WFMR/WFML
Regular & Low NOx
80% Furnaces

SINGLE–STAGE DELUXE
INDUCED–COMBUSTION
4–WAY MULTIPOISE FURNACE

Installation Instructions

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Use of the AHRI Certified TM Mark indicates a manufacturer's participation in the program. For verification of certification for individual products, go to www.ahridirectory.org .

ISO 9001
QMI-SAI Global

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

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SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause death, personal injury, or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use factory−authorized kits or accessories when modifying this product. Refer to the individual instructions packaged with the kits or accessories when installing.

Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses, protective clothing, and work gloves. Use quenching cloth for brazing operations. Have fire extinguisher available. Read these instructions thoroughly and follow all warnings or cautions included in literature and attached to the unit. Consult local building codes and National Electrical Code (NEC) for special requirements.

Recognize safety information. This is the safety−alert symbol ⚠. When you see this symbol on the unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury. Understand these 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 hazards which **could** result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify unsafe practices which **may** result in minor personal injury or product and property damage. NOTE is used to highlight suggestions which **will** result in enhanced installation, reliability, or operation.

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 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 literature, on tags, and on labels attached to or shipped with furnace and other safety precautions that may apply.

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 constructions practices. We require these instructions as a minimum for a safe installation.

⚠ CAUTION

FURNACE RELIABILITY HAZARD

Improper installation or misapplication of furnace may require excessive servicing or cause premature component failure.

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.

⚠ 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.

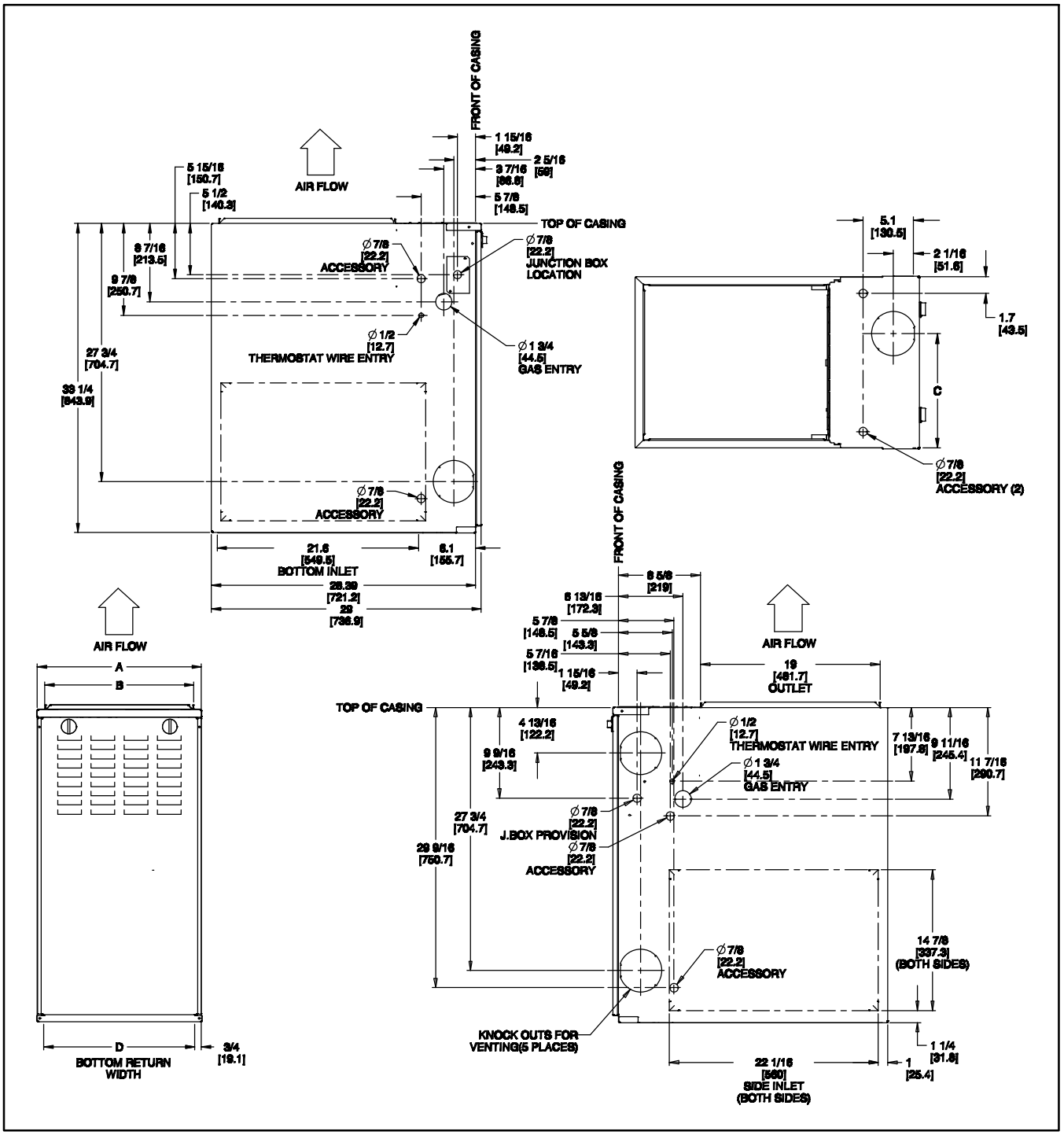
⚠ WARNING

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

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

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use could 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.

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 product 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 (formerly A.G.A. and C.G.A.) 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 listed gas conversion kit is required to convert furnace for use with propane gas.
11. See Fig. 2 for required clearances to combustible construction.
12. Maintain a 1−in. clearance from combustible materials to supply air ductwork for a distance of 36 inches horizontally from the furnace. See NFPA 90B or local code for further requirements.



NOTES:

1. Two additional 7/8 inch (22.2mm) diameter knockouts are located in the top plate.
2. Minimum return−air openings at furnace, based on metal duct. If flex duct is used, see flex duct manufacturers recommendations for equivalent diameters.
3. Minimum return−air opening at furnace:
   a. For 800 CFM 16 inch (406.4mm) round or 14 1/2 in. (368.3mm) x 19 1/2 in. (495.3mm) rectangle.
   b. For 1600 CFM 22 inch (558.8mm) round or 14 1/2 in. (368.3mm) x 22 1/16 in. (560.4) rectangle.
   c. For Airflow requirements above 1800 CFM, see Air Delivery table in Product Data literature for specific use of single side inlets. The use of both side inlets, a combination of one side and the bottom, or the bottom only will ensure adequate return air openings for airflow requirements above 1800 CFM.

Fig. 1 — Dimensional Drawing

TABLE 1—DIMENSIONS

FURNACE SIZE	A (CABINET WIDTH) in(mm)	B (SUPPLY WIDTH) in(mm)	C (TOP VENT OUTLET) in(mm)	D BOTTOM RETURN WIDTH) in(mm)	VENT CONNECTION SIZE*† in(mm)	SHIPPING WEIGHT (lb/kg)
WFM(R/L) 045A024	14-3/16 (360)	12-9/16 (319)	9-5/16 (237)	12-11/16 (322)	4 (102)	104 (47)
WFMR 045A036	14-3/16 (360)	12-9/16 (319)	9-5/16 (237)	12-11/16 (322)	4 (102)	107 (49)
WFM(R/L) 070A024	14-3/16 (360)	12-9/16 (319)	9-5/16 (237)	12-11/16 (322)	4 (102)	111 (50)
WFM(R/L) 070A036	14-3/16 (360)	12-9/16 (319)	9-5/16 (237)	12-11/16 (322)	4 (102)	115 (52)
WFM(R/L) 090B042	17-1/2 (444)	15-7/8 (403)	11-9/16 (294)	16 (406)	4 (102)	127 (58)
WFM(R/L) 090C048	21 (533)	19-3/8 (492)	13-5/16 (338)	19-1/2 (495)	4 (102)	140 (64)
WFM(R/L) 110C048	21 (533)	19-3/8 (492)	13-5/16 (338)	19-1/2 (495)	4 (102)	146 (66)
WFM(R/L) 110C066	21 (533)	19-3/8 (492)	13-5/16 (338)	19-1/2 (495)	4 (102)	152 (70)
WFM(R/L) 135D066	24-1/2 (622)	22-7/8 (581)	15-1/16 (383)	23 (584)	4 (102)*	163 (74)

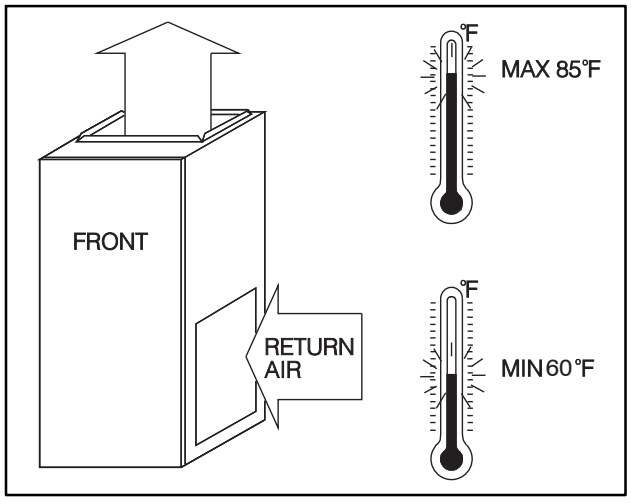
* 135 size furnaces require 5 inch (127mm) vents. Use a 4–5 inch (101.6–127mm) vent adapter between furnace and vent stack.

13. These furnaces SHALL NOT be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or any other combustible material other than wood flooring. In downflow installations, factory accessory floor base 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 model numbers WENC, WTNC, WLNC, WENW, WTNW, WLNW. See Fig. 3 for clearance to combustible construction information.

INTRODUCTION

4–way multipoise Category I fan–assisted furnace is CSA design–certified. A Category I fan–assisted furnace is an appliance equipped with an integral mechanical means to either draw or force products of combustion through the combustion chamber and/or heat exchanger. The furnace is factory–shipped for use with natural gas. 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 db or intermittent operation down to 55°F db such as when used with a night setback thermostat. Return–air temperature must not exceed 85°F db. Failure to follow these return–air temperature limits may affect reliability of heat exchangers, motors, and controls. (See Fig. 2.)



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Fig. 2 — Return Air Temperature

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

NOTE: Remove all shipping brackets and materials before operating the furnace.

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 follow all codes and standards for the following:

Step 1 —Safety

- US: National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1–2012 and the Installation Standards, Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems ANSI/NFPA 90B

Step 2 —General Installation

- US: Current edition of the NFGC and the NFPA 90B. For copies, contact the National Fire Protection Association Inc., Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269; (www.NFPA.org) or for only the NFGC, contact the American Gas Association, 400 N. Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001 (www.AGA.org).

Step 3 —Combustion and Ventilation Air

- US: Section 9.3 of the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1–2012, Air for Combustion and Ventilation

Step 4 —Duct Systems

- US: Air Conditioning Contractors Association (ACCA) Manual D, Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA), or American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 2005 Fundamentals Handbook Chapter 35 or 2000 HVAC Systems and Equipment Handbook Chapters 9 and 16.

Step 5 —Acoustical Lining and Fibrous Glass Duct

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

Step 6 —Gas Piping and Gas Pipe Pressure Testing

- US: NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1–2012, Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8 and National Plumbing Codes

Step 7 —Electrical Connections

- US: National Electrical Code (NEC) ANSI/NFPA 70–2011

Step 8 —Venting

- US: NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1–2012, Chapters 12 and 13

⚠ WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION, ASPHYXIATION HAZARD

Improper adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or installation can cause serious injury or death.

Read and follow instructions and precautions in User's Information Manual provided with this furnace. Installation and service must be performed by a qualified service agency or the gas supplier.

⚠ CAUTION

Check entire gas assembly for leaks after lighting this appliance.

INSTALLATION

1. This furnace must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local codes. In the absence of local codes, follow the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 / NFPA54 or CSA B-149. 1 Gas Installation Code.
2. This furnace must be installed so there are provisions for combustion and ventilation air. See manufacturer's installation information provided with this appliance.

OPERATION

This furnace is equipped with manual reset limit switch(es) in burner compartment to protect against overheat conditions that can result from inadequate combustion air supply or blocked vent conditions.

1. Do not bypass limit switches.
2. If a limit opens, call a quallified serviceman to correct the condition and reset limit switch.

INSTALLATION

MINIMUM INCHES CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION

This forced air furnace is equipped for use with natural gas at altitudes 0 - 10,000 ft (0 - 3,050m).

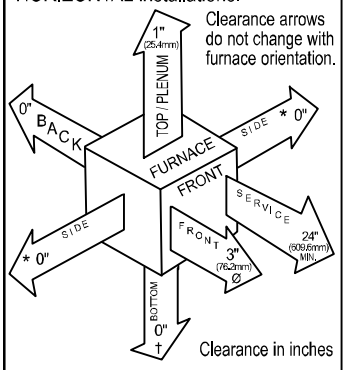
An accessory kit, supplied by the manufacturer, shall be used to convert to propane gas use or may be required for some natural gas applications.

This furnace is for indoor installation in a building constructed on site.

This furnace may be installed on combustible flooring in alcove or closet at minimum clearance as indicated by the diagram from combustible material.

This furnace may be used with a Type B-1 Vent and may be vented in common with other gas fired appliances.

This furnace is approved for UPFLOW, DOWNFLOW, and HORIZONTAL installations.



Vent Clearance to combustibles:
For Single Wall vents 6 inches (6 po).
For Type B-1 vent type 1 inch (1 po).

MINIMUM INCHES CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION

DOWNFLOW POSITIONS:

† Installation on non-combustible floors only.

For Installation on combustible flooring only when installed on special base, Part No. KGASB0201ALL or NAHA01101SB, Coil Assembly, Part No. CAR, CAP, CNPV, CNRV, END4X, ENW4X, WENC, WTNC, WENW OR WTNW.

Ø 18 inches front clearance required for alcove.

* Indicates supply or return sides when furnace is in the horizontal position. Line contact only permissible between lines formed by intersections of the Top and two Sides of the furnace jacket, and building joists, studs or framing.

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Fig. 3 — Clearances to Combustibles

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) PRECAUTIONS PROCEDURE

⚠ CAUTION

FURNACE RELIABILITY HAZARD

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

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Follow the Electrostatic Discharge Precautions Procedure listed below 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.

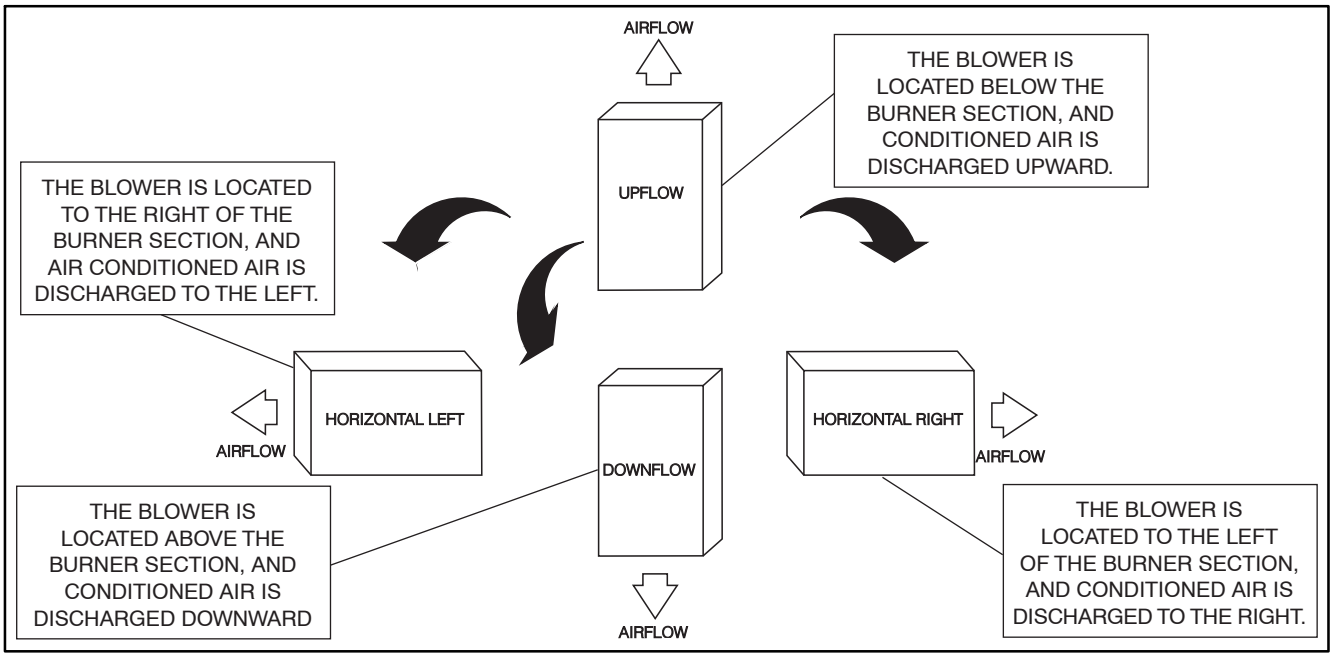


Fig. 4 — Multipoise Orientations

LOCATION

GENERAL

This multipoise furnace is shipped in packaged configuration. Some assembly and modifications are required when used in any of the four applications shown in Fig. 4.

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 for upflow applications. Downflow installations require use of a factory–approved floor base or coil model numbers WENC, WTNC, WLNC, WENW, WTNW or WLNW when installed on combustible materials or wood flooring (refer to SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS).
- be located as 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 on the furnace clearance to combustible label.
- 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, and
- 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:

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AND UNIT 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.

- 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 and from draft safeguard opening.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

When the furnace is installed in a residential garage, the burners and ignition sources must be located at least 18 inches 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 NFGC. (See Fig. 5.)

⚠ CAUTION

PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE HAZARD

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

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.

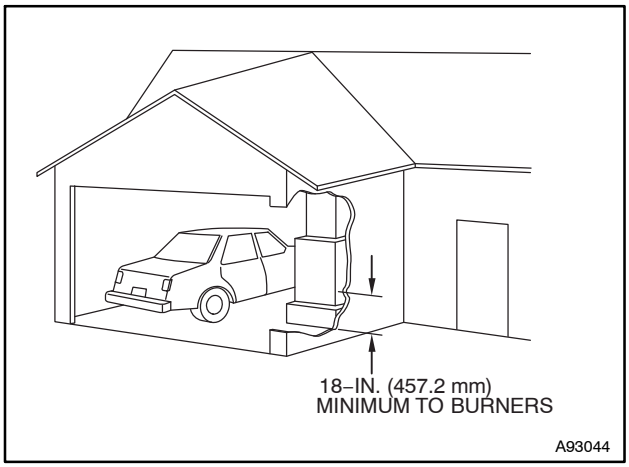


Fig. 5 — Installation in a Garage

⚠ 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. 6.)

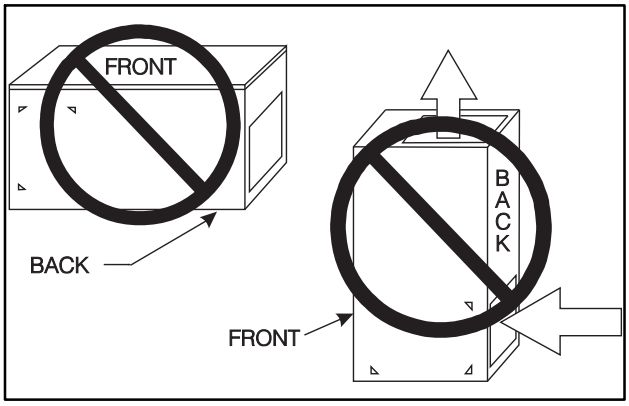


Fig. 6 — Prohibit Installation on Back

LOCATION 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

Provisions for adequate combustion, ventilation, and dilution air must be provided in accordance with:

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

⚠ 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.

⚠ 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 NEGATIVE 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 Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Hazard warning in venting section of these instructions to determine if an adequate amount of make−up air is available.

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 cu/ft. per 1,000 Btuh input rating for all gas appliances installed in the space.

- Spaces having less than 50 cu/ft. per 1,000 Btuh require the OUTDOOR COMBUSTION AIR METHOD.
- Spaces having at least 50 cu/ft. per 1,000 Btuh may use the INDOOR COMBUSTION AIR, STANDARD or KNOWNAIR 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. 7 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. 7 and Table 2.
   c. TWO HORIZONTAL DUCTS require 1 sq./in. of free area per 2,000 Btuh (1,100 mm2/kW) of combined input for all gas appliances in the space per Fig. 7 and Table 2.
   d. TWO OPENINGS OR VERTICAL DUCTS require 1 sq./in. of free area per 4,000 Btuh (550 mm2/kW) for combined input of all gas appliances in the space per Fig. 7 and Table 2.
3. ONE OUTDOOR OPENING requires:
   a. 1 square inch of free area per 3,000 Btuh (734 mm2/kW) for combined input of all gas appliances in the space per Table 2 and
   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 death and/or personal injury.

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.

The **Standard** Method:

1. The space has no less volume than 50 cu/ft. 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 3 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 for the space.

TABLE 2—MINIMUM FREE AREA REQUIRED FOR EACH COMBUSTION AIR OPENING OR DUCT TO OUTDOORS

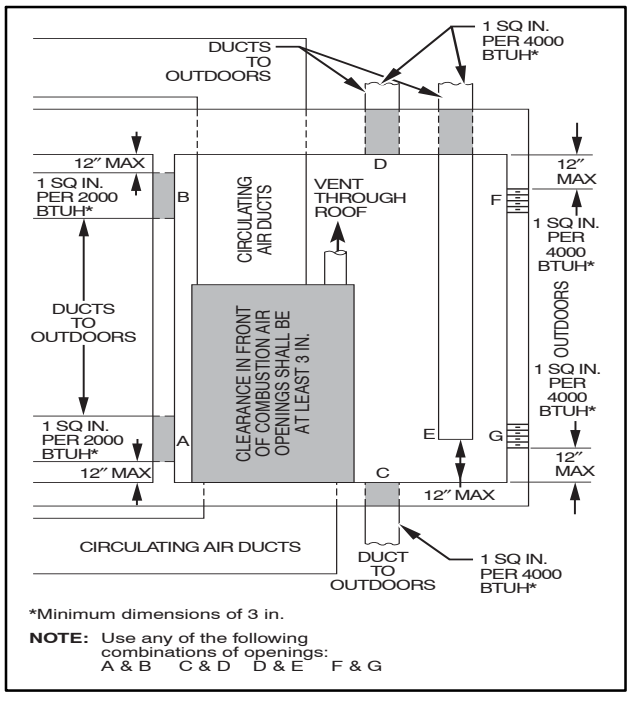
FURNACE INPUT (BTUH)	TWO HORIZONTAL DUCTS (1 SQ. IN./2,000 BTUH) (1,100 SQ. MM/KW)		SINGLE DUCT OR OPENING (1 SQ. IN./3,000 BTUH) (734 SQ. MM/KW)		TWO OPENINGS OR VERTICAL DUCTS (1 SQ. IN./4,000 BTUH) (550 SQ. MM/KW)	
	Free Area of Opening and Duct Sq. In. (Sq. mm)	Round Duct Dia. In. (mm)	Free Area of Opening and Duct Sq. In. (Sq. mm)	Round Duct Dia. In. (mm)	Free Area of Opening and Duct Sq. In. (Sq. mm)	Round Duct Dia. In. (mm)
44,000	22 (14194)	6 (152)	14.7 (9484)	5 (127)	11 (7096)	4 (102)
66,000	33 (21290)	7 (178)	22.0 (14193)	6 (152)	16.5 (10645)	5 (127)
88,000	44 (28387)	8 (203)	29.3 (18903)	7 (178)	22 (14193)	6 (152)
110,000	55 (35484)	9 (229)	36.7 (23677)	7 (178)	27.5 (17742)	6 (152)
132,000	66 (42580)	10 (254)	44 .0 (28387)	8 (203)	33 (21290)	7 (178)

EXAMPLES: Determining Free Area

FURNACE		WATER HEATER		TOTAL INPUT		
110,000	+	30,000	=	(140,000 divided by 4,000)	=	35.0 Sq. In. for each two Vertical Ducts or Openings
66,000	+	40,000	=	(106,000 divided by 3,000)	=	35.3 Sq. In. for a Single Duct or Opening
88,000	+	30,000	=	(118,000 divided by 2,000)	=	59.0 Sq. In. for each of two Horizontal Ducts

TABLE 3—MINIMUM SPACE VOLUMES FOR 100% COMBUSTION, VENTILATION, AND DILUTION FROM INDOORS

ACH	OTHER THAN FAN-ASSISTED TOTAL (1,000'S BTUH GAS INPUT RATE)			FAN-ASSISTED TOTAL (1,000'S BTUH GAS INPUT RATE)					
	30	40	50	44	66	88	110	132	154
	Space Volume Ft^3 (M^3)								
0.60	1,050 (29.7)	1,400 (39.6)	1,750 (49.5)	1,100 (31.1)	1,650 (46.7)	2,200 (62.2)	2,750 (77.8)	3,300 (93.4)	3,850 (109.0)
0.50	1,260 (35.6)	1,680 (47.5)	2,100 (59.4)	1,320 (37.3)	1,980 (56.0)	2,640 (74.7)	3,300 (93.4)	3,960 (112.1)	4,620 (130.8)
0.40	1,575 (44.5)	2,100 (59.4)	2,625 (74.3)	1,650 (46.7)	2,475 (70.0)	3,300 (93.4)	4,125 (116.8)	4,950 (140.1)	5,775 (163.5)
0.30	2,100 (59.4)	2,800 (79.2)	3,500 (99.1)	2,200 (62.2)	3,300 (93.4)	4,400 (124.5)	5,500 (155.7)	6,600 (186.8)	7,700 (218.0)
0.20	3,150 (89.1)	4,200 (118.9)	5,250 (148.6)	3,300 (93.4)	4,950 (140.1)	6,600 (186.8)	8,250 (233.6)	9,900 (280.3)	11,550 (327.0)
0.10	6,300 (178.3)	8,400 (237.8)	10,500 (297.3)	6,600 (186.8)	9,900 (280.3)	13,200 (373.7)	16,500 (467.2)	19,800 (560.6)	23,100 (654.1)
0.00	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP



A03174

Fig. 7 — Air for Combustion, Ventilation, and Dilution for Outdoors

Table 3–Minimum Space Volumes were determined by using the following equations from the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54–2012, 9.3.2.2:

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

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

A04002

2. For **fan–assisted appliances** such as this furnace:

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

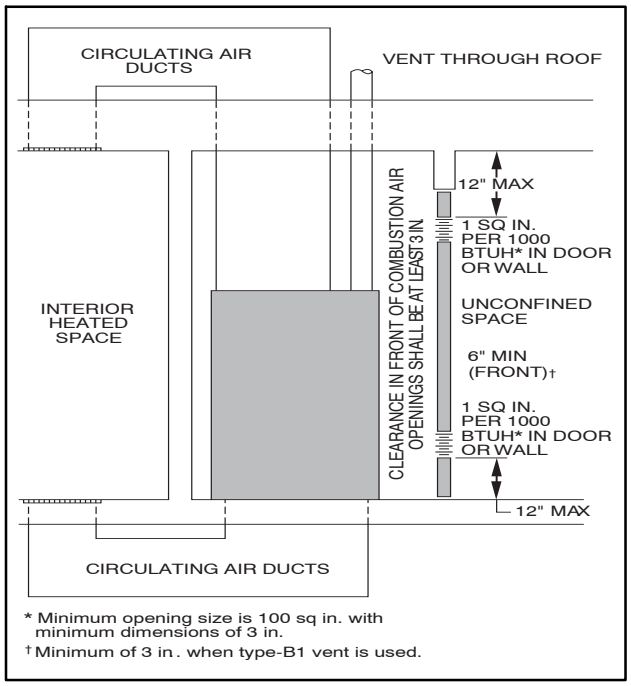
A04003

If:

I_{other} = combined input of all other than **fan–assisted appliances** in Btuh/hr

I_{fan} = combined input of all fan–assisted appliances in Btuh/hr 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 closable 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 m2). 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. 8.)



A03175

Fig. 8 — Air for Combustion, Ventilation, and Dilution From Indoors

   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.

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 I**ndoor 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).

INSTALLATION

UPFLOW INSTALLATION

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 2 screws holding bottom filler panel. (See Fig. 9.)

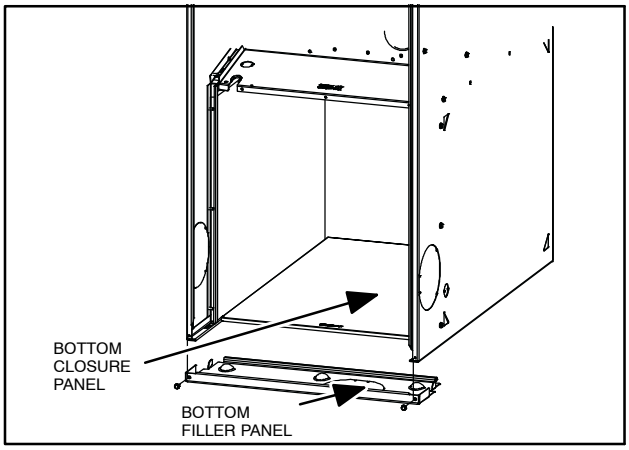


Fig. 9 — Removing Bottom Closure Panel

2. Rotate bottom filler panel downward to release holding tabs.
3. Remove bottom closure panel.
4. Reinstall bottom filler panel and screws.

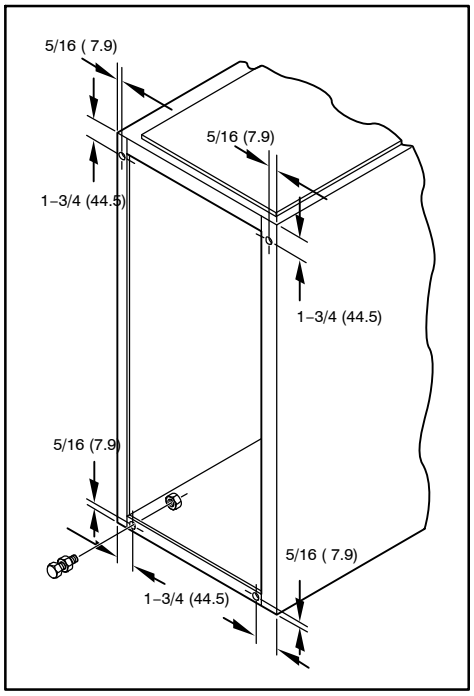
Side Return Air Inlet

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 most HORIZONTAL configurations. Do not use side return−air openings in DOWNFLOW configuration.

In upflow position with side return inlet(s), leveling legs may be used. (See Fig. 10.) Install field−supplied, 5/16 X 1−1/2 in. (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.



A89014

Fig. 10 — Leveling Legs

Leveling Legs (If Desired)

To install leveling legs:

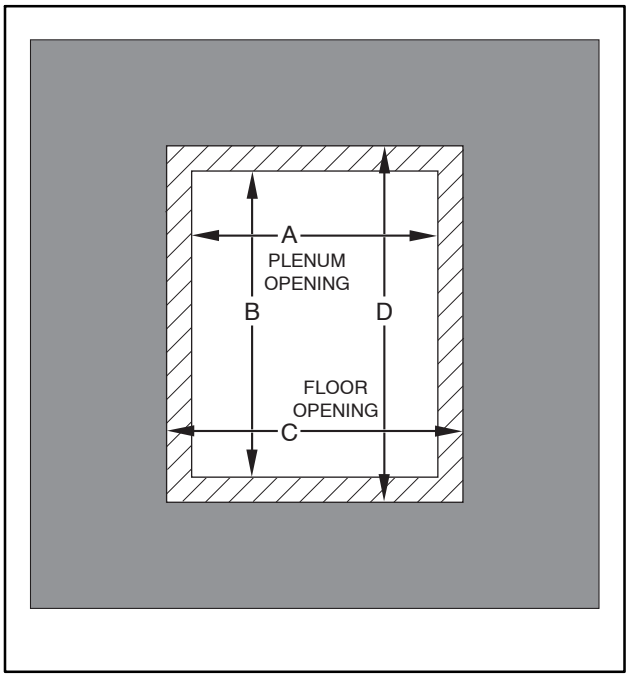
1. Position furnace on its back. Locate and drill a hole in each bottom corner of furnace. (See Fig. 10.)
2. For each leg, install nut on bolt and then install bolt and nut in hole. (Install flat washer if desired.)
3. Install another nut on other side of furnace base. (Install flat washer if desired.)
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: For downflow applications, this furnace is approved for use on combustible flooring when any one of the following two accessories are used:

- Downflow combustible floor subbase
- Cased coil part number WENC, WTNC, WENW, WTNW, WLNC, WLNW, WLNH.

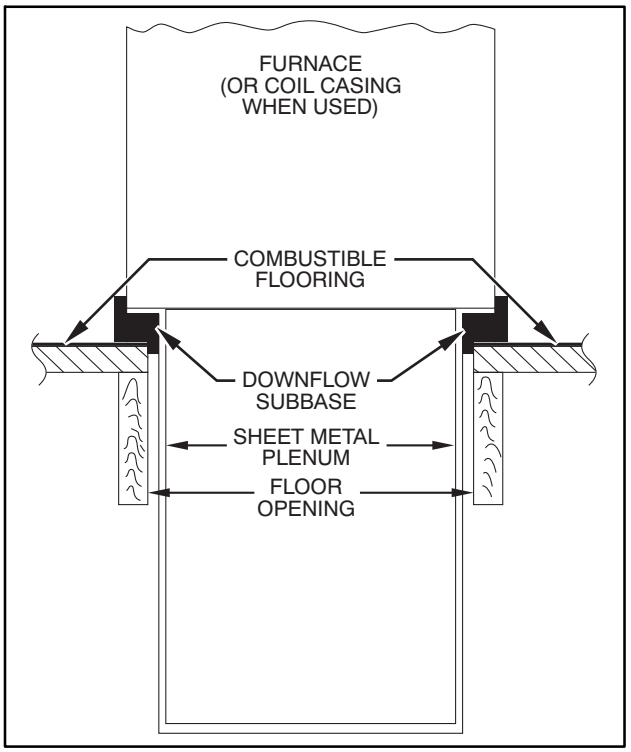
1. Determine application being installed from Table 3.
2. Construct hole in floor per Table 3 and Fig. 11.
3. Construct plenum to dimensions specified in Table 3 and Fig. 11.
4. If downflow subbase is used, install as shown in Fig. 12. If coil part number WENC, WTNC, WLNC, WENW, WTNW or WLNW is used, install as shown in Fig. 13.



A96283

Fig. 11 — Floor and Plenum Opening Dimensions

NOTE: It is recommended that the perforated supply−air duct flanges be completely folded over or removed from furnace when installing the furnace on a factory−supplied cased coil. 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. 14.)



A96285

Fig. 12 — Furnace, Plenum, and Subbase Installed on a Combustible Floor

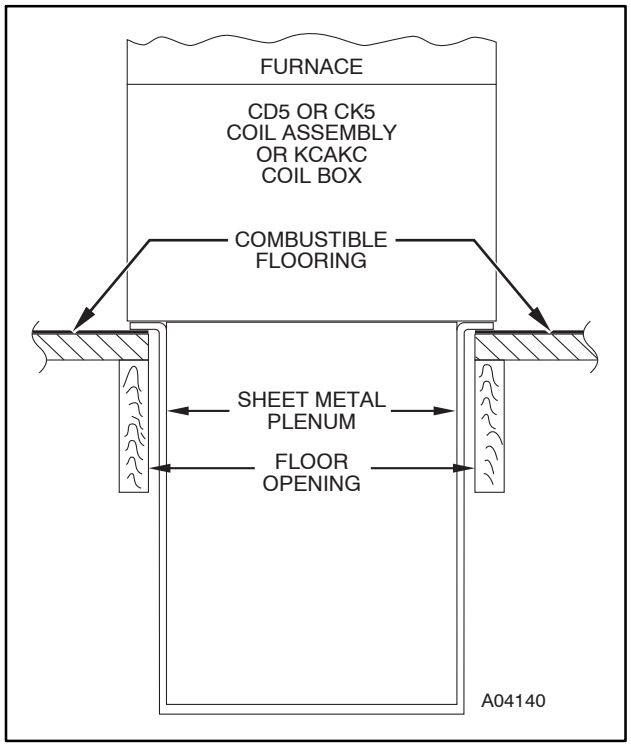


Fig. 13 — Furnace, Plenum, and Coil Installed on a Combustible Floor

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 2 screws holding bottom filler panel. (See Fig. 9.)
2. Rotate bottom filler panel downward to release holding tabs.
3. Remove bottom closure panel.
4. Reinstall bottom filler panel and screws.

HORIZONTAL INSTALLATION

⚠ WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION, AND CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

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

The furnace can be installed horizontally in an attic or crawl space 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.

Suspended Furnace Support

The furnace may be supported under each end with threaded rod, angle iron or metal plumber's strap as shown. (See Fig. 15 and 16.) Secure angle iron to bottom of furnace as shown. Heavy−gauge sheet metal straps (plumber's straps) may be used to suspend the furnace from each bottom corner. To prevent screws from pulling out, use 2 #8 x .−in. screws into the side and 2 #8 x .−in. screws in the bottom of the furnace casing for each strap. (See Fig. 15 and 16.)

If the screws are attached to ONLY the furnace sides and not the bottom, the straps must be vertical against the furnace sides and not pull away from the furnace sides, so that the strap attachment screws are not in tension (are loaded in shear) for reliable support.

Platform Furnace Support

Construct working platform at location where all required furnace clearances are met. (See Fig. 2 and Fig. 17.) For furnaces with 1−in. clearance requirement on side, set furnace on noncombustible blocks, bricks or angle iron. For crawl space 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.

Roll−Out Protection

Provide a minimum 17−3/4 in. X 22 in. piece of sheet metal for flame roll−out protection in front of burner area for furnaces closer than 12 inches above the combustible deck or suspended furnaces closer than 12 inches to joists. The sheet metal MUST extend underneath the furnace casing by 1 in. with the door removed.

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

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 2 screws holding bottom filler panel. (See Fig. 9.)
2. Rotate bottom filler panel downward to release holding tabs.
3. Remove bottom closure panel.
4. Reinstall bottom filler panel 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) is used without a bottom return air inlet.

Not all horizontal furnaces are approved for side return air connections. (See Fig. 20.)

FILTER ARRANGEMENT

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE AND POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury, death and/or property damage.
Never operate a furnace without a filter or with filter access door removed.

There are no provisions for an internal filter rack in these furnaces.

Refer to the instructions supplied with Media Cabinet for assembly and installation options.

A field−supplied accessory external filter rack is required.

This furnace requires 1 in. external filter rack or a suitable field−supplied substitute, such as the media cabinet.

Refer to the instructions supplied with external filter rack for assembly and installation options.

AIR DUCTS

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), 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 5–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 and sealed to enhance system performance. When air conditioning is used, a vapor barrier is recommended.

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

Ductwork Acoustical Treatment

NOTE: Metal duct systems that do not have a 90 degree elbow and 10 ft. 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.

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.

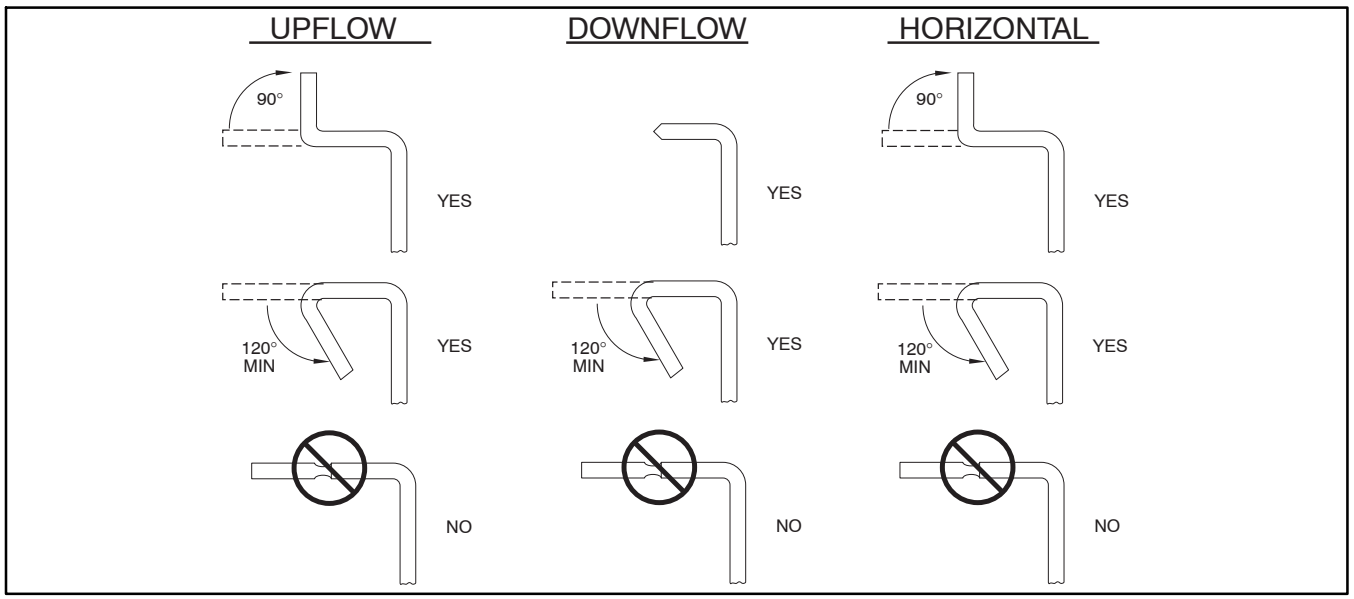
TABLE 4—OPENING DIMENSIONS –IN. (MM)

FURNACE CASING WIDTH	APPLICATION	PLENUM OPENING		FLOOR OPENING	
		A	B	C	D
14–3/16 (360)	Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	12–11/16 (322)	21–5/8 (549)	13–5/16 (338)	22–1/4 (565)
	Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	12–9/16 (319)	19 (483)	13–3/16 (335)	19–5/8 (498)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring (subbase required)	11–13/16 (284)	19 (483)	13–7/16 (341)	20–5/8 (600)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with Cased Coil (subbase not required)	12–5/16 (319)	19 (483)	13–5/16 (338)	20 (508)
17–1/2 (445)	Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	16 (406)	21–5/8 (549)	16–5/8 (422)	22–1/4 (565)
	Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	15–7/8 (403)	19 (483)	16–1/2 (419)	19–5/8 (498)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring (subbase required)	15–1/8 (384)	19 (483)	16–3/4 (425)	20–5/8 (600)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with Cased Coil (subbase not required)	15–1/2 (394)	19 (483)	16–1/2 (419)	20 (508)
21 (533)	Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	19–1/2 (495)	21–5/8 (549)	20–1/8 (511)	22–1/4 (565)
	Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	19–3/8 (492)	19 (483)	20 (508)	19–5/8 (498)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring (subbase required)	18–5/8 (473)	19 (483)	20–1/4 (514)	20–5/8 (600)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with Cased Coil (subbase not required)	19 (483)	19 (483)	20 (508)	20 (508)
24–1/2 (622)	Upflow Applications on Combustible or Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	23 (584)	21–1/8 (537)	23–5/8 (600)	22–1/4 (565)
	Downflow Applications on Noncombustible Flooring (subbase not required)	22–7/8 (581)	19 (483)	23–1/2 (597)	19–5/8 (498)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible flooring (subbase required)	22–1/8 (562)	19 (483)	23–3/4 (603)	20–5/8 (600)
	Downflow Applications on Combustible Flooring with Cased Coil (subbase not required)	22–1/2 (572)	19 (483)	23–1/2 (597)	20 (508)

TABLE 5—AIR DELIVERY – CFM (WITH FILTER)*

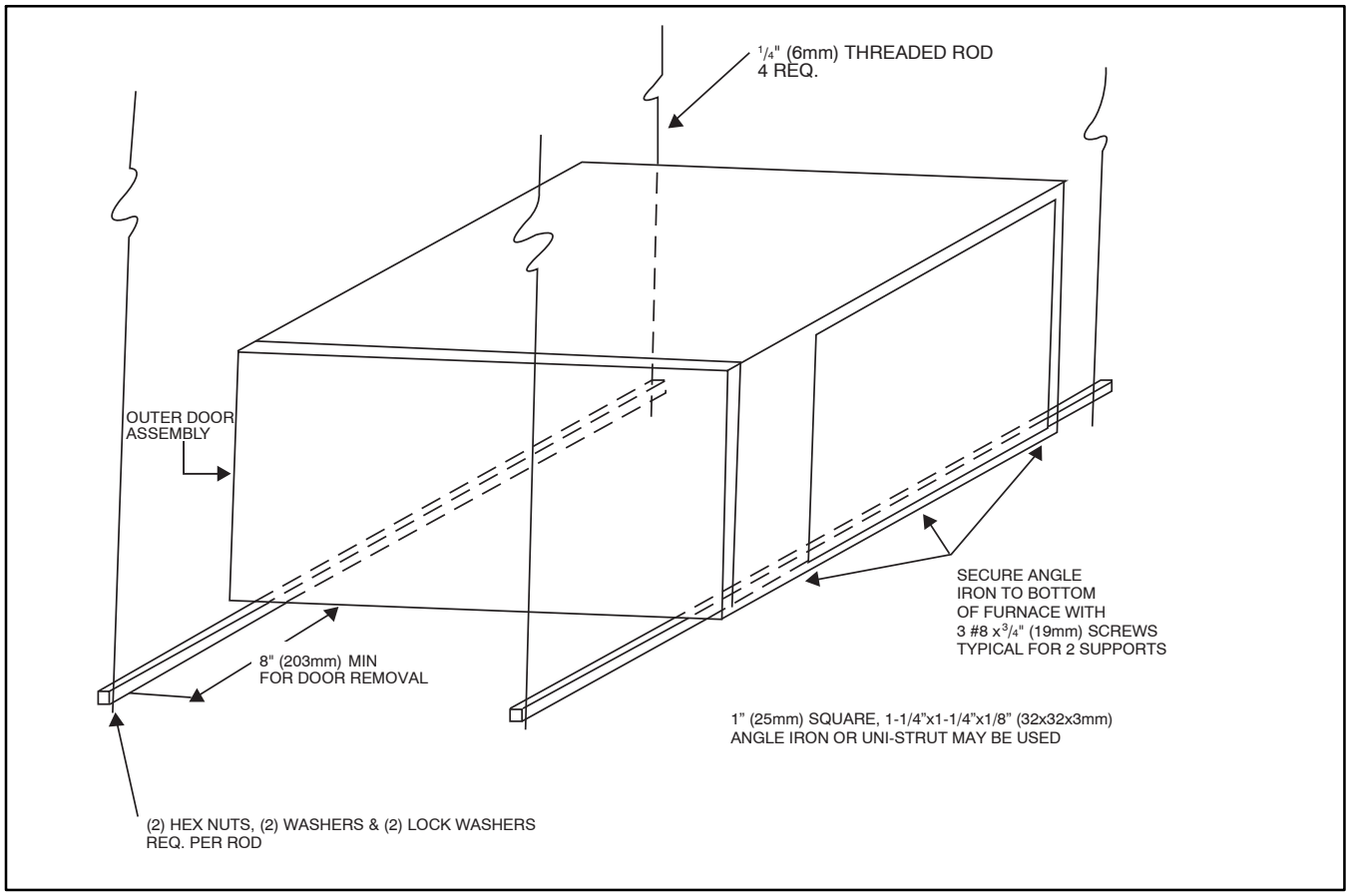
FURNACE SIZE	RETURN–AIR INLET	SPEED	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (IN. W.C.)									
			0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
045A024	Bottom or Side(s)	High Med–Low Low	1035 865 760	995 830 720	945 790 680	895 745 635	835 690 580	770 625 520	675 545 445	565 440 345	390 250 220	195 195 195
045A036	Bottom or Side(s)	High Med–Low Low	1440 1360 1250	1375 1300 1210	1305 1240 1160	1240 1175 1100	1160 1115 1040	1070 1040 965	975 950 885	870 850 790	730 725 670	560 575 520
070A024	Bottom or Side(s)	High Med–Low Low	1030 835 725	1005 815 700	965 790 675	925 755 635	870 710 595	810 660 545	740 590 460	645 480 350	465 325 250	280 205 ––
070A036	Bottom or Side(s)	High Med–Low Low	1425 1320 1200	1375 1280 1175	1320 1240 1145	1265 1205 1105	1200 1140 1050	1125 1075 990	1035 995 920	940 905 840	830 790 725	655 620 555
090B042	Bottom or Side(s)	High Med–High Med–Low	1605 1470 1310	1570 1445 1295	1535 1410 1265	1465 1380 1230	1385 1300 1195	1285 1220 1120	1175 1115 1025	1055 990 915	895 830 710	645 600 565
090C048	Bottom or Side(s)	High Med–Low Low	1940 1740 1505	1880 1700 1505	1805 1650 1480	1720 1590 1440	1635 1525 1375	1540 1440 1300	1425 1335 1190	1290 1195 1045	1090 1010 890	830 820 740
110C048	Bottom or Side(s)	High Med–Low Low	1980 1745 1530	1915 1710 1515	1835 1650 1470	1750 1560 1400	1655 1450 1310	1495 1340 1215	1365 1205 1095	1185 1090 990	965 865 830	700 605 670
110C066	Bottom Only	High Med–Low Low	2485 2135 1855	2415 2100 1840	2340 2060 1815	2255 2000 1775	2160 1930 1725	2060 1860 1675	1950 1765 1600	1840 1670 1510	1720 1555 1405	1565 1425 1290
	Bottom, Sides or 1 Side & Bottom	High Med–Low Low	–– 2140 1855	–– 2100 1840	2355 2050 1815	2285 1990 1775	2190 1935 1725	2090 1865 1675	1965 1760 1600	1850 1670 1510	1705 1545 1405	1535 1410 1290
	1 Side Only	High Med–Low Low	2495 2030 ––	2440 2025 1735	2370 2000 1725	2290 1950 1695	2205 1905 1650	2120 1850 1595	2015 1750 1535	1910 1660 1455	1775 1555 1335	1625 1425 1230
135D066	Bottom Only	High Med–Low Low	2445 2130 1860	2365 2080 1830	2280 2025 1800	2190 1960 1755	2085 1880 1705	1980 1795 1630	1850 1690 1530	1705 1550 1415	1520 1405 1280	1355 1255 1140
	Bottom, Sides or Side & Bottom	High Med–Low Low	–– 2120 1860	–– 2075 1830	2355 1995 1800	2280 1970 1755	2160 1905 1725	2065 1835 1630	1930 1735 1530	1805 1645 1415	1655 1515 1280	1465 1325 1140
	1 Side Only	High Med–Low Low	–– 2070 1860	–– 2015 1830	2215 1970 1800	2130 1935 1755	2030 1855 1725	1920 1765 1630	1795 1655 1530	1675 1550 1415	1540 1445 1280	1385 1265 1140

* A filter is required for each return–air inlet. Airflow performance included 1–in. washable filter media such as contained in factory–authorized accessory filter rack. To determine airflow performance without this filter, assume an additional 0.1 in. w.c. available external static pressure.
–– Indicates unstable operating conditions.



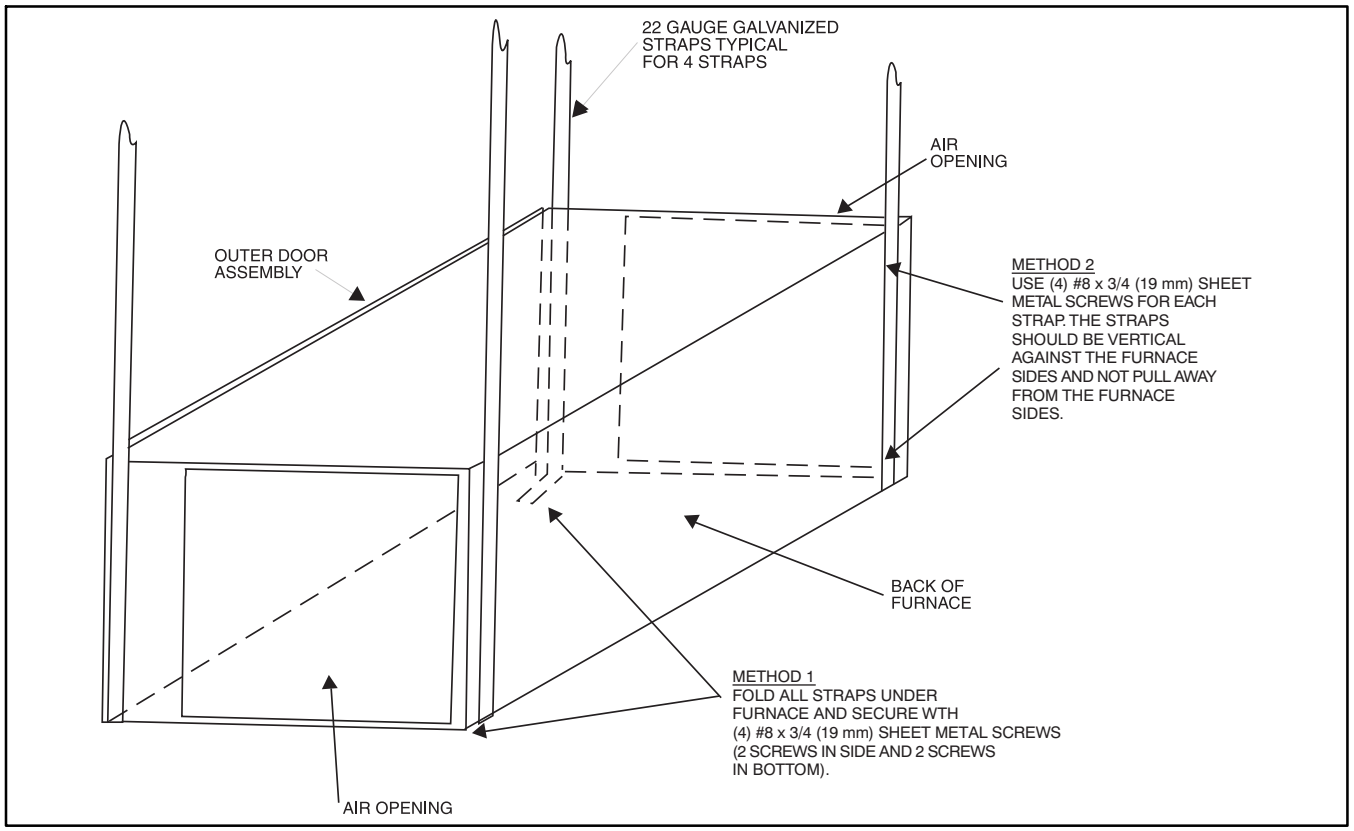
A02020

Fig. 14 — Duct Flanges



A10130

Fig. 15 — Horizontal Unit Suspension



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Fig. 16 — Horizontal Suspension with Straps

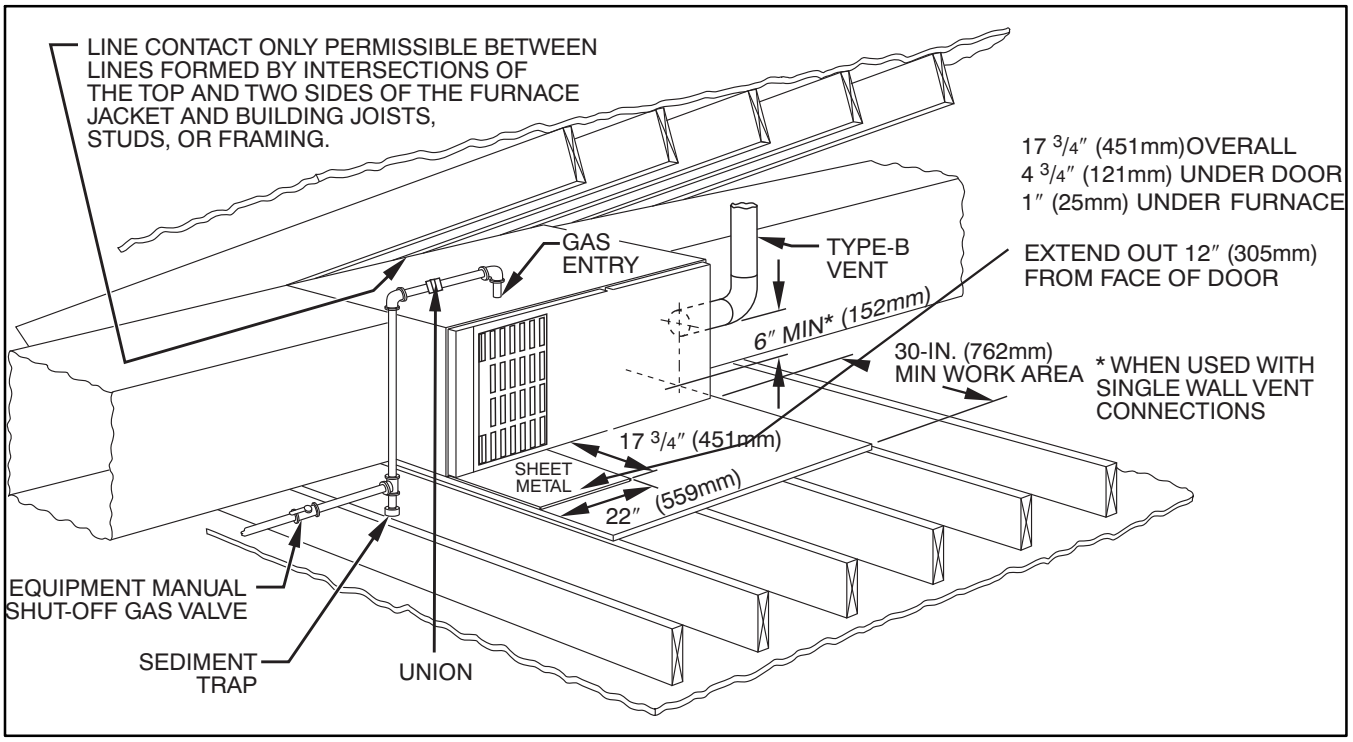
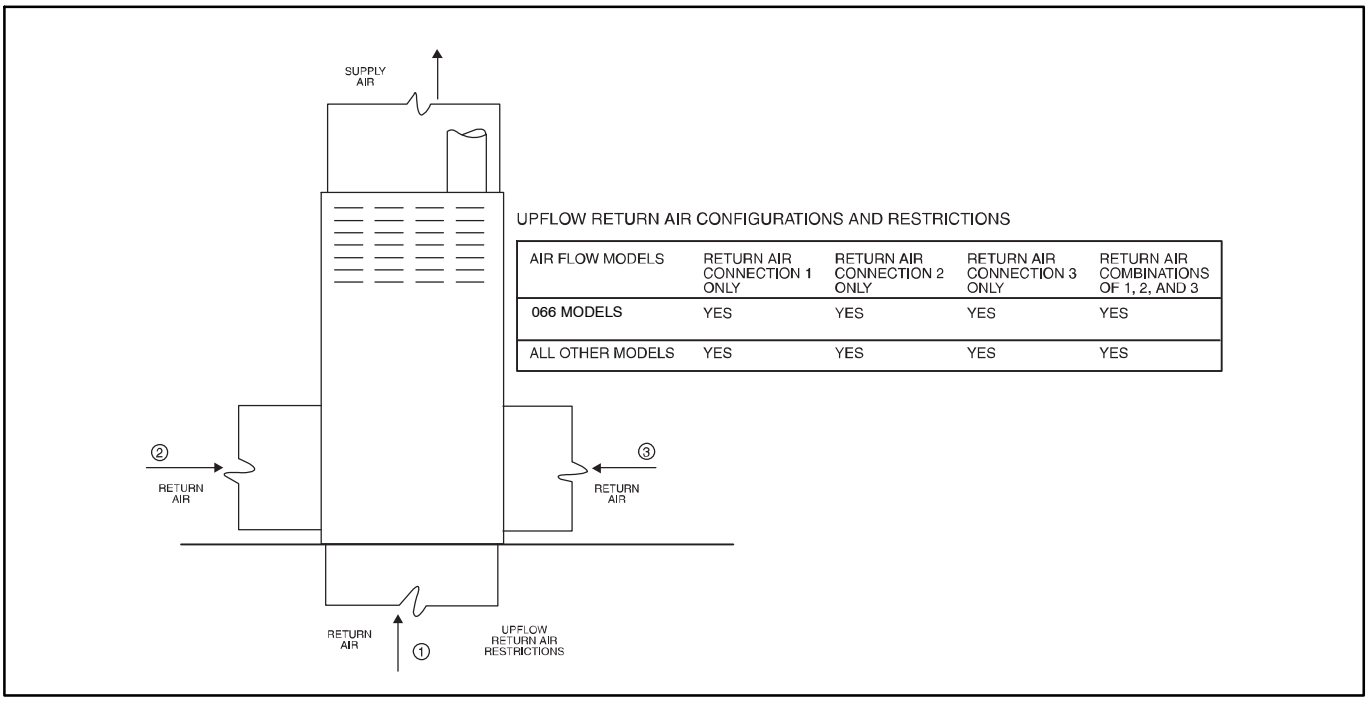


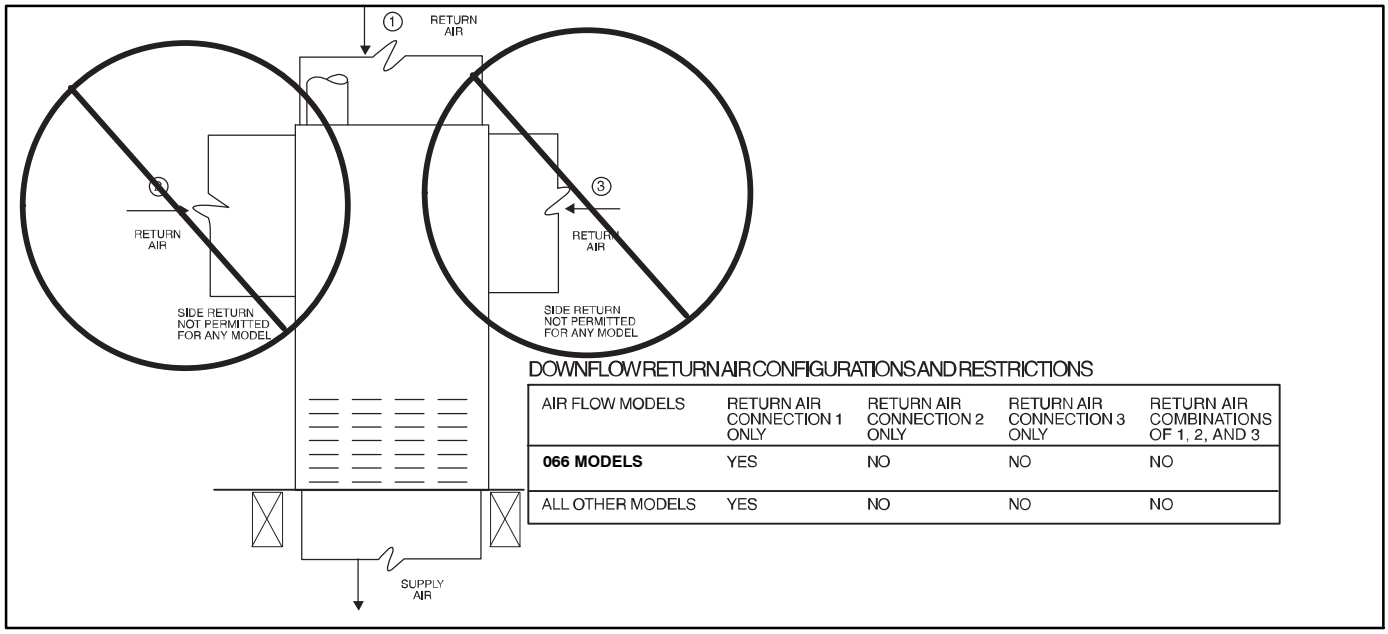
Fig. 17 — Typical Attic Installation



UPFLOW RETURN AIR CONFIGURATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

AIR FLOW MODELS	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 1 ONLY	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 2 ONLY	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 3 ONLY	RETURN AIR COMBINATIONS OF 1, 2, AND 3
066 MODELS	YES	YES	YES	YES
ALL OTHER MODELS	YES	YES	YES	YES

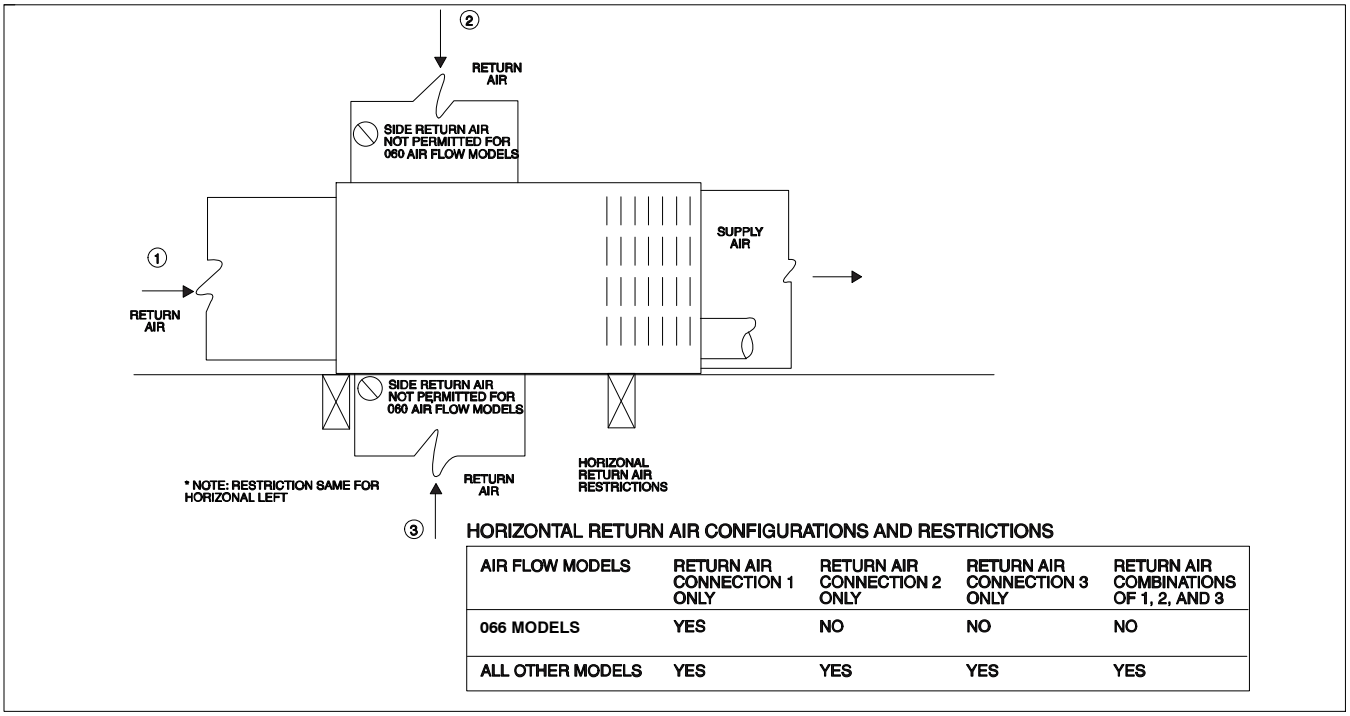
Fig. 18 — Upflow Return Air configurations and Restrictions



DOWNFLOW RETURN AIR CONFIGURATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

AIR FLOW MODELS	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 1 ONLY	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 2 ONLY	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 3 ONLY	RETURN AIR COMBINATIONS OF 1, 2, AND 3
066 MODELS	YES	NO	NO	NO
ALL OTHER MODELS	YES	NO	NO	NO

Fig. 19 — Downflow Return Air Configurations and Restrictions



HORIZONTAL RETURN AIR CONFIGURATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

AIR FLOW MODELS	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 1 ONLY	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 2 ONLY	RETURN AIR CONNECTION 3 ONLY	RETURN AIR COMBINATIONS OF 1, 2, AND 3
066 MODELS	YES	NO	NO	NO
ALL OTHER MODELS	YES	YES	YES	YES

Fig. 20 — Horizontal Return Air Configurations and Restrictions

Upflow and Horizontal Furnaces

Connect supply−air duct to flanges on furnace supply−air outlet. Bend flange upward to 90° with wide duct pliers. (See Fig. 14.) 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 accessories MUST be connected to duct external to furnace main casing.

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.

Downflow Furnaces

Connect supply−air duct to supply−air outlet on furnace. Bend flange inward past 90° with wide duct pliers. (See Fig. 14.) The supply−air duct must be connected to ONLY the furnace supplyoutlet or air conditioning coil casing (when used). When installed on combustible material, supply−air duct must be connected to ONLY the 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 accessories MUST be connected to duct external to furnace casing.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD

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

Never connect return−air ducts to the back of the furnace. Follow instructions below.

Return Air Connections

Downflow Furnaces

The return−air duct must be connected to return−air opening (bottom inlet) as shown in Fig. 19. DO NOT cut into casing sides (left or right). Side opening is permitted for only upflow and most horizontal furnaces. (See Fig. 19.) Bypass humidifier connections should be made at ductwork or coil casing sides exterior to furnace.

Upflow and Horizontal Furnaces

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 as shown in Fig. 18 and 20. Bypass humidifier may be attached into unused return air side of the furnace casing. (See Fig. 18 and 20.)

Not all horizontal furnaces are approved for side return air connections. (See Fig. 20.)

GAS PIPING

⚠ 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.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Use proper length of pipe to avoid stress on gas control manifold and a gas leak.

Gas piping must be installed in accordance with national and local codes. Refer to current edition of NFGC in the U.S.

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: 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 inches (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 6 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 1 hanger every 6 ft. 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 6—MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF PIPE*

Nominal. Iron Pipe SIZE IN. (MM)	Internal DIA. IN. (MM)	LENGTH OF PIPE − FT (M)				
		10 (3.0)	20 (6.0)	30 (9.1)	40 (12.1)	50 (15.2)
1/2 (12.7)	0.622 (158)	175	120	97	82	73
3/4 (19.0)	0.824 (20.9)	360	250	200	170	151
1(25.4)	1.049 (26.6)	680	465	375	320	285
1-1/4 (31.8)	1.380 (35.0)	1400	950	770	660	580
1-1/2 (38.1)	1.610 (40.9)	2100	1460	1180	990	900

* Cubic ft. of natural 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 6 and ANSI Z223.1−2012/NFPA 54−2012

⚠ WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

If local codes allow the use of a flexible gas appliance connector, always use a new listed connector. Do not use a connector which has previously served another gas appliance. Black iron pipe shall be installed at the furnace gas control valve and extend a minimum of 2 in. outside the furnace.

⚠ CAUTION

FURNACE OVERHEAT HAZARD

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

Connect gas pipe to gas valve using a backup wrench to avoid damaging gas controls and burner misalignment.

An accessible manual equipment shutoff valve MUST be installed external to furnace casing and within 6 ft. of furnace. A 1/8−in. NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gauge connection, MUST be installed immediately upstream of gas supply connection to furnace and downstream of manual equipment shutoff valve.

NOTE: The furnace gas valve inlet pressure tap connection is suitable to use as test gauge connection providing test pressure DOES NOT exceed maximum 0.5 psig (14−in. w.c.) stated on gas control valve. (See Fig. 41.)

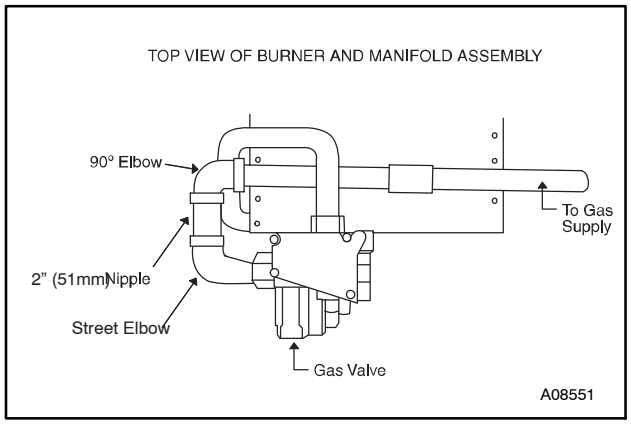


Fig. 21 — Burner and Manifold

Some installations require gas entry on right side of furnace (as viewed in upflow.) (See Fig. 21.)

Install a sediment trap in riser leading to furnace as shown in Fig 22. Connect a capped nipple into lower end of tee. Capped nipple should extend below level of furnace gas controls. Place a ground joint union between furnace gas control valve and exterior manual equipment gas shutoff valve. A 1/8–in. NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gauge connection, MUST be installed immediately upstream of gas supply connection to furnace and downstream of manual equipment shutoff valve.

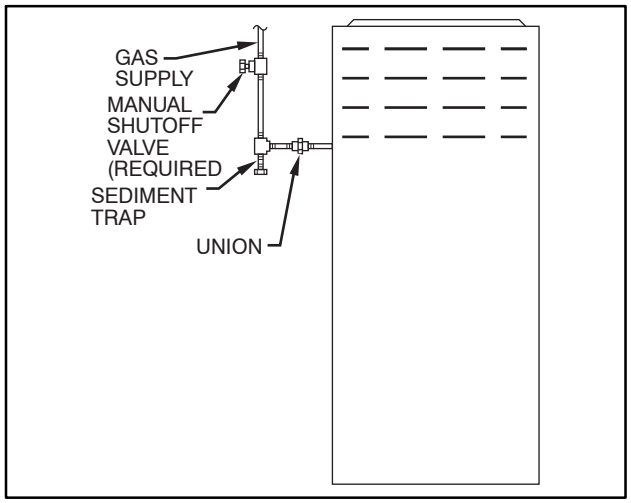


Fig. 22 — Typical Gas Pipe Arrangement

Piping should be pressure and leak tested in accordance with NFGC in the United States, local, and national plumbing and gas codes before the furnace has been connected. After all connections have been made, purge lines and check for leakage at furnace prior to operating furnace.

If pressure exceeds 0.5 psig (14–in. w.c.), gas supply pipe must be disconnected from furnace and capped before and during supply pipe pressure test. If test pressure is equal to or less than 0.5 psig (14–in. w.c.), turn off electric shutoff switch located on furnace gas control valve and accessible manual equipment shutoff valve before and during supply pipe pressure test. After all connections have been made, purge lines and check for leakage at furnace prior to operating furnace.

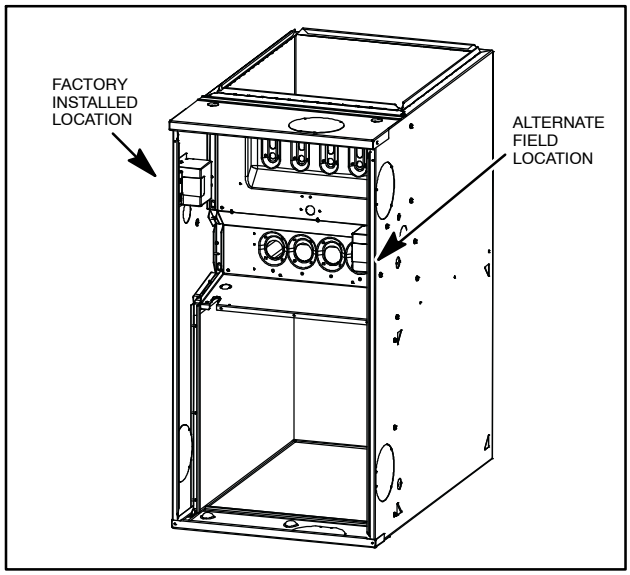


Fig. 23 — Relocating J–Box

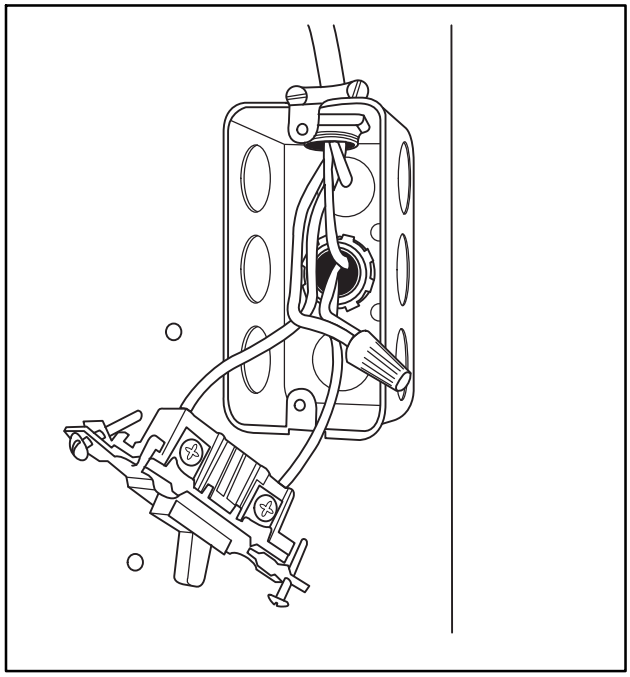


Fig. 24 — Field–Supplied Electrical Box on Furnace Casing

The gas supply pressure shall be within the maximum and minimum inlet supply pressures marked on the rating plate with the furnace burners ON and OFF.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

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

⚠ 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 ANSI/NFPA 70−2011 or local codes to minimize personal injury if an electrical fault should occur. 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

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.

See Fig. 26 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.

115−V WIRING

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 7 for equipment electrical specifications.

U.S. installations: Make all electrical connections in accordance with National Electrical Code (NEC) ANSI/NFPA 70−2011 and any local codes or ordinances that might apply.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD

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

Do not connect aluminum wire between disconnect switch and furnace. Use only copper wire.

Use a separate, fused branch electrical circuit with a properly sized fuse or circuit breaker for this furnace. See Table 7 for wire size and fuse specifications. A readily accessible means of electrical disconnect must be located within sight of the furnace.

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.

J−BOX RELOCATION

NOTE: If factory location of J−Box is acceptable, go to next section (ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TO J−BOX).

NOTE: On 14 in. wide casing models, the J−Box shall not be relocated to other side of furnace casing when the vent pipe is routed within the casing.

1. Remove and save two screws holding J−Box. (See Fig. 23.)

NOTE: The J−Box cover need not be removed from the J−Box in order to move the J−Box. Do NOT remove green ground screw inside J−Box. The ground screw is not threaded into the casing flange and can be lifted out of the clearance hole in casing while swinging the front edge of the J−Box outboard of the casing.

2. Cut wire tie on loop in furnace wires attached to J−box.
3. Move J−Box to desired location.
4. Fasten J−Box to casing with two screws removed in Step 1.
5. Route J−Box wires within furnace away from sharp edges, rotating parts and hot surfaces.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TO J−BOX

Field−Supplied Electrical Box on Furnace J−Box Bracket See Fig. 24.

1. Remove cover from furnace J−Box.
2. Attach electrical box to furnace J−Box bracket with at least two field−supplied screws through holes in electrical box into holes in bracket. Use blunt−nose screws that will not pierce wire insulation.
3. Route furnace power wires through holes in electrical box and J−Box bracket, and make field−wire connections in electrical box. Use best practices (NEC in U.S.) for wire bushings, strain relief, etc.
4. Route and secure field ground wire to green ground screw on J−Box bracket.
5. Connect line voltage leads as shown in Fig. 26.
6. Reinstall cover to J−Box. Do not pinch wires between cover and bracket. Electrical Box on Furnace Casing Side See Fig. 24.

⚠ 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.

1. Select and remove a hole knockout in the casing where the electrical box is to be installed.

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

2. Remove the desired electrical box hole knockout and position the hole in the electrical box over the hole in the furnace casing.
3. Fasten the electrical box to casing by driving two fieldsupplied screws from inside electrical box into casing steel.
4. Remove and save two screws holding J−Box. (See Fig. 23.)
5. Pull furnace power wires out of 1/2−inch diameter hole in J−Box. Do not loosen wires from strain−relief wire−tie on outside of J−Box.
6. Route furnace power wires through holes in casing and electrical box and into electrical box.
7. Pull field power wires into electrical box.
8. Remove cover from furnace J−Box.
9. Route field ground wire through holes in electrical box and casing, and into furnace J−Box.

10. Reattach furnace J−Box to furnace casing with screws removed in Step 4.
11. Secure field ground wire to J−Box green ground screw.
12. Complete electrical box wiring and installation. Connect line voltage leads as shown in Fig. 26. Use best practices (NEC in U.S.) for wire bushings, strain relief, etc.
13. Reinstall cover to J−Box. Do not pinch wires between cover and bracket.

TABLE 7—ELECTRICAL DATA

FURNACE SIZE	VOLTS−HERTZ−PHASE	OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE		MAXIMUM UNIT AMPS	UNIT AMPACITY#	MAXIMUM WIRE LENGTH (FT.)‡	MAXIMUM FUSE OR CKT BKR AMPS†	MINIMUM WIRE GAUGE
		Maximum*	Minimum*					
045A024	115−60−1	127	104	5.2	7.26	49	15	14
045A036	115−60−1	127	104	7.2	9.79	37	15	14
070A024	115−60−1	127	104	5.1	7.14	51	15	14
070A036	115−60−1	127	104	7.2	9.72	38	15	14
090B042	115−60−1	127	104	8.6	11.39	32	15	14
090C048	115−60−1	127	104	10.0	13.09	28	15	14
110C048	115−60−1	127	104	10.2	13.34	27	15	14
110C066	115−60−1	127	104	15.1	19.42	29	20	12
135D066	115−60−1	127	104	14.5	18.72	30	20	12

* 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 1 way along wire path between unit and service panel for maximum 2 percent voltage drop.

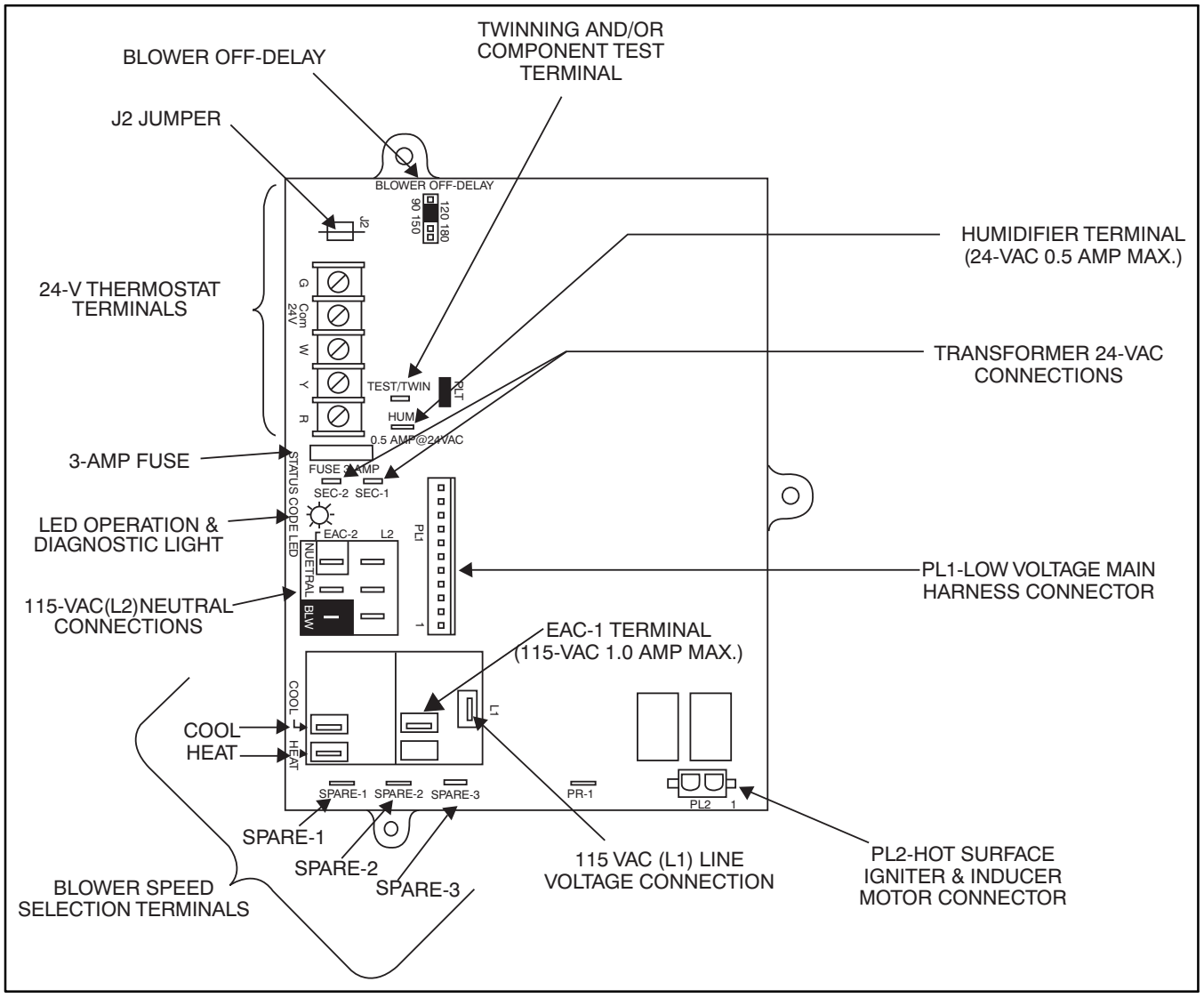
POWER CORD INSTALLATION IN FURNACE J−BOX

NOTE: Power cords must be able to handle the electrical requirements listed in Table 5. Refer to power cord manufacturer's listings.

1. Remove cover from J−Box.
2. Route listed power cord through 7/8−in. diameter hole in J−Box.
3. Secure power cord to J−Box bracket with a strain relief bushing or a connector approved for the type of cord used.
4. Secure field ground wire to green ground screw on J−Box bracket.
5. Connect line voltage leads as shown in Fig. 25.
6. Reinstall cover to J−Box. Do not pinch wires between cover and bracket.

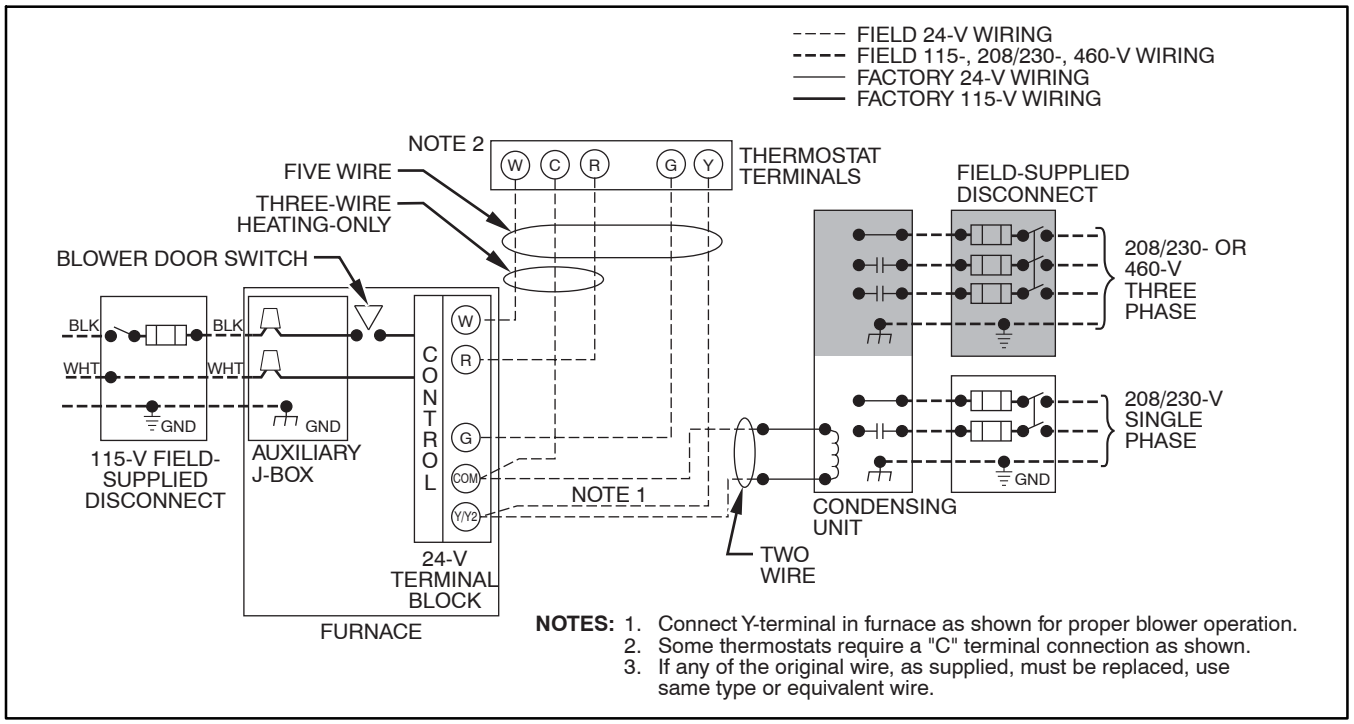
BX CABLE INSTALLATION IN FURNACE J−BOX

1. Remove cover from J−Box.
2. Route BX cable into 7/8−inch diameter hole in J−Box.
3. Secure BX cable to J−Box bracket with connectors approved for the type of cable used.
4. Secure field ground wire to green ground screw on J−Box bracket.
5. Connect line voltage leads as shown in Fig. 26.
6. Reinstall cover to J−Box. Do not pinch wires between cover and bracket.



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Fig. 25 — Furnace Control



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Fig. 26 — Heating and Cooling application Wiring Diagram with 1−Stage Thermostat

24−V WIRING

Make field 24−v connections at the 24−v terminal strip. (See Fig. 25.) Connect terminal Y as shown in Fig. 25 for proper cooling operation. Use only AWG No. 18, color−coded, copper thermostat 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.

ACCESSORIES

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 115 VAC, 1.0 amps maximum and are energized during blower motor operation. (See Fig. 24.)
2. Humidifier (HUM)
   Connect an accessory 24 VAC, 0.5 amp. maximum humidifier (if used) to the 1/4−in male quick−connect HUM terminal and COM−24V screw terminal on the control board thermostat strip. The HUM terminal is energized when gas valve relay (GVR) is energized. (See Fig. 25.)

NOTE: A field−supplied, 115−v controlled relay connected to EAC terminals may be added if humidifier operation is desired during blower operation.

NOTE: DO NOT connect furnace control HUM terminal to HUM (humidifier) terminal on humidity sensing thermostat or similar device. See humidity sensing thermostat, thermostat, or controller manufacturer's instructions for proper connection.

VENTING

The furnace shall be connected to a listed factory built chimney or vent, or a clay−tile lined masonry or concrete chimney. Venting into an unlined masonry chimney or concrete chimney is prohibited.

When an existing Category I furnace is removed or replaced, the original venting system may no longer be sized to properly vent the attached appliances. An improperly sized Category I venting system could cause the formation of condensate in the furnace and vent, leakage of condensate and combustion products, and spillage of combustion products into the living space.

Vent system or vent connectors may need to be resized. Vent systems or vent connectors, must be sized to approach minimum size as determined using appropriate table found in the NFGC.

GENERAL VENTING REQUIREMENTS

Follow all safety codes for proper vent sizing and installation requirements, including local building codes, the National Fuel Gas Code NPFA 54/ANSI Z223.1−2012 (NFGC), Parts 12 and 13 in the United States, the local building codes, and furnace and vent manufacturers' instructions.

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow the steps outlined below for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation could result in carbon monoxide poisoning or death. The following steps shall be followed for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation, while all other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation:

1. 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, 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.
4. Close fireplace dampers.
5. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they 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, 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.

These furnaces are design−certified as Category I furnaces in accordance with ANSI Z21.47−2012/CSA 2.3−2012 and operate with a non−positive vent static pressure to minimize the potential for vent gas leakage. Category I furnaces operate with a flue loss not less than 17 percent to minimize the potential for condensation in the venting system. These furnaces are approved for common venting and multistory venting with other fan assisted or draft hood equipped appliances in accordance with the NFGC, the local building codes, and furnace and vent manufacturers' instructions.

The following information and warning must be considered in addition to the requirements defined in the NFGC.

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

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

Do not bypass the draft safeguard switch, as an unsafe condition could exist which must be corrected.

1. If a vent (common or dedicated) becomes blocked, the furnace will be shut off by the draft safeguard switch located on the vent elbow.
2. Do not connect this Category I furnace into a single−wall dedicated or common vent. The dedicated or common vent is considered to be the vertical portion of the vent system that terminates outdoors.
3. Vent connectors serving Category I furnaces shall not be connected into any portion of a mechanical draft system operating under positive pressure.
4. In the U.S.: Do not vent this appliance with any solid fuel burning appliance.
5. Category I furnaces must be vented vertically or nearly vertically unless equipped with a listed power ventor.
6. Do not vent this appliance into an unlined masonry chimney. Refer to Chimney Inspection Chart, Fig. 27.

MASONRY CHIMNEY REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: These furnaces are CSA design−certified for use in exterior clay tile−lined masonry chimneys with a factory accessory Chimney Adapter Kit. Refer to the furnace rating plate for correct kit usage. The Chimney Adapter Kits are for use with ONLY furnaces having a Chimney Adapter Kit numbers marked on the furnace rating plate.

If a clay tile−lined masonry chimney is being used and it is exposed to the outdoors below the roof line, relining might be required. Chimneys shall conform to the Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances ANSI/NFPA 211−2012 and must be in good condition.

U.S.A.−Refer to Sections 13.1.8 and 13.2.20 of the NFGC NFPA54/ANSI Z223.1−2012 or the authority having jurisdiction to determine whether relining is required. If relining is required, use a properly sized listed metal liner, Type−B vent, or a listed alternative venting design.

NOTE: See the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1−2012, 13.1.8 and 13.2.20 regarding alternative venting design and the Exception, which cover installations such as the Chimney Adapter Kits, which are listed for use with these furnaces. The Chimney Adapter Kit is listed alternative venting system for these furnaces. See the kit instructions for complete details.

This furnace is permitted to be vented into a clay tile−lined masonry chimney that is exposed to the outdoors below the roof line, provided:

1. Vent connector is Type−B double−wall, and
2. This furnace is common vented with at least 1 draft hood equipped appliance, and
3. The combined appliance input rating is less than the maximum capacity given in Table A, and
4. The input rating of each space heating appliance is greater than the minimum input rating given in Table B for the local 99% Winter Design Temperature. Chimneys having internal areas greater than 38 sq./in. require furnace input ratings greater than the input ratings of these furnaces. See footnote at bottom of Table B, and
5. The authority having jurisdiction approves.

If all of these conditions cannot be met, an alternative venting design shall be used, such as the listed chimney adapter kit with these furnaces, which are listed for use with the kit, a listed chimney−lining system, or a Type−B common vent.

Inspections before the sale and at the time of installation will determine the acceptability of the chimney or the need for repair and/or (re)lining. Refer to the Fig. 27 to perform a chimney inspection. If the inspection of a previously used tile−lined chimney:

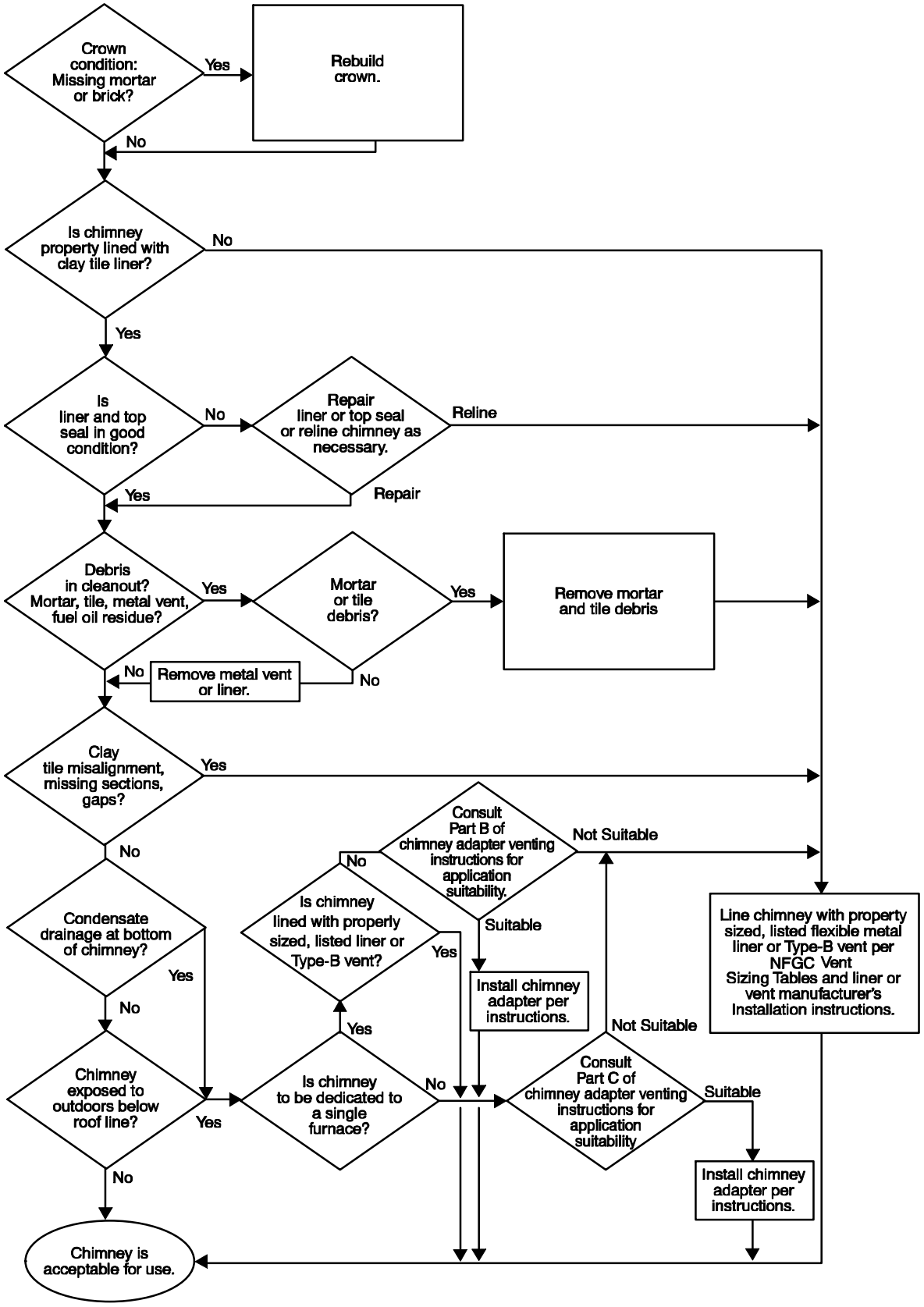
a. Shows signs of vent gas condensation, the chimney should be relined in accordance with local codes and the authority having jurisdiction. The chimney should be relined with a listed metal liner, Type−B vent, or a listed chimney adapter kit shall be used to reduce condensation. If a condensate drain is required by local code, refer to the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1−2012, Section 12.10 for additional information on condensate drains.
b. Indicates the chimney exceeds the maximum permissible size in the tables, the chimney should be rebuilt or relined to conform to the requirements of the equipment being installed and the authority having jurisdiction.

A chimney without a clay tile liner, which is otherwise in good condition, shall be rebuilt to conform to ANSI/NFPA 211 or be lined with a UL listed metal liner or UL listed Type−B vent. Relining with a listed metal liner or Type−B vent is considered to be a vent−in−a−chase.

If a metal liner or Type−B vent is used to line a chimney, no other appliance shall be vented into the annular space between the chimney and the metal liner.

CHIMNEY INSPECTION CHART

For additional requirements refer to the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 and ANSI/NFPA 211 Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances



A03206

Fig. 27 — Chimney Inspection Chart

APPLIANCE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Appliance operation has a significant impact on the performance of the venting system. If the appliances are sized, installed,

adjusted, and operated properly, the venting system and/or the appliances should not suffer from condensation and corrosion. The venting system and all appliances shall be installed in accordance with applicable listings, standards, and codes.

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. Heating load estimates can be made using approved methods available from Air Conditioning Contractors of America (Manual J); American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air−Conditioning Engineers; or other approved engineering methods. Excessive oversizing of the furnace could cause the furnace and/or vent to fail prematurely.

When a metal vent or metal liner is used, the vent must be in good condition and be installed in accordance with the vent manufacturer's instructions.

To prevent condensation in the furnace and vent system, the following precautions must be observed:

1. The return−air temperature must be at least 60°F db except for brief periods of time during warm−up from setback at no lower than 55°F db or during initial start−up from a standby condition.
2. Adjust the gas input rate per the installation instructions. Low gas input rate causes low vent gas temperatures, causing condensation and corrosion in the furnace and/or venting system. Derating is permitted only for altitudes above 2000 ft.
3. Adjust the air temperature rise to the midpoint of the rise range or slightly above. Low air temperature rise can cause low vent gas temperature and potential for condensation problems.
4. Set thermostat heat anticipator or cycle rate to reduce short cycling.

EXTERIOR MASONRY CHIMNEY FAN + NAT INSTALLATIONS WITH TYPE−B DOUBLE−WALL VENT CONNECTORS

TABLE A–COMBINED APPLIANCE MAXIMUM INPUT RATING IN THOUSANDS OF BTUH PER HOUR

VENT HEIGHT FT. (M)	INTERNAL AREA OF CHIMNEY SQ. IN. (SQ. MM)			
	12 (7741)	19 (12258)	28 (18064)	38 (24516)
6 (1.8)	74	119	178	257
8 (2.4)	80	130	193	279
10 (3.0)	84	138	207	299
15 (4.5)	NR	152	233	334
20 (6.0)	NR	NR	250	368
30 (9.1)	NR	NR	NR	404

TABLE B–MINIMUM ALLOWABLE INPUT RATING OF SPACE−HEATING APPLIANCE IN THOUSANDS OF BUT PER HOUR

VENT HEIGHT FT. (M)	INTERNAL AREA OF CHIMNEY SQ. IN. (SQ. MM)			
	12 (7741)	19 (12258)	28 18064)	38 (24516)
Local 99% Winter Design Temperature: 17 to 26 degrees F				
6	0	55	99	141
8	52	74	111	154
10	NR	90	125	169
15	NR	NR	167	212
20	NR	NR	212	258
30	NR	NR	NR	362
Local 99% Winter Design Temperature: 5 to 16 degrees F*				
6	NR	78	121	166
8	NR	94	135	182
10	NR	111	149	198
15	NR	NR	193	247
20	NR	NR	NR	293
30	NR	NR	NR	377
Local 99% Winter Design Temperature: −10 to 4 degrees F*				
6	NR	NR	145	196
8	NR	NR	159	213
10	NR	NR	175	231
15	NR	NR	NR	283
20	NR	NR	NR	333
30	NR	NR	NR	NR
Local 99% Winter Design Temperature: −11°F (16°C) or lower				
Not recommended for any vent configuration.				

* *The 99.6% heating db temperatures found in the 1997 or 2001 ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook, Climatic Design Information chapter, Table 1A (United States) or the 2005 ASHRAE Fundamentals handbook, Climatic Design Information chapter, and the CD−ROM included with the 2005 ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook.

Air for combustion must not be contaminated by halogen compounds which include chlorides, fluorides, bromides, and iodides. These compounds are found in many common home products such as detergent, paint, glue, aerosol spray, bleach, cleaning solvent, salt, and air freshener, and can cause corrosion of furnaces and vents. Avoid using such products in the combustion−air supply. Furnace use during construction of the building could cause the furnace to be exposed to halogen compounds, causing premature failure of the furnace or venting system due to corrosion.

Vent dampers on any appliance connected to the common vent can cause condensation and corrosion in the venting system. Do not use vent dampers on appliances common vented with this furnace.

ADDITIONAL VENTING REQUIREMENTS

A 4 in. round vent elbow is supplied with the furnace. A 5−in. or 6− in. vent connector may be required for some model furnaces. A field−supplied 4−in.−to−5−in. or 4−in.−to−6−in. sheet metal increaser fitting is required when 5−in. or 6−in. vent connector is used. See Fig. 28−40 Venting Orientation for approved vent configurations.

NOTE: Vent connector length for connector sizing starts at furnace vent elbow. The 4−in. vent elbow is shipped for upflow configuration and may be rotated for other positions. Remove the 3 screws that secure vent elbow to furnace, rotate furnace vent elbow to position desired, reinstall screws. The factory−supplied vent elbow does NOT count as part of the number of vent connector elbows.

The vent connector can exit the door through one of 5 locations on the door.

1. Attach the single wall vent connector to the furnace vent elbow, and fasten the vent connector to the vent elbow with at least two field−supplied, corrosion−resistant, sheet metal screws located 180° apart.

NOTE: An accessory flue extension is available to extend from the furnace elbow to outside the furnace casing. If flue extension is used, fasten the flue extension to the vent elbow with at least two field−supplied, corrosion−resistant, sheet metal screws located 180° apart. Fasten the vent connector to the flue extension with at least two field−supplied, corrosion resistant sheet metal screws located 180° apart.

2. Vent the furnace with the appropriate connector as shown in Fig. 28−40.

⚠ 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.

3. Orient the door to determine the correct location of the door cutout to be removed.
4. Use a hammer and screwdriver to strike a sharp blow between the tie points and work the slug back and forth until the slug breaks free.

⚠ CAUTION

BURN HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may cause personal injury.

Hot vent pipe is within reach of small children when installed in downflow position.
See the following instruction.

An accessory Vent Guard Kit is REQUIRED for downflow applications for use where the vent exits through the lower portion of the furnace casing door. Refer to the Vent Guard Kit Instructions for complete details.

The horizontal portion of the venting system shall slope upwards not less than 1/4−in. per linear ft. (21 mm/m) from the furnace to the vent and shall be rigidly supported every 5 ft. or less with metal hangers or straps to ensure there is no movement after installation.

SIDEWALL VENTING

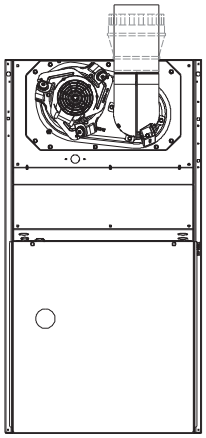
This furnace is not approved for direct sidewall horizontal venting.

Per section 12.4.3.1 of the NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1−2012, any listed mechanical venter may be used, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Caution!! for the following applications, use the minimum vertical vent heights as specified below. For all other applications, follow exclusively the national fuel gas code.

FURNACE ORIENTATION	VENT ORIENTATION	FURNACE INPUT (BTUH/HR)	MINIMUM VENT DIAMETER IN. (mm)*	MINIMUM VERTICAL VENT HEIGHT FT. (M)**
Downflow	Vent Elbow left, then up Fig. 32	132,000 110,000 (3 ton only)	5 (127)	12 (3.6)
Horizontal Left	Vent Elbow right, then up Fig. 35	132,000	5 (127)	7 (2.2)
Horizontal Left	Vent Elbow up Fig. 38	132,000	5 (127)	7 (2.2)

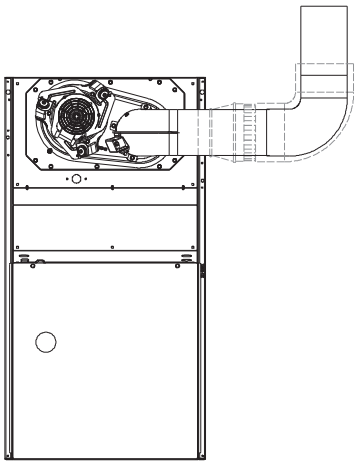
* 4 in. inside casing or vent guard
** Including 4 in. vent section (s)
NOTE: All vent configurations must also meet National Fuel Gas Code venting requirements NFGC



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

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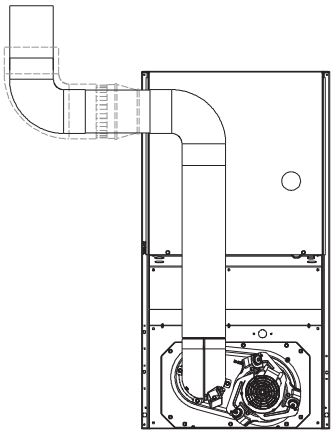
Fig. 28 — Upflow Application−Vent Elbow Up



SEE NOTES: 1,2,3,4,7,8,9 on the pages following these figures

A03209

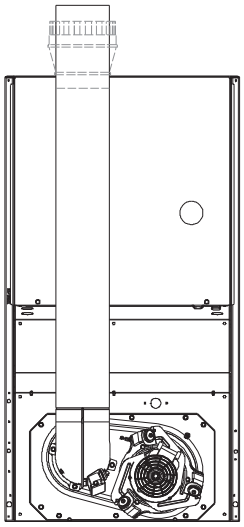
Fig. 29 — Upflow Application−Vent Elbow Right



SEE NOTES:1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

A03210

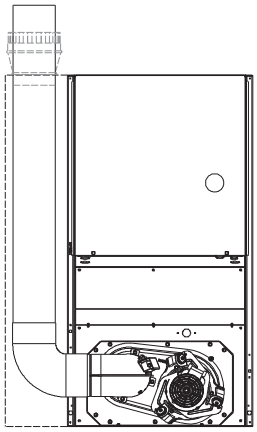
Fig. 30 — Downflow Application–Vent Elbow Up then Left



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,5,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

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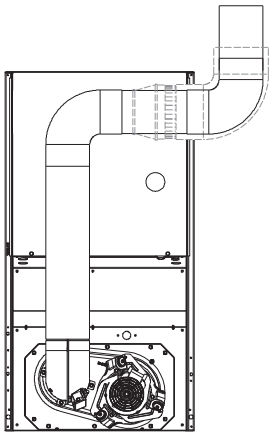
Fig. 31 — Downflow Application–Vent Elbow Up



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 on the page following these figures

A03207

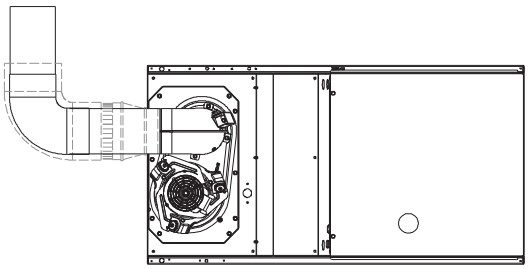
Fig. 32 — Downflow Application–Vent Elbow Left then Up



SEE NOTES:1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9 on the page following these figures.

A03212

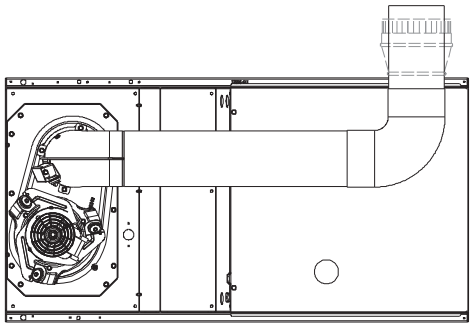
Fig. 33 — Downflow Application–Vent Elbow Up then Right



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

A03213

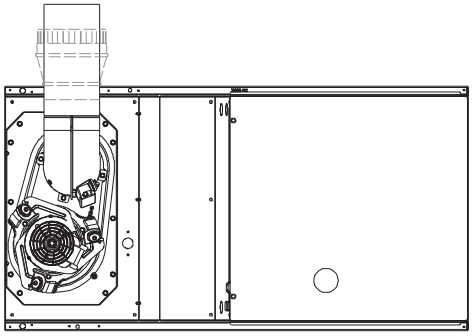
Fig. 34 — Horizontal Left Application–Vent Elbow Left



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,5,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

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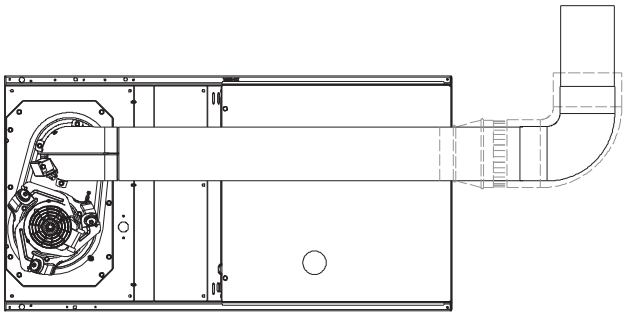
Fig. 35 — Horizontal Left Application–Vent Elbow Right then Up



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,5,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

A03215

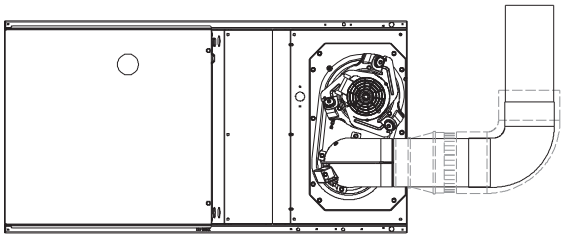
Fig. 36 — Horizontal Left Application–Vent Elbow Up



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,5,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

A03216

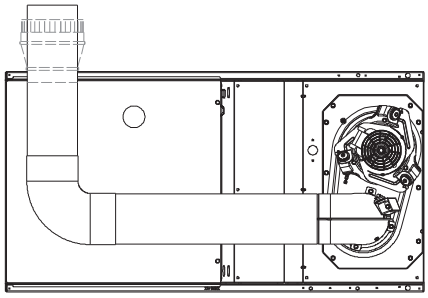
Fig. 37 — Horizontal Left Application–Vent Elbow Right



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

A03218

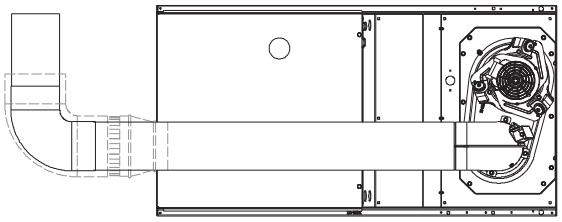
Fig. 38 — Horizontal Right Application–Vent Elbow Right



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,5,7,8,9 on the page following these figures

A03219

Fig. 39 — Horizontal Right Application–Vent Elbow Left then Up



SEE NOTES: 1,2,4,5,7,8,9

A02068

Fig. 40 — Horizontal Right Application–Vent Elbow Left

Notes for Figures 28 – 40

1. For common vent, vent connector sizing and vent material use the NFGC
2. Immediately increase to 5–in. or 6–in. vent connector outside furnace casing when 5–in. vent connector is required, refer to Note 1 above.
3. Side outlet vent for upflow and downflow installations must use Type B vent immediately after exiting the furnace, except when the Downflow Vent Guard Kit is used in the downflow position
4. Type–B vent where required, refer to the Note 1 above.
5. Four–in. single–wall (26 ga. minimum) vent must be used inside furnace casing and when the Downflow Vent Guard Kit is used external to the furnace.
6. Accessory Downflow Vent Guard Kit is required in downflow installations with lower vent configuration.
7. Chimney Adapter Kit may be required for exterior masonry chimney applications. Refer to Chimney Adapter Kit for sizing and complete application details.
8. Secure vent connector to furnace elbow with (2) corrosion–resistant sheet metal screws, spaced approximately 180° apart.
9. Secure all other single wall vent connector joints with (3) corrosion resistant screws spaced approximately 120° apart. Secure Type–B vent connectors per vent connector manufacturer's recommendations.

START–UP, ADJUSTMENT, AND SAFETY CHECK

Step 1 —General

⚠ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD

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

This furnace is equipped with manual reset limit switches in the gas control area. The switches open and shut off power to the gas valve if a flame rollout or overheating condition occurs in the gas control area. DO NOT bypass the switches. Correct inadequate combustion air supply problem before resetting the switches.

⚠ 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.

1. Maintain 115–v wiring and ground. Improper polarity will result in rapid flashing LED and no furnace operation.
2. Make thermostat wire connections at the 24–v terminal block on the furnace control. Failure to make proper connections will result in improper operation. (See Fig. 26.)
3. Gas supply pressure to the furnace must be greater than 4.5–in. w.c. (0.16 psig) but not exceed 14–in. w.c. (0.5 psig).
4. Check all manual–reset switches for continuity.
5. Install blower compartment door. Door must be in place to operate furnace.
6. Replace outer door.

Step 2 —Start–Up Procedures

⚠ WARNING

FIRE AND 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.

1. Purge gas lines after all connections have been made.
2. Check gas lines for leaks.
3. To Begin Component Self–Test: Remove blower access door. Disconnect the thermostat R lead from the furnace control board. Manually close the blower door switch. Short (jumper) the COM–24v terminal on control to the TEST/TWIN 3/16–inch quick connect terminal on control until LED goes out (approximately 2 sec). Gas valve and humidifier will not be turned on. (See Fig. 25.)

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Blower access 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.

NOTE: The furnace control allows all components, except the gas valve, to be run for short period of time. This feature helps diagnose a system problem in case of a component failure. Component test feature will not operate if any thermostat signal is present at the control.

Component test sequence is as follows:

Refer to service label attached to furnace or see Fig. 44.

a. LED will display previous status code 4 times.
b. Inducer motor starts and continues to run until Step f of component test sequence.
c. Hot surface igniter is energized for 15 sec., then off.
d. Blower motor operates on HEAT speed for 10 sec.
e. Blower motor operates on COOL speed for 10 sec.
f. Inducer motor stops.
g. Reconnect R lead to furnace control board, release blower door switch and re–install blower door.

4. Operate furnace per instruction on door.
5. Verify furnace shut down by lowering thermostat setting below room temperature.
6. Verify furnace restarts by raising thermostat setting above room temperature.
7. Secure vent connector to furnace elbow with (2) corrosion–resistant sheet metal screws, spaced approximately 180° apart.
8. Secure all other single wall vent connector joints with (3) corrosion resistant screws spaced approximately 120° apart. Secure Type–B vent connectors per vent connector manufacturer's recommendations.

Step 3 —Adjustments

⚠ WARNING

FIRE HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in 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. 43.)

TABLE 8—ALTITUDE DERATE MULTIPLIER FOR U.S.A.

ALTITUDE FT. (M)	PERCENT OF DERATE	DERATE MULTIPLIER FACTOR*
0–2000 (0–610)	0	1.00
2001–3000 (610–914)	8–12	0.90
3001–4000 (914–1219)	12–16	0.86
4001–5000 (1219–1524)	16–20	0.82
5001–6000 1524–1829)	20–24	0.78
6001–7000 (1829–2134)	24–28	0.74
7001–8000 (2134–2438)	28–32	0.70
8001–9000 (2438–2743)	32–36	0.66
9001–10,000 (2743–3048)	36–40	0.62

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

Furnace gas input rate on rating plate is for installations at altitudes up to 2000 ft. Furnace input rate must be within +/–2 percent of furnace rating plate input.

1. Determine the correct gas input rate.
   The input rating for altitudes above 2,000 ft. must be reduced by 4 percent for each 1,000 ft. above sea level. For installations below 2000 ft., refer to the unit rating plate. For installations above 2000 ft., multiply the input on the rating plate by the derate multiplier in Table 8 for the correct input rate.
2. Determine the correct orifice and manifold pressure adjustment. There are two different orifice and manifold adjustment tables. All models in all positions, except Low NOx models in downflow or horizontal positions, use Table 11 (22,000 Btuh/Burner).

   Low NOx models in the downflow or horizontal positions must use Table 12 (21,000 Btuh/Burner). See input listed on rating plate.
   a. Obtain average yearly gas heat value (at installed altitude) from local gas supplier.
   b. Obtain average yearly gas specific gravity from local gas supplier.
   c. Find installation altitude in Table 11 or 12.
   d. Find closest natural gas heat value and specific gravity in Table 11 or 12.
   e. Follow heat value and specific gravity lines to point of intersection to find orifice size and manifold pressure settings for proper operation.
   f. Check and verify burner orifice size in furnace. NEVER ASSUME ORIFICE SIZE. ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.
   g. Replace orifice with correct size if required by Table 11 or 12. Use only factory−supplied orifices. See EXAMPLE 2.

EXAMPLE 2: (0−2000 ft. altitude)
For 22,000 Btuh per burner application use Table 11.
Heating value = 1000 Btuh/cu ft.
Specific gravity = 0.62
Therefore: Orifice No. 43*
Manifold pressure: 3.7−in. w.c.
*Furnace is shipped with No. 43 orifices. In this example all main burner orifices are the correct size and do not need to be changed to obtain proper input rate.

3. Adjust manifold pressure to obtain correct input rate.
   a. Turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to OFF.
   b. Remove manifold pressure tap plug from gas valve. (See Fig. 41.)
   c. Connect a water column manometer or similar device to manifold pressure tap.
   d. Turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to ON.
   e. Manually close blower door switch.
   f. Set thermostat to call for heat.
   g. Jumper R andWthermostat connections on furnace control board to start furnace.
   h. Remove regulator seal cap and turn regulator adjusting screw counterclockwise (out) to decrease input rate of clockwise (in) to increase input rate.
   i. Install regulator seal cap.
   j. Leave manometer or similar device connected and proceed to Step 4.

NOTE: DO NOT set manifold pressure less than 3.2−in. w.c. or more than 3.8−in. w.c. for natural gas at sea level. If manifold pressure is outside this range, change main burner orifices or refer Table 11 or 12.

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

4. Verify natural gas input rate by clocking meter.

NOTE: Gas valve regulator adjustment cap must be in place for proper input to be clocked.

   a. Turn off all other gas appliances and pilots served by the meter.
   b. Run furnace for 3 minutes in heating operation.
   c. Measure time (in sec) for gas meter to complete 1 revolution and note reading. The 2 or 5 cubic feet dial provides a more accurate measurement of gas flow.
   d. Refer to Table 10 for cubic ft. of gas per hr.
   e. Multiply gas rate (cu ft./hr) by heating value (Btu/cu ft.) to obtain input.

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 until correct input is achieved. Reinstall regulator seal cap on gas valve.

5. Set temperature rise. The furnace must operate within the temperature rise ranges specified on the furnace rating plate. Do not exceed temperature rise range specified on unit rating plate. Determine the temperature rise as follows:

NOTE: Blower access door must be installed when taking temperature rise reading. Leaving blower access door off will result in incorrect temperature measurements.

   a. Place thermometers in return and supply ducts as close to furnace as possible. Be sure thermometers do not see radiant heat from heat exchangers. Radiant heat affects temperature rise readings. This practice is particularly important with straight−run ducts.
   b. When thermometer readings stabilize, subtract return−air temperature from supply−air temperature to determine air temperature rise.

NOTE: Blower access door must be installed for proper temperature rise measurement.

NOTE: If the temperature rise is outside this range, first check:

1.) Gas input for heating 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.
4.) Dirty filter.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Failure to follow this warning could result in personal injury or death.
Disconnect 115−v electrical power before changing speed tap.

   c. Adjust air temperature rise by adjusting blower speed. Increase blower speed to reduce temperature rise. Decrease blower speed to increase temperature rise.

d. Turn thermostat down below room temperature and remove blower access door.

e. To change motor speed selection for heating, remove blower motor lead from control HEAT terminal (See Fig. 25.) Select desired blower motor speed lead from one of the other terminals and relocate it to the HEAT terminal (See Table 9 for lead color identification). Reconnect original lead to SPARE terminal.

TABLE 9—SPEED SELECTION

COLOR	SPEED	AS SHIPPED
White	Common	BLW
Black	High	COOL
Yellow†	Med−High	SPARE
Blue*	Med−Low	SPARE
Red*	Low	HEAT

* 1/5 HP motor models: BLUE to HEAT, RED to SPARE

† Not available on 1/5 HP motors.

NOTE: Continuous blower is the HEAT speed.

f. Repeat steps a through e.

g. When correct input rate and temperature rise is achieved, turn gas valve ON/OFF switch to OFF.

h. Remove manometer or similar device from gas valve.

i. Reinstall manifold pressure tap plug in gas valve.

j. Reinstall blower access door if removed.

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

⚠ 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.

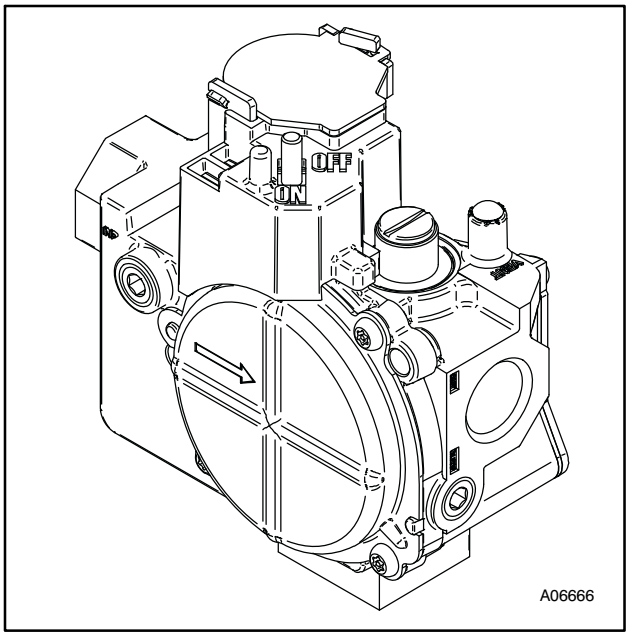


Fig. 41 — Gas Control Valve

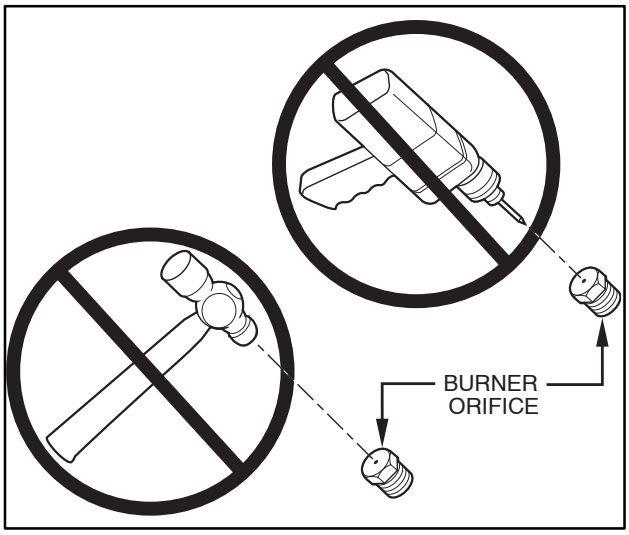


Fig. 42 — Orifice Hole

⚠ 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 midpoint of rise range or slightly above.

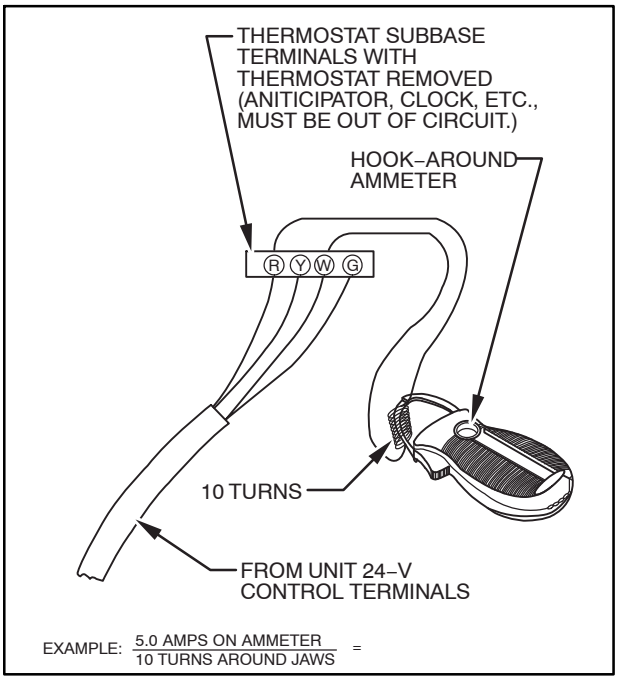


Fig. 43 — Amp. Draw Check With Ammeter

6. Set thermostat heat anticipator.

a. Mechanical thermostat: Set thermostat heat anticipator to match the amp. draw of the electrical components in the R−W 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.) Remove thermostat from subbase or from wall. (2.) Connect an amp. meter as shown in Fig. 43 across the R and W

subbase terminals or R and W wires at wall. (3.) Record amp. draw across terminals when furnace is in heating and after blower starts. (4.) Set heat anticipator on thermostat per thermostat instructions and install on subbase or wall.

b. Electronic thermostat: Set cycle rate for 4 cycles per hr.

7. Adjust blower off delay The blower off delay has 4 adjustable settings from 90 sec to 180 sec. The blower off delay jumpers are located on the furnace control board. (See Fig. 25.) To change the blower off delay setting, move the jumper from one set of pins on the control to the pins used for the selected blower off delay. Factory off delay setting is 120 sec.
8. Set airflow CFM for cooling Select the desired blower motor speed lead for cooling airflow. See Table 5–Air Delivery–CFM (With Filter). See Table 9 for lead color identification.

Step 4 —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(es)
   This control shuts off combustion control system and energizes air–circulating blower motor, if furnace overheats. By using this method to check limit control, it can be established that limit is functioning properly and will operate if there is a restricted duct system or motor failure. If limit control does not function during this test, 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 draft safeguard switch.
   The purpose of this control is to cause the safe shutdown of the furnace during certain blocked vent conditions.
   a. Verify vent pipe is cool to the touch.
   b. Disconnect power to furnace and remove vent connector from furnace vent elbow.
   c. Restore power to furnace and set room thermostat above room temperature.
   d. After normal start–up, allow furnace to operate for 2 minutes, then block vent elbow in furnace 80 percent of vent area with a piece of flat sheet metal.
   e. Furnace should cycle off within 2 minutes. If gas does not shut off within 2 minutes, determine reason draft safeguard switch did not function properly and correct condition.
   f. Remove blockage from furnace vent elbow.
   g. Switch will auto–reset when it cools.
   h. Re–install vent connector.

NOTE: Should switch remain open longer than 3 minutes, furnace control board will lockout the furnace for 3 hrs. To reset furnace control board, turn thermostat below room temperature or from HEAT to OFF and turn 115v power OFF, then back ON.

3. Check Pressure Switch 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.

TABLE 10—GAS RATE (CU FT./HR)

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

Step 5 —Checklist

1. Put away tools and instruments. Clean up debris.
2. Verify that blower OFF−DELAY time is selected as desired.
3. Verify that blower and burner access doors are properly installed.
4. Cycle test furnace with room thermostat.
5. Check operation of accessories per manufacturer's instructions.
6. Review User's Guide with owner.
7. Attach literature packet to furnace.

TABLE 11—ORIFICE SIZE* AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE (IN. W.C.) FOR GAS INPUT RATE (TABULATED DATA BASED ON 22,000 BTUH PER BURNER, DERATED 4 PERCENT FOR EACH 1000 FT. (305 M) ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

ALTITUDE RANGE FT. (M)		AVG. GAS HEAT VALUE AT ALTITUDE (BTU/CU FT.)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NATURAL GAS							
			0.58		0.60		0.62		0.64	
			Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure
U.S.A.	0 to 2000 (0 to 610)	900	42	3.5	42	3.6	42	3.7	41	3.5
		925	42	3.3	42	3.4	42	3.5	42	3.7
		950	43	3.8	42	3.3	42	3.4	42	3.5
		975	43	3.6	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3
		1000	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8
		1025	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6
		1050	44	3.6	43	3.2	43	3.4	43	3.5
		1075	44	3.4	44	3.5	43	3.2	43	3.3
		1100	44	3.3	44	3.4	44	3.5	43	3.2
U.S.A.	2001 to 3000 (610 to 914)	800	42	3.4	42	3.5	42	3.6	42	3.7
		825	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	42	3.5
		850	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3
		875	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8
		900	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6
		925	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4
		950	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		975	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1
		1000	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9
U.S.A.	3001 to 4000 (914 to 1219)	775	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	42	3.5
		800	43	3.6	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3
		825	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.7	43	3.8
		850	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.6
		875	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.3	43	3.4
		900	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		925	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0
		950	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.8
U.S.A.	4001 to 5000 (1219 to 1524)	750	43	3.6	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3
		775	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.8
		800	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5
		825	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3
		850	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1
		875	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	2.9
		900	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8
		925	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.6

** Orifice part numbers are listed before ORIFICE SIZE AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE TABLES.
Note: Orifice numbers 43 are factory installed.

TABLE 11–ORIFICE SIZE* AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE (IN W.C) FOR GAS INPUT RATE (CONTINUED)
(TABULATED DATA BASED ON 22,000 BTUH PER BURNER, DERATED 4 PERCENT FOR EACH 1000 FT. (305 M) ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

ALTITUDE RANGE FT. (M)		AVG. GAS HEAT VALUE AT ALTITUDE (BTU/CU FT.)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NATURAL GAS							
			0.58		0.60		0.62		0.64	
			Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure
U.S.A.	5001 to 6000 (1524 to 1829)	725	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7
		750	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5
		775	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3
		800	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1
		825	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9
		850	43	2.5	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7
		875	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6
		900	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.3	43	2.4
U.S.A.	6001 to 7000 (1829 to 2134)	675	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7
		700	43	3.1	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5
		725	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		750	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0
		775	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.7	43	2.8
		800	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7
		825	43	2.3	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5
		850	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.4
U.S.A.	7001 to 8000 (2134 to 2438)	650	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.4	43	3.5
		675	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		700	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0
		725	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8
		750	43	2.4	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6
		775	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.4
		800	43	2.1	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.3
		825	48	3.7	43	2.0	43	2.1	43	2.2
U.S.A.	8001 to 9000 (2438 to 2743)	625	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		650	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0
		675	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8
		700	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6
		725	43	2.2	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.4
		750	43	2.0	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.2
U.S.A.	9001 to 10,000 (2743 to 3048)	600	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0
		625	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.6	43	2.7
		650	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.4	43	2.5
		675	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.3
		700	48	3.7	43	2.0	43	2.1	43	2.2
		725	48	3.5	48	3.6	48	3.7	43	2.0
		775	48	3.6	48	3.7	43	2.0	43	2.1

** Orifice part numbers are listed before ORIFICE SIZE AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE TABLES.
Note: Orifice numbers 43 are factory installed.

TABLE 12—ORIFICE SIZE* AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE (IN. W.C.) FOR GAS INPUT RATE (TABULATED DATA BASED ON 21,000 BTUH PER BURNER, DERATED 4 PERCENT FOR EACH 1000 FT. (305 M) ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

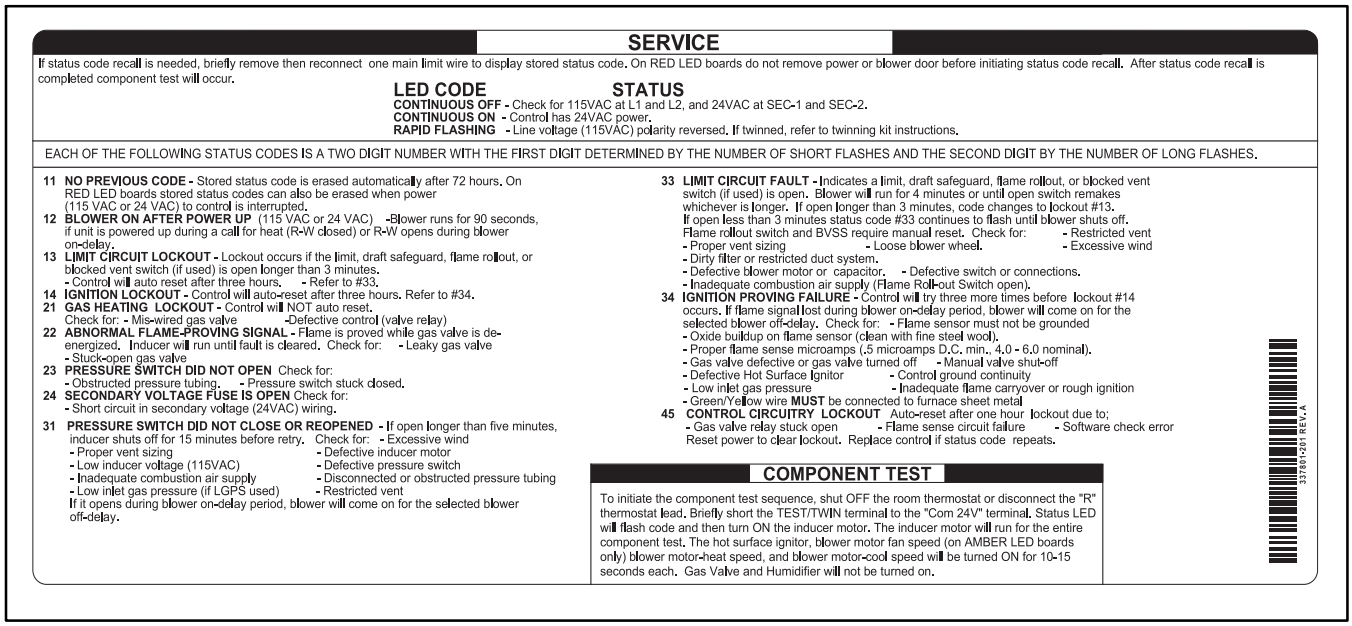
ALTITUDE RANGE FT. (M)		AVG. GAS HEAT VALUE AT ALTITUDE (BTU/CU FT.)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NATURAL GAS							
			0.58		0.60		0.62		0.64	
			Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure
U.S.A.	0 to 2000 (0 to 610)	900	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	42	3.5
		925	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3
		950	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8
		975	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.7
		1000	44	3.6	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5
		1025	44	3.4	44	3.6	43	3.2	43	3.3
		1050	44	3.3	44	3.4	44	3.5	43	3.2
		1075	45	3.8	44	3.2	44	3.3	44	3.4
		1100	46	3.8	45	3.7	44	3.2	44	3.3
U.S.A.	2001 to 3000 (610 to 914)	800	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4
		825	43	3.5	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2
		850	43	3.3	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7
		875	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5
		900	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3
		925	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1
		950	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	2.9
		975	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8
		1000	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7
U.S.A.	3001 to 4000 (914 to 1219)	775	43	3.5	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2
		800	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.7
		825	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4
		850	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		875	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1
		900	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9
		925	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.7
		950	43	2.4	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6
U.S.A.	4001 to 5000 (1219 to 1524)	750	43	3.3	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6
		775	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4
		800	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		825	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0
		850	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.8
		875	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7
		900	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.5
		925	43	2.2	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.4

** Orifice part numbers are listed before ORIFICE SIZE AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE TABLES.
Note: Orifice numbers 43 are factory installed.

TABLE 12—ORIFICE SIZE* AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE (IN. W.C.) FOR GAS INPUT RATE (CONTINUED)
(TABULATED DATA BASED ON 21,000 BTUH PER BURNER, DERATED 4 PERCENT FOR EACH 1000 FT. (305 M) ABOVE SEA LEVEL)

ALTITUDE RANGE FT. (M)		AVG. GAS HEAT VALUE AT ALTITUDE (BTU/CU FT.)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NATURAL GAS							
			0.58		0.60		0.62		0.64	
			Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure	Orifice No. **	Manifold Pressure
U.S.A.	5001 to 6000 (1524 to 1829)	725	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4
		750	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		775	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	3.0
		800	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8
		825	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.5	43	2.6
		850	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5
		875	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.3
		900	43	2.0	43	2.1	43	2.1	43	2.2
U.S.A.	6001 to 7000 (1829 to 2134)	675	43	3.1	43	3.2	43	3.3	43	3.4
		700	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		725	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9	43	2.9
		750	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7	43	2.8
		775	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6
		800	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.3	43	2.4
		825	43	2.1	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.3
		850	48	3.7	43	2.0	43	2.1	43	2.1
U.S.A.	7001 to 8000 (2134 to 2438)	650	43	2.9	43	3.0	43	3.1	43	3.2
		675	43	2.7	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9
		700	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.6	43	2.7
		725	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.5
		750	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.4
		775	43	2.0	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.2
		800	48	3.6	48	3.7	43	2.0	43	2.1
		825	48	3.3	48	3.5	48	3.6	48	3.7
U.S.A.	8001 to 9000 (2438 to 2743)	625	43	2.7	43	2.7	43	2.8	43	2.9
		650	43	2.5	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7
		675	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.4	43	2.5
		700	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.3	43	2.3
		725	48	3.7	43	2.0	43	2.1	43	2.2
		750	48	3.5	48	3.6	48	3.7	43	2.0
U.S.A.	9001 to 10,000 (2743 to 3048)	600	43	2.4	43	2.5	43	2.6	43	2.7
		625	43	2.3	43	2.3	43	2.4	43	2.5
		650	43	2.1	43	2.2	43	2.2	43	2.3
		675	48	3.6	48	3.8	43	2.1	43	2.1
		700	48	3.4	48	3.5	48	3.6	48	3.7
		725	49	3.7	49	3.8	48	3.4	48	3.5
		775	49	3.8	48	3.4	48	3.5	48	3.6

** Orifice part numbers are listed before ORIFICE SIZE AND MANIFOLD PRESSURE TABLES.
Note: Orifice numbers 43 are factory installed.



A04223

Fig. 44 — Service Label

SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

⚠ WARNING

FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK 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 maintenance on this equipment other than those procedures recommended in the User¡¯s Manual.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK, FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Before servicing, disconnect all electrical power to furnace and install lock out tag. Verify proper operation after servicing.

⚠ CAUTION

ELECTRICAL OPERATION HAZARD

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

Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation.

Step 1 —Introduction

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. 4, you must revise your orientation to component location accordingly.

ELECTRICAL CONTROLS AND WIRING

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

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 electrical supply to the furnace. Check accessories and cooling unit for additional electrical supplies that must be shut off during furnace servicing. Lockout and tag switch with a suitable warning label. Verify proper operation after servicing.

The electrical ground and polarity for 115−v wiring must be properly maintained. Refer to Fig. 26 for field wiring information and to Fig. 48 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. 25.) 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.

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. It can be viewed through the sight glass in blower access door. The 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 blower access door or Fig. 44 and the troubleshooting guide which can be obtained from your distributor. The furnace control will store 1 status code for 72 hrs.

See Fig. 49, a brief Troubleshooting Guide.

For Controls With a RED LED

The stored status code will be erased from the control memory, if 115− or 24−v power is interrupted.

1. To retrieve status code, proceed with the following:

NOTE: NO thermostat signal may be present at control, and all blower−OFF delays must be completed.

   a. Leave 115−v power to furnace turned on.
   b. Remove outer access door.
   c. Look into blower access door sight glass for current LED status. Do not remove blower access door or terminate 115−v power to control or status code will be lost.
   d. BRIEFLY remove insulated terminal wire from the draft safeguard (DSS) switch until LED goes out (1 to 2 sec), then reconnect it.

2. When above items have been completed, the LED flashes status code 4 times. Record this status code for further troubleshooting.
3. Component self−test will begin. Refer to component TEST section for complete test sequence.
4. Check LED status.
5. Refer to SERVICE label on front of the blower access door for more information.
6. Check LED status. If no previous faults in history, control will flash status code 11.
7. If LED status indicates proper operation, RELEASE BLOWER ACCESS DOOR SWITCH, reattach wire to R terminal on furnace control board, replace blower access door, and replace burner access door.

Step 2 —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 anything 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.

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

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND FIRE HAZARD

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

Turn off the gas and electrical supplies to the unit and install lock out tag before performing any maintenance or service. Follow the operating instructions on the label attached to the furnace.

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AND FIRE HAZARD

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

Never operate unit without a filter or with filter access door removed.

⚠ 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.

The minimum maintenance on this furnace is as follows:

1. Check and clean air filter each month or more frequently if required. Replace if torn.

2. Check blower motor and wheel for cleanliness each heating and cooling season. Clean as necessary.

3. Check electrical connections for tightness and controls for proper operation each heating season. Service as necessary.

4. Inspect burner compartment before each heating season for rust, corrosion, soot or excessive dust. If necessary, have furnace and burner serviced by a qualified service agency.

5. Inspect the vent pipe/vent system before each heating season for rust, corrosion, water leakage, sagging pipes or broken fittings. Have vent pipes/vent system 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.

CLEANING AND/OR REPLACING AIR FILTER

The air filter arrangement will vary depending on the application. The filter is exterior to the furnace casing.

NOTE: If the filter has an airflow direction arrow, the arrow must point towards the blower.

⚠ 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.

Media cabinet filter procedures:

NOTE: Media cabinet or 1 in. filter rack are accessories and are not included from the factory with standard furnace model.

1. Turn off electrical supply to furnace before removing filter access door.

2. Remove filter cabinet door.

3. Slide filter out of cabinet.

4. If equipped with permanent, washable 1–inch filter, clean filter by spraying cold tap water through filter in opposite direction of airflow. Rinse filter and let dry. Oiling or coating of the filter is not recommended. See Table 13 for size information.

TABLE 13—FILTER SIZE INFORMATION (IN.)

FURNACE CASING WIDTH	FILTER SIZE		FILTER TYPE
	SIDE RETURN	BOTTOM RETURN	
14–1/2 (368)	16 x 25 x 3/4 (406x635x19)	14 x 25 x 3/4 (356x635x19)	Washable*
17–1/2 (445)	16 x 25 x3/4 (406x635x19)	16 x 25 x 3/4 (406x635x19)	Washable*
21 (533)	16 x 25 x3/4 (406x635x19)	20 x 25 x 3/4 (508x635x19)	Washable*
24 (610)	16 x 25 x3/4 (406x635x19)	24 x 25 x 3/4 (610x635x19)	Washable*

* Recommended

** Some furnaces may have 2 filters.

5. If equipped with factory–specified disposable media filter, replace only with media filter having the same part number and size. For expandable replacement media, refer to the instructions included with the replacement media. If equipped with an external filter rack accessory, See Table 13.

6. Slide filter into cabinet.

7. Replace filter cabinet door.

8. Turn on electrical supply to furnace.

BLOWER MOTOR AND WHEEL

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Blower access 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.

NOTE: The blower wheel should not be dropped or bent as balance will be affected.

The following steps should be performed by a qualified service agency.

To ensure long life 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.

Clean blower motor and wheel as follows:

1. Turn off electrical supply to furnace.
2. Loosen the thumbscrew on outer door and remove outer door.
3. For downflow or horizontal furnaces having vent pipes within the furnace that pass in front of the blower access door:
   a. Disconnect vent connector from furnace vent elbow.
   b. Disconnect and remove short piece of vent pipe from within furnace.
4. Remove 2 screws from blower access door and remove blower access door.
5. Disconnect blower leads from furnace control. Record wire color and location for reassembly. All other factory wires can be left connected, but field thermostat connections may need to be disconnected depending on their length and routing.
6. Remove 2 screws holding control box to blower shelf.
7. Hang control box from front of furnace casing and away from blower compartment.
8. Remove 2 screws holding blower assembly to blower deck and slide blower assembly out of furnace.
9. Clean blower wheel and motor using a vacuum with soft brush attachment. Blower wheel blades may be cleaned with a small paint or flux brush. Do not remove or disturb balance weights (clips) on blower wheel blades.
10. Vacuum any loose dust from blower housing, wheel and motor.
11. If a greasy residue is present on blower wheel, remove wheel from the blower housing and wash it with an appropriate degreaser. To remove wheel:

NOTE: Before disassembly, mark blower motor, and blower housing so motor and each arm is positioned at the same location during reassembly.

   a. Disconnect capacitor wires and ground wire attached to blower housing.
   b. Remove screws securing cutoff plate and remove cutoff plate from housing.
   c. Loosen set screw holding blower wheel on motor shaft (160+/–20 in.–lb. when reassembling).
   d. Remove bolts holding motor to blower housing and slide motor out of wheel (40+/–10 in.–lb. when reassembling).
   e. Remove blower wheel from housing.
   f. Clean wheel and housing.

12. Reassemble motor and blower by reversing steps 11f through 11a, finishing with 11a. Be sure to reattach ground wire to the blower housing.
13. 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.
14. Spin the blower wheel by hand to verify that the wheel does not rub on the housing.
15. Reinstall blower assembly in furnace.
16. Reinstall control box assembly in furnace.

⚠ CAUTION

UNIT DAMAGE HAZARD

Failure to follow this caution may result in shortened heat exchanger life.

Heating fan speed(s) MUST be adjusted to provide proper air temperature rise as specified on the rating plate. Recommended operation is at the midpoint of the rise range or slightly above. Refer to SET TEMPERATURE RISE under START−UP, ADJUSTMENT, and SAFETY CHECK.

NOTE: Refer to Table 9 for motor speed lead relocation if leads were not identified before disconnection.

17. Reconnect blower leads to furnace control. Refer to furnace wiring diagram, and connect thermostat leads if previously disconnected.
18. To check blower for proper rotation:
    a. Turn on electrical supply.

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

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

Blower access 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.

    b. Manually close blower access door switch.

NOTE: If thermostat terminals are jumpered at the time blower access door switch is closed, blower will run for 90 sec before beginning a heating or cooling cycle.

    c. Perform component self−test as shown at the bottom of the SERVICE label, located on the front of blower access door.
    d. Verify blower is rotating in the correct direction
19. If furnace is operating properly, RELEASE BLOWER ACCESS DOOR SWITCH. Remove any jumpers or reconnect any disconnected thermostat leads. Replace blower access door.
20. 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.
21. Reinstall casing door.
22. Turn on gas supply and cycle furnace through one complete heating and cooling cycle. Verify the furnace temperature rise as shown in Adjustments Section. Adjust temperature rise as shown in Adjustments Section. If outdoor temperature is below 70°F, turn off circuit breaker to outdoor unit before running furnace in the cooling cycle. Turn outdoor circuit breaker on after completing cooling cycle.

CLEANING HEAT EXCHANGER

The following steps should be performed by a qualified service agency:

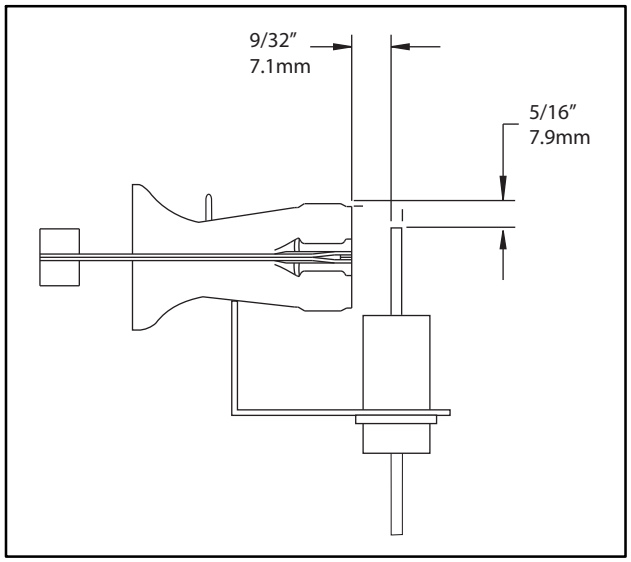
NOTE: If the heat exchangers get a heavy accumulation of soot and carbon, they should be replaced rather than trying to clean them thoroughly. A heavy build−up of soot and carbon indicates that a problem exists which needs to be corrected, such as improper adjustment of manifold pressure, insufficient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

If it becomes necessary to clean the heat exchangers because of dust or corrosion, proceed as follows:

1. Turn OFF gas and electrical power to furnace.
2. Remove outer access door.
3. Disconnect vent connector from furnace vent elbow.
4. For downflow or horizontal furnace having an internal vent pipe, remove internal vent pipe within the casing.
5. Disconnect wires to the following components. Mark wires to aid in reconnection of (be careful when disconnecting wires from switches because damage may occur):
    a. Draft safeguard switch.
    b. Inducer motor.
    c. Pressure switch(es).
    d. Limit overtemperature switch.
    e. Gas valve.
    f. Hot surface igniter.
    g. Flame−sensing electrode.
    h. Flame rollout switches.
    i. Remove NOx baffles on low NOx models.
6. Remove screws that fasten the collector box assembly to the cell panel. Be careful not to damage the collector box. Inducer assembly and elbow need not be removed from collector box.
7. Disconnect gas line from gas manifold.
8. Remove the 5 screws that attach the burner assembly to the cell panel. The gas valve and individual burners need not be removed from support assembly.

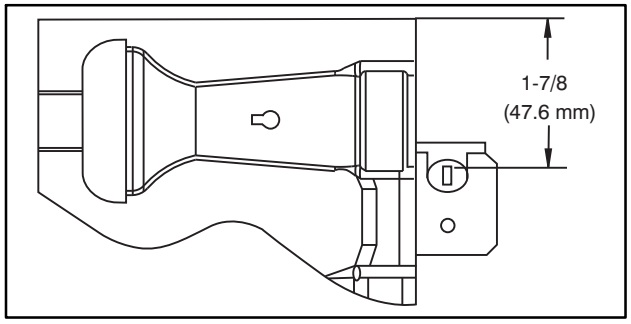
NOTE: Be very careful when removing burner assembly to avoid breaking igniter. See Fig. 45 and 46 for correct igniter location.

9. Using field−provided 25−caliber rifle cleaning brush, 36−in. long, 1/4 in. diameter steel spring cable, a variable speed, reversible electric drill, and vacuum cleaner, clean cells as follows:
    a. Remove metal screw fitting from wire brush to allow insertion into cable.
    b. Insert the twisted wire end of brush into end of spring cable, and crimp tight with crimping tool or crimp by striking with ball−peen hammer. TIGHTNESS IS VERY IMPORTANT.



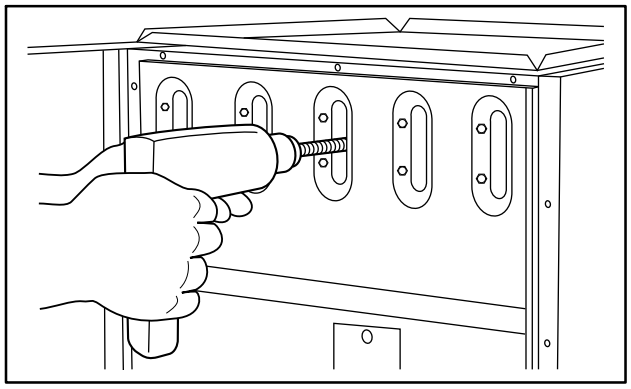
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Fig. 45 — Igniter Position−Side View



A05026

Fig. 46 — Igniter Position−Top View



A01050

Fig. 47 — Cleaning Heat Exchanger Cell

NOTE: The materials needed in item 9 can usually be purchased at local hardware stores.

(1.) Attach variable−speed, reversible drill to the end of spring cable (end opposite brush).

(2.) Insert brush end of cable into the outlet opening of cell and slowly rotate with drill. DO NOT force cable. Gradually insert cable into upper pass of cell. (See Fig. 60.)

(3.) Work cable in and out of cell 3 or 4 times to obtain sufficient cleaning. DO NOT pull cable with great force. Reverse drill and gradually work cable out.

(4.) Insert brush end of cable in burner inlet opening of cell, and proceed to clean 2 lower passes of cell in same manner as upper pass.

(5.) Repeat foregoing procedures until each cell in furnace has been cleaned.

(6.) Using vacuum cleaner, remove residue from each cell.

(7.) Using vacuum cleaner with soft brush attachment, clean burner assembly.

(8.) Clean flame sensor with fine steel wool.

(9.) Install NOx baffles (if removed).

(10.) Reinstall burner assembly. Center burners in cell openings.

10. Remove old sealant from cell panel and collector box flange.
11. Spray releasing agent on the heat exchanger cell panel where collector box assembly contacts cell panel.

NOTE: A releasing agent such as vegetable oil cooking spray that does NOT contain corn oil, canola oil, halogenated hydrocarbons or aromatic content, which may prevent an inadequate seal from occurring to burner box, and apply a small bead of G.E. RTV 162, G.E. RTV 6703 or Dow−Corning RTV 738 sealant to edge of combustion−air intake housing.

12. Apply new sealant to flange of collector box and attach to cell panel using existing screws, making sure all screws are secure.
13. Reconnect wires to the following components. (Use connection diagram on wiring label, if wires were not marked for reconnection locations.):
    a. Draft safeguard switch.
    b. Inducer motor.
    c. Pressure switch(es).
    d. Limit over−temperature switch.
    e. Gas valve.
    f. Hot surface igniter.
    g. Flame−sensing electrode.
    h. Flame rollout switches.
    i. Install NOx baffles (if removed).
14. Reinstall internal vent pipe, if applicable.
15. Reinstall vent connector on furnace vent elbow. Securely fasten vent connector to vent elbow with 2 field−supplied, corrosion−resistant, sheet metal screws located 180¡ã apart.
16. Replace blower access door only, if it was removed.
17. Set thermostat above room temperature and check furnace for proper operation.
18. Verify blower airflow and speed changes between heating and cooling.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE AND 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.

19. Check for gas leaks.
20. Replace outer access door.

Step 3 —Sequence of Operation

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

Using the schematic diagram in Fig. 48, 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), the control will start a 90−sec blower−only ON period two seconds after power is restored, if the thermostat is still calling for gas heating. The red LED light will flash code 12 during the 90−sec period, after which the LED will be ON continuous, as long as no faults are detected. After the 90−sec 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. **Heating**
   (See Fig. 26 for thermostat connections.) The wall thermostat "calls for heat", closing the R−to−W circuit. The furnace control performs a self−check, verifies the pressure switch contacts PRS are open, and starts the inducer motor IDM.
   a. **Inducer Prepurge Period**− As the inducer motor IDM comes up to speed, the pressure switch contacts PRS close, 24 VAC power is supplied for a field installed humidifier at the HUM terminal and the control begins a 15−sec prepurge period.
   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 close to energize the gas valve GV, the gas valve opens, The gas valve GV permits gas flow to the burners where it is ignited by the HSI. Five seconds after the GVR closes, a 2−second flame proving period begins. The HSI igniter will remain energized until the flame is sensed or until the 2−second flame proving period begins.
   d. **Flame−Proving**− When the burner flame is proved at the flame−proving sensor electrode FSE, the furnace control CPU begins the blower−ON delay period and continues to hold the gas valve GV open. If the burner flame is not proved within two seconds, the control CPU will close the gas valve GV, 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 or 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, 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 until flame is no longer proved.
   e. **Blower−On Delay**− If the burner flame is proven, the blower motor is energized on HEAT speed 25 sec after the gas valve GV is energized. Simultaneously, the electronic air cleaner terminal EAC−1 is energized and remains energized as long as the blower motor BLWM is energized.
   f. **Blower−Off Delay**− When the thermostat is satisfied, the R−to−W circuit is opened, de−energizing the gas valve GV, stopping gas flow to the burners, and de−energizing the humidifier terminal HUM. The inducer motor IDM will remain energized for a 5−second post−purge period. The blower motor BLWM and air cleaner terminal EAC−1 will remain energized for 90, 120, 150, or 180 seconds (depending on the blower−OFF delay selection). The furnace control CPU is factory−set for a 120−second blower−OFF delay.
2. **Cooling Mode**
   (See Fig. 26 for thermostat connections.) The thermostat closes the R−to−G−and−Y circuits. The R−to−Y circuit starts the outdoor unit, and the R−to−G and Y circuits start the furnace blower motor BLWM on COOL speed. 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. Cut jumper J2 to reduce the cooling off−delay to 5 sec. (See Fig. 25.)
3. **Continuous Blower Mode**
   When the R−to−G circuit is closed by the thermostat, the blower motor BLWM will operate on continuous−blower speed (same as 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, and blower−ON delay (25 sec), allowing the furnace heat exchangers to heat up more quickly, then restarts at the end of the blower−ON delay period at HEAT speed.
   When the thermostat "calls for 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.
4. **Heat Pump**
   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−Wand− Y or R−to−W−and−Y−and−G circuits are energized the furnace control CPU will continue to turn on the blower motor BLWM at HEAT speed, and begin a heating 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 HEAT speed. When theWinput 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−and−Y−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−and−Y signals disappear, leaving the G signal, the blower motor BLWM will continue running the blower motor at HEAT speed after the selected blower−OFF delay period is completed.

Step 4 —Wiring Diagrams

Refer to Fig. 24 and 45 for wiring diagrams.

Step 5 —Troubleshooting

Refer to the service label. (See Fig. 44−Service Label.)

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.

The Guide will help to identify the problem or failed component. After replacing any component, verify correct operation sequence.

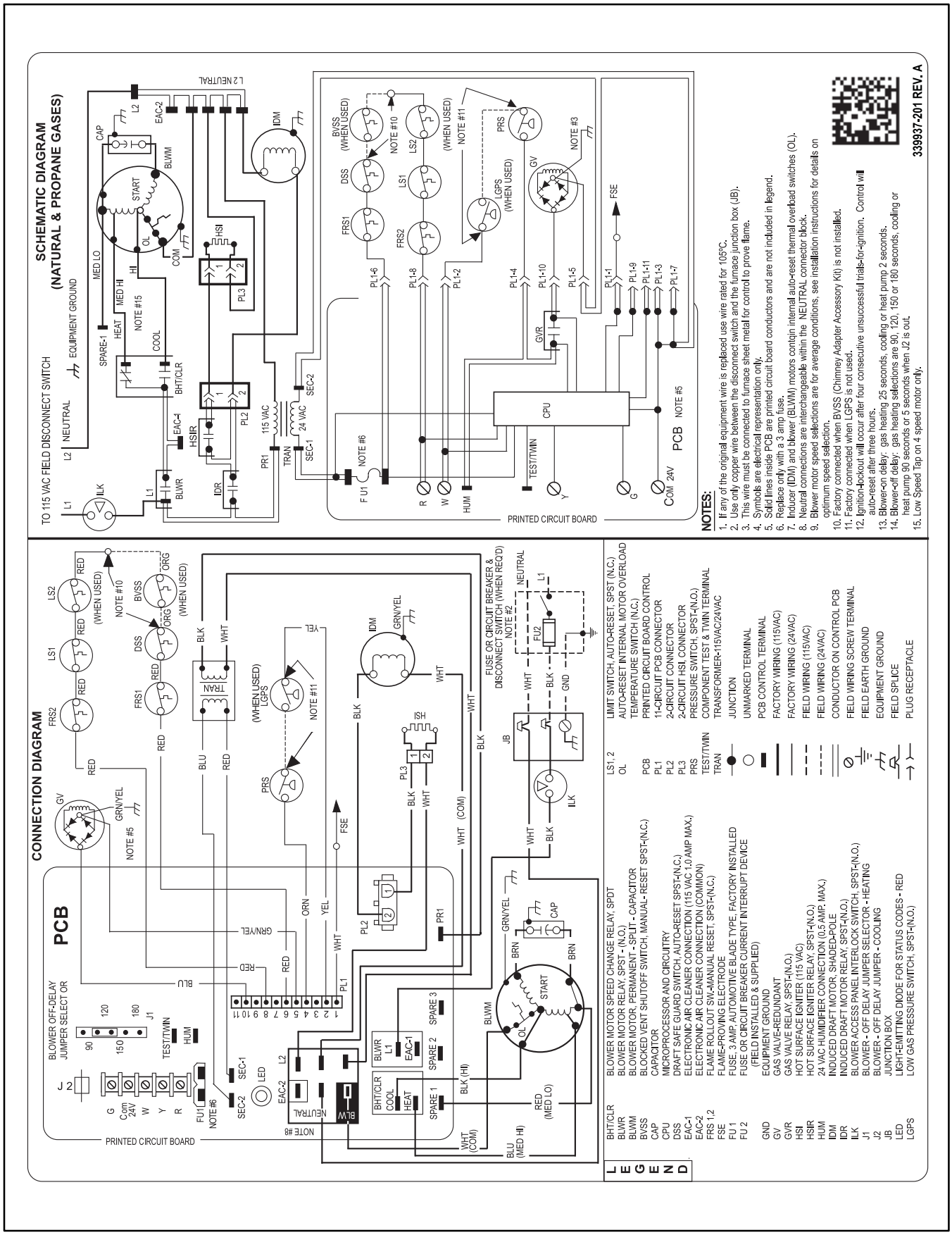
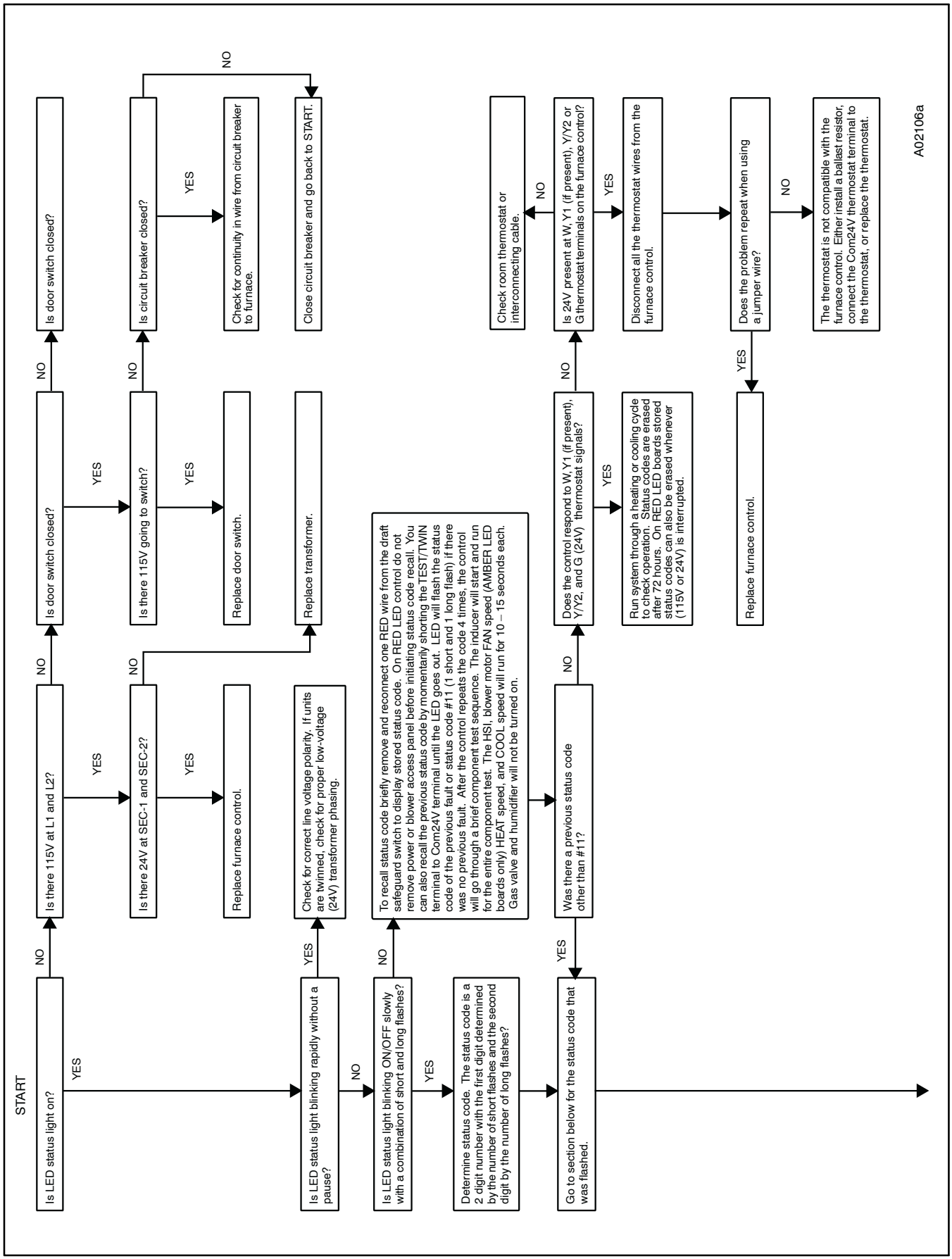


Fig. 48 — Wiring Diagram


START
Is LED status light on?
NO
YES
Is there 115V at L1 and L2?
NO
YES
Is there 24V at SEC-1 and SEC-2?
NO
YES
Is LED status light blinking rapidly without a pause?
YES
NO
Is LED status light blinking ON/OFF slowly with a combination of short and long flashes?
NO
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?
Go to section below for the status code that was flashed.
Is door switch closed?
NO
YES
Is door switch closed?
NO
YES
Is there 115V going to switch?
NO
YES
Is circuit breaker closed?
NO
YES
Close circuit breaker and go back to START.
Check for continuity in wire from circuit breaker to furnace.
Replace door switch.
Replace transformer.
Replace furnace control.
Check for correct line voltage polarity. If units are twinned, check for proper low-voltage (24V) transformer phasing.
To recall status code briefly remove and reconnect one RED wire from the draft safeguard switch to display stored status code. On RED LED control do not remove power or blower access panel before initiating status code recall. 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 go through a brief component test sequence. The inducer will start and run for the entire component test. The HSI, blower motor FAN speed (AMBER LED boards only) HEAT speed, and COOL speed will run for 10 – 15 seconds each. Gas valve and humidifier will not be turned on.
Was there a previous status code other than #11?
NO
YES
Does the control respond to W,Y1 (if present), Y/Y2, and G (24V) thermostat signals?
NO
YES
Is 24V present at W, Y1 (if present), Y/Y2 or G thermostat terminals on the furnace control?
NO
YES
Check room thermostat or interconnecting cable.
Run system through a heating or cooling cycle to check operation. Status codes are erased after 72 hours. On RED LED boards stored status codes can also be erased whenever (115V or 24V) is interrupted.
Disconnect all the thermostat wires from the furnace control.
Does the problem repeat when using a jumper wire?
YES
NO
Replace furnace control.
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.
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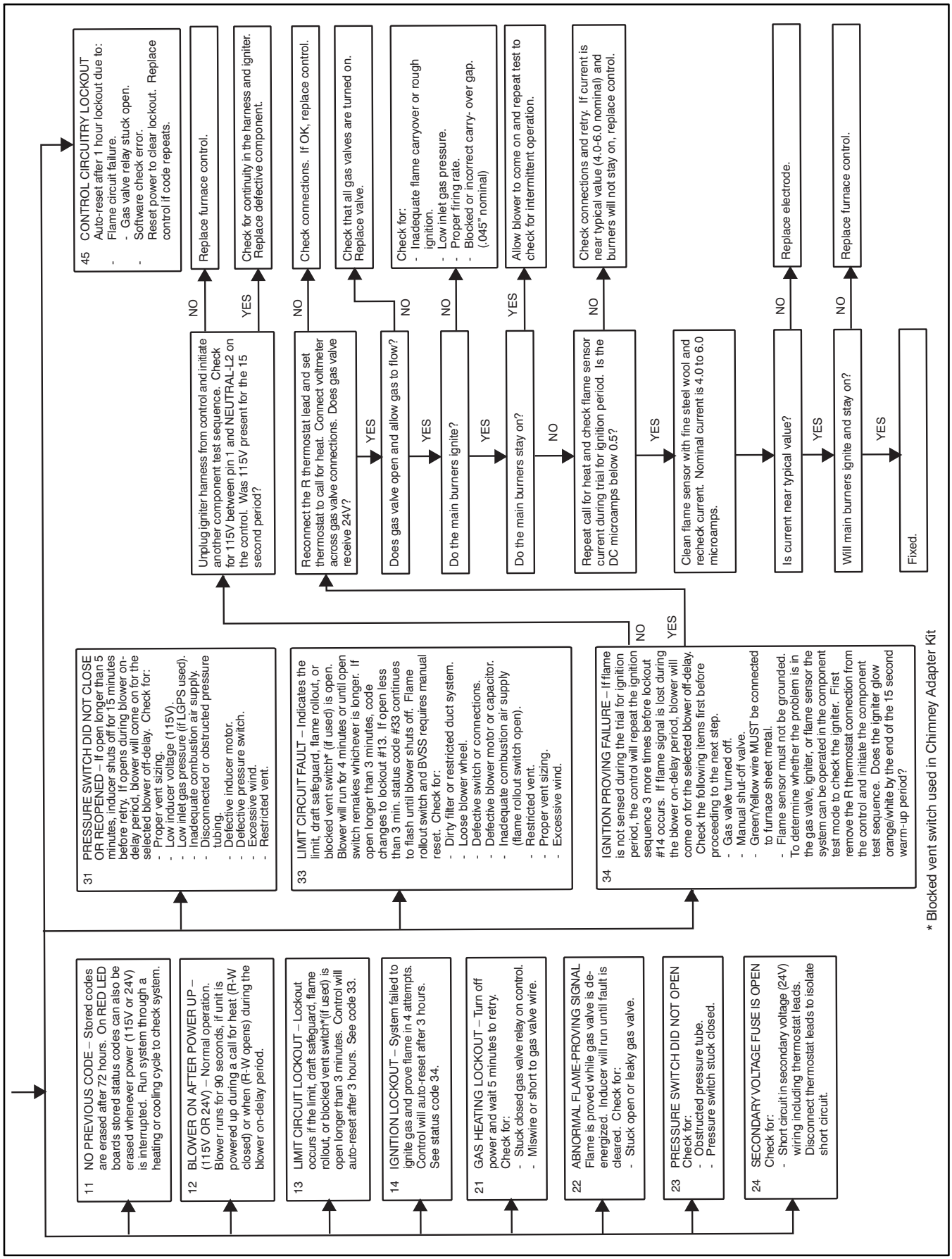


Fig. 49 — Troubleshooting Guide

INDUCED−COMBUSTION GAS FURNACE

PARTS REPLACEMENT INFORMATION GUIDE

CASING GROUP

Outer door
Blower door
Top filler plate
Bottom encloser

INDUCER GROUP

Housing assembly
Pressure switch
Inducer motor
Inducer wheel
Vent elbow assembly
Draft safeguard switch

FILTER GROUP

Filter(s) − washable (1−in.)
Retainer rod

HEAT EXCHANGER GROUP

Heat exchanger cell
Cell Panel
Low NOx baffle (California models only)

BLOWER GROUP

Blower housing
Blower cutoff
Blower motor
Blower wheel
Capacitor (where used)
Capacitor strap (where used)
Grommet
Power choke (where used)

ELECTRICAL GROUP

Control bracket
Junction box
Limit switch(es)
Circuit board
Door switch
Transformer
Wiring harness 115v
Wiring harness 24v

GAS CONTROL GROUP

Manifold
Burner Assembly
Orifice
Flame sensor
Hot surface ignitor
Gas valve
Manual reset limit switches
Burner support assembly

TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON PARTS: Consult your installing dealer or the classified section of your local telephone directory under the “Heating Equipment“ or “Air Conditioning Contractors and Systems” headings for dealer listing by brand name, or contact:

International Comfort Products
Consumer Relations Department
P.O. Box 128
Lewisburg, TN 37091, USA
931−270−4100

Have available the product/model number and the serial number located on the unit rating plate to ensure correct replacement parts.
WARNING: 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.

NOMENCLATURE	1, 2	3	4	5, 6, 7	8	9, 10	11	12
	WF	**M**	**R**	**040**	**A**	**24**	**B**	**2**
WF = Gas Furnace								
M = Mid H = High		**EFFICIENCY**						
R = Regular L = Low NOx			**FEATURE**					
045 = 45,000 070 = 70,000 090 = 90,000 110 = 110,000 135 = 135,000				**HEATING INPUT, MBTUH**				
A= 14½" B = 17½" C = 21" D = 24½"					**CABINET WIDTH, Inches**			
24 = 24,000 BTU/hr, 2 Ton 30 = 30,000 BTU/hr, 2½ Ton 36 = 36,000 BTU/hr, 3 Ton 48 = 48,000 BTU/hr, 4 Ton 66 = 66,000 BTU/hr, 5.5 Ton						**COOLING SIZE**		
SALES DIGIT								
EXTRA DIGIT								

Specifications are subject to change without notice.
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