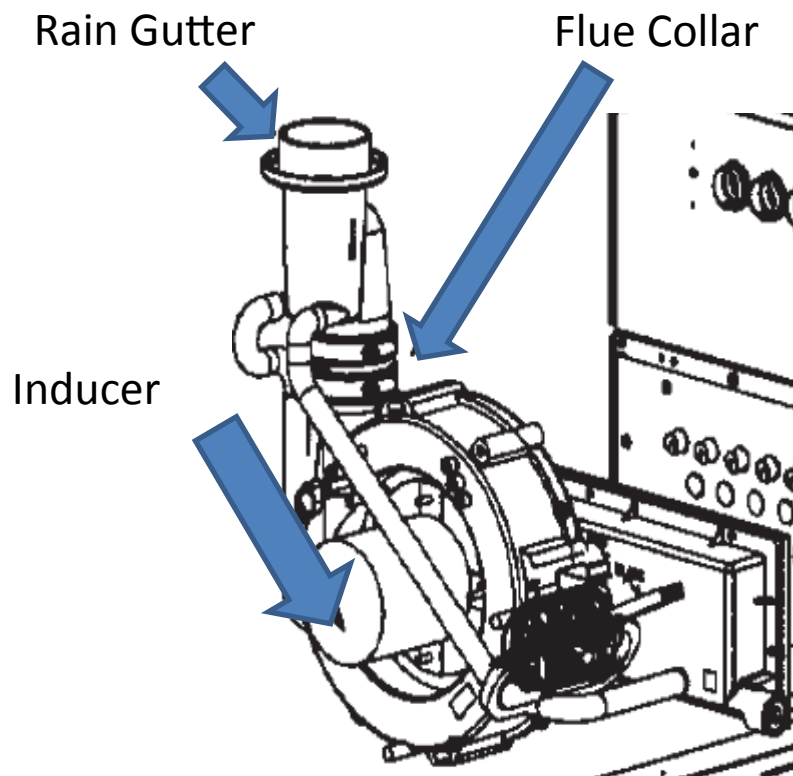


## Furnace Drain

90% efficient furnaces produce condensation due to the low temperature of the flue gas. This condensation must be drained from the secondary heat exchanger, collector box, and flue pipe. Depending on the orientation of the furnace, and the way that the flue pipe is run, sometimes this condensation may gather in the inducer and cause performance issues. If you find an inducer that is water logged, follow the below steps to help diagnose the problem.

1. Check the pitch of the flue pipe. Be sure that the pipe does not have any dips or horizontal reducers/increasers that may cause drainage problems.
2. Check the collar, which is typically located at the outlet of the inducer. Most will have drains in place that route condensation either back to the collector box, or down to the drain trap. Be sure that the collar, tubing, and drain destination are all clear of debris.
3. Check all drain lines thoroughly. This includes condensate pumps, drain traps, and drain lines. Be sure that the line is completely free of obstructions.
4. Verify that the drain trap is holding its prime. If the drain trap is not holding a sufficient prime, condensation will be held in place at the collector box, or pulled into the inducer, by the negative pressure being created by the inducer. A drain trap should always be used and the trap should always be properly primed.



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