



Installer's Guide

High Efficiency Single Stage Upflow/Horizontal and Downflow/Horizontal Gas-Fired, Direct Vent Condensing furnaces

- *UH1B040A9H21B *DH1B040A9H21B
- *UH1B060A9H31B *DH1B065A9H31B
- *UH1B080A9H31C *DH1C085A9H41B
- *UH1C100A9H41B *DH1D110A9H51B
- *UH1D120A9H51B

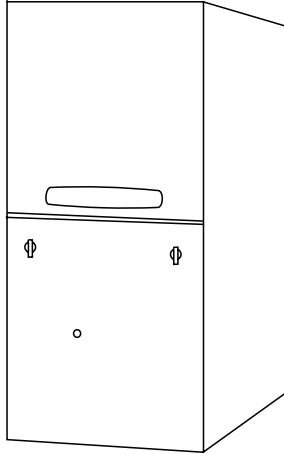
*__First letter may be "A" or "T"

ALL phases of this installation must comply with NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL CODES

IMPORTANT — This Document is **customer property** and is to remain with this unit.
Please return to service information pack upon completion of work.

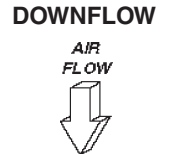
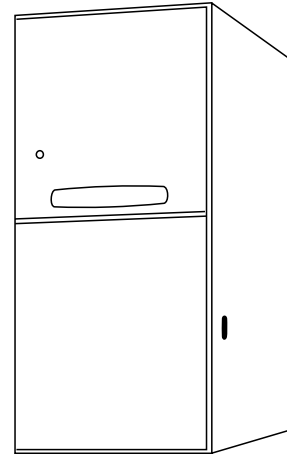


*UH1-H

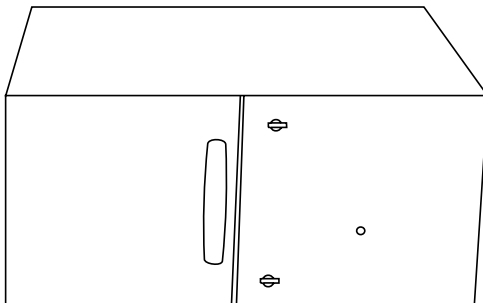


UPFLOW

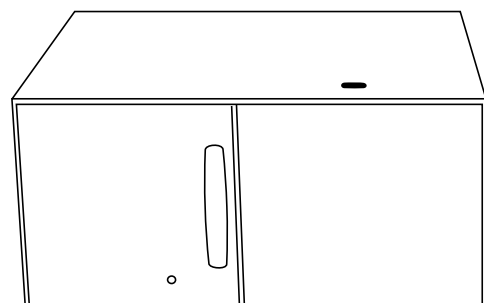
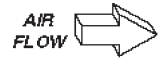
*DH1-H



UPFLOW/HORIZONTAL



DOWNFLOW/HORIZONTAL



Installer's Guide

SAFETY SECTION

The following safety practices and precautions must be followed during the installation, servicing, and operation of this furnace.

1. Use only with the type of gas approved for this furnace. Refer to the furnace rating plate.
2. Install this furnace only in a location and position as specified in "Location and Clearances" (page 4), of these instructions.
3. Provide adequate combustion and ventilation air to the furnace space as specified in "Air for Combustion and Ventilation" (pages 8-9), of these instructions.
4. Combustion products must be discharged outdoors. Connect this furnace to an approved vent system only, as specified in the "Venting" section (pages 13-22), of these instructions.
5. Never test for gas leaks with an open flame. Use a commercially available soap solution made specifically for the detection of leaks to check all connections, as specified in "Gas Piping" (pages 29-30), of these instructions.
6. Always install the furnace to operate within the furnace's intended temperature-rise range with a duct system which has an external static pressure within the allowable range, as specified on the unit rating plate. Airflow with temperature rise for cfm versus static is shown in the Service Facts accompanying this furnace.
7. When a furnace is installed so that supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air shall also be handled by a duct(s) sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside the space containing the furnace.
8. A gas-fired furnace for installation in a residential garage must be installed as specified in "Location and Clearances" section (page 4), of these instructions.
9. The furnace may be used for temporary heating of buildings or structures under construction only when the following conditions have been met:
 - a. The furnace venting system must be complete and installed per manufacturer's instructions.
 - b. The furnace is controlled only by a room Comfort Control (no field jumpers).
 - c. The furnace return air duct must be complete and sealed to the furnace.
 - d. The furnace input rate and temperature rise must be verified to be within the nameplate marking.
 - e. A minimum 4" MERV 11 air filter must be in place.
 - f. 100% of the furnace combustion air requirement

must come from outside the structure.

- g. The furnace return air temperature range is between 45 and 80 Fahrenheit.
- h. Clean the furnace, duct work, and components upon substantial completion of the construction process, and verify furnace operating conditions including ignition, input rate, temperature rise, and venting, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

This product must be gas piped by a Licensed Plumber or Gas Fitter in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

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

The following steps shall be followed for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation, while all other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation:

1. Seal any unused openings in the venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch, as required in the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or the CAN/CGA B149 Installation Codes and these instructions. Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. As far as practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliance(s) connected to the venting system are located and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
4. Close fireplace dampers.
5. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they are operating at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan.
6. Follow the lighting instructions. Place the appliance being inspected into operation. Adjust the thermostat so appliance is operating continuously.
7. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the venting system must be corrected in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z221.1/NFPA 54 and/or CAN/CGA B149.1 Installation Codes.
8. After it has been determined that each appliance connected to the venting system properly vents where tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas-fired burning appliance to their previous conditions of use.

Safety signal words are used to designate a degree or level of seriousness associated with a particular hazard. The signal words for safety markings are **WARNING** and **CAUTION**.

- a. **WARNING** indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
- b. **CAUTION** indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It is also used to alert against unsafe practices and hazards involving only property damage.

WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warnings exactly could result in serious injury, death or property damage. Improper servicing could result in dangerous operation, serious injury, death, or property damage.

GENERAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

The manufacturer assumes no responsibility for equipment installed in violation of any code or regulation.

It is recommended that Manual J of the Air Conditioning Contractors Association (ACCA) or A.R.I. 230 be followed in estimating heating requirements. When estimating heating requirements for installation at altitudes above 2000 ft., remember the gas input may need to be reduced (See High Altitude Installation).

Material in this shipment has been inspected at the factory and released to the transportation agency without known damage. Inspect exterior of carton for evidence of rough handling in shipment. Unpack carefully after moving equipment to approximate location. If damage to contents is found, report the damage immediately to the delivering agency.

Codes and local utility requirements governing the installation of gas fired equipment, wiring, plumbing, and flue connections must be adhered to. In the absence of local codes, the installation must conform with latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 • National Installation Code, CAN/CGA B149.1. The latest code may be obtained from the American Gas Association Laboratories, 400 N. Capitol St. NW, Washington D.C. 20001. 1-800-699-9277 or www.aga.org

These furnaces have been classified as CATEGORY IV furnaces in accordance with latest edition of ANSI Z21.47

- CAN/ CGA 2.3 standards.

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Category IV furnaces operate with positive vent static pressure and with a flue loss less than 17 percent. These conditions require special venting systems, which must be gas tight and water tight. These Category IV Direct Vent furnaces are approved for installation in Manufactured/Mobile housing when used with BAYMFGH100A.

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⚠ CAUTION

In order to prevent shortening its service life, the furnace should NOT be used as a "Construction Heater" during the finishing phases of construction until the requirements listed in item 9, a-h of the safety section of this publication have been met. Condensate in the presence of chlorides and fluorides from paint, varnish, stains, adhesives, cleaning compounds, and cement create a corrosive condition which may cause rapid deterioration of the heat exchanger

⚠ CAUTION

Do NOT install the furnace in a corrosive or contaminated atmosphere.

⚠ WARNING

EXPLOSION HAZARD!
PROPANE GAS IS HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY COLLECT IN ANY LOW AREAS OR CONFINED SPACES. IN ADDITION, ODORANT FADE MAY MAKE THE GAS UNDETECTABLE EXCEPT WITH A WARNING DEVICE. IF THE GAS FURNACE IS INSTALLED IN A BASEMENT, AN EXCAVATED AREA OR A CONFINED SPACE, IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO CONTACT A GAS SUPPLIER TO INSTALL A GAS DETECTING WARNING DEVICE IN CASE OF A GAS LEAK.

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

LOCATION AND CLEARANCES

The location of the furnace is normally selected by the architect, the builder, or the installer. However, before the furnace is moved into place, be sure to consider the following requirements:

1. Is the location selected as near the vent and as centralized for heat distribution as practical?
2. Do all clearances between the furnace and enclosure equal or exceed the minimums shown in the Table 1.
3. Is there sufficient space for servicing the furnace and other equipment? A minimum of 24 inches front accessibility to the furnace must be provided. Any access door or panel must permit removal of the largest component.
4. Are there at least 3 inches of clearance between the furnace front panel and any closed panel or door provided?

5. Are the ventilation and combustion air openings large enough and will they remain unobstructed? If outside air is used, are the openings set 12" minimum above the highest snow accumulation level?
6. Allow sufficient height in supply plenum above or below the furnace to provide for cooling coil installation if the cooling coil is not installed at the time of this furnace installation.
7. A furnace shall be installed so electrical components are protected from water.
8. If the furnace is installed in a **residential garage**, it must be installed so that the burners and the ignition source are located not less than 18 inches above the floor and the furnace must be located or protected to avoid physical damage from vehicles.

IMPORTANT:

The furnace must be installed level. The only allowable variation would be slightly to the left and/or forward in upflow installations or slightly toward the front in horizontal installations. This is necessary for proper condensate drainage.

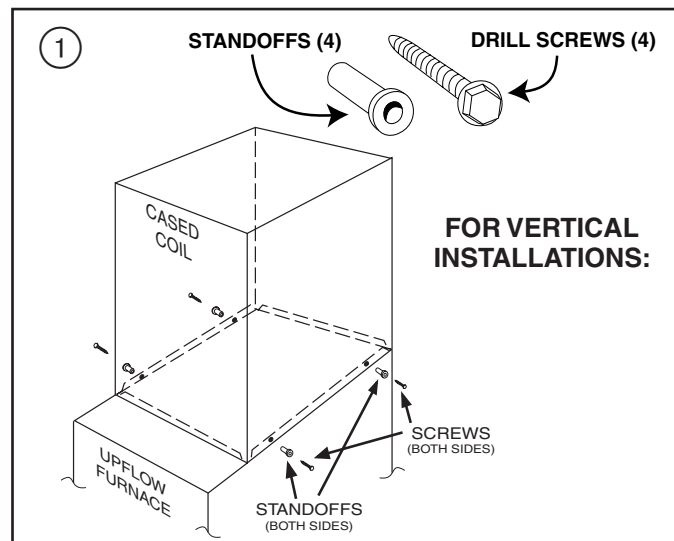
UPFLOW INSTALLATION

Standoffs and screws (See Figure 1) are included with the cased coils for attachment to the furnace.

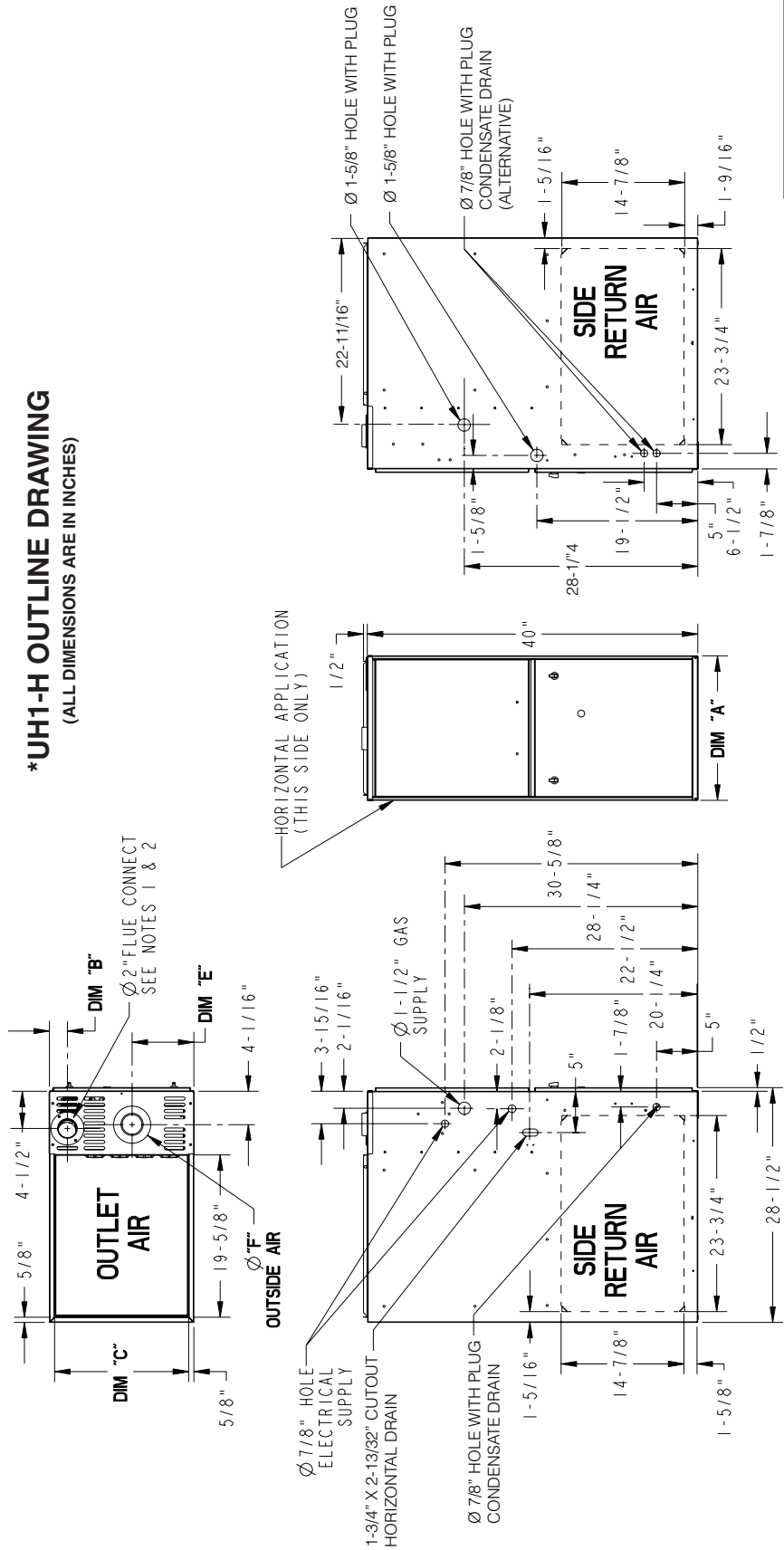
NOTE: The top flanges on the furnace must be bent 90 degrees upward to allow the coil attachment.

There are clearance alignment holes near the bottom of the coil wrapper. Drill screws are used to engage the furnace top flanges. The standoff is inserted into the cabinet alignment hole. The drill screws are inserted through the standoffs then screwed into the furnace flange.

The coil is always placed downstream of the furnace airflow.



*UH1-H OUTLINE DRAWING (ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES)



HORIZONTAL APPLICATION
(THIS SIDE ONLY)

| MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS | |
|--|--------|
| UPFLOW | |
| SIDES | 0 IN. |
| REAR | 0 IN. |
| FRONT | 3 IN. |
| TOP | 1 IN. |
| FLUE | 0 IN. |
| HORIZONTAL FLUE DISCHARGE ON THE LEFT | |
| SIDES | 0 IN. |
| RIGHT | 0 IN. |
| LEFT | 6 IN. |
| REAR | 18 IN. |
| FRONT | 1 IN. |
| TOP | 1 IN. |
| FLUE | 0 IN. |
| CLOSET | |
| SIDES | 1 IN. |
| RIGHT | 1 IN. |
| LEFT | 3 IN. |
| REAR | 3 IN. |
| FRONT | 1 IN. |
| TOP | 1 IN. |
| FLUE | 0 IN. |

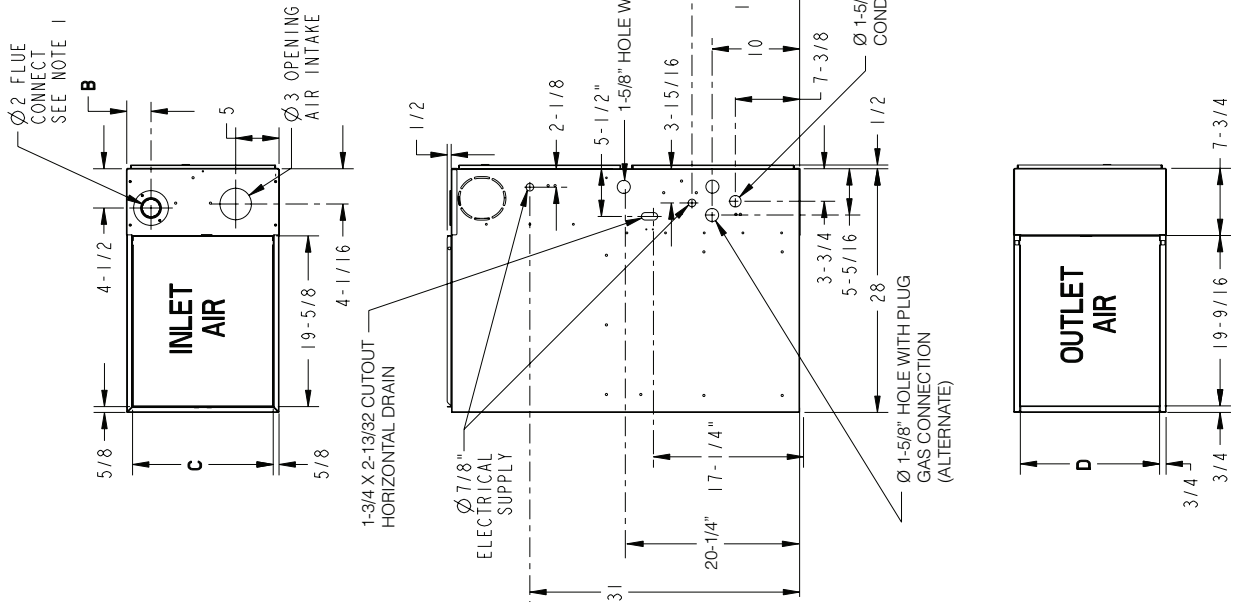
| Model (See Note 1 & 2) | DIM "A" | DIM "B" | DIM "C" | DIM "D" | DIM "E" | DIM "F" |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| *UH1B040A9H21 | 17-1/2" | 2-1/4" | 16-1/4" | 16" | 7-1/2" | 2" |
| *UH1B060A9H31 | 21" | 2-1/2" | 19-3/4" | 19-1/2" | 9" | 3" |
| *UH1B080A9H31 | 24-1/2" | 2-15/16" | 23-1/4" | 23" | 10" | 3" |

* Prefix may be "A" or "T"

Notes:
1. Diameter of Vent Pipe may be limited to 2-1/2" or 3" on some models at different altitudes. Refer to the Vent Length Table for proper application.

Installer's Guide

*DH1-H DOWNFLOW/HORIZONTAL OUTLINE DRAWING (ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES)



| MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS | |
|--|--------|
| DOWNFLOW | |
| SIDES | 0 IN. |
| REAR | 0 IN. |
| FRONT | 3 IN. |
| TOP | 1 IN. |
| FLUE | 0 IN. |
| HORIZONTAL (FLUE DISCHARGE ON THE LEFT) | |
| ALCOVE | |
| SIDES | 0 IN. |
| RIGHT | 0 IN. |
| LEFT | 6 IN. |
| REAR | 18 IN. |
| FRONT | 1 IN. |
| TOP | 0 IN. |
| FLUE | 0 IN. |
| CLOSET | |
| SIDES | 1 IN. |
| RIGHT | 1 IN. |
| LEFT | 3 IN. |
| REAR | 3 IN. |
| FRONT | 1 IN. |
| TOP | 0 IN. |
| FLUE | 0 IN. |

| MODEL | DIM "A" | DIM "B" | DIM "C" | DIM "D" |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| *DH1B040A9H21 | 17-1/2" | 2-1/4" | 16-1/4" | 16" |
| *DH1B065A9H31 | 21" | 2-1/2" | 19-3/4" | 19-1/2" |
| *DH1C085A9H41 | 24-1/2" | 2-15/16" | 23-1/4" | 23" |

* May be "A" or "T"
Suffix may be A-Z

DOWNFLOW INSTALLATIONS

⚠ WARNING

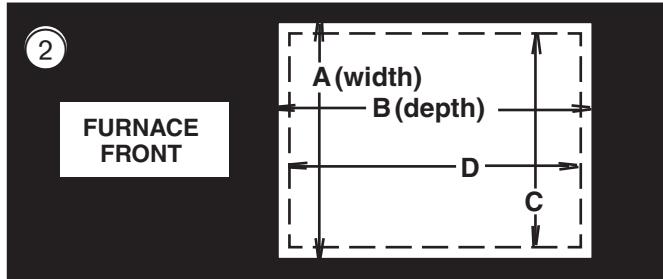
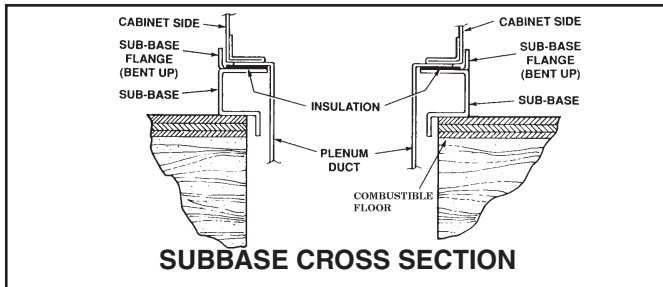
FIRE HAZARD

Do NOT install the furnace directly on carpeting, tile or other combustible material other than wood flooring. For vertical downflow application, subbase (BAY-BASE205) must be used between the furnace and combustible flooring. When the downflow furnace is installed vertically with a cased coil, a subbase is not required.

Required floor opening:

TABLE 1

| CABINET WIDTH | RETURN DUCT WIDTH | FLOOR OPENING | | PLENUM OPENING | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | "A" | "B" | "C" | "D" |
| 17-1/2" | 16-1/4" | 16-5/8" | 20-1/8" | 15-5/8" | 19-3/8" |
| 21" | 19-3/4" | 20-1/8" | 20-1/8" | 19-1/8" | 19-3/8" |
| 24-1/2" | 23-1/4" | 23-5/8" | 20-1/8" | 22-5/8" | 19-3/8" |



DOWNFLOW FURNACE/COIL SPACER INSTRUCTIONS:

When a coil is combined with the 17.5" width downflow furnace, a field fabricated 3" spacer is required to prevent high limit switch nuisance tripping. Refer to the table for furnace models and the illustrations for the spacer size requirements and the correct coil and spacer placement. The field fabricated spacer must be fabricated from galvanized sheet metal such that it is capable of supporting the weight of the furnace. Secure using field supplied support angles and field supplied sheet metal screws.

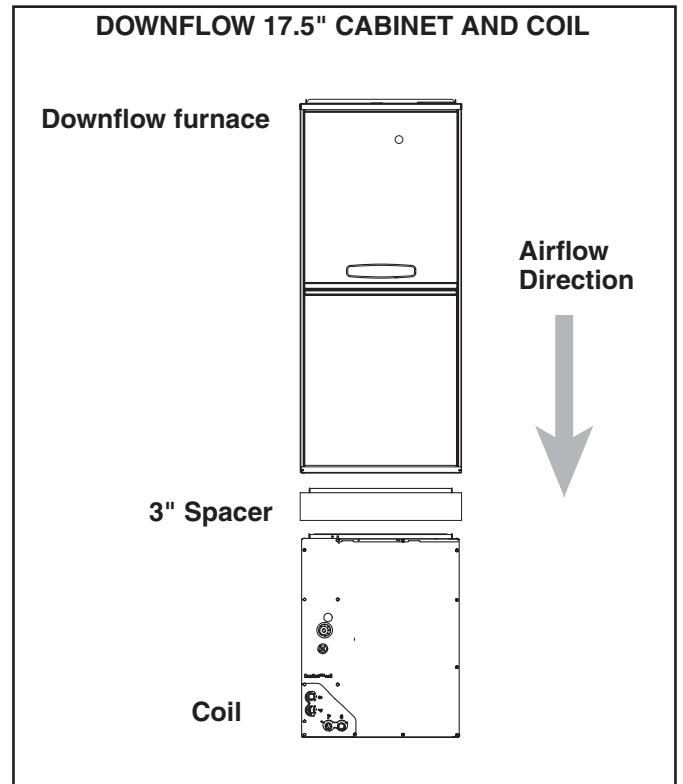
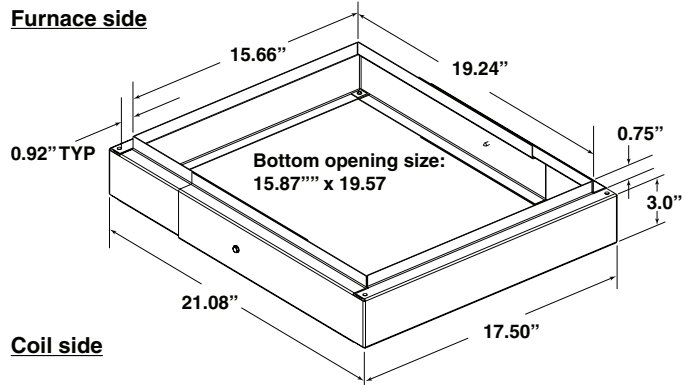
NOTE: The spacer must be located between the outlet of the furnace and the top of the coil.

⚠ WARNING

SAFETY HAZARD

During installation, ensure the spacer is sturdy and braced properly to both the furnace and coil. Failure to follow this safety warning could result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| Downflow furnaces requiring 3" Spacer |
| *DH1B040A9H21, *DH1B065A9H31 |



Installer's Guide

HORIZONTAL INSTALLATION

The coil and furnace must be fully supported when used in the horizontal position. It is always recommended that an auxiliary drain pan be installed under a horizontally installed evaporator coil or 90% gas furnace. Connect the auxiliary drain line to a separate drain line (no trap is needed in this line).

Three brackets (with screws) are included with downflow furnaces for installation to stabilize and secure the furnace and cased coil in the **horizontal position**. See Figure 3.

IMPORTANT:

The cased coil must be placed downstream of the furnace. In horizontal installations, the apex of the coil may point either toward or away from the furnace. See the coil Installer's Guide for more details.

The cased coil is secured to the furnace and both the furnace **and** the cased coil must be properly supported. The brackets mount using the rear screws on the coil case and use the screws provided to secure the bracket to the furnace. The remaining bracket is placed as close to center as possible (horizontally) between the coil case front and the furnace bottom channel (for downflow/horizontal furnace). Use four of the screws provided to secure the bracket. The upflow furnace, converted to horizontal, aligns and attaches the coil as in Figure 1. However, the coil requires additional support.



DOWNFLOW HORIZONTAL LEFT FURNACE/COIL SPACER INSTRUCTIONS:

When a coil is combined with the 17.5" width downflow furnace and installed in a horizontal left configuration, a field fabricated 3" spacer is required to prevent high limit switch nuisance tripping. Refer to the table for furnace models and the illustrations for the spacer size requirements and the correct coil and spacer placement. The field fabricated spacer must be fabricated from galvanized sheet metal such that it is capable of supporting the weight of the furnace.. Secure using field supplied support angles and field supplied sheet metal screws.

NOTE: *The spacer must be located between the outlet of the furnace and the inlet of the coil.*

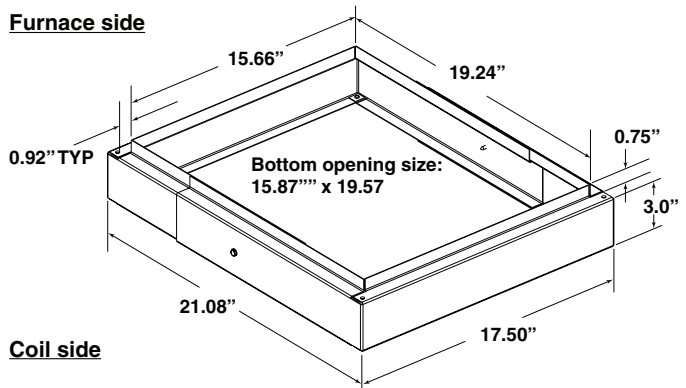
⚠ WARNING

SAFETY HAZARD

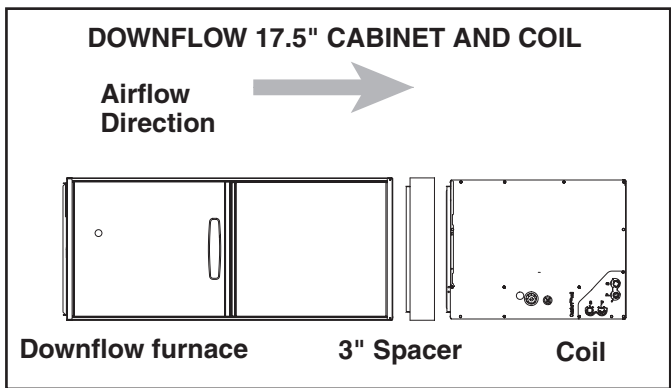
During installation, ensure the spacer is sturdy and braced properly to both the furnace and coil. Failure to follow this safety warning could result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

| |
|--|
| Downflow furnaces requiring 3" Spacer |
| *DH1B040A9H21, *DH1B065A9H31 |

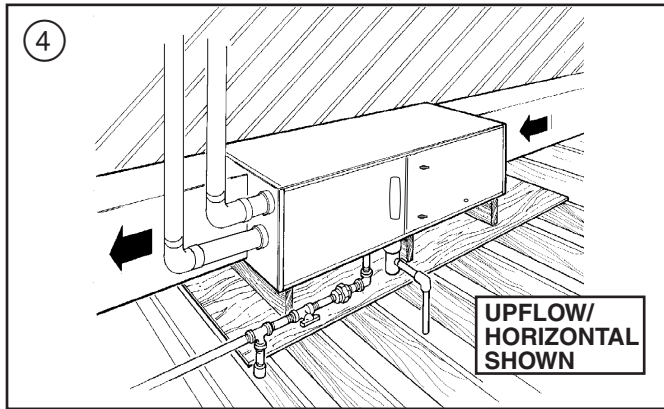
Furnace side



Coil side



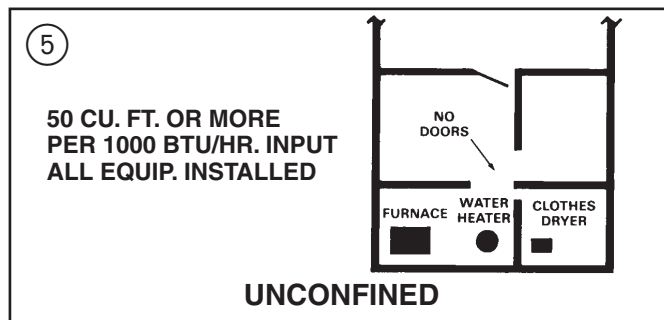
The furnace may be installed in an attic or crawl space in the horizontal position by placing the furnace *on the left side* (as viewed from the front in the vertical position). The horizontal furnace installation in an attic should be on a service platform large enough to allow for proper



clearances on all sides and service access to the front of the furnace (See Figure 4 & Clearance Table). Line contact is only permissible between lines formed by intersections of the top and two sides of the furnace casing and building joists, studs, or framing.

The furnace may be placed horizontally in a crawl space on a pad or other noncombustible material which will raise the unit for sufficient protection from moisture. **The furnace must be supported at both ends and the middle when installed horizontally.**

The furnace must also be elevated a minimum of 6



inches to allow clearance for the condensate drain to exit the cabinet in the horizontal position.

The horizontal furnace may also be suspended from the joists using 3/8" all-thread rods with pieces of angle iron underneath the furnace to form a hanging rack at both ends and the midpoint. The rods need to be of sufficient length to allow for proper clearances from combustible materials. The angle iron needs to be at least 32" in length to allow for access to service panels.

AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

If these furnaces are installed in a nondirect vent capacity then the adequate flow of combustion and ventilating air must not be obstructed from reaching the furnace. Air openings provided for combustion air must be kept free of obstructions which restrict the flow of air. Airflow restrictions affect the efficiency and safe operation of the fur-

nace. Keep this in mind should you choose to remodel or change the area which contains your furnace. furnaces must have a free flow of air for proper performance.

Provisions for combustion and ventilation air shall be made in accordance with latest edition of Section 5.3, Air for Combustion and Ventilation, of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 — CAN/CGA B149.1 or applicable provisions of the local building codes. Special conditions created by mechanical exhausting of air and fireplaces must be considered to avoid unsatisfactory furnace operation.

OUTSIDE AIR IS RECOMMENDED

The use of indoor air for most applications is acceptable, unless **there is the presence of corrosive chemicals or contamination.** Certain types of installation will **require** the use of outside air for combustion.

The following types of installations will **require** use of OUTDOOR AIR for combustion, due to chemical exposures:

- * Commercial buildings
- * Buildings with indoor pools
- * furnaces installed in "confined" laundry rooms
- * furnaces installed in "confined" hobby or craft rooms
- * furnaces installed near chemical storage areas.

Exposure to the following substances in the combustion air supply will also require OUTDOOR AIR for combustion:

- * Permanent wave solutions
- * Chlorinated waxes and cleaners
- * Chlorine based swimming pool chemicals
- * Water softening chemicals
- * Deicing salts or chemicals
- * Carbon Tetrachloride
- * Halogen type refrigerants
- * Cleaning solvents (such as perchloroethylene)
- * Printing inks, paint removers, varnish, etc.
- * Hydrochloric acid
- * Cements and glues
- * Antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers
- * Masonry acid washing materials

furnace locations may be in a "**confined space**" or an "**unconfined space**".

Unconfined space is defined in Figure 5. These spaces may have adequate air by infiltration to provide air for combustion and ventilation. Buildings with tight construction (for example, weather stripping, heavily insulated, caulked, vapor barrier, etc.), may need additional air to be provided as described for *confined space*.

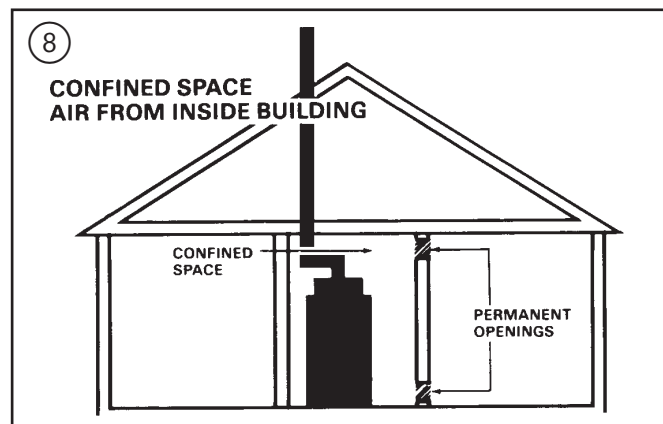
Confined spaces are installations with less than 50 cu. ft. of space per 1000 BTU/ hr input from all equipment installed. Air for combustion and ventilation requirements can be supplied from inside the building as in Figure 8 or from the outdoors, as in Figure 9.

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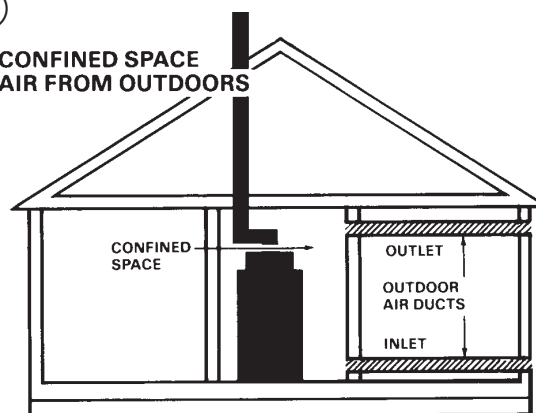
| MINIMUM AREA IN SQUARE FEET FOR UNCONFINED SPACE INSTALLATIONS | |
|--|---|
| FURNACE MAXIMUM BTUH INPUT RATING | WITH 8 FT. CEILING MINIMUM AREA IN SQUARE FEET OF UNCONFINED SPACE |
| 60,000 | 375 |
| 80,000 | 500 |
| 100,000 | 625 |
| 120,000 | 875 |

1. All air from inside the building as in Figure 8: The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings communicating directly with an additional room(s) of sufficient volume so that the combined volume of all spaces meets the criteria for an unconfined space. The total input of all gas utilization equipment installed in the combined space shall be considered in making this determination. Refer to Table 2 for minimum open areas requirements.

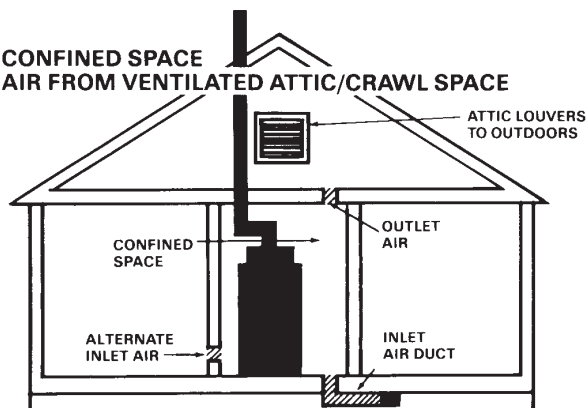


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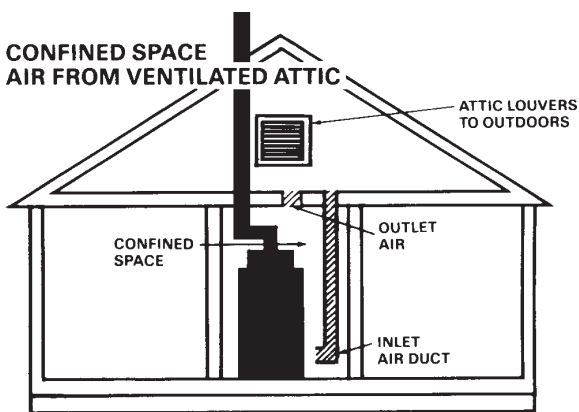
**CONFINED SPACE
AIR FROM OUTDOORS**



**CONFINED SPACE
AIR FROM VENTILATED ATTIC/CRAWL SPACE**



**CONFINED SPACE
AIR FROM VENTILATED ATTIC**



7

**CONFINED
SPACE**

**LESS THAN 50 CU. FT.
PER 1000 BTU/HR. INPUT
ALL EQUIP. INSTALLED**



2. All air from outdoors as in Figure 9: The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings, one commencing within 12 inches of the top and one commencing within 12 inches of the bottom of the enclosure. The openings shall communicate directly, or by ducts, with the outdoors or spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors. Refer to Table 2, for minimum open areas requirements.

TABLE 2

MINIMUM FREE AREA IN SQUARE INCHES EACH OPENING (FURNACE ONLY)

| furnace Maximum BTUH/INPUT Rating | Air From Inside | Air From Outside | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | Vertical Duct | Horizontal Duct |
| 40,000 | 100 | 10 | 20 |
| 60,000 | 100 | 15 | 30 |
| 80,000 | 100 | 20 | 40 |
| 97,000 | 100 | 25 | 50 |
| 110,000 | 110 | 28 | 55 |

DUCT CONNECTIONS

NOTE: The top flanges on the furnace must be bent 90 degrees upward to allow connection to the ducting.

Air duct systems should be installed in accordance with standards for air conditioning systems, National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 90. They should be sized in accordance with ACCA Manual D or whichever is applicable.

Central furnaces, when used in connection with cooling units, shall be installed in parallel or on the upstream side of the cooling coil to avoid condensation in the heat exchanger. With a parallel flow arrangement, the dampers or other means used to control flow of air shall be adequate to prevent chilled air from entering the furnace, and if manually operated, must be equipped with means to prevent operation of either unit unless the damper is in full heat or cool position.

On any job, flexible connections of nonflammable material may be used for return air and discharge connections to prevent transmission of vibration. Though these units have been specifically designed for quiet, vibration free operation, air ducts can act as sounding boards and could, if poorly installed, amplify the slightest vibration to the annoyance level.

When the furnace is located in a utility room adjacent to the living area, the system should be carefully designed with returns to minimize noise transmission through the return air grille. Although these furnaces are designed with large blowers operating at moderate speeds, any blower moving a high volume of air will produce audible noise which could be objectionable when the unit is located very close to a living area. It is often advisable to route the return air ducts under the floor or through the attic. Such design permits the installation of air return remote from the living area (i.e. central hall).

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

RETURN AIR DUCT SYSTEMS

Where there is no complete return duct system, the return connection must be run full size from the furnace to a location outside the utility room, basement, attic, or crawl space.

Do Not install return air through the back of the furnace cabinet

Do Not install return air through the side of the furnace cabinet on horizontal applications.

NOTE:

Minimum return air temperature is 55° F.

All return air duct systems should provide for installation of return air filters.

PREPARATION FOR UPFLOW BOTTOM AND SIDE RETURN AIR FILTER INSTALLATION

All return air duct systems should provide for installation of return air filters.

1. Determine the appropriate position to set the furnace in order to existing supply and return ductwork.
2. The return air filter is shipped in either the bottom or side location. Remove the filter by first turning the two latches on the blower door and tilting the door forward to remove. Remove the filter by sliding it out.
3. For upflow side return installations, remove the insulation around the opening in the blower compartment.
4. The side panels of the upflow furnace include locating notches that are used as guides for cutting an opening for return air, refer to Figure 10 and the outline drawing on page 5 for duct connection dimensions for various furnaces.
5. If a 3/4" flange is to be used for attaching the air inlet duct, add to cut where indicated by dotted lines in Figure 10. Cut corners diagonally and bend outward to form flange.
6. If flanges are not required, and a filter frame is installed, cut between locating notches (See Figure 10).
7. The bottom panel of the upflow furnace must be removed for bottom return air. After removing the filter, lay the furnace on its back. Remove the two 5/16" hex screws securing the front of the bottom channel to the cabinet. Rotate the channel downward (or remove by lowering the front edge of the channel and pulling forward). Slide the bottom return air panel out of the cabinet. Rotate the front channel to its original position and reinstall the two 5/16" screws.
8. The filter retainer is factory supplied for upflow bottom return. Use the filter retainer on side or bottom if filter is to be used within the furnace cabinet on upflow only installations.

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9. *The horizontal installation of the upflow furnace requires an external filter section. Do NOT use the bottom return filter within the furnace. Filter kits are available for horizontal applications.*

10. Connect duct work to furnace. See Outline Drawing for supply and return duct size and location. Flexible duct connectors are recommended to connect both supply and return air ducts to the furnace. If only the front of the furnace is accessible, it is recommended that both supply and return air plenums are removable.

RETURN AIR FILTERS TYPICAL UPFLOW RETURN AIR FILTER INSTALLATIONS

furnaces require high velocity type air filters. The filters may be installed within the furnace blower compartment for UPFLOW furnaces in either a BOTTOM or SIDE (left side or right side) return air inlet. Some filters may need to be trimmed for side or bottom filter use.

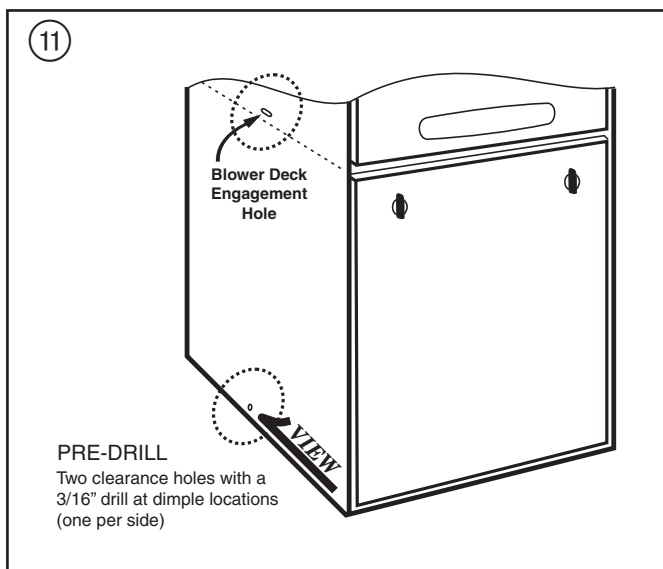
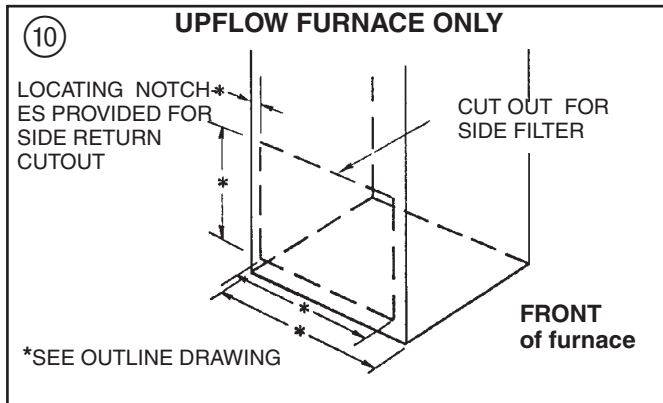


TABLE 3

| UPFLOW FURNACE RETURN AIR FILTERS | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| CABINET WIDTH | QTY* | CABINET BOTTOM FILTER | CABINET SIDE FILTER |
| 14-1/2" | 1 | 14" X 25" X 1" | 17-1/2" X 25" X 1" |
| 17-1/2" | 1 | 17" X 25" X 1" | 17-1/2" X 25" X 1" |
| 21" | 1 | 20" X 25" X 1" | 17-1/2" X 25" X 1" |
| 24-1/2" | 1 | 24" X 25" X 1" | 17-1/2" X 25" X 1" |

****NOTE:** For upflow 5 ton airflow models where the airflow requirement exceeds 1800 CFM - Models will require return air openings and filters on: (1) both sides, or (2) one side and the bottom, or (3) just on the bottom

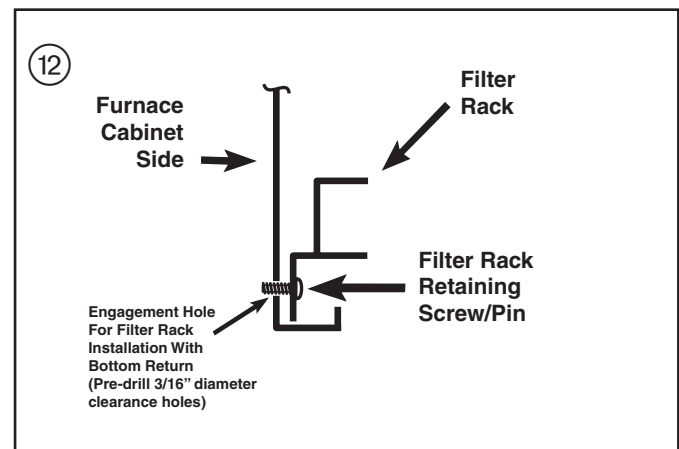
NOTE: For upflow 5 ton airflow models where the airflow requirement exceeds 1800 CFM - Models will require return air openings and filters on: (1) both sides, or (2) 1 side and the bottom, or (3) just the bottom.

The furnace filter in the bottom or side configuration can be removed by simply turning the two latches on the blower door and tilting the door forward.

ALTERNATE FILTER RACK INSTALLATION FOR BOTTOM RETURN - BAYRACK960

The following checklist should be used when installing as a bottom return filter on an upflow furnace:

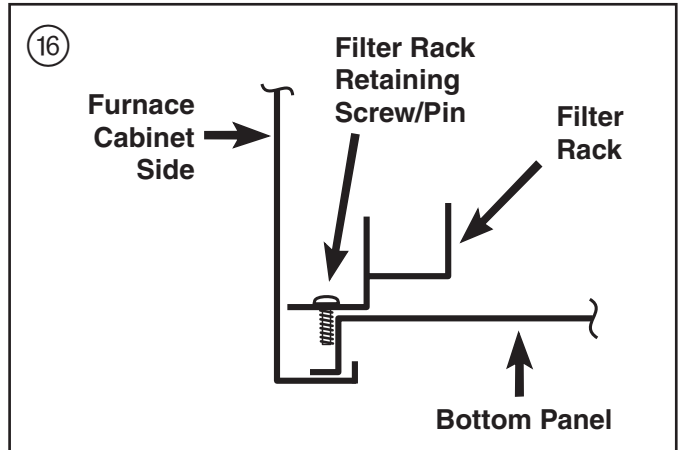
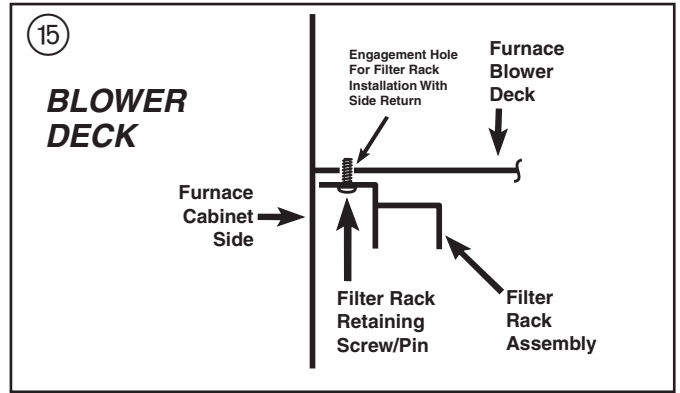
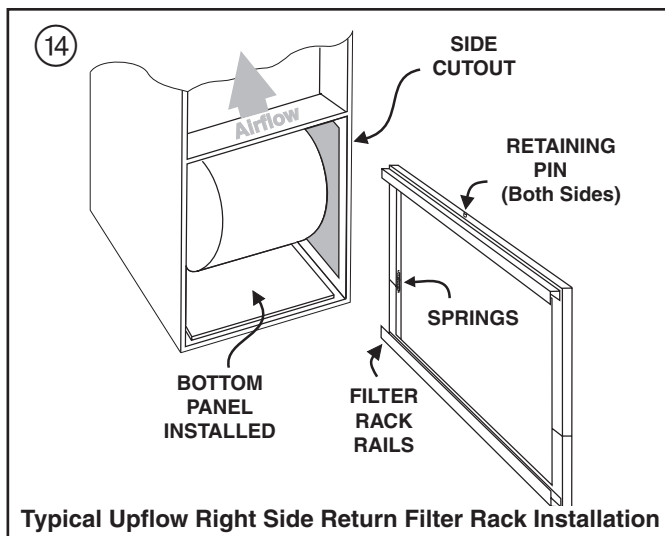
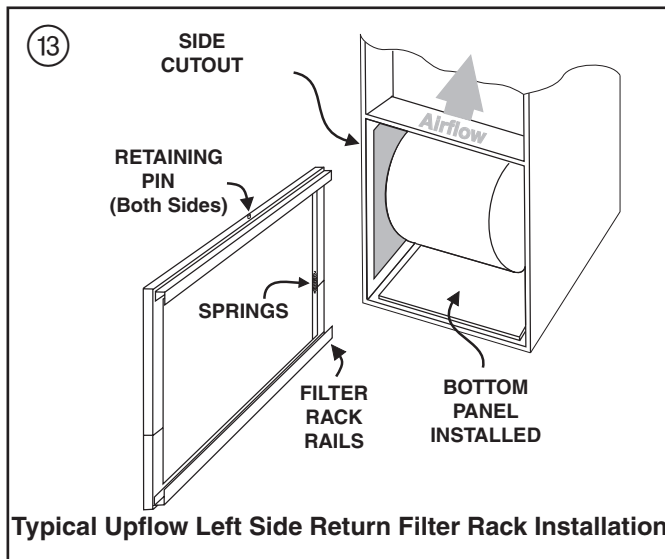
- a. Remove the filter.
- b. Remove the bottom panel.
- c. Pre-drill two engagement holes with 3/16" drill at dimple locations. See Figure 11.
- d. With the filter removed, the filter rack is compressed and then inserted into the bottom of the furnace. The retaining screw/pin on each side inserts into engagement holes at the bottom of the furnace cabinet side. See Figure 17.
- e. Reinstall the furnace filter in the bottom position by inserting the chamfer end first into the filter rack.



ALTERNATE FILTER RACK INSTALLATION FOR SIDE RETURN AIR ON UPFLOW FURNACES (Left or Right) - BAYRACK960

The following checklist should be used when installing a right or left side return filter on an upflow furnace:

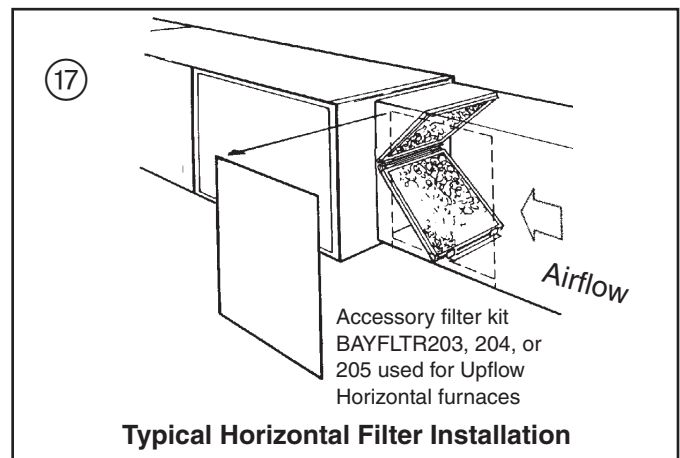
- a. Remove the filter.
- b. Leave the bottom panel in place.
- c. Make side cutout by following the directions in the "Return Air Duct Connections" section on page 10.
- d. Compress the filter rack and reinstall in the side position on the furnace. Confirm that the upper retaining pin/screw locks into the engagement hole in the blower deck and the lower pin/screw rests against the side of the bottom panel. See Figures 11, 13-16.
- e. Reinstall the furnace filter in the side position by inserting the chamfer end first into the filter rack.



Conversion kits for horizontal filters are BAYFLTR203 for 17 1/2" width cabinets, BAYFLTR204 for 21" width cabinets, and BAYFLTR205 for 24" width cabinets. These include filters and brackets necessary for horizontal filters. See Figure 19, Downflow/Horizontal.

RETURN AIR FILTERS FOR UPFLOW FURNACE IN HORIZONTAL CONFIGURATION

When the Upflow furnace is installed in the horizontal configuration, the return air filters must be installed exterior to the furnace cabinet. Remote filter grilles may be used for homeowner convenience or the filters may be installed in the duct work upstream of the furnace. See Figure 17.

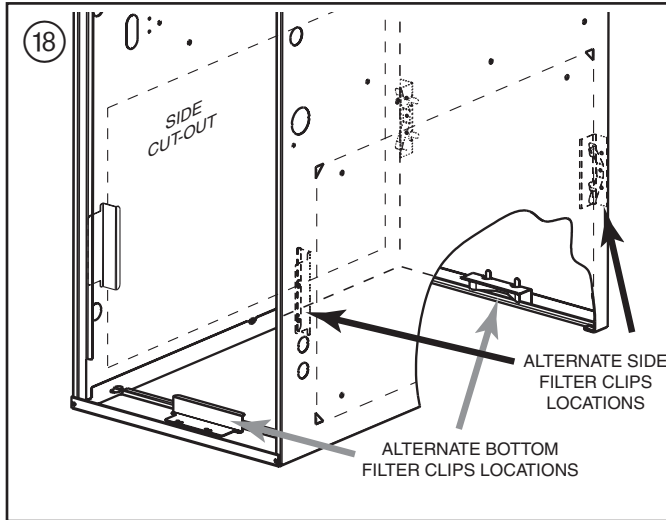


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UPFLOW FILTER CLIP/BRACKET INSTALLATION

NOTE: *Upflow models only - Installation of the alternate bottom filter kit requires the bottom flange to be bent flat.*

1. Determine the location to be used. The furnace cabinet has dimples for location of the alternate furnace clips (*Side return only*). Pre-drill clearance holes with a 3/16" drill. Bottom return holes are pre-drilled. See Figure 18. Attach clip to bottom channel and rear of unit with screws provided for bottom return.



2. Install the clips in front and rear of the desired location using the screws provided. The filter clip with the leaf spring mounts in the rear of the cabinet.

TYPICAL DOWNFLOW FURNACE RETURN AIR FILTER INSTALLATIONS

Two filters are factory supplied for each downflow furnace. These furnaces require high velocity type air filters. Downflow furnace filters must be located outside the furnace cabinet. Typical installations are shown in Figure 19. Tables 4, 5 and 6 provide information for installation of the filter retaining brackets shipped with downflow furnaces.

TABLE 4

| CABINET WIDTH | FILTER SIZE | FILTER BRACKET LOCATION * |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 14-1/2" | 2 - 14X20X1 | 12-7/8" |
| 17-1/2" | 2 - 16X20X1 | 14-3/8" |
| 21" | 2 - 16X20X1 | 13-1/8" |
| 24-1/2" | 2 - 16X20X1 | 11-5/8" |

* Location dimension is from end of duct to the screw holes for the bracket.

TABLE 5

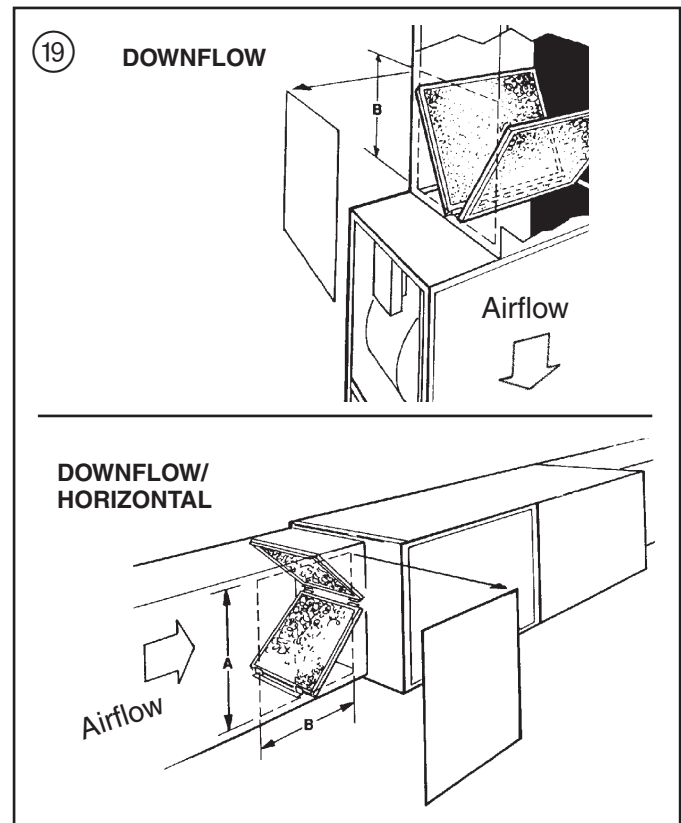
| CABINET WIDTH | RETURN DUCT WIDTH | FILTER ACCESS OPENING - DIMENSION "A" | FILTER ACCESS OPENING - DIMENSION "B" |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 14-1/2" | 13-1/4" | 12" | 14" |
| 17-1/2" | 16-1/4" | 15" | 14" |
| 21" | 19-3/4" | 19-1/2" | 14" |
| 24-1/2" | 23-1/4" | 22" | 14" |

Optional accessory door kit BAYFLTR206 is also available with narrow door to avoid flue piping in downflow furnaces.

TABLE 6

| MINIMUM CLEARANCE FROM COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS FOR UPFLOW/HORIZONTAL AND DOWNFLOW/ HORIZONTAL FURNACES | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| FURNACE SURFACE | UNIT LOCATION | | |
| | VERTICAL CLOSET | HORIZONTAL CLOSET | HORIZONTAL ALCOVE / ATTIC |
| SIDES | 0" | 1" | 0" |
| BACK | 0" | 3" | 6" |
| TOP | 1" | 1" | 1" |
| FRONT | 3" | 3" | 18" |
| VENT | 0" | 0" | 0" |

NOTE: CLEARANCE REQUIRED AT TOP OF PLENUM IS 1"



Important: When using the supplied high velocity filters, the filter support base must be installed into the furnace duct flange prior to ductwork installation.

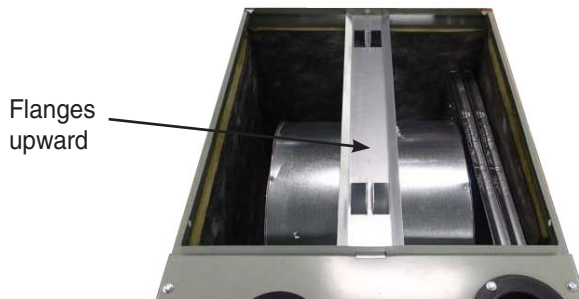
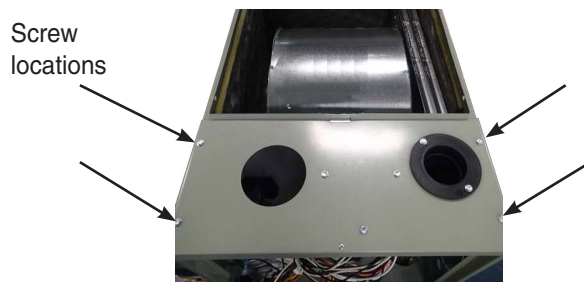
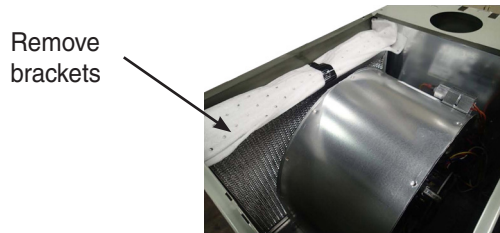
Remove the brackets from the blower compartment. They are wrapped in foam and taped to the side of the downflow unit.

Remove the four screws securing the top panel. Save screws.

Slide the top panel forward approximately 1".

With support tabs facing up, install the filter base by inserting one end tab into the duct flange at the rear of the furnace.

Slide the top panel back to its original position, engaging the other end tab in the slot. Replace screws.



GENERAL VENTING

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD FURNACE MUST BE VENTED PROPERLY. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VENTING SYSTEM COULD RESULT IN CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, FIRE OR SMOKE THAT CAN CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, DEATH OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

IMPORTANT:

The building owner/maintenance provider must keep the area around the vent clear from snow.

THIS FURNACE MUST BE VENTED TO THE OUTDOORS. THESE FURNACES ARE INDUCED DRAFT VENTED AND MUST NOT BE CONNECTED TO ANY VENT SERVING ANOTHER APPLIANCE. PLEASE NOTE THAT THESE FURNACES USE POSITIVE-PRESSURE VENT SYSTEMS.

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

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

The following steps shall be followed for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation, while all other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation:

1. Seal any unused openings in the venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch, as required in the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or the CSA B149.1 *Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code* and these instructions. Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. As far as practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliance(s) connected to the venting system are located and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
4. Close fireplace dampers.
5. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they are operating at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan.
6. Follow the lighting instructions. Place the appliance being inspected into operation. Adjust the thermostat so appliance is operating continuously.
7. Test for spillage from draft hood equipped appliances at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle.
8. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the venting system must be corrected in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z221.1/NFPA 54 and/or CSA B149.1 *Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code*.
9. After it has been determined that each appliance connected to the venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas-fired burning appliance to their previous conditions of use.

Proper venting is essential to obtain maximum efficiency from a condensing furnace. Proper installation of the vent system is necessary to assure drainage of the condensate and prevent deterioration of the vent system.

American Gas Association has certified the design of condensing furnaces for a minimum of 0" clearance from combustible materials with a single wall plastic vent pipe. The recommended system is assembled from 2", 2-1/2", or 3" plastic pipe and fittings (See Table 7, page 16). Where the system is routed to the outdoors through an existing masonry chimney containing flue products from another gas appliance, or where required by local codes, then 3" venting of Type 29-4C stainless steel must be used in place of PVC material.

These furnaces have been classified as CATEGORY IV furnaces in accordance with the latest edition of ANSI Z21.47 • CAN/ CGA-2.3 Standards. Category IV fur-

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naces operate with positive vent pressure and with a vent gas temperature less than 140°F above the dewpoint. These conditions require special venting systems, which must be gas tight and water tight.

NOTE:

When an existing furnace is removed from a venting system serving other gas appliances, the venting system is likely to be too large to properly vent the remaining attached appliances.

IMPORTANT

These furnaces may be installed as Direct Vent (sealed combustion) or as Nondirect Vent (single pipe). The furnaces are shipped DIRECT VENT with sealed combustion.

The following are general steps to be used to correct or resize a remaining vent system when a furnace which may not be common vented is removed from the system:

- Determine the Btu per hour input of all remaining appliances attached to the venting system.
- Determine the diameter, rise, and lateral of the existing venting system, as well as quantity and type of bends.
- Use the appropriate tables in the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1 • CAN/CGA B149.1 Installation Codes or "Exhibit J" of ANSI Z21.47 • CAN/CGA-2.3 Standards. "Exhibit J" includes examples and drawings of typical venting systems.

IMPORTANT:

These furnaces may be installed as Direct Vent (sealed combustion) or as Nondirect vent (single pipe). The furnaces are shipped **DIRECT VENT** with sealed combustion.

For **DIRECT VENT APPLICATION:** The furnaces must be vented to the exterior of the house and combustion air **MUST** come through the inlet air pipe FROM OUTSIDE AIR.

For **NONDIRECT VENT APPLICATION:** The furnace shall be vented to the exterior of the house, but combustion air may enter from the surrounding area as long as combustion air requirements are met. (See AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION)

For **DIRECT VENT APPLICATION:** The furnaces must be vented to the exterior of the house and combustion air **MUST** come through the inlet air pipe FROM OUTSIDE AIR.

NOTE: BAYVENT200* accessories can be used for inlet and outlet terminals when the pipes do not exit the structure together.

For Canadian applications, venting systems must meet ULC-S636 requirements.

For **NONDIRECT VENT APPLICATION:** The furnace shall be vented to the exterior of the house, but combustion air may enter from the surrounding area as long as combustion air requirements are met. (See AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION)

FURNACE VENT / INLET PIPE INSTALLATION

There are many different variations of the vent / inlet air pipe combination. The vent / inlet air combination used for installation of these furnaces depends on the needs of the location. However, these guidelines must be followed:

- The furnace must vent outside the structure.

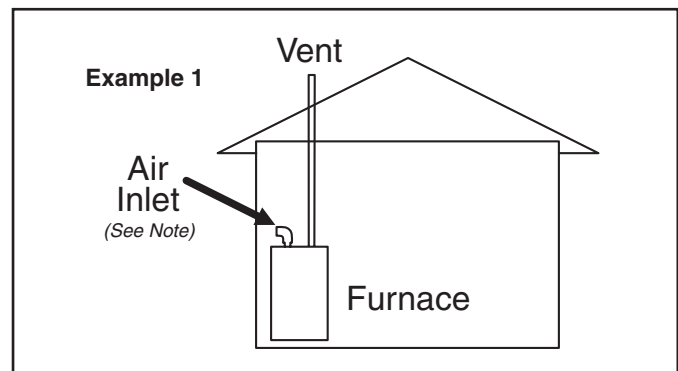
- furnace combustion air requirements must be met for non-direct, single pipe applications.
- For direct vent application of these furnaces, the vent pipe and air inlet pipe do not have to exit in the same air space. *However, the longest individual pipe will decide the value for the longest allowable equivalent vent / inlet air length as shown in the vent length tables on page 18.*

NOTE: For single pressure zone applications, see Figure 25.

The following are **EXAMPLES ONLY:**

EX. 1 —

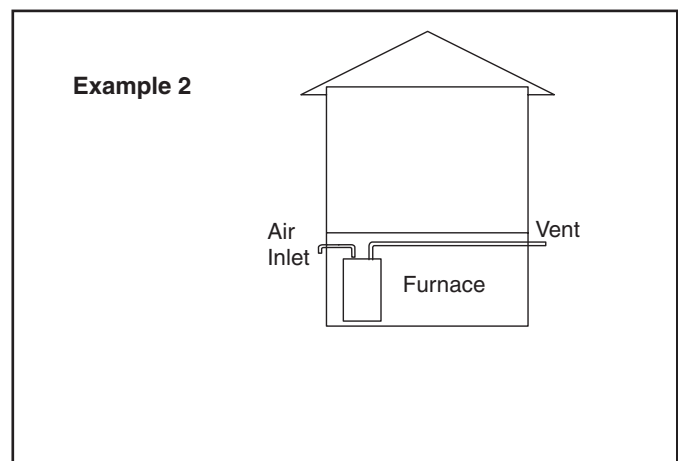
Example 1 shows the vent pipe exhausting through the roof and the inlet air coming from the interior of the house. The inlet air coming from the interior of the house must meet combustion requirements for area, etc., as shown in the section AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION in this Installer's Guide.



EX. 2 —

The inlet air does not have to come from outside the structure. Example 2 shows the inlet air, may come from the attic if the requirements for combustion air are met as shown in the section AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION.

NOTE: If only the flue gas pipe is to the outside of the structure, a straight section of pipe (long enough to exit the furnace cabinet) must be attached to the inlet air side with an elbow (which is 5 to 10 equiv. ft.) installed on the end to prevent dust and debris from falling directly into the furnace.



PVC VENT FITTING MATERIAL

These fittings are available from your Gas furnace Distributors. Straight Pipe Sections, Couplings, 45° Elbows, 60° Elbows, 90° Elbows, Vent or Sanitary Tee, or other necessary fittings may be 2", 2½", 3", or 4" diameter. The allowable materials are shown in Table 7.

VENT FITTING MATERIAL – PLASTIC

Gas and liquid tight single wall vent fittings, designed for resistance to corrosive flue condensate, MUST be used throughout. Listed in Table 7 are designations for different types of 2" and 3" size pipe and fittings that meet these requirements. The materials listed are various grades of PVC, CPVC, ABS, PolyPro® by DuraVent, Z-Dens by Novaflex Group, Innoflue® by Centrotherm, and PolyFlue™ polypropylene venting systems.

ATTACHING VENT PIPING

Important: Products installed in Canada must use vent systems that are certified to the Standard for Type BH Gas Venting Systems (ULC S636) for Class II-A venting systems (up to 65°C). Components of the vent system must not be interchanged with other vent systems or unlisted pipe or fittings. Plastic components, specified primers, and glues must be from a single system manufacturer and not intermixed with other system manufacturer's vent system parts. In addition, the first three feet of the vent pipe must be visible for inspection.

PIPE JOINTS: All joints must be fastened and sealed to prevent escape of combustion products into the building.

MANUFACTURED MODULAR VENTING SYSTEMS

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

See Table 7 for manufactured modular venting systems that are approved for use with this product. Follow the manufacturer's installation instructions when installing the venting system. Failure to follow this warning may result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death.

APPROVED VENT PIPE MATERIALS

TABLE 7 - PLASTIC VENT PIPE DESIGNATIONS

| PVC | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| ASTM STANDARD | PIPE TYPE | ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE °F | MARKING |
| F891 | CELLULAR CORE | ① 158 | ASTM F891 |
| D2665 | DWV PIPE | ② 158 | ASTM D2665 |
| D1785 | SCH 40, 80, 120 | ② 158 | ASTM D1785 |
| D2241 | SDR SERIES | ② 158 | ASTM D2241 |
| CPVC | | | |
| ASTM STANDARD | PIPE TYPE | ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE | MARKING |
| D2846 | CPVC 41 | ② 212 | ASTM D2846 |
| F441 | SCH 40, 80 | ② 212 | ASTM F441 |
| F442 | SDR SERIES | ② 212 | ASTM F442 |
| ABS | | | |
| ASTM STANDARD | PIPE TYPE | ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE | MARKING |
| D2661 | SCH 40 DWV | ③ 180 | ASTM D2661 |
| F628 | SCH 40 DWV CELLULAR CORE | ③ 180 | ASTM F628 |
| PolyPro® by DuraVent, Z-Dens by Novaflex Group, Innoflue® by Centrotherm, and PolyFlue™ polypropylene venting systems. ④⑤ | | | |
| ASTM STANDARD | PIPE TYPE | ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE | MARKING |
| NA | NA | 230 | ULC-S636 |

① Allowable temperatures based on classifications covered in ASTM D4396 [Deflection Temps Under Load (264 PSI)]

② Allowable temperatures based on classifications covered in ASTM D1784 [Deflection Temps Under Load (264 PSI)]

③ Allowable temperatures based on classifications covered in ASTM D3965 [Deflection Temps Under Load (264 PSI)]

④ This furnace family is approved for venting with PolyPro® by DuraVent, Z-Dens by Novaflex Group, Innoflue® by Centrotherm, and PolyFlue™ polypropylene venting systems.

⑤ Canadian venting systems must be composed of materials that meet ULC-S636.

⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Do not use cement on polypropylene venting systems. Follow the manufacturer's installation instructions when installing the venting system. Failure to follow this warning may result in property damage, severe personal injury, or death.

For manufactured modular venting systems that are approved with this product see Table 7. Do not drill into polypropylene venting pipes

BONDING OF PVC

NOTE:

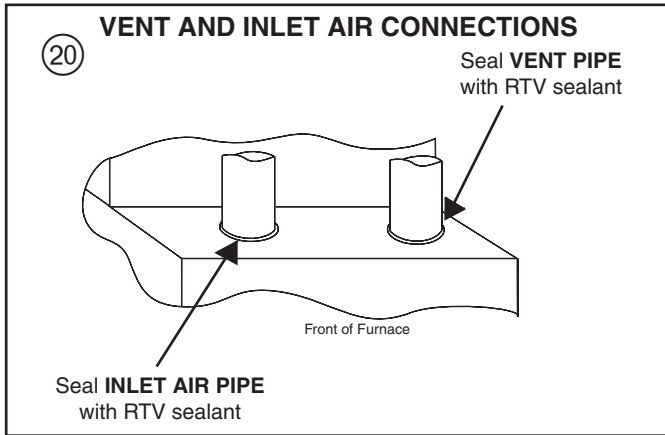
It is recommended that the first joints from the furnace be connected and sealed with high temperature RTV. This will enable the pipes to be removed later without cutting. Be sure to properly support these joints.

Commercially available solvent cement must be used to join the pipe and fittings. Follow instructions on the container carefully.

Procedure for Cementing Joints:

1. Cut pipe square, remove ragged edges and burrs. Chamfer end of pipe, then clean fitting socket and pipe joint area of all dirt, grease, moisture or chips.
2. After checking pipe and socket for proper fit, wipe socket and pipe with cleaner-primer. Apply a liberal coat of primer to inside surface of socket and outside of pipe. **DO NOT ALLOW PRIMER TO DRY BEFORE APPLYING CEMENT.**
3. Apply a thin coat of cement evenly in the socket. Quickly apply a heavy coat of cement to the pipe end and insert pipe into fitting with a slight twisting movement until it bottoms out.
4. Hold the pipe in the fitting for 30 seconds to prevent tapered socket from pushing the pipe out of the fitting.
5. Wipe all excess cement from the joint with a rag. Allow

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NOTE:

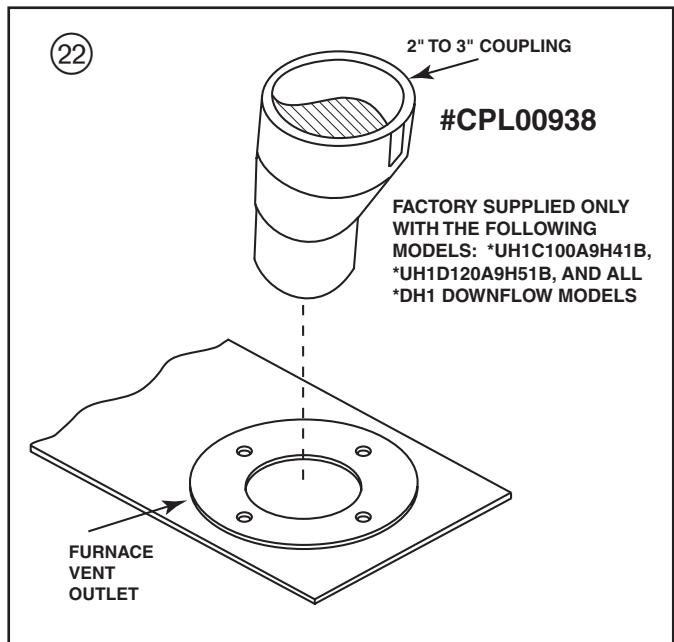
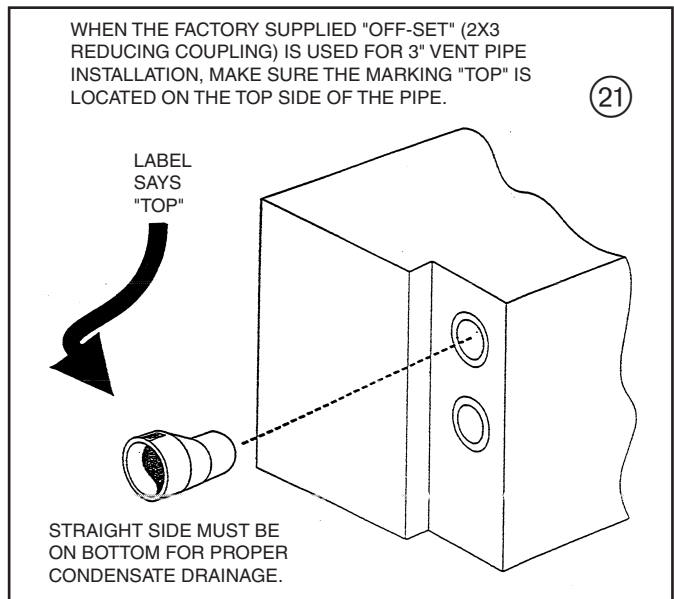
Follow venting instructions carefully when using PVC cement.

IMPORTANT:

All joints must be water tight. Flue condensate is somewhat acidic, and leaks can cause equipment damage.

Connection of the pipe and collar of the **combustion air inlet** should just be a friction fit. It is recommended that the inlet air joint be sealed with RTV type sealant to allow the joint to be separated for possible future service. The inlet and vent pipes must be properly supported throughout the entire length.

Connection of the **vent pipe** to the vent collar should also be accomplished using RTV type sealant. This type sealant provides a connection which remains flexible and can be separated in the future if service needs require the removal of the vent pipe for service or clearance.



HORIZONTAL INSTALLATION

Upflow/Horizontal

NOTE:

In horizontal venting when the factory supplied "off-set" (2X3 reducing coupling) is used for 3" vent pipe installation, make sure the marking "Top" is located on the top side of the pipe. The straight side must be on bottom for proper condensate drainage. This coupling is only factory supplied with *UH1C100A9H41B, *UH1D120A9H51B, and all downflow models.

MAXIMUM VENT LENGTH TABLE

TABLE 8 - UPFLOW/HORIZONTAL VENTING TABLE

| MAXIMUM VENT LENGTH: | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| MODEL | DIRECT VENT (2 PIPE SYSTEM) - MAXIMUM TOTAL EQUIVALENT FEET FOR VENT AND INLET AIR PIPES (See Notes) | | | | NONDIRECT VENT (1 PIPE SYSTEM) -MAXIMUM TOTAL EQUIVALENT FEET FOR VENT PIPES ONLY (See Notes) | | | |
| | 2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 2-1/2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 3" PIPE & FITTINGS | 4" PIPE & FITTINGS | 2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 2-1/2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 3" PIPE & FITTINGS | 4" PIPE & FITTINGS |
| *UH1B040A9H21B | 60 | 80 | 100 | 130 | 50 | 80 | 80 | 130 |
| *UH1B060A9H31B | 60 | 80 | 100 | 130 | 50 | 80 | 80 | 130 |
| *UH1B080A9H31C | 40 | 80 | 100 | 130 | 30 | 80 | 80 | 130 |
| *UH1C100A9H41B | NOT ALLOWED | NOT ALLOWED | 90 | 130 | NOT ALLOWED | NOT ALLOWED | 70 | 130 |
| *UH1D120A9H51B | NOT ALLOWED | NOT ALLOWED | 50 | 130 | NOT ALLOWED | NOT ALLOWED | 30 | 130 |

NOTES: * - First letter may be "A" or "T"

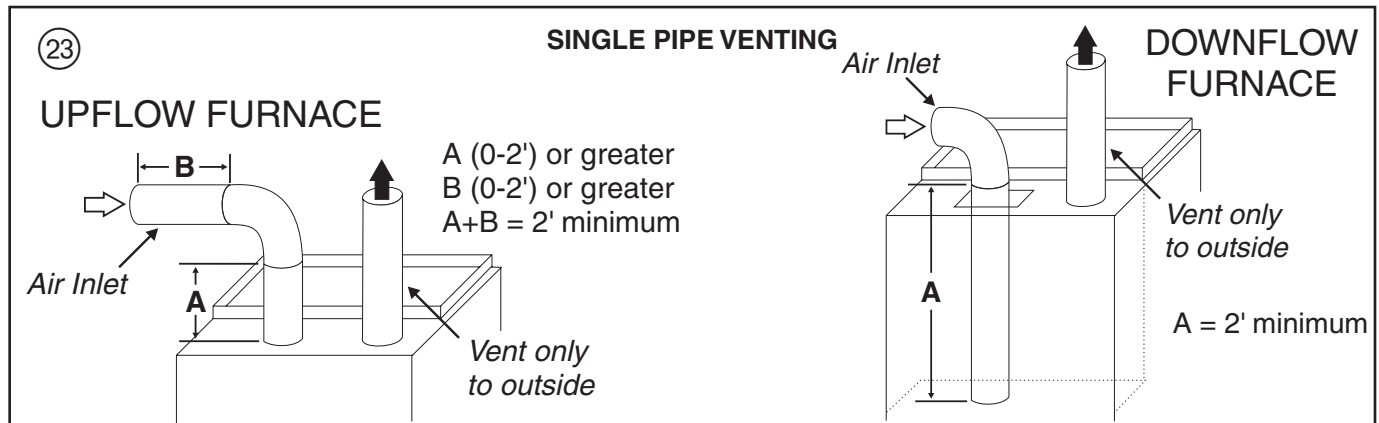
- For PolyPro® by Duravent, Z-DENS by Novaflex Group, InnoFlue® by Centrotherm, and Polyflue™ manufactured modular venting systems that are in the approved vent pipe material table, fitting equivalent vent lengths may be different from what is shown in Note 5. Refer to the venting system manufacturer's installation instruction for appropriate venting diameters and equivalent lengths.
- Minimum vent length for all models: 3' horizontal or 3' vertical.
- DO NOT MIX PIPE DIAMETERS IN THE SAME LENGTH OF PIPE OUTSIDE THE FURNACE CABINET (Except adapters at the top of the furnace). If different inlet and vent pipe sizes are used, the vent pipe must adhere to the maximum length limit shown in the table above (See note 6 below for exception). The inlet pipe can be of a larger diameter, but never smaller than the vent pipe.
- MAXIMUM PIPE LENGTHS MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED! THE LENGTH SHOWN IS NOT A COMBINED TOTAL, IT IS THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF EACH (Vent or Inlet air pipes).
- One SHORT radius 90° elbow is equivalent to 10' of 4" pipe, 10' of 3" pipe, or 8' of 2" pipe. One LONG radius elbow is equivalent to 6' of 4" pipe, 7' of 3" pipe, 6' of 2.5" pipe, or 5' of 2" pipe. Two 45° elbows equal one 90° LONG elbow.
- The termination tee or bend must be included in the total number of elbows. If the BAYAIR30AVENTA termination kit is used, the equivalent length of pipe is 5 feet. BAYVENT200B equivalent length is 0 feet.
- Pipe adapters are field supplied (except for the *UH/DH2D120 models).
- For Canadian applications, venting systems must meet ULC-S636 requirements.

TABLE 9 - DOWNFLOW/HORIZONTAL VENTING TABLE

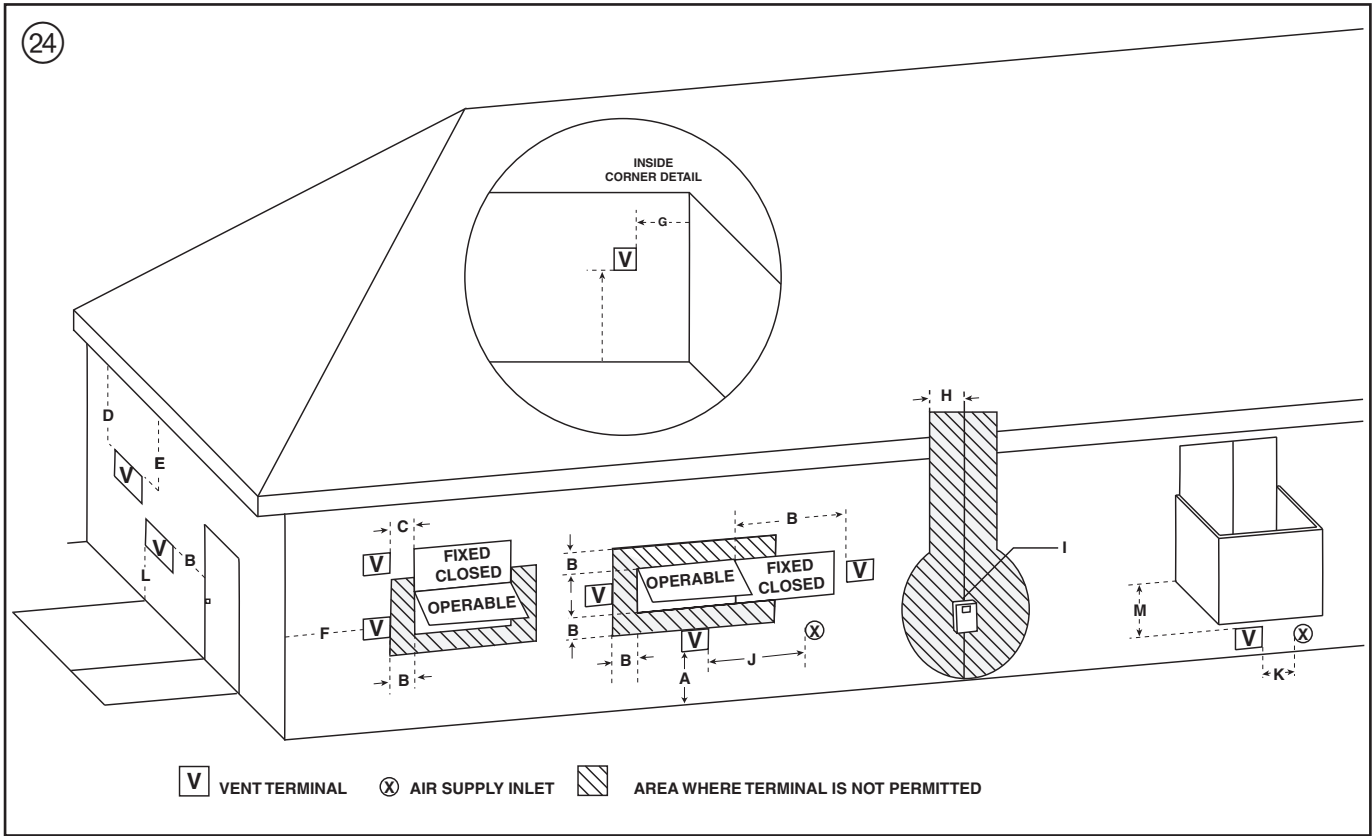
| MAXIMUM VENT LENGTH: | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| MODEL | DIRECT VENT (2 PIPE SYSTEM) - MAXIMUM TOTAL EQUIVALENT FEET FOR VENT AND INLET AIR PIPES (See Notes) | | | | NONDIRECT VENT (1 PIPE SYSTEM) -MAXIMUM TOTAL EQUIVALENT FEET FOR VENT PIPES ONLY (See Notes) | | | |
| | 2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 2-1/2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 3" PIPE & FITTINGS | 4" PIPE & FITTINGS | 2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 2-1/2" PIPE & FITTINGS | 3" PIPE & FITTINGS | 4" PIPE & FITTINGS |
| *DH1B040A9H21B | 60 | 80 | 100 | 130 | 50 | 80 | 80 | 130 |
| *DH1B065A9H31B | 45 | 80 | 100 | 130 | 40 | 80 | 80 | 130 |
| *DH1C085A9H41B | NOT ALLOWED | 80 | 100 | 130 | NOT ALLOWED | 80 | 80 | 130 |
| *DH1D110A9H51B | NOT ALLOWED | 15 | 60 | 130 | NOT ALLOWED | NOT ALLOWED | 50 | 130 |

NOTES: * - First letter may be "A" or "T"

- For PolyPro® by Duravent, Z-DENS by Novaflex Group, InnoFlue® by Centrotherm, and Polyflue™ manufactured modular venting systems that are in the approved vent pipe material table, fitting equivalent vent lengths may be different from what is shown in Note 5. Refer to the venting system manufacturer's installation instruction for appropriate venting diameters and equivalent lengths.
- Minimum vent length for all models: 3' horizontal or 3' vertical.
- DO NOT MIX PIPE DIAMETERS IN THE SAME LENGTH OF PIPE OUTSIDE THE FURNACE CABINET (Except adapters at the top of the furnace). If different inlet and vent pipe sizes are used, the vent pipe must adhere to the maximum length limit shown in the table above (See note 6 below for exception). The inlet pipe can be of a larger diameter, but never smaller than the vent pipe.
- MAXIMUM PIPE LENGTHS MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED! THE LENGTH SHOWN IS NOT A COMBINED TOTAL, IT IS THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF EACH (Vent or Inlet air pipes).
- One SHORT radius 90° elbow is equivalent to 10' of 4" pipe, 10' of 3" pipe, or 8' of 2" pipe. One LONG radius elbow is equivalent to 6' of 4" pipe, 7' of 3" pipe, 6' of 2.5" pipe, or 5' of 2" pipe. Two 45° elbows equal one 90° LONG elbow.
- The termination tee or bend must be included in the total number of elbows. If the BAYAIR30AVENTA termination kit is used, the equivalent length of pipe is 5 feet. BAYVENT200B equivalent length is 0 feet.
- Pipe adapters are field supplied (except for the *UH/DH2D120 models).
- For Canadian applications, venting systems must meet ULC-S636 requirements.



Installer's Guide



| Direct Vent Terminal Clearances | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | Canadian Installations | US Installations |
| A= | Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck, or balcony | 12 inches (30 cm) | 12 inches (30 cm) |
| B= | Clearance to window or door that may be opened | 6 inches (15 cm) for appliances \leq 10,000 Btuh (3 kw), 12 inches (30 cm) for appliances $>$ 10,000 Btuh (3 kw) and \leq 100,000 Btuh (30 kw), 36 inches (91 cm) for appliances $>$ 100,000 Btuh (30 kw) | 6 inches (15 cm) for appliances \leq 10,000 Btuh (3 kw), 9 inches (23 cm) for appliances $>$ 10,000 Btuh (3 kw) and \leq 50,000 Btuh (15 kw), 12 inches (30 cm) for appliances $>$ 50,000 Btuh (15 kw) |
| C= | Clearance to permanently closed window | * | * |
| D= | Vertical clearance to ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (61 cm) from the center line of the terminal | * | * |
| E= | Clearance to unventilated soffit | * | * |
| F= | Clearance to outside corner | * | * |
| G= | Clearance to inside corner | * | * |
| H= | Clearance to each side of center line extended above meter/regulator assembly | 3 feet (91 cm) with a height 15 feet (4.5 m) above the meter/regulator assembly | * |
| I= | Clearance to service regulator vent outlet | 3 feet (91 cm) | * |
| J= | Clearance to nonmechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance | 6 inches (15 cm) for appliances \leq 10,000 Btuh (3 kw), 12 inches (30 cm) for appliances $>$ 10,000 Btuh (3 kw) and \leq 100,000 Btuh (30 kw), 36 inches (91 cm) for appliances $>$ 100,000 Btuh (30 kw) | 6 inches (15 cm) for appliances \leq 10,000 Btuh (3 kw), 9 inches (23 cm) for appliances $>$ 10,000 Btuh (3 kw) and \leq 50,000 Btuh (15 kw), 12 inches (30 cm) for appliances $>$ 50,000 Btuh (15 kw) |
| K= | Clearance to a mechanical air supply inlet | 6 feet (1.83m) | 3 feet (91 cm) above if within 10 feet (3m) horizontally |
| L= | Clearance above a paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property | 7 feet (2.13 m) † | * |
| M= | Clearance under veranda, porch, deck, or balcony | 12 inches (30 cm) ‡ | * |

Notes:

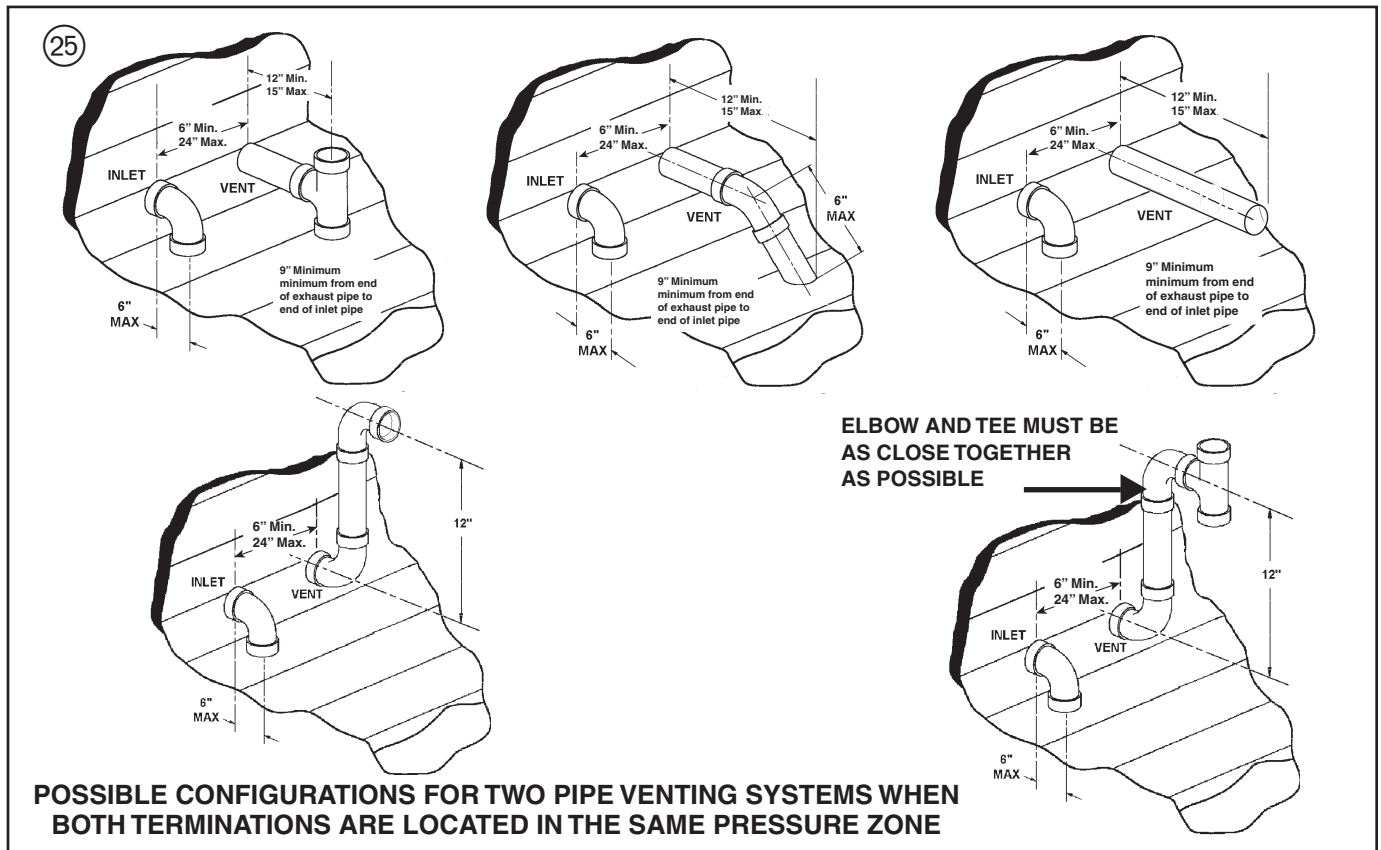
- In accordance with the current CSA B149.1 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code.
- In accordance with the current ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 National Fuel Gas Code.
- † A vent shall not terminate directly above a sidewalk or paved driveway that is located between two single family dwelling and serves both dwellings.
- ‡ Permitted only if veranda, porch, deck, or balcony is fully open on a minimum of two sides beneath the floor.
- * Clearance in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and the manufacturer's Installation Instructions.

Installer's Guide

| Non-Direct Vent Terminal Clearances | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | Canadian Installations | US Installations |
| A= | Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck, or balcony | 12 inches (30 cm) | 12 inches (30 cm) |
| B= | Clearance to window or door that may be opened | 6 inches (15 cm) for appliances \leq 10,000 Btuh (3 kw), 12 inches (30 cm) for appliances $>$ 10,000 Btuh (3 kw) and \leq 100,000 Btuh (30 kw), 36 inches (91 cm) for appliances $>$ 100,000 Btuh (30 kw) | 4 feet (1.2m) below or to the side of opening; 1 foot (0.3m) above opening. |
| C= | Clearance to permanently closed window | * | * |
| D= | Vertical clearance to ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (61 cm) from the center line of the terminal | * | * |
| E= | Clearance to unventilated soffit | * | * |
| F= | Clearance to outside corner | * | * |
| G= | Clearance to inside corner | * | * |
| H= | Clearance to each side of center line extended above meter/regulator assembly | 3 feet (91 cm) with a height 15 feet (4.5 m) above the meter/regulator assembly | * |
| I= | Clearance to service regulator vent outlet | 3 feet (91 cm) | * |
| J= | Clearance to nonmechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance | 6 inches (15 cm) for appliances \leq 10,000 Btuh (3 kw), 12 inches (30 cm) for appliances $>$ 10,000 Btuh (3 kw) and \leq 100,000 Btuh (30 kw), 36 inches (91 cm) for appliances $>$ 100,000 Btuh (30 kw) | 4 feet (1.2 m) below or to side of opening; 1 foot (300 m) above opening |
| K= | Clearance to a mechanical air supply inlet | 6 feet (1.83m) | 3 feet (91 cm) above if within 10 feet (3m) horizontally |
| L= | Clearance above a paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property | 7 feet (2.13 m) † | 7 feet (2.13 m) |
| M= | Clearance under veranda, porch, deck, or balcony | 12 inches (30 cm) ‡ | * |

Notes:

1. In accordance with the current CSA B149.1 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code.
 2. In accordance with the current ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 National Fuel Gas Code.
- †. A vent shall not terminate directly above a sidewalk or paved driveway that is located between two single family dwelling and serves both dwellings.
- ‡. Permitted only if veranda, porch, deck, or balcony is fully open on a minimum of two sides beneath the floor.
- * Clearance in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and the manufacturer's Installation Instructions.



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NOTE:

To ensure proper operation at the vent lengths indicated, the combustion air inlet and vent terminals should be in the same pressure zone. Terminating the vent and inlet in different pressure zones will change the maximum vent lengths and may cause nuisance tripping of the pressure switch(es). The amount of change can not be predicted. The selection of the inlet and outlet terminal locations are the responsibility of the designer/installer. If the installer chooses separate pressure zones for the terminals, the combustion air inlet termination must be in the higher (more positive) pressure zone.

HORIZONTAL VENTING

NOTE:

Vent termination kit BAYAIR30AVENTA or BAY-VENT200B may be used in addition to the horizontal and vertical termination options shown in Figure 26. See Figure 31.

For Canadian applications, venting systems must meet ULC-S636 requirements.

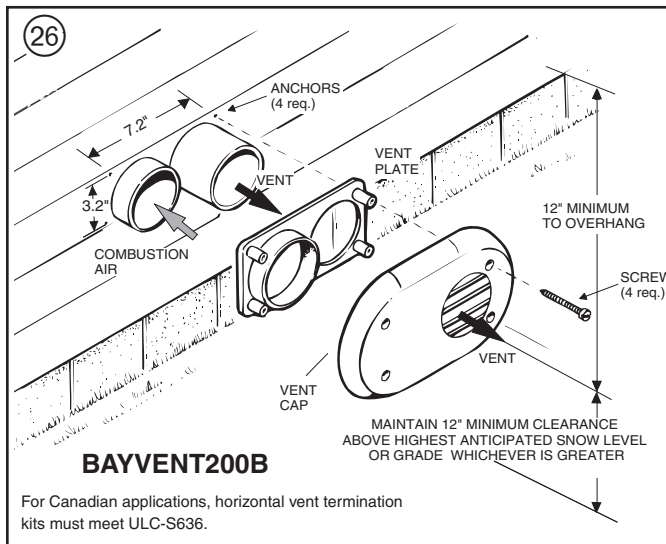
CAUTION

When the vent pipe is exposed to temperatures below freezing, i.e., when it passes through unheated spaces, etc., the pipe must be insulated with 1/2 inch (22.7 mm) thick Armaflex-type insulation or equal. If the space is heated sufficiently to prevent freezing, then the insulation would not be required. If domestic water pipes are not protected from freezing then it is assumed the space meets the condition of a heated space.

HORIZONTAL VENTING THROUGH WALL

These furnaces may be installed as direct vent (as shipped) or as nondirect vent. Installation must conform to national, state, and local codes.

The vent & inlet terminals must be located at least 12" minimum above normally expected snow accumulation level.

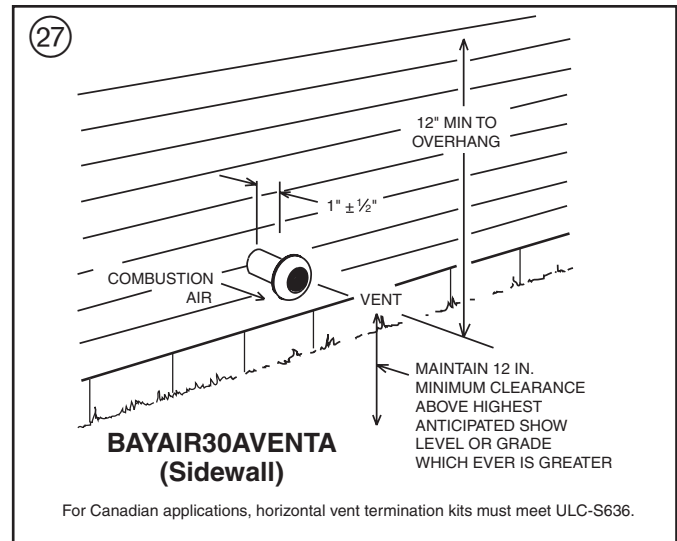


Avoid areas where staining or condensate drippage may be a problem.

Location of the vent/ wind terminal should be chosen to meet the requirements of Figure 24 for either direct or non-direct vent applications.

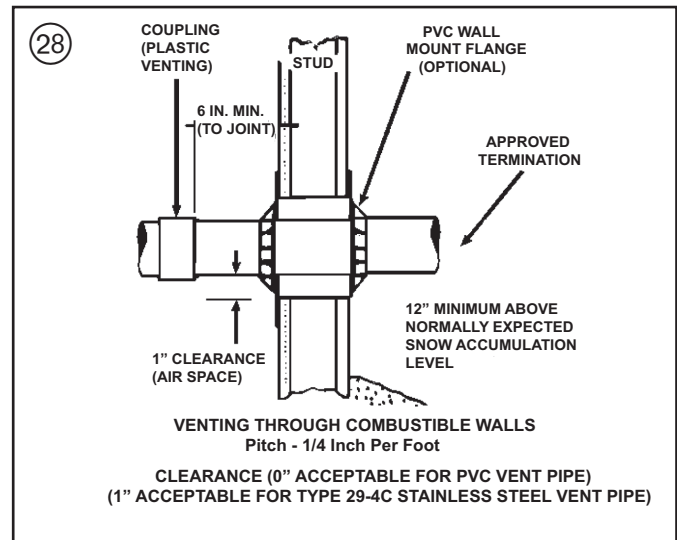
PITCH – Venting through the wall must maintain 1/4" per foot pitched upward to insure that condensate drains back to the furnace.

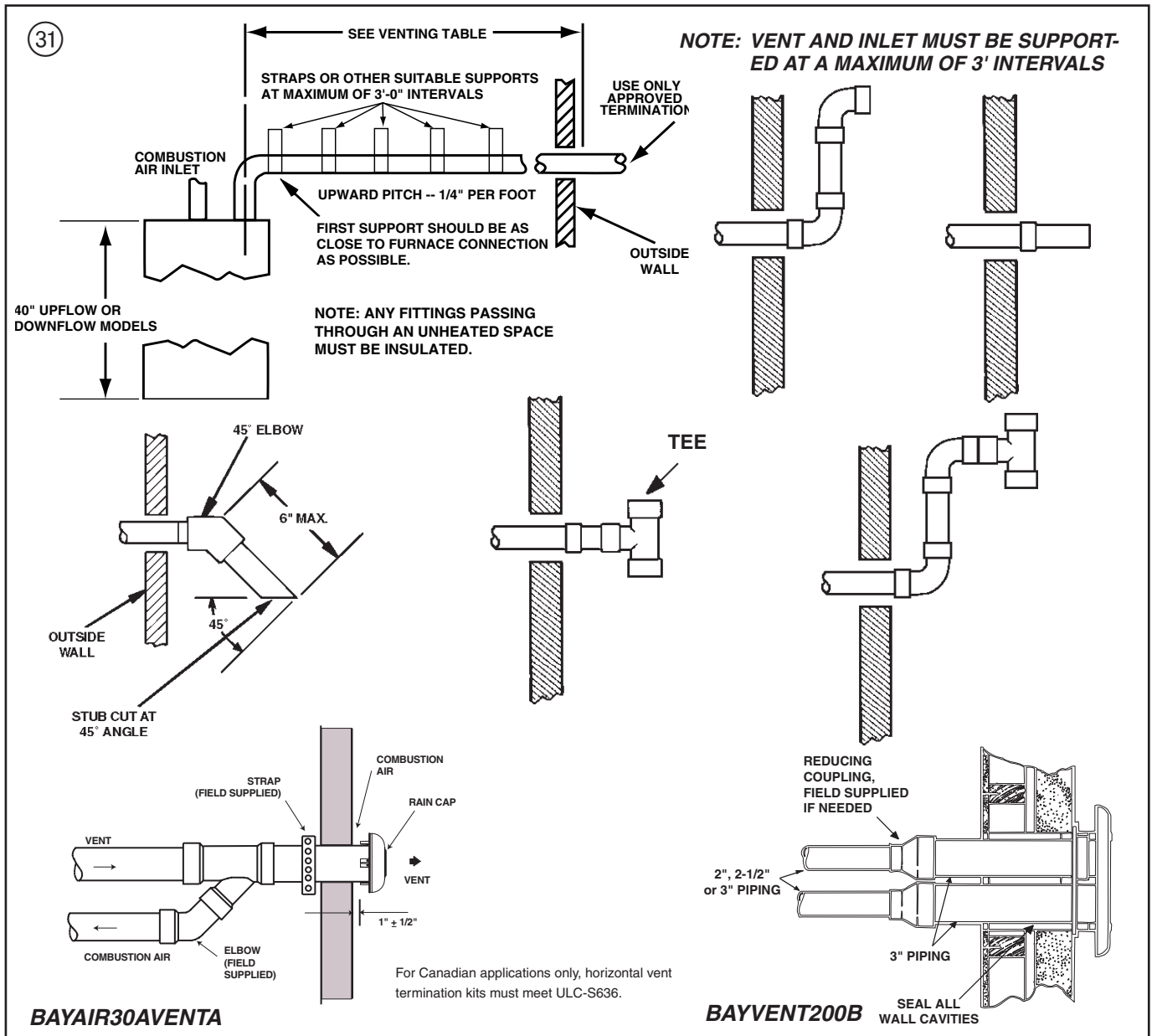
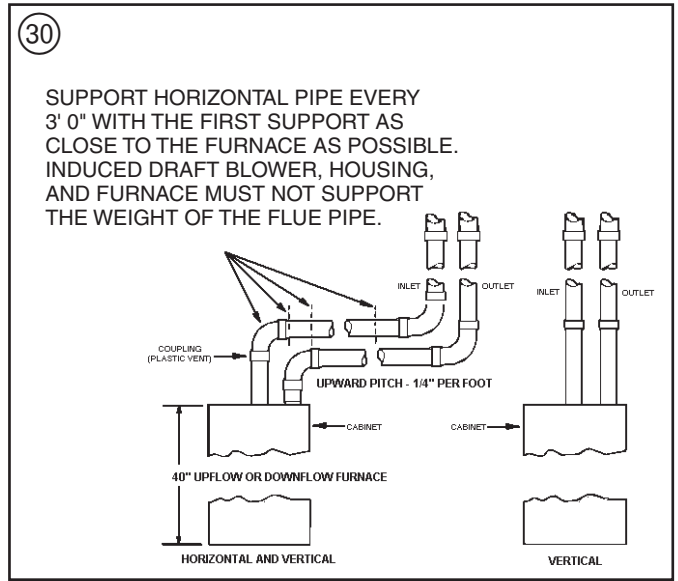
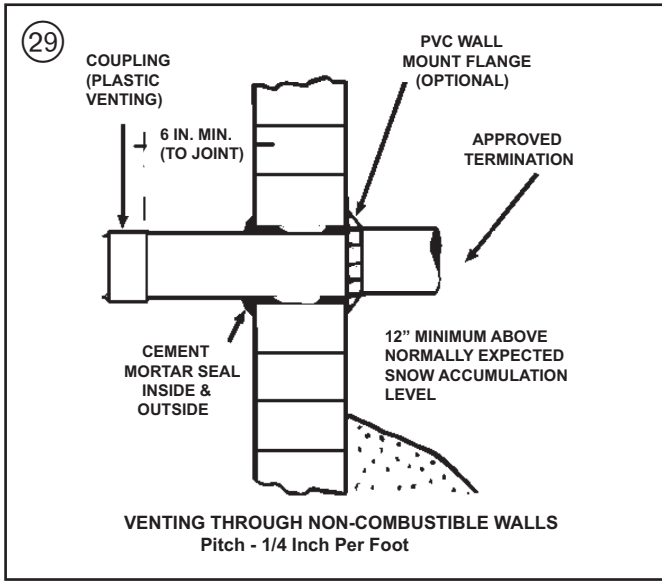
FLUE GAS DEGRADATION – The moisture content of the flue gas may have a detrimental effect on some building materials. This can be avoided by using the roof or chimney venting option. When wall venting is used on any surface that can be affected by this moisture, it is recommended that a corrosion resistant shield (24 inches square) be used behind the vent terminal. This shield can be wood, plastic, sheet metal, etc. Also, silicone caulk all cracks, seams and joints within 3 feet of the vent terminal.



COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL WALL

A minimum clearance of 1" to combustibles must be maintained when using single wall stainless steel venting. See Figure 28.



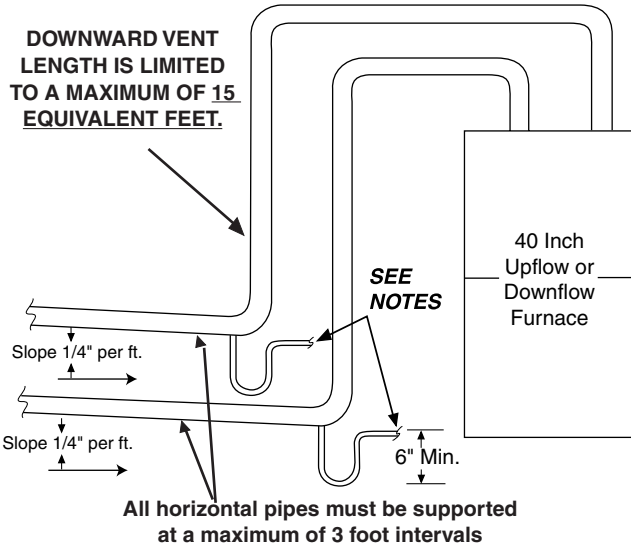


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DOWNWARD VENTING

furnace may be in vertical or horizontal configuration.

32



NOTES:

- Condensate trap for vent pipe must be a minimum of 6 inches in height.
- Condensate trap for vent and inlet pipe must be connected into a condensate drain pump; an open or vented drain; or it can be connected to the outlet hose of the furnace's condensate trap. Outdoor draining of the furnace and coil condensate is permissible if allowed by local codes. Caution should be taken to prevent drains from freezing or causing slippery conditions that could lead to personal injury. Excessive draining of condensate may cause saturated ground conditions that may result in damage to plants.
- The condensate trap should be primed at initial start up prior to heating season operation.

Shield material to be a minimum of 24 gauge stainless or aluminized sheet metal. Minimum dimensions are 12"x12". Shield must be fastened to both inside and outside of wall. Use screws or anchor type fasteners suited to the outside or inside wall surfaces.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL WALL

The hole through the wall must be large enough to maintain pitch of vent and properly seal. Use cement mortar seal on inside and outside of wall. See Figure 29.

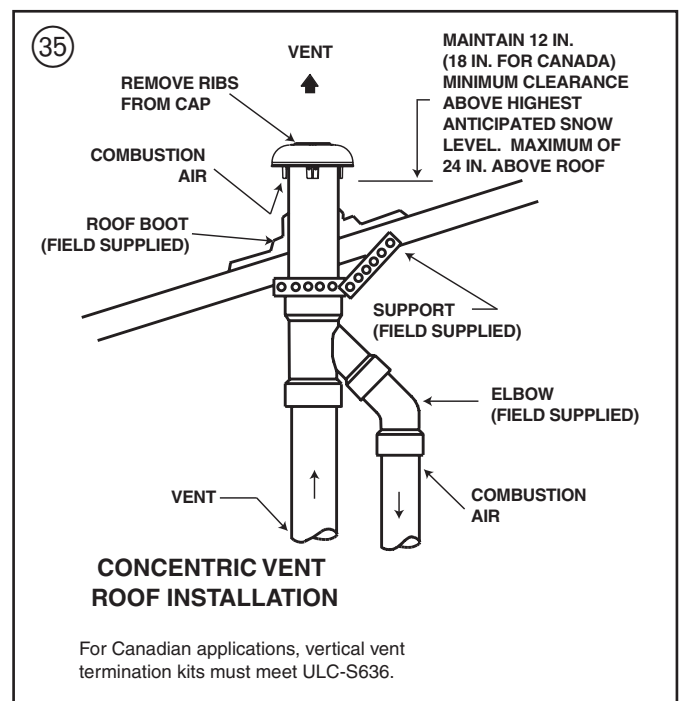
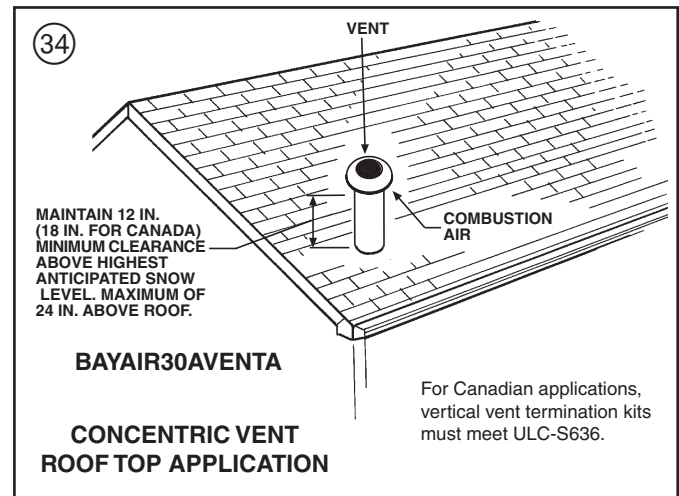
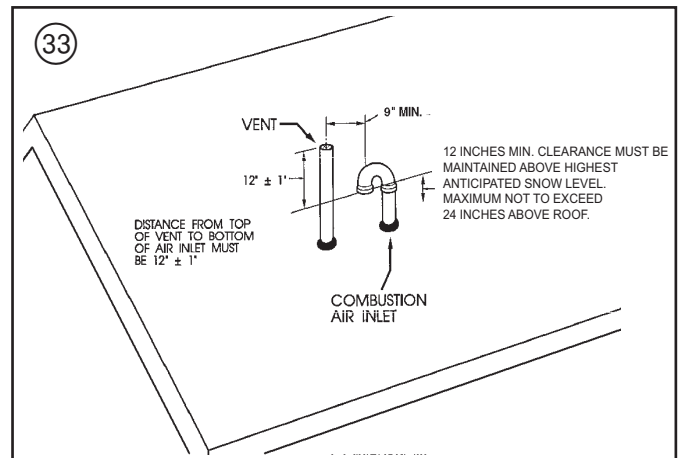
VENTING THROUGH THE ROOF

When penetrating roof with a 2" PVC vent pipe, a 2" electrical conduit flashing may be used for a weather tight seal. Lubricate flexible seal on flashing before PVC pipe is pushed through the seal. (Field Supplied)

NOTE:

No vent cap as shown in Figure 33 is the preferred method for vertical vent termination in extremely cold climates.

In extreme climate conditions, insulate the exposed pipe above the roof line with Armaflex type insulation.



IMPORTANT:

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts requires compliance with regulation 248 CMR 4.00 and 5.00 for installation of through – the – wall vented gas appliances as follows:

For all side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment installed in every dwelling, building or structure used in whole or in part for residential purposes, including those owned or operated by the Commonwealth and where the side wall exhaust vent termination is less than seven (7) feet above finished grade in the area of the venting, including but not limited to decks and porches, the following requirements shall be satisfied:

1. INSTALLATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS.

At the time of installation of the side wall horizontal vented gas fueled equipment, the installing plumber or gasfitter shall observe that a hard wired carbon monoxide detector with an alarm and battery back-up is installed on the floor level where the gas equipment is to be installed. In addition, the installing plumber or gasfitter shall observe that a battery operated or hard wired carbon monoxide detector with an alarm is installed on each additional level of the dwelling, building or structure served by the side wall horizontal vented gas fueled equipment. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to secure the services of qualified licensed professionals for the installation of hard wired carbon monoxide detectors

a. In the event that the side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment is installed in a crawl space or an attic, the hard wired carbon monoxide detector with alarm and battery back-up may be installed on the next adjacent floor level.

b. In the event that the requirements of this subdivision can not be met at the time of completion of installation, the owner shall have a period of thirty (30) days to comply with the above requirements; provided, however, that during said thirty (30) day period, a battery operated carbon monoxide detector with an alarm shall be installed.

2. APPROVED CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS. Each carbon monoxide detector as required in accordance with the above provisions shall comply with NFPA 720 and be ANSI/UL 2034 listed and IAS certified.

3. SIGNAGE. A metal or plastic identification plate shall be permanently mounted to the exterior of the building at a minimum height of eight (8) feet above grade directly in line with the exhaust vent terminal for the horizontally vented gas fueled heating appliance or equipment. The sign shall read, in print size no less than one-half (1/2) inch in size, "GAS VENT DIRECTLY BELOW. KEEP CLEAR OF ALL OBSTRUCTIONS".

4. INSPECTION. The state or local gas inspector of the side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment shall not approve the installation unless, upon inspection, the inspector observes carbon monoxide detectors and signage installed in accordance with the provisions of 248 CMR 5.08(2)(a)1 through 4.

This appliance requires a special venting system. If BAYAIR30AVENTA or BAYVENT200B are used, a copy of the installation instructions for the kit shall remain with the appliance or equipment at the completion of installation. The venting system installation instructions can be obtained from the manufacturer by writing to the following address:

Trane
6200 Troup Highway
Tyler, TX 75707
Attention: Manager of Field Operations Excellence

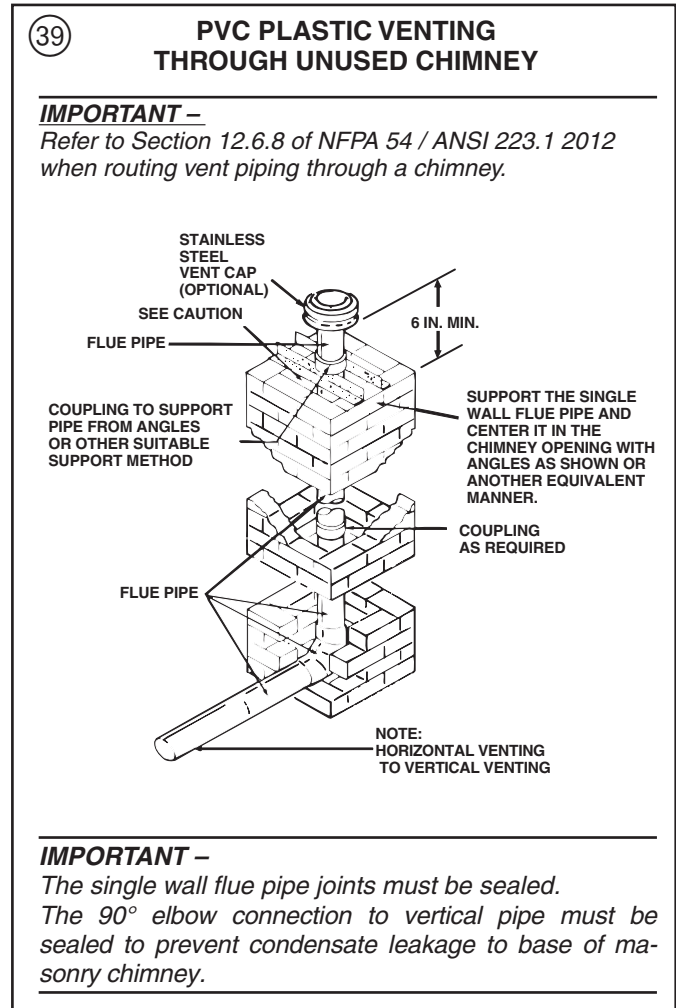
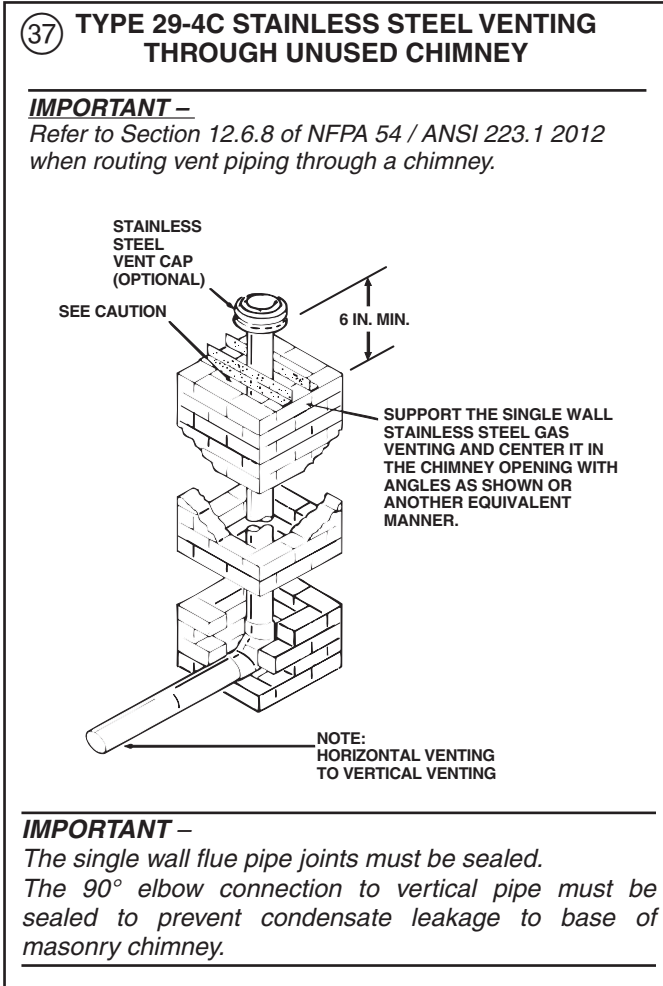
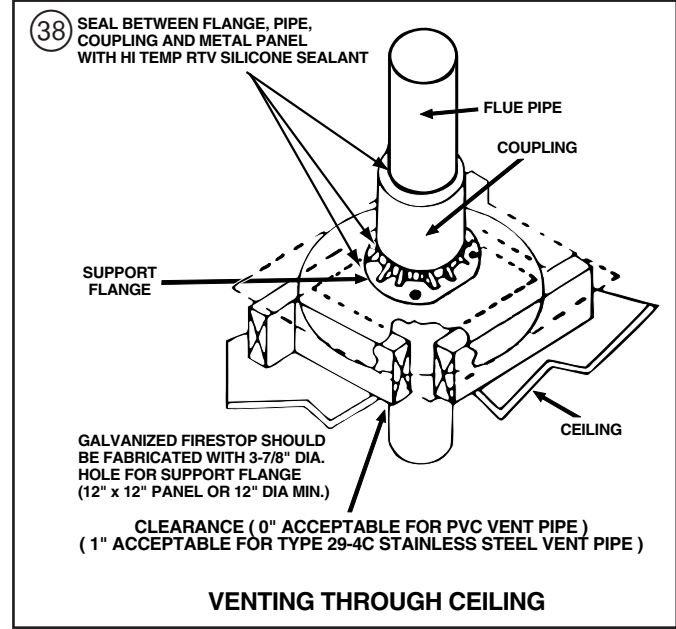
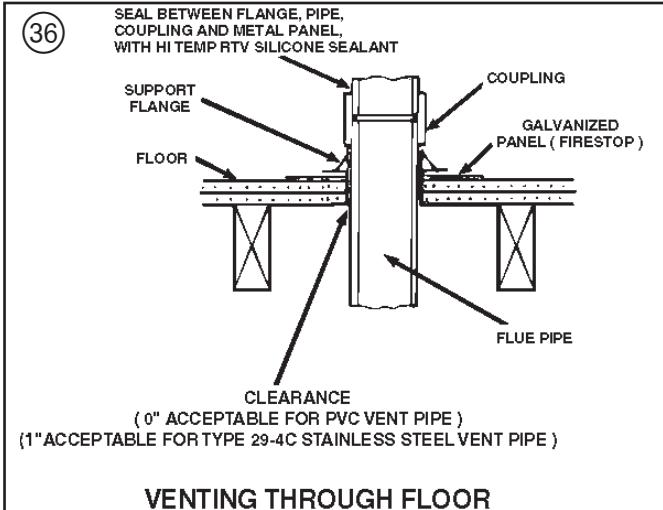
For Canadian installations, if you used a ULC-S636 approved manufactured modular venting system, a copy of the manufacturer's instructions should remain with the system. The installation instruction can be obtained from the vent termination manufacturer.

CAUTION

The vent for this appliance shall not terminate

- (1) Over public walkways; or
- (2) Near soffit vents or crawl space vents or other areas where condensate or vapor could create a nuisance or hazard or cause property damage; or
- (3) Where condensate vapor could cause damage or could be detrimental to the operation of regulators, relief valves, or other equipment.

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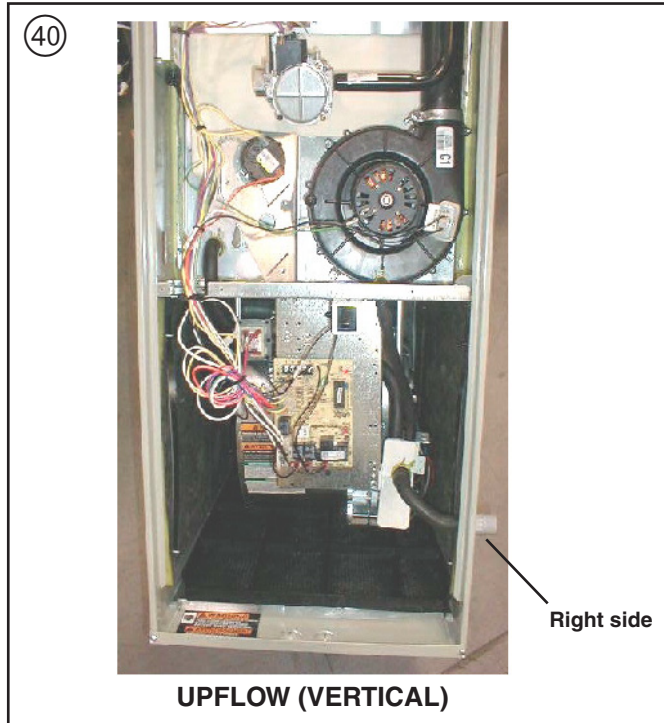
CONDENSATE DRAIN INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ CAUTION

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A DRAIN PAN BE INSTALLED UNDER THE FURNACE TO PREVENT PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH FROM LEAKING CONDENSATE.

VERTICAL APPLICATIONS

Upflow furnace - The connection tubing for left and right side drainage is shipped in the blower compartment. Install the connection tubing from the trap to the side of the unit and trim all excess tubing to avoid kinks. See Figures 40 and 42.



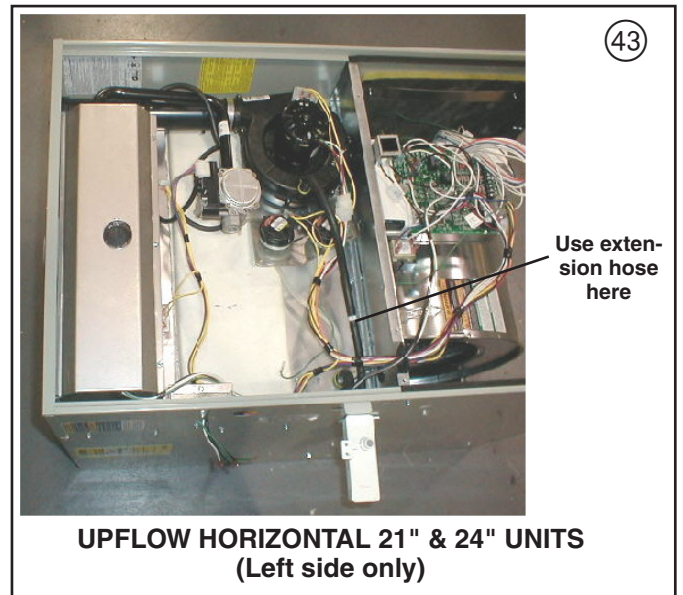
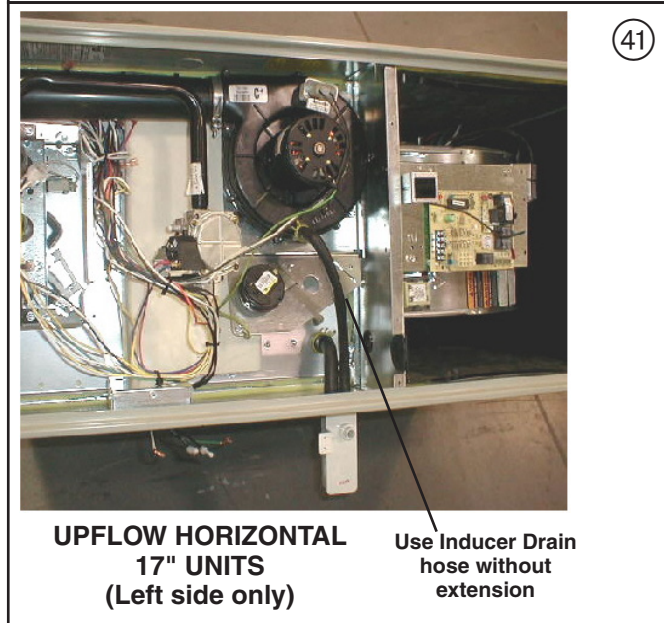
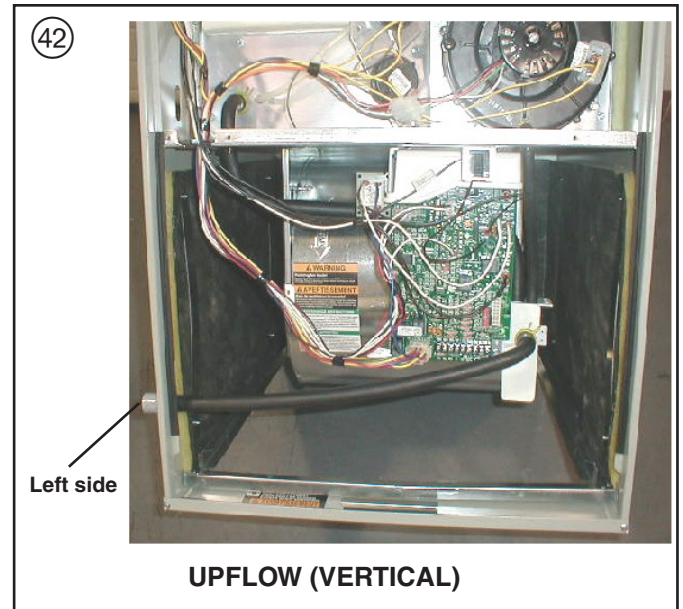
Downflow furnace - Use RTV silicon sealant to connect the fitting to the trap for ease of removal when cleaning the trap.

For left side drain a 1/2" slip PVC fitting is needed. See Figure 44.

To change to a right side drain, remove the drain lines from the trap, rotate the trap 180° so it exits to the right, then reconnect the lines. Start with a 1/2" 90° CPVC street elbow connected to the trap using RTV silicon sealant. Run 1/2" CPVC pipe to a CPVC elbow. Remove the plug and run 1/2" CPVC pipe from the elbow out through the right side cutout. See Figure 45.

HORIZONTAL APPLICATIONS

Upflow and Downflow furnaces - In horizontal applications, the furnace will lay on its left side. It is always recommended that the auxiliary drain pan be installed under a horizontally installed evaporator and/or 90% gas furnace.

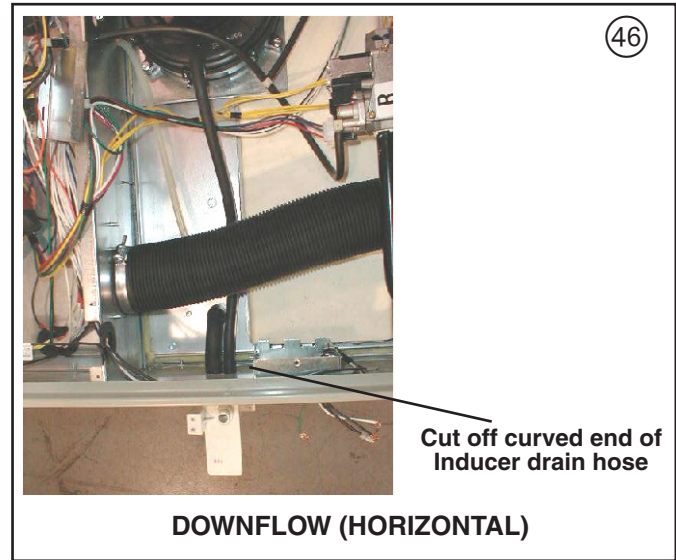
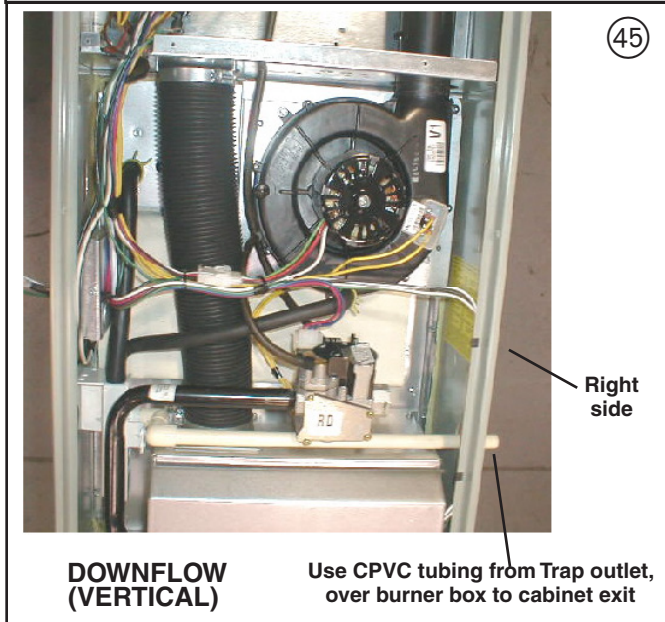
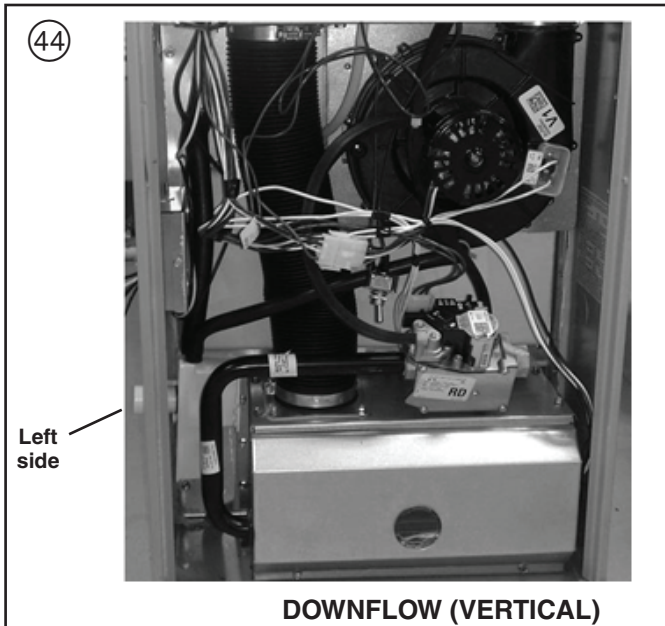


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Connect the auxiliary drain pan to a separate drain line (no trap is needed in this line).

The trap must be repositioned to the exterior of the cabinet. Remove the trap from its present location and reposition the trap outside of the unit, through the long circular hole, next to the secondary recuperative cell. Remove the larger drain line (from the secondary cell) and trim to fit between the secondary cell and the new trap location. On upflow units, plug the hole in the blower deck where the tube went through.

Remove the hose from the induced blower and reposition into the other drain tap of the inducer, which is located 90° clockwise around the inducer. Move the cap from that drain tap to the unused drain tap. On upflow units, plug the hole in the blower deck where the tube went through. This tube on downflow units will need to be cut to fit between the inducer and the trap. On upflow units, this tube may need to be extended, using the tubing shipped with the furnace.



Connections must be made to an **OPEN/ VENTED DRAIN**. Outdoor draining of the furnace and coil condensate is permissible if allowed by local codes. Caution should be taken to prevent drains from freezing or causing slippery conditions that could lead to personal injury. Excessive draining of condensate may cause saturated ground conditions that may result in damage to plants.

NOTE:

Use 1/2" or larger PVC or CPVC pipe and fittings as required for drain connections (fittings, pipe and solvent cement not provided).

NOTE:

A corrosion resistant condensate pump must be used if a pump is required for a specific drain system.

IMPORTANT:

The condensate drain should be installed with provisions to prevent winter freeze-up of the condensate drain line. Frozen condensate will block drains, resulting in furnace shut-down. If the drain line cannot be installed in a conditioned space, then UL listed heat tape should be applied as required to prevent freezing (per manufacturer's instructions). The heat tape should be rated at 5 or 6 watts per foot at 120 volts. Self-regulating (preferred) or thermostatically controlled heat tape is required.

Evaporator and furnace condensate drain piping may be manifolded together. A primary drain vent stack must be installed and terminated below the outlet of the secondary heat exchanger drain connection to prevent water from damaging furnace controls if the primary drain outlet plugs up. Where the furnace is installed above a finished ceiling, the primary drain vent stack must be installed such that overflow from the vent stack opening will flow into an auxiliary drain pan in order to prevent water damage to the finished ceiling below.

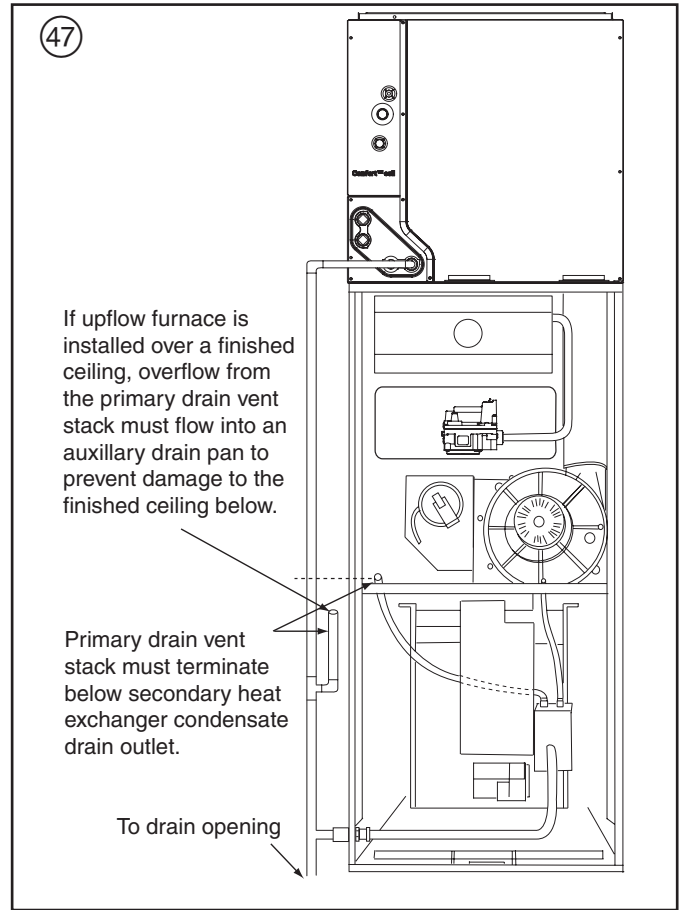
ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

Make wiring connections to the unit as indicated on enclosed wiring diagram. As with all gas appliances using electrical power, this furnace shall be connected into a permanently live electric circuit. It is recommended that furnace be provided with a separate "circuit protection device" in the electric circuit. The furnace must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes or in the absence of local codes with the National Electrical Code, ANSI/ NFPA 70 or CSA C22.1 Electrical Code, if an external electrical source is utilized. **The integrated furnace control is polarity sensitive.** The hot leg of the 120V power supply must be connected to the black power lead as indicated on the wiring diagram. Provision for hooking up an electronic air cleaner and or humidifier is provided on the integrated control.

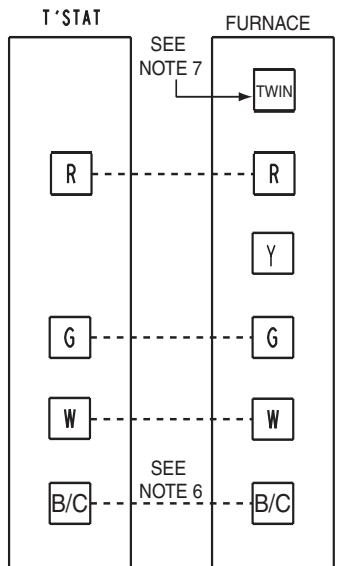
Refer to the SERVICE FACTS literature and unit wiring diagram attached to furnace diagram.

TWINNING FURNACES

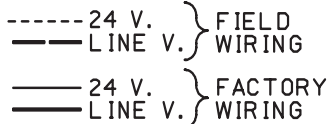
These furnaces may be twinned. Twinning requires that two furnaces with the same configuration, capacity, and airflow must be used. They shall have common returns with equal pressure drops or ducts with equivalent lengths and sizes. See Field Wiring Diagrams for proper hookup.



FIELD WIRING DIAGRAM FOR 1 STAGE FURNACE 1 STAGE HEATING USING A 1 STAGE HEATING THERMOSTAT NO COOLING

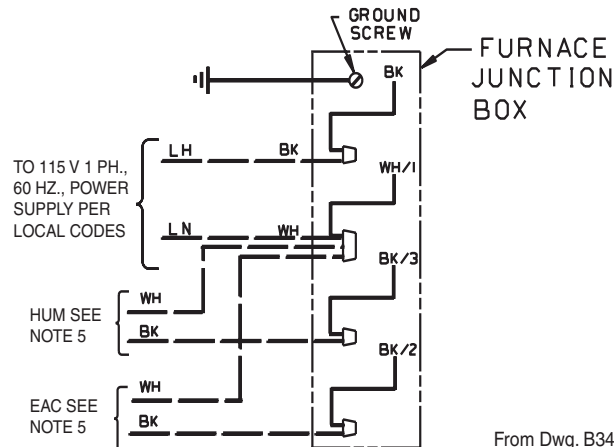


INTER-COMPONENT WIRING



NOTES:

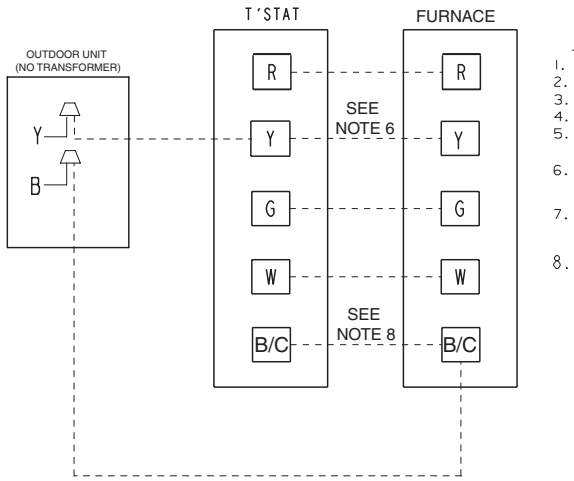
1. BE SURE POWER AGREES WITH EQUIPMENT NAMEPLATE(S).
2. LOW VOLTAGE (24V. WIRING) TO BE NO. 18 A.W.G. MIN..
3. GROUNDING OF EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH LOCAL CODES.
4. SET THERMOSTAT HEAT ANTICIPATOR PER UNIT WIRING DIAGRAM.
5. THESE LEADS PROVIDE 115 V. POWER FOR CONNECTION OF ELECTRONIC AIR CLEANER AND HUMIDIFIER MAX. LOAD 1.0 AMPS EACH.
6. THIS CONNECTION IS ONLY USED FOR THERMOSTATS REQUIRING CONNECTION TO THE 24 V. POWER SUPPLY. (COMMON)
7. SEE TWINNING CONNECTION DIAGRAMS FOR PROPER CONNECTIONS WHEN USING THIS FEATURE.



From Dwg. B341437 Rev. 1

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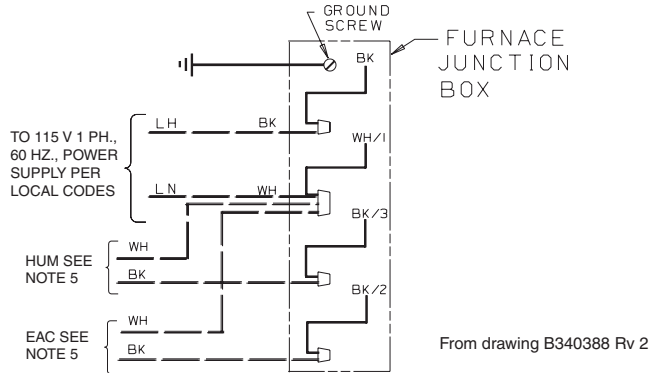
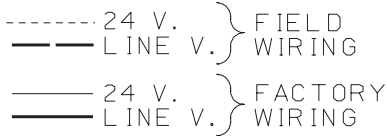
FIELD WIRING DIAGRAM FOR 1 STAGE FURNACE 1 STAGE HEATING, 1 STAGE COOLING USING A 1 STAGE HEATING, 1 STAGE COOLING THERMOSTAT (OUTDOOR SECTION WITHOUT TRANSFORMER)



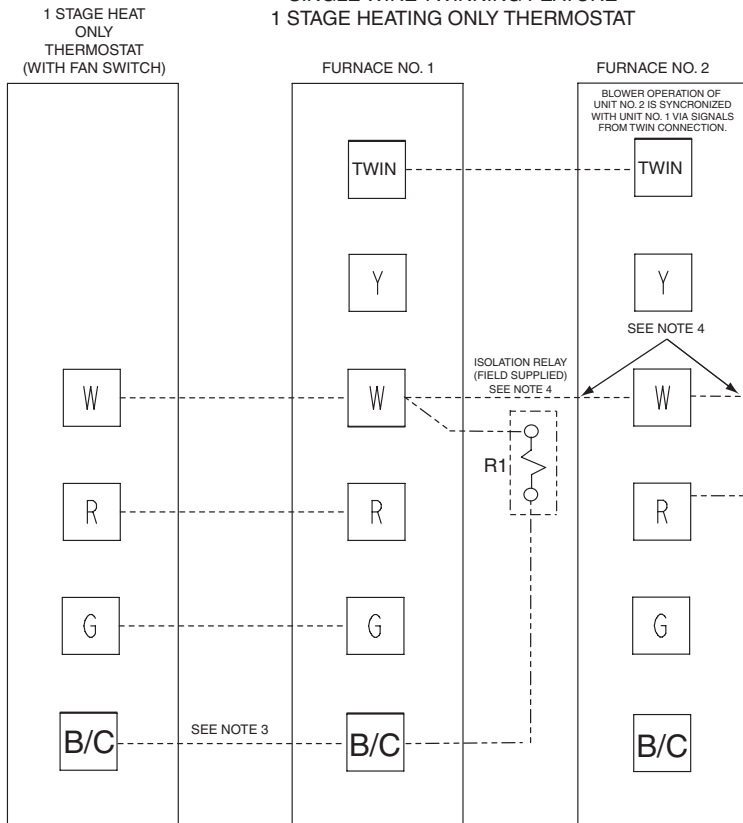
NOTES:

1. BE SURE POWER AGREES WITH EQUIPMENT NAMEPLATE(S)
2. LOW VOLTAGE (24 V. WIRING) TO BE NO. 18 A.W.G. MIN.
3. GROUNDING OF EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH LOCAL CODES.
4. SET THERMOSTAT HEAT ANTICIPATOR PER UNIT WIRING DIAGRAM.
5. THESE LEADS PROVIDE 115 V. POWER FOR CONNECTION OF ELECTRONIC AIR CLEANER AND HUMIDIFIER MAX. LOAD 1.0 AMPS EACH.
6. THE "Y" TERMINAL FROM THE THERMOSTAT MUST BE WIRED TO THE "Y" TERMINAL OF THE FURNACE CONTROL FOR PROPER BLOWER OPERATION DURING COOLING.
7. IGNITION CONTROL IS POLARITY SENSITIVE. HOT LEG OF 120 VOLT POWER SUPPLY MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE BLACK LINE POWER LEAD AS INDICATED ON THE WIRING DIAGRAM OR IGNITION LOCKOUT WILL OCCUR.
8. THIS CONNECTION IS ONLY USED FOR THERMOSTATS REQUIRING CONNECTION TO THE 24 V. POWER SUPPLY. (COMMON)

INTER-COMPONENT WIRING



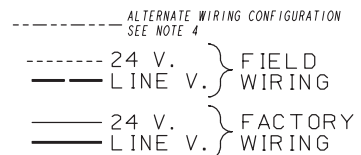
TWINNING CONNECTION DIAGRAM FOR TWINNING 1 STAGE FURNACES WITH SINGLE WIRE TWINNING FEATURE 1 STAGE HEATING ONLY THERMOSTAT



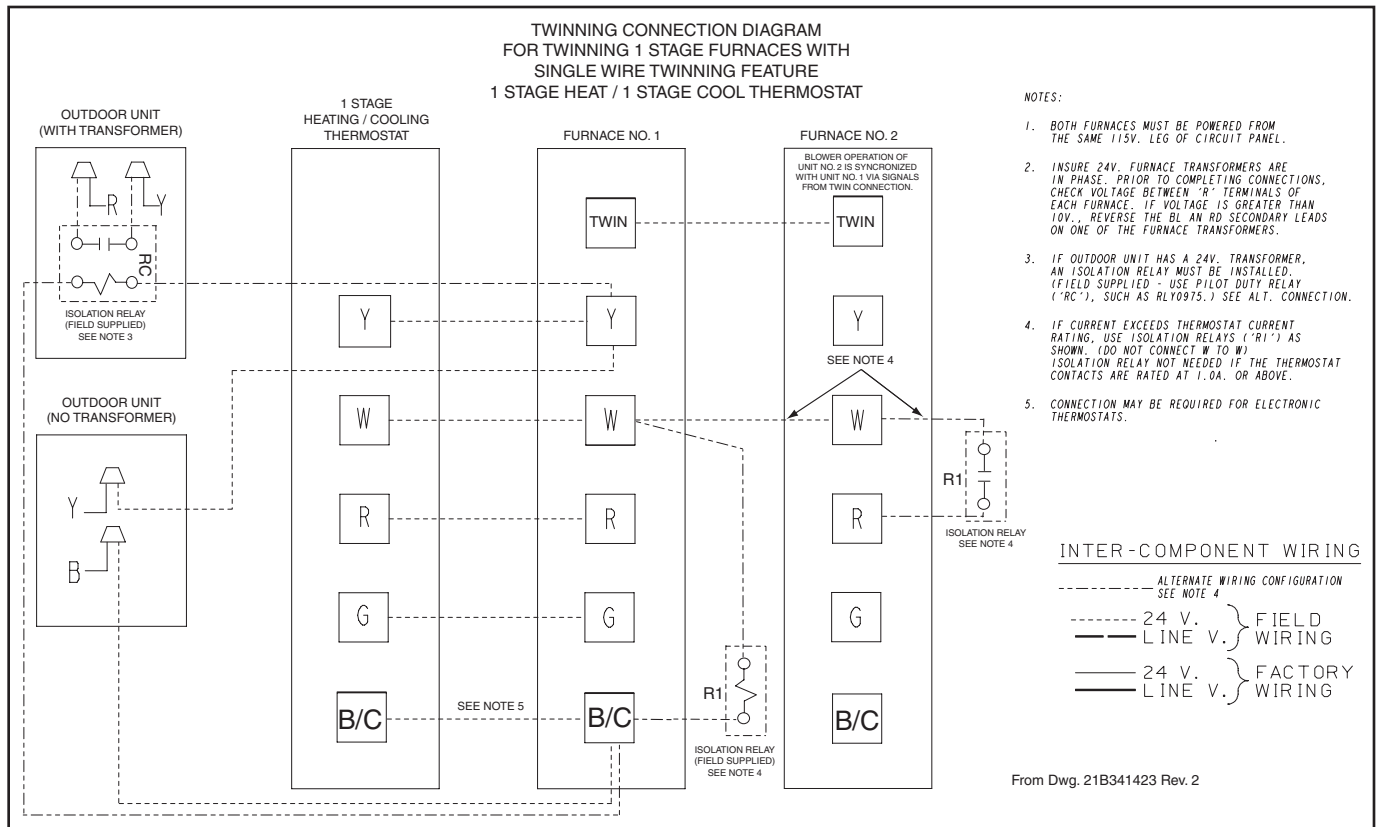
NOTES:

1. BOTH FURNACES MUST BE POWERED FROM THE SAME 115V. LEG OF CIRCUIT PANEL.
2. INSURE 24V. FURNACE TRANSFORMERS ARE IN PHASE. PRIOR TO COMPLETING CONNECTIONS, CHECK VOLTAGE BETWEEN 'R' TERMINALS OF EACH FURNACE. IF VOLTAGE IS GREATER THAN 10V., REVERSE THE BL AND RD SECONDARY LEADS ON ONE OF THE FURNACE TRANSFORMERS.
3. CONNECTION MAY BE REQUIRED FOR ELECTRONIC THERMOSTAT.
4. IF CURRENT EXCEEDS THERMOSTAT CURRENT RATING, USE ISOLATION RELAYS ('R1') AS SHOWN. (DO NOT CONNECT W TO W) ISOLATION RELAY NOT NEEDED IF THE THERMOSTAT CONTACTS ARE RATED AT 1.0A. OR ABOVE.

INTER-COMPONENT WIRING



From Dwg. 21B341422 Rev. 3



VENTING ROUTED THROUGH A MASONRY CHIMNEY

VENT FITTING MATERIAL – STAINLESS STEEL

Gas and liquid tight single wall metal vent fitting, designed for resistance to corrosive flue condensate such as Type 29-4C MUST be used throughout.

These fittings and fitting accessories are to be supplied locally.

DIRECTION OF STAINLESS STEEL FITTING

All stainless steel fitting must be installed with male end towards the furnace.

All horizontal stainless steel sections must be positioned with the seam on top.

All long horizontal sections must be supported to prevent sagging.

All pipe joints must be fastened and sealed to prevent escape of combustion products into the building.

NOTE:

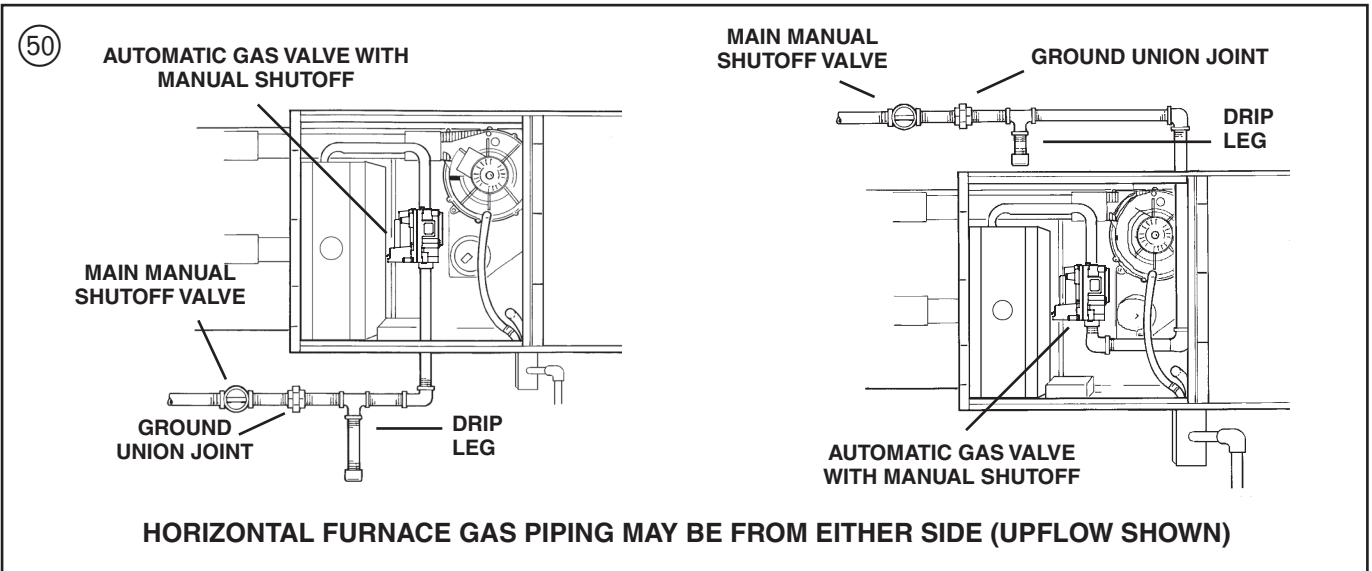
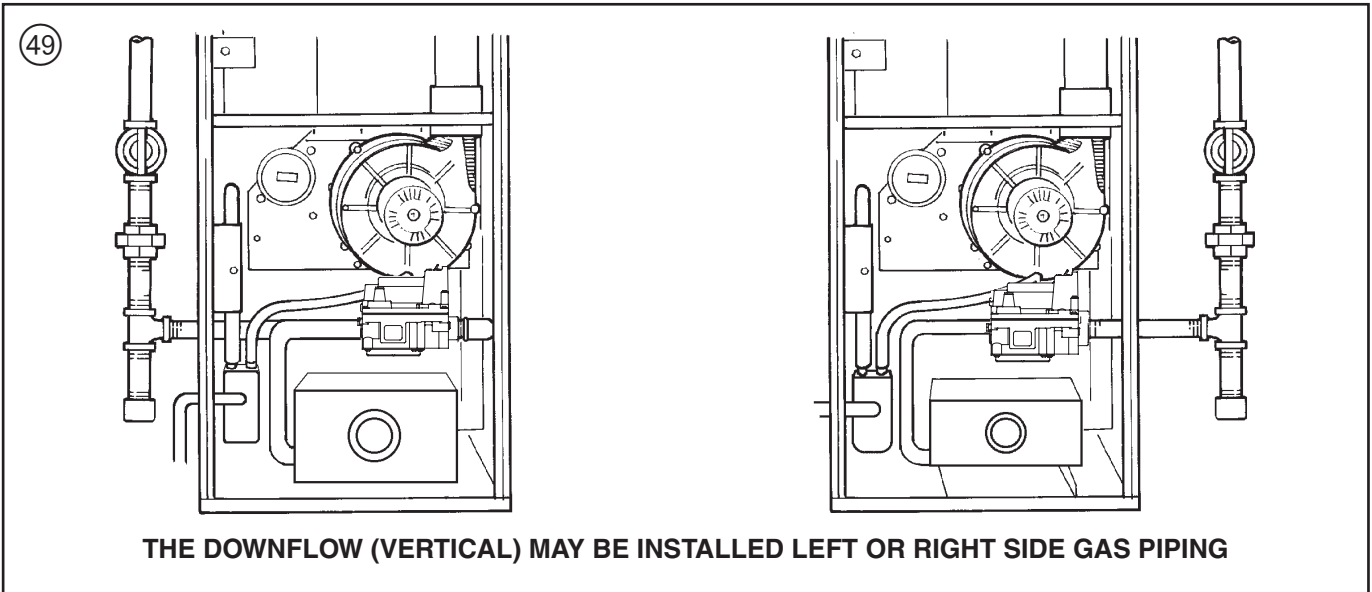
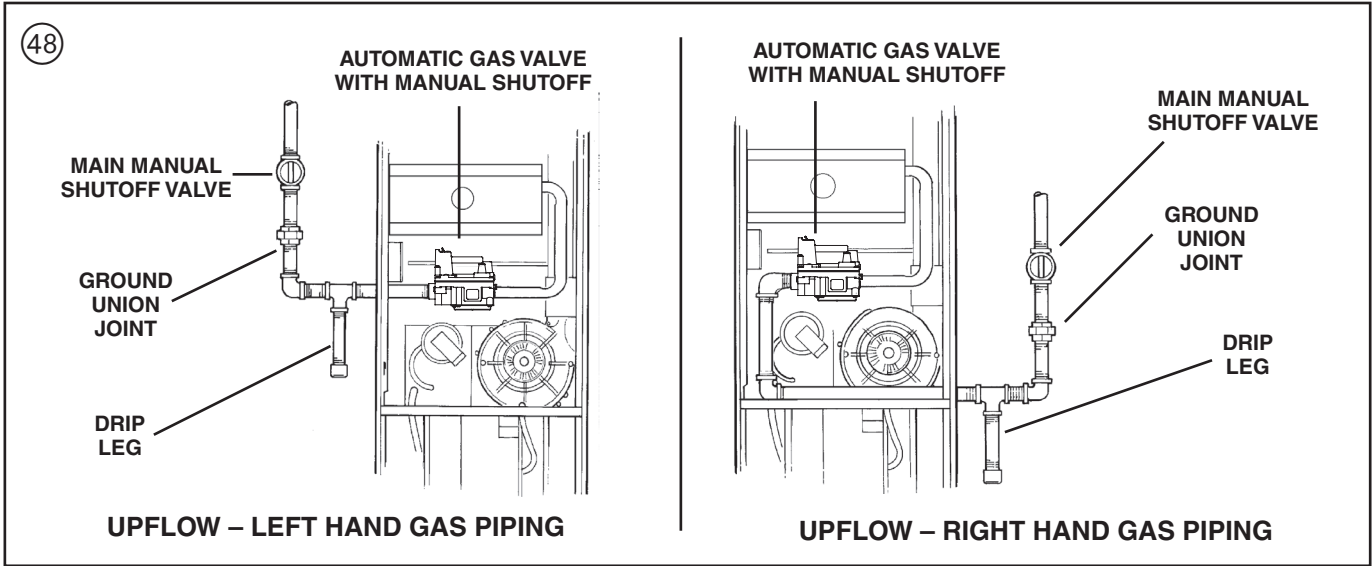
Both venting methods shown in Figure 30 & 31 must also have the combustion air inlet installed - meeting dimension requirements of Figure 21.

GAS PIPING

The upflow/ horizontal furnace is shipped standard for left side installation of gas piping. A cutout is provided on the right side for an alternate gas piping arrangement. See Figure 37.

The installation of piping shall be in accordance with piping codes and the regulations of the local gas company. Pipe joint compound must be resistant to the chemical re-

Installer's Guide



⚠ CAUTION

Use a backup wrench on the gas valve when installing gas piping to prevent damage to the gas valve and manifold assembly.

TABLE 10

| FINAL MANIFOLD PRESSURE SETTINGS | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| MODEL | FUEL | PRESSURE |
| | NATURAL GAS | LP GAS |
| *UH1B040A9H21B | 3.5" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |
| *UH1B060A9H31B | 3.5" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |
| *UH1B080A9H31C | 3.5" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |
| *UH1C100A9H41B | 3.5" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |
| *UH1D120A9H51B | 3.3" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |
| *DH1B040A9H21B | 3.5" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |
| *DH1B065A9H31B | 3.0" W.C. | 9.5" W.C. |
| *DH1C085A9H41B | 3.5" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |
| *DH1D110A9H51B | 4.5" W.C. | 11.0" W.C. |

TABLE 11
ORIFICE SIZES

| MODEL | INPUT RATING BTUH | NUMBER OF BURNERS | MAIN BURNER ORIFICE DRILL SIZE | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | | | NAT. GAS | LP GAS |
| *UH1B040A9H21B | 40,000 | 2 | 45 | 56 |
| *UH1B060A9H31B | 60,000 | 3 | 45 | 56 |
| *UH1B080A9H31C | 77,000 | 4 | 45 | 56 |
| *UH1C100A9H41B | 100,000 | 5 | 45 | 56 |
| *UH1D120A9H51B | 110,000 | 6 | 45 | 56 |
| *DH1B040A9H21B | 40,000 | 2 | 45 | 56 |
| *DH1B065A9H31B | 60,000 | 4 | 48 | 56 |
| *DH1C085A9H41B | 80,000 | 5 | 48 | 56 |
| *DH1D110A9H51B | 110,000 | 6 | 48 | 56 |

COMBUSTION AND INPUT CHECK

- Make sure all gas appliances are off except the furnace.
- Clock the gas meter with the furnace operating (determine the dial rating of the meter) for one revolution.
- Match the "Sec" column in the gas flow (in cfh) Table 13 with the time clocked.
- Read the "Flow" column opposite the number of seconds clocked.
- Use the following factors if necessary:
 For 1 Cu. Ft. Dial Gas Flow CFH =

$$\text{Chart Flow Reading} \div 2$$
 For 1/2 Cu Ft. Dial Gas Flow CFH =

$$\text{Chart Flow Reading} \div 4$$
 For 5 Cu. Ft. Dial Gas Flow CFH =

$$10X \text{ Chart Flow Reading} \div 4$$

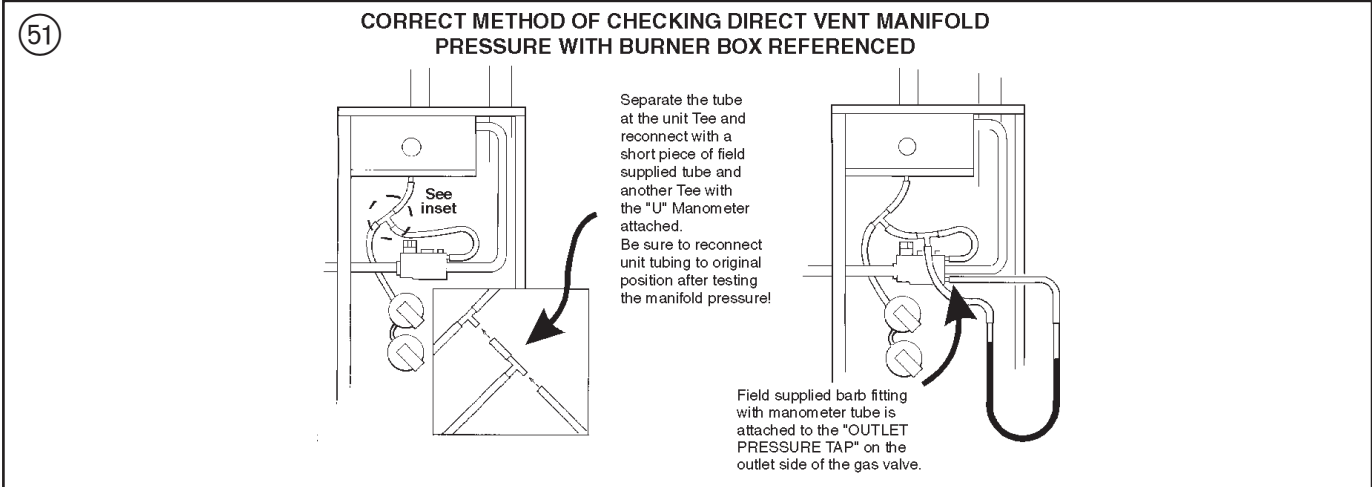
- Multiply the final figure by the heating value of the gas obtained from the utility company and compare to the nameplate rating. This must not exceed the nameplate rating.

Gas Valve Adjustment

Changes can be made by adjusting the manifold pressure (See Table 12), or changing orifices (orifice change may not always be required). To adjust the manifold pressure:

- Turn off all electrical power to the system.
- Attach a manifold pressure gauge with flexible tubing to the outlet pressure boss marked "OUT P" on White-Rodgers gas valve model 36G or 36J. See Figure 54 for White-Rodgers gas valve model 36J. See Figure 53 for White-Rodgers gas valve model 36G.
- Loosen (Do Not remove) the pressure tap test set screw one turn with 3/32" hex wrench.
 - The pressure tap adjustment kit (KIT07611) contains a 3/32" hex wrench, a 5/16" hose and a connector and can be ordered through Global Parts.
- Turn on system power and energize valve.
- Adjust gas heat by removing the adjustment regulator cover screw.
 - To increase outlet pressure, turn the regulator adjust screw clockwise.
 - To decrease outlet pressure, turn the regulator adjust screw counterclockwise.
 - Adjust regulator until pressure shown on manometer matches the pressure specified in Table 12.
 - The input of no more than nameplate rating and no less than 93% of the nameplate rating, unless the unit is derated for high altitude.
 - Replace and tighten the regulator cover screw securely.
- Cycle the valve several times to verify regulator setting.
 - Repeat steps 5-6 if needed.
- Turn off all electrical power to the system.
- Remove the manometer and flexible tubing and tighten the pressure tap screw.
- Using a leak detection solution or soap suds, check for leaks at the pressure outlet boss and pressure tap test screw.
- Turn on system power and check operation of the unit.

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CAUTION

Replace and/ or tighten all plugs removed or loosened when adjusting gas pressure. Leak check the fittings before placing the furnace into regular service. Failure to follow this warning could result in fire, explosion, or property damage.

NOTE:

The manifold pressure must be referenced to the burner box. The burner box pressure tap equalizes the gas valve pressure regulator. Manifold pressure is checked by installing a tee (field supplied) in the tubing, between the tee coming from the burner box tube and the gas valve, in addition to the regular gas valve pressure tap on the outlet side of the gas valve. See Figure 51.

CAUTION

Replace manifold pressure tap threaded plug and leak check after checking/ adjusting manifold gas pressure. Table 11 lists the main burner orifices used with the furnace. If a change of orifices is required to correct the furnace input rating refer to Table 14.

TABLE 12

| FINAL MANIFOLD PRESSURE SETTINGS | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| FUEL | PRESSURE |
| NATURAL GAS | 3.5" W.C. |
| LP GAS | 11.0" W.C. |

HIGH ALTITUDE DERATE

Input ratings (BTUH) of these furnaces are based on sea level operation and should not be changed at elevations up to 2,000 ft.

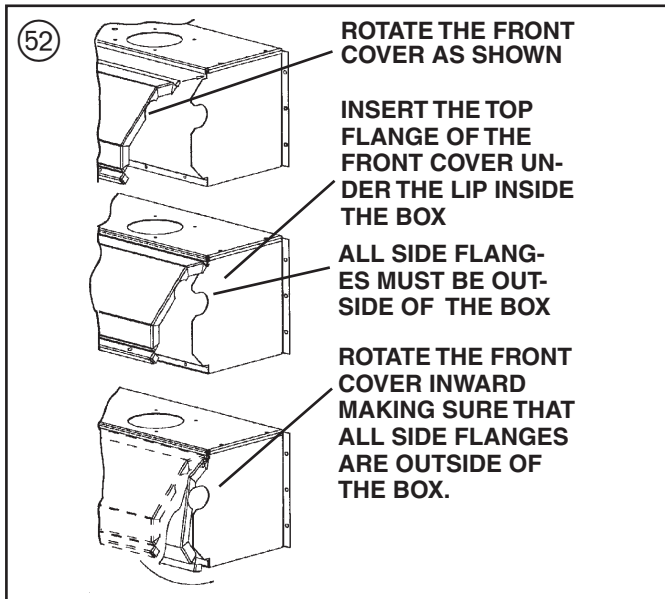
If the installation is 2,000 ft. or above, the furnace input rate (BTUH) shall be reduced 4% for each 1,000 ft. above sea level. The furnace input rate shall be checked by clocking the gas flow rate (CFH) and multiplying by the heating value obtained from the local utility supplier for the gas being delivered at the installed altitude.

Input rate changes can be made by adjusting the manifold pressure (min 3.0 - max 3.7 in. W.C. - Natural Gas) or changing orifices (orifice change may not always be required). If the desired input rate can not be achieved with a change in manifold pressure, then the orifices must be changed. LP installations will require an orifice change.

Installation of this furnace at altitudes above 2,000 ft. (610m) shall be in accordance with local codes, or in the absence of local codes, the *National Fuel Gas Code*,

TABLE 13

| GAS FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER HOUR | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2 CUBIC FOOT DIAL | | | | | | | |
| SEC. | FLOW | SEC. | FLOW | SEC. | FLOW | SEC. | FLOW |
| 8 | 900 | 29 | 248 | 50 | 144 | 82 | 88 |
| 9 | 800 | 30 | 240 | 51 | 141 | 84 | 86 |
| 10 | 720 | 31 | 232 | 52 | 138 | 86 | 84 |
| 11 | 655 | 32 | 225 | 53 | 136 | 88 | 82 |
| 12 | 600 | 33 | 218 | 54 | 133 | 90 | 80 |
| 13 | 555 | 34 | 212 | 55 | 131 | 92 | 78 |
| 14 | 514 | 35 | 206 | 56 | 129 | 94 | 76 |
| 15 | 480 | 36 | 200 | 57 | 126 | 96 | 75 |
| 16 | 450 | 37 | 195 | 58 | 124 | 98 | 73 |
| 17 | 424 | 38 | 189 | 59 | 122 | 100 | 72 |
| 18 | 400 | 39 | 185 | 60 | 120 | 104 | 69 |
| 19 | 379 | 40 | 180 | 62 | 116 | 108 | 67 |
| 20 | 360 | 41 | 176 | 64 | 112 | 112 | 64 |
| 21 | 343 | 42 | 172 | 66 | 109 | 116 | 62 |
| 22 | 327 | 43 | 167 | 68 | 106 | 120 | 60 |
| 23 | 313 | 44 | 164 | 70 | 103 | 124 | 58 |
| 24 | 300 | 45 | 160 | 72 | 100 | 128 | 56 |
| 25 | 288 | 46 | 157 | 74 | 97 | 132 | 54 |
| 26 | 277 | 47 | 153 | 76 | 95 | 136 | 53 |
| 27 | 267 | 48 | 150 | 78 | 92 | 140 | 51 |
| 28 | 257 | 49 | 147 | 80 | 90 | 144 | 50 |



action with liquefied petroleum gases. Refer to piping Table 10, for delivery sizes. Connect gas supply to the unit, using a ground joint union and a manual shut-off valve as shown in Figures 37-39. National codes require a condensation drip leg to be installed ahead of the controls as shown in Figures 37-39. The furnace and its individual shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at test pressures in excess of 1/2 psig (3.5 kPa). The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply piping by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 psig (3.5 kPa).

NOTE:

Maximum pressure to the gas valve for natural gas is 13.8" W.C. Minimum pressure is 5.0" W.C. Maximum pressure to the gas valve for propane is 13.8" W.C. Minimum pressure is 11.0" W.C.

All gas fittings must be checked for leaks using a soapy solution before lighting the furnace. DO NOT CHECK WITH AN OPEN FLAME!

ANSI Z223.1/ NFPA 54 or National Standard of Canada, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code, CSA B149.1. Installation of this furnace at altitudes above 2,000 ft. (610m) shall be made in accordance with the listed high Altitude Conversion Kit available with this furnace.

IMPORTANT:

Re-install the propane orifices to the same depth as the orifices supplied with the equipment.

See Table 15 for help in selecting orifices if orifice change is required. furnace input rate and temperature rise should be checked again after changing orifices to confirm the proper rate for the altitude. Installations above 4,000 feet may require a pressure

switch change. If required, use the BAYHALT*** Kit (High Altitude Accessory Kit) listed in PRODUCT DATA.

TABLE 14

| PART NUMBERS FOR REPLACEMENT ORIFICES | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| DRILL SIZE | PART NUMBER | DRILL SIZE | PART NUMBER |
| 44 | ORF00501 | 54 | ORF00555 |
| 45 | ORF00644 | 55 | ORF00693 |
| 46 | ORF00909 | 56 | ORF00907 |
| 47 | ORF00910 | 57 | ORF00908 |
| 48 | ORF01099 | 58 | ORF01338 |
| 49 | ORF00503 | 59 | ORF01339 |
| 50 | ORF00493 | | |

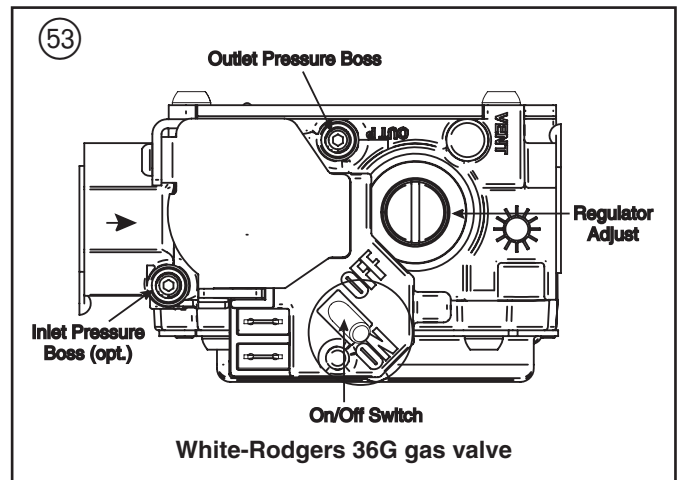
REINSTALLATION OF THE BURNER BOX COVER

Figure 52 shows the correct way to reinstall the burner box cover if adjustment or replacement of the flame sensor, hot surface igniter, or main burner orifices have required removal of the cover.

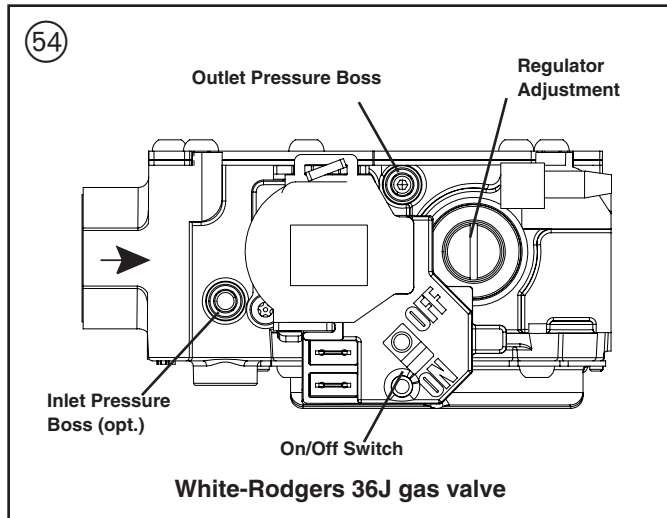
TABLE 15

| Orifice Twist Drill Size If Installed At Sea Level | ALTITUDE ABOVE SEA LEVEL and Orifice Required At Other Elevations | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | 6000 | 7000 | 8000 | 9000 | 10000 |
| 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 |
| 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 48 |
| 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 50 |
| 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 50 |
| 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| 47 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| 54 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 57 |
| 56 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 63 |
| 58 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 64 |

From National Fuel Gas Code - Table F-4



Installer's Guide



⚠ WARNING

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD

Failure to follow the installation instructions for the venting system being placed into operation could result in carbon monoxide poisoning or death.

START UP AND ADJUSTMENT

PRELIMINARY INSPECTIONS

With gas and electrical power “OFF”

1. Duct connections are properly sealed
2. Filters are in place
3. Venting is properly assembled
4. Blower door is in place

Flip the switch on main gas valve within the unit to the “OFF” position. Turn the external gas valve to “ON”. Purge the air from the gas lines. After purging, Check all gas connections for leaks with a soapy solution — **DO NOT CHECK WITH AN OPEN FLAME**. Allow 5 minutes for any gas that might have escaped to dissipate. LP Gas being heavier than air may require forced ventilation.

Flip the switch on the gas valve in the unit to the “ON” position.

LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ WARNING

SAFETY HAZARD

DO NOT attempt to manually light the burner.

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

Lighting instructions appear on each unit. Each installation must be checked out at the time of initial start up to insure proper operation of all components. Check out should include putting the unit through one complete cycle as outlined below.

Turn on the main electrical supply and set the thermostat above the indicated temperature. The ignitor will auto-

matically heat, then the gas valve is energized to permit the flow of gas to the burners. After ignition and flame is established, the flame control module monitors the flame and supplies power to the gas valve until the thermostat is satisfied.

To shut off.

For complete shut-down: Flip the switch on the main gas valve to the “OFF” position, (See Figure 53 & 54). Disconnect the electrical supply to the unit.

⚠ CAUTION

If this is done during the cold weather months, provisions must be taken to prevent freeze-up of all water pipes and water receptacles.

Failure to follow this warning could result in property damage.

Whenever your house is to be vacant, arrange to have someone inspect your house for proper temperature. This is very important during freezing weather. If for any reason your furnace should fail to operate damage could result, such as frozen water pipes.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

Thermostat call for heat

R and W thermostat contacts close signaling the control module to run its self-check routine. After the control module has verified that the pressure switch contacts are open and the limit switch(es) contacts are closed, the draft blower will be energized.

As the induced draft blower comes up to speed, the pressure switch contacts will close and the ignitor warm up period will begin. The ignitor will heat for approximately 20 seconds, then the gas valve is energized to permit gas flow to the burners. The flame sensor confirms that ignition has been achieved.

After the flame sensor confirms within a 4 second trial period that ignition has been achieved, the delay to fan ON period begins timing. After approximately 45 seconds the indoor blower motor will be energized and continue to run during the heating cycle.

When the thermostat is satisfied, R and W thermostat contacts open, the gas valve will close, the flames will extinguish, and the induced draft blower will be de-energized. The indoor blower motor will continue to run for the fan off period (Field selectable at 60, 100, 140 or 180 seconds), then be de-energized by the control module.

CONTROL AND SAFETY SWITCH ADJUSTMENTS LIMIT SWITCH CHECK OUT

The limit switch is a safety device designed to close the gas valve should the furnace become overheated. Since proper operation of this switch is important to the safety of the unit, it **must be checked out on initial start up by the installer.**

To check for proper operation of the limit switches, set the thermostat to a temperature higher than the indicated temperature to bring on the gas valve. Restrict the airflow by blocking the return air (disconnecting the indoor blower may trip the inducer limit). When the furnace reaches the maximum outlet temperature as shown on the rating plate, the burners must shut off. If they do not shut off after a reasonable time and overheating is evident, a faulty limit switch is probable and the limit switch must be replaced. After checking the operation of the limit control, be sure to remove the paper or cardboard from the return air inlet. Refer to Service Facts for additional instructions.

NOTE TO INSTALLER

Review the following warnings with the owner. Review contents of USER'S INFORMATION MANUAL with the owner.

AIRFLOW ADJUSTMENT

Check inlet and outlet air temperatures to make sure they are within the ranges specified on the furnace rating nameplate. If the airflow needs to be increased or decreased, see the wiring diagram for information on changing the speed of the blower motor.

WARNING

Disconnect power to the unit before removing the blower door.

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

This unit is equipped with a blower door switch which cuts power to the blower and gas valve causing shutdown when the door is removed. Operation with the door removed or ajar can permit the escape of dangerous fumes. All panels must be securely closed at all times for safe operation of the furnace.

INDOOR BLOWER TIMING

Heating: The integrated furnace control module controls the indoor blower. The blower start is fixed at 45 seconds after ignition. The FAN-OFF period is field selectable by dip switches at 60, 100, 140, or 180 seconds. The factory setting is 100 seconds (See wiring diagram).

Cooling: The fan delay off period is factory set at 0 seconds. The option for 80 second delay off is field selectable (See wiring diagram).

ROOM AIR THERMOSTAT HEAT ANTICIPATOR ADJUSTMENT

Set the thermostat heat anticipator according to the current flow measured, or the settings found in the notes on the furnace wiring diagram (found in the SERVICE FACTS or inside the furnace casing).

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE OWNERS

WARNING

EXPLOSION HAZARD

In the event that electrical, fuel, or mechanical failures occur, shut off the gas supply off at the manual gas valve, located on the supply gas piping coming into the furnace, before turning off the electrical power to the furnace. Contact the service agency designated by your dealer.

BURNER BOX TEMPERATURE LIMIT DEVICE

All models are equipped with a manual reset temperature limit located on the burner box. In case of excessive temperature, the limit will open and cause the circuit to open which shuts off all flow of gas.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING FURNACE OPERATION

1. EXCESSIVE COMBUSTION PRESSURE (WIND IN EXCESS OF 40 M.P.H.) VENT OR FLUE BLOCKAGE

If pressure against induced draft blower outlet becomes excessive, the pressure switch will open and shut off the gas valve until acceptable combustion pressure is again available.

2. LOSS OF FLAME

If loss of flame occurs during a heating cycle, or flame is not present at the sensor, the flame control module will close the gas valve. The flame control module will then recycle the ignition sequence, then if ignition is not achieved, it will shut off the gas valve and lock out the system.

3. POWER FAILURE

If there is a power failure during a heating cycle, the system will restart the ignition sequence automatically when power is restored if the thermostat still calls for heat.

4. GAS SUPPLY FAILURE

If loss of flame occurs during a heating cycle, the system integrated control module will recycle the ignition sequence, then if ignition is not achieved, the integrated control module will shut off the gas valve and lock out the system.

5. INDUCED DRAFT BLOWER FAILURE

If pressure is not sensed by the pressure switch, the contacts will remain open and not allow the gas valve to open, therefore the unit will not start. If failure occurs during a running cycle, the pressure switch contacts will open and the gas valve will close to shut the unit down.

Installer's Guide

6. CONDENSATE DRAIN BLOCKAGE

If the condensate drain is blocked, either by debris, improper draining, or by freezing condensate, the pressure switch will receive a signal warning of the accumulation of condensate in the heat exchanger assembly. The pressure switch contacts will open and remain open, not allowing unit operation. The unit will not operate until the condensate drain has been cleared, and the condensate flows freely.

7. RESET AFTER LOCKOUT

When the integrated control module has shut the system down and gone into lockout, the system must be manually reset before the unit will restart. To reset, turn the system power off, then on, then off and then on again within 30 seconds. This may be done at the unit's power source or at the thermostat. *The system will not reset unless the procedure off-on-off-on is completed within 30 seconds.*

8. RESET AFTER BURNER BOX LIMIT SHUTDOWN

If the furnace shuts down, one thing that can be checked is the burner box temperature limit switch. It is located on the bottom of the burner box. The vent and combustion air inlet terminations should be checked for blockage. If blockage exists, clear the problem and then the reset button may be depressed.

If there is no blockage of the terminations, the limit switch must be reset by a qualified servicer.

Carbon monoxide, fire or smoke can cause serious bodily injury, death, and/ or property damage.

A variety of potential sources of carbon monoxide can be found in a building or dwelling such as gas-fired clothes dryers, gas cooking stoves, water heaters, furnaces and fireplaces. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission recommends that users of gas-burning appliances install carbon monoxide detectors as well as fire and smoke detectors per the manufacturers installation instructions to help alert dwelling occupants of the presence of fire, smoke or unsafe levels of carbon monoxide. These devices should be listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. *Standards for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms, UL 2034* or CSA International Standard, *Residential Carbon Monoxide Alarming Devices, CSA 6.19.*

NOTE:

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

The following warning complies with State of California law, Proposition 65.

⚠ WARNING: This product contains fiberglass wool insulation! Fiberglass dust and ceramic fibers are believed by the State of California to cause cancer through inhalation. Glasswool fibers may also cause respiratory, skin, or eye irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES:

- Avoid breathing fiberglass dust.
- Use a NIOSH approved dust/mist respirator.
- Avoid contact with the skin or eyes. Wear long-sleeved, loose-fitting clothing, gloves, and eye protection.
- Wash clothes separately from other clothing; rinse washer thoroughly.
- Operations such as sawing, blowing, tear-out, and spraying may generate fiber concentrations requiring additional respiratory protection. Use the appropriate NIOSH approved respirator in these situations.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

- Eye Contact** - Flush eyes with water to remove dust. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- Skin Contact** - Wash affected areas gently with soap and warm water after handling.

| INTEGRATED FURNACE CONTROL ERROR FLASH CODES | |
|---|---|
| Flashing Slow --- | Normal - No call for Heat |
| Flashing Fast --- | Normal - Call for Heat |
| Continuous ON --- | Replace IFC |
| Continuous OFF --- | Check Power |
| 2 Flashes --- | System Lockout (Retries or Recycles exceeded) |
| 3 Flashes --- | Draft Pressure Error - Possible problems: a) Venting problem b) Pressure switch problem c) Inducer problem |
| 4 Flashes --- | Open Temperature Limit Circuit |
| 5 Flashes --- | Flame sensed when no flame should be present |
| 6 Flashes --- | 115 volt AC power reversed, poor grounding or system voltage too low |
| 7 Flashes --- | Gas valve circuit error |
| 8 Flashes --- | Low flame sense signal |
| 9 Flashes --- | Check Ignitor Circuit and Line "N" to 24VAC "Common" voltage (≤ 2 volts) [possible grounding problem] |

Trane
6200 Troup Highway
Tyler, TX 75707

*For more information contact
your local dealer (distributor)*

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|-------------------------|-----------------|
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| Date | 02/19 |

The manufacturer has a policy of continuous product and product data improvement and reserves the right to change design and specifications without notice.

