

(S) RISM-9  
J30-05380A

# INSTALLATION AND SERVICE MANUAL

## OUTDOOR ROOFTOP GAS-FIRED DUCT FURNACE

(NATURAL OR POWER VENTED)

**ATTENTION: READ THIS MANUAL AND ALL LABELS ATTACHED TO THE UNIT CAREFULLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR SERVICE THESE UNITS! CHECK UNIT DATA PLATE FOR TYPE OF GAS AND ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND MAKE CERTAIN THAT THESE AGREE WITH THOSE AT POINT OF INSTALLATION. RECORD THE UNIT MODEL AND SERIAL No.(s) IN THE SPACE PROVIDED. RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.**

Model No. \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

SAVE THIS MANUAL

### FOR YOUR SAFETY

The use and storage of gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in open containers in the vicinity of this appliance is hazardous.



### FOR YOUR SAFETY

If you smell gas:

1. Don't touch electrical switches.
2. Extinguish any open flame.
3. Immediately call your gas supplier.



**▲ WARNING** Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, injury or death. Read the installation, operating and maintenance instructions thoroughly before installing or servicing this equipment.

**▲ WARNING** Install, operate and maintain unit in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to avoid exposure to fuel substances or substances from incomplete combustion which can cause death or serious illness. The state of California has determined that these substances may cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

### INSTALLER'S RESPONSIBILITY

**Installer Please Note:** This equipment has been test fired and inspected. It has been shipped free from defects from our factory. However, during shipment and installation, problems such as loose wires, leaks or loose fasteners may occur. **It is the installer's responsibility to inspect and correct any problems that may be found.**

These units are certified by CSA International for operation on either natural or propane gas.

Read this manual and all labels attached to the unit carefully before attempting to install, operate or service the following unit models:\*

Outdoor Rooftop Duct Furnaces: QV(RT/PV)- (100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400) (H)(M)  
(RT = Natural Vent; PV = Power Vent)

\*Look in the direction of the unit air flow to determine whether the unit is right or left-hand accessible.



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The following terms are used throughout this manual to bring attention to the presence of potential hazards or to important information concerning the product:

**▲ DANGER** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death, serious injury or substantial property damage.

**▲ WARNING** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death, serious injury or substantial property damage.

**▲ CAUTION** Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor injury or property damage.

**NOTICE:** Used to notify of special instructions on installation, operation or maintenance which are important to equipment but not related to personal injury hazards.

### SERVICE ACCESS PANEL REMOVAL

To remove an access panel door, use the following procedure: remove the two screws and two washers from the louvered flue discharge area of the service panel (power vent doors only). Each panel is held in place with two "Grip" Latches. Using a slotted head screw driver, turn the latch screwhead counter clockwise. Using the handle provided, pull the panel upwards. Pull the bottom of the panel out and lower the panel to disengage it from the top lip. To replace an access door panel, guide the panel door upwards on the

tracks, and push up into the top lip; swing and lower the panel in place until it engages with the bottom panel. Turn the screwhead on each latch clockwise. The screw must turn freely one quarter turn before resistance is felt in order for the lock to engage. If the latch does not hold, turn the screw counter-clockwise several turns and repeat the above procedure. Also refer to Figures 8Aa, 8b and 8c. for more specifications.

### RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS

Inspect shipment immediately when received to determine if any damage has occurred to the carton/crate during shipment.

After the unit has been uncrated, check for any visible damage to the unit. On power vented units, check motor position and turn blower wheel by hand to determine if damage has occurred to these critical parts.

If any damage is found, the consignee should sign the bill of lading indicating such damage and immediately file claim for damage with the transportation company.

### PRE-INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

When unit is received and uncrated check data plate on unit for type of gas and electrical specifications and make certain that these agree with those at point of installation.

**▲ WARNING** Open all disconnect switches and secure in that position before installing the unit. Failure to do so may result in personal injury or death from electrical shock.

**NOTICE:** It is the equipment owner's responsibility to provide any scaffolding or other apparatus required to perform emergency service or annual/periodic maintenance to this equipment.

### RIGGING

Rig the unit using either belt or cable slings. Use spreader to protect the top of the unit when it is lifted.

The furnace units are provided with two holes in the base rail on each side of the unit. Slide pipes beneath the unit through these holes and attach rigging to the pipes for lifting the unit.

### LOCATION

Before placing the rooftop unit in its permanent location, make certain that the roof is capable of carrying the additional load of this equipment. Check the shipping weights given in Chart 2.

Refer to Figures 1, 2 and 6 and charts 1 and 2 for adequate unit dimensions and required clearances.

### MOUNTING

The units are mounted on skids and are suitable for use on combustible flooring. It is recommended that the skids be mounted either on level solid planking or steel channels, but never on a soft tar roof where the skids could sink and reduce the clearance between the bottom panel and the roof.

## GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

Roofcurb kits for rooftop gas heating units are shipped knocked down. A curb kit contains (insulated) curb rails, hardware, sealant, self-adhering rubber gasketing, and installation instructions. Roof insulation, cant strips, flashing, roof felts, caulking and nails must be furnished by the installer. See separate curb specifications from manufacturer.

**▲ WARNING** Failure to comply with the general safety information may result in extensive property damage, severe personal injury or death!

**▲ WARNING** Do not alter the unit heater in any way or damage to the unit and/or severe personal injury or death may occur!

**▲ WARNING** Never service any component without first disconnecting all electrical and gas supplies to the unit or severe personal injury or death may occur!

**▲ CAUTION** Ensure that all power sources conform to the requirements of the unit heater or damage to the unit will result!

Installation must be made in accordance with local codes, or in absence of local codes, with ANSI Standard Z223.1-1999 (N.F.P.A. No. 54) National Fuel Gas Code, or the latest edition. All of the ANSI and NFPA Standards referred to in these installation instructions are those that were applicable at the time the design of the appliance was certified. The ANSI Standards are available from the American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209. The NFPA Standards are available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

If installed in Canada, the installation must conform with local building codes, or in absence of local building codes, with current CGA-B149.1 "Installation Codes for Natural Gas Burning Appliances and Equipment" or CGA-B149.2 "Installation Codes for Propane Gas Burning Appliances and Equipment". These outdoor duct furnaces have been designed for and certified to comply with CGA 2.8.

These units have been designed and certified for outdoor use only, and may be located on the roof of the building or at any convenient location external of the building to be heated. The input range is 100,000 BTU/HR. (29.3 kW) to 400,000 BTU/HR. (117.1 kW) in 50,000 BTU/HR. (14.6 kW) increments.

The venting is an integral part of the unit and **must not be altered in the field**. The Natural Vented units are equipped with a vent cap which is designed for gravity venting. Air for combustion enters at the base of the

vent through a protective grille, and the design of the vent cap is such that the products of combustion are discharged at the upper section of the cap. This cap is shipped in a separate carton. It should be fastened in position as shown in Figure 7 **and should not be altered in any way**.

The Power Vented unit has a power venting system with the inlet and discharge grille located in the upper section of the side access panel. This balanced flue design also performs well under all wind conditions.

All internal parts of the standard unit are fabricated from aluminized steel. Standard burners are pressed aluminized steel and have a stainless steel burner port protector and air shutters. All internal and external jacket parts are fabricated from galvanized steel. Stainless steel heat exchangers, burners and flue collectors are optional. An optional 321 or 409 stainless steel heat exchanger is highly recommended for the following applications:

- 1) When the entering air temperature is below 40°F (4.4°C).
- 2) When the furnace is installed downstream of a cooling coil section.

A pilot burner plate is provided for access to the pilot burner and ignition systems without removing the burner drawer. Clearances between the external unit and obstruction must be sufficient for proper servicing of pull-out drawer. See Figures 1 and 2 for this clearance.

The outdoor units are certified for operation on either natural or propane gas. If a unit is to be installed at an altitude exceeding 2000 ft. (610 m) above sea level, derate the input by 4% for each 1000 foot rise (305 m rise) above sea level. Check all local codes.

Special orifices are required for installations above 2000 ft. (610 m). Check all local codes.

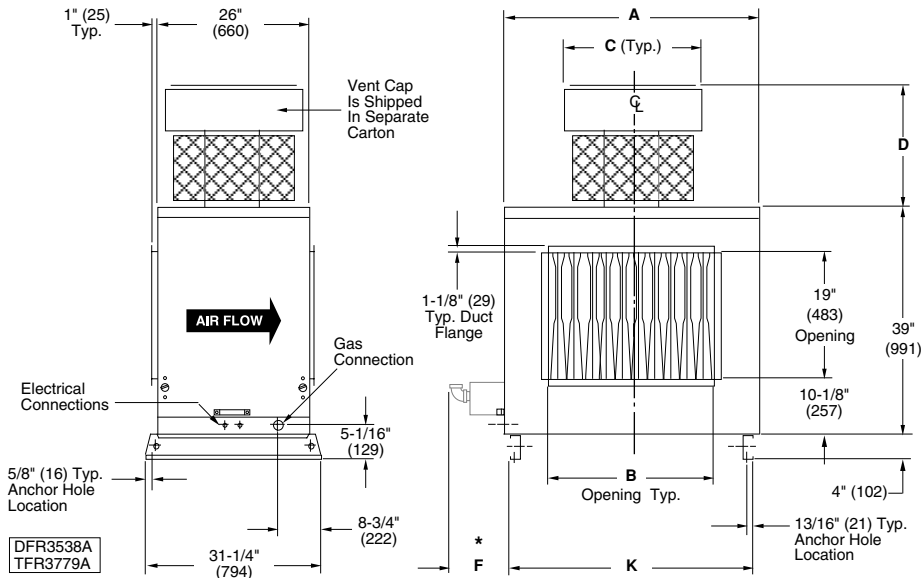
In Canada, if a unit is to be installed at altitudes of 2000 ft. (610 m) to 4500 ft. (1372 m), the unit must be orificed to 90% of the normal altitude rating.

Unless otherwise specified, the following conversions may be used for calculating SI unit measurements:

1 inch = 25.4 mm	1000 Btu/Cu. Ft. = 37.5 MJ/m <sup>3</sup>
1 foot = 0.305 m	1000 Btu per hour = 0.293 kW
1 gallon = 3.785 L	1 inch water column = 0.249 kPa
1 pound = 0.435 kg	liter/second = CFM x 0.472
1 psig = 6.894 kPa	meter/second = FPM ÷ 196.8
1 cubic foot = 0.028 m <sup>3</sup>	

# SPECIFICATIONS

**Figure 1 - Standard Natural Vented Outdoor Duct Furnace**



**Chart 1 - Dimensional/Data**

CAPACITY (CA)	A	B	C	US D	CANADA D	*F	K	GAS INLET	
								NAT	LP
10	32-7/8 (835)	15-9/16 (395)	12 (305)	11 (279)	20-11/16 (525)	19-3/8 (492)	30-3/16 (767)	1/2	1/2
15	32-7/8 (835)	18-5/16 (465)	21-1/2 (546)	16 (406)	25-3/16 (640)	23-1/2 (597)	30-3/16 (767)	1/2	1/2
20	43-7/8 (1114)	23-13/16 (605)	23-1/2 (597)	16 (406)	25-3/16 (640)	26-1/4 (667)	41-3/16 (1046)	1/2	1/2
25	43-7/8 (1114)	29-5/16 (745)	23-1/2 (597)	16 (406)	25-3/16 (640)	34-1/2 (876)	41-3/16 (1046)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4
30	54-7/8 (1394)	34-13/16 (884)	26 (660)	17-1/2 (445)	26-11/16 (678)	37-1/4 (946)	52-3/16 (1326)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4
35	54-7/8 (1394)	40-5/16 (1024)	26 (660)	17-1/2 (445)	26-11/16 (678)	45-1/2 (1156)	52-3/16 (1326)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4
40	60-3/8 (1534)	45-13/16 (1164)	26 (660)	17-1/2 (445)	26-11/16 (678)	51 (1295)	57-11/16 (1465)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4

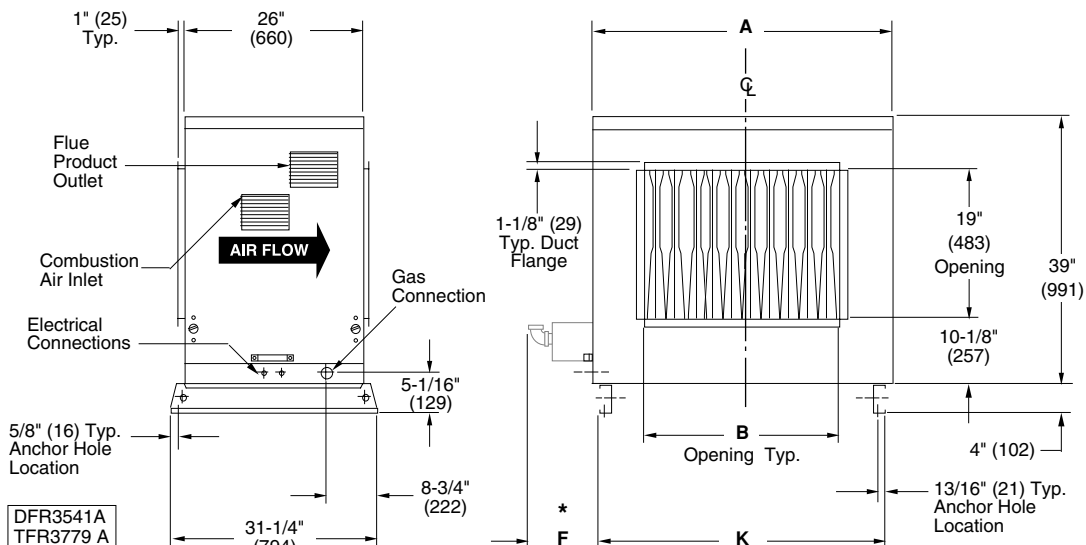
**NOTE:**

DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES, DIMENSIONS IN PARENTHESIS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

\* "F" DIMENSION IS THE RECOMMENDED CLEARANCE TO SERVICE THE BURNER DRAWER(S).

REFER TO FIGURE 6 FOR ADDITIONAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS.

**Figure 2 - Standard Power Vented Outdoor Duct Furnace**



**Chart 2 - Performance and Specification Data**

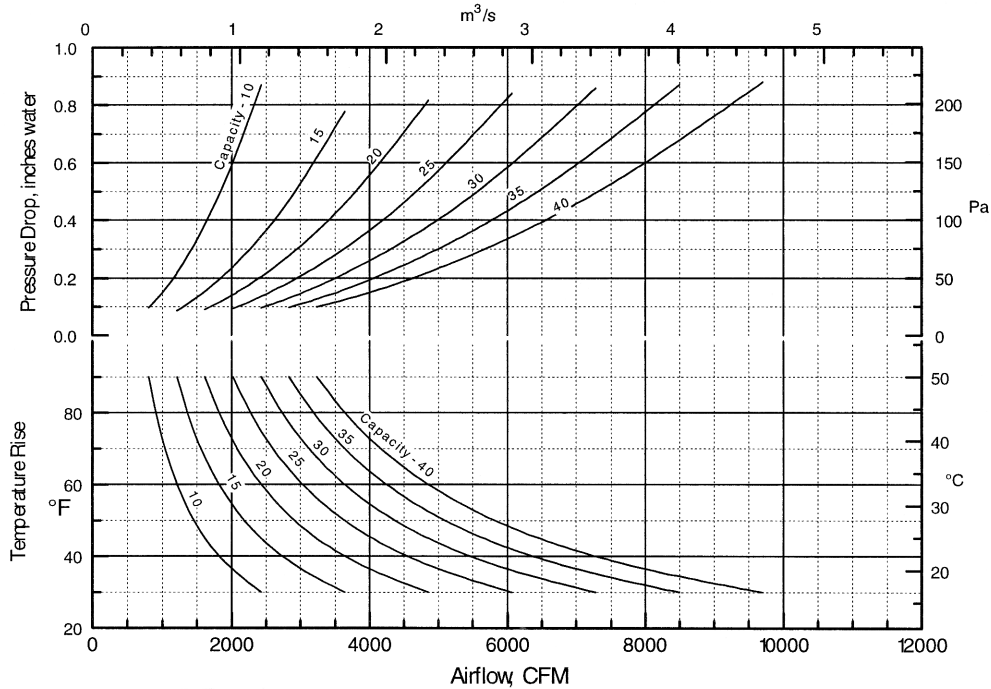
	CAPACITY MBH	INPUT RATING BTU/Hr (kW)	OUTPUT RATING BTU/Hr (kW)	EFF. %	MIN. CFM (cu. m/s)	MAX. CFM (cu. m/s)	Temp. Rise F Deg. (C Deg.) Min. - Max.	Static in. of Water (KPa)	F* Min. Clearance in. (mm)	Nat. Gas Inlet in.	L.P. Gas Inlet in.	Net Weight lb. (kg)	Shipping Weight lb. (kg)
NATURAL VENT	100	100,000 (29.3)	80,000 (23.4)	80	823 (0.388)	2,469 (1.165)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	7-1/8 (181)	1/2	1/2	202 (92)	221 (100)
	150	150,000 (43.9)	118,500 (34.7)	79	1,219 (0.575)	3,657 (1.726)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	11-1/4 (286)	1/2	1/2	228 (103)	247 (112)
	200	200,000 (58.6)	158,000 (46.3)	79	1,626 (0.767)	4,876 (2.301)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	14 (356)	1/2	1/2	283 (128)	304 (138)
	250	250,000 (73.2)	197,500 (57.8)	79	2,032 (0.959)	6,096 (2.877)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	22-1/4 (565)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	309 (140)	330 (150)
	300	300,000 (87.8)	237,000 (69.4)	79	2,438 (1.151)	7,315 (3.453)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	34 (864)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	365 (166)	387 (176)
	350	350,000 (102.5)	276,500 (81.0)	79	2,845 (1.343)	8,534 (4.028)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	33-1/4 (845)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	391 (177)	413 (187)
	400	400,000 (117.1)	316,000 (92.5)	79	3,251 (1.534)	9,753 (4.603)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	38 3/4 (984)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	427 (194)	459 (208)
POWER VENT	100	100,000 (29.3)	79,000 (23.1)	79	813 (0.384)	2,438 (1.151)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	7-1/8 (181)	1/2	1/2	200 (91)	219 (99)
	150	150,000 (43.9)	118,500 (34.7)	79	1,219 (0.575)	3,657 (1.726)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	11-1/4 (286)	1/2	1/2	223 (101)	242 (110)
	200	200,000 (58.6)	158,000 (46.3)	79	1,626 (0.767)	4,876 (2.301)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	14 (356)	1/2	1/2	270 (123)	291 (132)
	250	250,000 (73.2)	197,500 (57.8)	79	2,032 (0.959)	6,096 (2.877)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	22-1/4 (565)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	296 (134)	317 (144)
	300	300,000 (87.8)	237,000 (69.4)	79	2,438 (1.151)	7,315 (3.453)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	34 (864)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	343 (156)	365 (166)
	350	350,000 (102.5)	276,500 (81.0)	79	2,845 (1.343)	8,534 (4.028)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	33-1/4 (845)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	369 (167)	391 (177)
	400	400,000 (117.1)	316,000 (92.5)	79	3,251 (1.534)	9,753 (4.603)	30 - 90 (17) - (50)	2 (0.50)	38-3/4 (984)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	405 (184)	437 (198)
** NATURAL VENT	100H	100,000 (29.3)	80,000 (23.4)	80	1,235 (0.583)	3,704 (1.748)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	7 1/8 (181)	1/2	1/2	199 (90)	218 (99)
	150H	150,000 (43.9)	120,000 (35.1)	80	1,852 (0.874)	5,556 (2.622)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	11-1/4 (286)	1/2	1/2	226 (103)	245 (111)
	200H	200,000 (58.6)	160,000 (46.9)	80	2,469 (1.165)	7,407 (3.496)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	14 (356)	1/2	1/2	281 (127)	302 (137)
	250H	250,000 (73.2)	200,000 (58.6)	80	3,086 (1.457)	9,259 (4.370)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	22-1/4 (565)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	306 (139)	327 (148)
	300H	300,000 (87.8)	240,000 (70.3)	80	3,704 (1.748)	11,111 (5.244)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	34 (864)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	362 (164)	384 (174)
	350H	350,000 (102.5)	280,000 (82.0)	80	4,321 (2.040)	12,963 (6.119)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	33-1/4 (845)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	387 (176)	409 (186)
	400H	400,000 (117.1)	320,000 (93.7)	80	4,938 (2.331)	14,815 (6.993)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	38-3/4 (984)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	423 (192)	455 (206)
** POWER VENT	100H	100,000 (29.3)	80,000 (23.4)	80	1,235 (0.583)	3,704 (1.748)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	7-1/8 (181)	1/2	1/2	197 (89)	216 (98)
	150H	150,000 (43.9)	120,000 (35.1)	80	1,852 (0.874)	5,556 (2.622)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	11-1/4 (286)	1/2	1/2	221 (100)	240 (109)
	200H	200,000 (58.6)	160,000 (46.9)	80	2,469 (1.165)	7,407 (3.496)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	14 (356)	1/2	1/2	268 (122)	289 (131)
	250H	250,000 (73.2)	200,000 (58.6)	80	3,086 (1.457)	9,269 (4.375)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	22-1/4 (565)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	293 (133)	314 (142)
	300H	300,000 (87.8)	240,000 (70.3)	80	3,704 (1.748)	11,111 (5.244)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	34 (864)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	340 (154)	362 (164)
	350H	350,000 (102.5)	280,000 (82.0)	80	4,321 (2.040)	12,963 (6.119)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	33-1/4 (845)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	365 (166)	387 (176)
	400H	400,000 (117.1)	320,000 (93.7)	80	4,938 (2.331)	14,815 (6.993)	20 - 60 (11) - (33)	2 (0.50)	38-3/4 (984)	3/4	1/2 OR 3/4	401 (182)	433 (196)

\* See figures 1 and 2. \*\* "H" indicates low temperature rise furnace.

The clearances dimensions shown in chart #2 are the absolute minimum clearances for servicing the burner drawer. However, the clearances shown in chart #1 are the **recommended** clearances for ease of servicing the unit.

# PERFORMANCE DATA CURVES

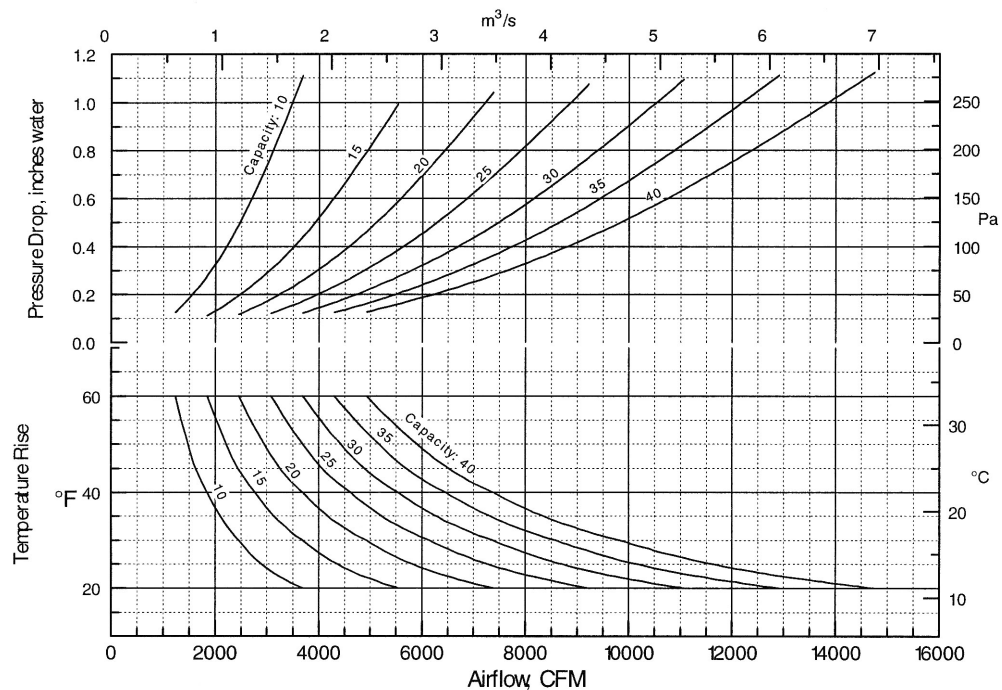
Figure 3 - High Temperature Rise Duct Furnaces — 30-90 F° (17-50 C°)



Pressure drop through the heat exchanger is based on the CFM throughput. The desired data is obtained in the following manner:

1. Select heater size based on heat loss of the building to be heated.
2. Select temperature rise desired.
3. Based on temperature rise, the horizontal line intersects heater temperature vs. CFM curve.
4. Follow vertical line down to select CFM.
5. For pressure drop selection, follow vertical CFM line until it intersects the selected heater performance curve vs. pressure drop.
6. Follow the horizontal pressure drop line to the left, and read pressure drop of the selected heater.

Figure 4 - Low Temperature Rise Duct Furnaces — 20-60 F° (11-33 C°)



## BYPASS SIZING INFORMATION

### (BUILT ON THE JOB – NOT FURNISHED BY FACTORY)

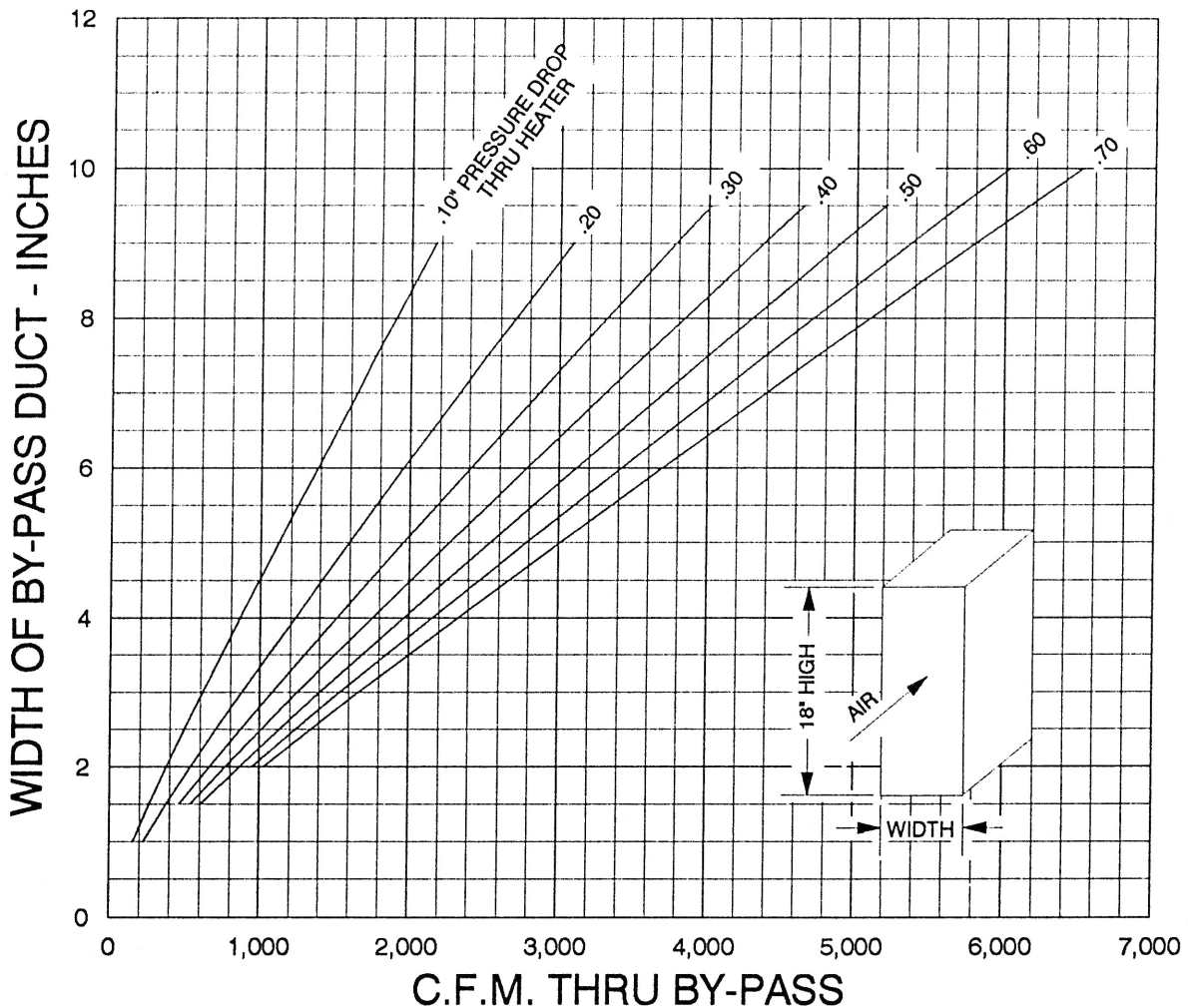
On occasion when a duct furnace is incorporated in an air handling system, it may be desirable to handle a total of more CFM than the duct furnace will pass at a given static pressure drop and temperature rise. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange to bypass the additional CFM required. The size of the bypass duct can be determined by referring to the chart. This permits the static pressure drop through the bypass to balance off the drop through the heat exchanger. The bypass duct is not factory furnished and must be built on the job by the installer and a damper placed therein if required.

### USE OF BYPASS CURVES

The width of the by-pass for CFM in excess of that provided through the heater may be found in the following manner:

1. Determine the CFM and pressure drop through the heater based on the heating requirement specifications.
2. Determine the additional CFM desired, over and above the CFM for the heating requirements.
3. Using the pressure drop which was determined from performance curves above, for the heating load, locate this pressure drop on the by-pass curves. Follow this curve until it intersects the vertical CFM line for the excess CFM desired.
4. Follow horizontal line to left to obtain width of by-pass duct.

Figure 5 - By-Pass Curve



# INSTALLATION

**▲ WARNING** Open all disconnect switches and secure in that position before installing unit. Failure to do so may result in personal injury or death from electrical shock.

Installation must conform with local building codes, or in the absence of local codes, with the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1-1999, or the latest edition.

A heat loss study and a complete layout of the system should be made first.

When locating the unit in its permanent location, make certain that the roof is capable of carrying the additional load of the equipment. **Check the net weights from the engineering data.**

Make certain that clearances are provided for service, minimum clearance to combustibles and to venting cap. See below for this information. Service clearance information is given in the engineering data in Figures 1, 2 and 6. Clearances around secondary air must be unobstructed.

If the unit is installed downstream of refrigeration coils, condensate will form and collect in the bottom of the heater. Drain connections are provided to dispose of this condensate from the unit. Connect drain pipes to dispose of this condensate where necessary. **Ducts which are outdoors must be insulated and sealed to prevent water from entering either furnace or building through duct (see section on duct and drain specifications).**

Ducts connected to duct furnaces shall have removable access panels on both upstream and downstream sides of the unit. These openings shall be accessible when the unit is installed in service, and shall be of such size that smoke or reflected light may be observed inside the casing to indicate the presence of leaks in the heating element. The covers for the openings shall be attached in such a manner as to prevent leaks.

**If a duct furnace is connected to a return air duct or any other inlet air restriction, the appliance shall be installed on the positive pressure side of the air-circulating blower.**

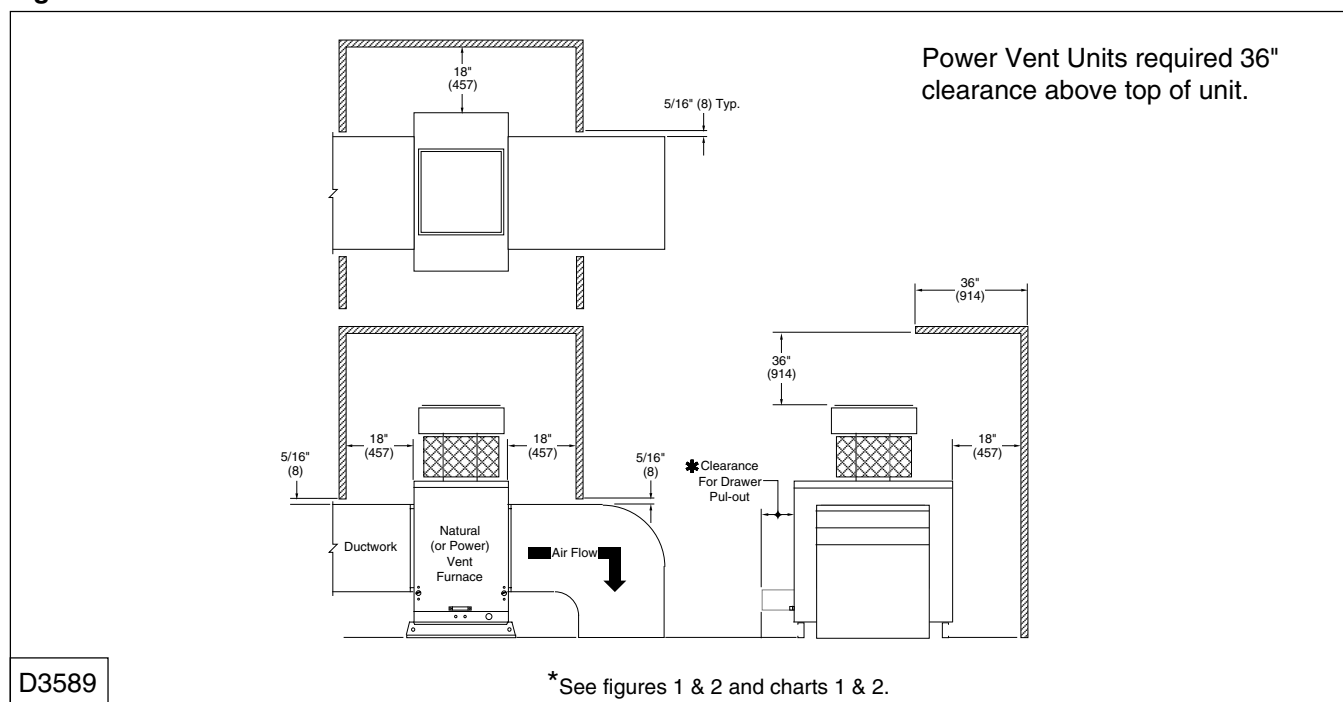
Atmospheres containing solvents or chlorinated hydrocarbons will produce corrosive acids when coming in contact with the flames. This will greatly reduce the life of the gas duct furnace and may void the warranty. Avoid such areas.

## CLEARANCES

Minimum clearances are shown in Figures 1, 2 & 6 and charts 1 & 2. It is important that clearances be maintained for servicing the unit (refer to Figures 1 & 2 for clearances necessary to pull out the burner drawer for servicing), and that minimum clearances are provided from combustibles and from the venting cap/top of unit. Clearances around the outside air hood must be unobstructed.

**▲ WARNING** Provide adequate clearance from combustibles to prevent injury or death from fire.

Figure 6 - Minimum Clearances to Combustible Material or Obstructions



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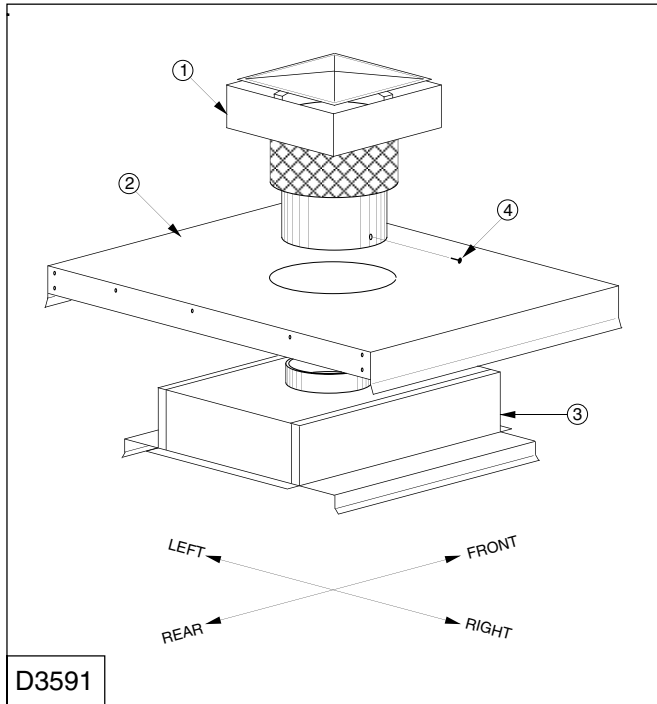
# VENTING

All venting installations shall be in accordance with the latest edition of "Part 7, Venting of Equipment of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-1999, or applicable provisions of local building codes".

Natural venting models are equipped with a vent cap designed for natural venting. Air for combustion enters at the base of the vent through a protective grille, and the design of the vent cap is such that the products of combustion are discharged at the upper section of the cap. The cap is shipped in a separate carton. It should be fastened in position as shown in Figure 7 and should not be altered in any way.

**▲ WARNING** The venting is an integral part of the unit and must not be altered in the field. If altered, excessive carbon monoxide could be produced.

**Figure 7 - Vent Cap Assembly  
(Natural Vented Furnaces Only)**



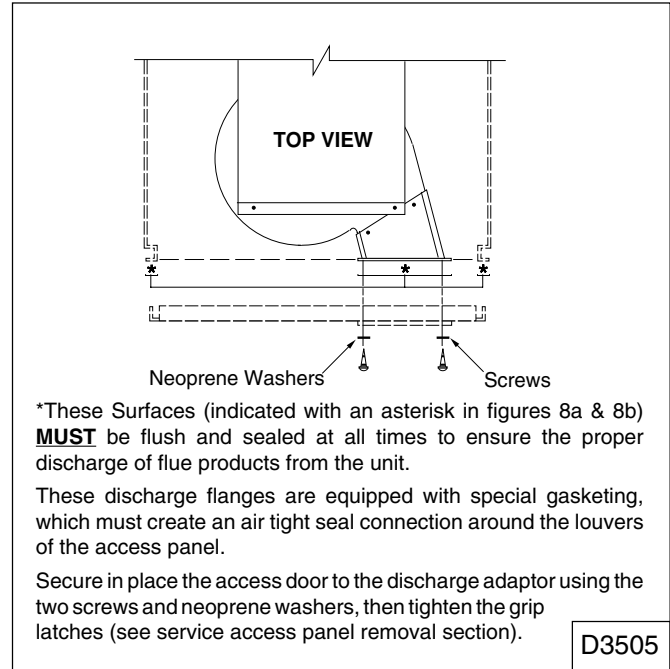
### FIELD INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Remove "Side Access Panel".
2. Insert Vent Sleeve of "Vent Cap Assembly" (Item 1) thru "Top Panel Assembly" (Item 2), and over Vent Collar of "Flue Collector Assembly" (Item 3).
3. Align "Vent Cap Assembly" so it is square to "Top Panel Assembly".
4. Fasten with "Drill Screw" or "Sheet Metal Screw" (Item 4) by reaching between "Flue Collector Assembly" (Item 3) & "Top Panel Assembly" (Item 2), and drilling through vent sleeve of "Vent Cap Assembly" into vent collar of "Flue Collector Assembly".
5. Replace "Side Access Panel".

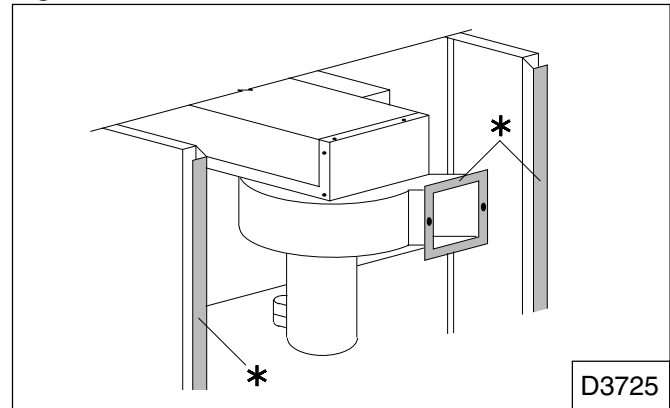
**NOTICE:** If your unit is to be equipped with the optional extended vent cap assembly, see the special instructions supplied with the vent cap.

Power vented models are designed with combustion air inlet and flue products outlet located in the louvered side access panel. Never locate these units in an area where the flue products outlet may be directed at any fresh air vents. See Figures 8a, 8b, and 8c for installation and servicing requirements.

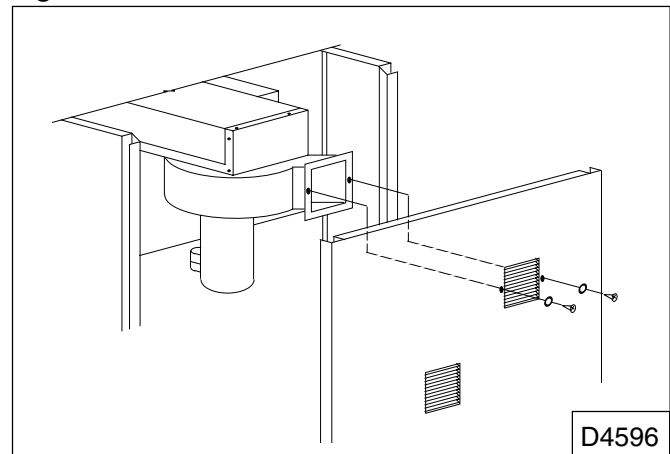
**Figure 8a - Power Venter Discharge Location**



**Figure 8b**



**Figure 8c**



## DUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Ductwork which is outdoors must be insulated and sealed to prevent water from entering either furnace or building through the duct. **Do not alter the flange connection for the duct attachment; air may bypass and cause combustion problems.** Be sure to properly seal to avoid any air leakage (refer to Figures 1 and 2).

Ductwork connected to duct furnaces should have removable access panels on both the upstream and downstream sides of the unit. These openings should be accessible when the unit is installed, and should be sized so that smoke or reflected light can be observed inside the casing to indicate the presence of leaks in the heating equipment. The covers of the openings should be attached in a manner that prevents leaks.

## GAS CONNECTIONS

All gas piping should be installed in accordance with local codes. It is required that a ground union be installed adjacent to the manifold for easy servicing. On vertical runs, a drip leg should be provided upstream of the control manifold (see figure 9a). An additional shutoff must be located externally of the jacket enclosure where required by local code. The location of this valve must comply with the local codes. A 1/8-inch N.P.T. plugged tapping, accessible for test gauge connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the unit. Field gas piping recommendations are shown in Figure 9b.

It is recommended that the gas piping not be installed through the bottom of the duct furnace bottom panel. If piping must penetrate the duct furnace bottom panel, it must be sealed to prevent water leakage.

**▲ WARNING** To avoid equipment damage or possible personal injury, do not connect gas piping to this unit until a supply line pressure/leak test has been completed. Connecting the unit before completing the pressure/leak test may damage the unit gas valve and result in a fire hazard.

**▲ CAUTION** Do not rely on a shutoff valve to isolate the unit while conducting gas pressure/leak tests. These valves may not be completely shut off, exposing the unit gas valve to excessive pressure and damage. Do not overtighten the inlet gas piping. This may cause stresses that would crack the valve.

**▲ WARNING** Never use an open flame to detect gas leaks. Explosive conditions may exist which would result in personal injury or death.

The gas line should be supported so that no strain is placed on the unit. Pipe compounds which are not soluble to liquid petroleum gases should be used on threaded joints.

The appliance and its individual shutoff valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at test pressure in excess of 1/2 psig (3.5 kPa).

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

For additional piping information, refer to National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z233.1-1999, or latest edition.

Figure 9a - Drip Leg Installation

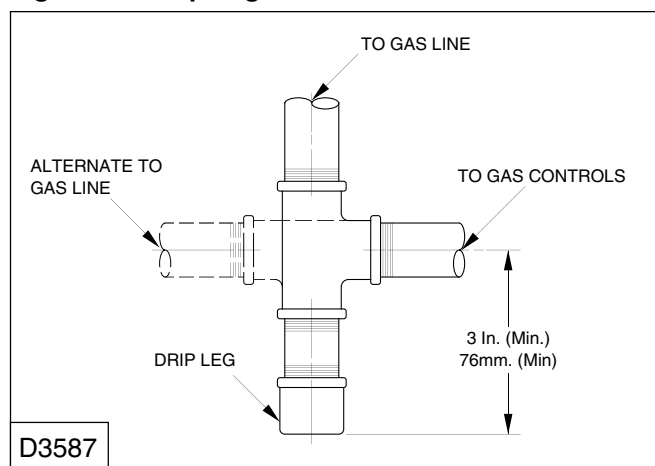
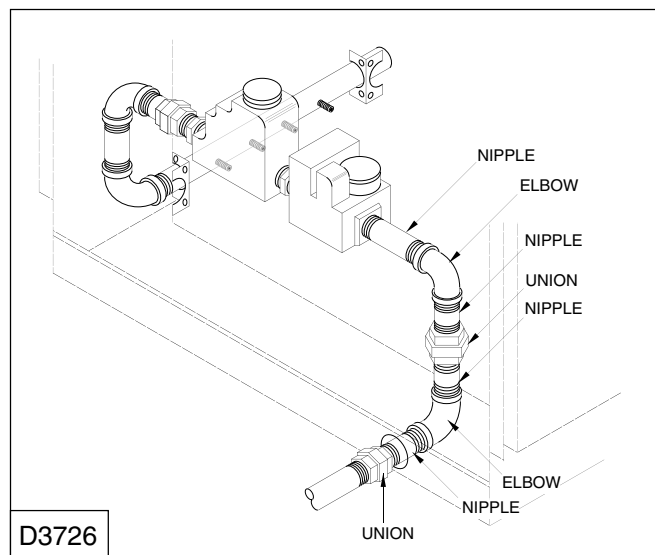


Figure 9b - Field Piping Recommendations



## GAS CONNECTIONS (continued)

For the most satisfactory piping installation, the following procedure should be followed. Make piping layout of the whole installation and calculate the cubic feet of gas that each supply pipe will carry. See piping example below.

Calculate the cubic feet of gas that each supply pipe will carry:

$$\frac{\text{Btu/Hr.}}{1000 \text{ Btu Natural Gas/Cu. Ft.}} = \text{Cu. Ft. Per Hour of Gas to Unit (cfh)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Unit Kilowatt}}{37.3 \text{ Megajoules Natural Gas/Cu Meter}} = \text{Liters per second on Gas to Unit (l/s)}$$

**NOTICE: Contact your natural gas supplier for the Btu/Cu. Ft. content of natural gas in your area. This may be higher or lower than the nominal 1000 Btu/Cu. Ft. used in this example:**

Referring to the piping example in figure 10, the length of pipe from the gas meter (A) to the most remote heater (E) is 60 feet. This distance should be used for all of the heaters when determining the pipe size required. Based on the column marked 60 feet in chart 3, the piping for this example should be sized as follows:

- 450 cfh is supplied from A to B, requiring 1-1/4 inch pipe.
- 200 cfh is supplied from B to C, requiring 1 inch pipe.
- 250 cfh is supplied from B to D, requiring 1 inch pipe.
- 100 cfh is supplied from D to E, requiring 3/4 inch pipe.
- 150 cfh is supplied from D to F, requiring 1 inch pipe.

**For SI calculations, refer to metric conversion chart in general safety section of this manual.**

**NOTICE: If more than one gas duct furnace is to be served by the same piping arrangement, the total cu. ft./hr. input and length of pipe must be considered.**

**NOTICE: If the gas duct furnace is to be fired with LP gas, consult local LP gas dealer for pipe size information. Heater installation for use with propane (bottled) gas must be made by a qualified LP gas dealer or installer. He will insure proper joint compounds are used for making pipe connections; that air is purged from lines; that a thorough test is made for leaks before operating heater; and that it is properly connected to propane gas supply system.**

Before any connection is made to an existing line supplying other gas appliances, contact the local gas company to make certain that the existing line is of adequate size to handle the combined load.

Check all connections with a soap solution before leaving job.

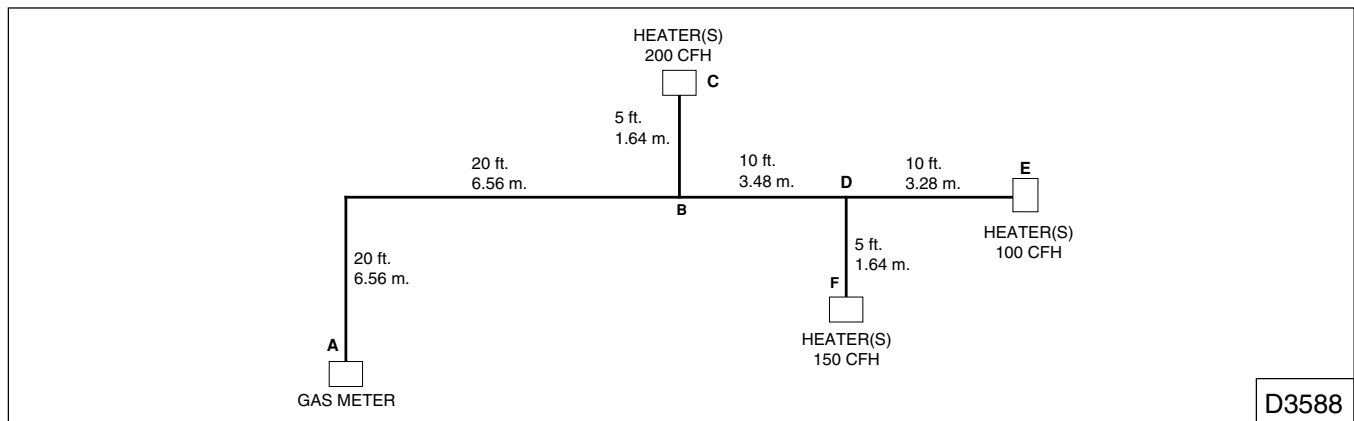
### HYDRONIC MODULATING GAS CONTROL (OPTIONAL)

On units equipped with hydraulic modulating gas control, the temperature sensing bulb for the gas valve must be field installed in the supply ductwork. Carefully uncoil the capillary tubing to prevent kinking or sharp bends.

**▲ CAUTION** Do not bend the capillary tubing within 1/2" (12.7 mm) of its connection to the bulb or the valve. Repeated bending may cause the tubing to leak or break.

Center and fasten the temperature sensing bulb in the supply ductwork at least one foot downstream of the furnace section.

**Figure 10 - Example of Piping Layout for Determining Pipe Size**



**Chart 3**


**GAS PIPE SIZE**

Maximum Capacity of Pipe in Cubic Feet of Gas per Hour for Gas Pressures of 0.5 psig (3.5 kPa) or Less, and a Pressure Drop of 0.5 Inch Water Column (124.4 Pa) (Based on a 0.60 Specific Gravity Gas)

Nominal Iron Pipe Size in.	Internal Dia. in. (mm)	Length of Pipe, ft. (Meters)													
		10 (3.0)	20 (6.1)	30 (9.1)	40 (12.2)	50 (15.2)	60 (18.3)	70 (21.3)	80 (24.4)	90 (27.4)	100 (30.5)	125 (38.1)	150 (45.7)	175 (53.3)	200 (61.0)
1/2	0.622 (16)	175 (4.96)	120 (3.40)	97 (2.75)	82 (2.32)	73 (2.07)	66 (1.87)	61 (1.73)	57 (1.61)	53 (1.50)	50 (1.42)	44 (1.25)	40 (1.13)	37 (1.05)	35 (0.99)
3/4	0.824 (21)	360 (10.2)	250 (7.08)	200 (5.66)	170 (4.81)	151 (4.28)	138 (3.91)	125 (3.54)	118 (3.34)	110 (3.11)	103 (2.92)	93 (2.63)	84 (2.38)	77 (2.18)	72 (2.04)
1	1.049 (27)	680 (19.3)	465 (13.2)	375 (10.6)	320 (9.06)	285 (8.07)	260 (7.36)	240 (6.80)	220 (6.23)	205 (5.80)	195 (5.52)	175 (4.96)	160 (4.53)	145 (4.11)	135 (3.82)
1 1/4	1.380 (35)	1400 (39.6)	950 (26.9)	770 (21.8)	660 (18.7)	580 (16.4)	530 (15.0)	490 (13.9)	460 (13.0)	430 (12.2)	400 (11.3)	360 (10.2)	325 (9.20)	300 (8.50)	280 (7.93)
1 1/2	1.610 (41)	2100 (59.5)	1460 (41.3)	1180 (33.4)	990 (28.0)	900 (25.5)	810 (22.9)	750 (21.2)	690 (19.5)	650 (18.4)	620 (17.6)	550 (15.6)	500 (14.2)	460 (13.0)	430 (12.2)
2	2.067 (53)	3950 (112)	2750 (77.9)	2200 (62.3)	1900 (53.8)	1680 (47.6)	1520 (43.0)	1400 (39.6)	1300 (36.8)	1220 (34.5)	1150 (32.6)	1020 (28.9)	950 (26.9)	850 (24.1)	800 (22.7)
2 1/2	2.469 (63)	6300 (178)	4350 (123)	3520 (99.7)	3000 (85.0)	2650 (75.0)	2400 (68.0)	2250 (63.7)	2050 (58.0)	1950 (55.2)	1850 (52.4)	1650 (46.7)	1500 (42.5)	1370 (38.8)	1280 (36.2)
3	3.068 (78)	11000 (311)	7700 (218)	6250 (177)	5300 (150)	4750 (135)	4300 (122)	3900 (110)	3700 (105)	3450 (97.7)	3250 (92.0)	2950 (83.5)	2650 (75.0)	2450 (69.4)	2280 (64.6)
4	4.026 (102)	23000 (651)	15800 (447)	12800 (362)	10900 (309)	9700 (275)	8800 (249)	8100 (229)	7500 (212)	7200 (204)	6700 (190)	6000 (170)	5500 (156)	5000 (142)	4600 (130)

- \*See local codes before installing 1/2" pipe.
- FOR NATURAL GAS:  $\text{cu. ft./hr.} = \frac{\text{Input Rate of Unit}}{\text{Btu Value of Gas}}$
- FOR PROPANE GAS: Multiply the Cu. Ft. / Hr. obtained in note 2 by 0.633 before entering chart.

**ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS**



**▲ WARNING**

**HAZARDOUS VOLTAGE!**  
**DISCONNECT ALL ELECTRIC POWER INCLUDING REMOTE DISCONNECTS BEFORE SERVICING. Failure to disconnect power before servicing can cause severe personal injury or death.**

**▲ CAUTION** Do not use any tools (i.e. screwdriver, pliers, etc.) across the terminals to check for power. Use a voltmeter.

The outdoor conduits leading into the unit should be installed to prevent rain from wetting any high voltage wire. Locate the thermostat in accordance with the instructions packed with each thermostat.

**NOTICE:** Should any original wire supplied with the heater have to be replaced, it must be replaced with wiring material having a temperature rating of at least 105°C (221°F).

The rooftop duct furnace is wired at the factory and ready to be connected. Actual wiring will differ according to the options used. Each furnace will be shipped with its own wiring diagram; refer to this wiring diagram for all electrical connections to the unit.

All electrical connections must conform to: ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1999 (or latest edition) National Electrical Code and applicable local codes; In Canada, to the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I CSA Standard C22.1.

## OPERATION

### GENERAL

All units are equipped with intermittent pilot ignition systems. This system is 100% pilot burner shut off. See Figure 11 for burner/gas controls. The pilot is lit and extinguished during every cycle of operation. There is no burning standing pilot.

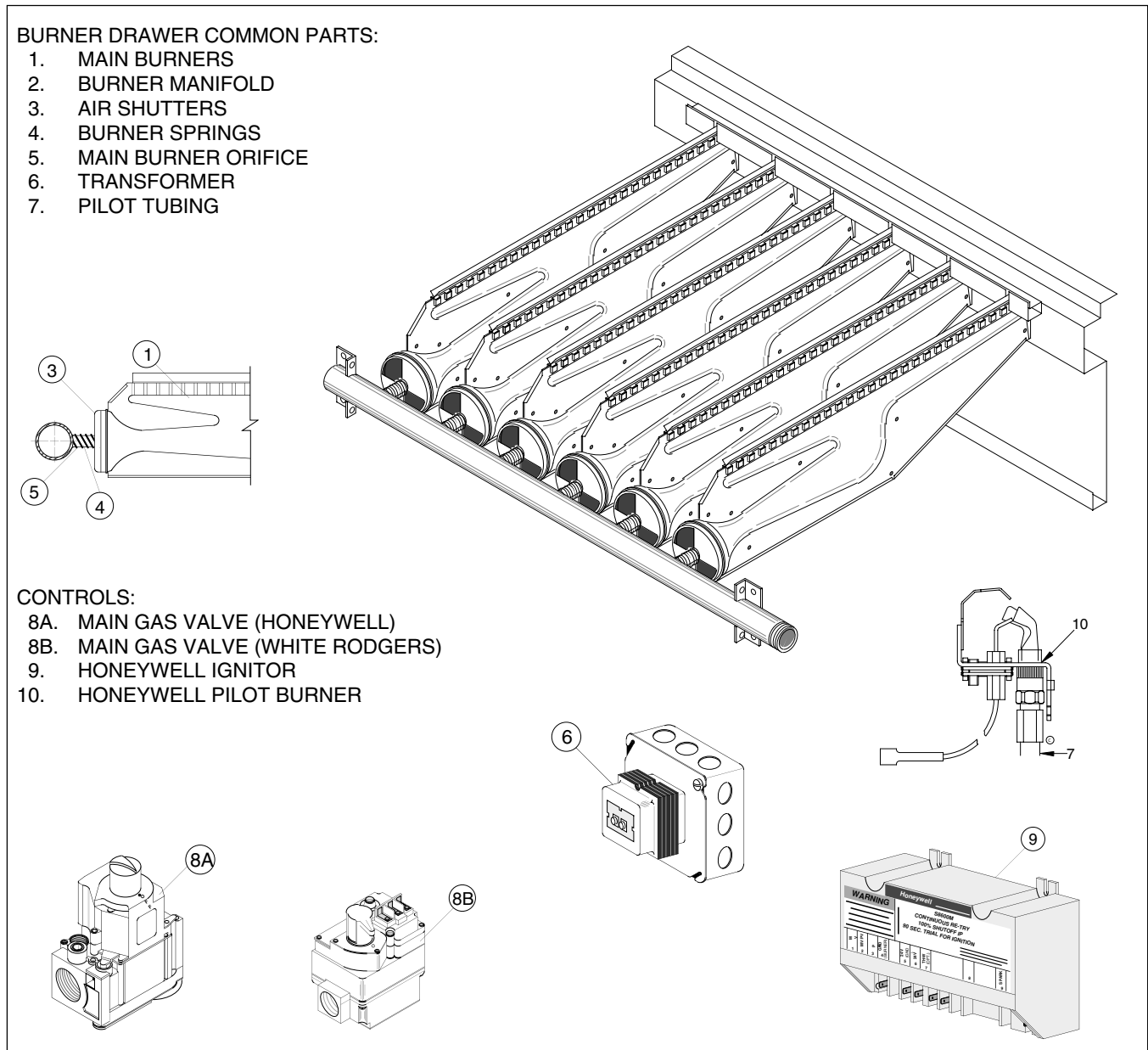
On natural gas units, the ignitor will continue to spark and pilot gas will continue to flow until the pilot flame is proven.

LP (propane) gas units are equipped with 100% lockout. The lockout function shuts off the main and pilot gas valves if the pilot gas fails to ignite within 30 seconds. In order to initiate a reignition trial, the power supply must be interrupted for 30 seconds.

**NOTICE: Check gas supply pressure (see chart 4). Gas valves are suitable to a maximum pressure of 0.5 psi (14 inches water column). If the main gas supply pressure for natural gas is greater than 14 inches WC (3.5 kPa), a stepdown pressure regulator must be installed ahead of the gas valve. For LP (propane) gas, the gas pressure supplied should not exceed 14 inches WC (3.5 kPa).**

The controls are located inside the compartment on the access side of the unit. The input for single-stage firing is based on full fire. On two-stage fire, the unit will fire 40% of full fire on the first stage and full fire on the second stage. When hydraulic modulating is used, the unit will first fire at 40% of full fire and modulate up to full fire. When electronic modulating is used, the unit will first fire at 100% of full fire and modulate down to 40% of full fire.

**Figure 11 - Burner Components — Intermittent Pilot Ignition (Natural or Power Vented Duct Furnaces)**



## OPERATION continued

**Chart 4 - Gas Supply Pressure**

	<b>Natural Gas</b>	<b>Propane Gas</b>
Heating Value	1075 Btu/Ft <sup>3</sup> (40.1 MJ/m <sup>3</sup> )	2500 Btu/Ft <sup>3</sup> (93.1 MJ/m <sup>3</sup> )
Manifold Pressure	3.5 in. W.C. (0.87 kPa)	10.0 in. W.C. (2.49 kPa)
Minimum Supply Pressure		
Single Stage Application	5.0 in. W.C. (1.24 kPa)	11.0 in. W.C. (2.74 kPa)
Two Stage Application	6.5 in. W.C. (1.62 kPa)	11.5 in. W.C. (2.86 kPa)

## CONTROLS

Electronic modulating gas firing is available from the factory on natural and propane gas units.

Do not use a thermostatic fan control switch when either two-stage firing or modulated gas controls are used. A fan time delay switch can be used, however, and is available as an option on outdoor duct furnaces.

All controls are located on the access side of the unit (reference Figure 11).

Chart 5 lists orifice sizes for outdoor duct furnaces.

### OPERATING HIGH LIMIT CONTROL

The operating limit control is a factory installed component surface mounted in the inlet air stream end of the heat exchanger. This surface mounted safety device must have adequate contact to the rear header plate of the heat exchanger to insure its function.

When the temperature reaches the limit set point, all heat is shutoff. The limit control has a built in auto-reset that comes on when the equipment is sufficiently cooled down. Reference the unit's wiring diagram.

### PILOT CONTROL

Intermittent pilot ignition is standard on all outdoor unit sizes. Intermittent pilot ignition contains a solid state ignition control system that ignites the pilot by spark for each cycle of operation. When the pilot flame is proven, the main burner valve opens to allow gas flow to the burners. Both the pilot and burners are extinguished during the off cycle.

### HIGH GAS LINE PRESSURE REGULATOR (Natural Gas only)

The pressure regulator is a field installed component located external of the unit and as close as possible to where the gas line inlet enters the unit.

The pressure regulator reduces the main gas line pressure to a minimum of seven inches W.C. (1.74 kPa).

## GAS CONTROLS

### SINGLE STAGE CONTROL

Gas heating units are factory provided with an automatic single-stage gas valve. This valve is an on/off type control, typically activated by a low voltage single-stage thermostat.

1. The thermostat calls for heat.
2. The pilot valve opens.
3. The ignitor sparks continuously to ignite the pilot.
4. The sensor proves pilot ignition and shuts off the ignitor.
5. With the pilot lit, the main gas valve opens.

6. Main burners are lit at 100 percent of unit's rated input.
7. The fan time delay relay (optional) allows the heat exchanger to come up to operating temperature. At this time, the fan time delay relay closes and activates the fan controls.
8. The unit continues to fire until the thermostat is satisfied and no longer calls for heat.
9. The main and pilot valves close.

## GAS CONTROLS continued

### TWO-STAGE CONTROL

Optional two-stage control is provided with a two-stage gas valve capable of firing at 100% and 40% of rated input. Ignition at a low fire (40% of the unit's rated input) and the unit is typically controlled by a voltage two-stage thermostat.

With power applied to the unit, this system operates in the following manner:

1. The first stage of the thermostat call for heat.
2. The pilot valve opens.
3. The ignitor sparks continuously to ignite the pilot.
4. The sensor proves pilot ignition and shuts off the ignitor.
5. With the pilot lit, the main gas valve open to low fire.
6. Main burners are lit at 40 percent of unit's rated input.
7. The fan time delay relay (optional) allows the heat exchanger to come up to operating temperature. At this time, the fan time delay closes and activates the fan motor.
8. If additional heat is required, the second stage of the thermostat calls for heat.
9. The main gas valve opens to full fire. The main burners are now at full fire. The unit continues a full fire until the second stage of the thermostat is satisfied and no longer call for heat.
10. The main valve closes to low fire. The main burners are now at low fire. The unit continues at low fire until the first stage of the thermostat is satisfied and no longer calls for heat.
11. The main and pilot valves closes.
12. The fan time delay remains closed, keeping the fan operating to dissipate residual heat from the heat exchanger. At this time, the fan time delay relay opens and deactivates the fan motor.

### HYDRAULIC MODULATING CONTROL

Natural gas or propane units with hydraulic modulating control are provided with a modulating gas valve capable of firing from 40 percent to 100 percent of rated input. Ignition is at low fire (40 percent of input). The hydraulic modulating valve is controlled by a sensing bulb located in the discharge air stream which modulates the gas input from 40 percent to 100 percent of rated input. The modulating valves are available in two temperature ranges: 60-100°F or 75-200°F; setpoint adjustments ( $\pm 3-5^\circ$ ) are shown in the following table:

Dial Setpoint	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60-100°F	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
75-200°F	75	91	106	122	138	150	NA	NA	NA

NA = Maximum furnace discharge temperature allowed = 150°F.

The unit is also provided with an automatic electric valve in series with the hydraulic modulating valve, which typically cycles the unit in response to a low voltage single-stage thermostat. Units not utilizing a thermostat will operate as a standing pilot unit. The ignitor will light the pilot and the pilot will remain on until power is disconnected from the units.

With power applied to the unit, this system operates in the following manner:

1. The thermostat calls for heat.

**NOTICE: If a thermostat is not supplied, steps 2 through 5 will be constant as long as power is applied to the unit.**

2. The pilot valve opens.
3. The ignitor sparks continuously to ignite the pilot.
4. The sensor proves ignition and shuts off the ignitor.
5. With the pilot lit, the main electric gas valve opens. At this time, the fan time delay (optional on duct furnaces) is energized. The fan time delay relay closes and activates the fan motor.

**NOTICE: The unit firing rate is controlled by the hydraulic sensing bulb on the mechanical valve is in series with the single-stage electrically operated valve.**

6. The Hydraulic sensing bulb, on the mechanical modulating valve, calls for heat.
7. The mechanical modulating valve opens allowing gas flow to the main burners. Main burners are lit at 40 percent of the unit's rated input. The mechanical modulating valve modulates between 40 percent and 100 percent of firing rate depending on the temperature rise required.
8. The unit continues to fire until the hydraulic sensing bulb is satisfied and no longer calls for heat.
9. The mechanical modulating valve closes which shuts off the main gas supply to the burners.
10. The room thermostat is satisfied and no longer calls for heat. The main and pilot valves close. At this time the fan delay relay opens and deactivates the fan motor.

### HYDRAULIC MODULATING CONTROL WITH BYPASS

Natural or propane gas units only with an additional electric valve are provided in parallel with the hydraulic modulating valve. The electric valve bypasses the gas flow around the hydraulic modulating valve's sensing bulb control. The electric valve is activated by a low voltage single-stage thermostat.

## GAS CONTROLS continued

With power applied to the unit, this system operates in the following manner:

1. The thermostat calls for heat.

**NOTICE: If a thermostat is not supplied, steps 2 through 5 will be constant as long as power is applied to the unit**

2. The pilot valve opens.
3. The pilot sparks continuously to ignite the pilot.
4. The sensor proves pilot ignition and shuts off the ignitor.

**NOTICE: The unit firing is controlled by the hydraulic sensing bulb on the mechanical valve. The mechanically operated valve is in series with the single-stage electrically operated valve.**

5. With the pilot lit, the main electric gas valve opens. At this time, the fan time delay (optional on duct furnaces) is energized. The fan time delay relay closes and activates the fan motor.
6. The unit is equipped with a bypass manifold containing a single-stage electric valve which is in parallel with the hydraulic modulating gas valve. The bypass is activated by a thermostat and overrides the hydraulic control. The override thermostat should be a remote room thermostat. If the temperature falls below the override thermostat's setpoint, the thermostat opens the bypass valve, and the unit operates at full fire. The unit will continue at full fire until the override thermostat is satisfied and no longer calls for heat, at which point the bypass valve is closed. The unit is again controlled by the hydraulic sensing bulb on the mechanical valve.
7. The hydraulic sensing bulb on the mechanical valve calls for heat.
8. The mechanical modulating valve opens allowing gas flow to the main burners. Main burners are lit at 40 percent of the unit's rated input. The mechanical modulating valve modulates between 40 percent and 100 percent of firing rate, depending on the temperature rise required.
9. The unit continues to fire until the hydraulic sensing bulb is satisfied and no longer calls for heat.
10. The mechanical modulating valve closes shutting off the main gas supply to the burners.
11. The room thermostat is satisfied and no longer calls for heat. The main and pilot valves close. At this time the fan delay relay opens and deactivates the fan motor.

### ELECTRONIC MODULATING CONTROL

Units with electronic modulating control are provided with an electronic modulating valve capable of firing from 100 percent to 40 percent of rated input. Ignition is at full fire (100 percent of unit's rated input). The electronic modulating valve is controlled by a room thermostat or duct thermostat with remote setpoint adjustment which modulates the gas input from 100 percent to 40 percent of rated input.

An optional override room thermostat is available for use with the duct thermostat. The override room thermostat allows full fire and overrides the duct thermostat when the room temperature falls below the override room thermostat's setpoint.

With power applied to the unit, this system operates in the following manner:

1. The thermostat calls for heat.
2. The pilot valve opens.
3. The ignitor sparks continuously to ignite the pilot.
4. The sensor proves pilot ignition and shuts off the ignitor.
5. With the pilot lit, the main gas valve opens.
6. Main burners are lit at 100 percent of unit's rated input.
7. The fan time delay relay (optional on duct furnaces) allows the heat exchanger to come up to operating temperature. At this time the fan time delay relay closes and activates the fan motor.
8. The unit is controlled by the electronic thermostat which modulates the unit from 100 to 40 percent of unit's rated input. The electronic thermostat can be a duct thermostat or a room thermostat. An amplifier receives an electrical signal from the thermostat and converts this into a working voltage. This working voltage determines the position of the modulating valve. With no voltage applied to the valve, the valve will be full open and full fire will occur. As increasing voltage is applied to the valve, the valve will modulate closed. At approximately 12 volts dc, the valve will be at its minimum fire position. As temperature drops, the voltage also drops causing the relay to reopen the valve. The unit will continue to cycle in this manner until either an increase in the unit's firing rate is required or the thermostat is satisfied and no longer calls for heat. If the voltage continues to increase, indicating a further reduction in the unit's firing is required, the increased voltage closes a relay which closes the automatic gas valve.
9. When the thermostat is satisfied, the main and pilot valves close.
10. The fan time delay relay remains closed keeping the fan motor operating to dissipate residual heat from the heat exchanger. At this time, the fan time delay relay opens and deactivates the fan motor.



## AIR DISTRIBUTION

Two basic air control systems are used to deliver conditioned air to the occupied space: “constant” fan operation and “intermittent” fan operation.

### INTERMITTENT FAN OPERATION

This air control system is available on duct furnaces when the fan time delay relay is ordered (optional). The thermostat turns the gas on whenever the temperature drops below the thermostat setting. The fan time delay relay allows the unit to fire for a period of 60 seconds before fan operation. It also allows the fan to operate for 120 seconds after burner shutdown.

### CONSTANT FAN OPERATION

Duct Furnaces: This air control system is standard on duct furnaces without a fan time delay relay. The blower operates constantly, circulating air through the unit, through the discharge, continuously into the occupied zone, and back to the return. The thermostat turns the gas valve on or off, raising the temperature of the air to maintain comfort conditions in the occupied area.

## AIR THROUGHPUT

Static Pressure through the duct furnace should not exceed 2.0 inches (0.50 kPa) water column. The standard outdoor duct furnaces are operated at a temperature rise range of 20° to 60F° (17° to 50C°) rise. The furnaces are also available at a higher temperature rise range of 30° - 90F° (17° - 50C°).

**NOTICE: It is important that the final temperature leaving the furnace does not exceed 150°F (66°C). When final air throughput adjustments are being made, a quick check of the final temperature can be made by locating a thermometer approximately 6 to 12 inches (152 to 305 mm) downstream from the air discharge and approximately 3 to 4 inches (76 to 102 mm) from the bottom of the duct. The unit should be operated at least 15 to 20 minutes before temperature readings are made.**

**▲ CAUTION** A unit should never be allowed to cycle over a prolonged period on the high limit. The high limit is not an operating control. It is a safety control to prevent a fire. If cycling on the high limit is noted, corrective measures should be taken immediately. Failure to do so could cause unit damage and possible fire.

### AIR FILTERS

It is recommended that air filters be changed or cleaned at least twice a year. More frequent attention will be required if the air being handled is unusually dirty. Air flow reduction, caused by clogging air filters, will increase the discharge air temperature and may cause nuisance trippouts.

Filters (by others) should be serviced regularly and changed or washed when necessary to maintain the required throughput. In a dusty environment, filters may clog up in less than one month.

### CLOGGED FILTER SWITCH

The clogged filter switch is a field installed option. When the furnace air filter becomes clogged, the suction increases on the downstream side of the filter, causing air to be drawn through a port of the back of the clogged filter switch. When suction becomes greater than the set point of the clogged filter switch, it releases the red flag marked CHANGE FILTER. The flag shows in clear plastic window on the front of the case. The contacts make to actuate the light when the air filter needs cleaning or changing.

For adjustments and checkout, refer to the Maintenance section of this manual.

## LIGHTING

Purge the gas line of air before attempting to light the pilot in the unit. Wait 5 minutes for unburned gas to vent. Check for gas leaks.

**▲ WARNING** Never use an open flame to detect gas leaks. Explosive conditions may exist which could result in personal injury or death.

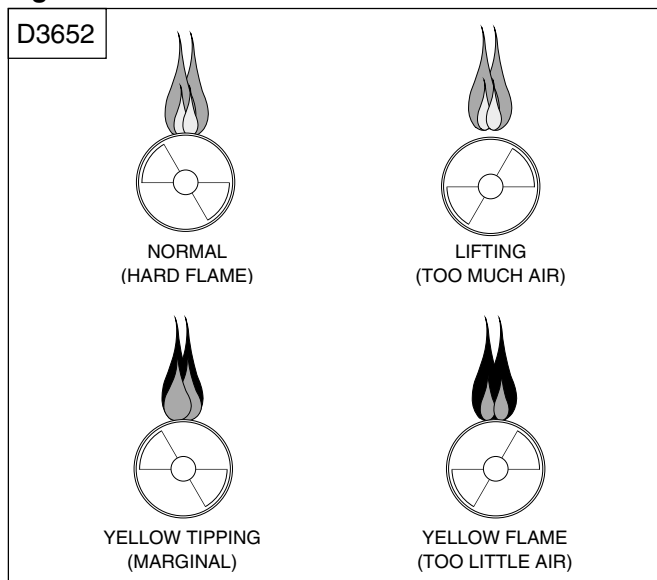
The unit is furnished with an intermittent pilot ignition system. A lighting instruction plate is permanently attached to the unit for the pilot system supplied with the unit. **To set the intermittent pilot ignition system in operation, proceed as follows:**

1. Turn on the main manual valve and pilot valve.

## LIGHTING continued

- Turn on electrical power. The unit should now be under the control of the thermostat.
  - Turn the thermostat to the high heat reading to see if the pilot and main burner ignite.
  - Turn the thermostat to the lowest setting to interrupt power to the ignition system to determine that both the pilot burner and main burner are extinguished.
  - Set the thermostat at the desired setting for normal operation.
- For complete shutdown:**
- Turn the main and pilot valves to the OFF position.
  - Shut off electric power.
  - Adjust the thermostat to the lowest setting.

**Figure 12 - Main Burner Flames**



**NOTICE:** There may be momentary and spasmodic orange flashes in the flame. This is caused by the burning of airborne dust particles, and not to be confused with the yellow tipping, which is a stable or permanent situation when there is insufficient primary air.

### PRIMARY AIR SHUTTER ADJUSTMENT

After the unit has been operated for at least 15 minutes, adjust the primary air flow to the burners. Turn the friction-locked, manually-rotated air shutters clockwise to close, or counterclockwise to open.

**Chart 5 - Main Burner Orifice Schedule\***

* INPUT IN 1000 BTU	TYPE OF GAS	NATURAL	PROPANE	NO. OF BURNER ORIFICES
	HEATING VALUE	1075 BTU/Ft <sup>3</sup> (40.1 MJ/m <sup>3</sup> )	2500 BTU/Ft <sup>3</sup> (93.1 MJ/m <sup>3</sup> )	
	MANIFOLD PRESSURE	3.5" W.C. (0.87kPA)	10" W.C. (2.49 kPA)	
100	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	96 42	40 54	4
125	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	120 42	50 54	5
150	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	140 42	60 54	6
175	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	163 42	70 54	7
200	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	186 42	80 54	8
225	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	210 42	90 54	9
250	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	233 42	100 54	10
300	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	280 42	120 54	12
350	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	326 42	140 54	14
400	FT <sup>3</sup> /HR ORIFICE DRILL	372 42	160 54	16

\* This schedule is for units operating within the U.S.A. at normal altitudes of 2000 ft. (610m) or less. For altitudes above 2,000 ft., refer to local codes, or in absence of local codes, refer to the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Standard Z223-1999 (N.F.P.A. no. 54) or the latest edition.

When installed in Canada, any references to deration at altitudes in excess of 2000 feet (610m) are to be ignored. At altitudes of 2000 to 4500 feet (610 to 1372m), the unit heaters must be orificed to 90% of the normal altitude rating, and be so marked in accordance with the CSA certification.

### PILOT ADJUSTMENT

- With unit firing, remove the pilot adjustment cap.
- Adjust the pilot screw to provide properly sized flame.
- A proper pilot flame is a soft steady flame that envelopes 3/8 to 1/2 inch (9.5 to 12.7 mm) of the flame sensor.
- Replace the pilot adjustment cap.

## GAS INPUT ADJUSTMENT

When shipped from the factory, all gas fired units are equipped for the average BTU of the gas stamped on the rating plate.

**▲ CAUTION** Since the BTU content of gases varies in many localities, the input must be checked after installation of the unit. If the unit is overfired, the overheating will substantially shorten the life of the heat exchanger. Never exceed the input on the rating plate.

The input may be checked by either the meter method or the pressure of the gas in the manifold. A 1/8 inch pipe tap is available on the body of the gas valve.

**▲ CAUTION** Never overfire the unit heater, as this may cause unsatisfactory operation or shorten the life of the heater.

### METER METHOD OF CHECKING INPUT:

1. Obtain the heating value of the gas from the local utility. This should be in BTU per cubic foot (MJ/m<sup>3</sup>).
2. Determine the cubic feet per minute of the gas as shown in the following example. The rating plate input should be taken from the unit as stamped on the plate.

EXAMPLE: Assume this is a unit having an input of 250,000 BTU/hr. and the heating value of the gas to be used in the furnace is 1000 BTU/hr.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{INPUT} &= \frac{250,000 \text{ BTU/hr.}}{1000 \text{ BTU/cu. ft.} \times 60 \text{ min/hr}} \\ &= 41.7 \text{ cu ft. per min.} \end{aligned}$$

Before checking the unit input, all other gas appliances connected to the same meter must be turned off.

3. Fire the unit according to instructions.
4. Observe on the meter dial the cubic feet of gas for a period of five minutes. This should be 41.7 cu ft. per min. x 5 minutes, or 208.5 cu. feet. Minor input adjustments can be made by moving the regulator screw clockwise for increased input and counterclockwise for decreased input. Any appreciable adjustment in input should be made by re-orificing.

### MANIFOLD PRESSURE METHOD OF CHECKING INPUT

1. Close the manual gas valve on the unit.
2. Install a 1/8 inch pipe connection in the tapped hold provided on the valve body and a "U" tube or manometer by means of a rubber hose.
3. Fire the unit and observe the pressure.
4. Small variations in gas pressure adjustment can be made by means of the pressure regulator. Remove the cap from the regulator. Turning the screw clockwise will increase the input, and turning it counterclockwise will decrease the input. The adjusted manifold pressure should not vary more than 10% from the pressures specified in chart 5.

## START-UP

Before starting the rooftop gas heating unit, use the "Installation Check Sheet" (found at the end of this manual) in conjunction with the procedures outlined below to ensure that the unit is completely and properly installed and ready for start-up.

1. Inspect all wiring connections; connections should be clean and tight.
2. Trace circuits to ensure that actual wiring agrees with the "as wired" diagrams provided with the unit. Information in the title block of the wiring diagram(s) should match the data appearing on the unit nameplate.
3. Verify that the system switch is in the OFF position.
4. Check unit supply voltage to ensure that it is within the utilization range.
5. Inspect the interior of the unit; remove any debris or tools which may be present.

### STARTING UNIT IN HEATING MODE

1. Close the unit disconnect switch(s) that provide current to the unit control panel.

**▲ WARNING** High voltage is present in some areas of the control panel(s) with the unit disconnect switch closed. Failure to exercise caution when working around energized electrical components may result in injury or death from electrical shock.

2. Set the room thermostat/switching subbase as indicated below:
  - a. position the heating system switch at either HEAT or AUTO;
  - b. set the fan switch at AUTO; and,
  - c. adjust the temperature control setting to some point above room temperature.
3. Place the system switch in the ON position.

With the thermostat calling for heating, unit operation is automatic.

## START-UP (continued)

### FINAL CHECKOUT

Run the unit sequentially through its stages of heating. One proper unit operation is verified, perform these final steps:

1. Inspect the unit for debris and/or misplaced tools and hardware.
2. Disable air handling blower. Fire unit and confirm that high limit switch shuts gas off within approximately 5 minutes. Re-enable air handling blower.
3. Be sure all gas valves and controls are in the operating position if the unit will be operating immediately
4. Secure all exterior panels in place.

## MAINTENANCE

**▲ WARNING** Open all disconnect switches and secure in that position before servicing unit. Failure to do so may result in personal injury or death from electrical shock.

Rooftop duct furnaces have been developed for outdoor installation. Should maintenance be required, perform the following inspection and service routine: Inspect area near the unit to be sure that there is no combustible material located within minimum clearance requirements (refer to Figures 1, 2 and 6). Service panels provide easy access to the burner controls. To remove the service door, refer to "Access Panel Removal" section (at the beginning of this manual).

The pilot burner can be serviced by removing the pilot plate from the main burner assembly.

To remove the main burner drawer assembly for servicing the burners, proceed as follows:

1. Shut off the main gas valve and electrical power to the gas duct furnace.
2. To slide out the burner drawer, the following two procedures (a or b) may be chosen depending on the complexity of the unit's controls:
  - a.) Disconnect the pilot burner gas tube. Break the union between the automatic gas valve and the burner manifold. Also break the union on the discharge air end of the furnace (inside the unit). Loosen the union located directly outside of the furnace's bottom panel (refer to figure 9b). Swing down this end of the piping to clear the bottom of the burner drawer. The control and piping assembly may be tied out of the way of the pull-out drawer.
  - b.) Disconnect all wiring to the unit's controls. Break the union located in the discharge end of the furnace; loosen the external union, and swing piping clear of the bottom of the drawer (same procedure as a).
3. Remove the locking screws holding the burner drawer in position.
4. Slide the drawer out of the furnace.
5. Burners can be removed from the drawer by raising the front of the burner and pushing it against the hold-in spring until the front of the burner comes out of the slot.

6. To clean or replace the main burners, slide out the pullout drawer, and compress the spring by moving the burner toward the manifold. Slide the opposite end of the burner downward from the locating slot while retaining spring is still compressed. Pull the burners upward and out.
7. Remove any dirt, dust or other foreign matter from the burners using a wire brush and/or compressed air. Ensure that all parts are unobstructed. Inspect and clean pilot burner if necessary.
8. Reassemble the gas duct furnace by replacing all parts in order.
9. Complete the appropriate unit start-up procedure as given in the "Start-Up" section of this manual.
10. Check the burner adjustment. See the "Primary Air Shutter Adjustment" section of this manual.
11. Check all gas control valves and pipe connections for leaks.

**▲ WARNING** Under no circumstances should combustible material be located within the clearances specified in Figure 6. Failure to provide proper clearance could result in personal injury or equipment damage from fire.

12. Check the operation of the automatic gas valve by lowering the setting of the thermostat, stopping the operation of the gas duct furnace. The gas valve should close tightly, completely extinguishing the flame on the main burners.
13. Check the operation of all safety devices.
14. Inspect and service the blower section of the system.

The outdoor unit should be thoroughly checked before the start of the heating season. Check the air throughput as an added precaution to stay within the specified temperature limits.

If the unit is used with cooling equipment, periodic maintenance should be scheduled throughout the year.

**Figure 13 - Natural Vent Duct Furnace**



**Figure 14 - Power Vent Duct Furnace**



**Chart 6 - Trouble Shooting**

SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
<p><b>A. Gas odor.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Shut off gas supply immediately.</b></li> <li>2. Blocked heat exchanger.</li> <li>3. Drafts around heater.</li> <li>4. Negative pressure in the building.</li> <li>5. Blocked draft hood/flue collector.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Inspect all gas piping and repair.</b></li> <li>2. Clean heat exchanger.</li> <li>3. Eliminate Drafts. Refer to installation.</li> <li>4. See installation.</li> <li>5. Clean draft hood/flue collector.</li> </ol>
<p><b>B. Delayed ignition.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Excessive primary air.</li> <li>2. Main burner ports clogged near pilot.</li> <li>3. Pressure regulator set too low.</li> <li>4. Pilot decreases in size when main burners come on.</li> <li>5. Pilot flame too small.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close air shutter. Refer to operation.</li> <li>2. Clean main burner ports.</li> <li>3. Reset manifold pressure. Refer to operation.</li> <li>4. Supply piping is inadequately sized. Refer to installation.</li> <li>5. Clean pilot orifice. Refer to operation.</li> </ol>
<p><b>C. Pilot will not light, or will not stay lit.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main gas off.</li> <li>2. Pilot adjustment screw turned too low on combination main gas valve.</li> <li>3. Air in gas line.</li> <li>4. Dirt in pilot orifice.</li> <li>5. Extremely high or low gas pressure.</li> <li>6. Pilot valve not opening.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Faulty wiring.</li> <li>b. Defective ignition control.</li> <li>c. Defective valve.</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. No spark.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Faulty wiring.</li> <li>b. Defective pilot.</li> <li>c. Defective ignition control.</li> <li>d. Sensor grounded.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open all manual gas valves.</li> <li>2. Increase size of pilot flame.</li> <li>3. Purge air from gas supply.</li> <li>4. Remove pilot orifice. Clean with compressed air or solvent. (Do not ream).</li> <li>5. Refer to operation.</li> <li>6.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inspect &amp; correct all wiring.</li> <li>b. Replace</li> <li>c. Replace.</li> </ol> </li> <li>7.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inspect &amp; correct all wiring.</li> <li>b. Replace.</li> <li>c. Replace.</li> <li>d. Inspect &amp; correct ignition system.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>D. Main burners will not light.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main gas off.</li> <li>2. Lack of power at unit.</li> <li>3. Thermostat not calling for heat.</li> <li>4. Defective limit switch.</li> <li>5. Improper thermostat or transformer wiring at gas valve.</li> <li>6. Defective gas valve.</li> <li>7. Defective thermostat.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open all manual gas valves.</li> <li>2. Replace fuse or turn on power supply.</li> <li>3. Turn up thermostat.</li> <li>4. Check limit switch with continuity tester. If open, replace limit switch.</li> <li>5. Check wiring per diagrams.</li> <li>6. Replace gas valve.</li> <li>7. Check thermostat and replace if defective.</li> </ol>

**Chart 6 - Trouble Shooting continued**

SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Defective transformer.</li> <li>9. Loose wiring.</li> <li>10. Defective ignition control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Be sure 115 volts is supplied to the transformer primary then check for 24 volts at secondary terminal before replacing.</li> <li>9. Check and tighten all wiring connections.</li> <li>10. Replace.</li> </ul>
<p>E. Flame lifting from burner ports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pressure regulator set too high.</li> <li>2. Defective regulator.</li> <li>3. Burner orifice too large.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reset manifold pressure. Refer to operation.</li> <li>2. Replace regulator section of combination gas valve or complete valve.</li> <li>3. Check with local gas supplier for proper orifice size and replace. Refer to operation.</li> </ul>
<p>F. Flame pops back.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Excessive primary air.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close air shutter. Refer to Operation.</li> <li>2. Check with local gas supplier for proper orifice size and replace.</li> </ul>
<p>G. Noisy flame.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Too much primary air.</li> <li>2. Noisy pilot.</li> <li>3. Irregular orifice causing whistle or resonance.</li> <li>4. Excessive gas input.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Pressure regulator set too high.</li> <li>b. Defective regulator.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Burner orifice too large.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close air shutter. Open all manual gas valves.</li> <li>2. Reduce pilot gas. Refer to operation.</li> <li>3. Replace orifice.</li> <li>4.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reset manifold pressure Refer to operation.</li> <li>b. Replace regulator section of combination gas valve or complete valve.</li> <li>c. Check with local gas supplier for proper orifice size and replace. Refer to operation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>H. Yellow tip flame (some yellow tipping on propane gas is permissible).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insufficient primary air.</li> <li>2. Clogged main burner ports.</li> <li>3. Misaligned orifices.</li> <li>4. Air shutter linted.</li> <li>5. Insufficient combustion air.</li> <li>6. Clogged draft hood/flue collector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open air shutters. Refer to operation.</li> <li>2. Clean main burner ports.</li> <li>3. Replace manifold assembly.</li> <li>4. Check for dust or lint at air mixer opening and around the air shutter.</li> <li>5. Clean combustion air inlet openings in bottom panel. Refer to installation.</li> <li>6. Clean draft hood/flue collector.</li> </ul>

**Chart 6 - Trouble Shooting continued**

SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
J. Floating flame.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blocked heat exchanger.</li> <li>2. Insufficient combustion air.</li>   <li>3. Blocked venting.</li> <li>4. Air leak into combined chamber, draft hood, or flue collector.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean heat exchanger.</li> <li>2. Clean combustion air inlet openings in bottom panel. Refer to installation.</li> <li>3. Clean flue. Refer to installation.</li> <li>4. Determine cause and repair accordingly. Refer to installation.</li> </ol>
K. Burner won't turn off.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor thermostat location.</li> <li>2. Defective thermostat.</li> <li>3. Improper thermostat or transformer.</li> <li>4. Short circuit.</li>   <li>5. Defective or sticking gas valve.</li> <li>6. Excessive gas supply pressure.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relocate thermostat away from drafts.</li> <li>2. Replace thermostat.</li> <li>3. Check wiring diagrams.</li> <li>4. Check operation at valve. Look for short and correct (such as staples piercing thermostat wiring).</li> <li>5. Replace gas valve.</li> <li>6. Refer to operation.</li> </ol>
L. Rapid burner cycling.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loose electrical connections at gas valve or thermostat.</li> <li>2. Excessive thermostat heat anticipation.</li>   <li>3. Unit cycling on high limit.</li> <li>4. Poor thermostat location.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten all electrical connections.</li> <li>2. Adjust thermostat heat anticipation for longer cycles. Refer to operation.</li> <li>3. Check for proper air supply across heat exchanger.</li> <li>4. Relocate thermostat. (Do not mount thermostat on unit).</li> </ol>
M. Not enough heat.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incorrect gas input.</li> <li>2. Heater undersized.</li>   <li>3. Thermostat malfunction.</li> <li>4. Heater cycling on limit control.</li>   <li>5. Check outside dampers if used.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to operation.</li> <li>2. This is especially true when the heated space is enlarged. Have the heat loss calculated and compare to the heater output (79% or 80% of input-see chart 2). Your gas supplier or installer can furnish this information. If heater is undersized, add additional heaters.</li> <li>3. Replace thermostat.</li> <li>4. Check air movement through heat exchanger. Check voltage to power venter motor, clean power venter wheel and heat exchanger, and oil power venter motor. Check filters, replace if necessary.</li> <li>5. Adjust dampers accordingly.</li> </ol>



**Chart 6 - Trouble Shooting continued**

SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
N. Too much heat.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thermostat malfunction.</li> <li>2. Heater runs continuously.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Improper thermostat or transformer wiring at gas valve.</li> <li>b. Short circuit.</li> </ol> </li> <li>c. Defective or sticking gas valve.</li> <li>d. Excessive gas supply pressure.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace thermostat.</li> <li>2.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Check wiring per diagrams.</li> <li>b. Check operation at valve. Look for short and correct (such as staples piercing thermostat wiring).</li> <li>c. Replace gas valve.</li> </ol> </li> <li>d. Refer to operation.</li> </ol>
*P. Power venter motor will not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of power at unit.</li> <li>2. Defective power venter relay.</li> <li>3. Defective motor.</li> <li>4. Thermostat not calling for heat.</li> <li>5. Defective limit switch.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace fuse or turn on power.</li> <li>2. Replace.</li> <li>3. Replace.</li> <li>4. Turn up thermostat.</li> <li>5. Replace limit switch.</li> </ol>
*Q. Noisy power venter.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power venter wheel loose.</li> <li>2. Bearings dry.</li> <li>3. Power venter wheel blade dirty.</li> <li>4. Power venter wheel rubbing housing.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten or replace.</li> <li>2. Oil bearings on power venter motor.</li> <li>3. Clean power venter wheel blade.</li> <li>4. Realign power venter wheel.</li> </ol>
*R. Power venter will not run.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loose wiring.</li> <li>2. Defective motor overload protector or defective motor.</li> <li>3. Defective power venter relay.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check and tighten all wiring connections per diagrams.</li> <li>2. Replace motor.</li> <li>3. Check for 24V across 1 &amp; 3 terminals on fan relay. If 24V is present, jumper terminals numbered 2 and 4. If motor runs, relay is defective and must be replaced. If 24V is not present check wiring diagrams.</li> </ol>
*S. Power venter motor will not stop.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improperly wired fan relay.</li> <li>2. Defective fan relay.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check all wiring.</li> <li>2. Replace fan relay.</li> </ol>

***\*Indicates Power Vent Units Only***

## How to order Replacement Parts

Please provide the following information to your local representative:

- Models Number
- Serial Number (if any)
- Part Description and Number as shown in Replacement Parts Literature

If further assistance is needed, please contact the manufacturer's customer service department.

### SERVICE NOTE

Due to the many configurations, options and voltage characteristics available on Outdoor Duct Furnaces, the information provided in their manual is somewhat general in its context. Should user or service

organization incur a problem, the nature of which is not herein, we urge you to contact manufacturer. It would be of great assistance to use if you can provide the model and serial number and wiring diagram number, as well as access type.

## LIMITED WARRANTY

### Gas-Fired Engineered Products Natural or Power Vented Outdoor Duct Furnaces

The "Manufacturer" warrants to the original owner at the original installation site that the Gas-Fired Engineered Products (the "Product") will be free from defects in material or workmanship for a period not to exceed one (1) year from the date start up or eighteen (18) months from the date of shipment from the factory, whichever occurs first. If upon examination by the Manufacturer the Product is shown to have a defect in material or workmanship during the warranty period, the Manufacturer will repair or replace, at its option, that part of the Product which is shown to be defective.

This limited warranty does not apply:

- (a) if the Product has been subjected to misuse or neglect, has been accidentally or intentionally damaged, has not been installed, maintained or operated in accordance with the furnished written instructions, or has been altered or modified in any way.
- (b) to any expenses, including labor or material, incurred during removal or reinstallation of the defective Product or parts thereof.
- (c) to any damage due to corrosion by chemicals (including halogenated hydrocarbons) precipitated in the air.
- (d) to any workmanship of the installer of the Product.

This limited warranty is conditional upon:

- (a) shipment, to the Manufacturer, of that part of the Product thought to be defective. Goods can only be returned with prior written approval from the Manufacturer. All returns must be freight prepaid.
- (b) determination, in the reasonable opinion, of the Manufacturer that there exists a defect in material or workmanship.

Repair or replacement of any part under this Limited Warranty shall not extend the duration of the warranty with respect to such repaired or replaced part beyond the stated warranty period.

**THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND ALL SUCH OTHER WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED AND EXCLUDED FROM THIS LIMITED WARRANTY. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE IN ANY WAY FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES OF ANY NATURE WHATSOEVER, OR FOR ANY AMOUNTS IN EXCESS OF THE SELLING PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR ANY PARTS THEREOF FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE. THIS LIMITED WARRANTY GIVES THE ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE PRODUCT SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS. YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH MAY VARY BY EACH JURISDICTION.**

# GAS EQUIPMENT START-UP

Customer \_\_\_\_\_ Job Name & Number \_\_\_\_\_

## PRE-INSPECTION INFORMATION With power and gas off.

Type of Equip: Rooftop

Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_ Model Number \_\_\_\_\_

Name Plate Voltage: \_\_\_\_\_ Name Plate Amperage: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Gas: Natural LP Tank Capacity \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. Rating: \_\_\_\_\_ BTU @ \_\_\_\_\_ F°

- Are all panels, doors, vent caps in place?
- Has the unit suffered any external damage? Damage \_\_\_\_\_
- Does the gas piping and electric wiring appear to be installed in a professional manner?
- Has the gas and electric been inspected by the local authority having jurisdiction?
- Is the gas supply properly sized for the equipment?
- Were the installation instructions followed when the equipment was installed?
- Have all field installed controls been installed?
- Do you understand all the controls on this equipment?

**(DO NOT START this equipment unless you fully understand the controls.)**

### GENERAL

#### With power and gas off.

- Make certain all packing has been removed.
- Tighten all electrical terminals and connections.
- Check damper linkages for tightness.
- Check all fans & blowers for free movement.
- Check all controls for proper settings.
- Check all set screws on blowers and bearings.
- Check belt tightness.

### BLOWER

#### With power on and gas off.

- Check voltage L1 \_\_\_\_\_ L2 \_\_\_\_\_ L3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Check rotation of main blower.
- Check motor amps L1 \_\_\_\_\_ L2 \_\_\_\_\_ L3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Blower RPM \_\_\_\_\_
- Check air filters. *(Record quantity & size.)*

### GAS HEATING

#### With power and gas on.

- Inlet gas pressure. \_\_\_\_\_ in. W.C.
- Pilot & main burner ignition.
- Manifold gas pressure. \_\_\_\_\_ in. W.C.
- Cycle on HIGH LIMIT.
- Cycle firestat and/or freezestat.
- Check electronic modulation. Set at: \_\_\_\_\_
- Check mechanical modulation. Set at: \_\_\_\_\_
- Cycle and check all other controls not listed.
- Check operation of remote panel.
- Entering air temp. \_\_\_\_\_ °F
- Discharge air temp. (high fire) \_\_\_\_\_ °F.
- External static pressure \_\_\_\_\_ in. W.C.
- Cycle by thermostat or operating control.

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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