

Installation, Start-Up, and Operating Instructions

Sizes 035-125, Series 100

NOTE: Before beginning the installation, READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installation and servicing of 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 the literature, tags, and labels attached to or shipped with the unit and other safety precautions that may apply.

Follow all safety codes. In the United States, follow all safety codes including the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA No. 54-1988/ANSI Z223.1-1988. In Canada, refer to the current edition of the National Standard of Canada CAN/CGA-B149.1- and .2-M86 Natural Gas and Propane Gas Installation Codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Have fire extinguisher available during startup and adjustment procedures and service calls.

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

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

Table 1—Minimum Clearances From Combustible Materials (In Ins.)

Size	035 and 055	075 thru 125
Sides—Single-Wall Vent	1	0
Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	0	0
Back	0	0
Top of Plenum	1	1
Vent Connector—Single-Wall Vent	6	6
Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	1	1
Front—Single-Wall Vent	6	6
Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	3	3
Service	30	30

NOTES:

1. Provide 30-in. front clearance for servicing. An open door in front of the furnace can meet this requirement.
2. A minimum clearance of 3 ins. must be provided in front of the furnace for combustion air and proper operation.



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

INTRODUCTION

The design of the upflow gas-fired furnace is A.G.A./CGA certified for natural and propane gas and for installation on combustible flooring, in alcoves, attics, basements, closets, or utility rooms. The design of this furnace line is not A.G.A./CGA certified for installation in mobile homes, recreation vehicles, or outdoors.

Before installing the furnace, refer to the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA No. 54-1988/ANSI Z223.1-1988. Canadian installations must be installed in accordance with CAN/CGA.B149 Installation Codes and all authorities having jurisdiction. For further information, the National Fuel Gas Code is available from National Fire Protection Association Inc. Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209, or from Literature Distribution.

Installation must conform to the regulations of the serving gas supplier and the local building, heating, and plumbing codes in effect in the area in which the installation is made, or in the absence of local codes, with the requirements of the National Fuel Gas Code.

⚠ CAUTION

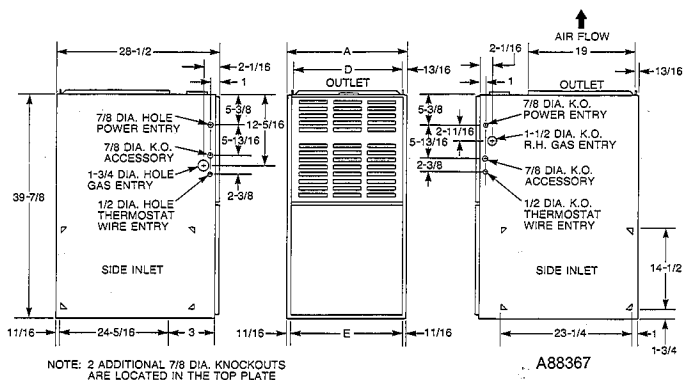
Application of this furnace should be indoors with special attention given to vent sizing and material, gas input rate, air temperature rise, and unit sizing. Improper installation or misapplication of the furnace can require excessive servicing or cause premature component failure.

This furnace is designed for a minimum continuous return air temperature of 60 degrees F DB or an intermittent operation down to 55 degrees F DB such as when used with a thermostat night setback. Return air temperature must not exceed a maximum of 85 degrees F DB.

Manufacturer reserves the right to discontinue, or change at any time, specifications or designs without notice and without incurring obligations.

Table 2—Dimensions (In Ins.)

Size	A	D	E	Vent Conn	Ship. Wt
035-EC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	116
035-GC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	118
055-EC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	126
055-GC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	128
075-GC	17-1/2	15-7/8	16	4	143
075-JC	21	19-3/8	19-1/2	4	147
090-GC	17-1/2	15-7/8	16	4	153
090-JC	21	19-3/8	19-1/2	4	159
090-LC	24-1/2	22-7/8	23	4	176
110-JC	21	19-3/8	19-1/2	5	171
110-LC	24-1/2	22-7/8	23	5	186
125-LC	24-1/2	22-7/8	23	5	196



NOTE: 2 ADDITIONAL 7/8 DIA. KNOCKOUTS ARE LOCATED IN THE TOP PLATE
 NOTE: AIR DELIVERY ABOVE 1800 CFM REQUIRES THAT BOTH SIDES OF FURNACE BE USED, OR A COMBINATION OF ONE SIDE AND BOTTOM, OR BOTTOM ONLY FOR RETURN AIR.

Fig. 1—Dimensional Drawing

⚠ WARNING

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

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

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

I. LOCATION

A. General

⚠ CAUTION

Do not install furnace in a corrosive or contaminated atmosphere. Make sure all combustion and circulating air requirements are adhered to, in addition to all local codes and ordinances.

Do not use this furnace during construction when adhesives, sealers, and/or new carpets are being installed. If the furnace is required during construction, use clean outside air for combustion and ventilation. Compounds of chlorine and fluorine when burned with combustion air form acids which will cause corrosion of the heat exchangers and metal vent system. Some of these compounds are: paneling and dry wall adhesives, paints, thinners, masonry cleaning materials, and many other solvents commonly used in the construction process.

Locate the furnace close to the chimney/vent and as near the center of the air distribution system as possible. The furnace should be installed as level as possible.

When a furnace is installed so that the supply ducts carry air to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air must also be handled by a duct(s) sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside the space containing the furnace.

Provide ample space for servicing and cleaning. Always comply with the minimum fire protection clearances shown on the unit rating plate. This furnace shall not be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or any combustible material other than wood flooring.

B. Location With Respect to Cooling Equipment

The cooling coil must be installed parallel with, or on the downstream side of, the furnace to avoid condensation in the heat exchangers. When installed parallel with a furnace, dampers or other means used to control the flow of air must prevent chilled air from entering the unit. 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.

C. Hazardous Locations

When the furnace is installed in a residential garage, it must be installed so that the burners and ignition source are located no less than 18-ins. above the floor. Also, the furnace should be protected from physical damage by vehicles.

When a furnace is installed in public garages, airplane hangars, or other buildings having hazardous atmospheres, the unit must be installed in accordance with the recommended good practice requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc.

II. AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

Provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air must be provided in accordance with Section 5.3, Air for Combustion and Ventilation, of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-1988, or applicable provisions of the local building codes.

Canadian installations must be installed in accordance with CAN/CGA.B149 Installation Codes, and all authorities having jurisdiction.

⚠ CAUTION

Air for combustion must not be contaminated by halogen compounds, which include fluoride, chloride, bromide and iodide.

These elements are found in aerosol sprays, detergents, bleaches, cleaning solvents, salts, air fresheners, and other household products.

All fuel burning equipment must be supplied with air for combustion of the fuel. Sufficient air **MUST** be provided to insure there will not be a negative pressure in the equipment room or space. In addition, a positive seal **MUST** be made between the furnace cabinet and the return-air duct pulling air from the burner area and draft safeguard opening.

⚠ CAUTION

The operation of exhaust fans, kitchen ventilation fans, clothes dryers, 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.

Combustion air requirements are determined by whether the furnace is in an UNCONFINED or CONFINED space. A confined space is a space whose volume is less than 50 cubic ft per 1000 Btu per hour of the total output rating for all appliances installed in that space.

A. Unconfined Space

An unconfined space must have at least 50 cubic ft for each 1000 Btuh of input for all the appliances (i.e. furnaces, clothes dryer, water heaters, etc.) in the space.

For Example:

58PAV Furnace Input Btuh	Minimum Sq Ft with 7-1/2 Ft Ceiling
44,000	293
66,000	440
88,000	587
110,000	733
132,000	880
154,000	1026

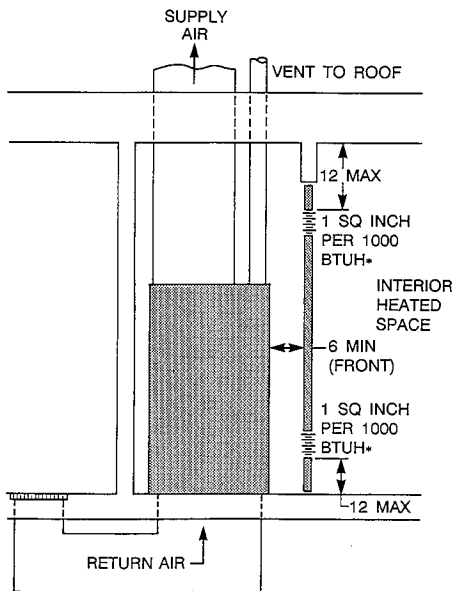
If the unconfined space is of unusually tight construction, air for combustion and ventilation MUST come from either the outdoors or spaces freely communicating with the outdoors. Combustion and ventilation openings must be sized the same as for a confined space. A minimum opening having a total of not less than 1 square in. per 5000 Btuh of total input rating for all equipment must be provided. Return air must not be taken from the room, unless an equal or greater amount of air is supplied to the room.

B. Confined Space

A confined space MUST have two permanent openings, one within 12-ins. of the ceiling, and the other within 12-ins. of the floor. See Fig. 2.

NOTE: In determining the free area of an opening, the blocking effect of the louvers, grilles and screens must be considered. If the free area of a louver or grille design is unknown, it may be assumed that wood louvers have a 20 percent free area and metal louvers or grilles have a 60 percent free area. Screens, when used, must not be smaller than 1/4-in. mesh. Louvers and grilles must be constructed so they cannot be closed.

The size of the openings depend upon whether the air comes from inside or outside of the structure.



*Minimum opening size is 100 square ins.
†Minimum of 3 ins. when type-B vent is used.

Fig. 2

1. All air from inside the structure
Each opening MUST have at least 1 square in. of free area per 1000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space, but not less than 100 square ins. per opening. See Fig. 2.

For Example:

58PAV Furnace Input Btuh	Free Area per Opening (square ins.)
44,000	100
66,000	100
88,000	100
110,000	110
132,000	132
154,000	154

If the building is of unusually tight construction, a permanent opening directly communicating with the outdoors shall be provided. This opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square in. per 5000 Btuh of total input rating for all equipment in the enclosure.

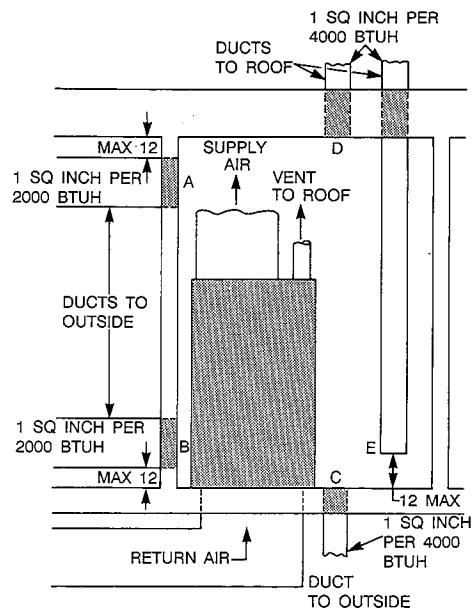
If the furnace is installed on a raised platform to provide a return air plenum, and return air is taken directly from the hallway or space adjacent to the furnace, all air for combustion must come from outdoors.

2. All air from outdoors
 - a. If combustion air is taken from outdoors through vertical ducts, the openings and ducts MUST have at least one square inch of free area per 4000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space. See Fig. 3.

For Example:

58PAV Furnace Input Btuh	Free Area per Opening (square ins.)	Round Pipe (ins. dia)
44,000	11.0	4
66,000	16.5	5
88,000	22.0	6
110,000	27.5	6
132,000	33.0	7
154,000	38.5	7

- b. If combustion air is taken from the outdoors through horizontal ducts, the openings and ducts MUST have at least one square in. of free area per 2000 Btuh of the



USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING COMBINATIONS OF OPENINGS:
A & B C & D D & E

Fig. 3

total input for all equipment within the confined space.

For Example:

58PAV Furnace Input Btuh	Free Area per Opening (square ins.)	Round Pipe (ins. dia)
44,000	22.0	6
66,000	33.0	7
88,000	44.0	8
110,000	55.0	9
132,000	66.0	10
154,000	77.0	10

When ducts are used, they must be of the same cross sectional area as the free area of the openings to which they connect. The minimum dimension of rectangular ducts must not be less than 3-ins. See Fig. 3.

▲ WARNING

Do not install the furnace on its back; safety control operation will be adversely affected. Never connect return-air ducts to the back of the furnace. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, personal injury, or death.

III. FILTER ARRANGEMENT

The factory-supplied filter(s) is shipped in the blower compartment. Determine location for the filter and move filter retaining hardware, if necessary, before attaching the return-air duct. After the return-air duct has been connected to the furnace, install the filter(s) inside the furnace blower compartment. See Fig. 4 for side return application and Fig. 5 for bottom return application.

A bottom closure panel is factory-installed in the bottom of the furnace. When bottom return inlet is desired, remove and discard the enclosure panel.

Filter retaining brackets, supports, and retainers are factory assembled and shipped installed for side return application, with one set of all required hardware provided. See Fig. 4. For bottom return applications, remove the brackets (front and back) and supports from each side. The back bracket(s) are installed in the rear of the furnace casing (dimples are provided to mark mounting screw locations).

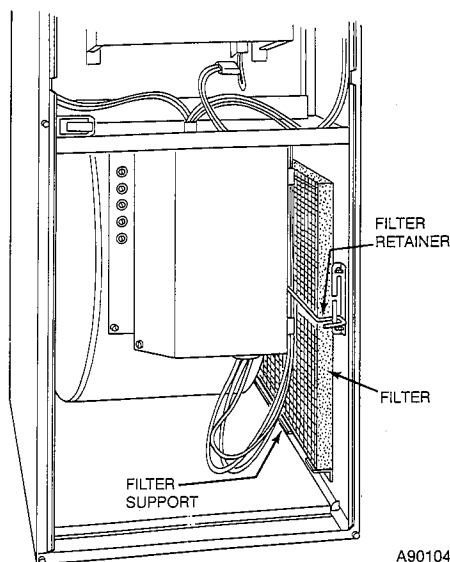


Fig. 4—Side Filter Arrangement

The front bracket(s) are installed on the bottom front plate as shown in Fig. 5, once the bottom enclosure has been removed. Rotate filter supports 180 degrees so filter will rest on support and reinstall. (Do not reinstall in 17-1/2-in. casing.) Install the filter retaining rod (small U-shaped end) in the rear bracket, and the front of the filter retainer rod as shown in Fig. 5. Two sets of hardware are needed for furnaces in 24-1/2-in. casings using one filter for bottom return. All hardware is provided for filter installation.

▲ WARNING

Never operate unit without a filter or with filter access door removed. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, personal injury, or death.

Table 3—Filter Information

Furnace Casing Width	Filter Size*		Filter Type
	Side Return	Bottom Return	
14-3/16	(1) 16 x 25 x 1	(1) 14 x 25 x 1†	Cleanable
17-1/2	(1) 16 x 25 x 1	(1) 16 x 25 x 1†	Cleanable
21	(1) 16 x 25 x 1	(1) 20 x 25 x 1†	Cleanable
24-1/2	(2) 16 x 25 x 1	(1) 24 x 25 x 1†	Cleanable

*Filter can be field-modified by cutting to the desired size. Alternate sizes can be ordered from your Distributor or Dealer.

†Factory provided with the furnace.

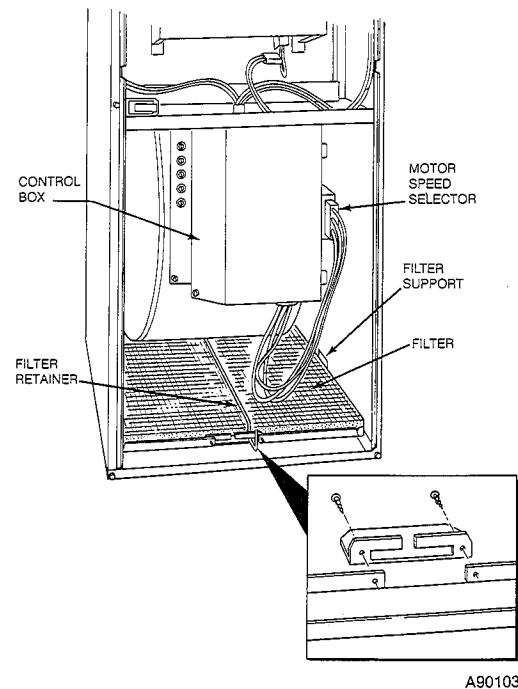


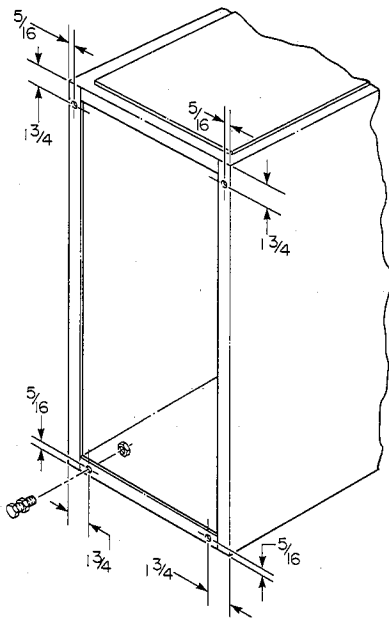
Fig. 5—Bottom Filter Arrangement

IV. LEVELING LEGS (If Required)

When the furnace is used with side inlet(s), and leveling legs are required, refer to Fig. 6, and install field-supplied corrosion-resistant 5/16-in. machine bolts and nuts.

NOTE: The maximum length of the bolt should not exceed 1-1/2 ins.

1. Lay furnace on its back, locate and drill 5/16-in. diameter hole in each bottom corner of furnace as shown in Fig. 6.
2. Install nut on bolt and install bolt and nut in hole. (Install flat washer if desired.)



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Fig. 6—Leveling Leg Installation

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.

V. GAS PIPING

Gas piping must be installed in accordance with national and local codes. Refer to the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code. Canada installations must be installed in accordance with CAN/CGA.B149 Installation Codes, and all authorities having jurisdiction.

The gas supply line should be a separate line running directly from the gas meter to the furnace, if possible. Refer to Table 4 for the recommended gas pipe size. Risers must be used to connect to the furnace and the meter.

Table 4—Maximum Capacity of Pipe*

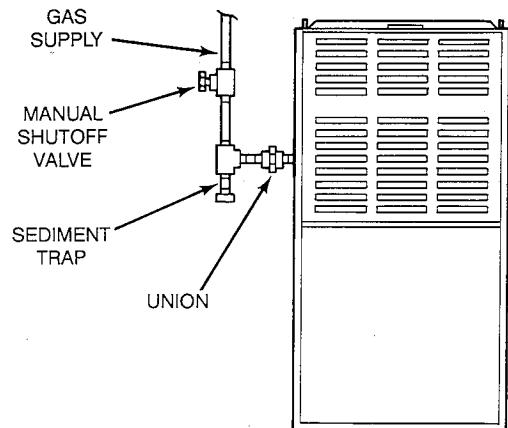
Nominal Iron Pipe Size Ins.	Internal Diameter Ins.	Length of Pipe, Ft				
		10	20	30	40	50
1/2	0.622	175	120	97	82	73
3/4	0.824	360	250	200	170	151
1	1.049	680	465	375	320	285
1-1/4	1.380	1400	950	770	660	580
1-1/2	1.610	2100	1460	1180	990	900

*Cubic ft of gas per hour, for gas pressures of 0.5 psig (14 in. wc) or less, and a pressure drop of 0.5 in. wc (based on a 0.60 specific gravity gas). Ref: Table C-4 NFPA 54-1988.

⚠ CAUTION

If a flexible connector is required or allowed by the authority having jurisdiction, black iron pipe shall be installed at the gas valve and extend a minimum of 2-ins. outside the furnace casing.

Piping should be pressure-tested in accordance with local and national plumbing and gas codes before the furnace has been attached. If the pressure exceeds 0.5 psig (14 in. wc), the gas supply pipe must be disconnected from the furnace and capped before the pressure test. If the test pressure is equal to or less than 0.5 psig (14 in. wc), close the manual shut-off valve located on the gas valve before the test. It is recommended that the ground joint union be loosened before pressure testing. After all connections have been



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Fig. 7—Typical Gas Pipe Arrangement

made, purge the lines and check for leakage with regulated gas supply pressure.

Install a sediment trap in the riser leading to the furnace. The trap can be installed by connecting a tee to the riser leading from the furnace. Connect a capped nipple into the lower end of the tee. The capped nipple should extend below the level of the gas controls. See Fig. 7.

Apply joint compound (pipe dope) sparingly and only to the male threads of each joint. The compound must be resistant to the action of propane gas.

⚠ WARNING

Never purge a line into a combustion chamber. Never use matches, candles, flame, or other sources of ignition for the purpose of checking leakage. Use a soap-and-water solution to check for leakage. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

An accessible manual shut-off valve shall be installed upstream of the furnace gas controls and within 6 ft of the furnace. A 1/8-in. NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gauge connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the furnace and downstream of the manual shut-off valve. Place ground joint union between the gas control manifold and the manual shut-off valve.

⚠ WARNING

Use the proper length of pipes to avoid stress on the gas control manifold. A failure to follow this warning can cause a gas leak resulting in a fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

⚠ CAUTION

Use a backup wrench when connecting the gas pipe to the furnace to avoid damaging gas controls.

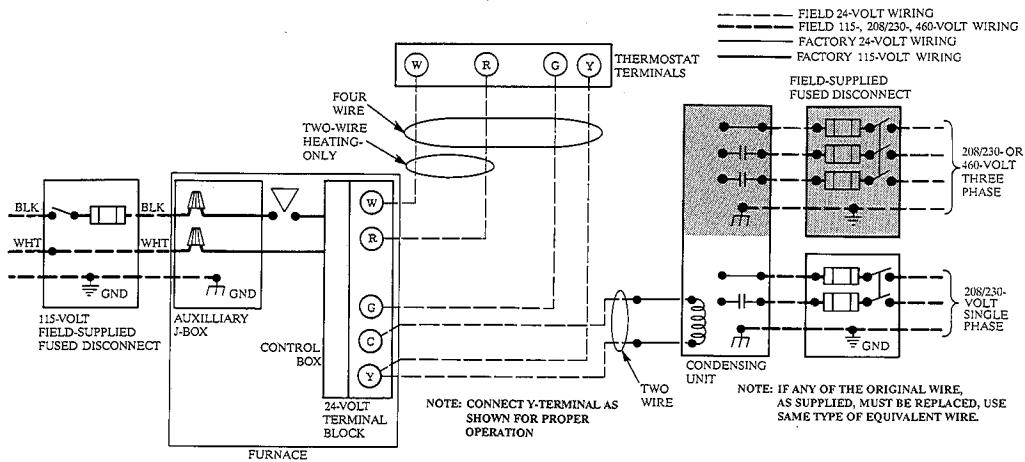
VI. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

A. 115-Volt Wiring

Refer to the unit rating plate or Table 5 for equipment electrical requirements. The control system requires an earth ground for proper operation.

⚠ CAUTION

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



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Fig. 8—Heating and Cooling Application Wiring Diagram

Table 5—Electrical Data

Furnace Size	Volts-Hertz-Phase	Operating Voltage Range		Max. Unit Amps	Min. Wire Gage	Max. Wire Length Ft†	Max. Fuse† or HACR-Type Ckt Bkr Amps
		Max.*	Min.*				
035-EC	115-60-1	127	104	6.7	14	53	15
035-GC	115-60-1	127	104	8.3	14	43	15
055-EC	115-60-1	127	104	7.1	14	50	15
055-GC	115-60-1	127	104	8.7	14	41	15
075-GC	115-60-1	127	104	9.0	14	40	15
075-JC	115-60-1	127	104	10.4	14	35	15
090-GC	115-60-1	127	104	7.9	14	45	15
090-JC	115-60-1	127	104	9.6	14	37	15
090-LC	115-60-1	127	104	14.4	12	40	20
110-JC	115-60-1	127	104	10.0	14	36	15
110-LC	115-60-1	127	104	13.3	12	43	20
125-LC	115-60-1	127	104	14.0	12	41	20

*Permissible limits of the voltage range at which the unit will operate satisfactorily.

†Time-delay fuse is recommended.

‡Length shown is as measured one way along wire path between unit and service panel for maximum 2% voltage drop.

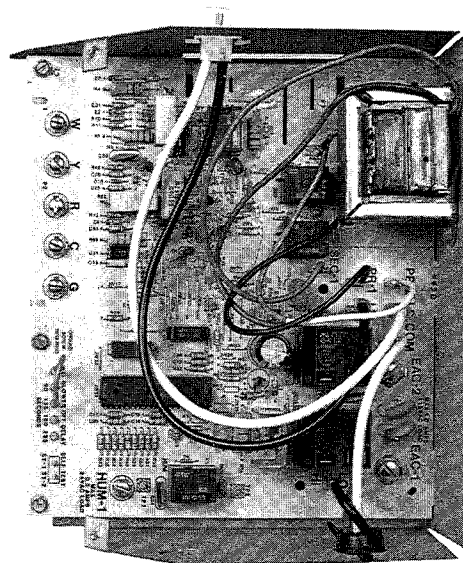
Make all electrical connections in accordance with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70 and local codes or ordinances that might apply. For Canadian installations, all electrical connections must be made in accordance with CSA C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code, or authorities having jurisdiction.

⚠ WARNING

The cabinet **must** have an uninterrupted or unbroken ground according to National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 and Canadian Electrical Code, CSA C22.1 or local codes to minimize personal injury if an electrical fault should occur. This may consist of electrical wire or conduit approved for electrical ground when installed in accordance with existing electrical codes. Do not use gas piping as an electrical ground.

The auxiliary junction box can be moved to the right-hand side of the furnace when a right side power supply is desired. Remove the two screws holding the auxiliary junction box. Mount the junction box on the right-hand side of the furnace (holes have been predrilled in casing). The blower door interlock switch must also be moved to the right side of the furnace due to the length of the wiring harness. When moved, tuck the wiring harness behind the clip provided to keep extra wire lengths out of the way.

NOTE: Proper polarity must be maintained for 115-VAC wiring. If polarity is incorrect, the microprocessor will shut off gas flow shortly after the completion of ignition trial period.



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Fig. 9—Blower Control Center

B. 24-Volt Wiring

Make field 24-volt connections at the 24-volt terminal strip. See Fig. 8. Connect terminal Y as shown in Fig. 8 for proper cooling operation. Use only AWG No. 18, color coded copper thermostat wire.

C. Accessory

1. Electronic air cleaner
Two screw terminals (EAC-1 and EAC-2) are provided for electronic air cleaner connection. The terminals are energized with 115-VAC, 1 amp maximum during blower motor operation.
2. Humidifier
Screw terminals (HUM-1 and C) are provided for 24-VAC humidifier connection. The terminals are energized with 24-VAC, 0.5 amp maximum during heating blower motor operation.

VII. VENTING

These instructions are to be used only for 58PAV Furnace vent systems. These furnaces are equipped with induced-combustion blowers, and are classified as Category I type furnaces in accordance with ANSI/A.G.A. Z21.47 Central Furnace Standards. Category I furnaces use nonpositive, noncondensing vent systems, and may be connected to lined masonry chimneys sized and installed per the National Fuel Gas Code.

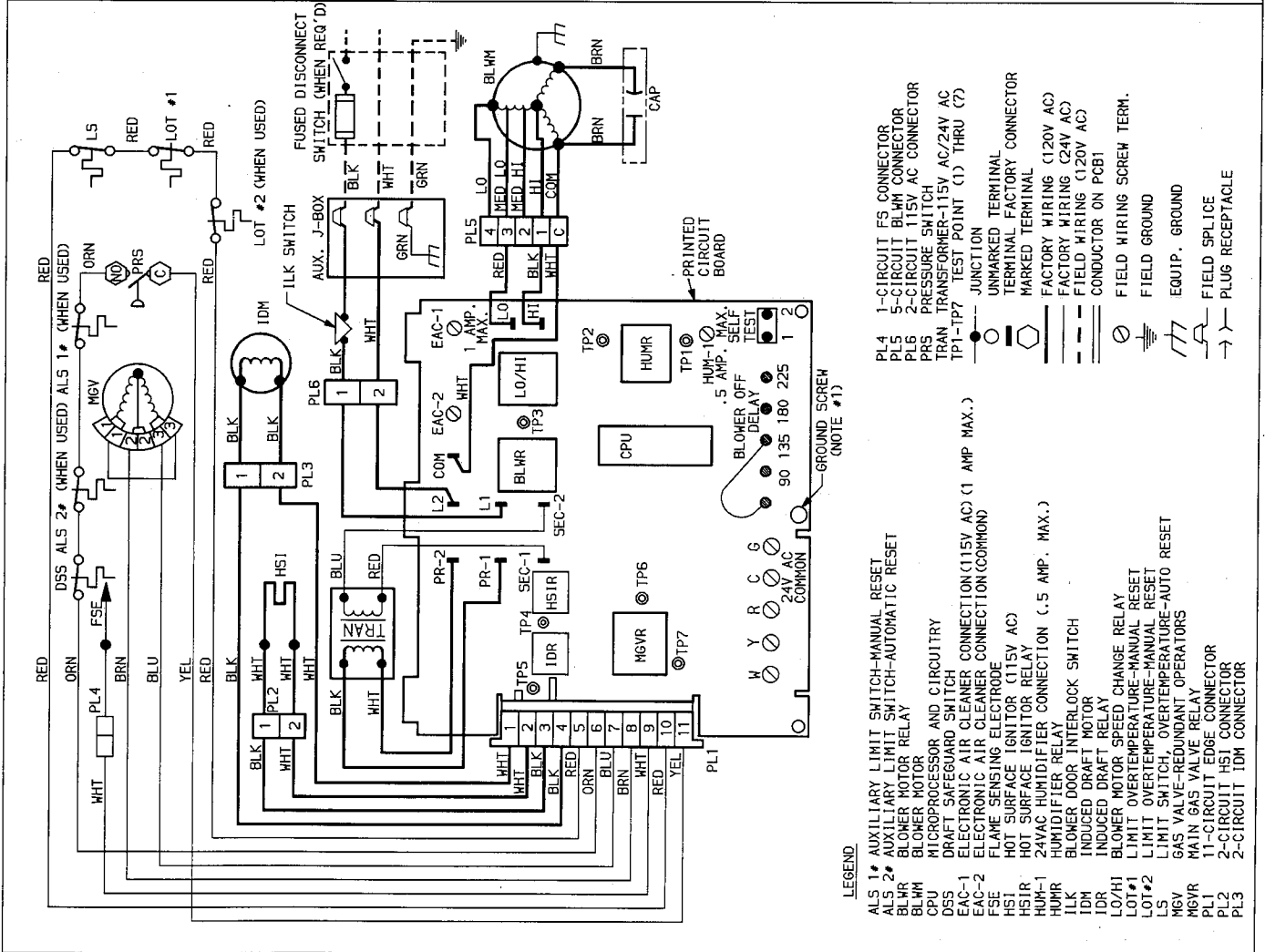


Fig. 10—Unit Wiring Diagram

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However, the venting of this furnace into a lined masonry chimney could result in the formation of flue gas condensate due to cold surfaces and oversizing. If condensate is present in the masonry chimney, a drain must be provided to prevent condensate flow into the vent connector and furnace. Refer to National Fuel Gas Code, Section 7.9 for additional information on condensate drains. Field experience on induced-combustion furnaces has shown that venting through a properly sized Type B-1 vent significantly reduces the occurrence of vent condensation. Any condensate formed is acidic and could cause corrosion of the vent materials. Therefore, manufacturer suggests (but does not require) that these furnaces be connected to vent systems constructed of Type B-1 vent material.

A. General Instructions

1. This furnace must be installed in accordance with these instructions, the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA No. 54-1988/ANSI Z223.1-1988, Canadian CAN/CGA.B149 requirements and all applicable local codes, and all authorities having jurisdiction.
2. This furnace must not be connected to a chimney flue servicing a separate appliance designed to burn solid fuel.
3. Never connect this furnace to a chimney serving a fireplace, unless the fireplace opening is permanently sealed off.
4. The recommended vent system for this furnace is constructed of Type B-1 double-wall vent pipe (UL or ULC listed). A minimum 1-in. clearance is required between Type B-1 vent and combustible materials.
5. It may be necessary to add insulation to Type B-1 double-wall vent and to single-wall vent connector, if allowed by local codes, in some applications. When insulation is required it must be at least 1-in. thick fiberglass with foil backing. Using permanent foil tape, attach insulation to vent pipe. Both the foil tape and fiberglass insulation must be suitable for temperatures up to 350 F.
6. Insulation must be added to any vent connector which will be exposed to ambient temperatures of 30 degrees Fahrenheit or less, especially any application using single-wall vent pipe as a connector.
Add insulation to Type B-1 vent in some applications as indicated with an asterisk (*) in appropriate tables.
Do not insulate vent pipe exposed to outdoor weather conditions. (i.e. above roof lines).
7. Do not use a vent size smaller or larger than the size shown in Tables 6 thru 14.
8. If this furnace is connected to a lined, masonry chimney, the chimney must be sized and installed according to the provisions of the National Fuel Gas Code, or Canadian CAN/CGA.B149 requirements. Vent connectors from the furnace to the chimney should be made with insulated single-wall vent pipe or Type B-1 vent pipe. Insulate per Section A.5 when required.
9. Installation of the vent pipe should be as directly as possible, with a minimum number of turns or elbows.
10. Maintain a minimum of 1/4-in. upward slope per linear ft on all horizontal vent pipe runs.
11. Rigidly support the vent pipe every 5 ft or less with hangers or straps to ensure that there will be no movement after installation.
12. No portion of the vent system shall extend into, or pass through, any circulation air duct or plenum.
13. The Type B-1 vent system shall terminate above the roof surface per the National Fuel Gas Code or CAN/

CGA.B149 requirements, and shall include a UL or ULC listed vent cap or roof assembly, unless prohibited by local codes.

14. This furnace may be common vented with another furnace or other listed gas-fired appliances. Total input rates of all appliances will determine the vent size. See Sections C and D for additional information.
15. If a common vent system becomes blocked, the furnace will be shut off by the draft safeguard switch located on the inducer assembly.

▲ WARNING

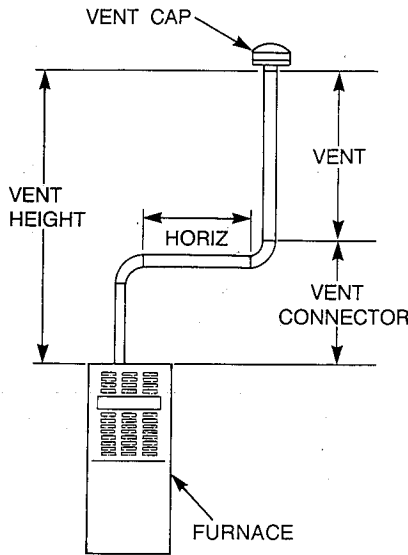
Do not bypass the draft safeguard switch, as an unsafe condition exists which must be corrected. A failure to follow this warning could result in a buildup of carbon monoxide and lead to personal injury or death.

16. All vent pipe passing through floors, ceilings, and walls must be installed with the proper clearances from combustible material, and be fire-stopped according to the National Fuel Gas Code requirements and Canadian Standards CAN/CGA.B149.
17. In replacement installation, where an existing vent system may be used, the vent system must be inspected for condition, size, type of vent material, and height to meet the requirements in these instructions. If the existing vent system is larger than shown in vent Tables 6 thru 14, the vent system will be oversized, and condensation can occur causing corrosion of the vent system. Installation of a replacement vent system may be required.
18. When removing an existing furnace from a common vent system, the vent system is likely to be oversized for the remaining appliances. Refer to Section E for additional information.
19. Vent connectors or vents servicing Category I appliances shall not be connected into any portion of mechanical draft systems operating under positive pressure.
20. For installation of vent systems not covered in Sections B, C, and D, or for vent systems with length/height beyond that shown, refer to the National Fuel Gas Code for information. Following the National Fuel Gas code requirements will provide for an acceptable vent system and proper operation of the furnace.

B. Venting Tables For Dedicated Vent System (one 58PAV Furnace)

The following tables are used to size the vent system for a 58PAV Furnace when using a dedicated vent system. The information shown in these tables indicate the maximum horizontal length of vent pipe allowed for a vent system of a set height and number of elbows. Some tables include information for vent lengths allowed when insulation is added to the vent connector and the vent. See Tables 6 thru 11 and Fig. 11.

1. When single-wall vent pipe is used for vent connector, it must be insulated as indicated in venting table data marked with an asterisk (*). Insulation must be added as specified in Sections A.5 and A.6.
Insulation should be added to any single-wall vent pipe used as a vent connector, especially those applications with long (over 5 ft) vent connector runs.
2. Each table is for a specific size of furnace depending upon the rated furnace input.



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Fig. 11—Dedicated Vent (Typical)

Table 6—Dedicated Type B-1 Vent For 58PAV035-EC and GC Maximum Horizontal Length Allowed (Ft)

Height	Number of 90° Elbows						Vent Pipe
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
5	0	5	5	4	NA	NA	4-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	10	10	10	10	
15	0	10	10	10	10	10	
20	0	6	6	6	6	6	
20*	0	20*	20*	20*	20*	20*	
25	0	NA	NA	2	2	2	
25*	0	25*	25*	25*	25*	25*	
30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
30*	0	30*	30*	30*	30*	30*	
5	0	5	5	5	5	5	
10	0	4	4	4	4	4	
15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
15*	0	15*	15*	15*	15*	15*	
20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
20*	0	20*	20*	20*	20*	20*	
25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
25*	0	25*	25*	25*	25*	25*	
30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
30*	0	30*	30*	30*	30*	30*	

Table 7—Dedicated Type B-1 Vent For 58PAV055-EC and GC Maximum Horizontal Length Allowed (Ft)

Height	Number of 90° Elbows						Vent Pipe	
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
5	0	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4-IN. DIAMETER	
10	0	10	10	10	NA	NA		
15	0	15	15	15	15	15		
20	0	20	20	20	20	20		
25	0	18	16	16	16	16		
25*	0	25*	25*	25*	25*	25*		
30	0	14	14	14	14	14		
30*	0	30*	30*	30*	30*	30*		
5	0	5	5	5	NA	NA		5-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	10	10	10	10		
15	0	15	15	15	15	15		
20	0	12	12	12	12	12		
20*	0	20*	20*	20*	20*	20*		
25	0	8	8	8	8	8		
25*	0	25*	25*	25*	25*	25*		
30	0	4	4	4	4	4		
30*	0	30*	30*	30*	30*	30*		

NA—Not allowed. Condensation or positive pressure in vent system could occur.

*Insulated with 1-in. of foil-backed insulation per Section A.5.

- For all applications, the horizontal length of vent and vent connector must not exceed the vertical height of the vent system.
- Addition of insulation to vent connector and vent allows for longer horizontal runs in certain applications as indicated with an asterisk (*) in appropriate tables.
- When Type B-1 vent pipe is used for vent connector, it must be insulated as indicated with an asterisk (*) in the vent tables.

Table 8—Dedicated Type B-1 Vent For 58PAV075-GC and JC Maximum Horizontal Length Allowed (Ft)

Height	Number of 90° Elbows						Vent Pipe
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	
15	0	15	15	15	NA	NA	
20	0	20	20	20	16	10	
25	0	25	25	25	25	20	
30	0	30	30	30	30	30	
5	0	5	5	5	NA	NA	5-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	10	10	10	10	
15	0	15	15	15	15	15	
20	0	20	20	20	20	20	
25	0	22	22	22	22	22	
30	0	20	20	20	20	20	

NA—Not allowed. Condensation or positive pressure in vent system could occur.

*Insulated with 1-in. of foil-backed insulation per Section A.5.

Table 9—Dedicated Type B-1 Vent For 58PAV090-GC, JC, and LC Maximum Horizontal Length Allowed (Ft)

Height	Number of 90° Elbows						Vent Pipe
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4-IN. DIAMETER
10	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	
15	0	15	8	6	NA	NA	
20	0	20	20	16	12	4	
25	0	25	25	24	18	12	
30	0	30	30	30	28	22	
5	0	5	2	NA	NA	NA	5-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	10	10	NA	NA	
15	0	15	15	15	15	15	
20	0	20	20	20	20	20	
25	0	25	25	25	25	25	
30	0	30	30	30	30	30	

NA—Not allowed. Condensation or positive pressure in vent system could occur.

Table 10—Dedicated Type B-1 Vent For 58PAV110-JC and LC Maximum Horizontal Length Allowed (Ft)

Height	Number of 90° Elbows						Vent Pipe
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	6	NA	NA	NA	
15	0	15	15	15	15	6	
20	0	20	20	20	20	20	
25	0	25	25	25	25	25	
30	0	30	30	30	30	30	
5	0	5	5	4	NA	NA	6-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	10	10	10	10	
15	0	15	15	15	15	15	
20	0	20	20	20	20	20	
25	0	25	25	25	25	25	
30	0	30	30	30	30	30	

NA—Not allowed. Condensation or positive pressure in vent system could occur.

**Table 11—Dedicated Type B-1 Vent For
58PAV125-LC Maximum
Horizontal Length Allowed (Ft)**

Height	Number of 90° Elbows						Vent Pipe
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	10	NA	NA	NA	
15	0	15	15	15	15	15	
20	0	20	20	20	20	20	
25	0	25	25	25	25	25	
30	0	30	30	30	30	30	
5	0	5	5	5	NA	NA	6-IN. DIAMETER
10	0	10	10	10	10	10	
15	0	15	15	15	15	15	
20	0	20	20	20	20	20	
25	0	25	25	25	25	25	
30	0	30	30	30	30	30	

NA—Not allowed. Condensation or positive pressure in vent system could occur.

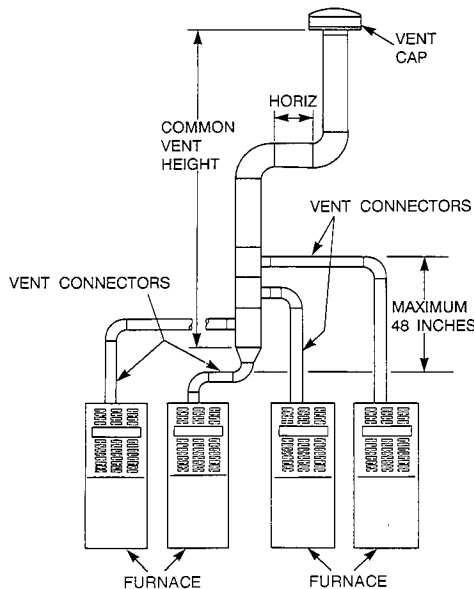
C. Venting Tables For Common Vented Furnaces (two, three, or four 58PAV Furnaces)

The following information refers to installations where two, three, or four 58PAV Furnaces are common vented into a single vent system. Do not connect more than four 58PAV Furnaces into a common vent system. See Fig. 12. Table 12 data is for a vent system where all the furnaces are the same size. For common vent applications using various sizes of 58PAV Furnaces, contact your Distributor or Dealer for more information.

To determine the proper common vent size, total the heat input of all the appliances to be connected to the vent system, next select the smallest vent size which will meet that rated input.

NOTE: A listed single-wall to Type B-1 vent adaptor is required to connect single-wall vent connectors to the common vent.

1. Vent connectors should be as short and direct as possible, and should be made of Type B-1 double-wall vent pipe or insulated single-wall vent pipe.
2. Vent connectors shall be sized using dedicated venting table in Section B of this publication. The length of horizontal run used in the vent connector and vent must never exceed the height of the common vent.



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**Fig. 12—Common Venting Of Furnaces
(Typical Installation)**

**Table 12—Common Venting Of Furnaces
(Typical Installation)**

58PAV Size	Number of Furnaces	Common Vent Height (Ft)		Vent Dia (Ins.)
		Minimum	Maximum*	
035-EC or 035-GC	2	8	40	5
		6	40	6
	3	14	40	5
		8	40	6
	4	14	40	6
		8	40	7
055-EC or 055-GC	2	14	40	5
		8	40	6
	3	14	40	6
		8	40	7
	4	14	40	7
		10	40	8
075-GC or 075-JC	2	10	40	6
		8	40	7
	3	14	40	7
		8	40	8
	4	14	40	8
		10	40	9
090-GC, 090-JC, or 090-LC	2	14	40	6
		10	40	7
	3	10	40	8
		8	40	9
	4	10	40	9
		10	40	10
110-JC or 110-LC	2	14	40	7
		8	40	8
	3	10	40	9
		8	40	10
	4	16	40	9
		10	40	10
125-LC	2	10	40	7
		6	40	8
	3	6	40	9
		14	40	8
	4	8	40	9
		8	40	10
4	18	40	8	
	14	40	9	
		10	40	10

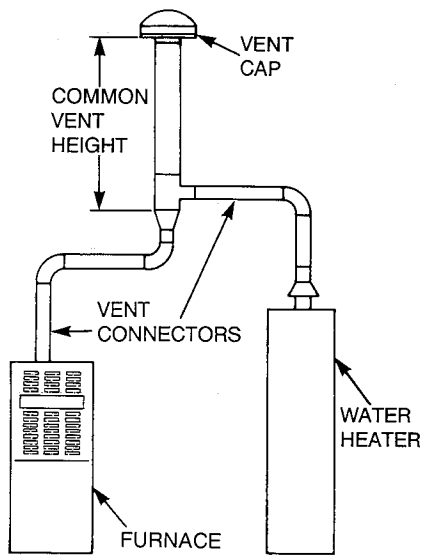
*For applications requiring vent heights greater than 40 ft, or combination other than specified, contact your Distributor or Dealer for more information.

3. Vent connectors should be spaced at least 1 ft apart when entering the common vent system.
4. Insulated vent connectors may be required for certain applications. See Sections A.5. and A.6. for additional information.
5. For multi-story installation, refer to Appendix G of National Fuel Gas Code or Canadian standards CAN/CGA.B149 for additional information in sizing the common vent. Individual vent connectors should be sized per the dedicated appliance tables shown in Section B.

D. Venting Tables For Common Vents (One 58PAV Furnace and Gas Hot Water Heater)

The information in this section refers to the installation of a common vent serving a 58PAV Furnace and a gas hot water heater. Tables 13 and 14 use typical hot water heater input rates of 40,000 Btuh or 50,000 Btuh. Refer to the water heater rating plate for input ratings of the installed equipment.

1. Size common vent and vent connector lengths using Tables 13 and 14.
2. Vent connectors should be as short and direct as possible.
3. Size gas water heater vent connector per National Fuel



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Fig. 13—Common Vent With Water Heater (Typical Installation)

Table 13—Common Vent (With No Lateral Run) Furnace and Water Heater (No Horizontal)

58PAV Size	Vent Connector Length (Ft)	Common Vent Height (Ft)		Common Vent Dia (Ins.)
		Minimum	Maximum*	
035-EC† or 035-GC†	5	12	30	4
		6	30	5
	10	12	30	4
6		24	5	
055-EC† or 055-GC†	5	12	26	4
		6	16	5
	10	18	30	4
8		30	5	
075-GC† or 075-JC†	5	20	30	4
		8	30	5
	10	20	30	4
8		30	5	
090-GC†, 090-JC†, or 090-LC†	5	8	30	5
		8	30	5
	10	10	30	5
5		30	6	
110-JC‡ or 110-LC‡	5	10	30	5
		5	30	6
	10	10	30	5
5		30	6	
125-LC‡	5	10	30	5
		5	30	6
	10	14	30	5
6		30	6	
090-GC†, 090-JC†, or 090-LC†	5	6	30	6
		6	30	6
	10	14	30	5
6		30	6	
110-JC‡ or 110-LC‡	5	14	30	5
		6	30	6
	10	14	30	5
6		30	6	
125-LC‡	5	10	30	5
		6	30	6
	10	10	30	6
5		30	7	
090-GC†, 090-JC†, or 090-LC†	5	10	30	6
		5	30	7
	10	10	30	6
5		30	7	
110-JC‡ or 110-LC‡	5	10	30	6
		5	30	7
	10	10	30	6
5		30	7	
125-LC‡	5	10	30	6
		5	30	7
	10	10	30	6
5		30	7	

*For applications requiring vent heights greater than 30 ft, contact your Distributor/Dealer for more information.

†Installed with a 40,000 Btuh gas-fired water heater—typical size.

‡Installed with a 50,000 Btuh gas-fired water heater—typical size.

Gas Code. The 58PAV Furnace vent connector is sized per the tables in Section B of this publication to determine allowable lengths, number of elbows, and insulation requirements. The allowable vent connector length for the furnace cannot exceed 15 ft for any common vent installation or application, as shown in Tables 13 and 14.

- Insulated vents and vent connectors may be required for certain applications. See Table 14. When insulation is required, it must be installed as indicated in Sections A.5. and A.6.
- If the vent connector is exposed to ambient temperatures of 30 degrees Fahrenheit or less, it must be insulated, as indicated per Sections A.5. and A.6.
- The vent connectors must be spaced within 3 ft of each other (3-ft rise).
- Where possible, locate the vent closer to or directly over the smaller appliance connector.
- For multi-story installation, refer to Appendix G of National Fuel Gas Code or Canadian standards CAN/CGA.B149 for additional information to size the common vent. Individual vent connector for the furnace should be sized per single appliance tables found in Sec-

Table 14—Common Vent (With 10 Ft Max. Lateral Run) Furnace and Water Heater

58PAV Size	Vent Connector Length (Ft)	Vent and Vent Conn Insulation Required	Common Vent Height (Ft)		Common Vent Dia (Ins.)
			Minimum	Maximum*	
035-EC† or 035-GC†	5	—	8	22	5
		yes	6	30	
	10	—	8	14	5
yes		6	30		
055-EC† or 055-GC†	5	—	NA	NA	5
		yes	6	30	
	10	—	8	30	5
yes		8	30		
075-GC† or 075-JC†	5	—	10	30	5
		yes	8	30	
	10	—	10	22	5
yes		8	30		
090-GC†, 090-JC†, or 090-LC†	5	—	10	30	5
		—	5	30	
	10	—	10	30	5
—		5	30		
110-JC‡ or 110-LC‡	5	—	10	30	5
		—	5	30	
	10	—	10	30	5
—		5	30		
125-LC‡	5	—	10	30	5
		—	5	30	
	10	—	10	30	5
—		5	30		
090-GC†, 090-JC†, or 090-LC†	5	—	14	30	5
		—	6	30	
	10	—	14	30	5
—		6	30		
110-JC‡ or 110-LC‡	5	—	14	30	5
		—	6	30	
	10	—	14	30	5
—		6	30		
125-LC‡	5	—	10	30	5
		—	5	30	
	10	—	10	30	5
—		5	30		
090-GC†, 090-JC†, or 090-LC†	5	—	10	30	5
		—	8	30	
	10	—	10	30	5
—		8	30		
110-JC‡ or 110-LC‡	5	—	10	30	5
		—	6	30	
	10	—	10	30	5
—		6	30		
125-LC‡	5	—	10	30	5
		—	8	30	
	10	—	10	30	5
—		6	30		

*For applications requiring vent heights greater than 30 ft, contact your Distributor/Dealer for more information.

†Installed with a 40,000 Btuh gas-fired water heater—typical size.

‡Installed with a 50,000 Btuh gas-fired water heater—typical size.

tion B. The water heater vent connector must be sized per the National Fuel Gas Code.

E. Removal of Existing Furnaces From Common Vent Systems

1. These steps shall be followed with each appliance remaining connected to the common vent system placed in operation, while the other appliances remaining connected to the common vent system are not in operation.
2. Seal any unused openings in the common vent system.
3. Visually inspect the vent system for proper size and horizontal pitch, and determine there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion, and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
4. Insofar as practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliances remaining connected to the common vent system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the common vent system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan. Close fireplace dampers.
5. Follow the lighting instructions and place the appliance in operation. Adjust the thermostat so appliance will operate continuously.
6. Test for flue gas spillage at the drafthood relief opening (or draft safeguard tube opening) after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle, or smoke from a cigarette, etc.
7. After it has been determined that each appliance remaining connected to the common vent system properly vents when tested as above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers, any other gas-burning appliances to their previous condition of use.
8. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the common vent system must be corrected. The vent system or vent connectors may need to be resized. Resize any 58PAV Furnaces vent system according to these instructions. For any other appliances when resizing vent systems or vent connectors, the system or connector must be sized to approach the minimum size as determined using the appropriate table found in Appendix G of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 or Section 5 of CAN/CGA.B149 for Canadian installations.

VIII. STARTUP, ADJUSTMENT, AND SAFETY CHECK

A. General

The furnace must have a 115-VAC power supply properly connected and grounded. Proper polarity must be maintained for proper operation. Thermostat wire connections at R, W, C, and Y must be made at the 24-volt terminal block on the control board. The gas service pressure must not exceed 0.5 psig (14 in. wc), but must be no less than 0.16 psig (4.5 in. wc).

Before operating the furnace, check each manual reset switch for continuity. If necessary, press the button to reset the switch.

The blower compartment door must be in place to complete the 115-VAC circuit to the furnace.

▲ CAUTION

This furnace is equipped with a manual reset limit switch in the gas control area. The switch will open and shutoff power to the gas valve if a flame rollout or overheating condition occurs in the gas control area. **Do not** bypass the switch. Correct inadequate combustion air supply problem and reset the switch.

B. Sequence of Operation

Using the schematic diagram, Fig. 10, follow the sequence of operation through the different modes. This furnace has a new and unique control system, therefore, read and follow the wiring diagram very carefully.

1. Heating mode

The wall thermostat "calls for heat," closing the R and W circuit. The furnace control performs a selfcheck, verifies the pressure switch contacts are open, and starts the inducer motor.

a. Prepurge period—As the inducer motor comes up to speed, the pressure switch contacts close to begin a 15 second prepurge period.

b. Ignitor warm up—At the end of the prepurge period, the ignitor is energized for a 17 second ignitor warm-up period. If ignition is not established during the first cycle, the next warm-up period is increased to 45 seconds. All subsequent ignition cycles will be 45 seconds, or until the 115-VAC power supply is interrupted. By interrupting the 115-VAC power supply, the warm-up period is automatically reset to 17 seconds.

c. Ignition sequence—When the ignitor warm-up period is completed the gas valve opens, permitting gas flow to the burners where it is ignited. After 5 seconds, the ignitor is deenergized and a 2 second flame sensing period begins.

d. Flame sensing—When burner flame is sensed, the control begins the blower "on" delay period and continues holding the gas valve open. If burner flame is not sensed, the control will close the gas valve, and control will repeat ignition cycle.

e. Blower on delay—60 seconds after burner flame is proven, the blower motor is energized on heating speed. Simultaneously, the humidifier and electronic air cleaner terminals (HUM-1 and C for humidifier, EAC-1 and EAC-2 for electronic air cleaner) are energized.

f. Blower off delay—When the thermostat is satisfied, the circuit between R and W is broken, deenergizing the gas valve stopping gas flow to the burners. The blower motor, humidifier, and air cleaner will remain energized 90, 135, 180, or 225 seconds (depending on the blower off-time selection). The furnace is factory-set for a 135-second blower off delay.

g. Post purge—The inducer motor will remain energized 5 seconds after the burners are extinguished.

2. Cooling mode

The thermostat "calls for cooling" closing R-G and R-Y circuits. The R-Y circuit starts the outdoor condensing unit, and the combined R-Y and R-G circuit starts the furnace blower motor on cooling speed. The electronic air cleaner EAC terminals are energized with 115-VAC when the blower is operating on cooling speed.

When the thermostat is satisfied, R-G and R-Y circuits are broken. The furnace blower will continue operating on cooling speed for an additional 90 seconds.

3. Continuous blower mode

When the R-G circuit is made, the blower motor will operate on heating speed. During a call for heat, the blower will stop, allowing the furnace heat exchangers to heat up more quickly.

The blower will revert to continuous operation after the heating cycle is completed.

When the thermostat "calls for cooling," the blower will operate on cooling speed. When the thermostat is satisfied, the blower will operate an additional 90 seconds before reverting back to continuous operation on heating speed.

4. Heat pump mode

When installed with a heat pump, the furnace control automatically changes the timing sequence to avoid long blower off time during demand defrost cycles. When the W-Y or W-Y-G thermostat inputs are received together, the control will change the blower to heating speed or start the blower if it was off, and begin a heating cycle. The blower will remain on until the end of the purge period, then shut off until the end of the ignition warm up and trial for ignition periods (a total of 24 seconds). The blower will then come back on at heating speed.

When the W input signal disappears, the control will begin the normal inducer post-purge period and the blower will change to cooling speed after a one second delay. If the W-Y-G signals should disappear together, the blower will remain on for the selected heating blower off delay period, and the inducer will go through its normal post-purge period. If the W-Y inputs should disappear, leaving the G signal input, the control will go into continuous blower and the inducer will remain on for the normal post-purge period.

While in heat pump mode, the control will use only the 17 second ignition warm-up period, and will not use the 45 second period at all. The control will initiate a 90 second blower only on delay before starting another heat pump cycle, if there is a power interruption. Any time the control senses false flame, the control will lock out of the heating mode. This occurs because the control cannot sense the W input due to the false flame signal, and as a result sees only the Y input and goes into cooling mode blower off delay. All other control functions remain in standard format.

C. Startup Procedures

1. Self test—The furnace features a self-test system to help diagnose a system problem in the case of a component failure. Two test pins (ST-1 and ST-2) are located in the lower left-hand corner of the control board as shown in Fig. 9. To initiate the self-test procedure, momentarily short across the two pins.

NOTE: The self-test feature will not operate if the control board is receiving any thermostat signals.

The self-test sequence is as follows:

- a. The furnace control will check itself and then operate the inducer motor for 10 seconds, then off.
 - b. The hot surface ignitor is then energized for 15 seconds, then off.
 - c. The humidifier relay is then energized for 10 seconds, then off.
 - d. The blower motor will operate on cooling speed for 10 seconds, then off.
 - e. The blower motor will operate on heating speed for 10 seconds, then off.
2. Purge gas lines—After all connections have been made, purge the lines and check for leaks.

▲ WARNING

Never purge a line into a combustion chamber. Never use matches, candles, flame or other sources of ignition for the purpose of checking leakage. Use a soap-and-water solution to check for leakage. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

3. To operate furnace, follow procedures on operating instructions label attached to furnace.
4. With furnace operating, set thermostat below room temperature and observe that furnace goes off. Set thermostat above room temperature and observe that furnace restarts.

D. Adjustments

1. Set gas input rate.

There are two methods of adjusting the gas input rate. The preferred method is by using Table 15 and step a. The second method is by clocking the gas meter and step b.

The gas valve regulator has been nominally-set at 3.5 ins. wc for natural gas. When adjusting input rate, do not set manifold pressure above 3.8 or below 3.2 ins. wc.

- a. Check gas input rate using Table 15.

- (1.) Obtain average yearly heat value for local gas supply.
- (2.) Obtain average yearly specific gravity for local gas supply.
- (3.) Verify furnace model. Table 15 can only be used for Model 58PAV Furnaces.
- (4.) Check and verify orifice size in furnace. NEVER ASSUME THE ORIFICE SIZE, ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.
- (5.) Find natural gas heat value and specific gravity in Table 15.
- (6.) Follow heat value and specific gravity lines to point of intersection. Find orifice size and manifold pressure settings for proper operation at given natural gas conditions.

EXAMPLE:

Heat value 1070 Btu/cu ft

Specific gravity 0.58

Therefore; Orifice No. 44*

Manifold pressure 3.3 ins. wc

*The furnace is shipped with No. 43 orifices. Therefore, in this example all main burner orifices must be changed and manifold pressure must be adjusted.

- (7.) Proceed to step c to adjust manifold pressure.
- b. Check gas input rate by clocking gas meter.
 - (1.) Obtain average yearly heat value for local gas supply.
 - (2.) Check and verify orifice size in furnace. NEVER ASSUME THE ORIFICE SIZE, ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.

▲ CAUTION

DO NOT redrill burner orifices. Improper drilling (burrs, out of round, etc.) can cause excessive burner operating noise and misdirection of burner flames. This could result in flame impingement on burners and heat exchanger surfaces, leading to potential failures.

Table 16—Gas Rate Cu Ft/Hr

Seconds for one Revolution	SIZE OF TEST DIAL			Seconds for one 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				

d. Approved input ratings.

The U.S.A. ratings are approved for altitudes up to 2000 ft for natural and propane gases. Refer to National Fuel Gas Code Appendix F, Table F-4 for proper orifice sizing at high altitudes.

e. Canadian installations only.

The Canadian ratings are approved for altitudes up to 2000 ft for natural and propane gases. High altitude ratings are from 2000 ft to 4500 ft above sea level. See Table 17 for nominal burner orifice size. High altitude rating includes a 10% derate as required by Canadian standards.

Table 17—Canadian Orifice Size

Gas	Sea Level 0—2000 ft	High Altitude 2000—4500 ft
Natural	43	44
Propane	54	55

2. Set temperature rise.

Do not exceed the temperature rise range specified on the unit rating plate. Determine the air temperature rise as follows:

- Place duct thermometers in return and supply ducts as near furnace as possible. Be sure thermometers do not "see" heat exchangers so that radiant heat will not affect thermometer readings. This is particularly important with straight-run ducts.
- When thermometer readings stabilize, subtract return-air temperature from supply-air temperature to determine temperature rise.

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

⚠ WARNING

Disconnect the electrical power before changing the speed tap. A failure to follow this warning can cause personal injury.

- To change motor speed taps, remove the motor tap lead (see Table 18) and relocate it on the desired terminal on the plug-in terminal block/speed selector located on the blower housing.

⚠ CAUTION

Recheck the temperature rise. It must be within the limits specified on the unit rating plate. Recommended operation at mid-point of rise or above.

Table 18—Speed Selector

Speed	Tap No.*
Common	C
Hi	1
Med-Hi	2
Med-Low	3
Low	4

*White wire from control box to common; black wire from control box to cooling speed selection; red wire from control box to heating and constant fan speed selection.

3. Set thermostat heat anticipator.

The thermostat heat anticipation must be set to match the amp draw of the electrical components in the R-W circuit. Accurate amp draw readings can be obtained at thermostat subbase terminals R & W. Fig. 16 illustrates an easy method of obtaining the actual amp draw. The amp reading should be taken after the blower motor has started. See the thermostat manufacturer's instructions for adjusting the heat anticipator and for varying the heating cycle length.

NOTE: When using an electronic thermostat, set the cycle rate for three cycles per hour.

E. Check Safety Controls

The flame sensor, gas valve, and pressure switch were all checked in the Startup Section as part of normal operation.

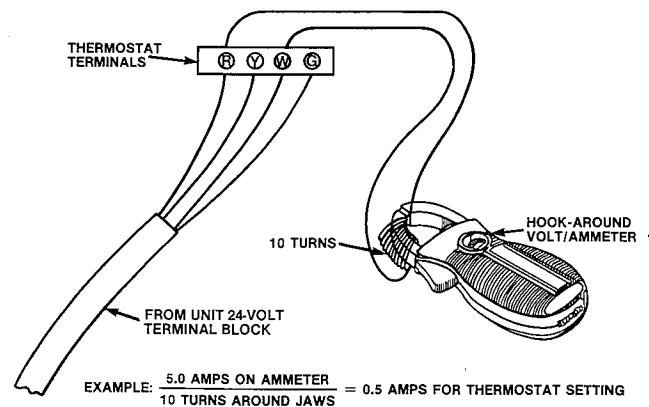


Fig. 16—Amp Draw Check With Ammeter

1. Check Primary limit control.

This control shuts off the combustion control system and energizes the circulating-air blower motor if the furnace overheats.

The preferred method of checking the limit control is to gradually block off the return air after the furnace has been operating for a period of at least 5 minutes. As soon as the limit has shutoff the burners the return-air opening should be unblocked. By using this method to check the limit control, it can be established that the limit is functioning properly and will "operate" if there is a motor failure.

2. Check draft safeguard switch.

The purpose of this control is to permit the safe shut-down of the furnace during certain blocked vent conditions.

- a. Disconnect power to furnace and remove vent connector from furnace outlet collar. Be sure to allow time for vent pipe to cool down before removing.
- b. Set room thermostat above room temperature and restore power to furnace.
- c. After normal startup, allow furnace to operate for 2 minutes, then block (100%) flue outlet. Furnace should cycle off within 2 minutes.
- d. Remove blockage and reconnect vent pipe to furnace outlet collar.

- e. Wait 5 minutes and then reset draft safeguard switch.

3. Check flow-sensing switch.

This control proves operation of draft inducer blower.

- a. Turn off 115-volt power to furnace.
- b. Remove control door and disconnect inducer motor lead wires from wire harness.
- c. Turn on 115-volt power to furnace.
- d. Close thermostat switch as if making normal furnace start. If the hot surface ignitor does not glow, then the flow-sensing switch is functioning properly.
- e. Turn off 115-volt power to furnace.
- f. Reconnect inducer motor wires, replace control door, and turn on 115-volt power.

F. Check List

1. Put away tools, instruments, and cleanup debris.
2. Verify manual reset switches have continuity.
3. Blower and control 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. Leave literature packet near furnace.