-pipe) system, all air for combustion is taken from the area adjacent to furnace, and all flue products are discharged to outdoor atmosphere. Air for combustion must be supplied as described in the Air For Combustion and Ventilation Section. Do not use an abandoned chimney to supply outside air to the furnace. See Fig. 50 for references to vent clearances required by National code authorities.

A combustion air pipe to the outdoors is not required for a single-pipe vent system. A 12-in. (304 mm) long pipe with a 2-in. (51 mm) tight radius 90 degree elbow is **required** to be attached to the combustion air pipe adapter on the furnace. See Fig. 53. This short inlet air pipe helps to ensure stable combustion, as well as allow for sound attenuation. To aid sound attenuation, point the inlet air pipe away from occupants. An extra elbow and/or five feet of pipe may be used to accomplish the sound attenuation function.

### NOTICE

**OPTIONAL CONFIGURATION FOR COMBUSTION AIR INLET PIPE**

In applications where there is a risk of excessive moisture entering the combustion air inlet pipe, a moisture trap may be added to the inlet pipe to help prevent moisture from entering the furnace from the combustion air inlet pipe. See Fig. 56.

When sizing venting systems, the equivalent length of the optional inlet pipe moisture trap must be taken into account.

### WARNING

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow the instructions outlined below for each appliance being placed into operation could result in carbon monoxide poisoning or death.

The instructions included with this furnace **DO NOT APPLY** to vent systems that are located below the furnace. **CAREFULLY FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED WITH THE EXTERNAL VENT TRAP KIT FOR LAYING OUT THE VENTING SYSTEM AND THE DRAIN SYSTEM** when all or part of the venting system is placed below the furnace. Proper configuration of the venting and drain system is critical when placing all or part of the venting system below the level of the furnace. **VENT GASSES COULD BE RELEASED FROM THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM** if the instructions provided with the External Vent Trap Kit are not followed.

### Locating the Vent Termination

**General**

NOTE: Termination Requirements for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are located at the end of this section.

Combustion-air inlet pipe (direct vent/2-pipe system only) and vent pipe must terminate outside structure, either through sidewall or roof.

For vent termination clearances, references to National codes are shown in Fig. 49 for Direct Vent/2-Pipe system and Fig. 50 for Ventilated Combustion Air/Non-direct Vent/1-Pipe system. For exterior termination arrangements, refer to Fig. 51 for Direct Vent/2-Pipe system and Fig. 52 for Ventilated Combustion Air/Non-Direct/1-Pipe system. Contact Local code authorities for other requirements to and/or exemptions from the National codes shown in the figures.

Roof termination is the recommended termination location. Roof terminations provide better performance against sustained prevailing winds. The roof location is preferred since the vent and combustion air system is less susceptible to damage or contamination. The termination is usually located away from adjacent structures or other obstacles such as inside corners, windows, doors or other appliances. It is less prone to icing conditions, and it often has less visible vent vapors.

Sidewall terminations may require sealing or shielding of building surfaces with a corrosive resistance material due to the corrosive properties of combustion products from the vent system, as well as protection of adjacent structures.
**NOTICE**

**RECOMMENDED SUPPORT FOR VENT TERMINATIONS**

It is recommended that sidewall vent terminations in excess of 24 inches (0.6 M) or rooftop terminations in excess of 36 inches (1 M) in vertical length be supported by EITHER the Direct Vent Termination Kit shown in Table 12 or by field-supplied brackets or supports fastened to the structure.

When determining appropriate location for termination, consider the following guidelines:

1. Comply with all clearance requirements stated in Fig. 49 or Fig. 50 per application.
2. Termination or termination kit should be positioned where vent vapors will not damage plants/shrubs, air conditioning equipment or utility meters.
3. Do not locate termination directly into prevailing winds. Termination should be positioned so that it will not be affected by sustained prevailing winds over 30 mph, wind eddy, such as inside building corners, or by recirculation of flue gases, airborne leaves, or light snow.
4. Termination or termination kit should be positioned where it will not be damaged by or subjected to foreign objects such as stones, balls, etc.
5. Termination or termination kit should be positioned where vent vapors are not objectionable.

**Inside Corner Terminations**

Corner terminations for Direct Vent (2-pipe) terminations are permitted provided that:

1. The Direct Vent termination is located on the longer of the two walls.
2. The Direct Vent termination is located at a distance farther away from the inside corner than the length of the adjacent wall.
3. All other clearance requirements are met. See Fig. 42.

Example:

1. The length of wall “A” is 15-ft. (4.6 M) and the length of wall “B” is 6-ft. (1.8 M)
2. Therefore, the Direct Vent termination must be located on wall “A”.

**Direct Vent / 2-Pipe System**

Direct vent (2-pipe) vent and combustion air pipes must terminate outside the structure. See Fig. 49 for references to vent clearances required by National code authorities. Allowable vent and combustion air terminations are shown in Fig. 51.

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**WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow the instructions outlined below for each appliance being placed into operation could result in carbon monoxide poisoning or death.

For all venting configurations for this appliance and other gas appliances placed into operation for the structure, provisions for adequate combustion, ventilation, and dilution air must be provided in accordance with:

**U.S.A. Installations:** Section 9.3 NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1–2012 Air for Combustion and Ventilation and applicable provisions of the local building codes.

**Canadian Installations:** Part 8 of CAN/CSA-B149.1-10. Venting Systems and Air Supply for Appliances and all authorities having jurisdiction.

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**Ventilated Combustion Air**

The vent pipe for a Ventilated Combustion Air System must terminate outdoors. See Fig. 50 for references to vent clearances required by National code authorities. Allowable vent terminations are shown in Fig. 52. The combustion air pipe terminates in a well-ventilated attic or crawl space. Follow the clearances as shown in Fig. 54.

The combustion air pipe cannot terminate in attics or crawl spaces that use ventilation fans designed to operate in the heating season. If ventilation fans are present in these areas, the combustion air pipe must terminate outdoors as a Direct Vent System.

**Non-Direct Vent / 1-Pipe System**

The vent pipe for a Non Direct Vent (1-pipe) system must terminate outdoors. See Fig. 50 for references to vent clearances required by National Code authorities. Allowable vent terminations are shown in Fig. 52.

A combustion air inlet pipe to the outdoors is not required for a Non-Direct (single-pipe) Vent System. A 12-in. long section of pipe with a tight radius 2-in. (51 mm) 90 degree elbow is required to be attached to the furnace. See Fig. 53. This short inlet air pipe helps to ensure stable combustion, as well as allow for sound attenuation. To aid sound attenuation, point the inlet air pipe away from occupants. An extra elbow and/or five feet of pipe may be used to accomplish the sound attenuation function.

**Termination Requirements for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan**

The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan require a minimum unobstructed distance of 4 ft. (1.2 M) from the foundation to the property line of the adjacent lot for vent termination of any appliance with an input over 35,000 btuh. If there is less than 4 ft. (1.2 M) of unobstructed distance to the property line of the adjacent lot, no type of vent termination is permitted for appliances with inputs greater than 35,000 btuh.

There are no additional restrictions on unobstructed distances greater than 8 ft. (2.4 M). All single, two-pipe and concentric vents may be used, providing all other Code and manufacturer’s requirements in these instructions are adhered to. Refer to the appropriate **Vent Termination** section above for locating the vent termination.

If the unobstructed distance from the foundation to the property line of the adjacent lot is no less than 4 ft. (1.2 M) and no greater than 8 ft. (2.4 M), it will be necessary to re-direct the flue gas plume. In this situation, a concentric vent kit cannot be used. A 2-pipe termination (or single pipe termination when permitted) that re-directs the flue gas away by use of an elbow or tee, certified to...
ULC S636 from the adjacent property line must be used. See Fig. 53.

The concentric vent kit currently cannot be modified to attach an elbow to the vent portion of the rain cap. A tee attached to the rain cap could potentially direct the flue gas plume toward the intake air stream and contaminate the incoming combustion air for the furnace.

Refer to Fig. 53 for terminations approved for use in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

### Size the Vent and Combustion Air Pipes

#### General

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VENT OR COMBUSTION AIR PIPE DIAMETERS</th>
<th>APPROVED 2-PIPE TERMINATION FITTINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2-in.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-in.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/2-in.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-in.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-in.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Optional accessory 2-pipe termination brackets are sized for 2-in. and 3-in. pipe. If a termination bracket is required for a 4-in. termination, field fabricate the necessary brackets and clamps.

Furnace combustion air and vent pipe connections are sized for 2-in. (50 mm ND) PVC/ABS DWV pipe. The combustion air and vent pipe connections also accommodate 60 mm polypropylene venting systems with outside diameters of approximately 60 mm (2-3/8 inches). Any pipe diameter change should be made outside furnace casing in vertical pipe. Any change in diameter to the pipe must be made as close to the furnace as reasonably possible. See Fig. 41.

The Maximum Vent Length for the vent and combustion air pipe (when used) is determined from the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length in Table 15 minus the number of fittings multiplied by the deduction for each type of fitting used from Table 16.

#### Optional Configuration for Combustion Air Inlet Pipe

In applications where there is a risk of excessive moisture entering the combustion air inlet pipe, a moisture trap may be added to the inlet pipe to help prevent moisture from entering the furnace from the combustion air inlet pipe. See Fig. 56.

When sizing venting systems, the equivalent length of the optional moisture trap (15 feet/5 M) must be taken into account.

### Recommended Combustion Air Inlet Moisture Trap

Recommended to prevent moisture from trickling into the furnace vestibule, a trap can be installed in the intake air pipe near the furnace. To prevent moisture, connecting a drain line to the trap is recommended as trace amounts of moisture will evaporate into the intake air stream. If the combustion air inlet is located near a moisture exhaust duct, or there are other concerns of excessive moisture being drawn into the combustion air inlet, it is encouraged to connect a drain line to the trap.

The trap can be constructed from a running tee of the same diameter of the intake air pipe with EITHER a removable cap attached to a 6-inch long pipe connected to the tee or the External Vent Trap Kit to help prevent contaminants from entering the furnace. See Fig. 56.

The External Vent Trap Kit accessory may be used as a trap for the combustion air inlet pipe if a large amount of moisture must be removed. The drain line may be connected to the same drain as the furnace condensate and the evaporator coil condensate line ONLY if the inlet air trap drain and the evaporator coil drain empty into an open segment of pipe above the drain. See Fig. 14. When using the External Vent Trap Kit, refer to those instructions for proper drain connections.

The tee may also be connected to the intake air pipe on the side of the casing. See Fig. 56.

In any configuration, it will be necessary to add the equivalent length of the tee (15 feet/5 M) to the Total Equivalent Vent Length of the venting system.

### Additional Information for Polypropylene Venting Systems

Polypropylene venting systems include flexible vent pipe. These flexible vent pipes have a different equivalent vent length than straight sections of PVC/ABS DWV vent pipe. Be sure to make the appropriate deductions from the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length (MEVL), or additions to the Total Equivalent Vent Length (TEVL), when applying flexible vent pipes in polypropylene venting systems. See the polypropylene vent system manufacturer’s installation instructions for details.

When using metric-sized venting systems, use these equivalencies for obtaining the proper MEVL from the Tables:

- Use 2" Vent Tables for 60 mm (o.d.) vent systems
- Use 3" Vent Tables for 80 mm (o.d.) vent systems
- Use 4" Vent Tables for 100 mm (o.d.) vent systems

The measured length of pipe used in a single or 2-pipe termination is included in the total vent length. Include deductions from the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length (MEVL) contained in the Venting Tables for elbows and flexible vent pipe. Factory accessory concentric vent terminations or pipe lengths and elbows used for “standard” vent terminations do not require a deduction from the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length. See vent termination figures associated with Table 15. Include a deduction for a Tee when used for Alberta and Saskatchewan terminations.

**NOTE:** Polypropylene venting systems MAY require additional deductions from the MEVL, or additions to the TEVL, for vent terminations and flexible pipe sections. See the polypropylene venting system manufacturer’s instructions for details on equivalent lengths of vent terminations and flexible vent pipes, and for calculating total vent lengths.

To calculate the Total Equivalent Vent Length (TEVL) of the venting system:

1. Measure the individual distance from the furnace to the termination for each pipe.
2. Count the number of elbows for each pipe.
3. For each pipe, multiply the number of elbows by the equivalent length for the type of elbow used. Record the equivalent length of all the elbows for each pipe.
4. If a Tee is used on the termination (Alberta and Saskatchewan, when required) record the equivalent length of the Tee used.
5. Calculate Total Equivalent Vent Length by adding the equivalent lengths of the fittings to the lengths of the individual vent and combustion air pipes.
6. When using polypropylene venting systems with flexible vent pipes, perform adjustments for the equivalent length of the flexible vent pipe to the calculated total equivalent venting system length. See the polypropylene vent system manufacturer’s instructions for details.
7. Select a diameter of vent pipe from Tables 15 and note the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length (MEVL) shown for that application for that specific furnace input size. Compare the Total Equivalent Vent Length (TEVL) to the MEVL.
8. If the Total Equivalent Vent Length is shorter than the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length for the diameter of pipe chosen, then that diameter of pipe selected may be used.

9. If the Total Vent Length is longer than the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length for the diameter of pipe chosen, that diameter pipe MAY NOT be used for venting the furnace. Try the next larger diameter pipe.

NOTE: If the calculated Total Equivalent Vent Lengths results in different diameter pipes for the vent and combustion air, select the larger diameter for both pipes.

NOTE: If the Maximum Vent Length for diameter of the pipe selected is longer than the measured length and the equivalent length of all the fittings and terminations (TEVL), recalculate Total Equivalent Vent Length using the next smaller diameter. If the Maximum Equivalent Vent Length is still longer than the longer TEVL of the vent pipe or combustion air pipe, then that diameter of pipe selected may be used.

When installing vent systems pipe lengths of 10 ft. (3 M) or less, use the smallest allowable pipe diameter. Using a pipe size greater than required for short venting systems may result in loss of efficiency, incomplete combustion, flame disturbance, or flame sense lockout.

For vent systems longer than 10 ft. (3 M), any larger diameter vent pipe shown in Table 15 FOR THAT SIZE FURNACE may be used.

Combustion Air and Vent Piping Insulation Guidelines

NOTE: Use closed cell, neoprene insulation or equivalent.

The vent pipe may pass through unconditioned areas. The amount of exposed pipe allowed is shown in Table 14.

1. Using winter design temperature (used in load calculations), find appropriate temperature for your application and furnace model.

2. Determine the amount of total and exposed vent pipe.

3. Determine required insulation thickness for exposed pipe length(s).

4. When combustion air inlet piping is installed above a suspended ceiling, the pipe MUST be insulated with moisture resistant insulation such as Armaflex or other equivalent type of insulation.

5. Insulate combustion air inlet piping when run in warm, humid spaces.

6. Install the insulation per the insulation manufacturer’s installation instructions.

NOTE: Pipe length (ft. / M) specified for maximum pipe lengths located in unconditioned spaces cannot exceed total allowable pipe length as calculated from Table 15.

Configure the Furnace

Near Furnace Vent Connections

Offsets in the vertical portion of the vent pipe should be made with 45 deg. elbows instead of 90 deg. elbows. Short horizontal runs of vent pipe are difficult to pitch correctly and may trap water in the vent pipe.

Trapped water in the vent pipe may result in nuisance pressure switch tripping.

Install the Vent and Combustion Air Pipes

With the furnace installed in the required position, remove the desired knockouts from the casing. It will be necessary to remove one knockout for the vent pipe and the other knockout for the combustion air connection. See Fig. 12.

Use a flat blade screwdriver and tap on the knockout on opposite sides, where the knockout meets the casing. Fold the knockout down with duct pliers and work the knockout back and forth until it is removed. Trim any excess metal from the knockout with tin snips.

The vent elbow can be rotated to the required location on the casing if necessary. See Fig. 39. To rotate the vent elbow:

1. Loosen the clamp on the inlet of the vent elbow attached to the inducer.

2. Rotate the vent elbow to the required position. There are rounded notches on the vent elbow to align it with the inducer housing for each orientation.

3. Tighten the clamp around the vent elbow. Torque the clamp to 15 lb-in. See Fig. 43-46.

Installing the Vent Pipe Adapter and Combustion Air Pipe Adapter

WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

To route the vent pipe and combustion air pipe through the furnace, the manufacturer supplied kit must be used. Failure to properly seal the blower compartment from the furnace vestibule could result in the circulation of carbon monoxide throughout the structure. The vent pipe and combustion air pipe must be a continuous pipe while passing through the blower compartment. Seals supplied in this kit must be installed per the instructions provided. Follow all procedures outlined in these instructions.

NOTE: The rubber coupling that attaches to the vent pipe adapter must be used. The adapter seals the vent pipe to the casing and reduces the strain on the vent elbow attached to the inducer.

1. Apply the gaskets to the vent pipe and combustion air pipe adapters. If supplied, remove and discard round center “slug” from interior of gasket. See Fig. 38.

NOTE: The vent pipe adapter can be distinguished from the inlet pipe adapter by the absence of an internal pipe-stopping ring. The vent pipe can pass through the vent pipe adapter; it cannot pass through the inlet pipe adapter.
2. Align the screw holes in the plastic vent pipe adapter with the dimples in the casing.
3. Pilot drill the screw holes for the adapter in the casing and attach the vent pipe adapter to the furnace with sheet metal screws.
4. Slide the end of the rubber vent coupling with notches in it over the standoffs on the vent pipe adapter.
5. Insert a length of vent pipe through the coupling into the outlet of the vent elbow.
6. Tighten the clamp around the outlet of the vent elbow. Torque the clamp to 15 lb.-in.

**NOTICE**

The following instructions are for PVC/ABS DWV vent piping only. DO NOT USE THESE TECHNIQUES FOR POLYPROPYLENE VENT PIPING SYSTEMS. See the polypropylene vent system manufacturer's instructions for installing polypropylene venting systems.

Install the remaining vent and combustion air pipes as shown below. It is recommended that all pipes be cut, prepared, and pre-assembled before permanently cementing any joint.

1. Working from furnace to outside, cut pipe to required length(s).
2. De-burr inside and outside of pipe.
3. Chamfer outside edge of pipe for better distribution of primer and cement.
4. Clean and dry all surfaces to be joined.
5. Check dry fit of pipe and mark insertion depth on pipe.
6. Insert the vent pipe into the vent elbow.
7. Torque clamp on vent elbow 15 lb.-in.
8. Torque clamp on vent coupling 15 lb.-in.
9. Insert the combustion air pipe into the adapter.
10. Pilot drill a screw hole through the adapter into the combustion air pipe and secure the pipe to the adapter with sheet metal screws. **DO NOT DRILL INTO POLYPROPYLENE VENT PIPES.** Use an optional accessory vent coupling, if needed.
11. Seal around the combustion air pipe with silicone or foil tape. **SILICONE SEALERS MAY NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR POLYPROPYLENE VENT SYSTEMS. SEE POLYPROPYLENE VENT SYSTEM MANUFACTURER’S INSTRUCTIONS.**
12. After pipes have been cut and pre-assembled, apply generous layer of cement primer to pipe fitting socket and end of pipe to insertion mark. Quickly apply approved cement to end of pipe and fitting socket (over primer). Apply cement in a light, uniform coat on inside of socket to prevent buildup of excess cement. Apply second coat. **DO NOT CEMENT POLYPROPYLENE FITTINGS.**
13. While cement is still wet, twist pipe into socket with 1/4-in. turn. Be sure pipe is fully inserted into fitting socket.
14. Wipe excess cement from joint. A continuous bead of cement will be visible around perimeter of a properly made joint.
15. Handle pipe joints carefully until cement sets.
16. Horizontal portions of the venting system shall be supported to prevent sagging. Space combustion air piping and vent piping hangars as shown in the table below. Support pipes using perforated metal hanging strap or commercially available hangars or straps designed to support plastic pipe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hangar Diameter</th>
<th>Pipe Diameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ½-in. (38 mm)</td>
<td>36-in. (914-mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-in. (51 mm)</td>
<td>36-in. (914-mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½-in. (64 mm)</td>
<td>36-in. (914-mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-in. (76 mm)</td>
<td>36-in. (914-mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½-in. (79 mm)</td>
<td>36-in. (914-mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-in. (101 mm)</td>
<td>36-in. (914-mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4½-in. (102 mm)</td>
<td>36-in. (914-mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Slope the vent and combustion air piping downward towards furnace. A minimum slope of at least 1/4-in. (6 mm) per linear ft. (1-in (25 mm) per 4 ft. (1.2 M)) with no sags between hangers is required. See Caution Box below.

**CAUTION**

**FURNACE RELIABILITY HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in nuisance short cycling, frozen vent termination, and/or no heat.

Slope the vent and combustion air piping downward towards furnace a minimum of 1/4-in. (6 mm) per linear ft. of pipe.

18. Complete the vent and combustion air pipe installation by connecting the concentric vent or by installing the required termination elbows as shown in Figs. 51, 52 and 53. For Ventilated Combustion Air Termination, See Fig. 54.

19. Use appropriate methods to seal openings where combustion air pipe and vent pipe pass through roof or sidwall.

**WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

**DO NOT** use cement to join polypropylene venting systems. Follow the polypropylene venting system manufacturer’s instructions for installing polypropylene venting systems.

Optional Installation of the Vent Pipe

**NOTE:** **DO NOT USE THIS TECHNIQUE FOR POLYPROPYLENE VENTING SYSTEMS.**

This option provides a disconnect point for the vent pipe. The vent pipe must be cemented to the plastic vent pipe adapter to maintain a sealed vestibule. See Fig. 47.

1. Insert a length of vent pipe through the casing into the outlet of the vent elbow.
2. Slide the plastic vent pipe adapter over the length of the vent pipe down to the furnace casing. Mark the pipe where it is flush with the outlet of the adapter.
3. Remove the pipe from the furnace and the adapter and cut off any excess pipe.
4. Clean and prime the end of the pipe that is flush with the outlet of the adapter.
5. Re-insert the pipe through the casing into the vent elbow. Torque the clamp to 15 lb.-in.
6. Tighten the clamp around the outlet of the vent elbow. Torque the clamp to 15 lb.-in.
7. Apply cement to the end of the pipe and to the inside of the plastic vent adapter.
8. Slide the adapter over the vent pipe and align the screw holes in the adapter with the dimples in the furnace casing.
9. Pilot drill 1/8-in. screw holes for the adapter in the casing and secure the adapter to the furnace with sheet metal screws.
10. Loosen the clamps on the rubber vent coupling.
11. Slide the end of the coupling with notches in it over the standoffs in the vent pipe adapter.
12. Tighten the clamp of the coupling over the vent pipe adapter. Torque the lower clamp around the vent pipe adapter to 15 lb-in.
13. Pilot drill a 1/8-in. hole in the combustion air pipe adapter.
14. Complete the vent and combustion air pipe as shown in “Install the Vent and Combustion Air Pipe.”

**NOTICE**

**FOR POLYPROPYLENE VENTING SYSTEMS**

When using polypropylene venting systems, all venting materials used, including the vent terminations, must be from the same manufacturer.

---

**WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

DO NOT use cement to join polypropylene venting systems. Follow the polypropylene venting system manufacturer’s instructions for installing polypropylene venting systems.

---

**Installing the Vent Termination**

**Roof Terminations**

A roof termination of any type will require a 4-in. (102 mm) flashing for a 2-in. (50 mm ND) concentric vent or a 5-in. diameter (127 mm) flashing for a 3-in. (80 mm ND) concentric vent kit. For two-pipe or single pipe vent systems, a flashing for each pipe of the required diameter will be necessary.

It is recommended that the flashing be installed by a roofer or competent professional prior to installing the concentric vent. The terminations can be installed on a flat or pitched roof.

**Concentric Vent**

Single or multiple concentric vent must be installed as shown in Fig. 51. Maintain the required separation distance between vents or pairs of vents as shown in Fig. 51 and all clearance shown in Fig. 49.

---

**WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

DO NOT use cement to join polypropylene venting systems. Follow the polypropylene venting system manufacturer’s instructions for installing polypropylene venting systems.

---

**NOTE**: Follow the instructions of the vent terminal manufacturer. These instructions are provided as a reference, only.

Cut one 4-in. (102 mm) diameter hole for 2-in. (50 mm ND) kit, or one 5-in. (127 mm) diameter hole for 3-in. (80 mm ND) kit in the desired location.

Loosely assemble concentric vent/combustion air termination components together using instructions in kit.

Slide assembled kit with rain shield REMOVED through hole in wall or roof flashing.

**NOTE**: Do not allow insulation or other materials to accumulate inside of pipe assembly when installing it through hole.

Disassemble loose pipe fittings. Clean and cement using same procedures as used for system piping. DO NOT CEMENT POLYPROPYLENE FITTINGS.

**Two-Pipe and Single-Pipe Terminations**

Single and two pipe vent must be installed as shown in Fig. 51 and 52. Maintain the required separation distance between vents or pairs of vents as shown in Fig. 51 and 52 and all clearance shown in Fig. 49 and 50.

---

**RECOMMENDED SUPPORT FOR VENT TERMINATIONS**

It is recommended that rooftop vent terminations in excess of 36 inches (1 M) in vertical length be supported by EITHER the Direct Vent Termination Kit shown in Table 12 or by field-supplied brackets or supports fastened to the structure.

Cut the required number of holes in the roof or sidewall for vent and (when used) combustion air pipes. Sidewall holes for two-pipe vent terminations should be side-by-side, allowing space between the pipes for the elbows to fit on the pipes.

Holes in the roof for direct-vent two-pipe terminations should be spaced no more than 18 in. (457 mm) apart to help avoid vent gas recirculation into combustion air intake.

Termination elbows will be installed after the vent and (if used) combustion air pipe is installed.

**Sidewall Terminations**

**Concentric Vent**

**NOTE**: Follow the instructions of the vent terminal manufacturer. These instructions are provided as a reference only.

Determine an appropriate location for termination kit using the guidelines provided in section “Locating The Vent Termination” in this instruction.

1. Cut one 4-in. diameter hole for 2-in. kit, or one 5-in. diameter hole for 3-in. kit.
2. Loosely assemble concentric vent/combustion air termination components together using instructions in kit.
3. Slide assembled kit with rain shield REMOVED through hole.

**NOTE**: Do not allow insulation or other materials to accumulate inside of pipe assembly when installing it through hole.

4. Locate assembly through sidewall with rain shield positioned no more than 1-in. (25 mm) from wall as shown in Fig. 51.
5. Disassemble loose pipe fittings. Clean and cement using same procedures as used for system piping. DO NOT CEMENT POLYPROPYLENE FITTINGS.
2-Pipe and 1-Pipe Vent Termination

NOTE: Follow the instructions of the vent terminal manufacturer. These instructions are provided as a reference, only.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT FOR VENT TERMINATIONS

It is recommended that sidewall vent terminations in excess of 24 inches (0.6 M) in vertical length be supported by EITHER the Direct Vent Termination Kit shown in Table 12 or by field-supplied brackets or supports fastened to the structure.

Determine an appropriate location for termination kit using the guidelines provided in section “Locating The Vent Termination” in this instruction.

1. Cut two holes, one for each pipe, of appropriate size for pipe size being used.
2. Loosely install elbow in bracket (if used) and place assembly on combustion-air pipe.
3. Install bracket as shown in Fig. 51 and 53.

NOTE: For applications using vent pipe option indicated by dashed lines in Fig. 51 and 52, rotate vent elbow 90° from position.

4. Disassemble loose pipe fittings. Clean and cement using same procedures as used for system piping. DO NOT CEMENT POLYPROPYLENE FITTINGS.

(Direct Vent / 2-Pipe System ONLY)

When two or more furnaces are vented near each other, two vent terminations may be installed as shown in Fig. 51, but next vent termination, or pair of vent terminations, must be at least 36 in. (914 mm) away from the first two terminations. It is important that vent terminations be made as shown in Fig. 51 to avoid recirculation of vent gases.

Inducer Outlet Restrictor

To improve efficiency and operation of 40,000 BTUH input models on very short vent systems, an inducer outlet restrictor is required to be installed on the outlet of the inducer assembly. The outlet restrictor is shipped in the loose parts bag.

To determine if the outlet restrictor is required, see Table 15. Failure to use an outlet choke when required may result in flame disturbance or flame sense lockout.

To install the outlet restrictor:

1. Remove the vent elbow from the inducer outlet.
2. Align the lock tabs on the outlet restrictor with the slots on inside outlet of the inducer assembly.
3. Snap the outlet restrictor in place.
4. Re-install the vent elbow.
5. Torque vent elbow clamp 15-lb.–in.

Table 13 – Approved Combustion-Air and Vent Pipe, Fitting and Cement Materials (U.S.A. Installations)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM SPECIFICATION (MARKED ON MATERIAL)</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>PIPE</th>
<th>FITTINGS</th>
<th>SOLVENT CEMENT AND PRIMERS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1527</td>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Schedule – 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1785</td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Schedule – 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2235</td>
<td>For ABS</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Solvent Cement</td>
<td>For ABS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2241</td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SDR – 21 &amp; SDR – 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2466</td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Fittings</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Schedule – 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2468</td>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Fittings</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Schedule – 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2564</td>
<td>For PVC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Solvent Cement</td>
<td>For PVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2661</td>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>Fittings</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>DWV at Schedule – 40 IPS sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2665</td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>Fittings</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>DWV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F438</td>
<td>CPVC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Fittings</td>
<td>Schedule – 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F441</td>
<td>CPVC</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Schedule – 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F442</td>
<td>CPVC</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>SDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F493</td>
<td>For CPVC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Solvent Cement</td>
<td>For CPVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F628</td>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Cellular Core DWV at Schedule – 40 IPS sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F655</td>
<td>For PVC</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Primer</td>
<td>For PVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F891</td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Cellular Core Schedule – 40 &amp; DWV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 14 – Maximum Allowable Exposed Vent Lengths in Unconditioned Space Insulation Table - Ft./In.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Size</th>
<th>40,000* BTUH</th>
<th>60,000 BTUH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 ½</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Design Temp °F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maximum Allowable Exposed Vent Length in Unconditioned Space (Metric)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Size</th>
<th>40,000* BTUH</th>
<th>60,000 BTUH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 ½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Design Temp °C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Pipe length (ft) specified for maximum pipe lengths located in unconditioned spaces. Pipes located in unconditioned space cannot exceed total allowable pipe length calculated from Table 15.
† Insulation thickness based on R value of 3.5 per in.
NOTE: Maximum Equivalent Vent Length (MEVL) includes standard and concentric vent termination and does NOT include elbows.
Use Table 16 - Deductions from Maximum Equivalent Vent Length to determine allowable vent length for each application.

### Table 15 – Maximum Equivalent Vent Length - Ft./In.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Size</th>
<th>40,000</th>
<th>60,000</th>
<th>80,000</th>
<th>100,000</th>
<th>120,000</th>
<th>140,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pipe Dia.</strong> (in)</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-2000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-3000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001-4000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001-5000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001-6000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6001-7000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001-8000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8001-9000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 16 – Deductions from Maximum Equivalent Vent Length - Ft. (M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Size</th>
<th>1-1/2</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>2-1/2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pipe Diameter</strong> (in):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitered 90° Elbow</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(2.4)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(2.4)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Radius 90° Elbow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Radius 90° Elbow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(0.9)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(0.9)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitered 45° Elbow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Radius 45° Elbow</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>(0.8)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Radius 45° Elbow</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tee</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(4.9)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(4.9)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentric Vent Termination</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Vent Termination</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- **Standard Vent Termination** includes an elbow and a standard vent termination.
- **Concentric** includes a concentric vent termination.
- **Mitered** includes a mitered vent termination.
- **Medium Radius** includes a medium radius elbow.
- **Long Radius** includes a long radius elbow.
- **Mitered 90° Elbow** includes a mitered 90° elbow.
- **Medium Radius 90° Elbow** includes a medium radius 90° elbow.
- **Long Radius 90° Elbow** includes a long radius 90° elbow.
- **Mitered 45° Elbow** includes a mitered 45° elbow.
- **Medium Radius 45° Elbow** includes a medium radius 45° elbow.
- **Long Radius 45° Elbow** includes a long radius 45° elbow.
- **Tee** includes a tee configuration.
- **Concentric Vent Termination** includes a concentric vent termination.
- **Standard Vent Termination** includes a standard vent termination.

---

**A13110**

**59TP5A**

**Table 15 – Maximum Equivalent Vent Length - Meters/MM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Size</th>
<th>40,000</th>
<th>60,000</th>
<th>80,000</th>
<th>100,000</th>
<th>120,000</th>
<th>140,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Altitude</strong> (meters)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- **Standard Vent Termination** includes an elbow and a standard vent termination.
- **Concentric** includes a concentric vent termination.
- **Mitered** includes a mitered vent termination.
- **Medium Radius** includes a medium radius elbow.
- **Long Radius** includes a long radius elbow.
- **Mitered 90° Elbow** includes a mitered 90° elbow.
- **Medium Radius 90° Elbow** includes a medium radius 90° elbow.
- **Long Radius 90° Elbow** includes a long radius 90° elbow.
- **Mitered 45° Elbow** includes a mitered 45° elbow.
- **Medium Radius 45° Elbow** includes a medium radius 45° elbow.
- **Long Radius 45° Elbow** includes a long radius 45° elbow.
- **Tee** includes a tee configuration.
- **Concentric Vent Termination** includes a concentric vent termination.
- **Standard Vent Termination** includes a standard vent termination.
Venting System Length Calculations

The Total Equivalent Vent Length (TEVL) for EACH combustion air or vent pipe equals the length of the venting system, plus the equivalent length of elbows used in the venting system from Table 16.

Standard vent terminations or factory accessory concentric vent terminations count for zero deduction.

See vent system manufacturer’s data for equivalent lengths of flexible vent pipe or other termination systems. DO NOT ASSUME that one foot of flexible vent pipe equals one foot of straight PVC/ABS DWV vent pipe.

Compare the Total Equivalent Vent Length to the Maximum Equivalent Vent Lengths in Tables 15.

Example 1

A direct-vent 60,000 Btuh furnace installed at 2100 ft. (640 M). Venting system includes, FOR EACH PIPE, 100 feet (30 M) of vent pipe, 95 feet (28 M) of combustion air inlet pipe, (3) 90° long radius elbows, (2) 45° long radius elbows and a factory accessory concentric vent kit.

Can this application use 2-in. (50 mm ND) PVC/ABS DWV vent piping?

Measure the required linear length of air inlet and vent pipe; insert the longest of the two here: 100 ft

| Add equiv length of (3) 90° long-radius elbows |
| (use the highest number of elbows for either the vent or inlet pipe) | 3 x 3 ft = 9 ft. |
| From Table 16 |

| Add equiv length of (2) 45° long-radius elbows |
| (use the highest number of elbows for either the vent or inlet pipe) | 2 x 1.5 ft = 3 ft. |
| From Table 16 |

| Add equiv length of of vent termination |
| 0 ft. |
| From Table 16 |

| Add correction for flexible vent pipe, if any |
| 0 ft. |
| From Vent Manufacturer’s instructions; zero for PVC/ABS DWV |

Total Equivalent Vent Length (TEVL) 112 ft. Add all of the above lines

Maximum Equivalent Vent Length (MEVL) 127 ft. For 2" pipe from Table 15

Is TEVL less than MEVL? YES Therefore, 2" pipe may be used

Example 2

A direct-vent 60,000 Btuh furnace installed at 2100 ft. (640 M) Venting system includes, FOR EACH PIPE, 100 feet (30 M) of vent pipe, 95 feet (28 M) of combustion air inlet pipe, (3) 90° long radius elbows, and a polypropylene concentric vent kit. Also includes 20 feet (6 M) of flexible polypropylene vent pipe, included within the 100 feet (30 M) of vent pipe.

Assume that one meter of flexible 60 mm or 80 mm polypropylene pipe equals 1.8 meters of PVC/ABS pipe. VERIFY FROM VENT MANUFACTURER’S INSTRUCTIONS.

Can this application use 60 mm (O.D.) polypropylene vent piping? If not what size piping can be used?

Measure the required linear length of air inlet and vent pipe; insert the longest of the two here: 100 ft

| Add equiv length of (3) 90° long-radius elbows |
| (use the highest number of elbows for either the vent or inlet pipe) | 3 x 3 ft = 9 ft. |
| From Vent Manufacturer’s instructions |

| Add equiv length of (2) 45° long-radius elbows |
| (use the highest number of elbows for either the vent or inlet pipe) | 0 x 1 ft = 0 ft. |
| From Vent Manufacturer’s instructions |

| Add equiv length of of vent termination |
| 9 M x 3 ft/M = 27 ft. |
| From Vent Manufacturer’s instructions |

| Add correction for flexible vent pipe, if any |
| 1.8 x 20 ft = 36 ft. |
| From Vent Manufacturer’s instructions |

Total Equivalent Vent Length (TEVL) 163 ft. Add all of the above lines

Maximum Equivalent Vent Length (MEVL) 127 ft. For 2" pipe from Table 15

Is TEVL less than MEVL? NO Therefore, 60mm pipe may NOT be used; try 80 mm

Maximum Equivalent Vent Length (MEVL) 250 ft. For 3" pipe from Table 15

Is TEVL less than MEVL? YES Therefore, 80 mm pipe may be used

NOTES:
1. Use only the smallest diameter pipe possible for venting. Over-sizing may cause flame disturbance or excessive vent terminal icing or freeze-up.
2. NA – Not allowed. Pressure switch will not close, or flame disturbance may result.
3. Total equivalent vent lengths under 10' for 40,000 BTUH furnaces from 0 to 2000 ft. (0 to 610 M) above sea level require use of outlet choke plate. Failure to use an outlet choke when required may result in flame disturbance or flame sense lockout.
4. Not all furnace families include 140,000 BTUH input models.
5. Vent sizing for Canadian installations over 4500 ft.(1370 M) above sea level are subject to acceptance by local authorities having jurisdiction.
6. Size both the combustion air and vent pipe independently, then use the larger size for both pipes.
7. Assume the two 45° elbows equal one 90° elbow. Wide radius elbows are desirable and may be required in some cases.
8. Elbow and pipe sections within the furnace casing and at the vent termination should not be included in vent length or elbow count.
9. The minimum pipe length is 5 ft. (2 M) linear feet (meters) for all applications.
10. Use 3-in. (76 mm) diameter vent termination kit for installations requiring 4-in. (102 mm) diameter pipe.
Attach gaskets to vent pipe and combustion air adapters.

Fig. 38 - Vent Coupling and Adapter with Gaskets

Avoid short horizontal offsets with 90 deg. Elbows. Short offsets can be difficult to slope and may trap condensate.

Use 45 deg. Elbows where possible, to ensure condensate drainage.

Fig. 39 - Inducer Vent Elbow

Slope vent pipe back to the furnace at least 1/4" per foot

Fig. 40 - Near Furnace Vent Connections
Fig. 41 - Combustion Air and Vent Pipe Diameter Transition Location and Elbow Configuration

Fig. 42 - Inside Corner Termination
Any other unused knockout may be used for combustion air connection.

Rotate vent elbow to required position.

Any other unused knockout may be used for combustion air connection.

Fig. 43 - Upflow Configurations (Appearance may vary)
See “Notes for Venting Options”

Fig. 44 - Downflow Configurations (Appearance may vary)
See “Notes for Venting Options”
Alternate combustion air connection.

Rotate vent elbow to required position.

Fig. 45 - Horizontal Left (Appearance may vary)
See “Notes for Venting Options”

Fig. 46 - Horizontal Right (Appearance may vary)
See “Notes for Venting Options”
NOTES FOR VENTING OPTIONS

1. Attach vent pipe adapter with gasket to furnace casing.
2. Align notches in rubber coupling over standoffs on adapter. Slide clamps over the coupling.
3. Slide vent pipe through adapter and coupling into vent elbow.
4. Insert vent pipe into vent elbow.
5. Torque all clamps 15 lb.-in.
6. Attach combustion air pipe adapter with gasket to furnace.
7. Attach combustion air pipe to adapter with silicone. Pilot drill a 1/8-in. hole in adapter and secure with a #7 x 1/2-in. sheet metal screw.

Fig. 47 - Optional Vent Pipe Flush with Adaptor

Fig. 48 - Combustion Air Pipe Attachment
**NOTE:** The following is based upon National codes for gas appliances and is provided as a reference. Refer to local codes which may supersede these standards and/or recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Clearance Description</th>
<th>Canadian Installations (1) (per CAN/CSA B149.1)</th>
<th>U.S. Installations (2) (per ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck, balcony or anticipated snow level</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm) 18 in. (457 mm) above roof surface.</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Clearance to a window or door that may be opened</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm) 36 in. (914 mm) for appliances &gt;100,000 Btuh (30 kW)</td>
<td>9 in. (229 mm) for appliances &gt;10,000 Btuh (3 kW) and &lt;=100,000 Btuh (30 kW) 12 in. (305 mm) for appliances &gt;50,000 Btuh (15kW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Clearance to a permanently closed window</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm) 36 in. (914 mm) for appliances &gt;100,000 Btuh (30 kW)</td>
<td>For clearances not specified in ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or CAN/CSA B149.1, clearances shall be in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and the manufacturer’s installation instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Clearance to a ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (61 cm) from the centerline of the terminal</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm) 36 in. (914 mm) for appliances &gt;100,000 Btuh (30 kW)</td>
<td>Manufacturer’s Recommendation: See Notes 3-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Clearances to an unventilated soffit</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm) 36 in. (914 mm) for appliances &gt;100,000 Btuh (30 kW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Clearance to an outside corner</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Clearance to an inside corner</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Clearance to each side of the centerline extended above electrical meter or gas service regulator assembly</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M) within 15 ft. (4.6 M) above the meter/regulator assembly.</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M) within 15 ft. (4.6 M) above the meter/regulator assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Clearance to service regulator vent outlet</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
<td>See Note 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Clearance to non—mechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm) 36 in. (914 mm) for appliances &gt;100,000 Btuh (30 kW)</td>
<td>9 in. (229 mm) for appliances &gt;10,000 Btuh (3 kW) and &lt;=100,000 Btuh (30 kW) 12 in. (305 mm) for appliances &gt;50,000 Btuh (15kW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Clearance to a mechanical air supply inlet</td>
<td>6 ft. (1.8 M)</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Clearance under a veranda, porch, deck, or balcony</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
<td>See Note 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Clearance to each side of the centerline extended above or below vent terminal of the furnace to a dryer or water heater vent, or other appliance’s direct vent intake or exhaust</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Furnace combustion air intake clearance to a water heater vent, dryer vent or other types of appliance exhausts.</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Clearance from a plumbing vent stack</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Clearance above paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property</td>
<td>7 ft. (2.1 M)</td>
<td>Vent shall not terminate above a sidewalk or paved driveway that is located between two single family dwellings and serves both dwellings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> greater than, ≥ greater than or equal to, < less than, ≤ less than or equal to

Notes:
1. In accordance with the current CAN/CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code.
3. **NOTE:** This table is based upon National codes for gas appliances, and are provided as a reference. Refer to Local codes which may supersede these standards and/or recommendations.
4. For clearances not specified in ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or CAN/CSA B149.1, clearances shall be in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and the manufacturer’s installation instructions.
5. When locating vent terminations, consideration must be given to prevailing winds, location, and other conditions which may cause recirculation of the combustion products of adjacent vents. Recirculation can cause poor combustion, inlet condensate problems, vent termination icing and/or accelerated corrosion of the heat exchangers.
6. Design and position vent outlets to avoid ice build-up on and moisture damage to surrounding surfaces.
7. The vent for this appliance shall not terminate:
   a. Near soffit vents of crawl space vents or other areas where condensate or vapor could create a nuisance or hazard or property damage; or
   b. Where condensate vapor could cause damage or could be detrimental to the operation of regulators, relief valves, or other equipment.
8. Avoid venting under a deck or large overhang. Recirculation could occur and cause performance or system problems. Ice build-up may occur.

**Fig. 49 - Direct Vent Termination Clearance**
NOTE: The following is based upon National codes for gas appliances and is provided as a reference. Refer to local codes which may supersede these standards and/or recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Clearance Description</th>
<th>Canadian Installations (1)</th>
<th>U.S. Installations (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck, balcony or anticipated snow level</strong></td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to a window or door that may be opened</strong></td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm) for appliances &gt;10,000 Btuh (3 kW) and ≤100,000 Btuh (30 kW)</td>
<td>4ft. (1.2M) below or to the side of the opening, 1 ft. (.3M) above the opening. Manufacturer’s Recommendation: See Note 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to a permanently closed window</strong></td>
<td>For clearances not specified in ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or CAN/CSA B149.1, clearances shall be in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and the manufacturer’s installation instructions. Manufacturer’s Recommendation: See Notes 3-8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td><strong>Vertical clearance to a ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (61 cm) from the centerline of the terminal</strong></td>
<td>3ft. (.9 M)</td>
<td>3ft. (.9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to an unventilated soffit</strong></td>
<td>See Note 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to an outside corner</strong></td>
<td>See Note 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to an inside corner</strong></td>
<td>3ft. (.9 M)</td>
<td>3ft. (.9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to each side of the centerline extended above electrical meter or gas service regulator assembly</strong></td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
<td>3 ft. (.9 M) within 15 ft. (4.6 M) above the meter/regulator assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to service regulator vent outlet</strong></td>
<td>3ft. (.9 M)</td>
<td>3ft. (.9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to non—mechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance</strong></td>
<td>6 ft. (1.8 M)</td>
<td>3ft. (.9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to a moisture exhaust duct (dryer vent, spa exhaust, etc.)</strong></td>
<td>Permitted only if veranda, porch, deck, or balcony is fully open on a minimum of two sides beneath the floor. See Note 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to a mechanical air supply inlet</strong></td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
<td>See Note 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td><strong>Clearance under a veranda, porch, deck, or balcony</strong></td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td><strong>Clearance to each side of the centerline extended above or below vent terminal of the furnace to a dryer or water heater vent, or other appliance’s direct vent intake or exhaust</strong></td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
<td>12 in. (305 mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td><strong>Clearance from a plumbing vent stack</strong></td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
<td>3 ft. (9 M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td><strong>Clearance above paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property</strong></td>
<td>7 ft. (2.1M)</td>
<td>7ft. (2.1M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td><strong>Clearance from a plumbing vent stack</strong></td>
<td>Vent shall not terminate above a sidewalk or paved driveway that is located between two single-family dwellings and serves both dwellings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> greater than, ≥ greater than or equal to, < less than, ≤ less than or equal to

Notes:
1. In accordance with the current CAN/CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code.
2. In accordance with the current ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code
3. **NOTICE: This table is based upon National codes for gas appliances, and are provided as a reference. Refer to Local codes which may supersede these standards and/or recommendations.**
4. For clearances not specified in ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or CAN/CSA B149.1, clearances shall be in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and the manufacturer’s installation instructions.
5. When locating vent terminations, consideration must be given to prevailing winds, location, and other conditions which may cause recirculation of the combustion products of adjacent vents. Recirculation can cause poor combustion, inlet condensation problems, vent termination icing and/or accelerated corrosion of the heat exchangers.
6. Design and position vent outlets to avoid ice build-up on and moisture damage to surrounding surfaces.
7. The vent for this appliance shall not terminate:
   a. Near soffit vents of crawl space vents or other areas where condensate or vapor could create a nuisance or hazard or property damage; or
   b. Where condensate vapor could cause damage or could be detrimental to the operation of regulators, relief valves, or other equipment.
8. These National standards apply to all non-direct-vent gas appliances. Contact Local code officials for additional requirements and/or exclusions.

Fig. 50 - Ventilated Combustion Air and Non-Direct Vent Termination Clearance
Fig. 51 - Combustion Air and Vent Pipe Termination for Direct Vent (2-Pipe) System

- Maintain 12 in. (305mm) minimum clearance above highest anticipated snow level, maximum of 24 in. (610mm) above highest anticipated snow level or grade, whichever is greater.

- Maintain 12 in. (305mm) minimum clearance above the vent pipe and 6 in. (152mm) minimum clearance between the wall and end of vent pipe.

- 10 in. (254mm) maximum pipe length.

- Solar wall termination with straight pipe (preferred).

- 90° elbow, preferred.

Fig. 52 - Vent Pipe Termination for Non-Direct Vent and Ventilated Combustion Air System

- Maintain 12 in. (305mm) minimum clearance above highest anticipated snow level or grade, whichever is greater.

- Maintain 12 in. (305mm) minimum clearance between the wall and end of vent pipe.

- 6 in. (152mm) minimum clearance between the vent pipe and 10 in. (254mm) maximum pipe length.

- Side wall termination with straight pipe (preferred).
Fig. 53 - Alberta and Saskatchewan Vent Termination
Fig. 54 - Vent Terminations for Ventilated Combustion Air
EXAMPLE FOR
UPFLOW INSTALLATIONS.
MAY BE APPLIED TO
OTHER CONFIGURATIONS.

Fig. 55 - Sample Inlet Air Pipe Connection for
Polypropylene Venting Systems

TO CODE-APPROVED DRAIN OR CONDENSATE PUMP

Representative drawing only, some models may vary in appearance

Fig. 56 - Recommended Combustion Air Inlet Moisture Trap
START-UP, ADJUSTMENT, AND SAFETY CHECK

NOTICE

Important Installation and Start-up Procedures

Failure to follow this procedure may result in a nuisance smoke or odor complaint.

The manifold pressure, gas rate by meter clocking, temperature rise and operation must be checked after installation. Minor smoke and odor may be present temporarily after start-up from the manufacturing process. Some occupants are more sensitive to this minor smoke and odor. It is recommended that doors and windows be open during the first heat cycle.

General

1. Furnace must have a 115-v power supply properly connected and grounded.

NOTE: Proper polarity must be maintained for 115-v wiring. Control status indicator light flashes rapidly and furnace does not operate if polarity is incorrect if the furnace is not grounded.

2. Thermostat wire connections at terminals R, W/W1, G, and Y/Y2 must be made at 24-v terminal block on furnace control.

3. Natural gas service pressure must not exceed 0.5 psig (14-in. w.c., 350 Pa), but must be no less than 0.16 psig (4.5-in. w.c., 1125 Pa).

4. Blower door must be in place to complete 115-v electrical circuit and supply power to the furnace components.

CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in intermittent unit operation or performance dissatisfaction.

These furnaces are equipped with a manual reset limit switch in burner assembly. This switch opens and shuts off power to the gas valve if an overheat condition (flame rollout) occurs in the burner assembly/enclosure. Correct inadequate combustion-air supply, improper gas pressure setting, improper burner or gas orifice positioning, or improper venting condition before resetting switch. DO NOT jumper this switch.

Before operating furnace, check flame rollout manual reset switch for continuity. If necessary, press button to reset switch. EAC-1 terminal is energized whenever blower operates. HUM terminal is only energized when the gas valve is energized in heating.

Thermostat Setup Switch

This furnace can be installed with either a single-stage heating or a 2-stage heating thermostat. Setup switch SW-1 (LHT) is used to configure the furnace for single or two stage thermostat operation.

For single-stage thermostats, connect thermostat W to W/W1 at furnace control terminal block. See Fig. 35. For single-stage thermostats, the control will determine, based on length of previous heating on and off cycles, when to operate in low- and high-gas heat for optimum comfort. Setup switch SW-1 (LHT) must be in the factory-shipped OFF position. See Fig. 35 and 69 for setup switch information.

If a 2-stage heating thermostat is to be used, move SW-1 (LHT) to ON position before starting furnace. This overrides built-in control process for selecting high and low fire and allows the 2-stage thermostat to select gas heating modes. The W2 from thermostat must be connected to W2 on control terminal block.

Prime Condensate Trap with Water

WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

Failure to use a properly configured trap or NOT water-priming trap before operating furnace may allow positive pressure vent gases to enter the structure through drain tube. Vent gases contain carbon monoxide which is tasteless and odorless.

CAUTION

UNIT OPERATION HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in intermittent unit operation or performance satisfaction.

Condensate trap must be PRIMED or proper draining may not occur. The condensate trap has two internal chambers which can ONLY be primed by pouring water into the inducer drain side of condensate trap.

1. Remove upper and middle collector box drain plugs opposite of the condensate trap. See Fig. 64.

2. Connect field-supplied 5/8-in. (16 mm) ID tube with attached funnel to upper collector box drain connection. See Fig. 64.

3. Pour one quart (liter) of water into funnel/tube. Water should run through collector box, overfill condensate trap, and flow into open field drain.

4. Remove funnel; replace collector box drain plug.

5. Connect field-supplied 5/8-in. (16 mm) ID tube to middle collector box drain port.

6. Pour one quart (liter) of water into funnel/tube. Water should run through collector box, overfill condensate trap, and flow into open field drain.

7. Remove funnel and tube from collector box and replace collector box drain plug.

Purge Gas Lines

If not previously done, purge the lines after all connections have been made and check for leaks.

WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, and/or property damage.

Never purge a gas line into a combustion chamber. 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.
Adjustments

⚠️ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.
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.

⚠️ CAUTION

FURNACE DAMAGE HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in reduced furnace life.
DO NOT redrill orifices. Improper drilling (burrs, out-of-round holes, etc.) can cause excessive burner noise and misdirection of burner flames. This can result in flame impingement of heat exchangers, causing failures. See Fig. 58.

For proper operation and long term reliability, the Furnace input rate must be within +/-2 percent of input rate on furnace rating plate, or as adjusted for altitude.
The gas input rate on rating plate is for installations at altitudes up to 2000 ft. (609.6M).

NOTICE

The NATURAL GAS manifold pressure adjustments in Table 20 compensate for BOTH altitude AND gas heating value. DO NOT apply an additional de-rate factor to the pressures shown in Table 20. The values in this table are NOT referenced to sea level; they are AS-MEASURED AT ALTITUDE.
The heating content of natural gas at altitude may already provide for a reduction in capacity of the furnace. Be sure to obtain the expected in-season gas heating value of the gas from the gas supplier BEFORE making any adjustment for capacity or altitude. Refer to Table 20. No adjustments to the furnace may be necessary at altitude for certain gas heating values.
Refer to the instructions provided in the factory-specified LP/Propane conversion kit for instructions for setting gas manifold pressures for LP/Propane applications.

In the USA, the input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft. (609.6M) must be reduced by 2 percent for each 1000 ft. (304.8M) above sea level. Refer to Table 17.
In Canada, the input rating must be reduced by 5 percent for altitudes of 2000 ft. (609.6M) to 4500 ft. (1371.6M) above sea level. The natural gas manifold pressures in Table 20 are for both altitude and natural gas heating value.
NOTE: For Canadian altitudes of 2000 to 4500 ft. (610 to 1372 M), use USA altitudes of 2001 to 3000 ft. (611 to 914 M) in Table 20.

To adjust manifold pressure to obtain the proper input rate, first, determine if the furnace has the correct orifice installed. At higher altitudes or different gas heat contents, it may be necessary to change the factory orifice to a different orifice. Tables have been provided in the furnace installation instructions to match the required orifice to the manifold pressure to the heat content and specific gravity of the gas. To do this:

1. Obtain average yearly gas heat value (at installed altitude) from local gas supplier.
2. Obtain average yearly gas specific gravity from local gas supplier.
3. Find installation altitude in Table 20.
4. Find closest natural gas heat value and specific gravity in Table 20. Follow heat value and specific gravity lines to point of intersection to find orifice size and low-and high-heat manifold pressure settings for proper operation.
5. Check and verify burner orifice size in furnace. NEVER ASSUME ORIFICE SIZE. ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.

EXAMPLE 1: 0 - 2000 ft. (0 - 609.6M) altitude
Heating value = 1050 Btu/cu ft.
Specific gravity = 0.62
Therefore: Orifice No. 44
(Furnace is shipped with No. 44 orifices. In this example, all main burner orifices are the correct size and do not need to be changed to obtain proper input rate.)
Manifold pressure: 3.4-in. w.c. (847 Pa) for high heat, 1.4-in. w.c. (349 Pa) for low heat.

NOTE: To convert gas manifold Table pressures to Pascals, multiply the in. w.c. value by 249.1 Pa/in. w.c. (1 in. w.c. = 249.1 Pa).
1. Adjust manifold pressure to obtain low fire input rate. See Fig. 57.
   a. Turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to OFF.
   b. Remove manifold pressure tap plug from gas valve.
   c. Connect a water column manometer or similar device to manifold pressure tap.
   d. Turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to ON.
   e. Move setup SW-1 (LHT) on furnace control to ON position to lock furnace in low-heat operation. See Fig. 36 and 69.
   f. Manually close blower door switch.
   g. Jumper R and W/W1 thermostat connections on control to start furnace. See Fig. 36.
   h. Remove regulator adjustment cap from low heat gas valve pressure regulator and turn low-heat adjusting screw (3/16 or smaller flat-tipped screwdriver) counterclockwise (out) to decrease input rate or clockwise (in) to increase input rate. See Fig. 57.
i. Install low-heat regulator adjustment cap.

6. Replace orifice with correct size, if required as shown in Table 20. Use only factory-supplied orifices. See EXAMPLE 1.

In the USA, the input rating for altitudes above 2000 ft. (609.6M) must be reduced by 2 percent for each 1000 ft. (304.8M) above sea level. Refer to Table 17.
In Canada, the input rating must be reduced by 5 percent for altitudes of 2000 ft. (609.6M) to 4500 ft. (1371.6M) above sea level. The natural gas manifold pressures in Table 20 adjust for both altitude and natural gas heating value.
NOTE: For Canadian altitudes of 2000 to 4500 ft. (610 to 1372 M), use USA altitudes of 2001 to 3000 ft. (611 to 914 M) in Table 20.

To adjust manifold pressure to obtain the proper input rate, first, determine if the furnace has the correct orifice installed. At higher altitudes or different gas heat contents, it may be necessary to change the factory orifice to a different orifice. Tables have been provided in the furnace installation instructions to match the required orifice to the manifold pressure to the heat content and specific gravity of the gas. To do this:

1. Obtain average yearly gas heat value (at installed altitude) from local gas supplier.
2. Obtain average yearly gas specific gravity from local gas supplier.
3. Find installation altitude in Table 20.
4. Find closest natural gas heat value and specific gravity in Table 20. Follow heat value and specific gravity lines to point of intersection to find orifice size and low-and high-heat manifold pressure settings for proper operation.
5. Check and verify burner orifice size in furnace. NEVER ASSUME ORIFICE SIZE. ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.
j. Reinstall manifold pressure tap plug from gas valve.

k. Move setup switch SW-1 (LHT) to off position after completing low-heat adjustment.

l. Leave manometer or similar device connected and proceed to Step 2.

2. Adjust manifold pressure to obtain high fire input rate. See Fig. 57.

   a. Jumper R to W/W1 and W2 thermostat connections on furnace control. This keeps furnace locked in high-heat operation.

   b. Remove regulator adjustment cap from high-heat gas valve pressure regulator. See Fig. 57 and turn high heat adjusting screw (3/16-in. or smaller flat-tipped screwdriver) counterclockwise (out) to decrease input rate or clockwise (in) to increase input rate.

   c. When correct input is obtained, replace caps that conceal gas valve regulator adjustment screws. Main burner flame should be clear blue, almost transparent. See Fig. 62.

   d. Remove jumpers R to W/W1 and R to W2.

3. Verify natural gas input rate by clocking meter.

   NOTE: Contact your HVAC distributor or gas supplier for metric Tables, if required.

   a. Turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to OFF.

   b. Move setup switch SW-1 (LHT) to ON position. This keeps furnace locked in low-heat operation when only W/W1 is energized.

   c. Jumper R to W/W1.

   d. Run furnace for 3 minutes in low-heat operation.

   e. Measure time (in sec) for gas meter to complete one revolution and note reading. The 2 or 5 cubic feet dial provides a more accurate measurement of gas flow.

   f. Refer to Table 19 for cubic ft. of gas per hr.

   g. Multiply gas rate cu ft./hr by heating value (Btuh/cu ft.) to obtain input rate.

   h. If clocked rate does not match required input from Step 1, increase manifold pressure to increase input or decrease manifold pressure to decrease input. Repeat steps b through e of Step 1 until correct low-heat input is achieved. Re-install low heat regulator seal cap on gas valve.

   i. Jumper R to W/W1, and W2. This keeps furnace locked in high-heat operation when both W/W1 and W2 are energized.

   j. Repeat items d through h for high-heat operation, repeating Step 2 and adjusting the high-heat regulator screw, as required.

4. Restore furnace to normal operating condition.

   a. Turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to OFF.

   b. Remove water column manometer or similar device from manifold pressure tap.

   c. Replace manifold pressure tap plug to gas valve.

   d. Turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to ON.

   e. Move setup SW-1 (LHT) on furnace control to position required for attached thermostat (OFF for single-stage thermostats, ON for two-stage thermostats).

   f. Check for gas leaks and verify furnace operation.

---

**NOTICE**

DO NOT set high-heat manifold pressure less than 3.2-in. w.c. (797 Pa) or more than 3.8 in. w.c. (947 Pa) for natural gas. If required manifold pressure is outside this range, change main burner orifices to obtain manifold pressure in this range.

---

**WARNING**

FIRE HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, and/or property damage. Reinstall manifold pressure tap plug in gas valve to prevent gas leak.

---

**CAUTION**

**FURNACE DAMAGE HAZARD**
Failure to follow this caution may result in:

- Overheating the heat exchangers or condensing flue gases in heat exchanger areas not designed for condensate.
- Shortened furnace life
- Component damage.

Temperature rise must be within limits specified on furnace rating plate. Recommended operation is at midpoint of rise range or slightly above.

---

Adjust Temperature Rise

**NOTE:** Blower door must be installed when taking temperature rise reading. Leaving blower door off will result in incorrect temperature measurements, due to possible changes in duct static pressure and airflow.

Place SW-1 (LHT) in ON position. Jumper R to W/W1 and W2 to check high-gas-heat temperature rise. To check low-gas-heat temperature rise, remove jumper to W2. Determine air temperature rise for both high and low gas heat. Do not exceed temperature rise ranges specified on unit rating plate for high and low gas heat. This furnace must operate within the temperature rise ranges specified on the furnace rating plate. Determine the air temperature as follows:

1. Place duct thermometers in return and supply ducts as close to furnace as possible. Be sure thermometers do not “see” heat exchangers so that radiant heat does not affect thermometer readings. This is particularly important with straight run ducts.

2. When thermometer readings stabilize, subtract return-air temperature from supply-air temperature to determine temperature rise.

If the temperature rise is outside this range, check the following:

1. Gas input for low- and high gas heat operation.
2. Derate for altitude if applicable.
3. Return and supply ducts for excessive restrictions causing static pressures greater than 0.50-in. w.c. (125 Pa).
4. Adjust temperature rise by adjusting blower speed.
   - Increase blower speed to reduce temperature rise.
   - Decrease blower speed to increase temperature rise.
**WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD**
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.
Disconnect 115vac electrical power before changing speed tap.

For low-heat, the following connections can be made at LO HT on control:

- a. Orange blower motor lead
- b. Red blower motor lead - Factory Setting

*(Read following caution before changing taps).*

**UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD**

To avoid operating outside the rise range and avoid component damage:

Refer to the Air Delivery Tables to determine which airflows and settings are allowed for proper heating airflow. DO NOT use the highlighted settings for High-Stage Heating airflow. The highlighted settings are to be used for Low-Stage Heating and Cooling ONLY.

Change the blower speed taps as required to maintain proper temperature rise for Heating and Cooling as described above. To change blower motor speed selections for heating mode, remove blower motor lead from control HEAT terminal(s). See Fig. 36. Select desired blower motor speed lead(s) from the other motor leads and relocate it/them to LO HT (low stage heat, low stage cool blower tap) or HI HT (high stage heat blower tap) terminal(s). Reconnect original lead on SPARE terminal.

**Adjust Blower Off Delay (Heat Mode)**

If desired, the main blower off time delay period may be lengthened or shortened when operating in the heating mode to provide greater comfort. For position and location of switches on control center. See Fig. 36 and 69.
1. Remove blower door if installed.
2. Turn Setup switch SW-2 and SW-3 ON or OFF for desired blower off delay. See Table 18 and Fig. 36 and 69.
3. Proceed to “Set Blower Off Delay” before installing blower door.

**Adjust Cooling Airflow**

The cooling airflow can be set from the remaining blower speed taps. Refer to the Air Delivery Tables in these instructions. If a two-stage air conditioning or heat pump is installed, the Low Cooling Speed is the same speed tap as the Low Heat speed (LO HT).

**Adjust Continuous Fan Airflow**

The Continuous Fan airflow can be set from the remaining blower speed taps. Refer to the Air Delivery Tables in these instructions. The Continuous Fan speed can be changed to any other speed tap by toggling the Fan switch at the thermostat. See the Sequence of Operation for details.

**CAUTION**

**FURNACE OVERHEATING HAZARD**

Failure to follow this caution may result in reduced furnace life.
Recheck temperature rise. It must be within limits specified on the rating plate. Recommended operation is at the mid-point of rise range or slightly above.

**Adjust Thermostat Heat Anticipator**

Mechanical thermostat. Set thermostat heat anticipator to match the amp. draw of the electrical components in the R-W/W1 circuit. Accurate amp. draw readings can be obtained at the wires normally connected to thermostat subbase terminals, R and W. The thermostat anticipator should NOT be in the circuit while measuring current.

1. Set SW-1 (LHT) switch on furnace control board to ON.
2. Remove thermostat from subbase or from wall.
3. Connect an amp. meter across the R and W subbase terminals or R and W wires at wall.
4. Record amp. draw across terminals when furnace is in low heat and after blower starts.
5. Set heat anticipator on thermostat per thermostat instructions and install on subbase or wall.
6. Turn SW-1 (LHT) switch OFF.
7. Install blower access door.

**Electronic thermostat**: Set cycle rate for 3 cycles per hr.

**Check Safety Controls**

The flame sensor, gas valve, and pressure switch were all checked in the Start-up procedure section as part of normal operation.

1. Check Main Limit Switch This control shuts off combustion system and energizes air-circulating blower motor, if furnace overheats. By using this method to check the temperature limit control, it can be established that the limit is functioning properly and that the limit will operate if there is a restricted return-air supply or motor failure. If the limit control does not function during this test, the cause must be determined and corrected.
   - a. Run furnace for at least 5 minutes.
   - b. Gradually block off return air with a piece of cardboard or sheet metal until the limit trips.
   - c. Unblock return air to permit normal circulation.
   - d. Burners will re-light when furnace cools down.

2. Check Pressure Switch(es)

This control proves operation of the draft inducer blower.
   - a. Turn off 115-v power to furnace.
   - b. Disconnect inducer motor lead wires from wire harness.
   - c. Turn on 115-v power to furnace.
   - d. Set thermostat to “call for heat” and wait 1 minute. When pressure switch is functioning properly, hot surface igniter should NOT glow and control diagnostic light flashes a status code 32. If hot surface igniter glows when inducer motor is disconnected, shut down furnace immediately.
   - e. Determine reason pressure switch did not function properly and correct condition.
   - f. Turn off 115-v power to furnace.
   - g. Reconnect inducer motor wires, replace outer door, and turn on 115-v power.
   - h. Blower will run for 90 sec before beginning the call for heat again.
   - i. Furnace should ignite normally.
Checklist

1. Put away tools and instruments. Clean up debris.

2. Verify that the jumper is removed from the TEST/TWIN terminal. Verify that there is nothing plugged into the PLT connector. (Note: If there is a jumper connector plugged into PLT, remove it and discard.) See Fig. 36.

3. Verify that Heating Operating Mode switch SW-1 is set properly. See Fig. 36.

4. Verify that the Blower/Heat Off Delay SW-2 and SW-3 switches are set as desired. See Fig. 36.

5. Verify that the blower (lower door in upflow position) and control (“Main” or upper door in upflow position) doors are properly installed.

6. Verify that the Status LED glows. If not, check that the power supply is energized and that the blower door is secure. See Fig. 60 to interpret diagnostic codes.

7. Cycle test furnace with room thermostat to be sure that it operates properly with the room thermostat. Check all modes including Heat, Cool and Fan.

8. Check operation of accessories per manufacturer’s instructions.


10. Attach entire literature packet to furnace.
**SERVICE**

**LED CODE**

- **CONTINUOUS OFF**: Check for 115VAC at L1 & L2, & 24VAC at SEC-1 & SEC-2.
- **CONTINUOUS ON**: Control has 24VAC power.
- **RAPID FLASHING**: Line voltage (115VAC) polarity reversed. If twisted, refer to twinning kit instructions.

Each of the following status codes is a two digit number with the first digit determined by the number of short flashes and the second digit by the number of long flashes.

11 **NO PREVIOUS CODE**: Stored status codes are erased automatically after 72 hours. On RED LED boards, stored status codes can also be erased when power (115VAC or 24VAC) to control is interrupted.

12 **BLOWER ON AFTER POWER UP (115VAC or 24VAC)**: Blower runs for the selected blower off-delay time, if unit is powered up during a call for heat (R-W1/W2 closed) or (R-W1/W2) opens during blower on-delay.

13 **LIMIT CIRCUIT LOCKOUT**: Lockout occurs if a limit or flame rollout switch is open longer than 3 minutes.
   - Control will auto reset after three hours. Refer to #33

14 **IGNITION LOCKOUT**: Control will auto-reset after three hours. Refer to #34.

21 **GAS HEATING LOCKOUT**: Control will NOT auto reset. Check for:
   - Miss-wired gas valve
   - Defective control (valve relay)
   - Inducer will run until fault is cleared. Check for:
     - Leaky gas valve
     - Stuck-open gas valve

23 **PRESSURE SWITCH DID NOT OPEN**: Check for:
   - Obstructed pressure tubing
   - Pressure switch stuck closed

24 **SECONDARY VOLTAGE FUSE IS OPEN**: Check for:
   - Short circuit in secondary voltage (24VAC) wiring.

31 **HIGH-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH OR RELAY DID NOT CLOSE OR REOPENED**: Control relay may be defective, refer to status code #32

32 **LOW-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH DID NOT CLOSE OR REOPENED**: If open longer than 5 minutes, before retry. If opens during blower on-delay period, blower will come on for the selected blower off-delay. Check for:
   - Excessive wind
   - Restricted vent
   - Defective inducer motor
   - Low inlet gas pressure (if LIPS used)
   - Defective pressure switch
   - Low pressure voltage (115VAC)
   - Inadequate combustion air supply
   - Proper vent sizing
   - Disconnected or obstructed pressure tubing
   - Condensate drainage restricted or blocked

33 **LIMIT CIRCUIT FAULT**: Indicates a limit or flame rollout switch is open. Blower will run for 4 minutes or until open switch remains whichever is longer. If open longer than 3 minutes, code changes to lockout #13. If open longer than 3 minutes status code #33 continues to flash until blower shuts off. Flame rollout switch requires manual reset. Check for:
   - Dirty filter or restricted duct system
   - Proper vent sizing
   - Restricted vent
   - Loose blower wheel
   - Excessive wind
   - Defective blower motor
   - Defective switch or connections
   - Inadequate combustion air supply (Flame Roll-out Switch open).

34 **IGNITION PROVING FAILURE**: Control will try three more times before lockout #14 occurs.

If flame signal lost during blower on-delay period, blower will come on for the selected blower off-delay. Check for:
- Oxide buildup on flame sensor (clean with fine steel wool)
- Proper flame sense microamps (.5 microamps D.C. min., 4.0 - 6.0 nominal)
- Manual valve shut-off
- Control ground continuity
- Gas valve defective or gas valve turned off
- Low inlet gas pressure
- Inadequate flame carryover or rough ignition
- Defective Hot Surface Ignitor
- Flame sensor must not be grounded
- Green/yellow wire MUST be connected to furnace sheet metal

43 **LOW-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN WHILE HIGH-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH IS CLOSED**: Check for:
   - Disconnected or obstructed pressure tubing
   - Mis-wired pressure switches
   - Low-heat pressure switch stuck open

45 **CONTROL CIRCUITRY LOCKOUT**: Auto-reset after one hour lockout due to:
   - Gas valve relay stuck open
   - Flame sense circuit failure
   - Software check error
   - Reset power to clear lockout. Replace control if status code repeats.

**COMPONENT TEST**

To initiate the component test sequence shut OFF the room thermostat or disconnect the “R” thermostat lead. Briefly short the TEST/TWIN terminal to the “Com 24V” terminal. Status LED will flash last status code and then turn ON the inducer motor. The inducer motor will start in HIGH speed and remain on HIGH speed until the end of the test then shift to LOW speed for 7 to 15 seconds. The hot surface ignitor, blower motor LO HEAT speed, blower motor HI HEAT speed, and blower motor COOL speed will be turned ON for 10-15 seconds each. Gas Valve and Humidifier will not be turned on.

When the blower is turned OFF the inducer will be switched to low-speed for 10 seconds.

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**Fig. 60 - Service Label Information**

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**338314-201 Rev. D**

**A11598**

**68**
### Table 17 – Altitude Derate Multiplier for U.S.A.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALTITUDE</th>
<th>PERCENT OF DERATE</th>
<th>DERATE MULTIPLIER FACTOR*</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001–3000</td>
<td>610–914</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001–4000</td>
<td>914–1219</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001–5000</td>
<td>1219–1524</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5001–6000</td>
<td>1524–1829</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6001–7000</td>
<td>1829–2134</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001–8000</td>
<td>2134–2438</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8001–9000</td>
<td>2438–2743</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9001–10,000</td>
<td>2743–3048</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Derate multiplier factors are based on midpoint altitude for altitude range.

### Table 18 – Blower Off Delay Setup Switch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIRED HEATING MODE</th>
<th>BLOWER OFF DELAY (SEC.)</th>
<th>SETUP SWITCH (SW–2 AND SW–3) POSITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SW–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>150</td>
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<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td>ON</td>
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### Table 19 – Gas Rate (CU ft./hr)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECONDS FOR 1 REVOLUTION</th>
<th>SIZE OF TEST DIAL</th>
<th>SECONDS FOR 1 REVOLUTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Cu Ft.</td>
<td>2 Cu Ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>720</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>655</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>13</td>
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### Table 20 – Orifice Size and Manifold Pressure (in. w.c.) for Gas Input Rate

**TWO-STAGE FURNACE**

(TABULATED DATA BASED ON 20,000 BTUH HIGH-HEAT / 13,000 BTUH LOW-HEAT PER BURNER, DERATED 2%/1000 FT (305M) ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ALTIITUDE RANGE</th>
<th>AVG. GAS HEAT VALUE AT ALTITUDE (Btu/cu ft)</th>
<th>SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NATURAL GAS</th>
<th>0.58</th>
<th>0.60</th>
<th>0.62</th>
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### Table 20 - Orifice Size and Manifold Pressure (in. w.c.) for Gas Input Rate (Cont.)

#### TWO-STAGE FURNACE

(TABULATED DATA BASED ON 20,000 BTUH HIGH-HEAT / 13,000 BTUH LOW-HEAT PER BURNER, DERATED 2%/1000 FT (305M) ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

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* Orifice numbers shown in **BOLD** are factory-installed.
SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES
Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning and replacing air filters. All other operations must be performed by trained service personnel. A qualified service person should inspect the furnace once a year.

WARNING
FIRE, INJURY OR DEATH HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.
The ability to properly perform maintenance on this equipment requires certain knowledge, mechanical skills, tools, and equipment. If you do not possess these, do not attempt to perform any service and maintenance on this equipment other than those procedures recommended in the Owner’s Manual.

WARNING
ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in environmental pollution.

CAUTION
ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in improper furnace operation or failure of furnace.

CAUTION
ELECTRICAL SHOCK, FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death, or property damage.

General
These instructions are written as if the furnace is installed in an upflow application. An upflow furnace application is where the blower is located below the combustion and controls section of the furnace, and conditioned air is discharged upward. Since this furnace can be installed in any of the 4 positions shown in Fig. 2, you must revise your orientation to component location accordingly.

Electrical Controls and Wiring
Each pressure switch is labeled with the reference location (noted as “COLLECTOR BOX-LPS” or “HOUSING-HPS” on the switch). The nominal break point of each switch is shown on the label below the reference location in inches of water column, “W.C.” The maximum and minimum break point of the switch is +/- 0.05 inches of water column from the nominal break point of the switch. The maximum make point of the switch is 0.10 inches of water above the maximum break point of the switch.

Example: Nominal break point on pressure switch is 0.68-in. W.C. The minimum break point of the switch is 0.63-in. W.C. The maximum break point of the switch is 0.73-in. W.C. The maximum make point of the switch is 0.83-in. W.C.

The electrical ground and polarity for 115-v wiring must be properly maintained. Refer to Fig. 35 for field wiring information and to Fig. 69 for furnace wiring information.

NOTE: If the polarity is not correct, the STATUS LED on the control will flash rapidly and prevent the furnace from heating. The control system also requires an earth ground for proper operation of the control and flame-sensing electrode.

The 24-v circuit contains an automotive-type, 3-amp. fuse located on the control. See Fig. 36. Any shorts of the 24-v wiring during installation, service, or maintenance will cause this fuse to blow. If fuse replacement is required, use ONLY a 3-amp. fuse. The control LED will display status code 24 when fuse needs to be replaced.

Troubleshooting
Refer to the service label. See Fig. 60.
The Troubleshooting Guide can be a useful tool in isolating furnace operation problems. Beginning with the word “Start,” answer each question and follow the appropriate arrow to the next item. See Fig. 68.
The Guide will help to identify the problem or failed component. After replacing any component, verify correct operation sequence. Proper instrumentation is required to service electrical controls. The control in this furnace is equipped with a Status Code LED (Light-Emitting Diode) to aid in installation, servicing, and troubleshooting. Status codes can be viewed at the indicator in the blower door. The amber furnace control LED is either ON continuously, rapid flashing, or a code composed of 2 digits. The first digit is the number of short flashes, the second digit is the number of long flashes.

For an explanation of status codes, refer to service label located on control door or Fig. 60, and the troubleshooting guide which can be obtained from your distributor.

Retrieving Stored Fault Codes
NOTE: Fault codes cannot be retrieved if a thermostat signal (24-v on W, Y, G, etc.) is present, or if any delays such as blower off-delays are active. The stored status codes will NOT be erased from the control memory when 115- or 24-v power is interrupted.
See the Service Label (Fig. 60) for more information. The most recent fault code may be retrieved as follows:
1. Leave 115-v power connected to furnace.
2. Observe the status LED through the blower door (the lower door on upflow applications) indicator. Refer to the Service Label (Fig. 60) to interpret the LED.
3. Remove the Main/Control door (the upper door on upflow installations).
4. BRIEFLY disconnect and reconnect ONE of the main limit wires.
5. The LED will flash the last stored fault code. Refer to the Service Label (Fig. 60) to interpret the LED.
6. A component test sequence will follow.
7. Reinstall the Main/Control door.

Component Self-Test

NOTE: The furnace control component test allows all components to run for a short time; except the gas valve and humidifier terminal HUM are not energized for safety reasons. The EAC-1 terminal is energized when the blower is energized. This feature helps diagnose a system problem in case of a component failure. The component test feature will not operate if any thermostat signal is present at the control and not until all time delays are completed.

To Begin Component Self-Test:
1. Remove blower access door.
2. Disconnect the thermostat R lead from furnace control.
3. Manually close blower door switch.
   Caution must be taken when manually closing this switch for service purposes.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, or death.
Blower door switch opens 115-v power to furnace control.
No component operation can occur unless switch is closed.
Exercise caution to avoid electrical shock from exposed electrical components when manually closing this switch for service purposes.

4. For approximately 2 sec, short (jumper) the COM-24v terminal on control to the TEST/TWIN 3/16—in. (5 mm) quick-connect terminal on control until the LED goes off. Remove jumper from terminals. See Fig. 36.

NOTE: If TEST/TWIN and COM-24v terminals are jumpered longer than 2 sec, LED will flash rapidly and ignore component test request.

Component test sequence is as follows:
   a. LED will display previous status code 4 times.
   b. Inducer motor starts and continues to run until Step g of component test sequence.
   c. After 7 sec the hot surface igniter is energized for 15 sec., then off.
   d. Blower motor operates on LO-HT speed for 10 sec.
   e. Blower motor operates on HI-HT speed for 10 sec.
   f. Blower motor operates on COOL speed for 10 sec.
   g. Inducer motor goes to low speed for 10 sec, then stops.
5. Reconnect R lead to furnace control, remove tape from blower door switch, and re-install blower door.
6. Verify furnace shut down by lowering thermostat setting below room temperature.
7. Verify that furnace restarts by raising thermostat setting above room temperature.

Checklist
1. Put away tools and instruments. Clean up debris.
2. Verify that the jumper is removed from the TEST/TWIN terminal. Verify that there is nothing plugged into the PLT connector. (Note: If there is a jumper connector plugged into PLT, remove it and discard.) See Fig. 36.
3. Verify that Low Heat Only switch (LHT) is set properly. See Fig. 36.
4. Verify that the Blower/Heat Off Delay SW-2 and SW-3 switches are set as desired. See Fig. 36.
5. Verify that the blower and control (“Main”) doors are properly installed.
6. Verify that the Status LED glows. If not, check that the power supply is energized and that the blower door is secure. See Fig. 54 to interpret diagnostic codes.
7. Cycle test furnace with room thermostat to be sure that it operates properly with the room thermostat. Check all modes including Heat, Cool and Fan.
8. Check operation of accessories per manufacturer’s instructions.
10. Attach entire literature packet to furnace.

Care and Maintenance

WARNING
FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.
Never store flammable or combustible materials on, near, or in contact with the furnace, such as:
   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 or plastic containers, gasoline, kerosene, cigarette lighter fluid, dry cleaning fluids, or other volatile fluids.
   3. Paint thinners and other painting compounds, paper bags, or other paper products. Exposure to these materials could lead to corrosion of the heat exchangers.

For continuing high performance and to minimize possible furnace failure, periodic maintenance must be performed on this furnace. Consult your local dealer about proper frequency of maintenance and the availability of a maintenance contract.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND FIRE HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, and/or property damage.
Turn off the gas and electrical supplies to the furnace and install lockout tag before performing any maintenance or service. Follow the operating instructions on the label attached to the furnace.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AND FIRE HAZARD
Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.
Never operate furnace without a filter or filtration device installed. Never operate a furnace with filter or filtration device access doors removed.
To clean or replace filters, proceed as follows:

NOTE: Arrangement” under the “Installation” section of this manual.

The air filter type may vary depending on the application or orientation. The filter is external to the furnace casing. There are no provisions for an internal filter with this furnace. See “Filter orientation. The filter is external to the furnace casing. There are no provisions for an internal filter with this furnace. See “Filter Arrangement” under the “Installation” section of this manual.

Cleaning and/or Replacing Air Filter

The air filter type may vary depending on the application or orientation. The filter is external to the furnace casing. There are no provisions for an internal filter with this furnace. See “Filter Arrangement” under the “Installation” section of this manual.

Clean blower motor and wheel as follows:

1. Turn off electrical supply to furnace.
2. Remove blower door.
3. All factory wires can be left connected, but field thermostat and accessory wiring may need to be disconnected depending on their length and routing.
4. If the vent and combustion air pipe passes through the blower compartment, it will be necessary to remove the pipes from the blower compartment.
5. Inspect the vent pipe/vent system before each heating season for rust, corrosion, soot or excessive dust. If necessary, have furnace and burner serviced by a qualified service agency.
6. Inspect any accessories attached to the furnace such as a humidifier or electronic air cleaner. Perform any service or maintenance to the accessories as recommended in the accessory instructions.

Blower Motor and Wheel Maintenance

To ensure long life, economy, and high efficiency, clean accumulated dirt and grease from blower wheel and motor annually.

The inducer and blower motors are pre-lubricated and require no additional lubrication. These motors can be identified by the absence of oil ports on each end of the motor.

The following items should be performed by a qualified service technician. Clean blower motor and wheel as follows:

1. Turn off electrical supply to furnace.
2. Remove blower door.
3. All factory wires can be left connected, but field thermostat and accessory wiring may need to be disconnected depending on their length and routing.
4. If the vent and combustion air pipe passes through the blower compartment, it will be necessary to remove the pipes from the blower compartment.

Disconnect the vent and combustion air pipe by:

a. Loosen the clamps on the vent couplings and combustion air pipe external to the furnace.
b. Separate the pipes from the couplings and move them aside.
c. Loosen the clamps on the vent couplings and combustion air pipe located on the blower shelf.
d. Separate the pipes from the blower compartment and set aside.
e. Remove the couplings from the pipe adapters and set aside.
f. After servicing the blower, reverse steps a through e.
g. Tighten all clamps 15 lb-in.

See Fig. 66 for steps 5 through 14.

5. Remove screws securing blower assembly to blower shelf and slide blower assembly out of furnace. Detach ground wire and disconnect blower motor harness plugs from blower motor.

NOTE: Blower wheel is fragile. Use care.

6. Clean blower wheel and motor by using a vacuum with soft brush attachment. Be careful not to disturb balance weights (clips) on blower wheel vanes. Do not bend wheel or blades as balance will be affected.

7. If greasy residue is present on blower wheel, remove wheel from the blower housing and wash it with an appropriate degreaser. To remove wheel:

a. Mark blower wheel location on shaft before disassembly to ensure proper reassembly.
b. Loosen setscrew holding blower wheel on motor shaft.

NOTE: Mark blower mounting arms and blower housing so each arm is positioned at the same hole location during reassembly.
c. Mark blower wheel orientation and cutoff plate location to ensure proper reassembly.
d. Remove screws securing cutoff plate and remove cutoff plate from housing.
e. Remove bolts holding motor mounts to blower housing and slide motor and mounts out of housing.
f. Remove blower wheel from housing.
g. Clean wheel per instructions on degreaser cleaner. Do not get degreaser in motor.

8. Reassemble motor and blower wheel by reversing items 7b through 7f. Ensure wheel is positioned for proper rotation.

9. Torque motor mounting bolts to 40 +/- 10 lb-in. when reassembling.

10. Torque blower wheel set screw to 160 +/- 20 lb-in. when reassembling.

11. Verify that blower wheel is centered in blower housing and set screw contacts the flat portion of the motor shaft. Loosen set screw on blower wheel and reposition if necessary.

12. Spin the blower wheel by hand to verify that the wheel does not rub on the housing.

13. Reinstall blower assembly in furnace.

14. Reinstall 2 screws securing blower assembly to blower deck.

15. Reconnect blower leads to furnace control. Refer to furnace wiring diagram, and connect thermostat leads if previously disconnected.

NOTE: Be sure to attach ground wire and reconnect blower harness plugs to blower motor.

⚠️ WARNING

**Electrical Operation Hazard**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.

Blower door switch opens 115-v power to control. No component operation can occur unless switch is closed. Caution must be taken when manually closing this switch for service purposes.

16. Downflow or horizontal furnaces with vent pipe through furnace only:
   a. Install and connect short piece of vent pipe inside furnace to existing vent.
   b. Connect vent connector to vent elbow.

17. Turn on electrical supply. Manually close blower door switch. Use a piece of tape to hold switch closed. Check for proper rotation and speed changes between heating and cooling by jumpering R to G and R to Y/Y2 on furnace control thermostat terminals. If outdoor temperature is below 70°F (21°C), turn off circuit breaker to outdoor unit before running furnace in the cooling cycle. Turn outdoor circuit breaker on after completing cooling cycle. See Fig. 36.

NOTE: If R-W/W1 thermostat terminals are jumpered at the time blower door switch is closed, blower will run for 90 sec before beginning a heating cycle.
   a. Perform component self-test as shown at the bottom of the Service Label, located on the control door.
   b. Verify blower is rotating in the correct direction

18. If furnace is operating properly, RELEASE BLOWER DOOR SWITCH. Remove any jumpers or reconnect any disconnected thermostat leads. Replace blower door.

19. Turn on gas supply and cycle furnace through one complete heating cycle. Verify the furnace temperature rise as shown in Adjustments Section. Adjust temperature rise as shown in Adjustments Section.

20. Clean the flame sensor with fine steel wool (0000 grade). Do not use sand paper or emery cloth.

**To reassemble burner assembly:**

1. Install the Hot Surface Igniter (HSI) and bracket in burner assembly.
2. Install flame sensor on burner.
3. Align the edges of the one-piece burner with the slots in the burner assembly and slide the burners forward until they are fully seated in the burner assembly.
4. Align the orifices in the manifold assembly with the support rings on the end of the burner.
5. Insert the orifices in the support rings of the burners.

NOTE: If manifold does not fit flush against the burner, do not force the manifold on the burner assembly. The burners are not fully seated forward in the burner assembly. Remove the manifold and check burner positioning in the burner assembly before re-installing the manifold.

6. Attach the green/yellow wire and ground terminal to one of the manifold mounting screws.
7. Install the remaining manifold mounting screws.
8. Check the igniter alignment. See Fig. 61, 63 and 67.
9. Attach the wires to the roll-out switches.
10. Align the burner assembly with the openings in the primary cell inlet panel and attach the burner assembly to the cell panel.
11. Connect the wire for the flame sensor.
12. Connect the wire for the Hot Surface Igniter.

NOTE: Use propane-resistant pipe dope to prevent leaks. Do not use Teflon tape.
13. Install the gas pipe to the gas valve.

Flushing Collector Box and Drainage System

**WARNING**

**FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, and/or property damage.

Never purge a gas line into a combustion chamber. 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.

14. Check for gas leaks with a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks.
15. Turn gas on at electric switch on gas valve and at external shut-off or meter
16. Turn power on at external disconnect, fuse or circuit breaker.
17. Run the furnace through two complete heating cycles to check for proper operation
18. Install control door when complete.

Servicing Hot Surface Igniter

The igniter does NOT require annual inspection. Check igniter resistance before removal. Refer to Fig. 61, 63 and 67.

1. Turn off gas and electrical supplies to furnace.
2. Remove control door.
3. Disconnect igniter wire connection.
4. Check igniter resistance. Igniter resistance is affected by temperature. Only check resistance when the igniter is at room temperature.
   a. Using an ohm meter, check resistance across both igniter leads in connector.
   b. Cold reading should be between 40 ohms and 70 ohms.
5. Remove igniter assembly.
   a. Using a 1/4-in. driver, remove the two screws securing the igniter mounting bracket to the burner assembly. See Fig. 67.
   b. Carefully withdraw the igniter and bracket assembly through the front of the burner assembly without striking the igniter on surrounding parts.
   c. Inspect igniter for signs of damage or failure.
   d. If replacement is required, remove the screw that secures the igniter on igniter bracket and remove the igniter.
6. To replace igniter and bracket assembly, reverse items 5a through 5d.
7. Reconnect igniter harness to the igniter, dressing the igniter wires to ensure there is no tension on the igniter itself. See Fig. 67.
8. Turn on gas and electrical supplies to furnace.
9. Verify igniter operation by initiating control board self-test feature or by cycling thermostat.
10. Replace control door.

Cleaning Condensate Drain and Trap

**NOTE:** If the condensate trap is removed, a new gasket between the trap and collector box is required. Verify a condensate trap gasket is included in the service kit or obtain one from your local distributor.

1. Disconnect power at external disconnect, fuse or circuit breaker.
2. Turn off gas at external shut-off or gas meter.
3. Remove control door and set aside.
4. Turn electric switch on gas valve to OFF.
5. Disconnect external drain from condensate drain elbow or drain extension pipe inside the furnace and set aside.
6. Disconnect the condensate trap relief hose from collector box port and condensate trap.

**NOTE:** Do NOT blow into tube with tube connected to the pressure switch.

9. Clean pressure switch port on collect box with a small wire. Shake any water out of pressure switch tube.
10. Reconnect tube to pressure switch and pressure switch port.
11. Remove the relief tube from the port on the collector box and the trap.
12. Clean the relief port on collect box and the trap with a small wire. Shake any water out of the tube.
13. Reconnect relief tube to trap and collector box ports.

To re-install Condensate Drain and Trap:

1. Remove adhesive backing from condensate trap gasket
2. Install gasket on collector box
3. Align the condensate trap with the drain opening on the collector box and secure the trap with the screw
4. Attach the relief hose to the relief port on the condensate trap and collector box.
5. Secure tubing to prevent any sags or traps in the tubing.
6. Connect condensate drain elbow or drain extension elbow to the condensate trap
7. Connect the leads of the condensate heat pad (if used)
8. Connect external drain piping to the condensate drain elbow or drain extension pipe.
9. Turn gas on at electric switch on gas valve and at external shut-off or meter
10. Turn power on at external disconnect, fuse or circuit breaker.
11. Run the furnace through two complete heating cycles to check for proper operation
12. Install control door when complete.

**Checking Heat Pad Operation (If Applicable)**

In applications where the ambient temperature around the furnace is 32°F or lower, freeze protection measures are required. If this application is where heat tape has been applied, check to ensure it will operate when low temperatures are present.

**NOTE:** The Heat Pad, when used, should be wrapped around the condensate drain trap. There is no need to use heat tape within the furnace casing. Most heat tapes are temperature activated, and it is not practical to verify the actual heating of the tape. Check the following:

1. Check for signs of physical damage to heat tape such as nicks, cuts, abrasions, gnawing by animals, etc.
2. Check for discolored heat tape insulation. If any damage or discolored insulation is evident, replace heat tape.
3. Check that heat tape power supply circuit is on.

**Cleaning Heat Exchangers**

The following items must be performed by a qualified service technician.

**Primary Heat Exchangers**

If the heat exchangers get an accumulation of light dirt or dust on the inside, they may be cleaned by the following procedure:

**NOTE:** If the heat exchangers get a heavy accumulation of soot and carbon, both the primary and secondary heat exchangers should be replaced rather than trying to clean them thoroughly due to their intricate design. A build-up of soot and carbon indicates that a problem exists which needs to be corrected, such as improper adjustment of manifold pressure, insufficient or poor quality combustion air, improper vent termination, incorrect size or damaged manifold orifice(s), improper gas, or a restricted heat exchanger (primary or secondary). Action must be taken to correct the problem.

1. Turn off gas and electrical supplies to furnace.

**WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK, FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death, or property damage.

Before installing, modifying, or servicing system, main electrical disconnect switch must be in the OFF position and install a lockout tag. There may be more than one disconnect switch. Lock out and tag switch with a suitable warning label. Verify proper operation after servicing.

2. Remove control door.
3. Disconnect wires or connectors to flame rollout switch, gas valve, igniter, and flame sensor.
4. Using backup wrench, disconnect gas supply pipe from furnace gas control valve.
5. Remove two screws attaching top filler plate and rotate upwards to gain access to screws attaching burner assembly to cell panel.
6. Remove screws attaching burner assembly to cell panel. See Fig. 67.
7. Clean heat exchanger openings with a vacuum and a soft brush. See Fig. 65.

**NOTE:** After cleaning, inspect the heat exchangers to ensure they are free of all foreign objects that may restrict flow of combustion products.

8. Reverse items 6 through 1 for reassembly.
9. Refer to furnace wiring diagram and reconnect wires to flame rollout switch, gas valve, igniter, and flame sensor.
10. Turn on gas and electrical supplies to furnace.
11. Check furnace operation through 2 complete heat operating cycles. Look at burners. Burner flames should be clear blue, almost transparent. See Fig. 62.
12. Check for gas leaks.

**WARNING**

**FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD**

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death, and/or property damage.

Never purge a gas line into a combustion chamber. 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.

13. Replace main furnace door.

**Secondary Heat Exchangers**

The condensing side (inside) of the secondary heat exchanger CANNOT be serviced or inspected without complete removal of the heat exchanger assembly. Detailed information on heat exchanger removal can be obtained from your Distributor.
WINTERIZATION

⚠️ CAUTION

UNIT AND PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in unit component or property damage.

If the furnace is installed in an unconditioned space where the ambient temperatures may be 32°F (0°C) or lower, freeze protection measures must be taken to prevent minor property or product damage.

Since the furnace uses a condensing heat exchanger, some water will accumulate in the unit as a result of the heat transfer process. Therefore, once it has been operated, it cannot be turned off and left off for an extended period of time when temperatures will reach 32°F (0°C) or lower unless winterized. Follow these procedures to winterize your furnace:

⚠️ CAUTION

UNIT COMPONENT DAMAGE HAZARD
Failure to follow this caution may result in damage to the furnace and other property damage.

Do not use ethylene glycol (automotive antifreeze coolant or equivalent). Failure of plastic components may occur.

1. Obtain propylene glycol (RV/swimming pool antifreeze or equivalent).
2. Turn off gas and electrical supplies to your furnace.
3. Remove furnace control door.
4. Remove the top unused rubber plug from the port on the collector box opposite the condensate trap. See Fig. 64.
5. Connect a field supplied 3/8-in. (9.5-mm) ID tube to the open port on the collector box.
6. Insert a field supplied funnel into the tube.
7. Pour 1 quart of anti-freeze solution into the funnel/tube. Antifreeze should run through the inducer housing, overfill condensate trap and flow to an open drain.
8. Replace the rubber plug in the port on the collector box.
9. Remove the middle unused rubber plug from the port on the collector box opposite the condensate trap. See Fig. 64.
10. Repeat Steps 5 through 8.
11. If a condensate pump is used, check with pump manufacturer to verify pump is safe for use with antifreeze used. Allow pump to start and pump anti-freeze to open drain.
12. Replace main door.
13. When furnace is re-started, flush condensate pump with clear water to check for proper operation before re-starting furnace.
14. Propylene glycol need not be removed before re-starting furnace.
Fig. 66 - Blower Assembly

Fig. 67 - Burner Assembly
SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

NOTE: Furnace control must be grounded for proper operation or control will lockout. Control is grounded through green wire connected to gas valve and burner bracket screw. Using the schematic diagram in Fig. 69, follow the sequence of operation through the different modes. Read and follow the wiring diagram very carefully.

NOTE: If a power interruption occurs during a call for heat (W/W1 or W/W1-and-W2), the control run the blower for the selected blower off-delay period two sec after power is restored and if the thermostat is still calling for gas heating. The LED light will flash code 12 during this period, after which the LED will be ON continuous, as long as no faults are detected. After this period, the furnace will respond to the thermostat normally.

The blower door must be installed for power to be conducted through the blower door interlock switch ILK to the furnace control CPU, transformer TRAN, inducer motor IDM, blower motor BLWM, hot-surface igniter HSI, and gas valve GV.

1. Two-Stage Heating (Adaptive mode) with Single-Stage Thermostat

   See Fig. 36 and 37 for thermostat connections)

NOTE: The low-heat only switch (LHT) selects either the low-heat only operation mode when ON, (see item 2. below) or the adaptive heating mode when OFF in response to a call for heat. See Fig. 36. When the W2 thermostat terminal is energized it will always cause high-heat operation when the R to W circuit is closed, regardless of the setting of the low-heat only switch. This furnace can operate as a two-stage furnace with a single-stage thermostat because the furnace control CPU includes a programmed adaptive sequence of controlled operation, which selects low-heat or high-heat operation. This selection is based upon the stored history of the length of previous gas-heating periods of the single-stage thermostat.

   The furnace will start up either low- or high-heat. If the furnace starts up in low-heat, the control CPU determines the low-heat on-time (from 0 to 16 minutes) which is permitted before switching to high-heat.

   If the power is interrupted, the stored history is erased and the control CPU will select low-heat for up to 16 minutes and then switch to high-heat, as long as the thermostat continues to call for heat. Subsequent selection is based on stored history of the thermostat cycle times.

   The wall thermostat “calls for heat”, closing the R to W circuit. The furnace control performs a self-check, verifies the low-heat and high-heat pressure switch contacts LPS and HPS are open, and starts the inducer motor IDM in high-speed.

   a. Inducer Prepurge Period

      (1.) If the furnace control CPU selects low-heat operation the inducer motor IDM comes up to speed, the low-heat pressure switch LPS closes, and the furnace control CPU begins a 15-sec prepurge period. After the low-heat pressure switch re-closes the furnace control CPU will begin a 15-sec prepurge period, and continue to run the inducer motor IDM at high-speed.

      (2.) If the furnace control CPU selects high-heat operation, the inducer motor IDM remains running at high-speed, and the high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR is de-energized and the high-heat pressure switch supplies HPS closes, and the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV-HI is energized. The furnace control CPU begins a 15-sec prepurge period after the low-heat pressure switch LPS closes. If the high-heat pressure switch HPS fails to close and the low-heat pressure switch LPS closes, the furnace will operate at low-heat gas flow rate until the high-heat pressure switch closes for a maximum of 2 minutes after ignition.

   b. Igniter Warm-Up-At the end of the prepurge period, the (Hot Surface Igniter) HSI is energized for a 17-second igniter warm-up period.

   c. Trial-for-Ignition Sequence-When the igniter warm-up period is completed the main gas valve relay contacts GVR-1 and -2 close to energize the gas valve solenoid GV-M, the gas valve opens, and 24 vac power is supplied for a field-installed humidifier at the HUM terminal. The gas valve solenoid GV-M permits gas flow to the burners where it is ignited by the HSI. Five sec after the GVR closes, a 2-sec flame proving period begins. The HSI igniter will remain energized until the flame is sensed or until the 2-sec flame proving period begins. If the furnace control CPU selects high-heat operation, the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV-HI is also energized.

   d. Flame-Proving-When the burner flame is proved at the flame-proving sensor electrode FSE, the inducer motor IDM switches to low-speed unless running at high-speed, and the furnace control CPU begins the blower-ON delay period and continues to hold the gas valve GV-M open. If the burner flame is not proved within two sec, the control CPU will close the gas valve GV-M, and the control CPU will repeat the ignition sequence for up to three more Trials-For-Ignition before going to Ignition- Lockout. Lockout will be reset automatically after three hours, by momentarily interrupting 115 vac power to the furnace, or by interrupting 24 vac power at SEC1 or SEC2 to the furnace control CPU (not at W/W1, G, R, etc.). If flame is proved when flame should not be present, the furnace control CPU will lock out of Gas-Heating mode and operate the inducer motor IDM on high speed until flame is no longer proved.

   e. Blower-ON Delay-If the burner flame is proven the blower-ON delay for low-heat and high-heat are as follows:

      Low-Heat-45 sec after the gas valve GV-M is energized the blower motor (BLWM) is energized at LO HEAT speed.

      High-Heat-25 sec after the gas valve GV-M is energized the BLWM is energized at HI HEAT speed. Simultaneously, the electronic air cleaner (EAC-1) terminal is energized and remains energized as long as the BLWM is energized.

   f. Switching from Low-to High-Heat-If the furnace control CPU switches from low-heat to high-heat, the furnace control CPU will switch the inducer motor IDM speed from low to high. The high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR is de-energized to close the NC contact. When sufficient pressure is available the high-heat pressure switch HPS closes, and the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV-HI is energized. The blower motor BLWM will switch to HI HEAT speed five sec after the furnace control CPU switches from low-heat to high-heat.

   g. Switching from High- to Low-Heat-The furnace control CPU will not switch from high-heat to low-heat while the thermostat R-to-W circuit is closed when using a single stage thermostat.

   h. Blower-OFF Delay-When the thermostat is satisfied, the R to W circuit is opened, de-energizing the gas valve GV-M, stopping gas flow to the burners, and de-energizing the humidifier terminal HUM. The inducer motor IDM will remain energized for a 15-sec post-purge period. The blower motor BLWM and air cleaner terminal EAC-1 will remain energized for 90, 120, 150, or 180 sec (depending on selection at blower-OFF delay switches). The furnace
control CPU is factory-set for a 120-sec blower-OFF delay.

2. Two-Stage Thermostat and Two-Stage Heating  See Fig. 36 and 37 for thermostat connections)

NOTE: In this mode the LHT must be ON to select the low-heat only operation mode in response to closing the thermostat R-to-W1 circuit. Closing the thermostat R-to-W1-and-W2 circuits always causes high-heat operation, regardless of the setting of the low-heat-only switch.

The wall thermostat “calls for heat”, closing the R-to-W1 circuit for low-heat or closing the R-to-W1 and W2 circuits for high-heat. The furnace control performs a self-check, verifies the low-heat and high-heat pressure switch contacts LPS and HPS are open, and starts the inducer motor IDM in high-speed.

The start up and shut down functions and delays described in item 1. above apply to the 2-stage heating mode as well, except for switching from low- to high-heat and vice versa.

a. Switching from Low- to High-Heat—If the thermostat R-to-W1 circuit is closed and the R-to-W2 circuit closes, the furnace control CPU will switch the inducer motor IDM speed from low to high. The high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR is de-energized to close the NC contact. When sufficient pressure is available the high-heat pressure switch HPS closes, and the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV-HI is energized. The blower motor BLWM will switch to HI HEAT speed five sec after the R-to-W2 circuit closes.

b. Switching from High- to Low-Heat—If the thermostat R-to-W2 circuit opens, and the R-to-W1 circuit remains closed, the furnace control CPU will switch the inducer motor IDM speed from high to low. The high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR is energized to open the NC contact and de-energize the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV-HI. When the inducer motor IDM reduces pressure sufficiently, the high-heat pressure switch HPS will open. The gas valve solenoid GV-M will remain energized as long as the low-heat pressure switch LPS remains closed. The blower motor BLWM will switch to LO HEAT speed five sec after the R-to-W2 circuit opens.

3. Cooling Mode—The thermostat “calls for cooling.”

a. Single-Speed Cooling—

See Fig. 36 and 37 for thermostat connections.


The electronic air cleaner terminal EAC-1 is energized with 115 vac when the blower motor BLWM is operating.

When the thermostat is satisfied, the R-to-G and Y circuits are opened. The outdoor unit will stop, and the furnace blower motor BLWM will continue operating on the COOL speed for an additional 90 sec. Jumper Y/Y2 to DHUM to reduce the cooling off-delay to 5 sec. See Fig. 36.

b. Single-Stage Thermostat and Two-Speed Cooling (Adaptive Mode)

See Fig. 36 and 37 for thermostat connections.

This furnace can operate a two-speed cooling unit with a single-stage thermostat because the furnace control CPU includes a programmed adaptive sequence of controlled operation, which selects low-cooling or high-cooling operation. This selection is based upon the stored history of the length of previous cooling period of the single-stage thermostat.

NOTE: The air conditioning relay disable jumper ACRDJ must be disconnected to allow thermostat control of the outdoor unit staging. See Fig. 36.


The electronic air cleaner terminal EAC-1 is energized with 115 vac whenever the blower motor BLWM is operating. When the thermostat is satisfied, the R-to-G-and-Y circuit are open. The outdoor unit stops, and the furnace blower BLWM and electronic air cleaner terminal EAC-1 will remain energized for an additional 90 sec. Jumper Y1 to DHUM to reduce the cooling off-delay to 5 sec. See Fig. 36.

c. Two-Stage Thermostat and Two-Speed Cooling—

See Fig. 36 and 37 for thermostat connections.

NOTE: The air conditioning relay disable jumper ACRDJ must be disconnected to allow thermostat control of the outdoor unit cooling. See Fig. 36. When ACRDJ is in place, the furnace control CPU can turn on the air conditioning relay ACR to energize the Y/Y2 terminal and switch the outdoor unit to high-cooling.

The furnace control CPU can start up the cooling unit in either low- or high-cooling. If starting up in low-cooling, the furnace control CPU determines the low-cooling on-time (from 0 to 20 minutes) which is permitted before switching to high-cooling. If the power is interrupted, the stored history is erased and the furnace control CPU will select low-cooling for up to 20 minutes and then energize the air conditioning relay ACR to energize the Y/Y2 terminal and switch the outdoor unit to high-cooling, as long as the thermostat continues to call for cooling. Subsequent selection is based on stored history of the thermostat cycle times. The wall thermostat “calls for cooling”, closing the R-to-G-and-Y circuits. The R-to-Y1 circuit starts the outdoor unit on low-cooling speed, and the R-to-G-and-Y1 circuits starts the furnace blower motor BLWM at low-cool speed (same speed as LO HEAT).

If the furnace control CPU switches from low-cooling to high-cooling, the furnace control CPU will energize the air conditioning relay ACR. When the air conditioning relay ACR is energized the R-to-Y1-and-Y2 circuits switch the outdoor unit to high-cooling speed, and the R-to-G-and-Y1-and-Y2 circuits switch the furnace blower motor BLWM to COOL speed.

NOTE: When transitioning from low-cooling to high-cooling the outdoor unit compressor will shut down for 1 minute while the BLWM continues to run at low-cool speed (same speed as LO HEAT) until the outdoor unit compressor comes back on at high speed.

The electronic air cleaner terminal EAC-1 is energized with 115 vac whenever the blower motor BLWM is operating. When the thermostat is satisfied, the R-to-G-and-Y circuit are open. The outdoor unit stops, and the furnace blower BLWM and electronic air cleaner terminal EAC-1 will remain energized for an additional 90 sec. Jumper Y1 to DHUM to reduce the cooling off-delay to 5 sec. See Fig. 36.

4. Dehumidification Mode

See Fig. 36 and 37 for Thermidistat connections.

The dehumidification output, D or DHUM on the Thermidistat should be connected to the furnace control thermostat terminal DHUM. The dehumidification output, D or DHUM from a thermostat. When there is a dehumidify demand, the DHUM input is activated, which means 24 vac signal is removed from the DHUM input terminal. In other words, the DHUM input logic is reversed. The DHUM input is turned ON when no dehumidify demand exists. Once 24 vac is detected by the furnace control on the DHUM input, the furnace control dehumidification capability is activ-
5. Continuous Blower Mode

When the R-to-G circuit is closed by the thermostat, the blower motor BLWM will operate on continuous-blower speed (can be set to LO HEAT, HI HEAT, or COOL speed). Factory default is LO HEAT speed. Terminal EAC-1 is energized as long as the blower motor BLWM is energized. During a call for heat, the blower BLWM will stop during igniter warm-up (17 sec), ignition (7 sec), and blower-ON delay (45 sec in low-heat, and 25 sec in high-heat), allowing the furnace heat exchangers to heat up more quickly, then restarts at the end of the blower-ON delay period at LO HEAT or HI HEAT speed respectively. The blower motor BLWM will revert to continuous-blower speed after the heating cycle is completed. In high-heat, the furnace control CPU will hold the blower motor BLWM at HI HEAT speed during the selected blower-OFF delay period before reverting to continuous-blower speed.

When the thermostat “calls for low-cooling”, the blower motor BLWM will switch to operate at low-cool speed (same speed as LO HEAT). When the thermostat is satisfied, the blower motor BLWM will operate an additional 90 sec on low-cool speed before reverting back to continuous-blower speed.

When the thermostat “calls for high-cooling”, the blower motor BLWM will operate at COOL speed. When the thermostat is satisfied, the blower motor BLWM will operate an additional 90 sec on COOL speed before reverting back to continuous-blower speed.

When the R-to-G circuit is opened, the blower motor BLWM will continue operating for an additional 5 sec, if no other function requires blower motor BLWM operation.

Continuous Blower Speed Selection from Thermostat

To select different continuous-blower speeds from the room thermostat, momentarily turn off the FAN switch or push button on the room thermostat for 1-3 sec after the blower motor BLWM is operating. The furnace control CPU will shift the continuous-blower speed from the factory setting of LO HEAT to HI HEAT speed. Momentarily turning off the FAN switch again at the thermostat will shift the continuous-blower speed from HI HEAT to COOL. Repeating the procedure will shift the continuous-blower speed from COOL to LO HEAT speed. The selection can be changed as many times as desired and is stored in the memory to be automatically used following a power interruption.

NOTE: If the blower-off delay is set to the maximum, the adjustable continuous-fan feature is locked (i.e., fan speed cannot be changed from its current setting).

6. Heat Pump

See Fig. 36 and 37 for thermostat connections.

When installed with a heat pump, the furnace control automatically changes the timing sequence to avoid long blower off times during demand defrost cycles. When the R-to-W/W1-and-Y1 or R-to-W/W1-and-Y1-and-G circuits are energized the furnace control CPU will switch to or turn on the blower motor BLWM at low-cool speed (same speed as LO HEAT), and begin a low-heat cycle. The blower motor BLWM will remain on until the end of the prepurge period, then shut off for 24 sec then come back on at LO HEAT speed. When the W/W1 input signal disappears, the furnace control begins a normal inducer post-purge period and the blower remains running at LO HEAT speed. If the R-to-W/W1-and-Y1-and-G signals disappear at the same time, the blower motor BLWM will remain on for the selected blower-OFF delay period. If the R-to-W/W1-and-Y1 signals disappear, leaving the G signal, the blower motor BLWM will remain on for the selected blower-OFF delay period then switch to continuous-blower speed.

When the R-to-W/W1-and-Y/Y2, R-to-W/W1-and-Y/Y2-and-G, R-to-W/W1-and-Y1-and-Y/Y2, or R-to-W/W1-and-Y1-and-Y/Y2-and-G circuits are energized the furnace control CPU will switch to or turn on the blower motor BLWM at COOL speed, and begin a high-heat cycle. The blower motor BLWM will remain on until the end of the prepurge period, then shut off for 24 sec then come back on at HI HEAT speed. When the W/W1 input signal disappears, the furnace control begins a normal inducer post-purge period and the blower switches to COOL speed after a 3 sec delay. If the R-to-W/W1-and-Y/Y2-and-G or R-to-W/W1-and-Y1-and-Y/Y2-and-G signals disappear at the same time, the blower motor BLWM will remain on for the selected blower-OFF delay period. If the R-to-W/W1-and-Y/Y2 or R-to-W/W1-and-Y1-and-Y/Y2 signals disappear, leaving the G signal, the blower motor BLWM will remain on for the selected blower-OFF delay period then switch to continuous-blower speed.

Component Self-Test

Refer to page 73 for instructions.
**Troubleshooting Guide**

**Is LED status light on?**

- **NO**
  - **Is there 115V at L1 and L2?**
    - **NO**
      - **Is door switch closed?**
        - **NO**
          - **Is door switch closed?**
            - **NO**
              - **Check for continuity in wire from circuit breaker to furnace.**
              - **Close circuit breaker and go back to START.**
            - **YES**
              - **Replace transformer.**
        - **YES**
          - **Replace furnace control.**
      - **YES**
        - **Is there 24V at SEC-1 and SEC-2?**
          - **NO**
            - **Is there 115V going to switch?**
              - **NO**
                - **Is circuit breaker closed?**
                  - **NO**
                    - **Check for continuity in wire from circuit breaker to furnace.**
                    - **Close circuit breaker and go back to START.**
                  - **YES**
                    - **Replace door switch.**
              - **YES**
                - **Replace door switch.**
          - **YES**
            - **Check for correct line voltage polarity.**
              - **If units are twinned, check for proper low-voltage (24V) transformer phasing.**
            - **NO**
              - **Is LED status light blinking ON/OFF slowly with a combination of short and long flashes?**
                - **YES**
                  - **To recall status code briefly remove and reconnect one RED wire from the draft safeguard switch to display stored status code.** You can also recall the previous status code by momentarily shorting the TEST/TWIN terminal to Com24V terminal until the LED goes out. LED will flash the status code of the previous fault or status code #11 (1 short and 1 long flash) if there was no previous fault. After the control repeats the code 4 times, the control will start the component test sequence. Once initiated the control will turn the inducer ON at high-heat speed. The inducer will run for the entire component test. The HSI, blower motor LO HEAT speed, HI HEAT speed, and COOL speed will run for 10 – 15 seconds each. Gas valve and humidifier will not be turned on. When the blower motor is turned OFF the inducer will be switched to low-speed for 10 seconds.
                - **NO**
                  - **Go to section below for the status code that was flashed.**
                  - **YES**
                    - **Was there a previous status code other than #11?**
                      - **NO**
                        - **Does the control respond to W/W1, W2, Y1, Y/Y2, and G (24V) thermostat signals?**
                          - **NO**
                            - **Is 24V present at W/W1, W2, Y1, Y/Y2 or G thermostat terminals on the furnace control?**
                              - **NO**
                                - **Disconnect all the thermostat wires from the furnace control.**
                                - **YES**
                                  - **Does the problem repeat when using a jumper wire?**
                                    - **NO**
                                      - **The thermostat is not compatible with the furnace control.** Either install a ballast resistor, connect the Com24V thermostat terminal to the thermostat, or replace the thermostat.
                                    - **YES**
                                      - **Run system through a low-heat, high-heat, or cooling cycle to check operation. Status codes are erased after 72 hours.**
                          - **YES**
                            - **Run system through a low-heat, high-heat, or cooling cycle to check operation. Status codes are erased after 72 hours.**
                      - **YES**
                        - **Does the control respond to W/W1, W2, Y1, Y/Y2, and G (24V) thermostat signals?**
                          - **NO**
                            - **Is 24V present at W/W1, W2, Y1, Y/Y2 or G thermostat terminals on the furnace control?**
                              - **NO**
                                - **Disconnect all the thermostat wires from the furnace control.**
                                - **YES**
                                  - **Does the problem repeat when using a jumper wire?**
                                    - **NO**
                                      - **The thermostat is not compatible with the furnace control.** Either install a ballast resistor, connect the Com24V thermostat terminal to the thermostat, or replace the thermostat.
                                    - **YES**
                                      - **Run system through a low-heat, high-heat, or cooling cycle to check operation. Status codes are erased after 72 hours.**
                          - **YES**
                            - **Replace furnace control.**
                  - **YES**
                    - **Determine status code.** The status code is a 2 digit number with the first digit determined by the number of short flashes and the second digit by the number of long flashes?
                      - **YES**
                        - **Go to section below for the status code that was flashed.**
                      - **NO**
                        - **To recall status code briefly remove and reconnect one RED wire from the draft safeguard switch to display stored status code.** You can also recall the previous status code by momentarily shorting the TEST/TWIN terminal to Com24V terminal until the LED goes out. LED will flash the status code of the previous fault or status code #11 (1 short and 1 long flash) if there was no previous fault. After the control repeats the code 4 times, the control will start the component test sequence. Once initiated the control will turn the inducer ON at high-heat speed. The inducer will run for the entire component test. The HSI, blower motor LO HEAT speed, HI HEAT speed, and COOL speed will run for 10 – 15 seconds each. Gas valve and humidifier will not be turned on. When the blower motor is turned OFF the inducer will be switched to low-speed for 10 seconds.
                - **NO**
                  - **Check room thermostat or interconnecting cable.**

**Is LED status light blinking rapidly without a pause?**

- **YES**
  - **Check for correct line voltage polarity.**
    - **If units are twinned, check for proper low-voltage (24V) transformer phasing.**
- **NO**
  - **Is LED status light blinking ON/OFF slowly with a combination of short and long flashes?**
    - **YES**
      - **To recall status code briefly remove and reconnect one RED wire from the draft safeguard switch to display stored status code.** You can also recall the previous status code by momentarily shorting the TEST/TWIN terminal to Com24V terminal until the LED goes out. LED will flash the status code of the previous fault or status code #11 (1 short and 1 long flash) if there was no previous fault. After the control repeats the code 4 times, the control will start the component test sequence. Once initiated the control will turn the inducer ON at high-heat speed. The inducer will run for the entire component test. The HSI, blower motor LO HEAT speed, HI HEAT speed, and COOL speed will run for 10 – 15 seconds each. Gas valve and humidifier will not be turned on. When the blower motor is turned OFF the inducer will be switched to low-speed for 10 seconds.
    - **NO**
      - **Go to section below for the status code that was flashed.**

**Is door switch closed?**

- **NO**
  - **Is there 115V going to switch?**
    - **NO**
      - **Is circuit breaker closed?**
        - **NO**
          - **Check for continuity in wire from circuit breaker to furnace.**
          - **Close circuit breaker and go back to START.**
        - **YES**
          - **Replace door switch.**
    - **YES**
      - **Replace door switch.**
  - **YES**
    - **Is there 115V at L1 and L2?**
      - **YES**
        - **Replace furnace control.**
      - **NO**
        - **Is door switch closed?**
          - **NO**
            - **Is door switch closed?**
              - **NO**
                - **Check for continuity in wire from circuit breaker to furnace.**
                - **Close circuit breaker and go back to START.**
              - **YES**
                - **Replace door switch.**
          - **YES**
            - **Replace door switch.**
    - **NO**
      - **Is there 24V at SEC-1 and SEC-2?**
        - **YES**
          - **Replace furnace control.**
        - **NO**
          - **Is there 115V going to switch?**
            - **NO**
              - **Is circuit breaker closed?**
                - **NO**
                  - **Check for continuity in wire from circuit breaker to furnace.**
                  - **Close circuit breaker and go back to START.**
                - **YES**
                  - **Replace door switch.**
            - **YES**
              - **Replace door switch.**

11 NO PREVIOUS CODE – Stored codes are erased after 72 hours. Run system through a low-heat, high-heat, or cooling cycle to check system.

12 BLOWER ON AFTER POWER UP – (115V OR 24V) – Normal operation. Blower runs for the selected blower off-delay, if unit is powered up during a call for heat (R-W/W1 closed) or when (R-W/W1 opens) during the blower on-delay period.

13 LIMIT CIRCUIT LOCKOUT – Lockout occurs if the limit or flame rollout is open longer than 3 minutes. Control will auto-reset after 3 hours. See code 33.

14 IGNITION LOCKOUT – System failed to ignite gas and prove flame in 4 attempts. Control will auto-reset after 3 hours. See status code 34.

21 GAS HEATING LOCKOUT – Turn off power and wait 5 minutes to retry. Check for:
- Stuck closed gas valve relay on control.
- Miswire or short to gas valve wire.

22 ABNORMAL FLAME-PROVING SIGNAL Flame is proved while gas valve is deenergized. Inducer will run until fault is cleared. Check for:
- Stuck open or leaky gas valve.

23 PRESSURE SWITCH DID NOT OPEN – Check for:
- Obstructed pressure tube.
- Pressure switch stuck closed.

24 SECONDARY VOLTAGE FUSE IS OPEN Check for:
- Short circuit in secondary voltage (24V) wiring including thermostat leads. Disconnect thermostat leads to isolate short circuit.

31 HIGH-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH OR RELAY DID NOT CLOSE OR REOPEND – Check for:
- Control relay may be defective.
- Gas valve is miswired.
- See status code 32.

32 LOW-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH DID NOT CLOSE OR REOPENED – If opens during blower on-delay period, blower will come on for the selected blower off-delay. If open longer than 5 minutes inducer shuts off for 15 minutes before retry. Check for:
- Proper vent sizing.
- Air leak between vestibule and blower compartment.
- Low inlet gas pressure (if LGPS used).
- Disconnected or obstructed pressure tube.
- Defective or miswired pressure switches.
- Excessive wind.
- Plugged condensate drain.
- Water in vent piping, possible sagging pipe.
- Restricted vent.
- Defective Inducer motor.
- Low inducer voltage (115 VAC).

33 LIMIT CIRCUIT FAULT – Indicates the limit or flame rollout is open. Blower will run for 4 minutes or until open switch moves whichever is longer. If open longer than 3 minutes, code changes to lockout #13. If open less than 3 min. status code #33 continues to flash until blower shuts off. Flame rollout requires manual reset. Check for:
- Loose blower wheel.
- Defective switch or connections.
- Dirty filter or restricted duct system.
- Improper gas input adjustment.
- Improper limit switch or no limit gasket.

34 IGNITION PROVING FAILURE – If flame is not sensed during the trial for ignition period, the control will repeat the ignition sequence 3 more times before lockout #14 occurs. If flame signal is lost during the blower on-delay period, blower will come on for the selected blower off-delay. Check the following items first before proceeding to the next step.
- Gas valve turned off.
- Green/Yellow wire MUST be connected to furnace sheet metal.
- Flame sensor must not be grounded.
- To determine whether the problem is in the gas valve, igniter, or flame sensor the system can be operated in the component test mode to check the igniter. First remove the R thermostat connection from the control and initiate the component test sequence. Check for:
- Do the main burners ignite?
- Do the main burners stay on?
- Will main burners ignite and stay on?

41 LOW-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN WHILE HIGH-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH IS CLOSED – Check for:
- Low-heat pressure switch stuck open.
- Disconnected or obstructed pressure tube.
- Miswired pressure switches.
- Low inlet gas pressure (if LGPS used).

43 LOW-HEAT PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN – Check for:
- Flame circuit failure.
- Gas valve relay stuck open.
- Software check error. Reset power to clear lockout. Replace control if code repeats.

51 CONTROL CIRCUITRY LOCKOUT – Auto-reset after 1 hour lockout due to:
- Gas valve relay stuck open.
- Software check error. Reset power to clear lockout. Replace control if code repeats.
Fig. 69 - Wiring Diagram
PARTS REPLACEMENT INFORMATION GUIDE

Casing Group
Blower door
Bottom plate
Control door
Door knob assembly
Top filler plate

Electrical Group
3-Amp fuse
Circuit board
Control box
Door switch
Junction box
Limit switch(es)
Transformer

Blower Group
Blower housing
Blower motor
Blower wheel
Capacitor (when used)
Capacitor strap (when used)
Cut-off plate
Power choke (where used)

Filter Group
Filter(s)
Media Cabinet (when used)

Gas Control Group
Burner
Flame sensor
Gas valve
Hot surface igniter
Manifold
Orifice

Heat Exchanger Group
Containment plate
Coupling box
Heat exchanger assembly
Primary HX cell panel
Secondary HX assembly
Tubing gaskets

Inducer Group
Collector box
Condensate trap
Condensate trap elbow
Gaskets
Inducer
Inducer assembly
Inducer motor capacitor (when used)
Inducer motor module (when used)
Pressure switch(es)

TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON PARTS: Consult your installing dealer or classified section of your local telephone directory under “Heating Equipment” or “Air Conditioning Contractors and Systems” headings for dealer listing by brand name or contact:

CARRIER CORPORATION
Consumer Relations Department
P.O. Box 4808
Syracuse, New York 13221
1-800-CARRIER

Have available the model number, series number, and serial number located on the unit rating plate to ensure correct replacement part.

Model Nomenclature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>HEATING SIZE</th>
<th>MOTOR</th>
<th>WIDTH</th>
<th>VOLTAGE</th>
<th>MINOR SERIES</th>
<th>COOLING AIRFLOW (CFM)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>E</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in dangerous operation, personal injury, death or property damage.

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause personal injury, property damage, or death. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, or your local gas supplier for information or assistance. The qualified installer or service agency must use only factory-authorized replacement parts, kits, or accessories when modifying this product.