INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

A80DS2VK

Warm Air Gas Furnace
Variable Speed
Downflow Air Discharge

This manual must be left with the homeowner for future reference.

This is a safety alert symbol and should never be ignored. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury or death.

NOTICE

A thermostat is not included and must be ordered separately.

- A Comfort Sync® thermostat must be used in communicating applications.
- In non-communicating applications, a traditional non-communication thermostat may be used.

In all cases, setup is critical to ensure proper system operation.

Field wiring for both communicating and non-communicating applications is illustrated in these instructions.

WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent), service agency or the gas supplier.

WARNING

This furnance is equipped with an ignition control factory enabled for use with Allied A2L refrigerant systems. Disabling the refrigerant detection functionality on A2L system is prohibited by safety codes. Refer to furnace installation instructions for non-A2L and non-Allied refrigerant system setup.

WARNING

As with any mechanical equipment, personal injury can result from contact with sharp sheet metal edges. Be careful when you handle this equipment.

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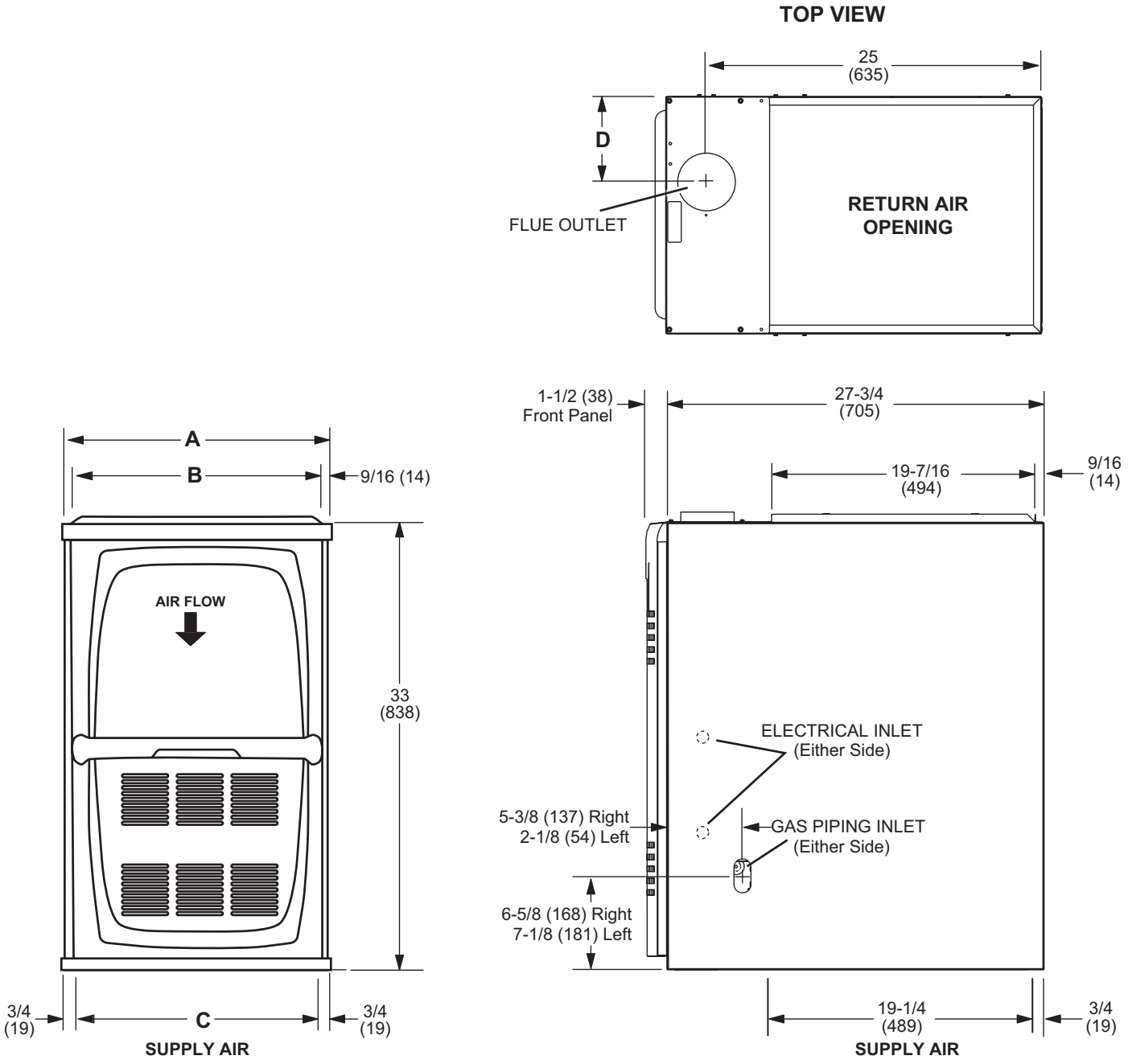
Manufactured By
Allied Air Enterprises LLC
215 Metropolitan Drive
West Columbia, SC 29170

(P) 508613-01

Unit Dimensions



Model	Cooling Capacity	A		B		C		D	
		in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm
070-A	3 ton	14-1/2	368	13-3/8	340	13	330	4-3/4	121
090-B	4 ton	17-1/2	446	16-3/8	416	16	406	6-1/4	159
110-C	5 ton	21	533	19-7/8	504	19-1/2	495	8	203

Parts Arrangement

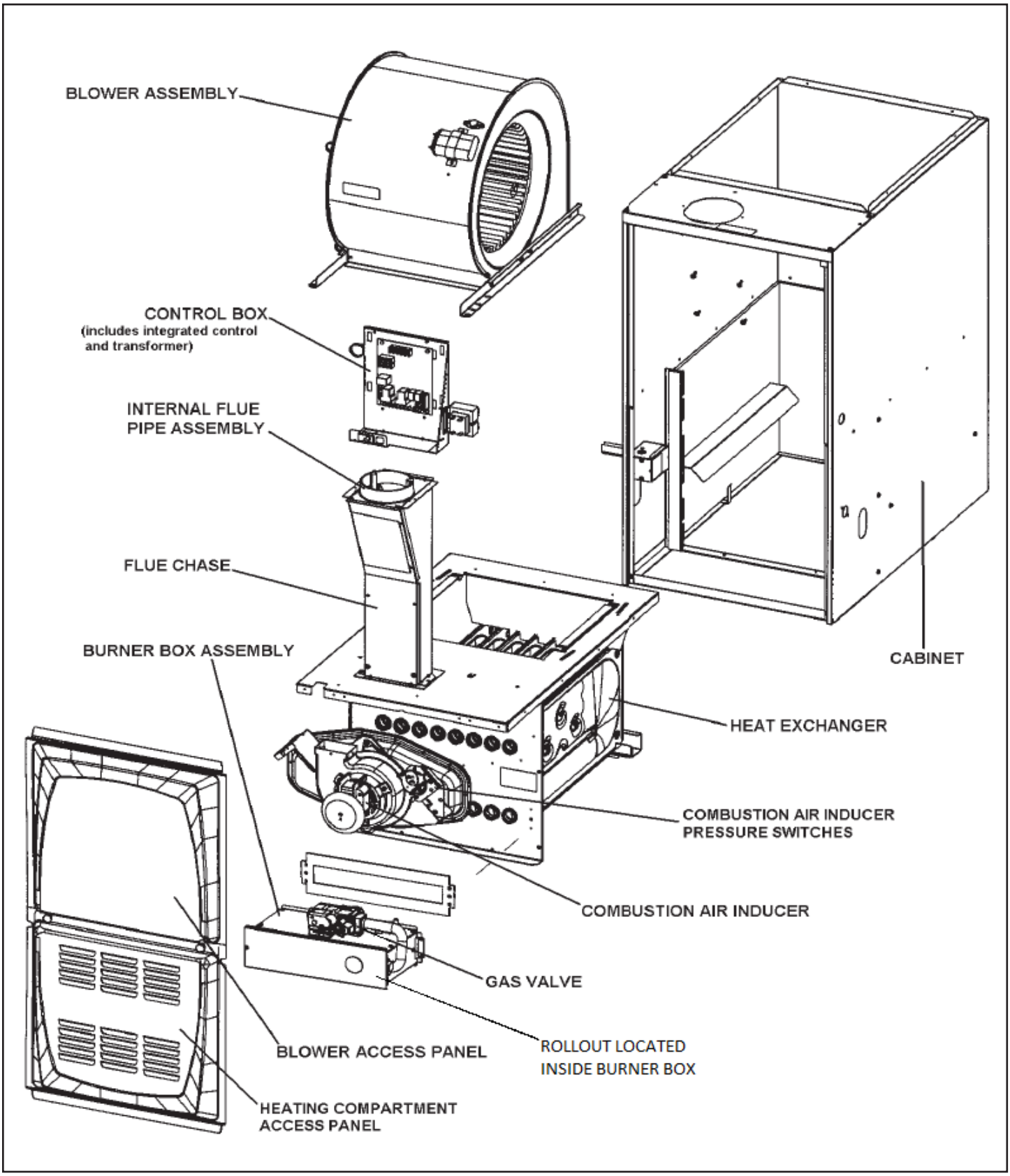


Figure 1. Expanded View

Gas Furnace

The A80DS2VK gas furnace is shipped with a two stage, variable speed control. The control is compatible with:

- Comfort Sync communicating thermostats
- Conventional non-communicating thermostats

Each unit is shipped ready for installation in the downflow position.

The furnace is equipped for installation in natural gas applications. A conversion kit (ordered separately) is required for use in LP/propane gas applications.

Shipping and Packing List

1 - Assembled Gas Furnace

1 - Bag assembly containing the following:

- 2 - Screws
- 1 - Snap bushing
- 1 - Snap Plug
- 1 - Wire tie
- 1 - Vent warning label
- 1 - Owner's manual and warranty card

RDS Sensor kit can be ordered seperately and is field installed.

Check equipment for shipping damage. If you find any damage, immediately contact the last carrier.

Please refer to specification sheets for available accessories.

Safety Information

⚠ DANGER

DANGER OF EXPLOSION!

There are circumstances in which odorant used with LP/Propane gas can lose its scent. In case of a leak, LP/Propane gas will settle close to the floor and may be difficult to smell. An LP/Propane leak detector should be installed in all LP applications.

Certifications

These units are CSA International certified to ANSI Z21.47.

In the USA, installation of gas furnaces must conform with local building codes. In the absence of local codes, units must be installed according to the current National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI-Z223.1). The National Fuel Gas Code is available from the following address: American National Standards Institute, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

Clearances

Adequate clearance must be made around the air openings into the vestibule area. In order to ensure proper unit operation, combustion and ventilation air supply must be provided according to the current National Fuel Gas Code. Vent installations must be consistent with the venting tables (in this instruction) and applicable provisions of local building codes.

This furnace is CSA International certified for installation clearances to combustible material as listed on the unit nameplate and in Figure 13. Accessibility and service clearances must take precedence over fire protection clearances.

NOTE: *For installation on combustible floors, the furnace shall not be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or other combustible material other than wood flooring.*

Installed Locations

For installation in a residential garage, the furnace must be installed so that the burner(s) and the ignition source are located no less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor. The furnace must be located or protected to avoid physical damage by vehicles. When a furnace is installed in a public garage, hangar, or other building that has a hazardous atmosphere, the furnace must be installed according to recommended good practice requirements and current National Fuel Gas Code.

NOTE: *Furnace must be adjusted to obtain a temperature rise (high and low fire) within the range(s) specified on the unit nameplate. Failure to do so may cause erratic limit operation and may also result in premature heat exchanger failure.*

This furnace must be installed so that its electrical components are protected from water.

Installed in Combination with a Cooling Coil

When this furnace is used with cooling units, it shall be installed in parallel with, or on the upstream side of, cooling units to avoid condensation in the heating compartment. With a parallel flow arrangement, a damper (or other means to control the flow of air) must adequately prevent chilled air from entering the furnace. If the damper is manually operated, it must be equipped to prevent operation of either the heating or the cooling unit, unless it is in the full HEAT or COOL setting. See Figure 2.

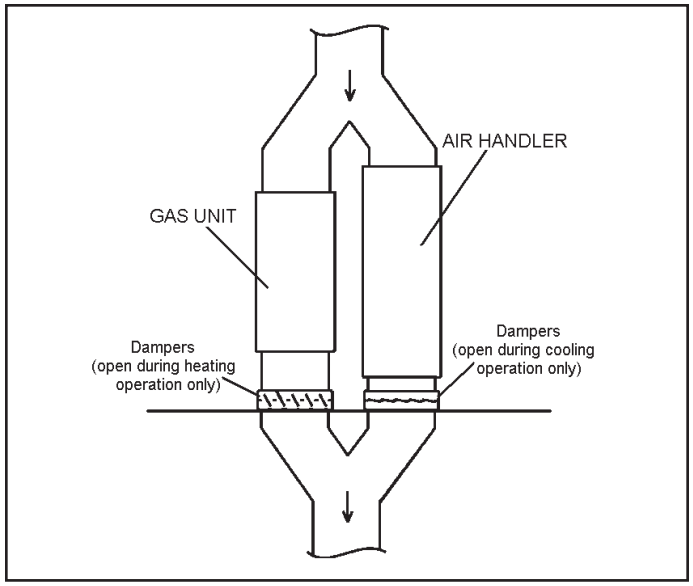


Figure 2.

When installed, this furnace must be electrically grounded according to local codes. In addition, in the United States, installation must conform with the current National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70. The National Electric Code (ANSI/NFPA No. 70) is available from the following address:

National Fire Protection Association
1 Battery March Park
Quincy, MA 02269

NOTE: *This furnace is designed for a minimum continuous return air temperature of 60° F (16°C) or an intermittent operation down to 55° F (13°C) dry bulb for cases where a night setback thermostat is used. Return air temperature must not exceed 85° F (29°C) dry bulb.*

This furnace may be installed in alcoves, closets, attics, basements, garages, and utility rooms in the downflow position.

This furnace design has not been certified for installation in mobile homes, recreational vehicles, or outdoors.

Use of Furnace as a Construction Heater

Units may be used for heating of buildings or structures under construction, if the following conditions are met to ensure proper operation.

DO NOT USE THE UNIT FOR CONSTRUCTION HEAT UNLESS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE MET:

a. Furnace must be in its final location. The vent system must be permanently installed per these installation instructions.

b. Furnace must be installed as a two pipe system and one hundred percent (100%) outdoor air must be provided for combustion air requirements during construction.

c. A room thermostat must control the furnace. The use of fixed jumpers that will provide continuous heating is prohibited.

d. The input rate and temperature rise must be set per the furnace rating plate.

e. Supply and Return air ducts must be provided and sealed to the furnace. Return air must be terminated outside of the space where furnace is installed.

f. Return air temperature range between 60°F (16°C) and 80°F (27°C) must be maintained.

g. MERV 11 or greater air filters must be installed in the system and must be regularly inspected and maintained (e.g., regular static checks and replaced at end of life) during construction.

h. Blower and vestibule access panels must be in place on the furnace at all times.

i. The furnace heat exchanger, components, duct system, and evaporator coils must be thoroughly cleaned following final construction clean−up.

j. Air filters must be replaced upon construction completion.

k. All furnace operating conditions (including ignition, input rate, temperature rise and venting) must be verified in accordance with these installation instructions.

l. The refrigerant leak detection sensor must be inspected for dust/debris deposits. Please refer to the evaporator coil and/or refrigerant detection sensor kit instructions for additional information.

EQUIPMENT MAY EXPERIENCE PREMATURE COMPONENT FAILURE AS A RESULT OF FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ABOVE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ABOVE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS VOIDS THE MANUFACTURER'S EQUIPMENT LIMITED WARRANTY. ALLIED AIR DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH INSTALLER'S FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ABOVE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FOREGOING, INSTALLER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFIRMING THAT THE USE OF CONSTRUCTION HEAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE POLICIES AND CODES OF ALL REGULATING ENTITIES. ALL SUCH POLICIES AND CODES MUST BE ADHERED TO.

General

These instructions are intended as a general guide and do not supersede local codes in any way. Consult authorities having jurisdiction before installation.

In addition to the requirements outlined previously, the following general recommendations must be considered when installing one of these furnaces:

- Place the furnace as close to the center of the air distribution system as possible. The furnace should also be located close to the chimney or vent termination point.
- Do not install the furnace where drafts might blow directly into it. This could cause improper combustion.
- Do not block the furnace combustion air openings with clothing, boxes, doors, etc. Air is needed for proper combustion and safe unit operation.
- When the furnace is installed in an attic or other insulated space, keep insulation away from the furnace.

NOTE: *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts stipulates these additional requirements:*

- Gas furnaces shall be installed by a licensed plumber or fitter only.
- The gas cock must be “T handle” type.
- When a furnace is installed in an attic, the passageway to and service area surrounding the equipment shall be floored.

Combustion, Dilution & Ventilation Air

In the past, there was no problem in bringing in sufficient outdoor air for combustion. Infiltration provided all the air that was needed. In today’s homes, tight construction practices make it necessary to bring in air from outside for combustion. Take into account that exhaust fans, appliance vents, chimneys, and fireplaces force additional air that could be used for combustion out of the house. Unless outside air is brought into the house for combustion, negative pressure (outside pressure is greater than inside pressure) will build to the point that a downdraft can occur in the furnace vent pipe or chimney. As a result, combustion gases enter the living space creating a potentially dangerous situation.

In the absence of local codes concerning air for combustion and ventilation, use the guidelines and procedures in this section to install these furnaces to ensure efficient and safe operation. You must consider combustion air needs and requirements for exhaust vents and other gas appliances.

A portion of this information has been reprinted with permission from the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI-Z223.1). This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the ANSI on the referenced subject, which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT install the furnace in a corrosive or contaminated atmosphere. Meet all combustion and ventilation air requirements, as well as all local codes.

All gas fired appliances require air for the combustion process. If sufficient combustion air is not available, the furnace or other appliances will operate inefficiently and unsafely. Enough air must be provided to meet the needs of all fuel burning appliances and appliances such as exhaust fans which force air out of the house. When fireplaces, exhaust fans, or clothes dryers are used at the same time as the furnace, much more air is necessary to ensure proper combustion and to prevent a downdraft. Insufficient air causes incomplete combustion which can result in carbon monoxide.

⚠ WARNING

Insufficient combustion air can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness or asphyxiation. It will also cause excess water in the heat exchanger resulting in rusting and premature heat exchanger failure. Excessive exposure to contaminated combustion air will result in safety and performance related problems. Avoid exposure to the following substances in the combustion air supply:

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

In addition to providing combustion air, fresh outdoor air dilutes contaminants in the indoor air. These contaminants may include bleaches, adhesives, detergents, solvents and other contaminants which can corrode furnace components.

The requirements for providing air for combustion and ventilation depend largely on whether the furnace is installed in an unconfined or a confined space.

Unconfined Space

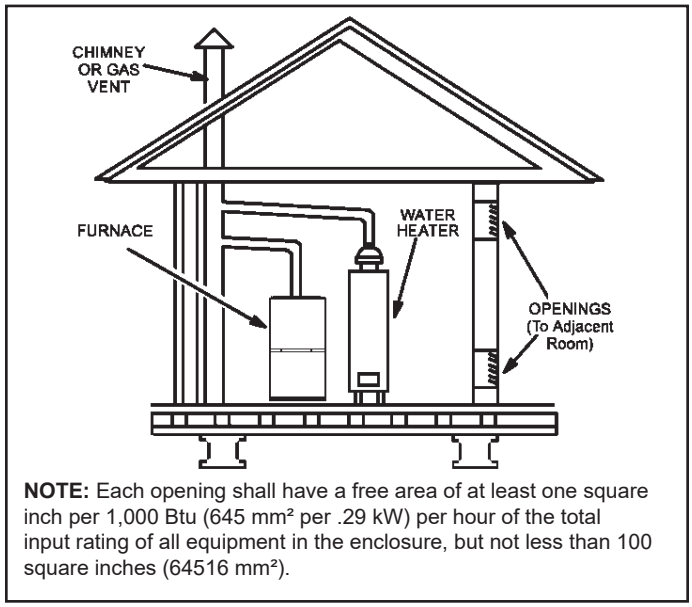
An unconfined space is an area such as a basement or large equipment room with a volume greater than 50 cubic feet (1.42 m^3) per 1,000 Btu (.29 kW) per hour of the combined input rating of all appliances installed in that space. This space also includes adjacent rooms which are not separated by a door. Though an area may appear to

be unconfined, it might be necessary to bring in outdoor air for combustion if the structure does not provide enough air by infiltration. If the furnace is located in a building of tight construction with weather stripping and caulking around the windows and doors, follow the procedures in the air from outside section.

Confined Space

A confined space is an area with a volume less than 50 cubic feet (1.42 m^3) per 1,000 Btu (.29 kW) per hour of the combined input rating of all appliances installed in that space. This definition includes furnace closets or small equipment rooms.

When the furnace is installed so that supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air must be handled by ducts which are sealed to the furnace casing and which terminate outside the space containing the furnace. This is especially important when the furnace is mounted on a platform in a confined space such as a closet or small equipment room. Even a small leak around the base of the unit at the platform or at the return air duct connection can cause a potentially dangerous negative pressure condition. Air for combustion and ventilation can be brought into the confined space either from inside the building or from outside.



NOTE: Each opening shall have a free area of at least one square inch per 1,000 Btu (645 mm² per .29 kW) per hour of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure, but not less than 100 square inches (64516 mm²).

Figure 3. Equipment in Confined Space - All Air From Inside

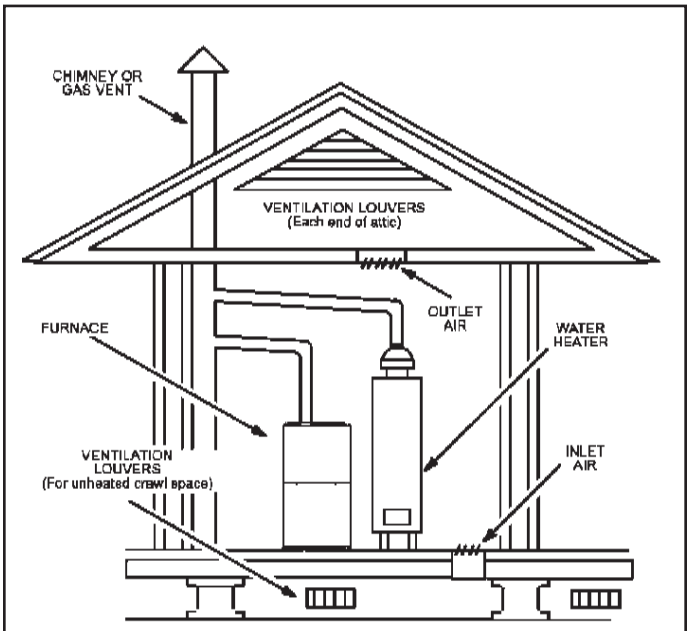
Air from Inside

If the confined space that houses the furnace adjoins a space categorized as unconfined, air can be brought in by providing two permanent openings between the two spaces. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch (645 mm^2) per 1,000 Btu (.29 kW) per hour of total input rating of all gas fired equipment in the confined space. Each opening must be at least 100 square inches (64516 mm^2). One opening shall be within 12 inches (305 mm) of the top of the enclosure and one opening within 12 inches (305 mm) of the bottom. See Figure 3.

Air from Outside

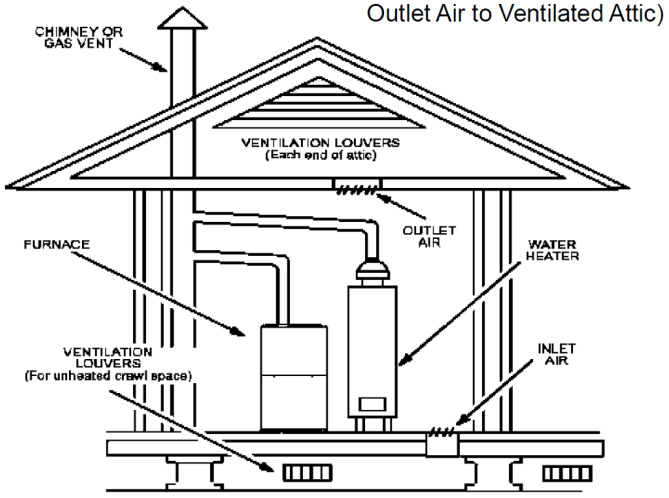
If air from outside is brought in for combustion and ventilation, the confined space must have two permanent openings. One opening shall be within 12 inches (305 mm) of the top of the enclosure and one opening within 12 inches (305 mm) of the bottom. These openings must communicate directly or by ducts with the outdoors or spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors or indirectly through vertical ducts. Each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch (645 mm^2) per 4,000 Btu (1.17 kW) per hour of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. See Figure 4 and Figure 5. When communicating with the outdoors through horizontal ducts, each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch (645 mm^2) per 2,000 Btu (.56 kW) per total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. See Figure 6.

When ducts are used, they shall be of the same cross sectional area as the free area of the openings to which they connect. The minimum dimension of rectangular air ducts shall be no less than 3 inches (75 mm). In calculating free area, the blocking effect of louvers, grilles, or screens must be considered. If the design and free area of protective covering is not known for calculating the size opening required, it may be assumed that wood louvers will have 20 to 25 percent free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 60 to 75 percent free area. Louvers and grilles must be fixed in the open position or interlocked with the equipment so that they are opened automatically during equipment operation.



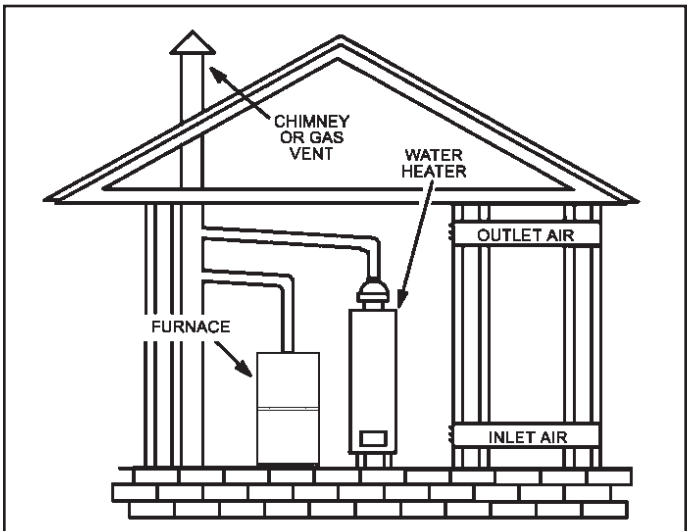
NOTE: The inlet and outlet air openings shall each have a free area of at least one square inch per 4,000 Btu (645 mm² per 1.17 kW) per hour of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.

Figure 4. Equipment in Confined Space - All Air from Outside
(Inlet Air from Crawlspace & Outlet Air to Ventilated Attic)



NOTE: The inlet and outlet air openings shall each have a free area of at least one square inch per 4,000 Btu (645 mm² per 1.17 kW) per hour of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.

Figure 5. Equipment in Confined Space - All Air from Outside (All Air through Ventilated Attic)



NOTE: Each air duct opening shall have a free area of at least one square inch per 2,000 Btu (645 mm² per .59 kW) per hour of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. If the equipment room is located against an outside wall and the air openings communicate directly with the outdoors, each opening shall have a free area of at least 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu (645 mm² per 1.17 kW) per hour of the total input rating of all other equipment in the enclosure.

Figure 6. Equipment in Confined Space - All Air from Outside

Downflow Installation

Downflow unit installs in three ways: on non-combustible flooring, on combustible flooring using a downflow combustible flooring base, or on a reverse flow cooling cabinet. Do not drag the unit across the floor.

Installation on Non-Combustible Flooring

See Figure 7

1. Cut floor opening keeping in mind clearances listed on unit rating plate. Also keep in mind gas supply connections, electrical supply, flue and air intake connections and sufficient installation and servicing clearances. See Table 1 for correct floor opening size.
2. Flange warm air plenum and lower the plenum into the opening.
3. Set the unit over the plenum and seal the plenum to the unit.
4. Ensure that the seal is adequate.

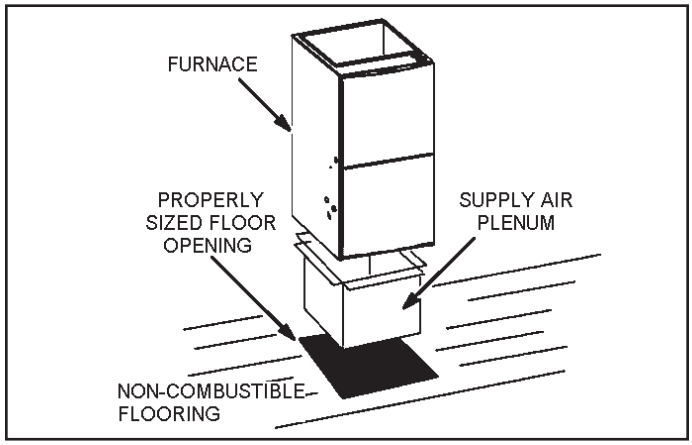


Figure 7.

Cabinet Width	Front to Rear		Side to Side	
	in.	mm	in.	mm
A (14.5”)	19-3/4	502	13-1/4	337
B (17.5”)			16-1/4	413
C (21”)			19-3/4	502
NOTE: Floor opening dimensions listed are 1/4 in. (6 mm) larger than the unit opening. See unit dimensions on Page 2.				

Table 1. Non-Combustible Floor Opening Size

Installation on Combustible Flooring

See Figure 8

1. When unit is installed on a combustible floor, a downflow combustible flooring base must be installed between the furnace and the floor. The base must be ordered separately.
2. See Table 2 for opening size to cut in floor. After opening is cut, set combustible flooring base into opening.

⚠ CAUTION

The furnace and downflow combustible flooring base shall not be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or other combustible material other than wood flooring.

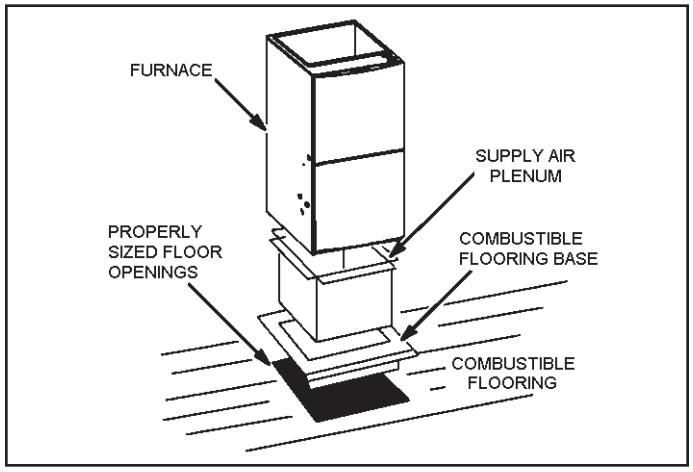


Figure 8.

Cabinet Width	Front to Rear		Side to Side	
	in.	mm	in.	mm
A (14.5”)	22	559	15-3/4	400
B (17.5”)			18-3/4	476
C (21”)			22-3/4	578
NOTE: Floor opening dimensions listed are 1/4 in. (6 mm) larger than the unit opening. See unit dimensions on Page 2.				

Table 2. Combustible Floor Opening Size

3. Check sealing strips on combustible flooring base to make sure they are properly glued and positioned.
4. Lower supply air plenum into downflow combustible flooring base until plenum flanges seal against the strips.

   NOTE: *Be careful not to damage sealing strips. Check for a tight seal.*
5. Set the furnace over the plenum.
6. Ensure that the seal between the furnace and plenum is adequate.

Installation on Cooling Cabinet

See Figure 9

1. Refer to reverse flow coil installation instructions for correctly sized opening in floor and installation of cabinet.

   NOTE: *Downflow combustible flooring kit is not used.*
2. When cooling cabinet is in place, set and secure the furnace according to the instructions that are provided with the cooling coil. Secure the furnace to the cabinet.
3. Seal the cabinet and check for air leaks.

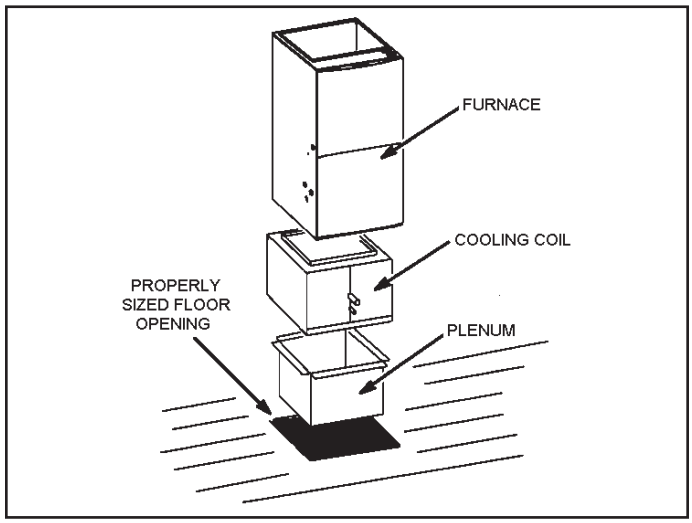


Figure 9.

Return Air Opening — Downflow Units

The following steps should be taken when installing plenum:

1. Bottom edge of plenum should be flanged with a hemmed edge. See Figure 10.

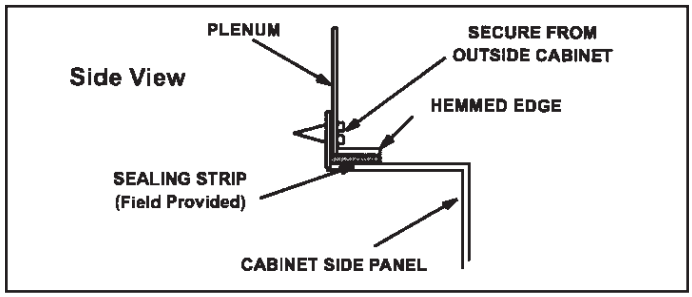


Figure 10.

2. Sealing strip should be used.
3. In all cases, plenum should be secured to top flanges of furnace with sheet metal screws.

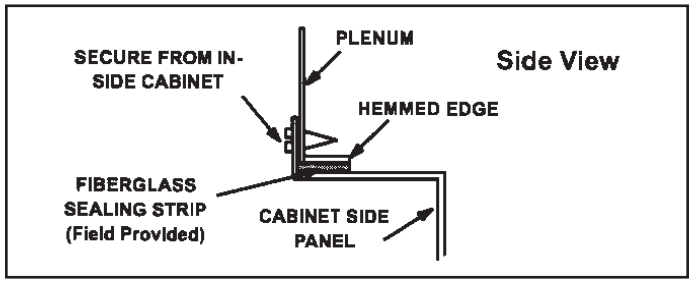


Figure 11.

4. In closet installations, it may be impossible to install sheet metal screws from the outside. In this case, make plenum with a removable front and install screws from the inside. See Figure 11.
5. Make certain that an adequate seal is made.

Setting Equipment

⚠ WARNING

Do not install the furnace on its front, back or in the horizontal position. See Figure 14. Do not connect the return air ducts to the back of the furnace. Doing so will adversely affect the operation of the safety control devices, which could result in personal injury or death.

Install this gas furnace as shipped in the downflow position ONLY. Do not install the furnace horizontally.

Select a location that allows for the required clearances that are listed on the unit nameplate. Also consider gas supply connections, electrical supply, vent connection, and installation and service clearances [24 inches (610 mm) at unit front]. The unit must be level.

NOTE: *Units with 1/2 hp blower motors are equipped with three flexible legs and one rigid leg. See Figure 12. The rigid leg is equipped with a shipping bolt and a flat white plastic washer (rather than the rubber mounting grommet used with a flexible mounting leg). The bolt and washer must be removed before the furnace is placed into operation. After the bolt and washer have been removed, the rigid leg will not touch the blower housing.*

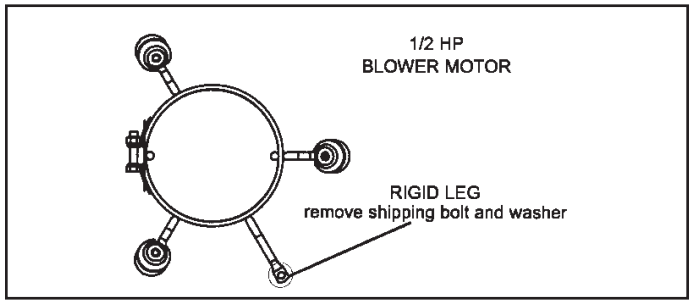


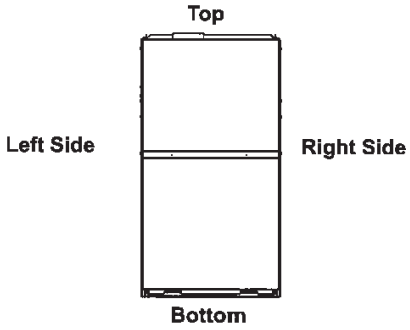
Figure 12.

⚠ WARNING

The blower access panel must be securely in place when the blower and burners are operating. Gas fumes, which could contain carbon monoxide, can be drawn into living space resulting in personal injury or death.

Downflow Application

Allow for clearances to combustible materials as indicated on the unit nameplate. Minimum clearances for closet or alcove installations are shown in Figure 13.



Type of Vent Connector	Type C	Type B1
Top	1 in. (25 mm)	1 in. (25 mm)
* Front	2-1/4 in. (57 mm)**	3 in. (78 mm)
Back	0	0
Sides	0†	0
Vent	6 in. (152 mm)	1 in. (25 mm)
Floor	NC‡	NC‡

* Front clearance in alcove Installation must be 24 in. (610 mm). Maintain a minimum of 24 in. (610 mm) for front service access.

** 3-1/4 in. if single wall vent pipe is used.

† Left side requires 3 inches if a single wall vent is used on 14-1/2 inch cabinets or 2 in. if a single wall vent is used on 17-1/2 in. cabinets.

‡ The furnace may be installed on a combustible wood floor if an optional additive base is installed between the furnace and the combustible floor.

Figure 13. Downflow Application Installation Clearances

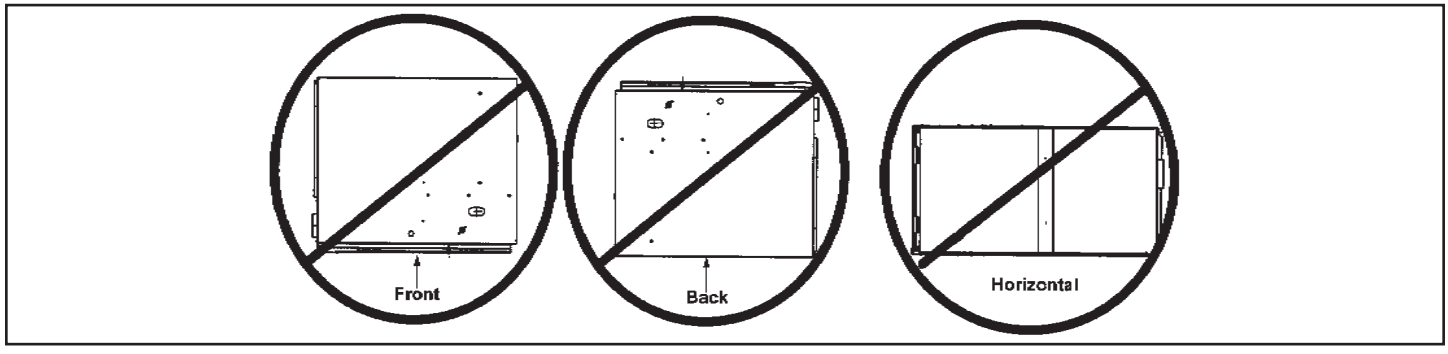


Figure 14. Improper Installations

⚠ WARNING

Improper installation of the furnace can result in personal injury or death. Combustion and flue products must never be allowed to enter the return air system or the living space. Use screws and joint tape to seal the return air system to the furnace.

The return and supply air duct systems must never be connected to or from other heating devices such as a fireplace or stove, etc. Fire, explosion, carbon monoxide poisoning, personal injury and/or property damage could result.

Filters

This unit is not equipped with a filter or rack. A field provided high velocity filter is required for the unit to operate properly. Table 3 lists recommended filter sizes.

A filter must be in place any time the unit is operating.

Cabinet Width	Return Air Filter Size (inches)
A (14.5”)	14 x 25 x 1
B (17.5”)	16 x 25 x 1
C (21”)	20 x 25 x 1

Table 3.

Duct System

Use industry approved standards (such as those published by Air Conditioning Contractors of America or American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers) to size and install the supply and return air duct system. This will result in a quiet and low static system that has uniform air distribution.

NOTE: *Do not operate the furnace in the heating mode with an external static pressure that exceeds 0.8 inches w.c. Higher external static pressures may cause erratic limit operation.*

Ensure that you have made a seal between the supply air plenum and the furnace and between the furnace and the return air plenum.

Supply Air Plenum

If the furnace is installed without a cooling coil, a removable access panel should be installed in the supply air duct. The access panel should be large enough to permit inspection (either by smoke or reflected light) of the heat exchanger for leaks after the furnace is installed.

Return Air Plenum

Return air must not be drawn from a room where this furnace, or any other gas fueled appliance (i.e., water heater), or carbon monoxide producing device (i.e., wood fireplace) is installed. When return air is drawn from a room, a negative pressure is created in the room. If a gas appliance is operating in a room with negative pressure, the flue products can be pulled back down the vent pipe and into the room. This reverse flow of the flue gas may result in incomplete combustion and the formation of carbon monoxide gas. This toxic gas might then be distributed throughout the house by the furnace duct system.

Venting

NOTE: *For any Low GWP refrigerant systems with exposed line set joints installed in the same space, each non-direct vent furnace system must have a refrigerant detection sensor installed below the level of the burners (See”SECONDARY SENSOR REQUIREMENTS” on page 42). Any direct vent furnace system is not subject to this requirement*

A 4 inch diameter flue transition is factory installed on all models. Modifying or removing the flue transition will cause the unit to operate unsafely and will void the unit certification. The vent connector does not require insulation.

This series of units are classified as fan assisted Category I furnaces when vertically vented according to the latest edition of National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54 1 ANSI Z223.1). A fan assisted Category I furnace is an appliance equipped with an integral mechanical means to either draw or force combustion products through the combustion chamber and/or heat exchanger. This unit is not approved for use with horizontal venting.

NOTE: *Use these instructions as a guide. They do not supersede local codes. This furnace must be vented according to all local codes, these installation instructions, and the provided venting tables in these instructions.*

The venting tables in this manual were extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 541 ANSI Z223.1) and are provided as a guide for proper vent installation. Proper application, termination, construction and location of vents must conform to local codes having jurisdiction. In the absence of local codes, the NFGC serves as the defining document.

Refer to the tables and the venting information contained in these instructions to properly size and install the venting system.

IMPORTANT

Once the venting system is installed, attach the "Disconnected Vent" warning sticker to a visible area of the plenum near the vent pipe. The warning sticker is provided in the bag assembly.

WARNING

Asphyxiation hazard. The exhaust vent for this furnace must be securely connected to the furnace flue transition at all times.

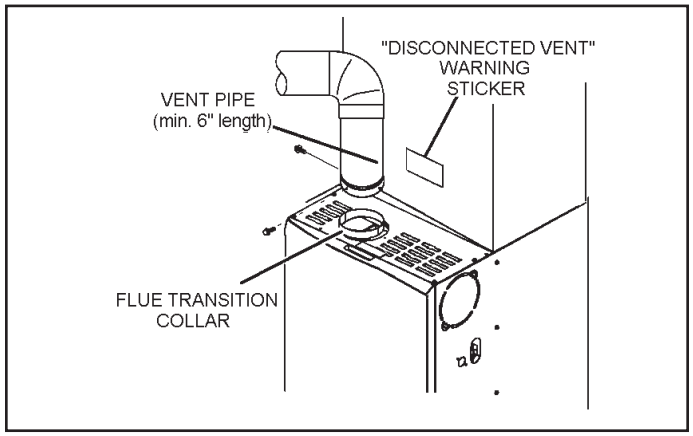


Figure 15. Vent Connection

Use self drilling sheet metal screws or a mechanical fastener to firmly secure the vent pipe to the round collar of the flue transition. If self drilling screws are used to attach the vent pipe, it is recommended that three be used. Drive one self drilling screw through the front and one through each side of the vent pipe and collar. See Figure 15.

Install the first vent connector elbow at a minimum of six inches (152 mm) from the furnace vent outlet.

Venting Using a Masonry Chimney

The following additional requirements apply when a lined masonry chimney is used to vent this furnace.

Masonry chimneys used to vent Category I central furnaces must be either tile lined or lined with a listed metal lining system or dedicated gas vent. Unlined masonry chimneys are prohibited. See Figure 16 and Figure 17 for common venting.

A chimney with one or more sides exposed to the outside of the structure is considered to be an exterior chimney.

An exterior masonry chimney that is not tile lined must be lined with B 1 vent or a listed insulated flexible metal vent. An exterior tile lined chimney that is sealed and capped may be lined with a listed uninsulated flexible metal vent.

If the existing chimney will not accommodate a listed metal liner, either the chimney must be rebuilt to accommodate one of these liners or an alternate approved venting method must be found.

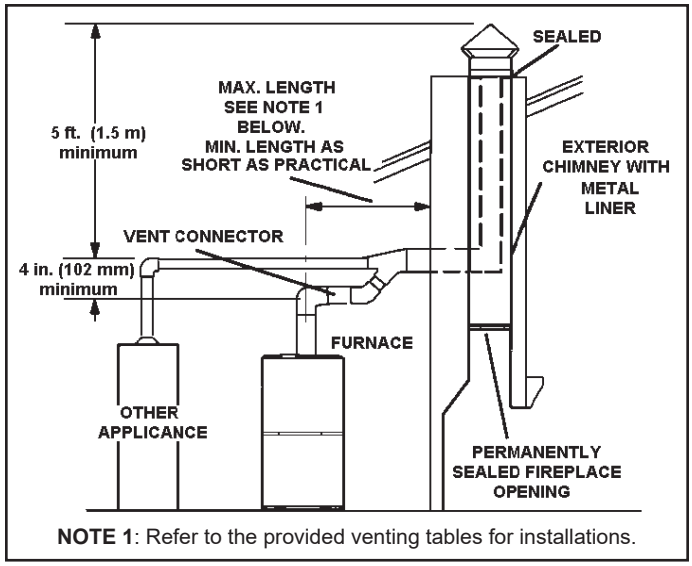


Figure 16. Common Venting Using Metal-Lined Masonry Chimney

Insulation for the flexible vent pipe must be an encapsulated

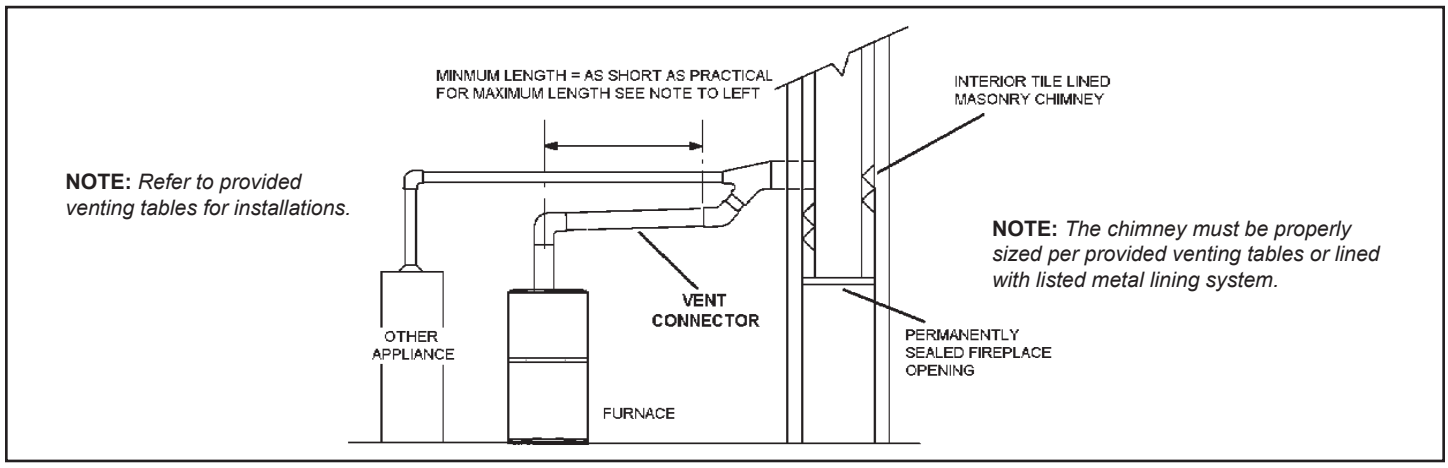


Figure 17. Common Venting Using Tile lined Interior Masonry Chimney and Combined Vent Connector

fiberglass sleeve recommended by the flexible vent pipe manufacturer.

DO NOT insulate the space between the liner and the chimney wall with puffed mica or any other loose granular insulating material.

⚠ IMPORTANT

SINGLE appliance venting of a fan assisted furnace into a tile lined masonry chimney (interior or outside wall) is PROHIBITED. The chimney must first be lined with either type B1 vent or an insulated single wall flexible vent lining system which has been sized according to the provided venting tables and the vent pipe manufacturer's instructions.

A fan assisted furnace may be commonly vented into an existing lined masonry chimney if the following conditions are met:

- The chimney is currently serving at least one drafthood equipped appliance.
- The vent connectors and chimney are sized according to the provided venting tables.

If type B1 double wall vent is used inside a chimney, no other appliance can be vented into the chimney. The outer wall of type B1 vent pipe must not be exposed to flue products. A type B1 vent or masonry chimney liner shall terminate above the roof surface with a listed cap or a listed roof assembly according to the terms of their respective listings and the vent manufacturer's instructions.

When inspection reveals that an existing chimney is not safe for the intended purpose, it shall be rebuilt to conform to nationally recognized standards, lined or relined with suitable materials, or replaced with a gas vent or chimney suitable for venting units. The chimney passageway must be checked periodically to ensure that it is clear and free of obstructions.

Do not install a manual damper, barometric draft regulator, or flue restrictor between the furnace and the chimney.

Never connect a Category I appliance to a chimney that is servicing a solid fuel appliance. If a fireplace chimney flue is used to vent this appliance, the fireplace opening must be permanently sealed.

A type B 1 or listed chimney lining system that passes through an unused masonry chimney flue is not considered to be exposed to the outdoors.

General Venting Requirements

Vent all furnaces according to these instructions:

1. Vent diameter recommendations and maximum allowable piping runs are found in the provided venting tables.
2. In no case should the vent or vent connector diameter be less than the diameter specified in the provided venting tables.
3. The minimum vent capacity determined by the sizing tables must be less than the low fire input rating and the maximum vent capacity must be greater than the high fire input rating.
4. Single appliance vents - If the vertical vent or tile-lined chimney has a larger diameter or flow area than the vent connector, use the vertical vent diameter to determine the minimum vent capacity and the vent connector diameter to determine the maximum vent capacity. The flow area of the vertical vent, however, shall not exceed 7 times the flow area of the listed appliance categorized vent area, drafthood outlet area or flue collar area unless designed according to approved engineering methods.
5. Multiple appliance vents - The flow area of the largest section of vertical vent or chimney shall not exceed 7 times the smallest listed appliance categorized vent area, drafthood outlet area or flue collar area unless designed according to approved engineering methods.
6. The entire length of single wall metal vent connector shall be readily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and replacement.
7. Single appliance venting configurations with zero lateral lengths (Table 5 and Table 6) are assumed to have no elbows in the vent system. For all other vent configurations, the vent system is assumed to have two 90° elbows. For each additional 90° elbow or equivalent (for example two 45° elbows equal one 90° elbow) beyond two, the maximum capacity listed in the venting table should be reduced by 10% (0.90 x maximum listed capacity).
8. The common venting tables (7, 8, 9, and 10) were generated using a maximum horizontal vent connector length of 1-1/2 feet (.46 m) for each inch (25 mm) of connector diameter as follows:

Connector Diameter in. (mm)	Maximum Horizontal Connector Length ft. (m)
3 (76)	4-1/2 (1.37)
4 (102)	6 (1.83)
5 (127)	7-1/2 (2.29)
6 (152)	9 (2.74)
7 (178)	10-1/2 (3.20)

Table 4.

9. If the common vertical vent is offset, the maximum common vent capacity listed in the common venting tables should be reduced by 20%, the equivalent of two 90° elbows (0.80 x maximum common vent

capacity). The horizontal length of the offset shall not exceed 1-1/2 feet (.46 m) for each inch (25 mm) of common vent diameter.

10. The vent pipe should be as short as possible with the least number of elbows and angles required to complete the job. Route the vent connector to the vent using the shortest possible route.
11. A vent connector shall be supported without any dips or sags and shall slope a minimum of 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) per linear foot (305 mm) of connector, back toward the appliance.
12. Vent connectors shall be firmly attached to the furnace flue collar by self drilling screws or other approved means, except vent connectors of listed type B vent material which shall be assembled according to the manufacturer's instructions. Joints between sections of single wall connector piping shall be fastened by screws or other approved means.
13. When the vent connector used for Category I appliances must be located in or pass through a crawl space or other areas which may be cold, that portion of the vent connector shall be constructed of listed double wall type B vent material or material having equivalent insulation qualities.
14. All venting pipe passing through floors, walls, and ceilings must be installed with the listed clearance to combustible materials and be fire stopped according to local codes. In absence of local codes, refer to NFGC (Z223.1).
15. No portion of the venting system can extend into, or pass through any circulation air duct or plenum.
16. Vent connectors serving Category I appliances shall not be connected to any portion of mechanical draft systems operating under positive pressure such as Category III or IV venting systems.
17. If vent connectors are combined prior to entering the common vent, the maximum common vent capacity listed in the common venting tables must be reduced by 10%, the equivalent of one 90° elbow (0.90 x maximum common vent capacity).
18. The common vent diameter must always be at least as large as the largest vent connector diameter.
19. In no case, shall the vent connector be sized more than two consecutive table size diameters over the size of the draft hood outlet or flue collar outlet.
20. Do not install a manual damper, barometric draft regulator or flue restrictor between the furnace and the chimney.
21. When connecting this appliance to an existing dedicated or common venting system, you must inspect the venting system's general condition and look for signs of corrosion. The existing vent pipe size must conform to these instructions and the provided venting tables. If the existing venting system does not meet these requirements, it must be resized.

Capacity of Type B Double Wall Vents with Type B Double Wall Connectors Serving a Single Category I Appliance

Height H (feet)	Lateral L (feet)	Vent and Connector Diameter - D (inches)							
		3 inch		4 inch		5 inch		6 inch	
		Appliance Input Rating in Thousands of Btu per Hour							
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
6	0	0	78	0	152	0	251	0	375
	2	13	51	18	97	27	157	32	232
	4	21	49	30	94	39	153	50	227
	6	25	46	36	91	47	149	59	223
8	0	0	84	0	165	0	276	0	415
	2	12	57	16	109	25	178	28	263
	5	23	53	32	103	42	171	53	255
	8	28	49	39	98	51	164	64	247
10	0	0	88	0	175	0	295	0	447
	2	12	61	17	118	23	194	26	289
	5	23	57	32	113	41	187	52	280
	10	30	51	41	104	54	176	67	267
15	0	0	94	0	191	0	327	0	502
	2	11	69	15	136	20	226	22	339
	5	22	65	30	130	39	219	49	330
	10	29	59	40	121	51	206	64	315
	15	35	53	48	112	61	195	75	301
20	0	0	97	0	202	0	349	0	540
	2	10	75	14	149	18	250	20	377
	5	21	71	29	143	38	242	47	367
	10	28	64	38	133	50	229	62	351
	15	34	58	46	124	59	217	73	337
	20	48	52	55	116	69	206	84	322
30	0	0	100	0	213	0	374	0	587
	2	9	81	13	166	14	283	18	432
	5	21	77	28	160	36	275	45	421
	10	27	70	37	150	48	262	59	405
	15	33	64	44	141	57	249	70	389
	20	56	58	53	132	66	237	80	374
	30	NR	NR	73	113	88	214	104	346

NOTE: *Single appliance venting configurations with zero lateral lengths are assumed to have no elbows in the vent system. For all other vent configurations, the vent system is assumed to have two 90 ° elbows. For each additional 90° elbow or equivalent (for example two 45° elbows equal one 90° elbow) beyond two, the maximum capacity listed in the venting table should be reduced by 10 percent (0.90 x maximum listed capacity).*

Table 5.

Capacity of Type B Double Wall Vents with Single Wall Metal Connectors Serving a Single Category I Appliance

Height H (feet)	Lateral L (feet)	Vent and Connector Diameter - D (inches)							
		3 inch		4 inch		5 inch		6 inch	
		Appliance Input Rating in Thousands of Btu per Hour							
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
6	0	38	77	59	151	85	249	126	373
	2	39	51	60	96	85	156	123	231
	4	NR	NR	74	92	102	152	146	225
	6	NR	NR	83	89	114	147	163	220
8	0	37	83	58	164	83	273	123	412
	2	39	56	59	108	83	176	121	261
	5	NR	NR	77	102	107	168	151	252
	8	NR	NR	90	95	122	161	175	243
10	0	37	87	57	174	82	293	120	444
	2	39	61	59	117	82	193	119	287
	5	52	56	76	111	105	185	148	277
	10	NR	NR	97	100	132	171	188	261
15	0	36	93	56	190	80	325	116	499
	2	38	69	57	136	80	225	115	337
	5	51	63	75	128	102	216	144	326
	10	NR	NR	95	116	128	201	182	308
	15	NR	NR	NR	NR	158	186	220	290
20	0	35	96	54	200	78	346	114	537
	2	37	74	56	148	78	248	113	375
	5	50	68	73	140	100	239	141	363
	10	NR	NR	93	129	125	223	177	344
	15	NR	NR	NR	NR	155	208	216	325
	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	186	192	254	306
30	0	34	99	53	211	76	372	110	584
	2	37	80	55	164	76	281	109	429
	5	49	74	72	157	98	271	136	417
	10	NR	NR	91	144	122	255	171	397
	15	NR	NR	115	131	151	239	208	377
	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	181	223	246	357
	30	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NOTE: *Single appliance venting configurations with zero lateral lengths are assumed to have no elbows in the vent system. For all other vent configurations, the vent system is assumed to have two 90 ° elbows. For each additional 90° elbow or equivalent (for example two 45° elbows equal one 90° elbow) beyond two, the maximum capacity listed in the venting table should be reduced by 10 percent (0.90 x maximum listed capacity).*

Table 6.

Vent Connector Capacity
Type B Double Wall Vents with Type B Double Wall Connectors Serving Two or More Category I Appliances

Vent Height H (feet)	Connector Rise R (feet)	Vent and Connector Diameter - D (inches)							
		3 inch		4 inch		5 inch		6 inch	
		Appliance Input Rating in Thousands of Btu per Hour							
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
6	1	22	37	35	66	46	106	58	164
	2	23	41	37	75	48	121	60	183
	3	24	44	38	81	49	132	62	199
8	1	22	40	35	72	49	114	64	176
	2	23	44	36	80	51	128	66	195
	3	24	47	37	87	53	139	67	210
10	1	22	43	34	78	49	123	65	189
	2	23	47	36	86	51	136	67	206
	3	24	50	37	92	52	146	69	220
15	1	21	50	33	89	47	142	64	220
	2	22	53	35	96	49	153	66	235
	3	24	55	36	102	51	163	68	248
20	1	21	54	33	99	46	157	62	246
	2	22	57	34	105	48	167	64	259
	3	23	60	35	110	50	176	66	271
30	1	20	62	31	113	45	181	60	288
	2	21	64	33	118	47	190	62	299
	3	22	66	34	123	48	198	64	309

Table 7.

Common Vent Capacity
Type B Double Wall Vents with Type B Double Wall Connectors Serving Two or More Category I Appliances

Vent Height H (feet)	Common Vent Diameter							
	4 inch		5 inch		6 inch		7 inch	
	Appliance Input Rating in Thousands of Btu per Hour							
	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT
6	92	81	140	116	204	161	309	248
8	101	90	155	129	224	178	339	275
10	110	97	169	141	243	194	367	299
15	125	112	195	164	283	228	427	352
20	136	123	215	183	314	255	475	394
30	152	138	244	210	361	297	547	459

Table 8.

Vent Connector Capacity
Type B Double Wall Vents with Single Wall Metal Connectors Serving Two or More Category I Appliances

Vent Height H (feet)	Lateral L (feet)	Vent and Connector Diameter - D (inches)							
		3 inch		4 inch		5 inch		6 inch	
		Appliance Input Rating in Thousands of Btu per Hour							
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
6	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	168	182
	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	121	131	175	198
8	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	125	126	184	193
	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	130	138	191	208
10	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	119	121	182	186
	2	NR	NR	84	85	124	134	189	203
	3	NR	NR	89	91	129	144	197	217
15	1	NR	NR	79	87	116	138	177	214
	2	NR	NR	83	94	121	150	185	230
	3	NR	NR	87	100	127	160	193	243
20	1	49	56	78	97	115	152	175	238
	2	52	59	82	103	120	163	182	252
	3	55	62	87	107	125	172	190	264
30	1	47	60	77	110	112	175	169	278
	2	51	62	81	115	117	185	177	290
	3	54	64	85	119	122	193	185	300

NOTE: *Single appliance venting configurations with zero lateral lengths are assumed to have no elbows in the vent system. For all other vent configurations, the vent system is assumed to have two 90 ° elbows. For each additional 90° elbow or equivalent (for example two 45° elbows equal one 90° elbow) beyond two, the maximum capacity listed in the venting table should be reduced by 10 percent (0.90 x maximum listed capacity).*

Table 9.

Common Vent Capacity
Type B Double Wall Vents with Single Wall Metal Connectors Serving Two or More Category I Appliances

Vent Height H (feet)	Common Vent Diameter							
	4 inch		5 inch		6 inch		7 inch	
	Appliance Input Rating in Thousands of Btu per Hour							
	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT	FAN + FAN	FAN + NAT
6	NA	78	NA	113	200	158	304	244
8	NA	87	NA	126	218	173	331	269
10	NA	94	163	137	237	189	357	292
15	121	108	189	159	275	221	416	343
20	131	118	208	177	305	247	463	383
30	145	132	236	202	350	286	533	446

Table 10.

Removal of the Furnace from Common Vent

In the event that an existing furnace is removed from a venting system commonly run with separate gas appliances, the venting system is likely to be too large to properly vent the remaining attached appliances.

Conduct the following test while each appliance is operating and the other appliances (which are not operating) remain connected to the common venting system. If the venting system has been installed improperly, you must correct the system as indicated in the general venting requirements section.

⚠ 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 common venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch. Determine that there is no blockage, restriction, leakage, corrosion, or other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. Close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliances remaining connected to the common venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliances not connected to the common venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan. Close fireplace dampers.
4. Follow the lighting instructions. Turn on the appliance that is being inspected. Adjust the thermostat so that the appliance operates continuously.
5. After the main burner has operated for 5 minutes, test for leaks of flue gases at the draft hood relief opening. Use the flame of a match or candle, or smoke from a cigarette, cigar, or pipe.
6. After determining that each appliance connected to the common venting system is venting properly, (step 3) return all doors, widows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers, and any other gas burning appliances to their previous mode of operation.
7. If a venting problem is found during any of the preceding tests, the common venting system must be modified to correct the problem.

Resize the common venting system to the minimum vent pipe size determined by using the appropriate tables in Appendix G. (These are in the current standards of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1.

Gas Piping

⚠ CAUTION

If a flexible gas connector is required or allowed by the authority that has jurisdiction, black iron pipe shall be installed at the gas valve and extend outside the furnace cabinet. The flexible connector can then be added between the black iron pipe and the gas supply line.

Gas Supply

1. This unit is shipped standard for left or right side installation of gas piping. Connect the gas supply to the piping assembly.
2. When connecting the gas supply piping, consider factors such as length of run, number of fittings, and furnace rating to avoid excessive pressure drop. Table 11 lists recommended pipe sizes for typical applications.
3. The gas piping must not run in or through air ducts, clothes chutes, gas vents or chimneys, dumbwaiters, or elevator shafts.
4. The piping should be sloped 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) per 15 feet (4.57 m) upward toward the meter from the furnace. The piping must be supported at proper intervals [every 8 to 10 feet (2.44 to 3.01 m)] with suitable hangers or straps. Install a drip leg inside vertical pipe runs to the unit.
5. A 1/8” N.P.T. plugged tap or pressure post is located on the gas valve to facilitate test gauge connection. See Figure 19.
6. In some localities, codes may require the installation of a manual main shut off valve and union (furnished by the installer) external to the unit. The union must be of the ground joint type.

⚠ IMPORTANT

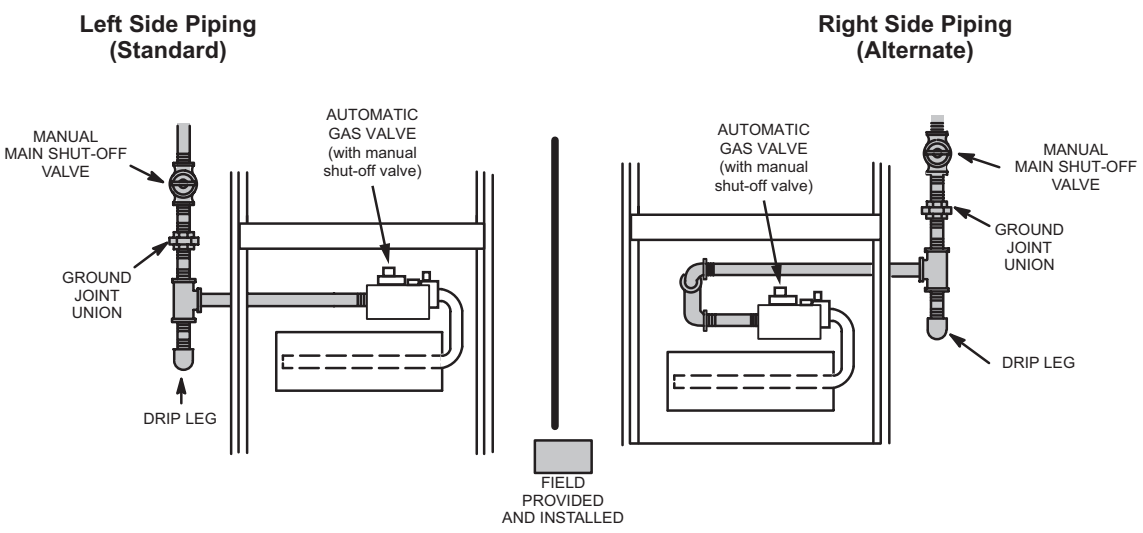
Compounds used on threaded joints of gas piping must be resistant to the actions of liquified petroleum gases.

Gas Pipe Capacity - ft³/hr (m³/hr)

Nominal Iron Pipe Size inches (mm)	Internal Diameter inches (mm)	Length of Pipe - feet (m)									
		10 (3.048)	20 (6.096)	30 (9.144)	40 (12.192)	50 (15.240)	60 (18.288)	70 (21.336)	80 (24.384)	90 (27.432)	100 (30.480)
1/2 (12.7)	.622 (17.799)	175 (4.96)	120 (3.40)	97 (2.75)	82 (2.32)	73 (2.07)	66 (1.87)	61 (1.73)	57 (1.61)	53 (1.50)	50 (1.42)
3/4 (19.05)	.824 (20.930)	360 (10.19)	250 (7.08)	200 (5.66)	170 (4.81)	151 (4.28)	138 (3.91)	125 (3.54)	118 (3.34)	110 (3.11)	103 (2.92)
1 (25.4)	1.049 (26.645)	680 (919.25)	465 (13.17)	375 (10.62)	320 (9.06)	285 (8.07)	260 (7.36)	240 (6.80)	220 (6.23)	205 (5.80)	195 (5.52)
1-1/4 (31.75)	1.380 (35.052)	1400 (39.64)	950 (26.90)	770 (21.80)	660 (18.69)	580 (16.42)	530 (15.01)	490 (13.87)	460 (13.03)	430 (12.18)	400 (11.33)
1-1/2 (38.1)	1.610 (40.894)	2100 (59.46)	1460 (41.34)	1180 (33.41)	990 (28.03)	900 (25.48)	810 (22.94)	750 (21.24)	690 (19.54)	650 (18.41)	620 (17.56)
2 (50.8)	2.067 (52.502)	3950 (111.85)	2750 (77.87)	2200 (62.30)	1900 (53.80)	1680 (47.57)	1520 (43.04)	1400 (39.64)	1300 (36.81)	1220 (34.55)	1150 (32.56)
2-1/2 (63.5)	2.469 (67.713)	6300 (178.39)	4350 (123.17)	3520 (99.67)	3000 (84.95)	2650 (75.04)	2400 (67.96)	2250 (63.71)	2050 (58.05)	1950 (55.22)	1850 (52.38)
3 (76.2)	3.068 (77.927)	11000 (311.48)	7700 (218.03)	6250 (176.98)	5300 (150.07)	4750 (134.50)	4300 (121.76)	3900 (110.43)	3700 (104.77)	3450 (97.69)	3250 (92.03)

Note: *Capacity given in cubic feet (m³) of gas per hour and based on 0.60 specific gravity gas.*

Table 11.



NOTE: *BLACK IRON PIPE **ONLY** TO BE ROUTED INSIDE OF CABINET*

Figure 18.

Leak Check

After gas piping is completed, carefully check all field-installed piping connections for gas leaks. Use a commercially available leak detecting solution specifically manufactured for leak detection. Never use an open flame to test for gas leaks.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply system by closing the individual manual shut-off valve during any gas supply system at pressures greater than or equal to 1/2 psig (3.48 kPa, 14 inches w.c.). This furnace and its components are designed, manufactured and independently certified to comply with all applicable ANSI/CSA standards. A leak check of the furnace and its components is not required.

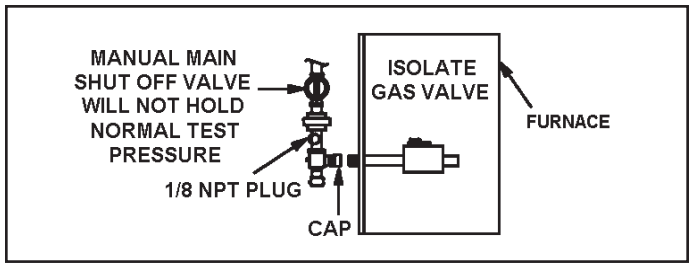


Figure 19.

⚠ IMPORTANT

When testing pressure of gas lines, gas valve must be disconnected and isolated. See Figure 19. Gas valves can be damaged if subjected to pressures greater than 1/2 psig (3.48 kPa, 14 inches w.c.).

⚠ WARNING

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warnings exactly could result in serious injury, death, or property damage. Never use an open flame to test for gas leaks. Check all connections using a commercially available soap solution made specifically for leak detection. Some soaps used for leak detection are corrosive to certain metals. Carefully rinse piping thoroughly after leak test has been completed.

Electrical

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD)

Precautions and Procedures

⚠ CAUTION

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take precautions during furnace installation and service to protect the furnace's electronic controls. Precautions will help to avoid control exposure to electrostatic discharge by putting the furnace, the control and the technician at the same electrostatic potential. Neutralize electrostatic charge by touching hand and all tools on an unpainted unit surface, such as the gas valve or blower deck, before performing any service procedure.

The unit is equipped with a field make-up box on the left hand side of the cabinet. The make-up box may be moved to the right side of the furnace to facilitate installation. If the make-up box is moved to the right side, clip the wire ties that bundle the wires together. The excess wire must be pulled into the blower compartment. Secure the excess wire to the existing harness to protect it from damage.

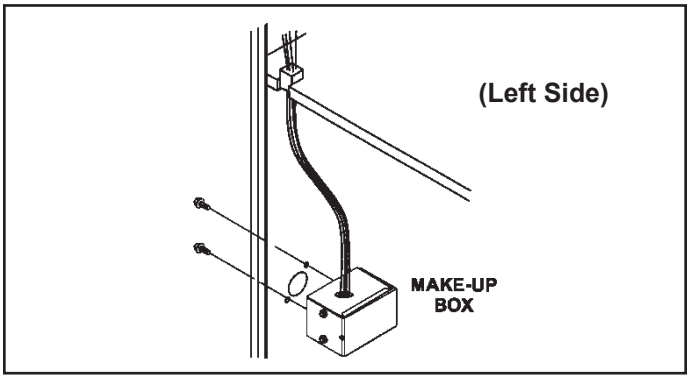


Figure 20. Interior Make-Up Box Installation

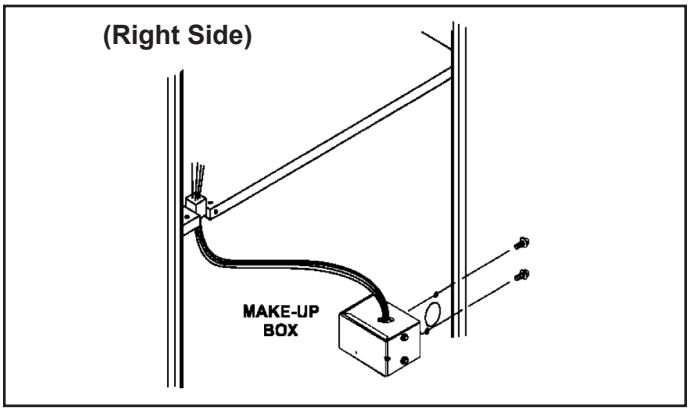


Figure 21. Interior Make-Up Box Installation

Refer to Figure 31 for schematic wiring diagram.

1. The power supply wiring must meet Class I restrictions. Protected by either a fuse or circuit breaker, select circuit protection and wire size according to unit nameplate.

   NOTE: *Unit nameplate states maximum current draw. Maximum over current protection allowed is shown in Table 12.*

2. Holes are on both sides of the furnace cabinet to facilitate wiring.
3. Install a separate (properly sized) disconnect switch near the furnace so that power can be turned off for servicing.

Model	Cooling Capacity	Maximum Over-Current Protection (Amps)
070-A	3 ton	15
090-B	4 ton	20
110-C	5 ton	

Table 12.

4. Before connecting the thermostat wiring, check to make sure the wires will be long enough for servicing at a later date. Remove the blower access panel to check the length of the wire.
5. Complete the wiring connections to the equipment. Use the provided unit wiring diagram and the field wiring diagram shown in Figure 31. Use 18 gauge wire or larger that is suitable for Class II rating for thermostat connections.
6. Electrically ground the unit according to local codes or, in the absence of local codes, according to the current National Electric Code (ANSI/NFPA No. 70). A green ground wire is provided in the field make-up box.

   NOTE: *This furnace contains electronic components that are polarity sensitive. Make sure that the furnace is wired correctly and is properly grounded.*

7. One line voltage “ACC” 1/4” spade terminal is provided on the furnace integrated control. Any electronic air cleaner or other accessory rated up to one amp can be connected to this terminal with the neutral leg of the circuit being connected to one of the provided neutral terminals. See Figure 32 for control configuration. This terminal is energized when the indoor blower is operating.
8. An unpowered, normally open (dry) set of contacts with a 1/4” spade terminal “HUM” are provided for humidifier connections and may be connected to 24V or 120V. Any humidifier rated up to one amp can be connected to these terminals. In 120V humidifier applications the neutral leg of the circuit can be connected to one of the provided neutral terminals, the terminal is energized in the heating mode.
9. Install the room thermostat according to the instructions provided with the thermostat. If the furnace is being matched with a heat pump, refer to the instruction packaged with the dual fuel thermostat.

Thermostat Selection

Non-Communicating

In non-communication applications this furnace is designed to operate in a SINGLE-STAGE mode or TWO-STAGE mode using a convention thermostat.

For optimal performance in non-communicating applications, use a high quality electronic digital thermostat or any other with adjustable settings for 1st stage / 2nd stage ON/OFF differentials and adjustable stage timers.

Communicating

In communicating applications the Comfort Sync thermostat must be used. Refer to the instructions provided with the thermostat for installation, set-up and operation. In communicating systems all unused thermostat wire in the wire bundle needs to be terminated inside and out. The extra wires can terminate on the “C” terminal of the Comfort Sync communication terminal strip. Using an additional wire come off “C” terminal and wire nut all the extra wires together. Termination on the outdoor control must match the indoor control.

Indoor Blower Speeds

Non-Communicating

1. When the thermostat is set to “FAN ON”, the indoor blower will run continuously at approximately 38% of the second stage cooling speed when there is no cooling or heating demand. See Table 26 for allowable continuous circulation speeds.
2. When the furnace is running in the heating mode, the indoor blower will run on the heating speed designated by the positions of DIP switches 11, 12 and 13. See Table 25 for allowable heating speeds.
3. When there is a cooling demand, the indoor blower will run on the cooling speed designated by the positions of DIP switches 5 and 6. First stage cooling will run at 70% cool speed.

Communicating

NOTE: *When this furnace is used with a Comfort Sync thermostat, proper indoor blower speed selections are made by the communicating thermostat.*

1. When the thermostat is set to “FAN ON”, the indoor blower will run at setting determined during system configuration.
2. When there is a heating demand the fan will run on heating speeds for firing rate.
3. When there is a cooling demand, the fan will run on the first stage and second stage cooling speed set

using the Comfort Sync thermostat in the installer setup mode. The factory default is based upon 400 CFM per ton.

Generator Use - Voltage Requirements

The following requirements must be kept in mind when specifying a generator for use with this equipment:

- The furnace requires 120 volts (Range: 102 volts to 132 volts).
- The furnace operates at 60 Hz ± 5% (Range: 57 Hz to 63 Hz).
- The furnace integrated control requires both correct polarity and proper ground. Both polarity and proper grounding should be checked before attempting to operate the furnace on either permanent or temporary power.
- Generator should have a wave form distortion of less than 5% THD (Total Harmonic Distortion).

Electrical Wiring

⚠ WARNING

Risk of electrical shock. Disconnect electrical power at the circuit breaker or service panel before making electrical connections. Failure to disconnect power supplies can result in property damage, personal injury, or death.

The furnace must be grounded and wired in accordance with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70 (latest edition) and/or CSA C22.1 Electrical Code (latest edition) if an external electrical source is utilized.

In all instances, other than wiring for the thermostat, the wiring to be done and any replacement of wire shall conform with the temperature limitation for Type T wire -63°F (35°C) rise.

Connect a sufficiently sized wire with ground to the furnace's line voltage connections and ground wire. Refer to the furnace rating plate for electrical characteristics to be used in sizing field supply wiring and overcurrent protection.

The line voltage supply should be routed through a readily accessible disconnect located within sight of the furnace. A junction box on the furnace side panel is provided for line voltage connections. Refer to the furnace wiring diagram for specific connection information.

Proper polarity of the supply connections ("HOT" and "NEUTRAL") must be observed to ensure that safety controls provide the protection intended.

A connection to the unit's ground wire and actual earth ground (typically a ground stake or buried steel pipe) must be maintained for proper operation.

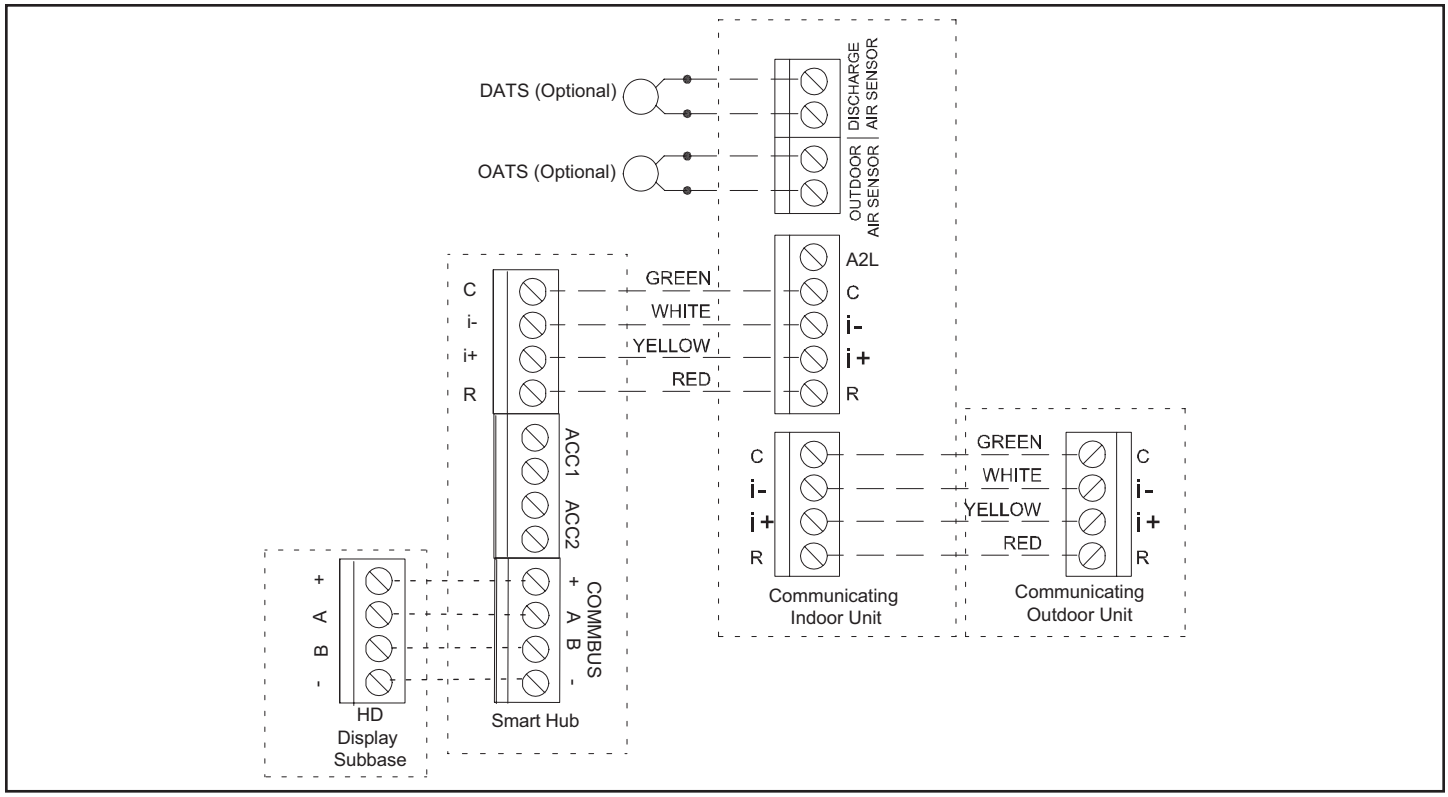


Figure 22. Comfort Sync A3 with Communicating Indoor and Outdoor Units

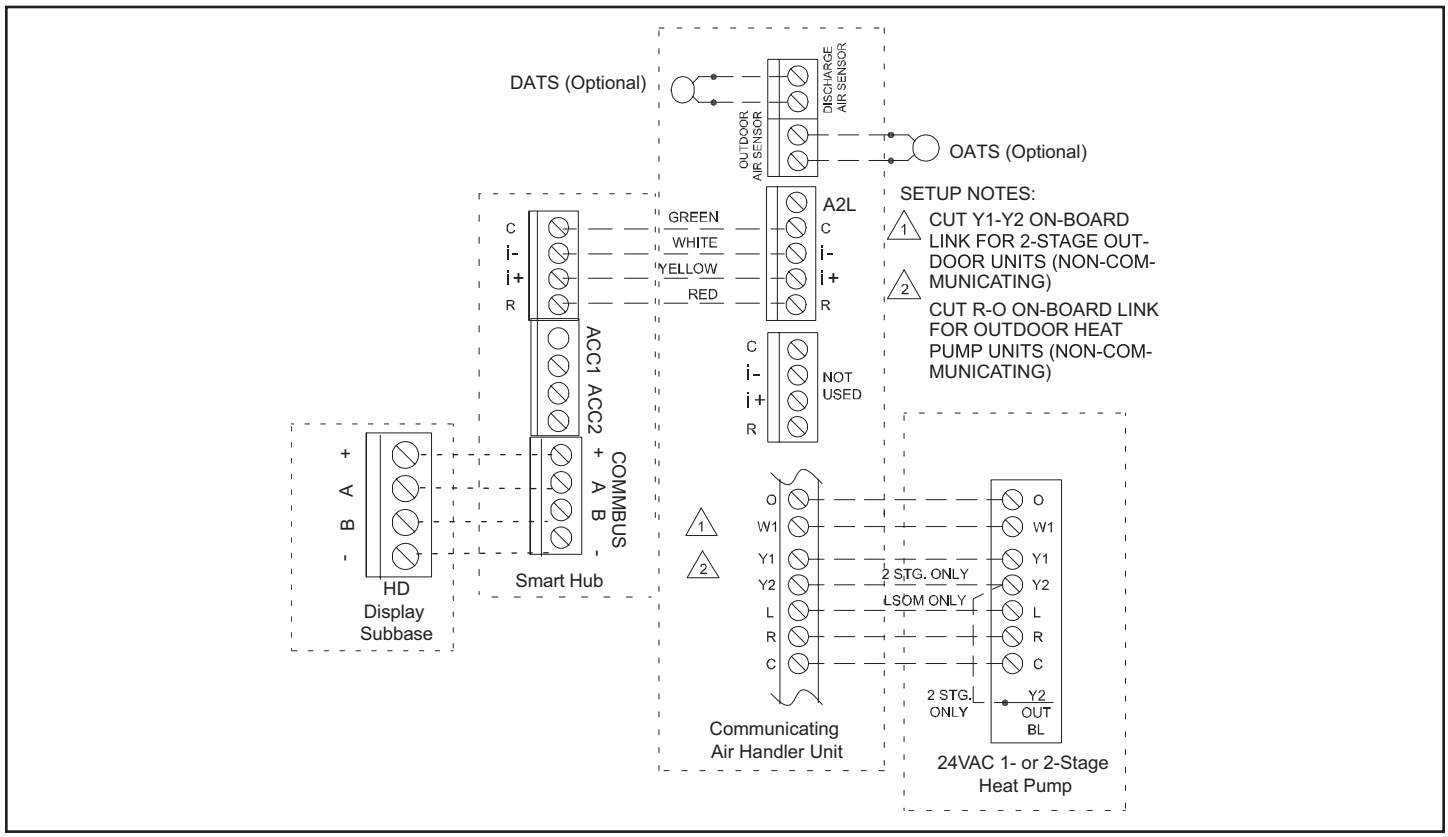


Figure 23. Comfort Sync A3, Communicating Air Handler with 24VAC 1 or 2-Stage Heat Pump

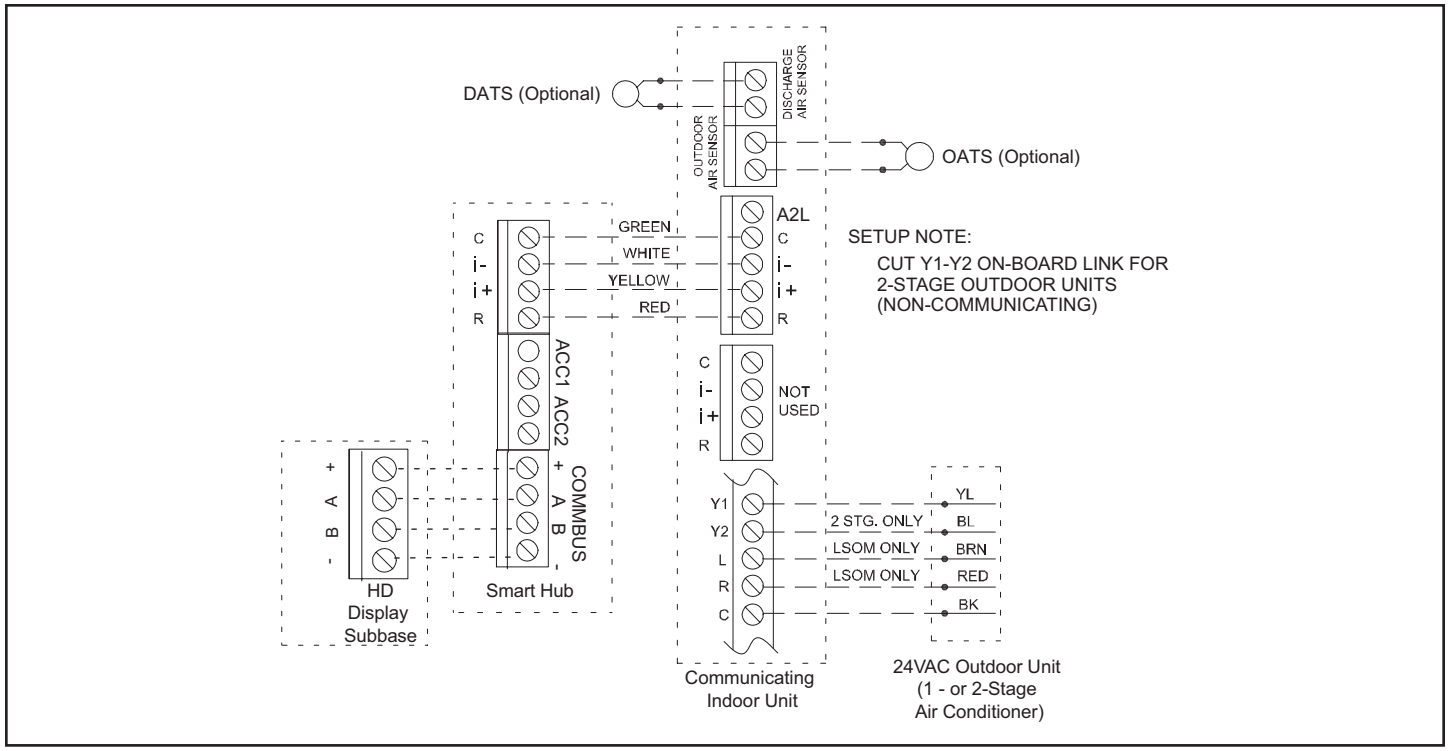


Figure 24. Comfort Sync A3, Communicating Indoor Unit with 24VAC Air Conditioner

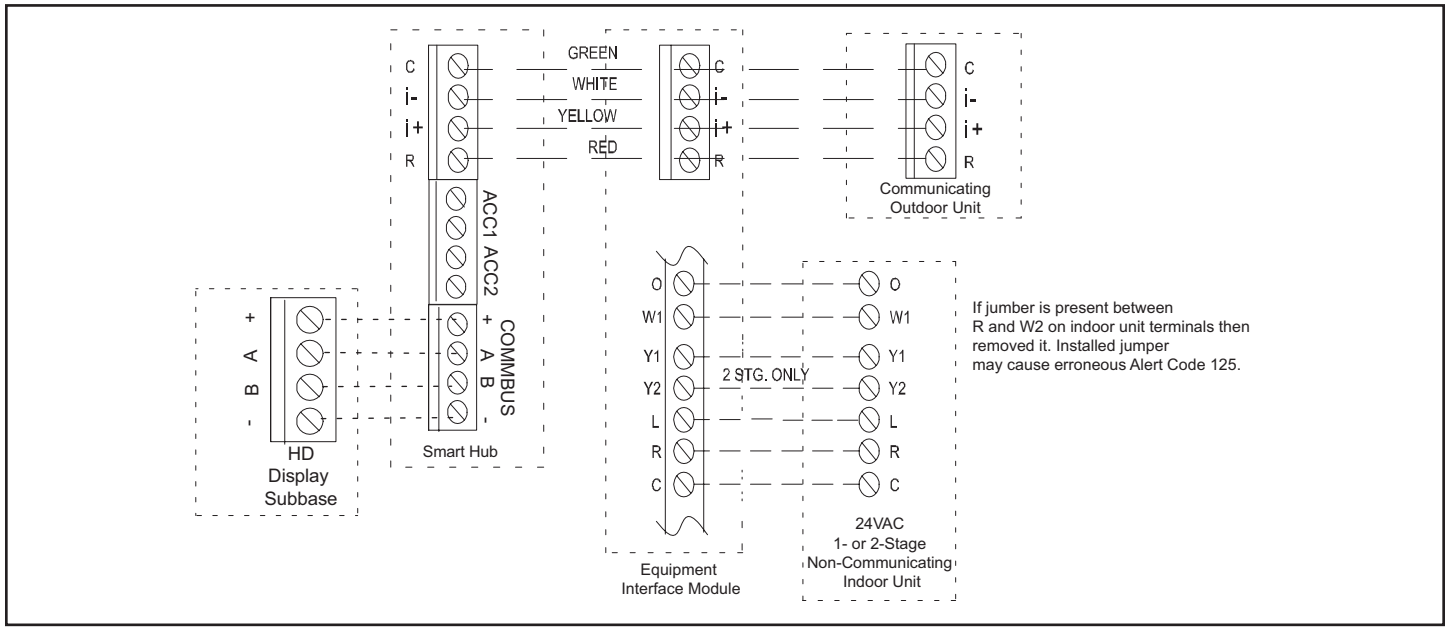


Figure 25. Comfort Sync A3 with Equipment Interface Module (EIM), 24VAC Indoor Unit and Communicating Outdoor Unit

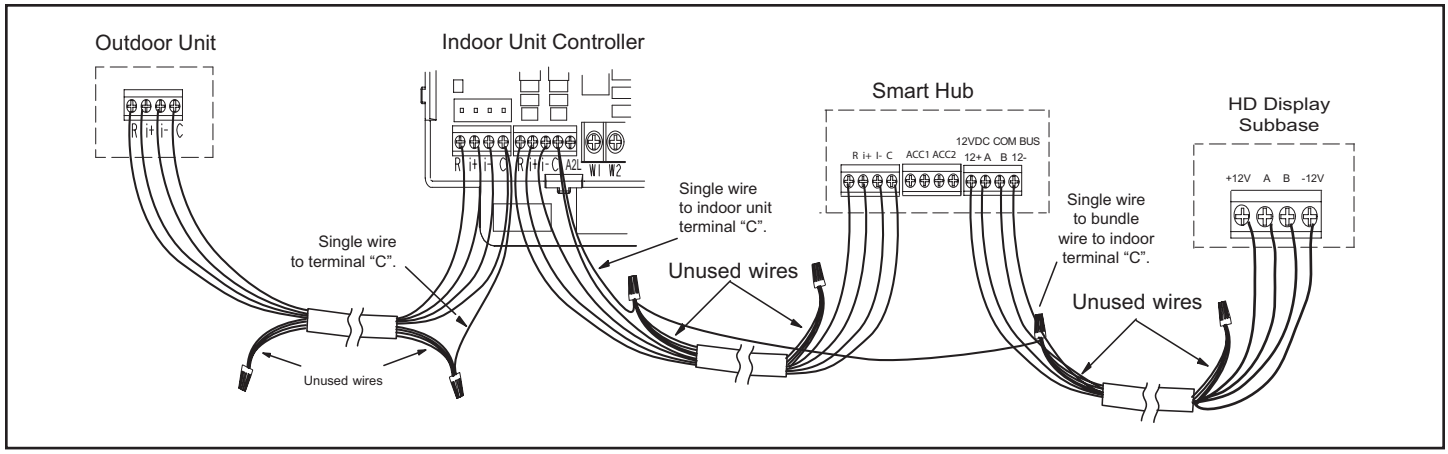


Figure 26. Wire Termination in Communicating Systems (Electrical Noise) - Typical

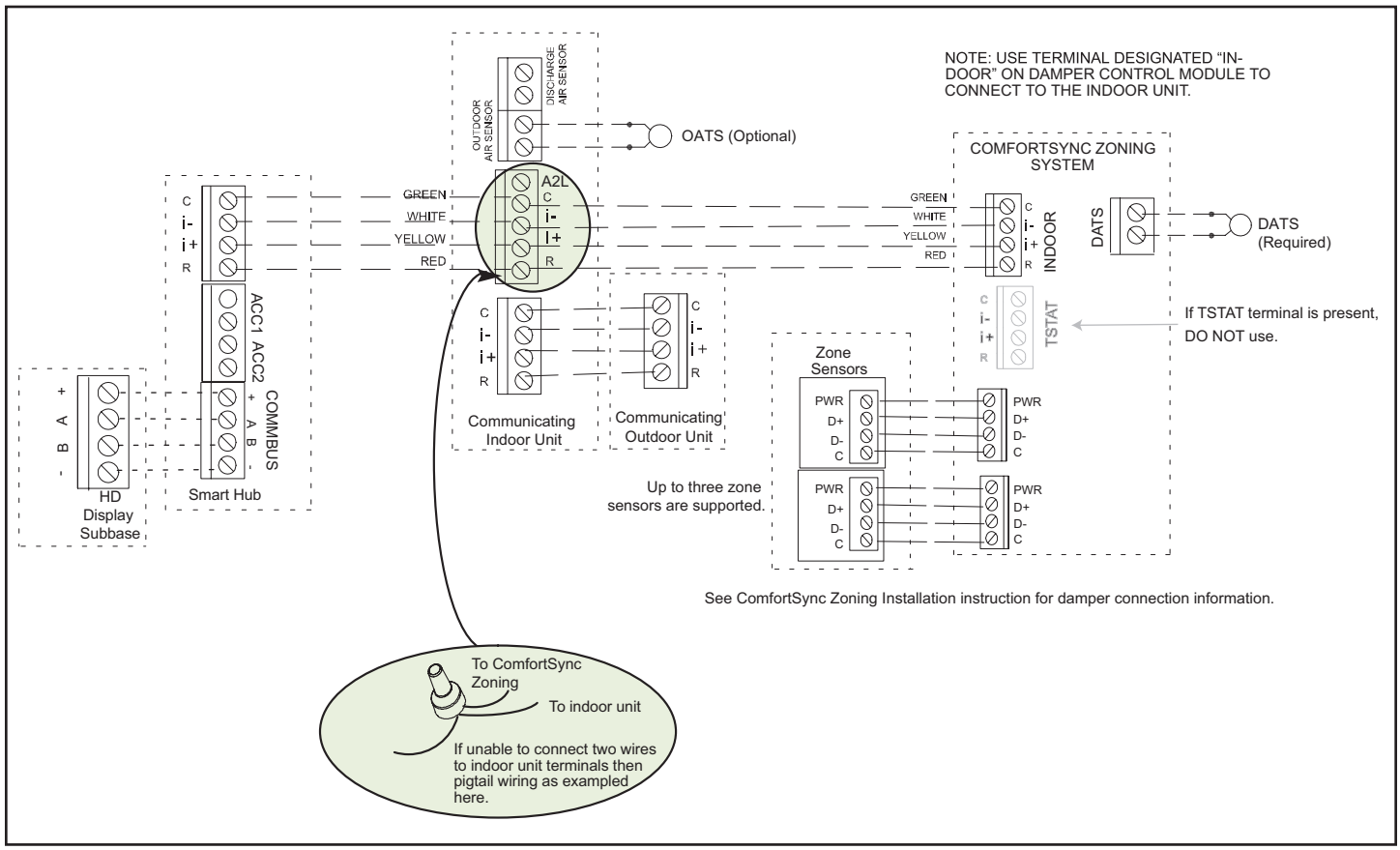


Figure 27. Comfort Sync A3, Communicating Indoor and Outdoor Units, Comfort Sync Zoning (Damper Control Module) and Zone Sensors

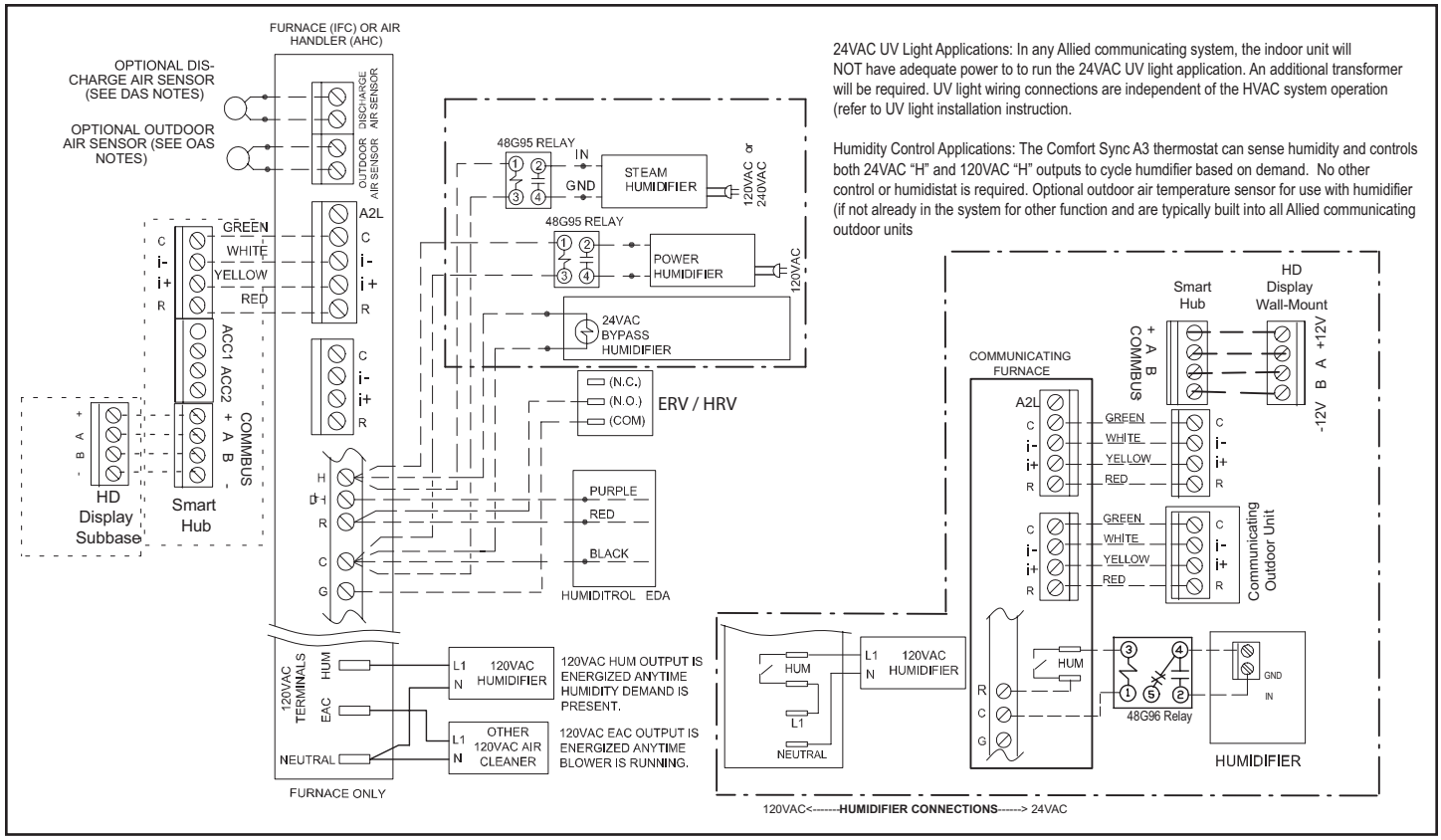


Figure 28. Comfort Sync A3 with Humidifier Accessory

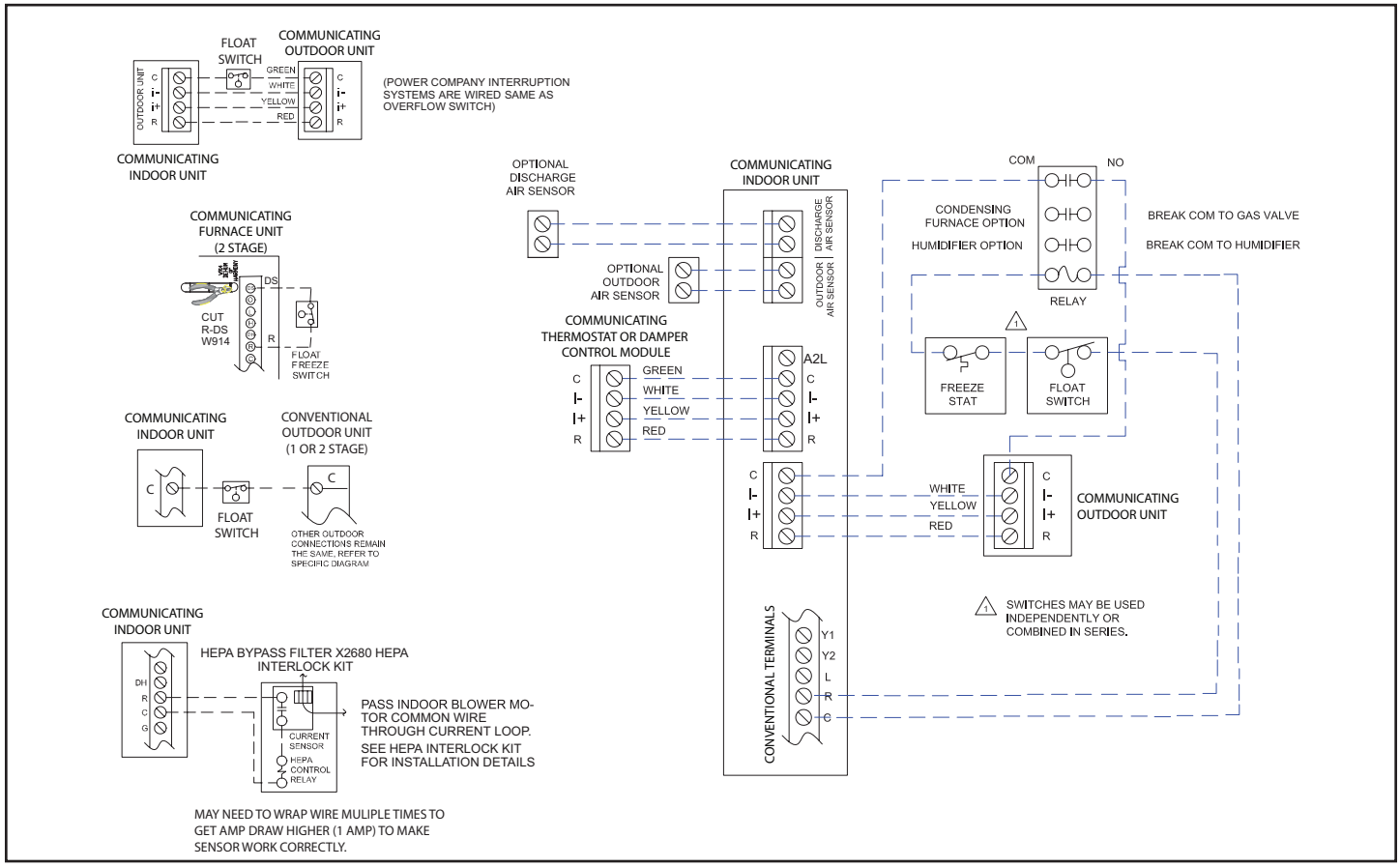


Figure 29. Installing Comfort Sync A3, Communicating Indoor Unit, Float Switch, HEPA Bypass Filter Interlock Kit, Humidifier, Relay and FreezeStat

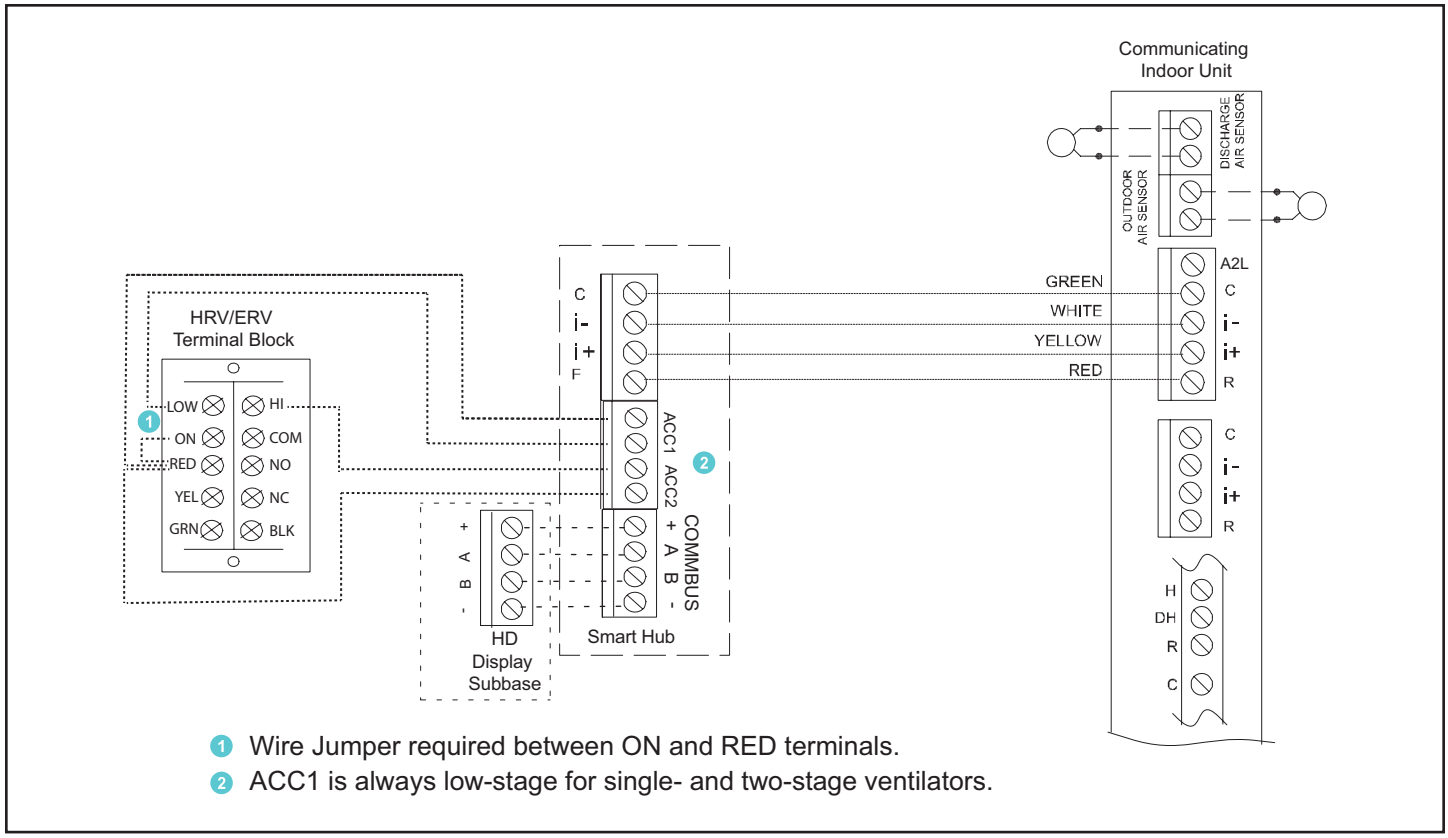
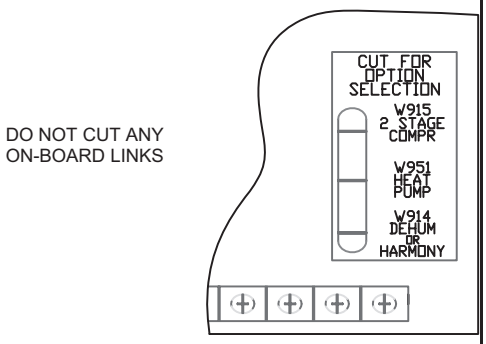
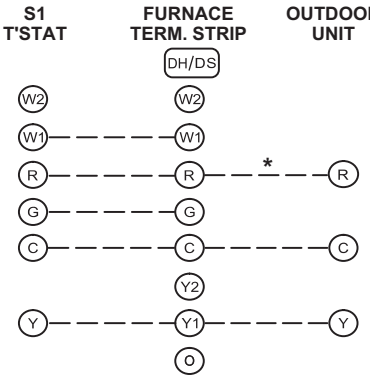
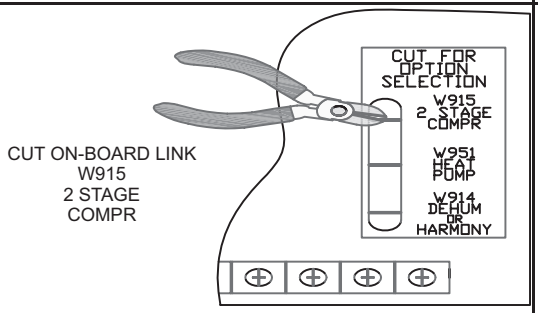
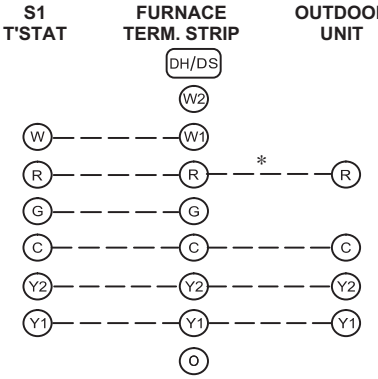
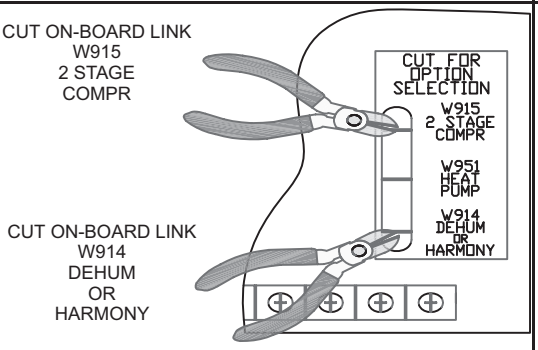
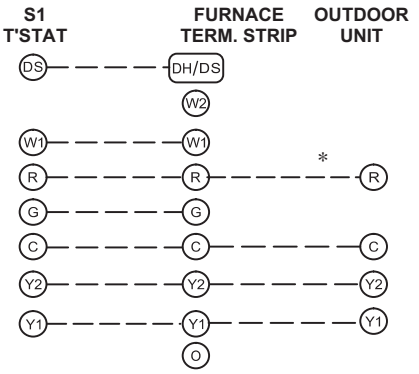


Figure 30. Comfort Sync A3 with Ventilation (Fresh Air Damper, ERV and HRV)

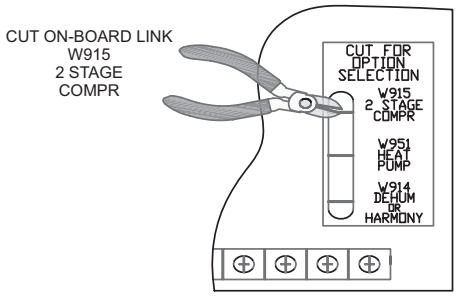
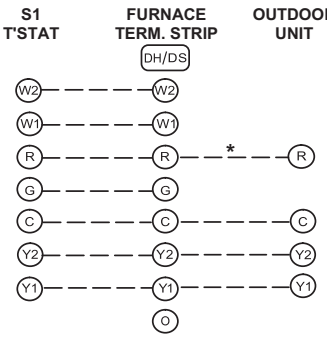
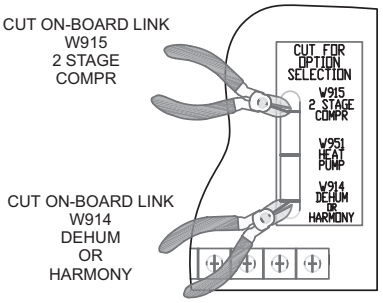
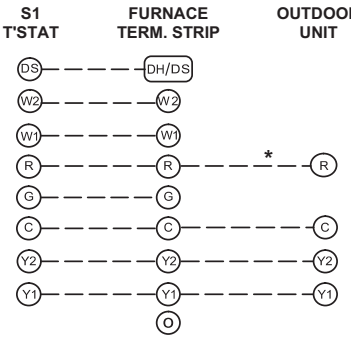
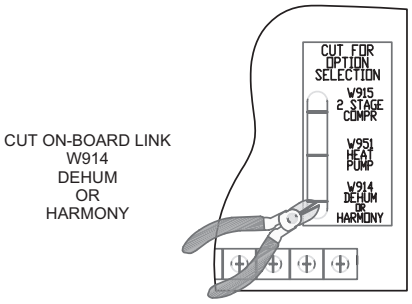
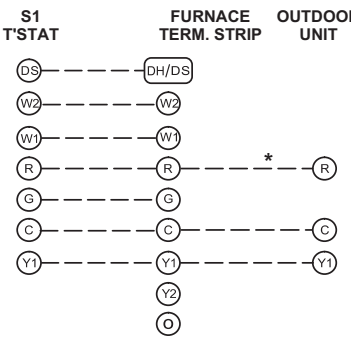
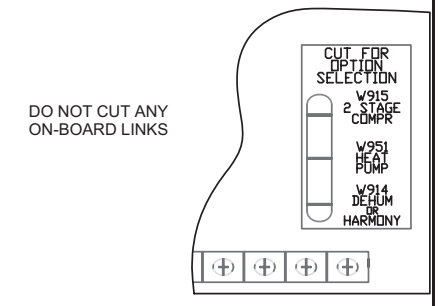
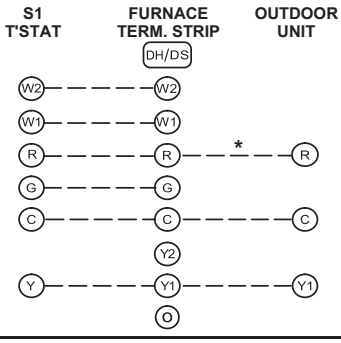
DIP Switch Settings and Field Wiring

Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1 Thermostat Heating Stages	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
1 Heat / 1 Cool *NOTE - Use DIP switch 2 to set second-stage heat ON delay. OFF-7 minutes. ON-12 minutes.* (L40 T-stat)	ON		
1 Heat / 2 Cool *NOTE - Use DIP switch 2 to set second-stage heat ON delay. OFF-7 minutes. ON-12 minutes.* (M30 T-stat)	ON		
1 Heat / 2 Cool with t'stat with humidity control *NOTE - Use DIP switch 2 to set second-stage heat ON delay. OFF-7 minutes. ON-12 minutes.* (M30 T-stat)	ON		

** Not required on all units.*

TABLE 13

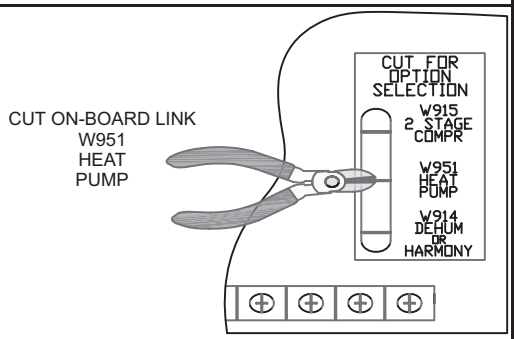
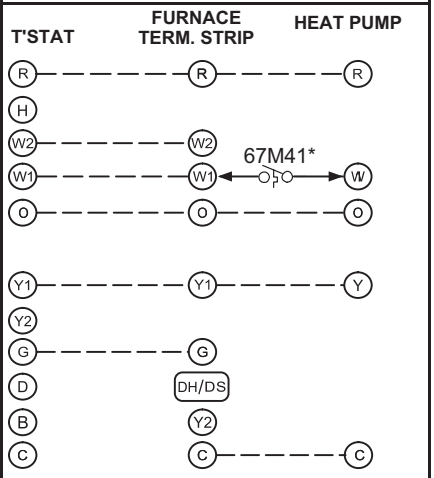
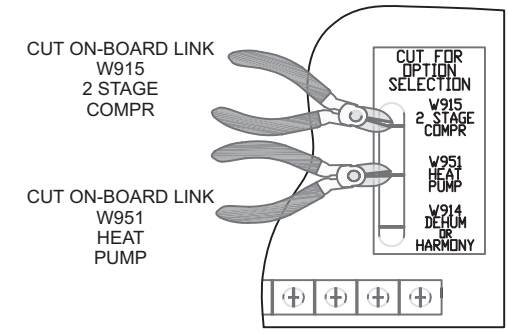
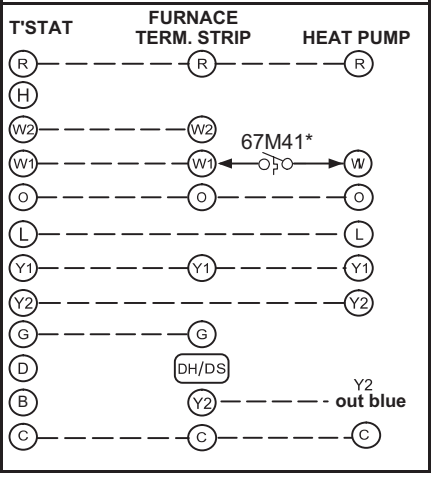
DIP Switch Settings and Field Wiring

Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1 Thermostat Heating Stages	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
2 Heat / 2 Cool (M30 T-stat)	OFF		
2 Heat / 2 Cool with t'stat with humidity control (M30 T-stat)	OFF		
2 Heat / 1 Cool with t'stat with humidity control (M30 T-stat)	OFF		
2 Heat / 1 Cool (M30 T-stat)	OFF		

** Not required on all units.*

TABLE 13 Continued

DIP Switch Settings and Field Wiring

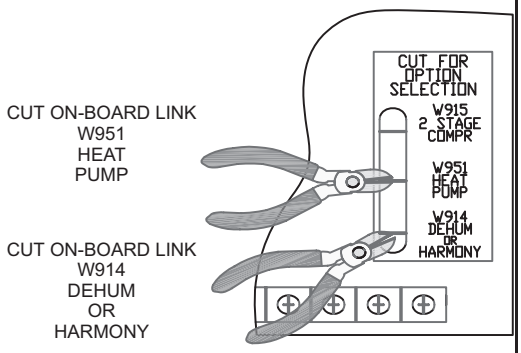
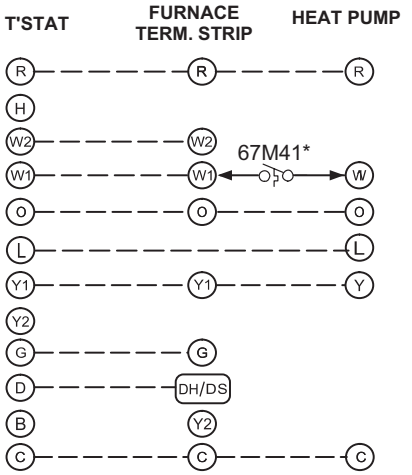
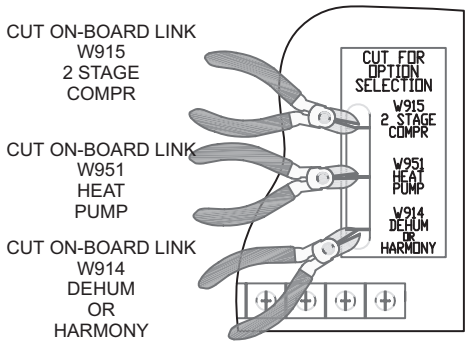
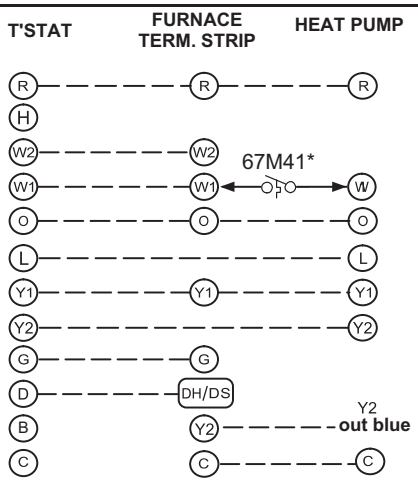
Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1 Thermostat Heating Stages	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
Dual Fuel Single Stage Heat Pump (M30 T-stat) thermostat w/ dual fuel capabilities Capable of 2 stage gas heat control	OFF		
Dual Fuel Two Stage Heat Pump (M30 T-stat) thermostat w/ dual fuel capabilities Capable of 2 stage gas heat control	OFF		

** Connect W1 to W1 ONLY if using defrost tempering kit 67M41*

*NOTE - **Do NOT** make a wire connection between the room thermostat L terminal and the L terminal of the furnace integrated control.*

TABLE 13 Continued

DIP Switch Settings and Field Wiring

Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1 Thermostat Heating Stages	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
Dual Fuel Single Stage Heat Pump (M30 T-stat) thermostat w/ dual fuel capabilities Capable of 2 stage gas heat control w/dehumidification control	OFF		
Dual Fuel Two Stage Heat Pump (M30 T-stat) thermostat w/ dual fuel capabilities Capable of 2 stage gas heat control w/dehumidification	OFF		

** Connect W1 to W1 ONLY if using defrost tempering kit 67M41*

*NOTE - **Do NOT** make a wire connection between the room thermostat L terminal and the L terminal of the furnace integrated control.*

TABLE 13 Continued

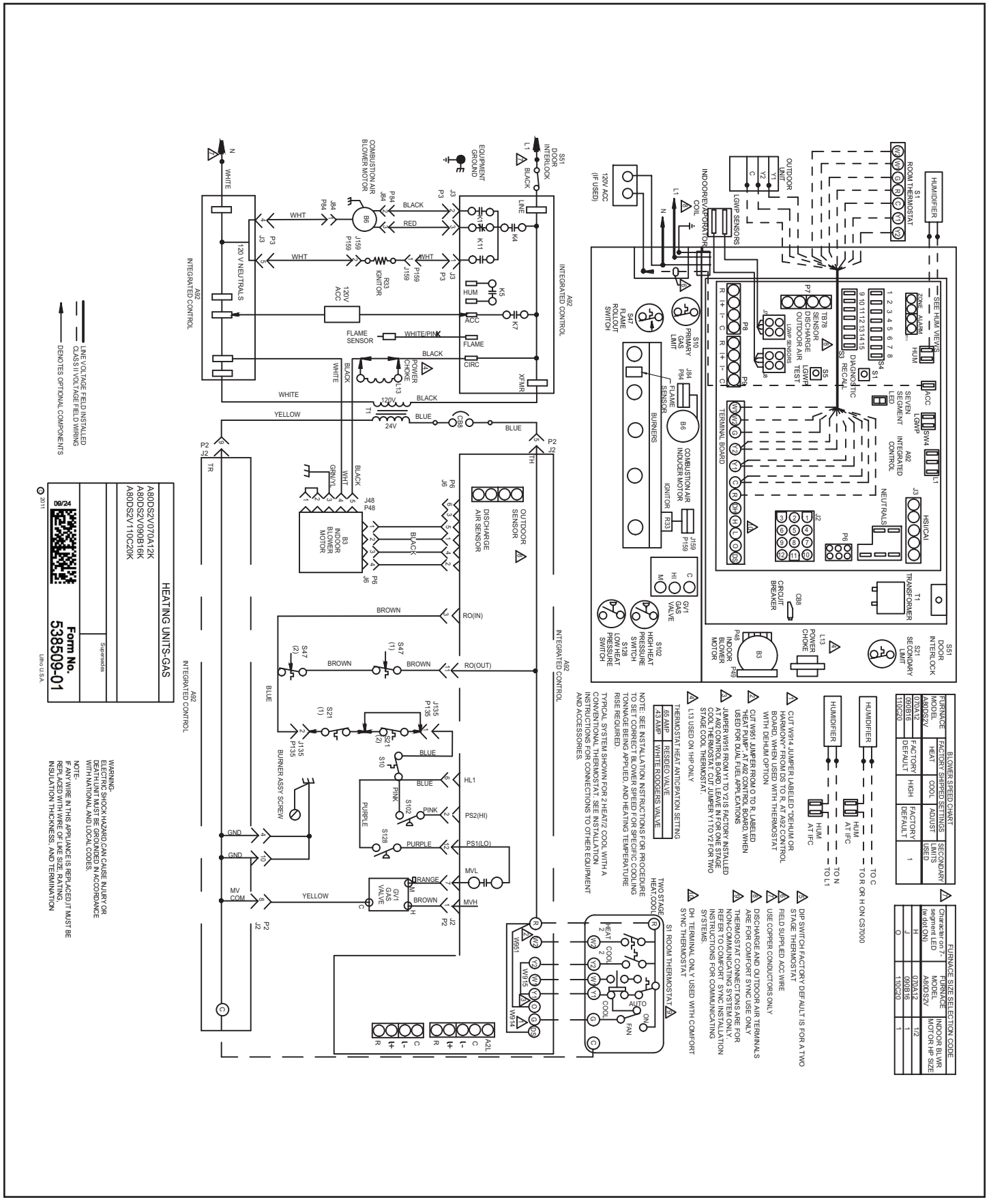


Figure 31. A80DS2VK Schematic Wiring Diagram

Ignition Control

TWO STAGE VARIABLE SPEED, COMMUNICATING
107900-XX

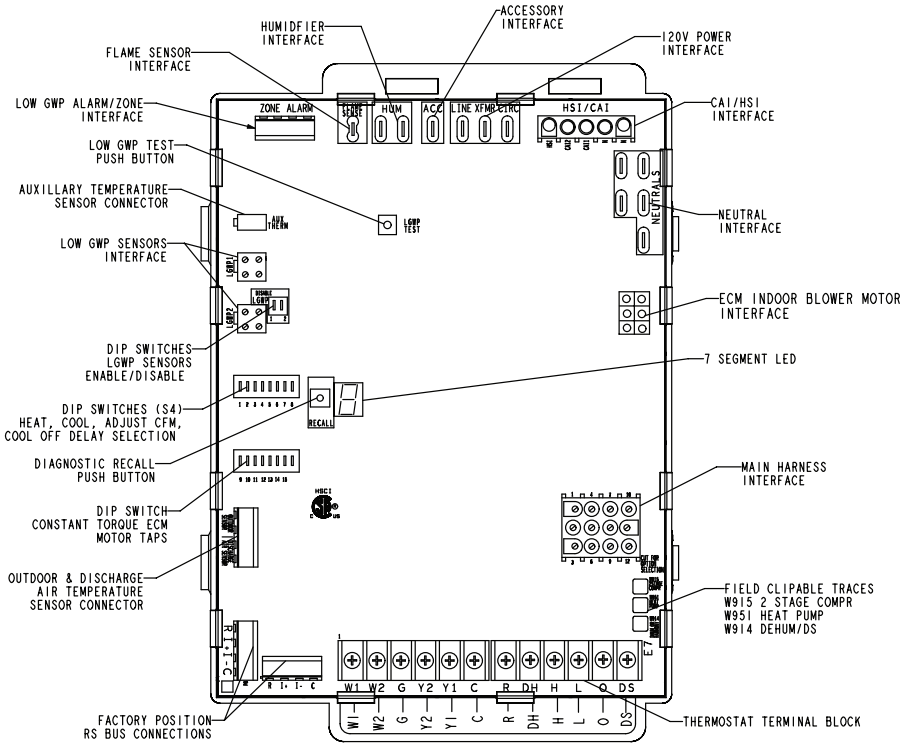


Figure 32

TABLE 14

1/4"QUICK CONNECT TERMINALS	
HUM	120 VAC OUTPUT TO HUMIDIFIER
XMFR	120 VAC OUTPUT TO TRANSFORMER
L1	120 VAC INPUT TO CONTROL
CIRC	120 VAC OUTPUT TO CIRCULATING BLLOWER
ACC	120 VAC TO ELECTRCAL AIR CLEANER
NEUTRALS (5)	120 VAC NEUTRAL

TABLE 15

12 PIN MAIN HARNESS	
1	MAIN VALVE HIGH
2	HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH
3	ROLLOUT INPUT
4	GROUND
5	24VAC HOT
6	HIGH LIMIT SWITCH
7	MAIN VALVE LOW
8	MAIN VALVE COMMON
9	24VAC RETURN
10	GROUND
11	ROLLOUT SWITCH OUTPUT
12	LOW PRESSURE SWITCH

TABLE 16

THERMOSTAT INPUT TERMINALS	
W1	LOW STAGE HEAT
W2	HIGH STAGE HEAT
G	FAN
Y1	LOW STAGE COOL
Y2	HIGH STAGE COOL24
C	THERMOSTAT COMMON / GROUND
R	24VAC POWER TO THE THERMOSTAT
DH	DEHUMIDFICATION (COMM ONLY)
H	24V HUMIDIFIER OUTPUT
L	LSOM (COMM ONLY)
O	HEAT PUMP REVERSING VALVE
DS	DEHUMIDIFICATION (NON-COMM ONLY)

TABLE 17

LOW GWP INTERFACE	
LGWP1	LOW GWP SENSOR #1 INTERFACE
LGWP2	LOW GWP SENSOR # 2 INTERFACE
ALARM	INTERFACE TO LOW GWP LEAK AUDIBLE ALARM (DRY CONTACT)
ZONE	INTERFACE TO ZONING CONTROL (DRY CONTACT)
LGWP TEST	PUSH BUTTON TO TEST LOW GWP FUNCTIONALITY

Integrated Control DIP Switch Settings - Conventional Thermostat (non-communicating)

This furnace is equipped with a two-stage, variable speed integrated control. This control manages ignition timing, heating mode fan off delays and indoor blower speeds based on selections made using the control dip switches and jumpers. The control includes an internal watchguard feature which automatically resets the ignition control when it has been locked out. After one hour of continuous thermostat demand for heat, the watchguard will break and remake thermostat demand to the furnace and automatically reset the control to relight the furnace.

NOTE: All Comfort Sync settings are set at the Comfort Sync thermostat. See Comfort Sync installation instruction. In Comfort Sync communication system all DIP switch and clippable link settings are ignored. For conventional thermostats proceed with DIP switch and clippable link settings as outlined in the following.

Heating Operation DIP Switch Settings

Switch 1 - Thermostat Selection — This unit may be used with either a single-stage or two-stage thermostat. The thermostat selection is made using a DIP switch which must be properly positioned for the particular application. The DIP switch is factory-positioned for use with a two-stage thermostat. If a single-stage thermostat is to be used, the DIP switch must be repositioned.

Select “OFF” for two-stage heating operation controlled by a two-stage heating thermostat (factory setting);

Select “ON” for two-stage heating operation controlled by a single-stage heating thermostat. This setting provides a timed delay before second-stage heat is initiated.

Switch 2 — Second Stage Delay (Used with Single-Stage Thermostat Only) — This switch is used to determine the second stage on delay when a single-stage thermostat is being used. The switch is factory-set in the OFF position, which provides a 7-minute delay before second-stage heat is initiated. If the switch is toggled to the ON position, it will provide a 12-minute delay before second-stage heat is initiated. This switch is only activated when the thermostat selector jumper is positioned for SINGLE- stage thermostat use.

Switches 3 and 4 — Blower-Off Delay — The blower-ON delay of 30 seconds is not adjustable. The blower OFF delay (time that the blower operates after the heating demand has been satisfied) can be adjusted by moving switches 3 and 4 on the integrated control. The unit is shipped from the factory with a blower-OFF delay of 90 seconds. The blower OFF delay affects comfort and is adjustable to satisfy individual applications. Adjust the blower OFF delay to achieve a supply air temperature between 90° and 110°F at the exact moment that the blower is de-energized. Longer OFF delay settings provide lower supply air temperatures; shorter settings provide higher supply air temperatures. Table 18 provides the blower OFF timings that will result from different switch settings.

Blower Off Delay (Seconds)	Switch 3	Switch 4
60	On	Off
90 (Factory)	Off	Off
120	Off	On
180	On	On

Table 18. Blower OFF Delay Switch Settings

Indoor Blower Operation DIP Switch Settings

Switches 5 and 6 — Cooling Mode Blower Speed - The unit is shipped from the factory with the dip switches positioned for high speed (4) indoor blower motor operation during the cooling mode. Table 19 provides the cooling mode blower speeds that will result from different switch settings. Switches 5 and 6 set the blower cfm for second-stage cool. The integrated control automatically ramps down to 70% of the second-stage cfm for first-stage cfm. Refer to tables for corresponding cfm values.

Speed	Switch 5	Switch 6
Low	On	On
Medium Low	Off	On
Medium High	On	Off
High (Factory)	Off	Off

Table 19. Cooling Mode Blower Speeds

Switches 7 and 8 — Cooling Blower Speed Adjustment - The unit is shipped from the factory with the dip switches positioned for NORMAL (no) adjustment. The dip switches may be positioned to adjust the blower speed by +10% or -10% to better suit the application. Table 20 below provides blower speed adjustments that will result from different switch settings. Refer to tables for corresponding cfm values.

Adjustment	Switch 7	Switch 8
+10% (approx.)	On	Off
Factory Default	Off	Off
-10% (approx.)	Off	On

Table 20. Cooling Blower Speed Adjustment

Switches 9 and 10 — Cooling Mode Blower Speed Ramping — Blower speed ramping may be used to enhance dehumidification performance. The switches are factory set at option A which has the greatest effect on dehumidification performance. Table 21 provides the cooling mode blower speed ramping options that will result from different switch settings.

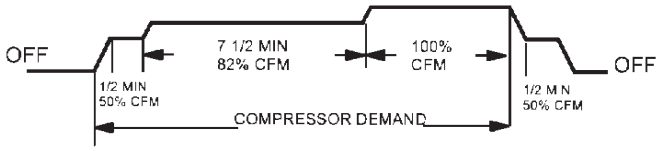
NOTE: *The off portion of the selected ramp profile also applies during heat pump operation in dual fuel applications.*

Ramping Option	Switch 9	Switch 10
A (Factory)	Off	Off
B	Off	On
C	On	Off
D	On	On

Table 21. Cooling Mode Blower Speed Ramping

Ramping Option A (Factory Selection)

- Motor runs at 50% for 30 seconds.
- Motor then runs at 82% for approximately 7-1/2 minutes.
- If demand has not been satisfied after 7-1/2 minutes, motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor runs at 50% for 30 seconds then ramps down to stop.

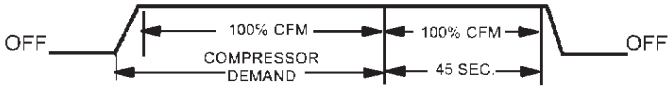


Ramping Option B

- Motor runs at 82% for approximately 7-1/2 minutes. If demand has not been satisfied after 7-1/2 minutes, motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor ramps down to stop.

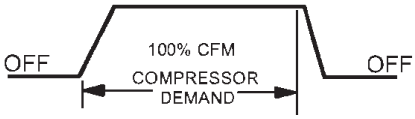
Ramping Option C

- Motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor runs at 100% for 45 seconds then ramps down to stop.



Ramping Option D

- Motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor ramps down to stop.



Switches 11, 12 and 13 — Heating Mode Blower Speed
The switches are factory set to the OFF position which provides factory default heat speed. Refer to Table 22 for switches 11, 12 and 13 that provided the corresponding increases or decrease to both high and low heat demand. See Table 25 for allowable heating speeds.

Heat Speed	Switch 11	Switch 12	Switch 13
Increase 24%	On	On	On
Increase 18%	On	On	Off
Increase 12%	On	Off	On
Increase 6%	On	Off	Off
Factory Default	Off	Off	Off
Decrease 6%	Off	Off	On
Decrease 12%	Off	On	Off
Decrease 18%	Off	On	On

Table 22. Heating Mode Blower Speeds

Switches 14 and 15 - DIP Switches 14 and 15 are not powered and not used. Switching from on/off will not change any output.

On-Board Links

NOTE: *In Comfort Sync systems with a conventional outdoor unit (non-communicating), the on-board clippable links must be set to properly configure the system.*

⚠ WARNING

Carefully review all configuration information provided. Failure to properly set DIP switches, jumpers and on-board links can result in improper operation!

On-Board Link W914 Dehum or Harmony (R to DS)

On-board link W914, is a clippable connection between terminals R and DS on the integrated control. W914 must be cut when the furnace is installed with a thermostat which features humidity control. If the link is left intact the PMW signal from the control will be blocked and also lead to control damage. Refer to Table 23 for operation sequence in applications including A80DS2VK, a thermostat which features humidity control and a single- speed outdoor Unit. Table 24 gives the operation sequence in applications with a two-speed outdoor unit.

On-Board Link W951 Heat Pump (R to O)

On-board link W951 is a clippable connection between terminals R and O on the integrated control. W951 must be cut when the furnace is installed in applications which include a heat pump unit and a thermostat which features dual fuel use. If the link is left intact, terminal “O” will remain energized eliminating the HEAT MODE in the heat pump.

On-Board Link W915 2 Stage Compr (Y1 to Y2)

On-board link W915 is a clippable connection between terminals Y1 and Y2 on the integrated control. W915 must be cut if two-stage cooling will be used. If the Y1 to Y2 link is not cut, the outdoor unit will operate in second-stage cooling only.

Diagnostic LED

See Figure 32

The seven-segment diagnostic LED displays operating status, target airflow, error codes and other information. A full listing of LED codes is provided in the Diagnostic Codes Section.

Diagnostic Push Button

See Figure 32

The diagnostic push button is located adjacent to the seven-segment diagnostic LED. This button is used to enable the Error Code Recall “E” mode and the Flame Signal “F” mode. Press the button and hold it to cycle through a menu of options. Every five seconds a new menu item will be displayed. When the button is released, the displayed item will be selected. Once all items in the menu have been displayed, the menu resumes from the beginning until the button is released.

Error Code Recall Mode

Select “E” from the menu to access the most recent 10 error codes. Select “c” from the Error Code Recall menu to clear all error codes. Button must be pressed a second time while “c” is flashing to confirm command to delete codes.

Press the button until a solid ”=” is displayed to exit the Error Code Recall mode.

Flame Signal Mode

Select “F” from the menu to access the flame signal mode.

The integrated control will display the flame current on 7 segment LED in micro amps (uA).

Flame signal mode is exited after the following:

- Power is reset
- Pressing and holding push button until 3 horizontal lines “=” are displayed
- 10 minutes of entering the flame sense mode.

OPERATING SEQUENCE Non-Communicating Thermostat with Humidity Control Feature and Single-Speed Outdoor Unit											
Operating Sequence		**System Demand**							**System Response**		
System Condition	**Step**	**Thermostat Demand**					**Relative Humidity**		**Compressor**	**Blower CFM (Cool)**	**Comments**
		Y1	**O**	**G**	**W1**		**Status**	**D**			
No Call for Dehumidification											
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Compressor and indoor blower follow thermostat demand
Basic Mode (only active on a Y1 thermostat demand)											
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Reverse logic dehumidification thermostat energizes Y1 and de-energizes D on a call for dehumidification
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%*	
Precision Mode (operates independent of a Y1 thermostat demand)											
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Dehumidification mode begins when humidity is greater than setpoint
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%*	
Dehumidification Call Only	1	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%*	Reverse logic dehumidification thermostat will try to maintain room humidity setpoint by allowing the room space to maintain a cooler room thermostat setpoint**
	Jumpers at indoor unit with a single-stage outdoor unit With Condensing Unit - Cut W914 (R to DS) on furnace control With Heat Pump - Cut W914 (R to DS) and W951 (R to O) on furnace control										
* Dehumidification blower speed is 70% of COOL speed for all units. ** In Precision mode, thermostat will maintain room temperature up to 2°F (1.2°C) cooler than room setting.											

Table 23. Heating Mode Blower Speeds

OPERATING SEQUENCE Non-Communicating Thermostat with Humidity Control Feature and Two-Speed Outdoor Unit												
Operating Sequence		**System Demand**								**System Response**		
System Condition	**Step**	**Thermostat Demand**						**Relative Humidity**		**Compressor**	**Blower CFM (Cool)**	**Comments**
		Y1	**Y2**	**O**	**G**	**W1**	**W2**	**Status**	**D**			
No Call for Dehumidification												
Normal Operation Y1	1	On		On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%*	Compressor and indoor blower follow thermostat demand
Normal Operation Y2	2	On	On	On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	
Room Thermostat Calls for First Stage Cooling												
Basic Mode (only active on a Y1 thermostat demand)												
Normal Operation	1	On		On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%*	Reverse logic dehumidification thermostat energizes Y2 and de-energizes D on a call for dehumidification
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%**	
Precision Mode (operates independent of a Y1 thermostat demand)												
Normal Operation	1	On		On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%*	Dehumidification mode begins when humidity is greater than setpoint
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%**	
Dehumidification Call Only	1	On	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%**	Reverse logic dehumidification thermostat will try to maintain room humidity setpoint by allowing the room space to maintain a cooler room thermostat setpoint***
Room Thermostat Calls for First and Second Stage Cooling												
Basic Mode (only active on a Y1 thermostat demand)												
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Reverse logic dehumidification thermostat energizes Y2 and de-energizes D on a call for dehumidification
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%**	
Precision Mode (operates independent of a Y1 thermostat demand)												
Normal Operation	1	On		On	On			Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%*	Dehumidification mode begins when humidity is greater than setpoint
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%**	
Dehumidification Call Only	1	On	On	On	On			Demand	0 VAC	High	70%**	Reverse logic dehumidification thermostat will try to maintain room humidity setpoint by allowing the room space to maintain a cooler room thermostat setpoint***
	Jumpers at indoor unit with a two-stage outdoor unit Cut factory jumper from Y1 to Y2 or cut W915 (Y1 to Y2) With Condensing Unit - Cut W914 (R to DS) on furnace control With Heat Pump - Cut W914 (R to DS) and W951 (R to O) on furnace control											
*Normal operation first stage cooling blower speed is 70% COOL speed. **Dehumidification blower speed is reduced to 70% of COOL. *** In Precision Mode, thermostat will maintain room temperature up to 2°F (1.2°C) cooler than the set point.												

Table 24. Heating Mode Blower Speeds

Blower Performance

A80DS2V070A12K Blower Performance (less filter)
0 through 0.8 in. w.g. (Heating) and 0 through 1.0 in. w.g. (Cooling) External Static Pressure Range

Heating		
[1]Heating Speed DIP Switch Settings	First Stage Heating Speed - cfm	Second Stage Heating Speed - cfm
24%	1065	1170
18%	1010	1115
12%	960	1055
6%	910	1000
Factory Default	860	945
-6%	805	885
-12%	755	830
-18%	705	775

Cooling								
[1]Cooling Speed DIP Switch Settings	First Stage Cooling Speed - cfm				Second Stage Cooling Speed - cfm			
	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-High	[2]High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-High	[2]High
10%	667	756	872	1010	1015	1101	1241	1427
Factory Default	618	683	778	924	922	1014	1115	1304
-10%	537	619	691	811	800	900	1024	1169

[1] Cooling and heating speeds are based on a combination of DIP switch settings on the furnace control. Refer to installation instructions for specific DIP Switch Settings.

[2] Factory default settings.

NOTES- The effect of static pressure is included in air volumes shown.
First stage COOL (two-stage air conditioning units only) is approximately 70% of the same second stage COOL speed position.
Continuous Fan only speed is approximately 38% the selected second stage cooling speed - minimum 500 cfm.

A80DS2V090B16K Blower Performance (less filter)
0 through 0.8 in. w.g. (Heating) and 0 through 1.0 in. w.g. (Cooling) External Static Pressure Range

Heating		
[1]Heating Speed DIP Switch Settings	First Stage Heating Speed - cfm	Second Stage Heating Speed - cfm
24%	1360	1500
18%	1285	1415
12%	1220	1350
6%	1135	1385
Factory Default	1075	1200
-6%	1030	1110
-12%	960	1050
-18%	890	975

Cooling								
[1]Cooling Speed DIP Switch Settings	First Stage Cooling Speed - cfm				Second Stage Cooling Speed - cfm			
	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-High	[2]High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-High	[2]High
10%	740	905	1040	1220	1085	1330	1545	1730
Factory Default	690	820	950	1110	990	1200	1400	1595
-10%	610	745	855	1005	895	1075	1270	1460

[1] Cooling and heating speeds are based on a combination of DIP switch settings on the furnace control. Refer to installation instructions for specific DIP Switch Settings.

[2] Factory default settings.

NOTES- The effect of static pressure is included in air volumes shown.
First stage COOL (two-stage air conditioning units only) is approximately 70% of the same second stage COOL speed position.
Continuous Fan only speed is approximately 38% the selected second stage cooling speed - minimum 500 cfm.

A80DS2V110C20K Blower Performance (less filter)
0 through 0.8 in. w.g. (Heating) and 0 through 1.0 in. w.g. (Cooling) External Static Pressure Range

Heating		
[1]Heating Speed DIP Switch Settings	First Stage Heating Speed - cfm	Second Stage Heating Speed - cfm
24%	1645	1810
18%	1565	1720
12%	1485	1635
6%	1405	1545
Factory Default	1325	1460
-6%	1245	1370
-12%	1170	1285
-18%	1090	1195

Cooling								
[1]Cooling Speed DIP Switch Settings	First Stage Cooling Speed - cfm				Second Stage Cooling Speed - cfm			
	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-High	[2]High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-High	[2]High
10%	1055	1230	1365	1525	1500	1755	1915	2120
Factory Default	975	1115	1250	1400	1360	1585	1770	1960
-10%	895	1005	1130	1245	1225	1405	1595	1760

[1] Cooling and heating speeds are based on a combination of DIP switch settings on the furnace control. Refer to installation instructions for specific DIP Switch Settings.

[2] Factory default settings.

NOTES- The effect of static pressure is included in air volumes shown.
First stage COOL (two-stage air conditioning units only) is approximately 70% of the same second stage COOL speed position.
Continuous Fan only speed is approximately 38% the selected second stage cooling speed - minimum 500 cfm.

Allowable Heating Speeds									
Model	Cooling Capacity	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
070	3 ton	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Factory Setting	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
090	4 ton	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Factory Setting	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
110	5 ton	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Factory Setting	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed

Table 25.

Allowable Circulation Speeds	
Model	38% of Second Stage Cooling
All Models	Factory Setting

Table 26.

Low GWP Application

⚠ WARNING

For use with Lennox approved evaporator coil and LGWP sensors only. Use original manufacturer recommended LGWP sensors if using non Lennox approved evaporator coil.

CONNECTING THE FURNACE CONTROL BOARD SENSOR.

See FIGURE 35 and follow steps below:

1 - Route sensor wire #1 through provided grommet.

2 - Avoid sharp edges when routing sensor wire during installation.

3 - Sensor wire must not block view of 7 segment LED .

Ensure the cable is properly seated into the SENSOR 1 plug (LGWP1). The Molex plug clip should lock into the Molex connection point for a secured connection, as shown below in FIGURE 33. Verify the connection is free of dust, debris, and moisture.

NOTE - *In confined space applications, connect the second sensor to the SENSOR 2 plug (LGWP2). Refer to evaporator coil installation instructions for more detail.*

Two Stage Variable Speed Control

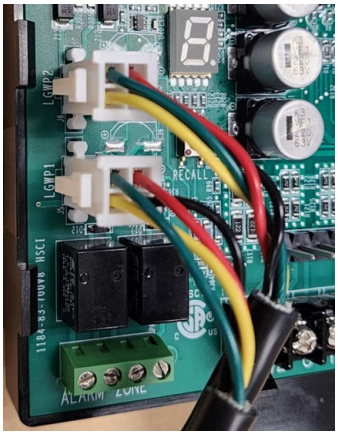


Figure 33

LOW GWP DIP SWITCH SETTINGS

Adjust the DIP switch settings to the sensor configuration. Failure to do so will cause faults on power-up. See FIGURE 34 and TABLE 27.

Figure 34

TABLE 27

DIP Switch Settings

Configuration	Switch 1	Switch 2
One (1) sensor, connected to SENSOR 1 plug	OFF (enable)	ON (disable)
Two (2) sensors, connected to SENSOR 1 plug and SENSOR 2 plug	OFF (enable)	OFF (enable)

In single sensor configurations, the sensor must be connected to the SENSOR 1 plug (LGWP1). Configurations other than the ones shown in TABLE 27 will cause a servicing fault.

Each DIP switch corresponds to a sensor position (i.e., DIP switch 1 to sensor 1; DIP switch 2 to sensor 2). The default factory switch positions are set to OFF (ENABLED)

The furnace control board software reads the OFF position as an active sensor. A sensor should be present for the corresponding sensor connector. Setting the DIP switch to ON disables the sensor position.

SECONDARY SENSOR REQUIREMENTS

Additional Line Sets

If additional refrigerant line joints are present outside of the line set sleeve and a secondary refrigerant detection sensor is required, its installation must comply with the requirement listed in Refrigeration Detection Sensor kit (27V53). See FIGURE 35 for routing the secondary sensor cable through the furnace cabinet.

Non-Low GWP Application

⚠ IMPORTANT

For Furnace only applications or Furnace replacement in a Non-Low GWP applications, the Low GWP sensors should be disabled, otherwise the blower will operate continously. To do this, the low GWP DIP switches setting for both - Sensor 1 and the Sensor 2 must be moved to the ON position.

Leak Detected

When the furnace control board detects a refrigerant leak:

1. The furnace control board shuts off the (R) input (24VAC power) to the thermostat, which de-energizes the outdoor unit compressor and heat sources, such as gas and/or electric strip heat. No heating or cooling demands will be met.
2. The furnace control board activates the blower (high speed). The blower purges refrigerant from the cabinet, plenum, and ductwork.
3. After the furnace control board determines the refrigerant levels are below the safety threshold, the blower will continue to operate for the remainder of the seven (7) -minute cycle.
4. After the blower sequence is complete, the HVAC system resumes normal operation.

NOTE - *The HVAC system may not maintain a cooling or heating setpoint if a significant leak exists. Any refrigerant leaks that remain unaddressed for an extended time may cause the HVAC system to shut down on a low refrigerant pressure limit condition.*

Fault

When a Low GWP fault is detected by the furnace control board, the indoor unit blower engages and remains engaged at a constant air flow output until the fault is cleared.

NOTE - *See "DIAGNOSTIC CODES / STATUS OF FURNACE" on page 29.*

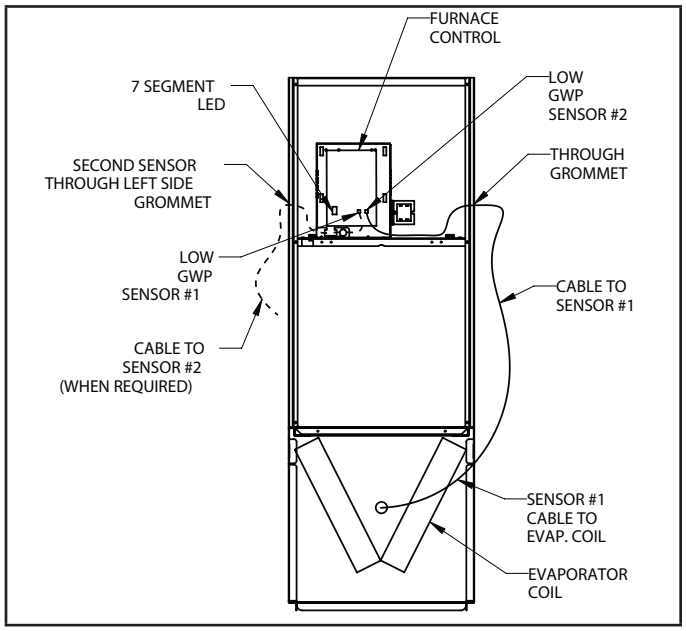


Figure 35

LGWP TEST BUTTON FUNCTIONALITY

The furnace control board is equipped with a Test/Reset push button. The Test button can be used to perform several functions, depending on the mode of operation of the furnace control board.

TABLE 28 lists the functions of the Test button during each mode of operation.

TABLE 28

LGWP Test Button Function

Mode of Operation	Press the Test Button to:
Normal	Trigger a leak detection response. Verify all equipment is wired correctly into the furnace blower control board (after installation).
Leak Detected	Reset the furnace control board to a normal mode of operation after a previous leak has been detected and purged from the HVAC system
Fault	Reset the furnace control board after troubleshooting and resolving a fault condition. If the fault is not resolved, the furnace control board will enter the Fault mode again.

LGWP Test Button - Additional Functions

TABLE 29 lists the additional functions of the Test Button while the furnace control board is functioning within the states of Initializing, Monitoring, Leak Detection, Servicing and Fault.

TABLE 29

Additional Button Functions

State	Press	Action
Initializing	Short	Skips remaining pre-purge after sensors are recognized by the furnace control board
Initializing	Long	Reset control
Monitoring	Short	Clear purge-counter if prior mitigation has occurred; Test mitigation
Monitoring	Long	Reset control
Mitigating	Short	If testing mitigation, end test
Servicing	Short	Reevaluate fault condition - if cleared return to monitoring, otherwise update indicator
Servicing	Long	Reset control
Fault	Short	Reevaluate fault condition - if cleared return to monitoring, otherwise update indicator
Fault	Long	Reset control

THERMOSTAT COMPATIBILITY

Thermostats that preserve memory settings are compatible with the furnace control board. Examples include:

- Battery-powered thermostats
- Analog Thermostat
- Late-model programmable thermostats

NOTE - *Early-generation digital and programmable thermostats may not retain the operation mode and temperature setpoints after a power outage.*

The following scenarios are likely to occur when home occupants are not available to adjust the thermostat setpoints as the system is recovering from leak detection and resuming normal operation:

- Heating could be lost during a cold night
- Cooling could be lost during a hot day
- The thermostat could reset to an incorrect temperature setpoint

START UP PROCEDURE

The furnace control board is equipped with a LGWP Test/ Reset button, see Test Button Functionality. After the furnace control board has been mounted and wired, restore power to the HVAC system. The system will then run through a purge sequence for five minutes. After the purge sequence is complete, proceed to testing cooling demand and heating demand.

Cooling Demand

1. Prompt a cooling demand at the thermostat.
2. Press the LGWP Test button on the furnace control board.

   The system then executes a leak detection response.
3. Observe the following sequence:
   a. The LED indicator for leak detection. *See "DIAGNOSTIC CODES / STATUS OF FURNACE" on page 29 for Low GWP diagnostic error codes.*.
   b. The blower powers up.
   c. The outdoor compressor powers down.
4. Press the LGWP Test button to terminate the simulated Leak Detected mode upon test completion
5. ***Heating Demand***

1. Prompt a heating demand at the thermostat.
2. Observe the following sequence:
   a. The LED indicator for leak detection. *See "DIAGNOSTIC CODES / STATUS OF FURNACE" on page 29 for Low GWP diagnostic error codes.*.
   b. The blower powers up.
   c. The gas burners power down.
   d. The outdoor compressor powers down.
3. Press the LGWP Test button to terminate the simulated Leak Detected mode upon test completion.

Installation of control is complete after both sequences are succesfull.

Start-Up

For Your Safety, Read Before Operating

⚠ WARNING

Do not use this furnace if any part has been under water. Immediately call a licensed professional service technician (or equivalent) to inspect the furnace and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

⚠ WARNING

If overheating occurs or if gas supply fails to shut off, shut off the manual gas valve to the appliance before shutting off electrical supply.

⚠ CAUTION

Before attempting to perform any service or maintenance, turn the electrical power to unit OFF at disconnect switch.

⚠ WARNING

During blower operation, the ECM motor emits energy that may interfere with pacemaker operation. Interference is reduced by both the sheet metal cabinet and distance.

BEFORE LIGHTING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

The gas valve on this unit is equipped with a gas control switch. Use only your hand to move the switch. Never use tools. If the switch will not turn or if the control switch will not move by hand, do not try to repair it. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

Placing the Furnace into Operation

These units are equipped with an automatic ignition system. Do not attempt to manually light burners on these furnaces. Each time the thermostat calls for heat, the burners will automatically light. The ignitor does not get hot when there is no call for heat on units with an automatic ignition system.

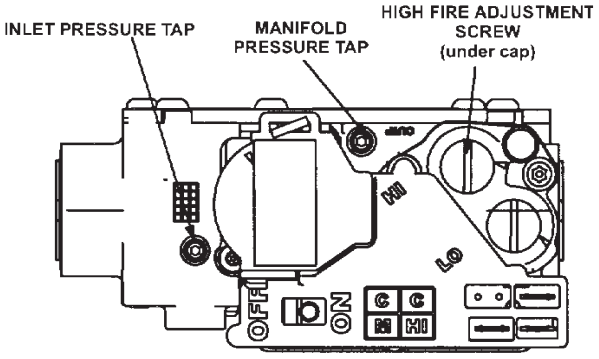
⚠ WARNING

If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury, or loss of life.

Gas Valve Operation

See Figure 36

1. **STOP**! Read the safety information at the beginning of this section.
2. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
3. Turn OFF all electrical power to the unit.
4. This furnace is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burners. Do not try to light the burners by hand.
5. Remove the heating compartment access panel.
6. Move gas valve switch to OFF position. Do not force. See Figure 36.
7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you then smell gas, **STOP**! Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions. If you do not smell gas go to next step.



Shown in **ON** position.

Figure 36. White Rodgers Gas Valve

8. Move gas valve switch to ON position. Do not force. See Figure 36.
9. Replace the heating compartment access panel.
10. Turn ON all electrical power to the unit.
11. Set the thermostat to desired setting.

    NOTE: *When unit is initially started, steps 1 through 11 may need to be repeated to purge air from gas line.*
12. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "Turning Off Gas to Unit" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

Turning Off Gas to Unit

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electrical power to the unit if service is to be performed.
3. Remove the heating compartment access panel.
4. Move gas valve switch to OFF position. Do not force. See Figure 36.
5. Replace the heating compartment access panel.

Failure To Operate

If the unit fails to operate, check the following:

1. Is the thermostat calling for heat?
2. Are access panels securely in place?
3. Is the main disconnect switch closed?
4. Is there a blown fuse or tripped circuit breaker?
5. Is the filter dirty or plugged? Dirty or plugged filters will cause the limit control to shut the unit off.
6. Is gas turned on at the meter?
7. Is the manual main shut-off valve open?
8. Is the internal manual shut-off valve open?
9. Is the unit ignition system in lock out? If the unit locks out again, call the service technician to inspect the unit for blockages.
10. Is pressure switch closed? Obstructed flue will cause unit to shut off at pressure switch. Check flue and outlet for blockages.
11. Are flame rollout switches tripped? If flame rollout switches are tripped, call the service technician for inspection.

Gas Pressure Adjustment

Gas Flow (Approximate)

Furnace should operate at least 5 minutes before checking gas flow. Determine time in seconds for two revolutions of gas through the meter. (Two revolutions assures a more accurate time.) Divide by two and compare to time in Table 30. If manifold pressure matches Table 34 and rate is incorrect, check gas orifices for proper size and restriction. Remove temporary gas meter if installed.

NOTE: *To obtain accurate reading, shut off all other gas appliances connected to meter.*

Gas Meter Clocking Chart				
Capacity	Seconds for One Revolution			
	Natural		LP	
	1 cu ft Dial	2 cu ft Dial	1 cu ft Dial	2 cu ft Dial
-070	55	110	136	272
-090	41	82	102	204
-110	33	66	82	164
	Natural - 1000 btu/cu ft		LP - 2500 btu/cu ft	

Table 30.

Supply Pressure Measurement

An inlet post located on the gas valve provides access to the supply pressure. See Figure 36. Back out the 3/32 hex screw one turn, connect a piece of 5/16 tubing and connect to a manometer to measure supply pressure. See Table 34 for supply line pressure. Tighten hex screw after measurements have been taken.

NOTE: *Shut unit off and remove manometer as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained. Take care to replace pressure tap plug.*

Manifold Pressure Measurement

NOTE: *A pressure test adapter kit is available to facilitate manifold pressure measurement.*

1. Connect test gauge to manifold pressure post tap (Figure 36) on gas valve.
2. Ignite unit on high fire and let run for 5 minutes to allow for steady state conditions.
3. After allowing unit to stabilize for 5 minutes, record manifold pressure and compare to value given in Table 34.
4. If necessary, make adjustments. Figure 36 shows location of high fire adjustment screw.
5. If an adjustment is made on high fire, re-check manifold pressure on low fire. Do not adjust low fire manifold pressure. If low fire manifold pressure is more than 1/2" above or below value specified in Table 34, replace valve.

NOTE: *Shut unit off and remove manometer as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained. Take care to replace pressure tap plug.*

Proper Combustion

Furnace should operate minimum 15 minutes with correct manifold pressure and gas flow rate before checking combustion. Table 31 shows acceptable combustion for ALL models. The maximum carbon monoxide reading should not exceed 100 ppm.

Firing Rate	CO^2% for Nat	CO^2% for LP
High Fire	6.8 - 7.4	7.5 - 9.0
Low Fire	4.2 - 5.7	5.0 - 6.0

Table 31.

High Altitude

The manifold pressure, gas orifice and pressure switch may require adjustment or replacement to ensure proper operation at higher altitudes. See Table 32 through Table 34 for manifold pressures, pressure switch and gas conversion kits at all altitudes.

⚠ WARNING

For safety, shut unit OFF and remove manometer as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained. Take care to replace pressure tap plug.

Capacity	High Altitude Pressure Switch Kit		
	0 - 4500 ft.	4501 - 7500 ft.	7501 - 10000 ft.
070	No Change	No Change	73W35
090		69W56	
110			

Table 32. High Altitude Pressure Switch Kits

Capacity	High Altitude Natural Gas Orifice Kit	Natural Gas to LP / Propane Kit		LP / Propane to Natural Gas Kit
	7501 - 10000 ft.	0 - 7500 ft.	7501 - 10000 ft.	0 - 7500 ft.
070	51W01	11K48	11K47	77W10
090				
110				

Table 33. White Rodgers Gas Valve Conversion Kits

Capacity	Gas	Orifice Size 0 - 7500 ft.	Orifice Size 7501 - 10000 ft.[1]	Manifold Pressure in. w.g. 0 - 4500 ft.		Manifold Pressure in. w.g. 4501 - 7500 ft.		Manifold Pressure in. w.g. 7501 - 10000 ft.[2]		Supply Line Pressure in. w.g.	
				Low Fire	High Fire	Low Fire	High Fire	Low Fire	High Fire	Min	Max
070	Natural	.063	.055	1.7	3.5	1.6	3.4	1.7	3.5	4.5	13.0
	LP/propane[3]	.034	.032	4.5	10.0	4.5	10.0	4.5	10.0	11.0	13.0
090	Natural	.063	.055	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.0	1.7	3.5	4.5	13.0
	LP/propane[3]	.034	.032	4.5	10.0	4.5	10.0	4.5	10.0	11.0	13.0
110	Natural	.063	.055	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.0	1.7	3.5	4.5	13.0
	LP/propane[3]	.034	.032	4.5	10.0	4.5	10.0	4.5	10.0	11.0	13.0

[1] This is the only permissible derate for these units.

[2] Natural gas high altitude orifice kit required.

[3] A natural to L.P./propane gas changeover kit is necessary to convert this unit. Refer to the changeover kit installation instruction for the conversion procedure.

NOTE: Units may be installed at altitudes up to 4500 ft. above sea level without modifications.

Table 34. Manifold and Supply Line Pressure 0 - 10,000 ft.

Other Unit Adjustments

Primary and Secondary Limits

The primary limit is located on the heating compartment vestibule panel. The secondary limits (if equipped) are located in the blower compartment, attached to the back side of the blower. These auto reset limits are factory set and require no adjustment.

Flame Rollout Switches (Two)

These manually reset switches are located on (or inside of) the burner box. If tripped, check for adequate combustion air before resetting.

Pressure Switches

The pressure switch assembly (includes two switches) is located in the heating compartment adjacent to the combustion air inducer. These switches check for proper combustion air inducer operation before allowing ignition trial. The switches are factory-set and require no adjustment.

Temperature Rise

Place the unit into operation with a second-stage heating demand. After supply and return air temperatures have stabilized, check the temperature rise. If necessary, adjust the heating blower speed to maintain the temperature rise within the range shown on the unit nameplate. See Table 25 for allowable heating speeds. Increase the blower speed to decrease the temperature rise. Decrease the blower speed to increase the temperature rise. Failure to properly adjust the temperature rise may cause erratic limit operation.

Thermostat Heat Anticipation

Set the heat anticipator setting (if adjustable) according to the amp draw listed on the wiring diagram that is attached to the unit.

Heating Sequence of Operation

Electronic Ignition

The two-stage, variable speed integrated control used in these units has an added feature of an internal control. The

feature serves as an automatic reset device for ignition control lockout caused by ignition failure. After one hour of continuous thermostat demand for heat, the control will break and remake thermostat demand to the furnace and automatically reset the control to begin the ignition sequence.

NOTE: *The ignition control thermostat selection DIP switch is factory set in the "TWO STAGE" position.*

Applications Using a Two-Stage Thermostat

A-Heating Sequence - Control Thermostat Selection DIP switch in "Two Stage" Position (Factory Setting)

1. On a call for heat, thermostat first stage contacts close sending a signal to the integrated control. The integrated control runs a self diagnostic program and checks high temperature limit switches for normally closed contacts and pressure switches for normally open contacts. The combustion air inducer is energized at ignition speed, Which is approximately the same as the inducer speed at 70 percent firing rate.
2. Once the control receives a signal that the low fire pressure switch has closed, the combustion air inducer begins a 15 second pre-purge in the ignition speed.
3. After the pre-purge is complete, a 20 second initial ignitor warm up period begins. The combustion air inducer continues to operate at the ignition speed.
4. After the 20 second warm up period has ended, the gas valve is energized and ignition occurs. At the same time, the control module sends a signal to begin an indoor blower 30 second ON delay. When the delay ends, the indoor blower motor is energized at a speed that matches the firing rate. After the 10 second ignition stabilization delay expires, the inducer speed is adjusted to the appropriate target rate. The inducer will remain at the 70 percent speed as long as the thermostat has a first stage heating demand.
5. If second stage heat is required, the thermostat second stage heat contacts close and send a signal to the integrated control. The integrated control initiates a 30 second second stage recognition delay.
6. At the end of the recognition delay and on all subsequent calls for heat in the same heating cycle, the integrated control energizes the combustion air inducer at high speed. The control also checks the high fire pressure switch to make sure it is closed. As the inducer speed is increased to high, the indoor blower motor is adjusted to a speed which is appropriate for the target rate.
7. When the demand for high fire (second stage) heat is satisfied, the gas valve is de-energized and the field selected indoor blower off delay begins. The combustion air inducer begins a 20 second post purge period.
8. When the thermostat demand for low-fire (first stage) heat is satisfied, the gas valve is de-energized and the field-selected indoor blower OFF delay begins. The combustion air inducer begins a 5 second port-purge period.
9. When the combustion air post purge period is complete, the inducer, the HUM contacts as well as the 120V ACC terminals are de-energized. The indoor blower is de-energized at the end of the OFF delay.

Application Using a Single Stage Thermostat

B - Heating Sequence - Integrated Control Thermostat Selection DIP switch 1 ON in "Single-Stage" Position

NOTE: *In these applications, two-stage heat will be initiated by the integrated control if heating demand has not been satisfied after the field adjustable period (7 or 12 minutes).*

1. On a call for heat, thermostat first stage contacts close sending a signal to the integrated control. The integrated control runs a self diagnostic program and checks high temperature limit switches for normally closed contacts and pressure switches for normally open contacts. The combustion air inducer is energized at low speed.
2. Once the control receives a signal that the low pressure switch has closed, the combustion air inducer begins a 15 second pre-purge in low speed.

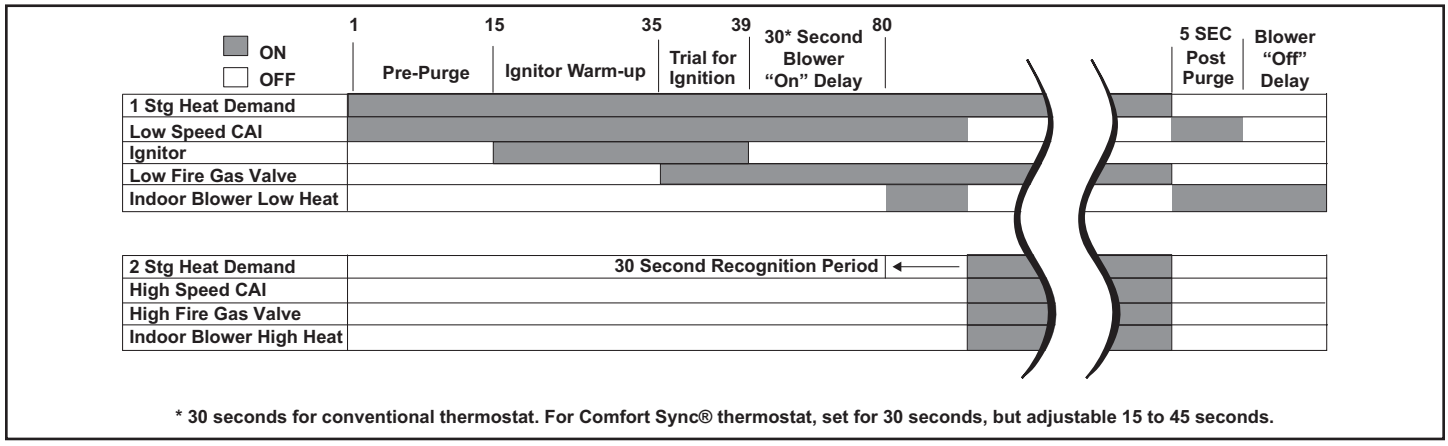


Figure 37. Heating Operation with Two-Stage Thermostat

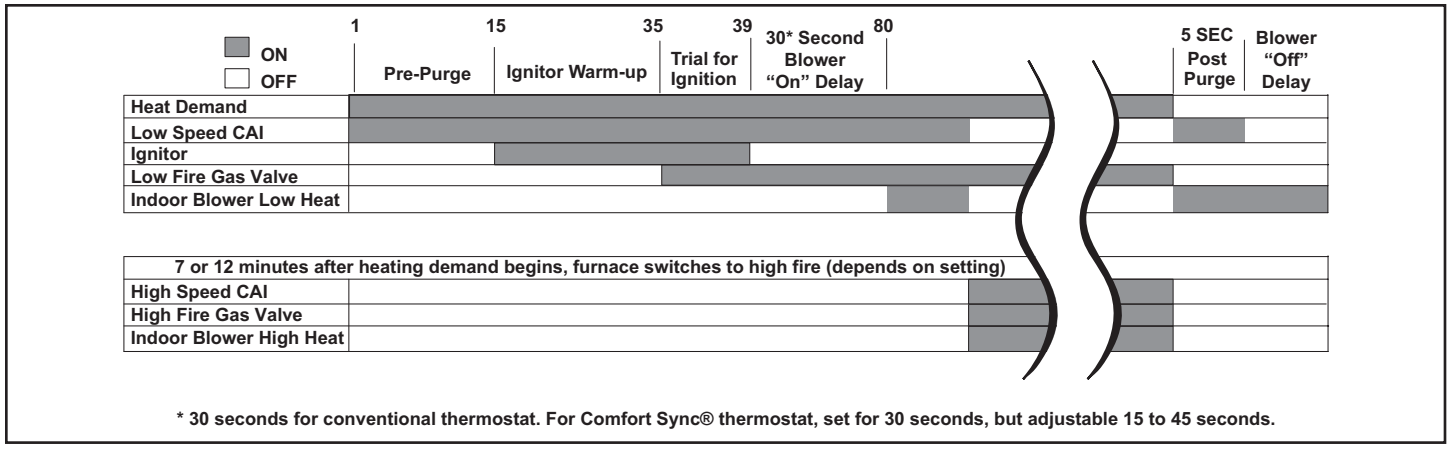


Figure 38. Heating Operation with Single-Stage Thermostat

NOTE: *If the low fire pressure switch does not close the combustion air inducer will switch to high fire. After a 15 second pre-purge the high fire pressure switch will close and the unit will begin operation on high fire. After 10 to 20 seconds of high fire operation the unit will switch to low fire.*

3. After the pre-purge is complete, a 20 second initial ignitor warm-up period begins. The combustion air inducer continues to operate at the ignition speed.
4. After the 20-second warm-up period has ended, the gas valve is energized on low fire (first stage) and ignition occurs. At the same time, the control module sends a signal to begin an indoor blower 30-second ON-delay. When the delay ends, the indoor blower motor is energized on the low fire heating speed and the HUM contacts are energized. The integrated control also initiates a second-stage on delay (factory-set at 7 minutes; adjustable to 12 minutes).
5. If the heating demand continues beyond the second-stage on delay, the integrated control energizes the combustion air inducer at high speed. The control also checks the high fire (second stage) pressure switch to make sure it is closed. The high fire (second-stage) gas valve is energized and the indoor blower motor is energized for operation at the high fire heating speed.
6. When the thermostat heating demand is satisfied, the combustion air inducer begins a 5-second low speed post-purge. The field-selected indoor blower off delay begins. The indoor blower operates at the low-fire heating speed.
7. When the combustion air post-purge period is complete, the inducer, the HUM contacts as well as the 120V ACC terminals are de-energized. The indoor blower is de-energized at the end of the off delay.

Service

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK, FIRE, OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.

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

Improper servicing could result in dangerous operation, serious injury, death, or property damage.

Before servicing, disconnect all electrical power to furnace.

When servicing controls, label all wires prior to disconnecting. Take care to reconnect wires correctly.

Verify proper operation after servicing.

At the beginning of each heating season, a qualified technician should check the system as follows:

⚠ WARNING

The blower access panel must be securely in place when the blower and burners are operating. Gas fumes, which could contain carbon monoxide, can be drawn into living space resulting in personal injury or death.

Blower

Check the blower wheel for debris and clean if necessary. The blower motors are pre-lubricated for extended bearing life. No further lubrication is needed.

Filters

All filters are installed external to the unit. Filters should be inspected monthly. Clean or replace the filters when necessary to ensure that the furnace operates properly. Replacement filters must be rated for high velocity airflow. Table 3 lists recommended filter sizes.

Flue And Chimney

1. Check flue pipe, chimney and all connections for tightness and to make sure there is no blockage.
2. Check unit for proper draft.

Electrical

1. Check all wiring for loose connections.
2. Check for the correct voltage at the furnace (furnace operating). Correct voltage is 120VAC ± 10%.
3. Check amp-draw on the blower motor with blower panel in place.

   Unit Nameplate_____ Actual _____

Cleaning the Heat Exchanger and Burners

NOTE: *Use papers or protective covering in front of the furnace during cleaning.*

1. Turn off both electrical and gas power supplies to furnace.
2. Remove flue pipe, top cap, flue chase and internal flue pipe assembly from the unit.
3. Label the wires from gas valve, rollout switches, primary limit switch and make up box then disconnect them.
4. Remove the screws that secure the combustion air inducer/pressure switch assembly to the collector box. Carefully remove the combustion air inducer to avoid damaging blower gasket. If gasket is damaged, it must be replaced to prevent leakage.
5. Remove the collector box located behind the combustion air inducer. Be careful with the collector box gasket. If the gasket is damaged, it must be replaced to prevent leakage.
6. Disconnect gas supply piping. Remove the screw securing the burner box cover and remove cover. Remove the four screws securing the burner manifold assembly to the vestibule panel and remove the assembly from the unit.
7. Remove screws securing burner box and remove burner box.
8. Remove screws from both sides, top and bottom of vestibule panel.
9. Remove heat exchanger. It may be necessary to spread cabinet side to allow more room. If so, remove five screws from the left side or right side of cabinet. See Figure 40.
10. Back wash using steam. Begin from the burner opening on each clam. Steam must not exceed 275°F.

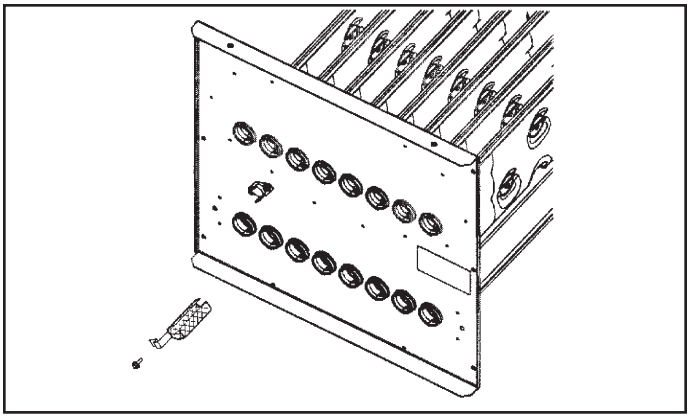


Figure 39. NOx Inserts

11. To clean burners, run a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush attachment over the face of burners. Visually inspect inside the burners and crossovers for any blockage caused by foreign matter. Remove any blockage. Figure 41 shows burner detail.
12. To clean the combustion air inducer visually inspect and using a wire brush clean where necessary. Use compressed air to clean off debris and any rust.
13. Reinstall heat exchanger in vestibule. (Replace the five screws in the cabinet from step 9 if removed).
14. Reinstall collector box, combustion air assembly, internal flue pipe and flue chase. Seal with high temperature RTV. Reinstall all screws to the collector box and combustion air inducer. Failure to replace all screws may cause leaks. Inspect gaskets for any damage and replace if necessary.
15. Reinstall burner box, manifold assembly and burner box cover.
16. Reconnect all wires.
17. Reconnect top cap and vent pipe to combustion air inducer outlet.
18. Reconnect gas supply piping.
19. Turn on power and gas supply to unit.
20. Set thermostat and check for proper operation.
21. Check all piping connections, factory and field, for gas leaks. Use a leak detecting solution or other preferred means.
22. If a leak is detected, shut gas and electricity off and repair leak.
23. Repeat steps 21 and 23 until no leaks are detected.
24. Replace access panel.

⚠ CAUTION

Some soaps used for leak detection are corrosive to certain metals. Carefully rinse piping thoroughly after leak test has been completed. Do not use matches, candles, flame or other sources of ignition to check for gas leaks.

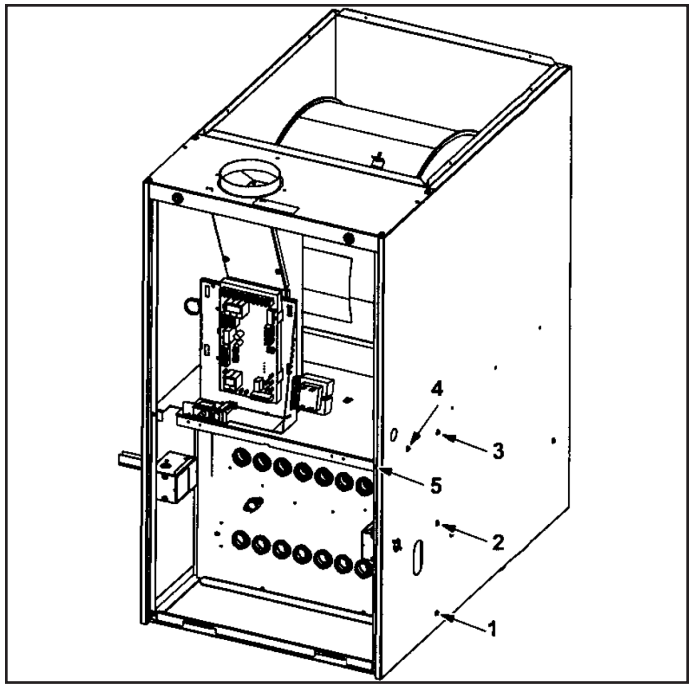


Figure 40. Remove Five Screws if Necessary (either side of cabinet)

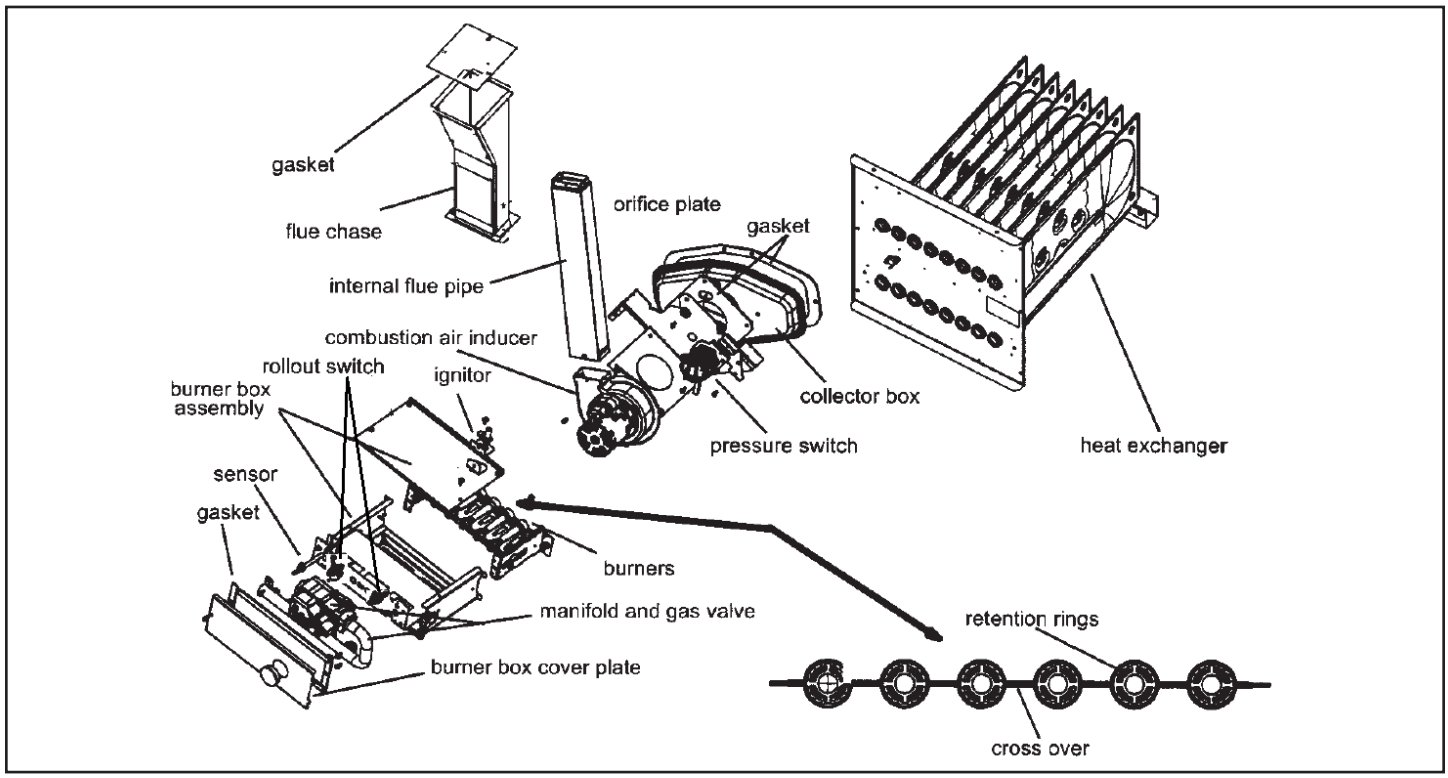


Figure 41. Burner, Combustion Air Inducer Assembly & Heat Exchanger Removal

Repair Parts List

The following repair parts are available through independent dealers. When ordering parts, include the complete furnace model number listed on the CSA International nameplate. All service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent), service agency, or gas supplier.

Cabinet Parts
- Heating compartment access panel
- Blower access panel
- Top cap

Control Panel Parts
- Transformer
- Two-stage, variable speed integrated control
- Door interlock switch

Blower Parts
- Blower wheel
- Blower housing
- Motor
- Motor electronics
- Power choke (1 hp only)
- Motor mounting frame
- Motor capacitor
- Blower housing cutoff plate

Heating Parts
- Flame Sensor
- Heat exchanger assembly
- Gas manifold
- Two-speed combustion air inducer
- Two-stage gas valve
- Main burner cluster
- Main burner orifices
- Pressure switch
- Ignitor
- Primary limit control
- Flame rollout switch
- Secondary limit

Refrigerant Detection System Parts
- Refrigerant Detection Sensor
- Refrigerant Line Set Sleeve

Planned Service

The following items should be checked during an annual inspection. Power to the unit must be shut OFF for the service technician's safety.

Fresh air grilles and louvers (on the unit and in the room where the furnace is installed) - Must be open and unobstructed to provide combustion air.

Burners - Must be inspected for rust, dirt, or signs of water.

Vent pipe - Must be inspected for signs of water, damaged or sagging pipe, or disconnected joints.

Unit appearance - Must be inspected for rust, dirt, signs of water, burnt or damaged wires, or components.

Blower access panel - Must be properly in place and provide a seal between the return air and the room where the furnace is installed.

Return air duct - Must be properly attached and provide an air seal to the unit.

Operating performance - Unit must be observed during operation to monitor proper performance of the unit and the vent system.

Combustion gases - Flue products must be analyzed and compared to the unit specifications.

Problems detected during the inspection may make it necessary to temporarily shut down the furnace until the items can be repaired or replaced.

Instruct the homeowners to pay attention to their furnace. Situations can arise between annual furnace inspections that may result in unsafe operation. For instance, items innocently stored next to the furnace may obstruct the combustion air supply. This could cause incomplete combustion and the production of carbon monoxide gas.

Refrigeration Detection System

Inspect the low GWP sensor / sensors and rubber sleeve

Program Unit Capacity / Size Mode

Power-Up - Number displayed by integrated control represents unit size code (furnace model and capacity). If three horizontal bars are displayed followed by continuous E203, furnace control does not recognize unit size code. Configure per the following:

Furnace control in IDLE mode (No heating, cooling, or indoor fan operation)

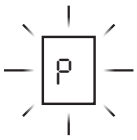
No → Turn room thermostat to OFF.

Yes →

To enter **Program Unit Capacity/ Size** mode: Push and hold button next to 7-segment LED display until solid "P" symbol appears. Release button.

IMPORTANT: Field replacement controls may need to be manually configured to validate furnace unit size code.

Solid P starts blinking on 7-segment LED.



Push and hold button. Integrated control will display unit size code number for each furnace model for three seconds.

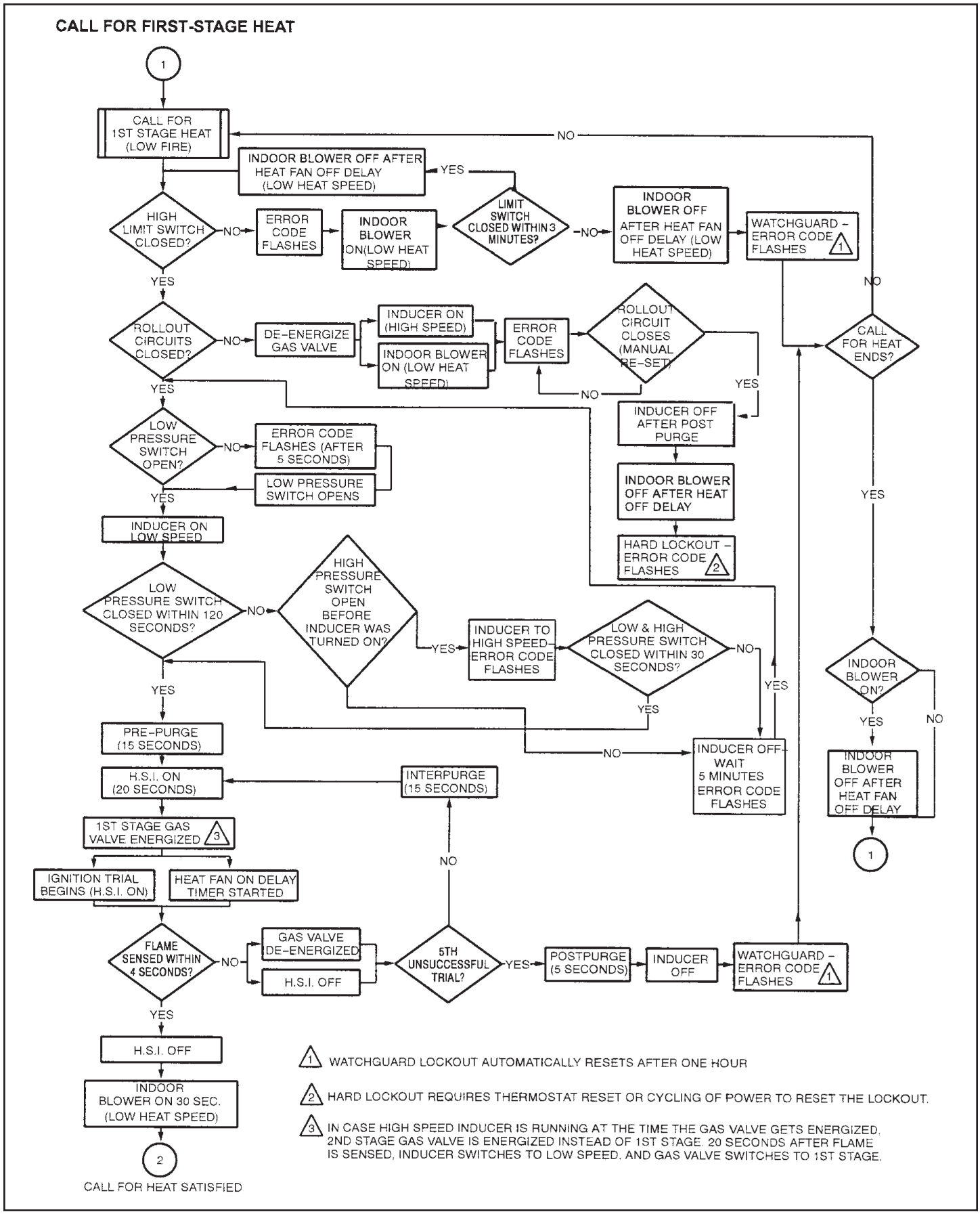
UNIT SIZE CODE	FURNACE MODEL	UNIT SIZE CODE	FURNACE MODEL
A	A80US2V070A12(L)K	H	A80DS2V070A12(L)K
B	A80US2V090B12(L)K	J	A80DS2V090B16(L)K
C	A80US2V090B16(L)K	L	N/A
D	A80US2V090C20(L)K	N	A80DS2V110C20(L)K
E	A80US2V110C20(L)K		
F	A80US2V135D20(L)K		

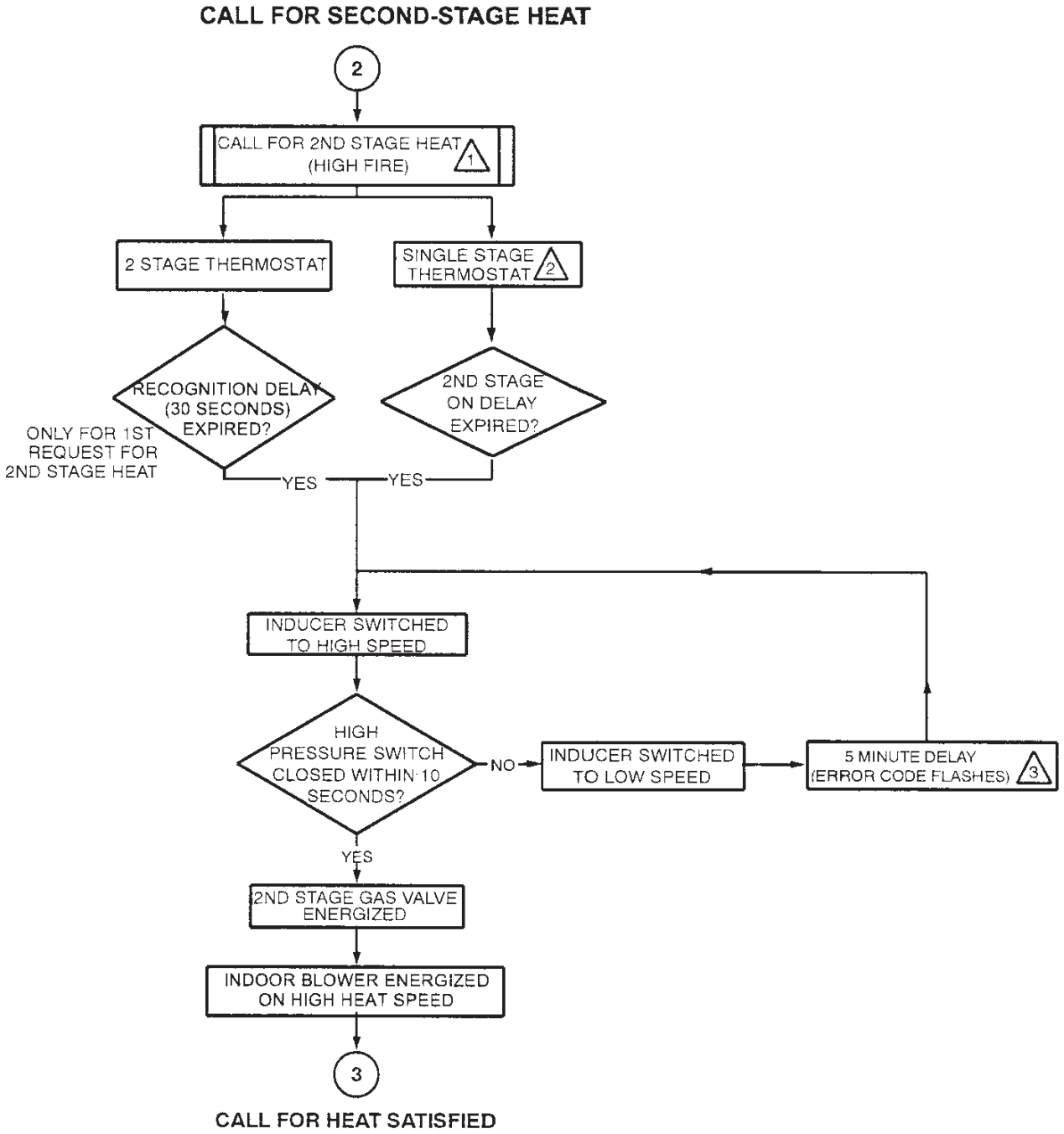
When the correct unit size code is displayed, release button. Selected code will flash for 10-second period. During that period, press and hold button for 5 seconds. Integrated control will store code in memory and will automatically exit **Program Unit Capacity/Size** mode and reset. (If second period expires or button is held less than 5 seconds, control will automatically exit **Program Unit Capacity/Size** mode and go into **Idle** mode without storing unit size code. If this happens, programming function must be repeated.)

Verify that the selected unit size code is correct and stored in non-volatile memory by cycling the 24 volt power to the furnace control. (At 24 volt power-up of the furnace control, the 7-segment LED will display a unit size code. If three horizontal bars display, the board does not recognize the unit size code. The programming function must be repeated.)

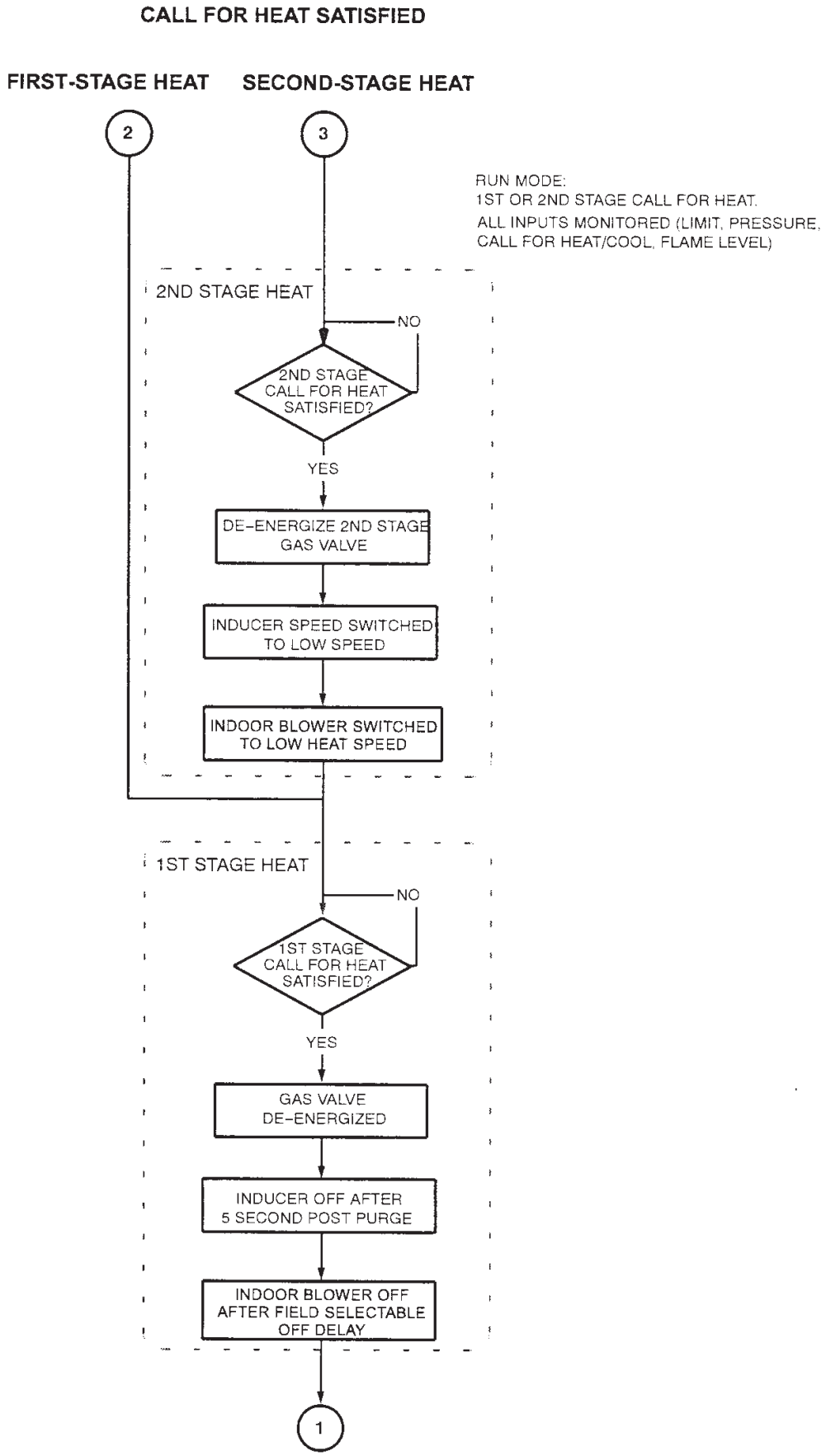
FINISHED

Troubleshooting: Heating Sequence of Operation

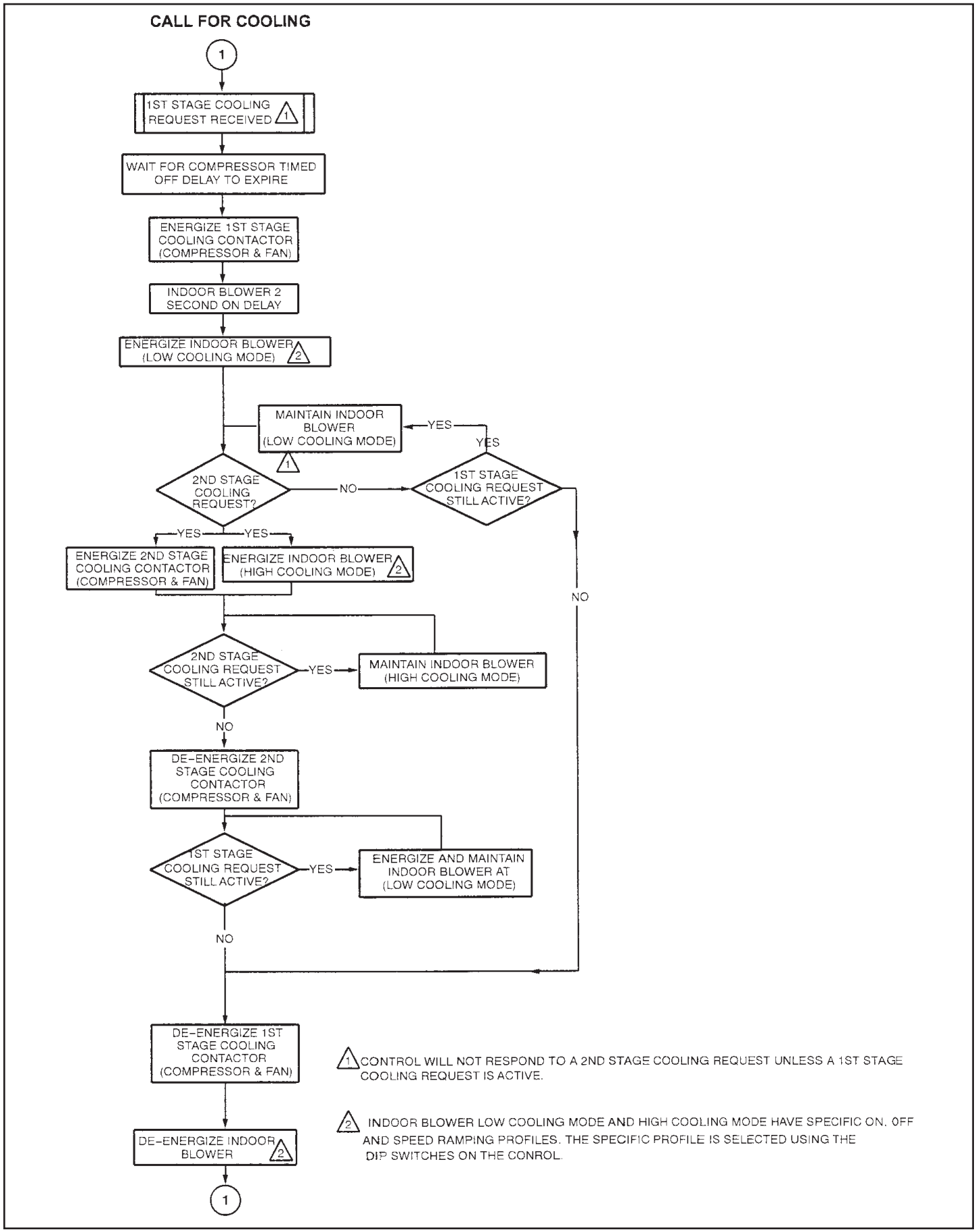




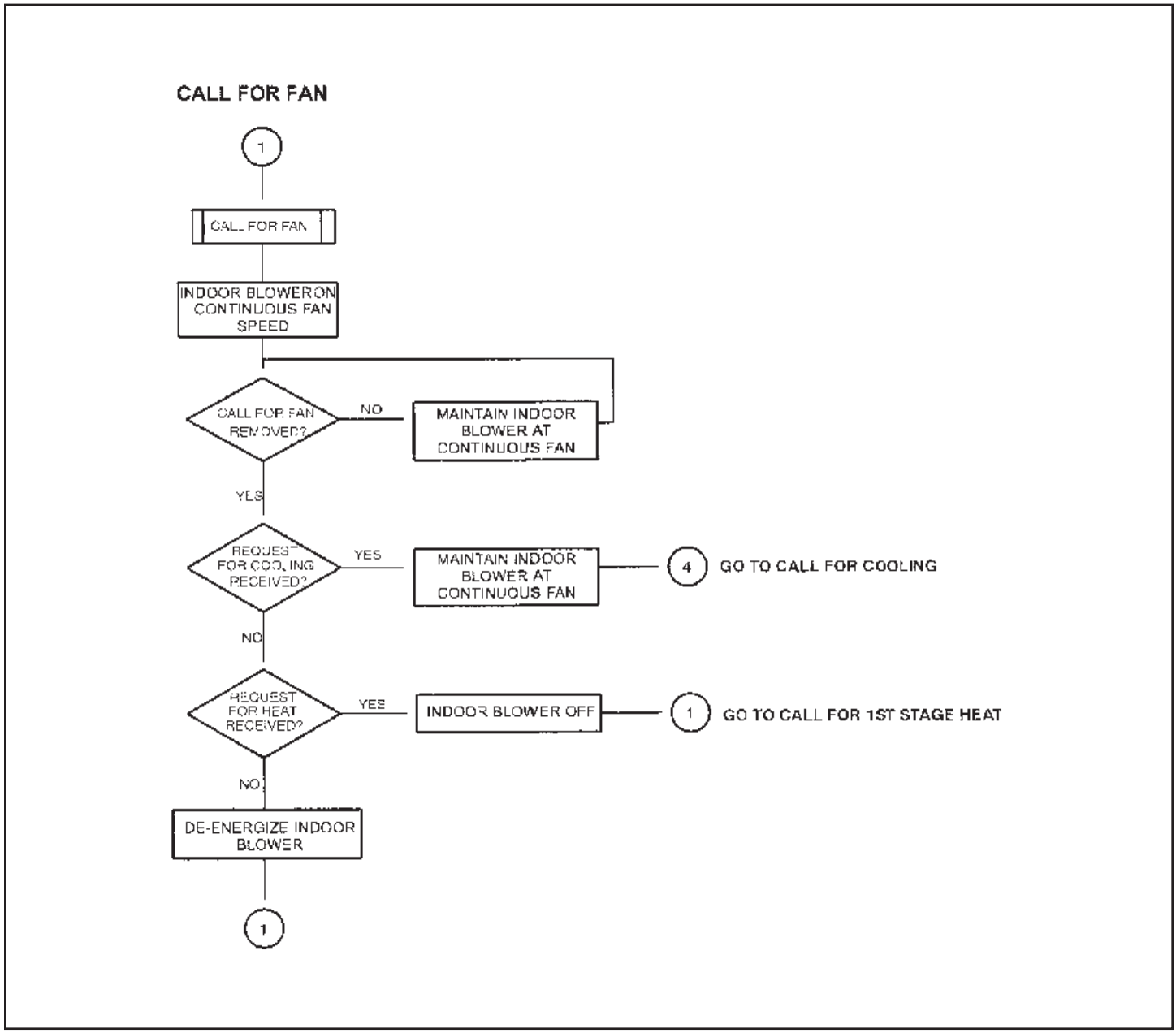
1. SYSTEM WILL ALWAYS LIGHT ON LOW FIRE, EVEN IF 2ND STAGE HEAT IS IN PLACE.
2. WHEN USED WITH A SINGLE STAGE THERMOSTAT, SET SW1 TO THE ON POSITION IN DIP SWITCH S4.
3. IF THE HIGH FIRE PRESSURE SWITCH DOES NOT CLOSE WITHIN 5 ATTEMPTS, THE SYSTEM WILL OPERATE AT LOW FIRE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE CALL FOR HEAT REQUEST.


CALL FOR HEAT SATISFIED
FIRST-STAGE HEAT
SECOND-STAGE HEAT
2
3
RUN MODE:
1ST OR 2ND STAGE CALL FOR HEAT.
ALL INPUTS MONITORED (LIMIT, PRESSURE, CALL FOR HEAT/COOL, FLAME LEVEL)
2ND STAGE HEAT
NO
2ND STAGE CALL FOR HEAT SATISFIED?
YES
DE-ENERGIZE 2ND STAGE GAS VALVE
INDUCER SPEED SWITCHED TO LOW SPEED
INDOOR BLOWER SWITCHED TO LOW HEAT SPEED
1ST STAGE HEAT
NO
1ST STAGE CALL FOR HEAT SATISFIED?
YES
GAS VALVE DE-ENERGIZED
INDUCER OFF AFTER 5 SECOND POST PURGE
INDOOR BLOWER OFF AFTER FIELD SELECTABLE OFF DELAY
1

Troubleshooting: Heat Sequence of Operation (continued)



Troubleshooting: Continuous Fan Sequence of Operation



Requirements for Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Modifications to NFPA-54, Chapter 10

Revise NFPA-54 section 10.8.3 to add the following requirements:
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 the 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, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment, the installing plumber or gas fitter shall observe that a hard-wired carbon monoxide detector with an alarm and battery backup is installed on the floor level where the gas equipment is to be installed. In addition, the installing plumber or gas fitter 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, horizontally 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 backup may be installed on the next adjacent floor level.
    b. In the event that the requirements of this subdivision cannot 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.

EXEMPTIONS: The following equipment is exempt from 24 CMR 5.08(2)(a) 1 through 4:

1. The equipment listed in Chapter 10 entitled "Equipment Not Required to Be Vented" in the most current edition of NFPA 54 as adopted by the Board; and
2. Product Approved side wall, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment installed in a room or structure separate from the dwelling, building or structure used in whole or in part for residential purposes.

MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM PROVIDED.

When the manufacturer of Product Approved side wall, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment provides a venting system design or venting system components with the equipment, the instructions provided by the manufacturer for installation of the equipment and the venting system shall include:

1. Detailed instructions for the installation of the venting system design or the venting system components: and
2. A complete parts list for the venting system design or venting system.

MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM NOT PROVIDED.

When the manufacturer of Product Approved sidewall, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment does not provide the parts for venting the flue gases, but identifies "special venting systems," the following requirements shall be satisfied by the manufacturer:

1. The referenced "special venting system" instructions shall be included with the appliance or equipment installation instructions; and
2. The "special venting systems" shall be Product Approved by the Board, and the instructions for that system shall include a parts list and detailed installation instructions.

A copy of all installation instructions for all Product Approved side wall, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment, all venting instructions, all parts lists for venting instructions, and/or all venting design instructions shall remain with the appliance or equipment at the completion of the installation.