


Installation Instructions

NTGS/GNP Series

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

These instructions cover minimum requirements and conform to existing national standards and safety codes. In some instances, these instructions exceed certain local codes and ordinances, especially those that may not have kept up with changing residential construction practices. We require these instructions as a minimum for a safe installation.



Manufactured by:

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

Table of Contents

1. Safe Installation Requirements	2	6. Electrical Wiring	18
2. Installation	4	7. Ductwork and Filter	19
3. Combustion & Ventilation Air	5	8. Checks and Adjustments	20
4. Vent Piping	10	9. Furnace Maintenance	22
5. Gas Supply and Piping	15		



DANGER

Electric Shock Hazard.

Turn Off All Power Before Servicing.

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



WARNING

Fire or Explosion hazard.

This furnace is not designed for use in mobile homes, trailers or recreational vehicles.

Such use could result in death, bodily injury and/or property damage.

1. Safe Installation Requirements

WARNING

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

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

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

NOTE: This furnace is design certified by the American Gas Association and the Canadian Gas Association for installation in the United States and Canada. Refer to the appropriate codes, along with **Figure 1** and this manual, for proper installation.

- This furnace is **NOT** approved for installation in mobile homes, trailers or recreation vehicles.
- Do **NOT** use this furnace as a construction heater or to heat a building that is under construction.
- Use only the Type of gas approved for this furnace (see **Rating Plate** on unit). Overfiring will result in failure of heat exchanger and cause dangerous operation. (Furnaces can be converted to L.P. gas with approved kit.)
- Do **NOT** use open flame to test for gas leak.
- Ensure adequate combustion and ventilation air is provided to the furnace.
- Seal supply and return air ducts.
- The vent system **MUST** be checked to determine that it is the correct type and size.
- Install correct filter type and size.
- Unit **MUST** be installed so electrical components are protected from direct contact with water.

NOTE: It is the personal responsibility and obligation of the end user to contact a qualified installer to ensure that the installation is adequate and conforms to governing codes and ordinances.

Safety Rules

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

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

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

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

Freezing Temperatures and Your Structure

WARNING

Freeze warning.

Turn off water system.

If your unit remains shut off during cold weather the water pipes could freeze and burst, resulting in serious water damage.

Your unit is equipped with safety devices that may keep it from operating if sensors detect abnormal conditions such as clogged exhaust flues.

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

1. Turn off main supply water into the structure and drain the water lines if possible. Open faucets in appropriate areas.
2. Have someone check the structure frequently during cold weather to make sure it is warm enough to prevent pipes from freezing. Suggest they call qualified service agency, if required.

START-UP CHECK SHEET

(Keep this page for future reference)

Dealer Name: _____

Address: _____

Business Card Here

City, State(Province), Zip or Postal Code: _____

Phone: _____

Owner Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State(Province), Zip or Postal Code: _____

Model Number: _____

Serial Number: _____

Type of Gas: Natural: ☐ LP: ☐

Blower Motor H.P.: _____

Supply Voltage: _____

Limit Opens at...(°F) _____ or(°C) _____

Limit Closes at...(°F) _____ or(°C) _____

Which blower speed tap is used?
(Heating) _____ (Cooling) _____

Temperature of Supply Air: (°F) _____ or(°C) _____

Temperature of Return Air: (°F) _____ or(°C) _____

Rise (Supply Temp.-Return Temp.): (°F) _____ or(°C) _____

Filter Type and Size: _____

Fan "Time **ON**" Setting: _____

Fan "Time **OFF**" Setting: _____

Dealer Comments: _____

Manual Gas Shut-Off Upstream

of Furnace/Drip-Leg? YES ☐ NO ☐

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

Condensate Drain Connected? YES ☐ NO ☐

Condensate Drain Trapped? YES ☐ NO ☐

Horizontal Condensate Switch Installed? YES ☐ NO ☐

Blower Speed Checked? YES ☐ NO ☐

All Electrical Connections Tight? YES ☐ NO ☐

Gas Valve OK? YES ☐ NO ☐

Measured Line Pressure When Firing Unit: _____

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

Measured Manifold Pressure: _____

Thermostat OK? YES ☐ NO ☐

Subbase Level? YES ☐ NO ☐

Anticipator Set? YES ☐ NO ☐ Set At?: _____

Breaker On? YES ☐ NO ☐

Date of Installation: _____

Date of Start-Up: _____

2. Installation

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas Hazard.

This furnace can NOT be common vented or connected to any type B, BW or L vent or vent connector, nor to any portion of a factory-built or masonry chimney. If this furnace is replacing a previously common-vented furnace, it may be necessary to resize the existing vent line and chimney to prevent oversizing problems for the other remaining appliance(s). See *Venting and Combustion Air Check in Gas Vent Installation* section. This furnace MUST be vented to the outside.

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

Location and Clearances

1. Refer to **Figure 1** for typical installation and basic connecting parts required. Refer to **Figure 6** for typical horizontal installation and basic connecting parts required. Supply and return air plenums and duct are also required.
2. If furnace is a replacement, it is usually best to install the furnace where the old one was. Choose the location or evaluate the existing location based upon the minimum clearance and furnace dimensions (**Figure 2**).

CAUTION

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 drainline must be protected. The use of electric heat tape or RV antifreeze is recommended for these installations. (See "*Condensate Trap Freeze Protection Section*")

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

Installation Requirements

1. Install furnace level.
2. This furnace is **NOT** to be used for temporary heat of buildings or structures under construction.
3. Install furnace as centralized as practical with respect to the heat distribution system.
4. Install the vent pipe as short as practical. (See *Vent Air Piping* section).

5. Maintain clearance for fire safety and servicing. A front clearance of 30" (762mm) is recommended for access to the burner, controls and filter.
6. Use a raised base if the floor is damp or wet at times.
7. Residential garage installations require:
 - Burners and ignition sources installed at least 18" (457mm) above the floor.
 - Located or physically protected from possible damage by a vehicle.
8. Local codes may require a drain pan under the entire furnace and condensate trap when the furnace is installed in attic application.

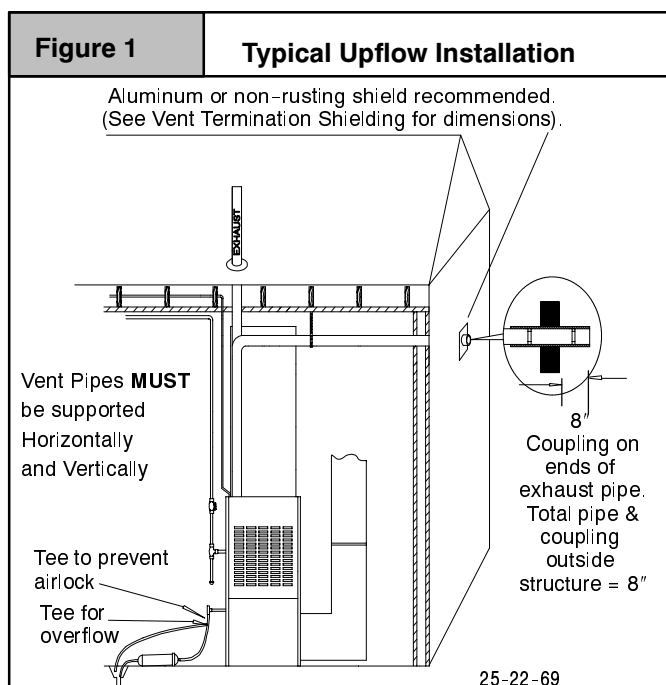
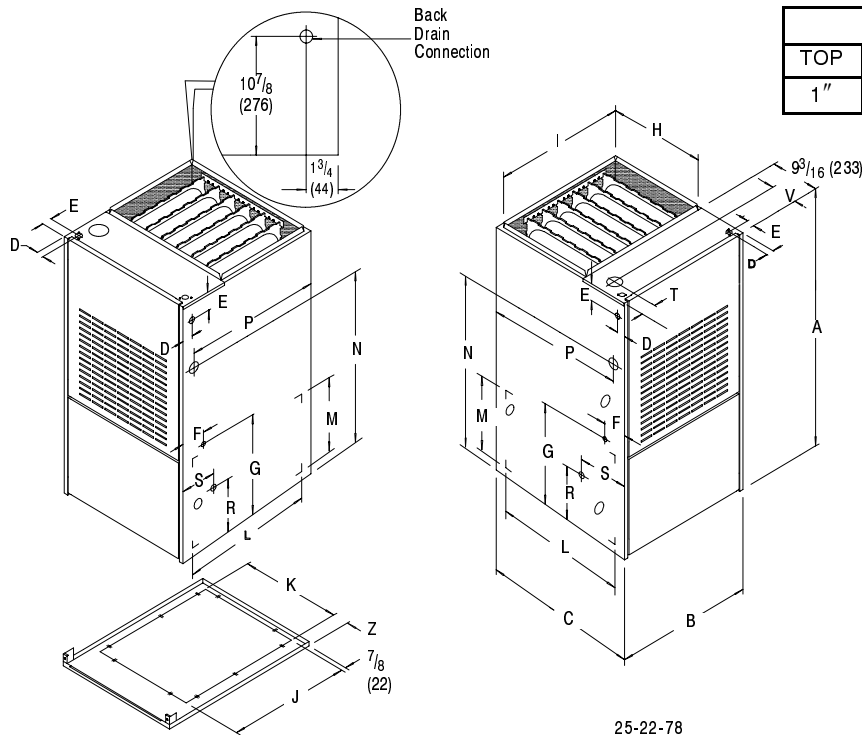


Figure 2

Dimensions and Clearances



Cabinet Clearances

TOP	BOT.	RH	LH	BACK	FRNT	FLUE
1"	0"	0"	0"	0"	3"	0"

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Unit Capacity	CABINET			ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS						SUPPLY AIR		RETURN AIR			
				TOP		LEFT SIDE		LOW VOLT				BOTTOM		SIDE	
	A	B	C	D	E	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
50,000	48	19 ¹ / ₈	28 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	17 ⁵ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₂	17 ⁵ / ₈	23 ¹ / ₈	14 ³ / ₄	22 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂
75,000	48	19 ¹ / ₈	28 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	17 ⁵ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₂	17 ⁵ / ₈	23 ¹ / ₈	14 ³ / ₄	22 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂
100,000	48	22 ³ / ₄	28 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	17 ⁵ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₂	21 ¹ / ₄	23 ¹ / ₈	18 ³ / ₄	22 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂
125,000	48	26 ³ / ₈	28 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ⁵ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	17 ⁵ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₂	24 ⁷ / ₈	23 ¹ / ₈	23 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂

Unit Capacity	GAS CONNECTIONS				DRAIN CONNECTIONS			VENT		
	RIGHT SIDE		LEFT SIDE		R	RIGHT SIDE	LEFT SIDE			
	N	P	N	P		S	S	T	V	
50,000	32 ¹ / ₂	23 ⁷ / ₈	32 ¹ / ₂	26 ¹ / ₁₆	10 ⁷ / ₈	2 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹³ / ₁₆	2 ¹ / ₈
75,000	32 ¹ / ₂	23 ⁷ / ₈	32 ¹ / ₂	26 ¹ / ₁₆	10 ⁷ / ₈	2 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹³ / ₁₆	2 ¹ / ₈
100,000	32 ¹ / ₂	23 ⁷ / ₈	32 ¹ / ₂	26 ¹ / ₁₆	10 ⁷ / ₈	2 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹³ / ₁₆	1 ⁷ / ₈
125,000	32 ¹ / ₂	23 ⁷ / ₈	32 ¹ / ₂	26 ¹ / ₁₆	10 ⁷ / ₈	2 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹³ / ₁₆	1 ⁷ / ₁₆

mm Equivalents	48" = (1219)	19 ¹ / ₈ " = (486)	22 ³ / ₄ " = (578)	26 ³ / ₈ " = (670)	28 ¹ / ₂ " = (724)	1 ¹ / ₂ " = (38)	1 ⁵ / ₈ " = (41)	2 ¹ / ₂ " = (64)
	4 ¹ / ₂ " = (114)	17 ⁵ / ₁₆ " = (440)	18 ¹ / ₂ " = (470)	17 ⁵ / ₈ " = (448)	21 ¹ / ₄ " = (540)	24 ⁷ / ₈ " = (632)	24 ¹ / ₈ " = (632)	23 ¹ / ₈ " = (587)
	18 ³ / ₄ " = (476)	23 ¹ / ₂ " = (597)	22 ¹ / ₂ " = (572)	14 ¹ / ₂ " = (368)	32 ¹ / ₂ " = (825)	23 ⁷ / ₈ " = (606)	26 ¹ / ₁₆ " = (662)	10 ⁷ / ₈ " = (276)
	6 ¹ / ₂ " = (165)	2 ¹¹ / ₁₆ " = (68)	4 ¹³ / ₁₆ " = (122)	2 ¹ / ₈ " = (54)	1 ⁷ / ₈ " = (48)	1 ⁷ / ₁₆ " = (37)	ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (MM)	

3. Combustion & Ventilation Air

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas Hazard.

Use methods described here to provide combustion and ventilation air.

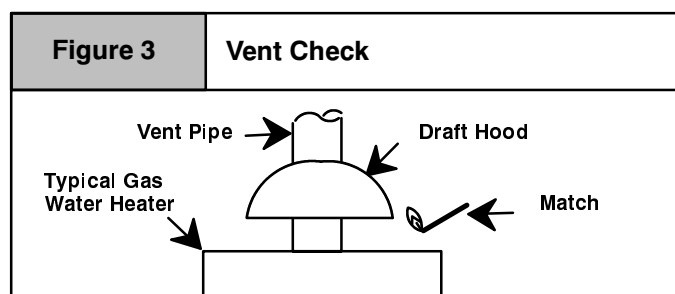
Failure to provide adequate combustion and ventilation air can result in death and/or personal injury.

Venting and Combustion Air Check

NOTE: The following information is supplied to allow the installer to make adjustments to the setup of existing appliances, **IF REQUIRED**, based on good trade practices, local codes, and good judgement of the installer. Manufacturer does **NOT** take responsibility for modifications made to existing equipment.

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

1. Seal any unused openings in the venting system.
2. Visually inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch to ensure there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion or other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. Insofar as is practical, close all doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliance(s) remaining connected to the venting system are located and other spaces of the building.
4. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan. Close fireplace dampers.
5. Follow the lighting instructions for each appliance being inspected. Adjust thermostat so appliance(s) will operate continuously.
6. Allow 5 minutes of main burner operation, then check for spillage at the draft hood relief opening of each appliance. Use the flame of a match or candle (**Figure 3**).



7. After it has been determined that each appliance vents properly, return doors, windows, appliances etc. to their normal condition.
8. If improper venting is observed, the cause **MUST** be corrected using the appropriate tables in code books of country having jurisdiction.

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

NOTE: Non direct vent appliances occupying same enclosed space as furnace **MUST** have enough air for proper combustion and ventilation. All duct or openings for supplying combustion and ventilation air must comply with the gas and electrical codes of the country having jurisdiction.

When the installation is complete, check that all appliances have adequate combustion air and are venting properly. See *Vent Piping* in this manual.

Contaminated Combustion Air

Installations in certain areas or types of structures will increase the exposure to chemicals or halogens that may harm the furnace.

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

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

Air Openings and Connecting Ducts

1. Total input rating for all non direct vent gas appliances **MUST** be considered when determining free area of openings.
2. Connect ducts or openings directly to outside.
3. When screens are used to cover openings, they **MUST** be no less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " (6mm) mesh.
4. The minimum dimension of rectangular air ducts **MUST NOT** be less than 3" (75mm).
5. When sizing grille or louver, use the free area of opening. If free area is **NOT** stamped or marked on grill or louver, assume a 20% free area for wood and 60% for metal.

Confined Space Installation

NOTE: A confined space is defined as an area with less than 50 cubic feet (1.4m³) per 1,000 BTUH input rating for all gas appliances installed in the area.

Requirements

1. Provide confined space with sufficient air for proper combustion and ventilation of flue gases using horizontal or vertical ducts or openings.
2. **Figure 4** illustrate how to provide combustion and ventilation air. A minimum of two permanent openings, one inlet and one outlet, are required.
3. One opening **MUST** be within 12" (300mm) of the floor and the second opening within 12" (300mm) of the ceiling.
4. Size openings and ducts per **Table 1**.
5. Horizontal duct openings require 1" square (25sq. mm) of free area per 2,000 BTUH of combined input for all gas appliances in area (see **Table 1**).
6. Vertical duct openings or openings directly to outside require 1" square (6.5mm³) of free area per 4,000 BTUH for combined input of all gas appliances in area (see **Table 1**).

Table 1		Free Area	
BTUH Input Rating	Minimum Free Area Required for Each Opening		
	Horizontal Duct (2,000 BTUH)	Vertical Duct or openings to outside (4,000 BTUH)	Round Duct (4,000 BTUH)
50,000	25 sq. in.(161 cm. ²)	12.5 sq. in.(81 cm. ²)	4"
75,000	35.5 sq. in.(242 cm. ²)	18.75 sq. in.(121 cm. ²)	5"
100,000	50 sq. in.(323 cm. ²)	25 sq. in.(161 cm. ²)	6"
125,000	62.5 sq. in.(403 cm. ²)	31.25 sq. in.(202 cm. ²)	7"
150,000	71 sq. in.(484 cm. ²)	37.5 sq. in.(242 cm. ²)	7"

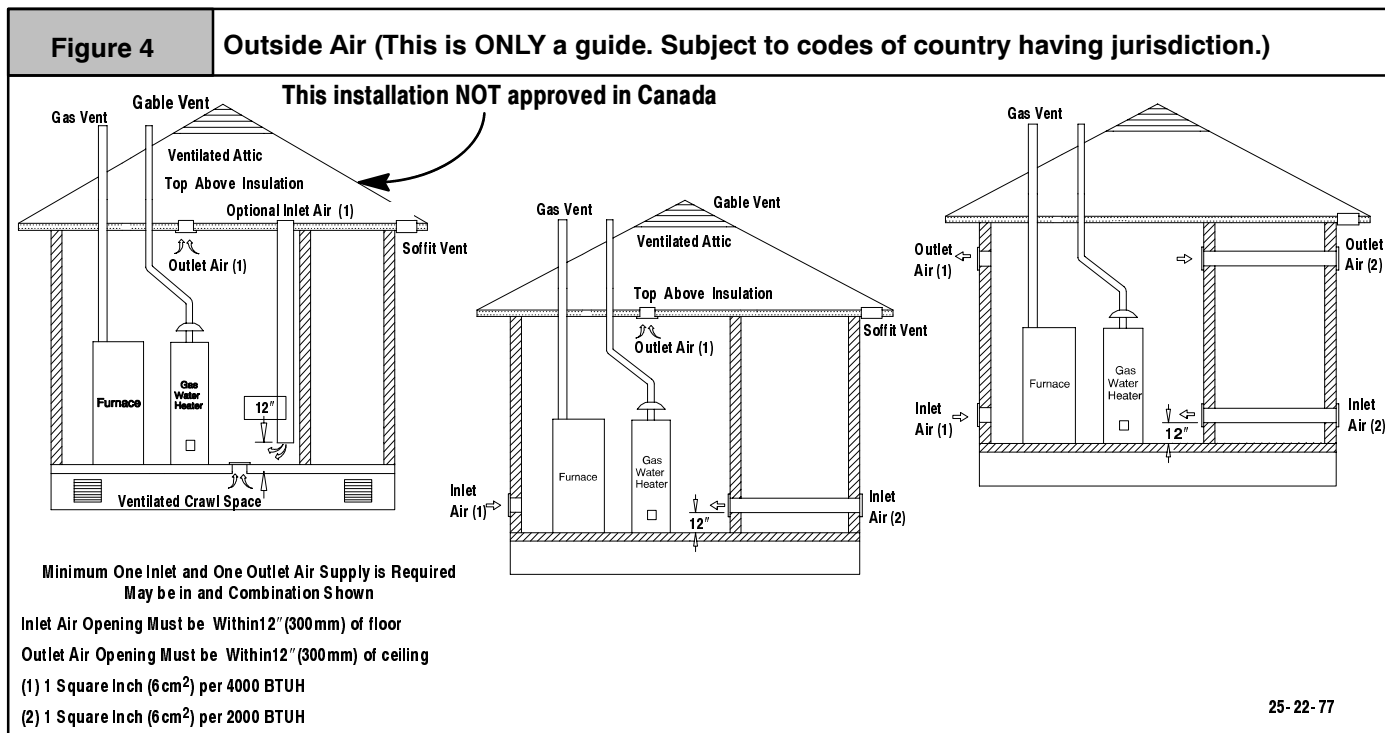
EXAMPLE: Determining Free Area

Appliance 1	Appliance 2	Total Input
100,000 + 30,000 = (130,000 ÷ 4,000) = (32.5 Sq. In.) Vertical 210 cm. ²		

Appliance 1	Appliance 2	Total Input
100,000 + 30,000 = (130,000 ÷ 2,000) = (65 Sq. In.) Horizontal 419 cm. ²		

One permanent opening, commencing within 12" (30 cm.) of the top of the enclosure, shall be permitted where the equipment has clearances of at least 1" (2.5 cm.) from the sides and back and 6" (16 cm.) from the front of the appliance. The opening shall directly communicate with the outdoors or shall communicate through a vertical or horizontal duct to the outdoors or spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors, and shall have a minimum free area of:

- 1 sq. in per 3000 Btu per hr (7cm.² per kW) of the total input rating of all equipment located in the enclosure, and
- Not less than the sum of the areas of all vent connectors in the confined space.



Unconfined Space Installation

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas Hazard.

Most homes will require additional air.

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

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

An unconfined space is defined as an area having a minimum volume of 50 cubic feet (1.4m³) per 1,000 Btu total input rating for all gas appliances in area. Refer to **Table 2** for minimum area required.

Table 2		Unconfined Space Minimum Area in Square Feet
BTUH Input Rating	Minimum Area in Square Feet	
50,000	312(29m ²)	
78,000	490(46m ²)	
114,000	712(66m ²)	
155,000	968(90m ²)	

EXAMPLE: NOTE: Square feet is based on 8 foot ceilings.

28,000 BTUH	X	50 Cubic Ft.	=	1,400	=	175 Sq. Ft.
1,000				8' Ceiling Height		

NOTE: Refer to definitions in section titled *Unusually Tight Construction*. If any *one* of the conditions apply, the space **MUST** be considered confined space regardless of size.

1. Adjoining rooms can be considered part of an unconfined area if there are openings without doors between rooms.
2. An attic or crawlspace may be considered an unconfined space provided there are adequate ventilation openings directly to outdoors. Openings **MUST** remain open and **NOT** have any means of being closed off. Ventilation openings to outdoors **MUST** be at least 1" square (25mm²) of free area per 4,000 BTUH of total input rating for all gas appliances in area.
3. Install air intake a minimum of 12" (300mm) above maximum snow level and clear of any obstruction. Duct or ventilation opening requires one square inch of free area per 4,000 BTUH of total input rating for all gas appliances in area.
4. Air inlet **MUST** be screened with not less than 1/4" (6mm) mesh screen.

Unusually Tight Construction

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

Unusually tight construction is defined as: Construction with

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

Ventilation Air

Some provincial codes and local municipalities require ventilation or make-up air be brought into the conditioned space as replacement air. Whichever method is used, the mixed return air temperature across the heat exchanger **MUST** not fall below 60°F (15° c) or flue gases will condense in the heat exchanger. This will shorten the life of the heat exchanger and possibly void your warranty.

Horizontal Furnace Installation

⚠ WARNING

Fire, Explosion, and/or Poison carbon monoxide gas Hazard.

Make certain model installed is certified for use in multiple configurations.

Failure to install unit in configuration for which it is certified can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

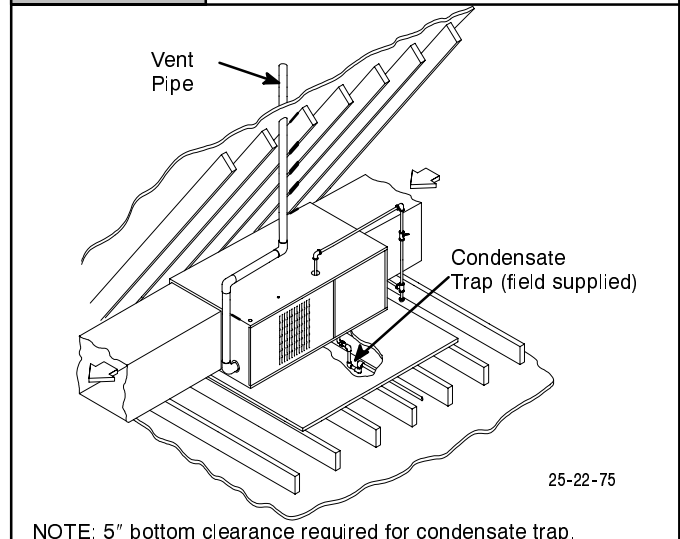
NOTE: Inspect unit rating plate to be certain model number begins with "NTGS/GNP". This identifies unit as horizontally mountable. If unit does **NOT** bear this designation, you may **NOT**

mount this unit horizontally. **Unit may not be mounted on its back.**

If you purchased a horizontally mountable furnace, it can be installed horizontally in an attic, basement, crawl space, alcove, or suspended from a ceiling in a basement or utility room in only a **right-to-left** airflow position. See **Figure 5**. **Do not** install furnace on its back or in the left-to-right airflow positions as safety control operation will be adversely affected.

Figure 5

Typical Horizontal Installation



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

If the furnace is to be installed in a crawl space, consult local codes. A suitable concrete pad or blocks are recommended for crawl space installation on the ground.

NOTE: 5" bottom clearance required for condensate trap.

Thirty (30) inches (760mm) between the front of the furnace and adjacent construction or other appliances **MUST** be maintained for service clearance.

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

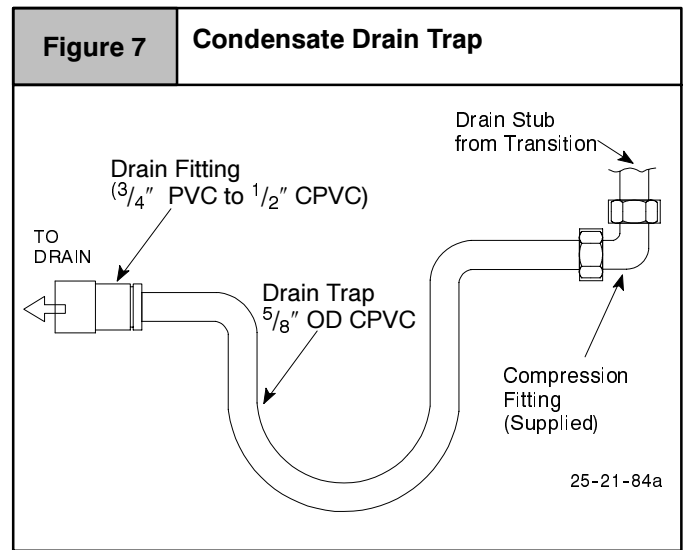
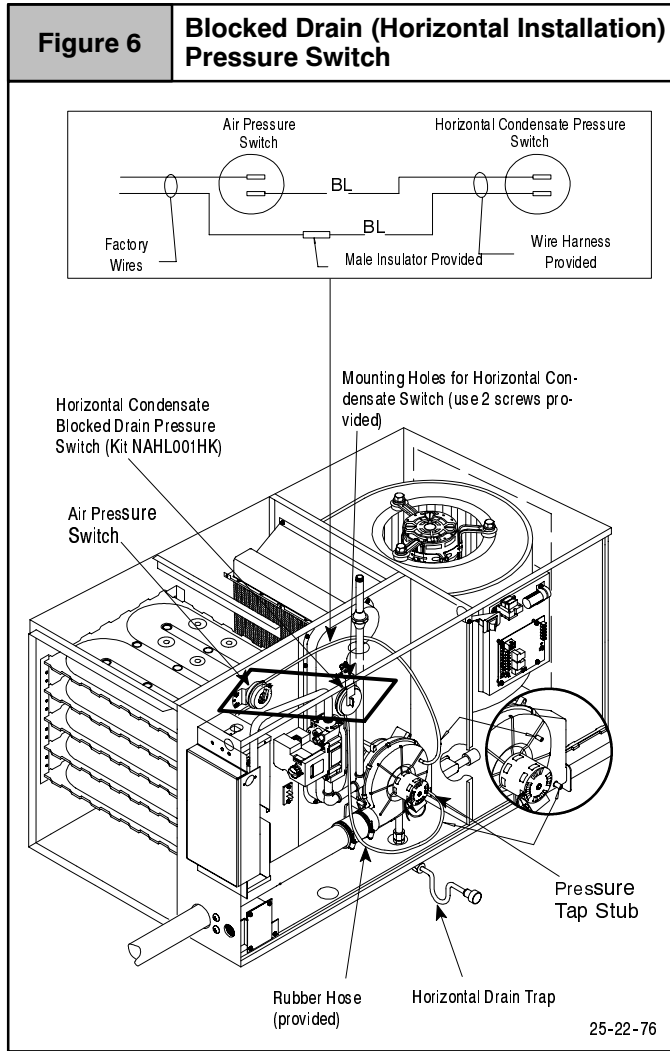
The horizontal furnaces may be installed directly on combustible wood flooring or supports as long as all required furnace clearances are met. See **Figure 2**.

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

For horizontal installation over a finished living space. A field fabricated auxiliary drain pan with drain pipe is recommended to prevent damage by overflow due to blocked condensate drain.

Blocked Condensate Drain Pressure Switch (Accessory Kit NAHL001HK)

For horizontal furnace installations, a blocked condensate drain pressure switch **MUST** be used. Follow the directions outlined in the kit to properly install the switch into the furnace. See **Figure 6**.



Condensate Drain Trap

For horizontal furnace installations, the condensate drain trap **MUST** be installed below the furnace. See **Figure 7** for dimensions of the drain trap and the proper material to be used. The drain connection to the condensate trap must also be properly sloped to an open drain. See **Section 4** under "Condensate Drain Trap and Neutralizer".

The condensate drain trap connects to the drain stub on the left side of the plastic transition. See **Figure 6** and **Figure 7**. Remove the plastic cap and clamp from the drain stub. Use the 90° compression fitting elbow (provided) to connect the drain trap to the drain stub. Replace the plastic cap and clamp over the remaining drain stub (upflow drain stub) on the plastic transition.

4. Gas Vent Piping

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas, fire and explosion hazard.

Read and follow all instructions in this section.

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

Non-Direct Vent Furnace

This furnace is certified as a category IV appliance and is a non-direct vent furnace using air from inside the structure for combustion. Combustion air comes from inside the structure, adequate make up air **MUST** be provided to compensate for oxygen burned. See **Confined Space Installation** in the **Combustion and Ventilation Air** chapter.

Vent Piping Guidelines

NOTE: All vent piping **MUST** be installed in compliance with local codes or ordinances, these instructions, good trade practices, and codes of country having jurisdiction.

1. Determine the best routing and termination for the vent pipe by referring to all of the instructions and guidelines in this Section.
2. Determine the size required for the vent pipe.
3. Loosely assemble all venting parts without adhesive (pipe joint cement) for correct fit before final assembly.
4. Use of vertical piping is preferred because there will be some moisture in the flue gases that may condense as it leaves the vent pipe (See *Special Instruction For Horizontal Vents*).
5. The vent **MUST** exit the furnace at the top left side.
6. The vertical vent pipe **MUST** be supported so that no weight is allowed to rest on the combustion blower.
7. Exhaust vent piping diameter **MUST NOT** be reduced.
8. All exhaust vent piping from the furnace to termination **MUST** slope upwards, away from furnace, a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ " per foot of run (6mm per 300mm).
9. Use DWV type long radius elbows whenever possible, as they provide for the minimum slope on horizontal runs and they provide less resistance in the vent system. If DWV elbows cannot be used, use two, 45 degree elbows when possible. On horizontal runs the elbows can be slightly misaligned to provide the correct slope.
10. All horizontal pipe runs **MUST** be supported at least every five feet with galvanized strap or other rust resistant material. **NO** sags or dips are permitted.
11. All vertical pipe runs **MUST** be supported every six feet where accessible.
12. The maximum pipe length is 40' (12m). Up to five, 90° elbows can be used. If more than five elbows are required, reduce the length of both the inlet and exhaust pipes 5' (1.5m) for each additional elbow used. (See **Vent Tables**).
13. The minimum pipe run length is 2' (.6m).
14. The vent piping can be run in the same chase or adjacent to pipe for water supply or waste plumbing. It can also be run in the same chase with a vent from another 90+ furnace.

NOTE: In **NO** case can the piping be run in a chase where temperatures can exceed 140° F. or where radiated heat from adjacent surfaces would exceed 140° F.

15. The vent system can be installed in an existing unused chimney provided that:
 - The exhaust vent runs the length of the chimney.
 - No other gas fired appliance or fireplace (solid fuel) is vented into the chimney.
 - The top of the chimney **MUST** be sealed flush or crowned up to seal against rain or melting snow so **ONLY** the piping protrudes.
 - The termination clearances shown in **Figure 8** are maintained.

Piping Insulation Guidelines

NOTE: In general, chimneys on an outside wall and attics are exposed to cold conditions which can cause the vent pipe to sweat from condensation. This can lead to moisture damage to living spaces. It is highly recommended that piping in these cases be insulated to insure proper protection from condensation damage.

Use closed cell, neoprene insulation or equivalent. If Fiberglass or equivalent insulation is used it must have a vapor barrier. Use R values of 7 up to 10', R-11 if exposure exceeds 10'. If Fiberglass insulation is used, exterior to the structure, the pipe **MUST** be boxed in and sealed against moisture.

1. Insulate pipe when the exhaust vent passes through an unconditioned space or raceway.
2. If situations require pipe to be run on the exterior wall to reach a suitable termination point, it **MUST** be properly insulated.
3. If it is necessary to insulate piping when an inactive chimney is used as a chase, the top of the chimney **MUST** be sealed flush or crowned up to seal against rain or melting snow so **ONLY** the piping protrudes.
4. When the vent pipe height above the roof exceeds 30" (760mm), or if an exterior vertical riser is used on a horizontal vent to get above snow levels, the exterior portion **MUST** be insulated.

Sizing Vent Pipe

1. Consult **Table 3** to select the proper diameter exhaust air piping. Exhaust piping is sized for each furnace Btuh size based on total lineal vent length, and number of 90° elbows required.
2. **Use of Elbows**—Two 45° elbows can be substituted for one 90° elbow. The elbow or elbows used for vent termination outside the structure **ARE** counted, including elbows needed to bring termination above expected snow levels.

EXAMPLE: Refer to, 100,000 Btuh Furnace, Table 3.

- A vent system uses 24' of Outlet pipe. Use the maximum length found in your system, so 24' is the length to use in these tables.
- There are 4 elbows on the Outlet. Use the 4 elbows row.
- In this example, **B** or **C** is allowed. Using the legend at the bottom of the table, combination **B** is a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Exhaust, **C** is a 3" Exhaust. Either is allowed.

Table 3		Pipe Diameter Table Single Piping ONLY						
50,000 & 75,000 Btuh Furnaces								
Max No. of Elbows	Feet of Pipe							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-40	
UP TO 5	All combinations use "A" a 2" Exhaust							
100,000 Btuh Furnace								
Max No. Of Max No. Of	Feet of Pipe							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-40	
1	A	A	A	A	A	A	B,C	
2	A	A	A	A	A	B,C	B,C	
3	A	A	A	A	B,C	B,C	B,C	
4	A	A	A	B,C	B,C	B,C	B,C	
5	A	A	B,C	B,C	B,C	B,C	B,C	
125,000 Btuh Furnace								
Max No. Of Max No. Of	Feet of Pipe*							
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-40	
1	A	A	B,C	B,C	B,C	B,C	C	
2	A	B,C	B,C	B,C	B,C	C	C	
3	B,C	B,C	B,C	B,C	C	C	C	
4	B,C	B,C	B,C	C	C	C	C	
5	B,C	B,C	C	C	C	C	C	
Possible combination legend: A = 2" Exhaust B = 2 1/2" Exhaust C = 3" Exhaust Elbows are DWV Long Radius Type for 2" and 3" vents. Schedule 40 (sharp radius) for 2 1/2"								

If more than five elbows are required, reduce the length of both the inlet and exhaust pipes 5' (1.5m) for each additional elbow used.

Vent Termination Clearances

⚠ WARNING

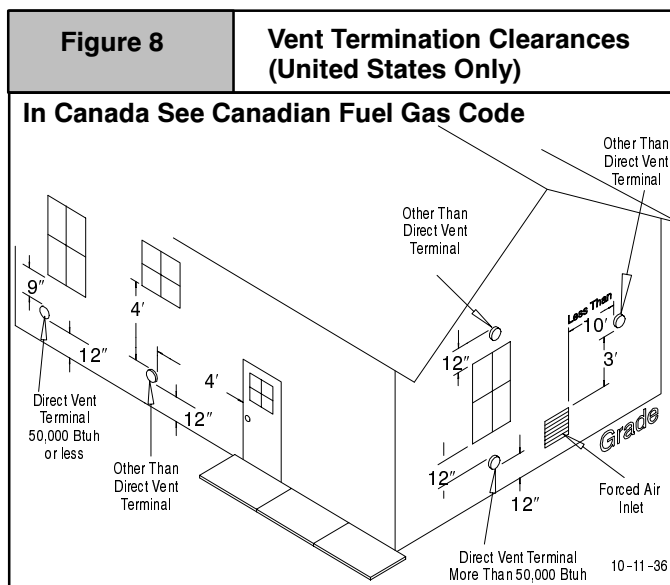
Poison carbon monoxide gas, fire and explosion hazard.

Inlet and outlet pipes may NOT be vented directly above each other.

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

- Determine termination locations based on clearances specified in following steps and as shown in **Figure 8**, **Figure 11**, **Figure 12**, **Figure 13**.
- The vent termination must be located at least 12" (300mm) above ground or normally expected snow accumulation levels.
- Do **NOT** terminate over public walkways. Avoid areas where condensate may cause problems such as above planters, patios, or adjacent to windows where steam may cause fogging.
- The vent termination shall be located at least 4' (1220mm) horizontally from any electric meter, gas meter, regulator, and any relief equipment. These distances apply **ONLY** to U.S. installations.
- The vent termination is to be located at least 3' (914mm) above any forced air inlet located within 10' (3m); and at least 10' (3m) from a combustion air intake of another appliance, except direct vent furnace intake.

- In Canada, the *Canadian Fuel Gas Code* takes precedence over the preceding termination instructions.



Condensate Drain Trap and Neutralizer

This furnace removes both sensible and latent heat from the combustion flue gases. Removal of latent heat results in condensation of flue gas (water vapor). This condensed water vapor drains from the secondary heat exchanger, through a built-in drain trap transition, and out of the unit. Condensate line can exit from the right side, left side, or rear of the cabinet.

NOTE: The 90° compression fitting elbow (provided), requires the drain line to be 1/2" (13mm) CPVC* (5/8" OD). 5/8" (16mm) I.D. vinyl tubing may be used outside the furnace cabinet to connect to the drain line. Internal trap assembly provides the required 4" water column, so no additional trap is required.

*** Make sure the 1/2" CPVC is 5/8" OD as there is also a schedule 40 available that will not work.**

- Do **NOT** put a loop in the drain piping. This would cause an extra water column pressure in addition to the pressure inside the built-in drain trap.
- Drains must terminate at an inside drain to prevent freezing of condensate and possible property damage.
- Consideration **MUST** be given to type of filter being installed. A 125,000 Btuh furnace may require 2-16"x25"x1" filters (one on each side of furnace). This configuration does **NOT** allow the condensate drain line to be run out the side of furnace. If line **MUST** be run out the side, an optional standoff filter rack with one 20"x25"x1" filter is needed. Install optional filter rack on side of furnace opposite the side where condensate drain line will exit.
- A condensate or sump pump **MUST** be used if required by local codes, or if no indoor floor drain is available. A condensate neutralizer cartridge must be used if the pump is not approved for use with acidic condensate. Neutralizer cartridges **MUST** be installed in the drain line in a horizontal position **ONLY**.
- A plugged condensate drain line or a failed condensate pump will allow condensate to spill. If the furnace is installed where a condensate spill could cause damage, then it is recommended that an auxiliary safety switch be installed to prevent operation of the equipment in the event of pump failure or plugged drain line. If used, an auxiliary safety switch should be installed in the R circuit (low voltage) **ONLY**.
- Install an overflow line if routing to floor drain or sump pump. See **Figure 1** for example of proper routing and installation of overflow line.

⚠ WARNING

Frozen water pipe hazard.

When activated an auxiliary safety switch will cause a furnace not to operate.

During freezing temperatures the water pipes in your home could freeze and burst causing water damage to the home.

Do not leave the home unattended during freezing temperatures, or shut off the water supply and drain the pipes before leaving.

Condensate Drain Trap Freeze Protection

Special precautions **MUST** be made if installing furnace in an area which may drop below freezing. This can cause improper operation or damage to the equipment. If the the furnace environment has the potential of freezing, the drain trap and drain line must be protected. Use 3 to 6 watt per foot at 115 volt, 40° F self-regulating shielded and waterproof heat tape. Wrap the drain trap and drain line with the heat tape and secure with the ties. Follow the heat tape manufacturer's recommendations.

Connecting Furnace and Piping

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas hazard.

Cement or mechanically seal all joints, fittings, etc. to prevent leakage of flue gases.

Failure to properly seal vent piping can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

1. Preassemble the exhaust piping from the furnace to the vent termination. Do **NOT** cement any joints together until the preassembly process is complete.

Vent Pipe Connection

1. Install the PVC vent pipe to the combustion blower using the flexible coupling and clamps (provided). See **Figure 9** and **Figure 10**.

Figure 9

Proper Sealing Procedure for Combustion Blower

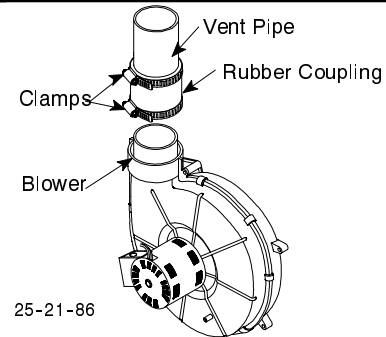
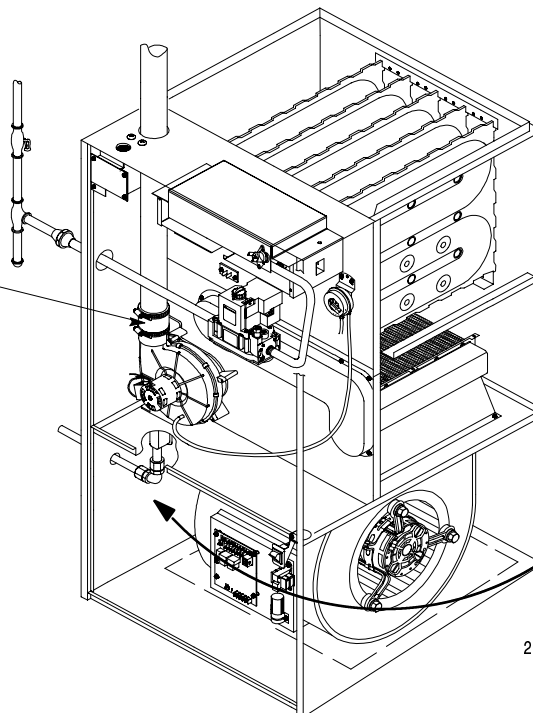


Figure 10

Vent and Trap Furnace Connections

Flexible coupling and clamps (supplied) are installed at the combustion blower.



Condensate compression fitting can be turned to exit out the left side, right side, or rear of cabinet. If piping is exiting out the right side of cabinet, it is necessary to use an elbow to run pipe in front of electronic module. Cabinet entrance hole is offset enough to allow adequate clearance.

Joining Pipe and Fittings

⚠ WARNING

Fire hazard.

Provide adequate ventilation and do NOT assemble near heat source or open flame. Do NOT smoke while using solvent cements and avoid contact with skin or eyes.

Observe all cautions and warnings printed on material containers to prevent possible death, personal injury and/or property damage.

This furnace is approved for venting with PVC, CPVC, ABS, and Cellular Core pipe fittings.

NOTE: All PVC, CPVC, ABS, and Cellular Core pipe fittings, solvent cement, primers and procedures **MUST** conform to American National Standard Institute and American Society for Testing and Materials (ANSI/ASTM) standards. Schedule 40 is the **ONLY** approved wall thickness.

- *Pipe and Fittings* - ASTM D1785, D2466, D2661, D2665, F-891, F-628, SDR-26
- *PVC Primer and Solvent Cement* - ASTM D2564
- *Procedure for Cementing Joints* - Ref ASTM D2855

NOTE: In order to create a seal that allows future removal of pipe, RTV sealant **MUST** be used on the exhaust pipe where it joins to the furnace. PVC, CPVC, ABS, and Cellular Core pipe and cement may be used on all other joints.

CAUTION

Do NOT use solvent cement that has become curdled, lumpy or thickened and do NOT thin. Observe precautions printed on containers. For applications below 32° F., use only low temperature type solvent cement.

1. Cut pipe end square, remove ragged edges and burrs. Chamfer end of pipe, then clean fitting, socket and pipe joint of all dirt, grease, or moisture.

NOTE: Stir the solvent cement frequently while using. Use a natural bristle brush or the dauber supplied with the cement. The proper brush size is one inch.

2. After checking pipe and socket for proper fit, wipe socket and pipe with cleaner-primer. Apply a liberal coat of primer to inside surface of socket and outside of pipe. Do **NOT** allow primer to dry before applying cement.
3. Apply a thin coat of cement evenly in the socket. Quickly apply a heavy coat of cement to the pipe end and insert pipe into fittings with a slight twisting movement until it bottoms out.

NOTE: Cement **MUST** be fluid while inserting pipe. If **NOT**, recoat pipe.

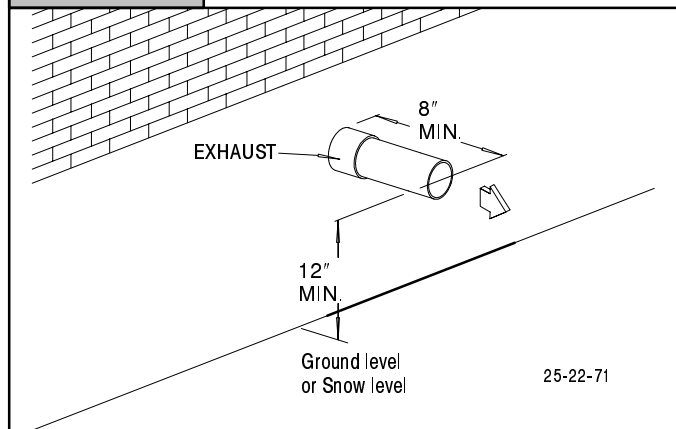
4. Hold the pipe in the fitting for 30 seconds to prevent the tapered socket from pushing the pipe out of the fitting.
5. Wipe all excess cement from the joint with a rag. Allow 15 minutes before handling. Cure time varies according to fit, temperature and humidity.

Connecting Vent Pipes and Termination

1. Install all couplings, nipples and elbows using proper procedures for **Joining Pipe and Fittings** and maintain spacing for vent piping as indicated in **Figure 11** through **Figure 13**.

Figure 11

Sidewall Termination 12" or More Above Snow Level or Grade Level



Vertical Termination

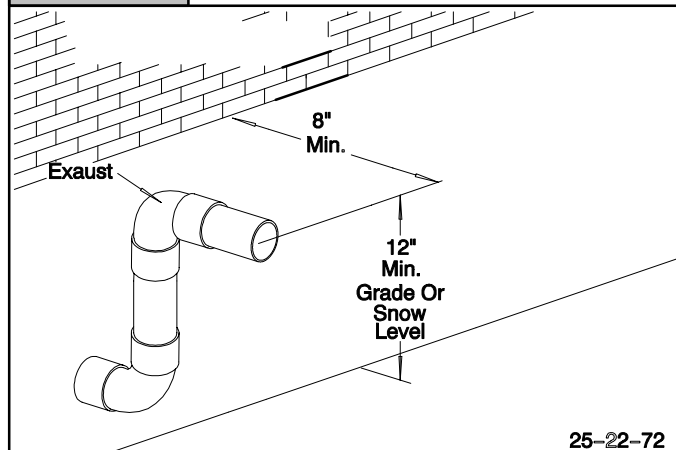
1. **Figure 13** shows the proper installation and clearances for vertical vent termination. The vertical roof termination should be sealed with a plumbing roof boot or equivalent flashing. The exhaust vent must be terminated no less than 12" (300mm) above the roof or snow accumulation level, and 12" (300mm) away from a vertical wall or other protrusion.
2. If the vent system is installed in an existing chimney make sure clearances shown in **Figure 13** are maintained. Horizontal section before the termination elbow can be extended on the inlet air to provide necessary clearance.

Horizontal Termination

1. Cut one hole. 2 1/2" (67mm) for 2" (50mm) pipe, 3" (75mm) for 2 1/2" (67mm) pipe, or 3 1/2" (90mm) for 3" (75mm) pipe. Do **NOT** make the hole oversized, or it will be necessary to add a sheet metal or plywood plate on the outside with the correct size hole in it.
2. Check hole sizes by making sure it is smaller than the couplings or elbows that will be installed on the outside. The couplings or elbows **MUST** prevent the pipe from being pushed back through the wall.
3. Extend vent pipe through the wall 3/4" to 1" (19 to 25mm) and seal area between pipe and wall.
4. Install the couplings, nipple and termination elbows as shown in **Figure 11** through **Figure 13**.

Figure 12

Sidewall Termination with Exterior Risers to Get Above Snow Level or Grade Level



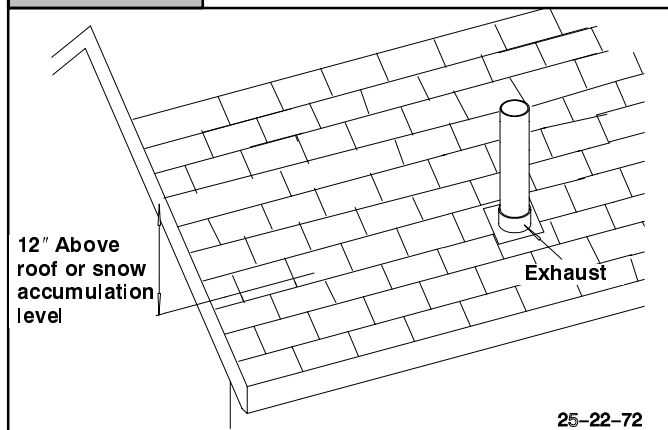
Using Exterior Risers

1. Install elbows and pipe to form riser as shown in **Figure 12**.

2. Secure vent pipe to wall with galvanized strap or other rust resistant material to restrain pipe from moving.
3. Insulate pipe with Armaflex or equivalent moisture resistant closed cell foam insulation or Fiberglass insulation if boxed in and sealed against moisture.

Figure 13

Rooftop Termination



Optional Vent Screens

To prevent unwanted pests or foreign material from entering terminated pipes, plastic vent screens are available in 2" and 3" sizes (available at your local dealer). Use of these screens is recommended except in cold climate areas where ice is likely to form on them. Use RTV sealant **ONLY** on the screen inside the termination elbow using pipe cement. Screens should be inspected monthly for blockage and cleaned yearly prior to startup.

Vent Termination Shielding

Under certain wind conditions some building materials may be affected by flue products expelled in close proximity to unprotected surfaces. Sealing or shielding of the exposed surfaces with a corrosion resistant material (such as aluminum sheeting) may be required to prevent staining or deterioration. The protective material should be attached and sealed (if necessary) to the building before attaching the vent terminal.

A metal shield is recommended 18" x 18" (457mm x 457mm) min. or 18" (457mm) min. diameter around the vent termination at the exterior wall to protect the house exterior materials from flue product or condensation (freezing) damage.

Multi Vent Termination Clearances

When two (2) or more furnaces are vented near each other, each furnace must be individually vented.

When two (2) or more furnaces are vented near each other, two (2) vent terminations may be installed as shown in **Figure 14**, **Figure 15** and **Figure 16**.

Figure 14

Sidewall Exhaust Termination

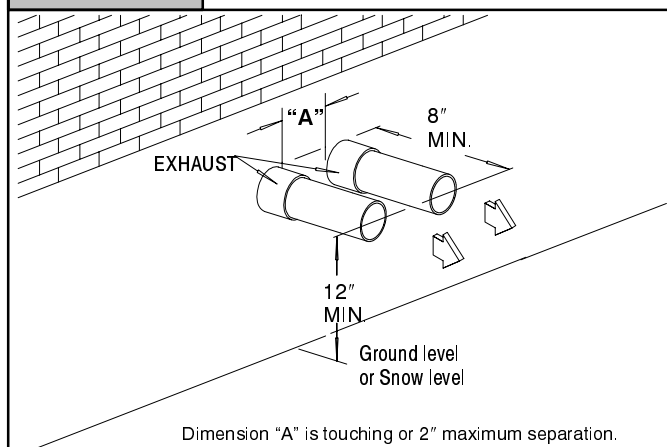


Figure 15

Sidewall Exhaust Termination with Exterior Risers

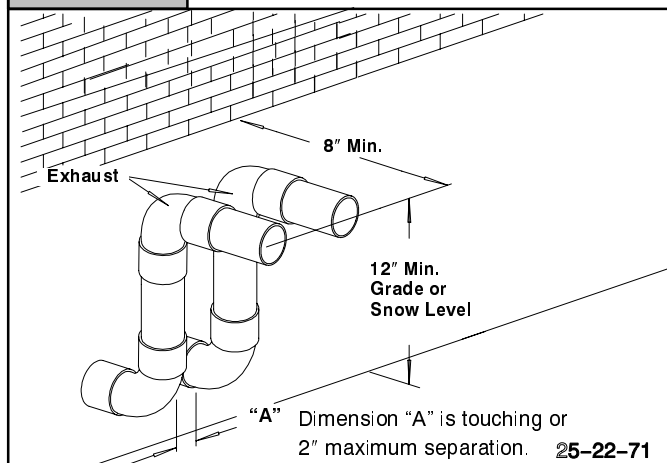
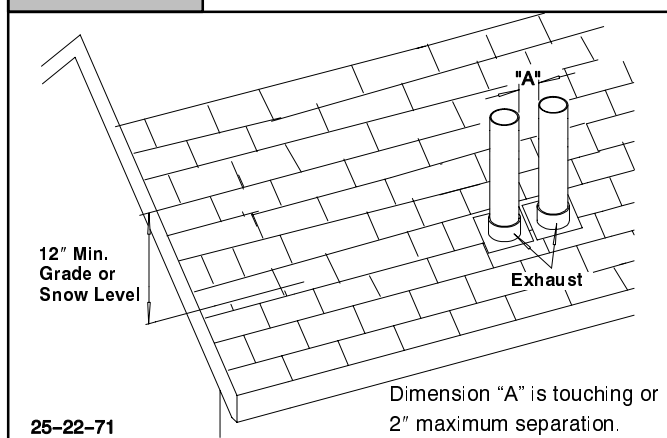


Figure 16

Rooftop and Exhaust Termination



5. Gas Supply and Piping

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas, fire and explosion hazard.

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

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

NOTE: The rating plate is stamped with the model number, gas type and gas input rating. In addition, models manufactured for sale in Canada have orifice size information stamped on the rating plate.

Alternate BTUH Input Ratings (USA Only)

The input rating of these furnaces can be changed from the standard input rating to the alternate input rating shown in **Table 4**, by changing the main burner orifices. Changing of burner orifices **MUST** be done by a qualified service technician. See section on changing orifices.

Table 4		Alternate Input Ratings, USA ONLY.	
BTUH Standard Rating	BTUH Alternate Rating	Natural Gas Orifice	LP Gas Orifice
50,000	40,000	#44	#55
75,000	60,000	#44	#55
100,000	80,000	#44	#55
125,000	100,000	#44	#55

Supply Pressure

⚠ WARNING

Fire hazard.

Do NOT set input rating above that shown on rating plate.

Failure to properly set input pressure can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

- Supply pressure can be checked using the $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3.2mm) NPT port on the supply side of the gas valve.
- Gas input to burners **MUST NOT** exceed the rated input shown on rating plate.
- Do **NOT** allow minimum gas supply pressure to vary downward. Doing so will decrease input to furnace. Refer to **Table 5** for normal gas supply and manifold pressures.

Table 5		Gas Pressures Below 2000'		
Gas Type	Supply Pressure			Manifold Pressure
	Recommended	Max.	Min.	
Natural	7" (1.7 kPa)	14" (3.5 kPa)	4.5" (1.1 kPa)	3.5" (0.9 kPa)
LP	11" (2.7 kPa)	14" (3.5 kPa)	11" (2.7 kPa)	10" (2.5 kPa)
Important Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none">With Propane gas, the rated input is obtained when the BTU content is 2,500 BTU per cubic foot and manifold pressure set at 10" W.C.If Propane gas has a different BTU content, orifices MUST be changed by licensed Propane installer.Measured input can NOT exceed rated input.Any major change in gas flow requires changing burner orifice size.				

Manifold Gas Pressure Adjustment

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

Make adjustment to manifold pressure with burners operating.

- Connect manometer to the tapped opening on the outlet side of gas valve. Use manometer with a 0-min.12" water column range.
- Turn gas **ON**, fire the furnace and remove adjustment screw cover on gas valve.
- Turn counterclockwise to decrease pressure and clockwise to increase.
- Set pressure to value shown in **Table 5** Refer to **Important Notes** in **Table 5**. Pressure is also listed on furnace rating plate.
- When pressure is set, replace adjustment screw cover on gas valve.

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

General Derating Rules

- For operation with natural gas at altitudes above 2,000', orifice change and/or manifold pressure adjustment may be required to suit gas supplied. Check with gas supplier. If orifice sizing is needed, it should be based on reducing the input rating by 2% (natural) or 4% (LP) for each 1,000' above sea level. See **Table 6** and **Figure 17** for required pressure change and/or orifice change for high altitudes.
- For operation with LP gas at altitudes above 2,000', gas orifices **MUST** be changed and manifold pressure **MUST** be maintained as per **Table 5**. Orifice sizes for 0-2000' above sea level are #54. 2000-7000' above sea level, use #55. 7000-8000' above sea level, use #56 orifices. Orifices can be ordered through your distributor.

MANIFOLD PRESSURE AND ORIFICE SIZE FOR HIGH ALTITUDE APPLICATIONS

Table 6		NATURAL GAS						
Heat Value Btu/Cu.Ft.	Elevation Above Sea Level							
	0-1999 (" ·wc)	2000-2999 (" ·wc)	3000-3999 (" ·wc)	4000-4999 (" ·wc)	5000-5999 (" ·wc)	6000-6999 (" ·wc)	7000-7999 (" ·wc)	
800	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
850	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
900	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	
950	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	
1000	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	
1050	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	
1100	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	
Orifice Size	#42	#42	#42	#42	#42	#42	#42	

High Altitude Air Pressure Switch

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

Changing Orifices for High Altitude

⚠ WARNING

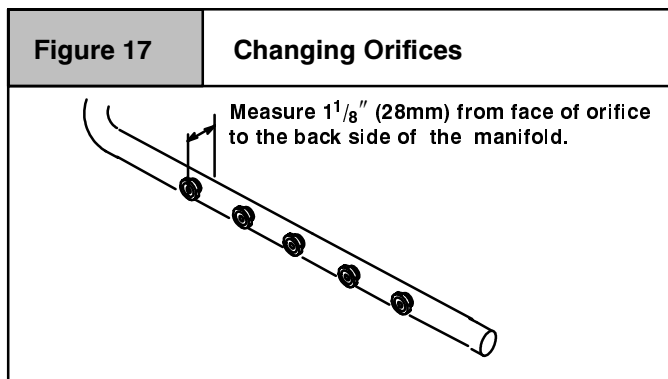
Electrical shock, fire or explosion hazard.

Turn OFF electric power (at disconnect) and gas supply (at manual valve in gas line) when installing orifices. Installation of orifices requires a qualified service technician.

Failure to properly install orifices can result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

NOTE: Main burner orifices can be changed for high altitudes.

1. Disconnect gas line from gas valve.
2. Remove manifold from furnace.
3. Remove the orifices from the manifold and replace them with properly sized orifices.
4. Tighten orifices so there is $1\frac{1}{8}$ " (28mm) from the faces of the orifices to the back side of the manifold, **Figure 17**.



5. Reinstall manifold. Ensure burners do **NOT** bind on new orifices.

Natural Gas Input Rating Check

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

1. Turn **OFF** gas supply to all appliances and start furnace.
2. Time how many seconds it takes the smallest dial on the gas meter to make one complete revolution. Refer to **Example**.

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

3. Relight all appliances and ensure all pilots are operating.

NOTE: If meter uses a 2 cubic foot dial, divide results (seconds) by two.

Gas Piping Requirements

1. Properly size gas pipe to handle combined appliance load or run gas pipe directly from gas meter or LP gas regulator. Refer to NFPA and ANSI Z223.1 for proper gas pipe size.
2. Install correct pipe size for run length and furnace rating.
3. Measure pipe length from gas meter or LP second stage regulator.

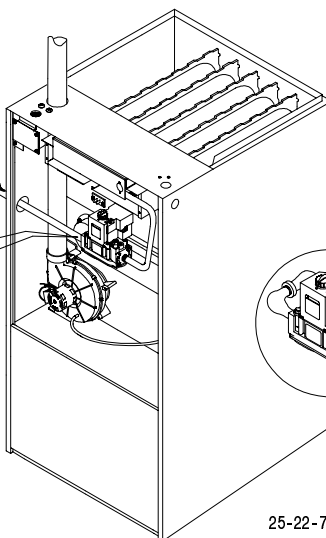
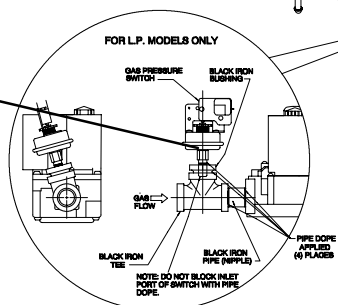
NOTE: Refer to **Figure 18** for the general layout at the furnace. The rules listed apply to natural and LP gas pipe installations.

Figure 18

Typical Gas Piping

Drip Leg and Union, Union* should be outside the cabinet. Manual shut-off valve **MUST** be upstream of dripleg, union, and furnace.

LP Low pressure switch. Optional on some models.



Use elbows to connect valve to piping when using right side gas pipe entry.

25-22-70

* Union may be installed inside the cabinet when necessary because of clearances.

4. Use black iron or steel pipe and fittings or other pipe approved by local code.
4. Use ground joint unions and install a drip leg no less than 3" long to trap dirt and moisture before it can enter gas valve.
5. Use two pipe wrenches when making connections to prevent gas valve from turning.
6. Install a manual shut-off valve external to furnace casing and tighten all joints securely.

Additional LP Connection Requirements

1. Have a licensed LP gas dealer make all connections at storage tank and check all connections from tank to furnace.
2. If copper tubing is used, it **MUST** comply with limitation set in National Fuel Gas Code or CGA codes.
3. Two-stage regulation of LP gas is recommended.

Final Check

1. The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at test pressures in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ " PSIG (3.5 kPa).

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " PSIG (3.5 kPa).

2. Test all pipes for leaks.
3. Gas pressure **MUST NOT** exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ " PSIG to gas valve. Checking gas piping above $\frac{1}{2}$ " PSIG requires the furnace and manual shut-off valve to be disconnected during testing.
4. Apply soap suds (or a liquid detergent) to each joint. Bubbles forming indicate a leak.
5. Correct even the smallest leak at once.
6. If orifices were changed, make sure they are checked for leakage.

6. Electrical Wiring

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock hazard.

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

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

Power Supply Wiring

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

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

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

Thermostat

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

Low voltage connections to furnace must be made on terminal board to fan control.

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

Optional Equipment

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

Humidifier/Electronic Air Cleaner

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

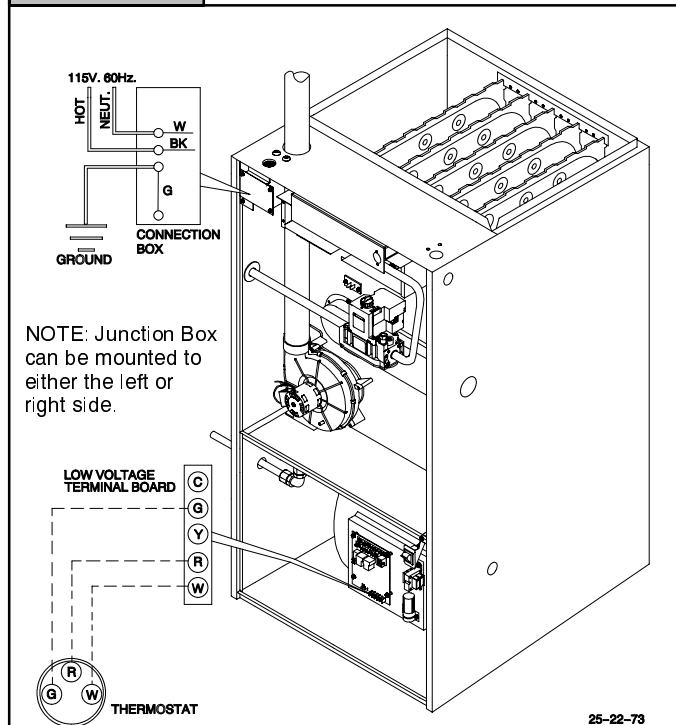
NOTE: The humidifier will be powered when the furnace is fired and the circulating air blower comes on. The electronic air cleaner will be powered anytime the thermostat calls for air movement. However, the electronic air cleaner is **NOT** energized during continuous fan operation controlled by the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

CAUTION

Do NOT exceed 115V/0.8 amp. maximum current load for both the EAU terminal and the HUM terminal combined.

Figure 19

Electrical Connections



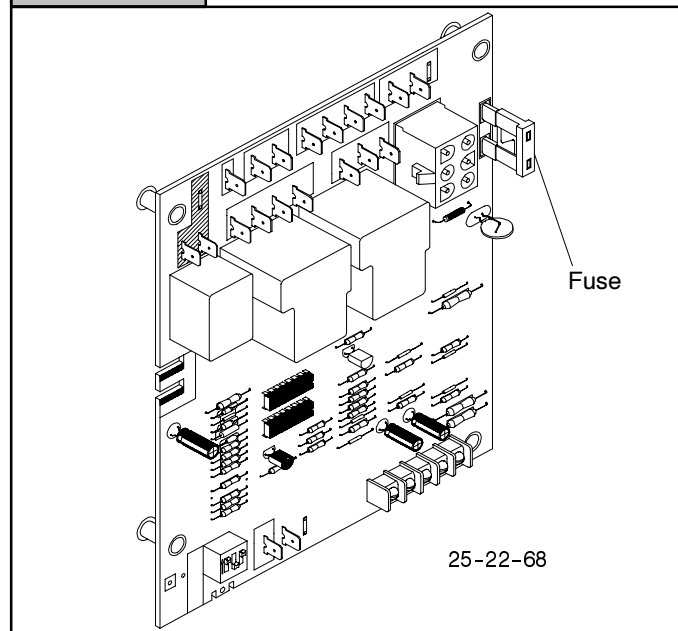
Fan Control

The fan control is preset at the factory with an adjustable blower **ON** delay of 30 seconds in the heating mode. The blower **OFF** timing is preset at 140 seconds. If desired, the fan **ON** delay and **OFF** delay can be reset to obtain the longest delay times while still maintaining comfort levels. See "Furnace Wiring Diagram".

NOTE: It is recommended to achieve maximum efficiency that the fan control be set to turn on at 30 seconds after the burners light.

Figure 20

Fan Timer Connections



7. Ductwork and Filter

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas hazard.

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

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

Installation

NOTE: Design and install air distribution system to comply with Air Conditioning Contractors of America manuals and/or NFPA pamphlets 90A and 90B or other approved methods that conform to local codes and good trade practices.

1. When furnace supply ducts carry air outside furnace area, seal return air duct to furnace casing and terminate duct outside furnace space .
2. Install air conditioning cooling coil (evaporator) on outlet side of furnace.
3. For furnaces installed without a cooling coil it is recommended that the outlet duct be provided with a removable access panel. This panel should be accessible when the furnace is installed so the exterior of the heat exchanger can be viewed for inspections. The access panel **MUST** be sealed to prevent leaks.
4. If separate evaporator and blower units are used, install good sealing dampers for air flow control. Chilled air going through the furnace could cause condensation and shorten the furnace life.

NOTE: Dampers (field supplied) can be either automatic or manual. Manually operated dampers **MUST** be equipped with a means to prevent furnace or air conditioning operation unless damper is in the full heat or cool position.

⚠ WARNING

Poison carbon monoxide gas hazard.

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

This could result in death, personal injury and/or property damage.

Connections

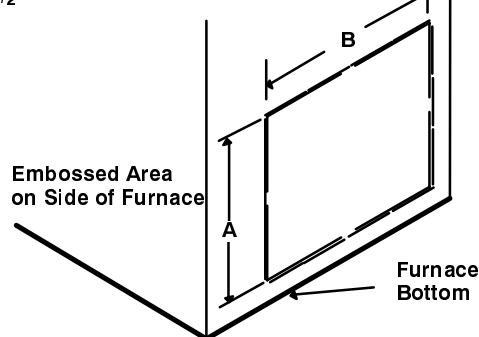
NOTE: Return air can enter through either side, both sides, or the bottom. Return air **can not** enter through rear of the furnace. When the furnace is located in an area near or adjacent to the living area, the system should be carefully designed with returns to minimize noise transmission through the return grille. Any blower moving a high volume of air will produce audible noise which could be objectionable to when the unit is located very close to living areas. It is advisable to route the return air ducts under the floor or through the attic.

1. For side connections using a 16" x 25" filter, cut out the embossed area shown in **Figure 21**. This will provide a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " approximate opening.

Figure 21

Side Return Air Cutout

A = 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Height of Cutout for 16" x 25" Filter
B = 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Width of Cutout for 16" x 25" Filter



NOTE: A 125,000 Btuh furnace requires two side returns or a bottom return for 5 tons cooling. If two side returns are used it does **NOT** allow the condensate drain line to be run out the side of furnace. If line **MUST** be run out the side, an optional standoff filter rack with one 20x25x1 filter is needed. Install optional filter rack on side of furnace opposite the side where condensate drain line will exit.

2. Bottom returns can be made by removing the knockout panel in the furnace base. Do **NOT** remove knock-out except for a bottom return. A 20" x 25" filter can be used for a bottom return for a 100,000 Btuh furnace. A 25" x 25" filter is required for 125,000 Btuh furnaces.
3. An optional 20" x 25" duct standoff (NAHA001TK) is available to be used in lieu of one filter on each side of furnace.
4. Installation of locking-type dampers are recommended in all branches, or in individual ducts to balance system's air flow.
5. Non-combustible, flexible duct connectors are recommended for return and supply connections to furnace.
6. If air return grille is located close to the fan inlet, install at least one, 90 degree air turn between fan and inlet grille to reduce noise.

NOTE: To further reduce noise, install acoustical air turning vanes and/or line the inside of duct with acoustical material.

Sizing

Existing or new ductwork **MUST** be sized to handle the correct amount of airflow for either heating only or heating and air conditioning.

Insulation

1. Insulate ductwork installed in attics or other areas exposed to outside temperatures with a minimum of 2" insulation and vapor barrier.
2. Insulate ductwork in indoor unconditioned areas with a minimum of 1" insulation with indoor type vapor barrier.

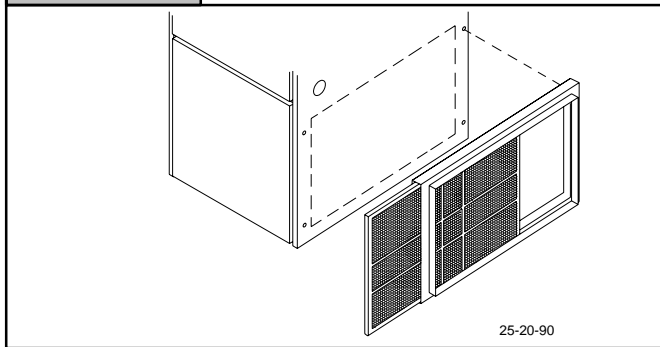
Filters

Use either filter type:

- Washable, high velocity filters are based on a maximum air flow rating of 600 FPM.
- Disposable, low velocity filters are based on a maximum air flow of 300 FPM when used with filter grille.

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

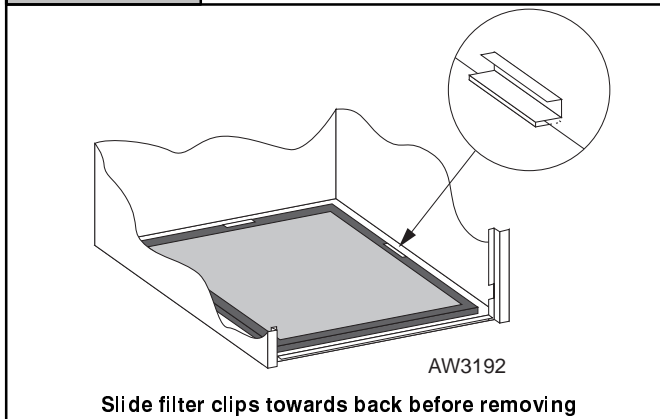
Figure 22 Side Mounted Filter Rack



Filter Installation

When installing or removing a bottom mounted filter, slide the two side filter clips to the back of the furnace **BEFORE** installing or removing. This will allow the filter to clear the front raised edge of the furnace. Insert filter into side clips first and push filter back until it is fully engaged into back clip. When filter is in place, slide clips back into place midway on filter as shown in **Figure 23**.

Figure 23 Bottom Mounted Filter Rack



Refer to **Figure 24** and **Figure 25** for guidelines to install filters. Furnaces which require larger filter media and have limited clearances on one side of furnace, require a standoff filter rack, see **Figure 24**, available from your distributor.

CAUTION

If filters are only suitable for heating application, advise homeowner that filter size may need to be increased if air conditioning is added.

Addition Of Air Conditioning

When a refrigeration coil is used in conjunction with this unit, it must be installed on the discharge side of the unit to avoid con-

densation on the heat exchanger. The coil installation instructions must be consulted for proper coil location and installation procedures. With a parallel flow arrangement, dampers must be installed to prevent chilled air from entering the furnace. If manually operated dampers are used, they must be equipped with a means to prevent operation of either unit unless the damper is in full heat or full cool position.

A 3" (75mm) clearance is required on the right side of the furnace in order to run the condensate drain line. Copper, iron or plastic tubing may be used for the condensate drain line.

Figure 24 Standoff Filter Rack

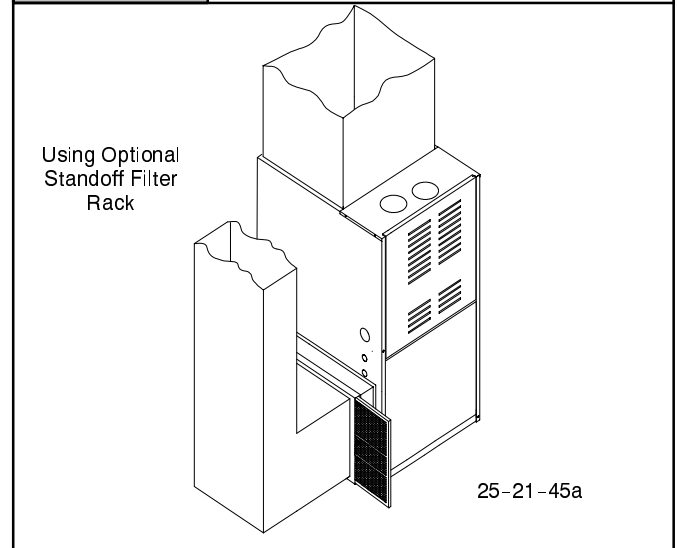
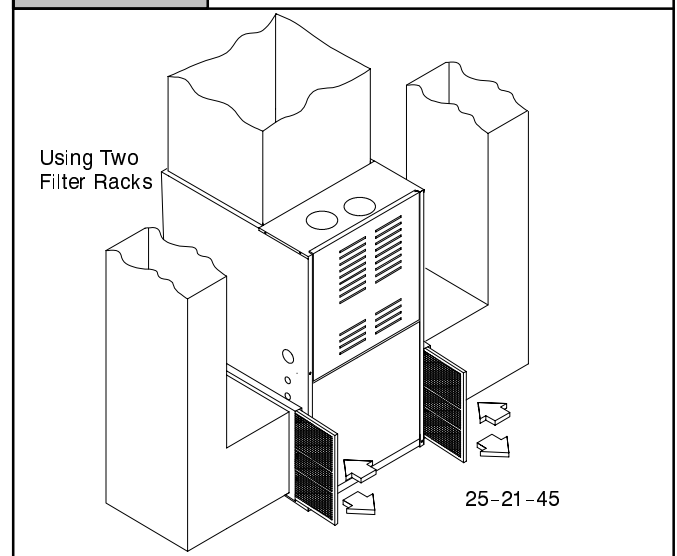


Figure 25 Filters Installed on Two Sides



8. Checks and Adjustments

Startup

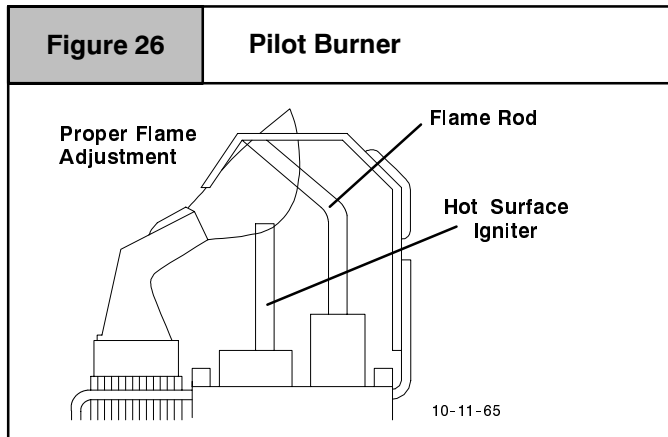
NOTE: Refer to Start-up procedures in the user's information manual.

CAUTION

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

Adjust Pilot Burner

The furnace has a pilot flame to light the main burner. The flame should surround $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " of the flame rod. See **Figure 26**. To adjust, remove cap from pilot adjusting screw on gas valve. Turn screw counterclockwise to increase or clockwise to decrease flame as required. Replace cap for adjusting screw.



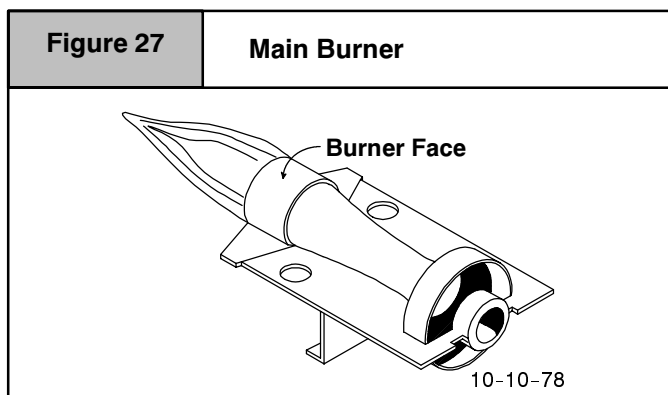
Main Burner Flame Check

Allow the furnace to run approximately 10 minutes then inspect the main burner and pilot flames. See **Figure 27**.

Check for the following (**Figure 27**):

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

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



Temperature Rise Check

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

To check temperature rise, use the following procedure:

1. Place thermometers in supply and return air registers as close to furnace as possible, avoiding direct radiant heat from heat exchangers.

2. Operate furnace continuously for 15 minutes with all registers and duct dampers open.
3. Take reading and compare with range specified on rating plate.
4. If the correct amount of temperature rise is **NOT** obtained, it may be necessary to change blower speed. A higher blower speed will lower the temperature rise. A lower blower speed will increase the temperature rise.

Changing Blower Speed

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock hazard.

Turn OFF power to furnace before changing speed taps.

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

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

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

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

1. Refer to *Furnace Wiring Diagram* for location of the heating and cooling speed taps located on the electronic fan control as well as location of unused blower motor speed leads. Use the chart (**Table 7**) to determine the blower motor speed settings.

Table 7	Blower Speed Chart	
<u>Wire Color</u>	<u>Motor Speed</u>	
Black	High	
Orange*	Med-High	
Blue	Medium	
Red	Low	
* Med-High speed may not be provided on all models.		

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

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

Continuous Fan Operation

A terminal is provided on the electronic fan control located in the circulating blower compartment for operation of the continuous fan option. This connection is intended for the low speed motor tap, and has a lower contact rating (8 amps) than the heat and cool taps. When the low speed blower lead is connected to this terminal, this will provide low speed blower operation whenever the other two speeds (**Heat** or **Cool**) are not energized.

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

Separate speed selections for Heat, Cool, and Continuous Fan

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

Heating and Continuous Blower Speed the Same

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

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

9. Furnace Maintenance

CAUTION

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

See "*User's Information Manual*".