

# HOT WATER HEATING BOILER HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILER

990,000 - 2,070,000 BTU MODELS

Installation and service must be performed by a qualified service installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

## WARRANTY

Factory warranty (shipped with unit) does not apply to units improperly installed or improperly operated.

Experience has shown that improper installation or system design, rather than faulty equipment, is the cause of most operating problems.

1. Excessive water hardness causing a lime build-up in the copper tube is not a fault of the equipment and is not covered under the manufacturer's warranty (See Application Instructions).
2. Excessive pitting and erosion on the inside of the copper tube may be caused by too much water velocity through the tubes and is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty (See Application Instructions for proper pump performance).

## SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO OWNER

**Note:** Retain this manual for future reference.

This manual supplies information for the installation, operation and servicing of the appliance. It is strongly recommended that this manual be reviewed completely before proceeding with an installation.

**WARNING: IMPROPER INSTALLATION, ADJUSTMENT, ALTERATION, SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE CAN CAUSE INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. REFER TO THIS MANUAL. FOR ASSISTANCE OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONSULT A QUALIFIED INSTALLER, SERVICE AGENCY OR THE GAS SUPPLIER.**

## CHECKING EQUIPMENT

Upon receiving equipment, check for signs of shipping damage. Pay particular attention to parts accompanying the boiler which may show signs of being hit or otherwise being mishandled. Verify total number of pieces shown on packing slip with those actually received. In case there is damage or a shortage, immediately notify carrier.

**DO NOT USE THIS APPLIANCE IF ANY PART HAS BEEN UNDER WATER. IMMEDIATELY CALL A QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIAN TO INSPECT THE UNIT AND TO REPLACE ANY PART OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM AND ANY GAS CONTROL WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER WATER.**

**WARNING:** If the information in this manual is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
- **WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS**
  - Do not try to light any appliance.
  - Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
  - Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
  - If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

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## CODES

The installation must conform to the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction or, in the absence of such requirements, to the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1.

Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, the installation must conform to American Society of Mechanical Engineers Safety Code for Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers, ANSI/ASME CSD-1. All boilers conform to the latest edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IV.

Installations in Canada must conform to local codes or, in the absence of local codes, to the CAN1-B149, installation codes for gas burning equipment.

## LOCATION

These units are suitable for indoor or outdoor installation. Venting options and configurations are illustrated in the venting section.

1. Locate the unit so that if the water connections should leak, water damage will not occur. When such locations cannot be avoided, it is recommended that a suitable drain pan, adequately drained, be installed under the unit. The pan must not restrict combustion air flow. Under no circumstances is the manufacturer to be held liable for water damage in connection with this unit, or any of its components.
2. Indoor units must be installed so that the ignition system components are protected from water (dripping, spraying, rain, etc.) during appliance operation and service (circulator replacement, control replacement, etc.)
3. The appliance must be placed on a level, non-combustible floor. Concrete over wood is not considered non-combustible.
4. The appliance must not be installed on carpet.

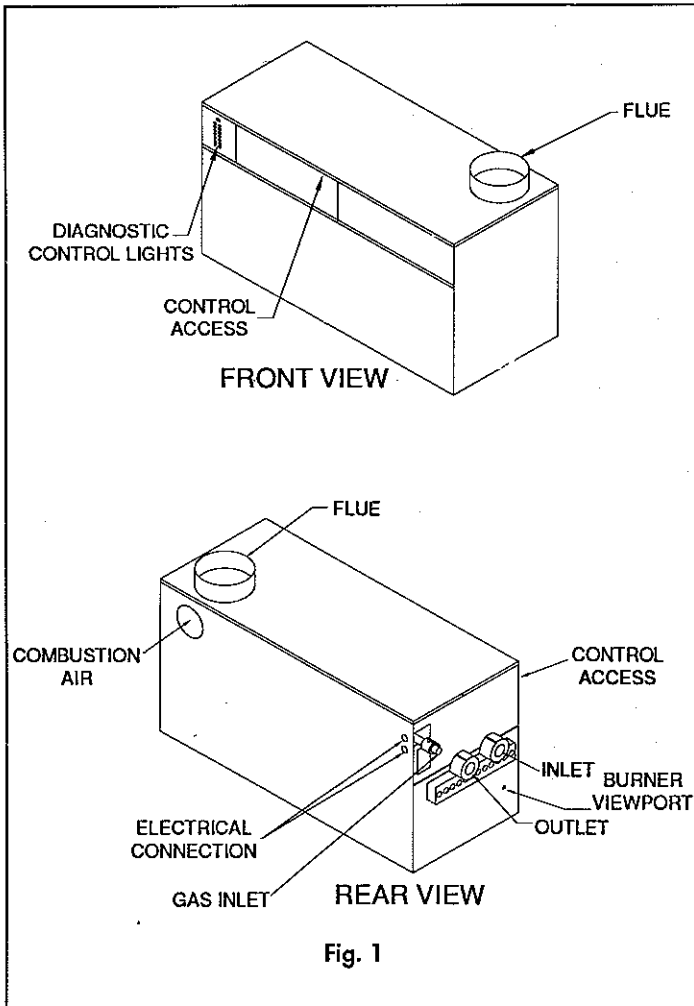


Fig. 1

5. If the appliance must be installed over a combustible floor, provide a base of hollow clay tile or concrete blocks from 8" to 12" thick and extending 24" beyond the sides. The blocks must be placed in line so that the holes line up horizontally to provide a clear passage through the blocks. A 1/2" fire-proof millboard with a 20 gauge sheet metal cover shall be provided over the block base. The unit must be centered on the base. This procedure should also be followed if electrical conduit runs through the floor, and beneath the appliance.
6. Outdoor models require the installation of an optional vent cap. Instructions for mounting of the vent cap are included in the venting section. Outdoor models have special location and clearance requirements. These are specifically addressed in the venting section under outdoor installation. A windproof cabinet protects the unit from the weather.

## CLEARANCES

Clearances from Combustible Construction:

Right Side — 3"

Rear — 3" (3" minimum from any surface)

Left Side — 3" (24" for service)

Front — ALCOVE (30" for service)

Top — 3"

Flue — 1"

Hot Water Pipes — 1"

Maintain 3" minimum clearance for adequate operation. Allow sufficient space for servicing pipe connections, pump and other auxiliary equipment, as well as the appliance.

## COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION AIR

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

The equipment room must be provided with two openings to assure adequate combustion air and proper ventilation.

1. If air is taken directly from outside the building:
  - a. Combustion air opening, 1 square inch per 2,000 BTU input. This opening must be located near the floor.
  - b. Ventilation air opening, one square inch per 2,000 BTU input. This opening must be located near the ceiling.
2. If air is taken from another interior space: Each opening specified above should have a net free area of one square inch for each 1000 BTU of input.

## CAUTION

Under no circumstances should the equipment room ever be under a negative pressure. Particular care should be taken when exhaust fans, compressors, air handling units, etc. may rob air from the boiler.

The combustion air supply must be completely free of any chemical fumes which may be corrosive to the boiler. Common chemicals which must be avoided are fluorocarbons and other halogenated compounds, most commonly present as refrigerants or solvents, such as freon, trichlorethylene, perchlorethylene, chlorine, etc. These chemicals, when burned, form acids which quickly attack the boiler tubes, tube sheets, flue collectors, and the boiler stack. The result is improper combustion and premature boiler failures.

**NOTE:** This unit may be installed with an optional venting system which uses a make-up air duct to draw combustion air directly from outdoors. See DirectAire Venting Systems.

## VENTING

### General

Vent installations for connection to gas vents or chimneys must be in accordance with Part 7, "Venting of Equipment," of the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1, or applicable provisions of the local building codes.

Adequate combustion and ventilation air must be supplied to the mechanical room in accordance with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 or applicable provisions of the local building codes.

The distance of the vent terminal from adjacent buildings, windows that open and building openings **MUST** comply with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1.

Vent connection is made directly to the top of the unit. No additional draft diverter is required on single unit installations. Multiple unit installations with combined venting require barometric dampers to regulate draft at each unit. A barometric damper is also used with the optional Sidewall and Horizontal DirectAire venting systems.

The negative draft must be within the range of 0.01 to 0.08 inches water negative to insure proper operation. All draft readings are made while unit is in stable operation (approximately 2 to 5 minutes).

The flue sizes and combustion air pipe sizes are:

Input BTU/hr	Flue Size	DirectAire Inlet Size
990,000	10"	10"
1,260,000	12"	12"
1,440,000	12"	12"
1,800,000	14"	12"
2,070,000	14"	12"

Locate units as close as practicable to chimney or gas vent.

The connection from the vent to the stack or vent termination outside the building **MUST** be made with listed Type "B" double wall (or equivalent) vent connectors and must be as direct as possible with no reduction in diameter.

Horizontal portions of the venting system shall be supported to prevent sagging. Horizontal runs must slope upwards not less than 1/4 inch per foot (21 mm/m) from the boiler to the vent terminal. Follow manufacturers instructions.

Vent connectors serving appliances vented by natural draft shall not be connected into any portion of a mechanical draft system operating under positive pressure.

To avoid a blocked flue condition, keep the vent cap clear of snow, ice, leaves, debris, etc.

Flue gas condensate can freeze on exterior walls or on the vent cap. Frozen condensate on the vent cap can result in a blocked flue condition. Some discoloration of exterior building or unit surfaces can be expected. Adjacent brick or masonry surfaces should be protected with a rust resistant sheet metal plate.

Common venting systems may be too large when an existing unit is removed. At the time of removal of an existing appliance, the following steps shall be followed with each appliance remaining connected to the common venting system placed in operation, while the other appliances remaining connected to the common venting system are not in operation.

- Seal any unused opening in the common venting system.
- Visually inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch and determine there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other unsafe condition.
- Insofar as is practical, 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 appliance 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.

- Place in operation, the appliance being inspected. Follow the lighting instructions. Adjust thermostat so appliance will operate continuously.
- Test for spillage at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle, or smoke from a cigarette, cigar or pipe.
- After it has been determined that each appliance remaining connected to the common venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and other gas burning appliances to their previous conditions of use.
- Any improper operation of the common venting system should be corrected so that the installation conforms with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1. When resizing any portion of the common venting system, the common venting system should be resized to approach the minimum size as determined using the appropriate tables in Appendix G in the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1.

This unit has five venting options. They are: (1) conventional negative draft venting, (2) powered side wall venting, (3) horizontal DirectAire venting, (4) vertical DirectAire venting and (5) outdoor installation.

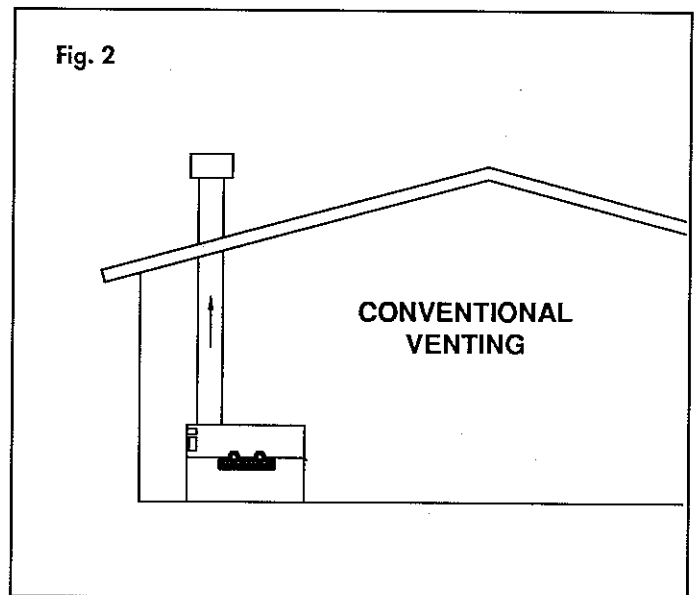


Fig. 2

### CONVENTIONAL VENTING

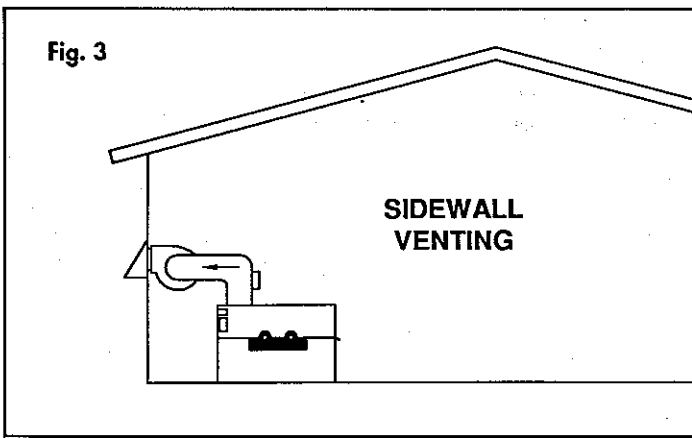
The vent terminal should be vertical and exhaust outside the building at least 2 feet (0.61m) above the highest point of the roof within a 10 foot (3.05m) radius of the termination.

The vertical termination must be a minimum of 3 feet (0.91m) above the point of exit.

A vertical termination less than 10 feet (0.91m) from a parapet wall must be a minimum of 2 feet (0.61m) higher than the parapet wall.

The vent cap should have a minimum clearance of 4 feet (1.22m) horizontally from and in no case above or below, unless a 4 foot (1.22m) horizontal distance is maintained from electric meters, gas meters, regulators and relief equipment.

Follow all requirements in the General Venting section for venting flue products to the outdoors, obtaining adequate combustion and ventilation air and general installation instructions.



### SIDEWALL VENTING

This venting system uses a powered vent assembly, mounted at the exterior wall which pulls the flue products out of the stack. This fan generates a negative draft at the unit. A barometric damper, supplied in the vent kit, is used to control draft. The negative draft must be within the range of 0.04 to 0.08 inches water negative while unit is operating.

The connection from the vent to the draft fan and cap **MUST** be made with listed type "B" double wall (or equivalent) vent and accessories. Vent pipe material to be supplied by the installer.

Follow all requirements in the General Venting section for venting flue products to the outdoors, obtaining adequate combustion and ventilation air, and general installation instructions.

The maximum length of the side wall vent pipe cannot exceed 100 equivalent feet (30.48m). Subtract 5 feet (1.52m) per elbow.

The powered draft fan **MUST** be interlocked with the units control system to start the fan on a call for heat and prove fan operation.

The vent cap shall terminate at least 3 feet (0.91m) above any forced air inlet within 10 feet (3.05m).

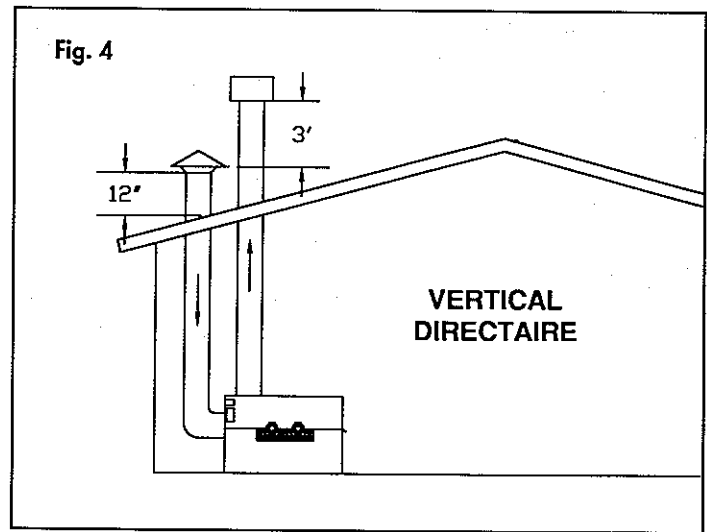
The vent cap shall terminate at least 4 feet (1.22m) below, 4 feet (1.22m) horizontally from or 1 foot (0.30m) above any door, window or gravity air inlet to the building.

The vent system shall terminate at least 1 foot (0.30m) above grade, above normal snow levels and at least 7 feet (2.13m) above grade when located adjacent to public walkways.

The vent terminal shall not be installed closer than 3 feet (0.91m) from an inside corner of an L-shaped structure.

Flue gas condensate can freeze on exterior walls or on the vent cap. Frozen condensate on the vent cap can result in a blocked flue condition. Some discoloration to exterior building surfaces can be expected. Adjacent brick or masonry surfaces should be protected with a rust resistant sheet metal plate.

The sidewall vent kit part numbers are listed by unit size. Each kit includes a draft fan, barometric damper, vent cap and controls.



### VERTICAL DIRECTAIRE

For venting flue products vertically to the outdoors, follow all requirements in the installation instructions for conventional venting.

The Vertical DirectAire system requires installation of a single wall pipe to supply combustion air from outdoors directly to the unit. The maximum length of this pipe is 50 equivalent feet (15.24m). Subtract 5 feet (1.52m) per elbow.

The factory supplied combustion air cap must be used to adequately protect the combustion air inlet from wind and weather. This vent cap must be connected to the field supplied single wall combustion air pipe and must terminate at least 3 feet (0.91m) lower than the flue gas outlet, if located within a 10 foot (3.05m) radius. The combustion air cap and flue gas outlet **MUST** be located on the same roof top surface and in the same pressure zone.

The combustion air cap must be installed at least one foot (0.30m) above the roof top and above normal snow levels.

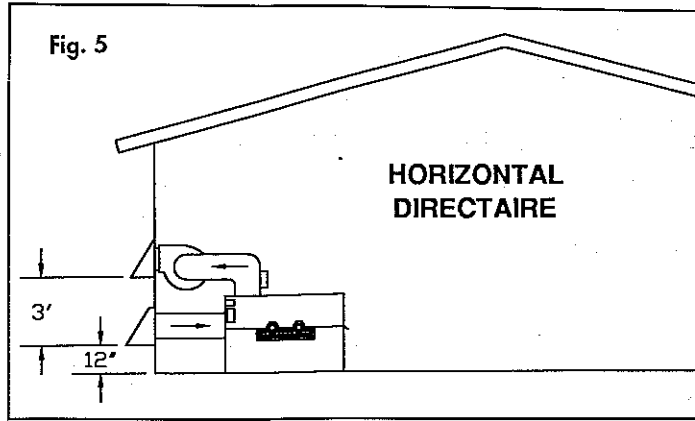
Combustion air supplied from outdoors must be free of contaminants (See Combustion and Ventilation Air). To prevent recirculation of flue products into the combustion air inlet, follow all instructions in this section.

Combustion air pipes can **NOT** be combined into a single pipe for multiple unit installations. Each unit must have a separate flue and combustion air pipe. A barometric damper is **NOT** required in the flue on Vertical DirectAire installations if the draft is within the 0.01 to 0.08 inches water negative required for proper operation.

The required vertical DirectAire kit parts are listed by unit size. Each kit includes the special combustion air intake cap and the transition adaptor to attach the field supplied single wall air inlet pipe to the unit.

Input BTU/hr	Flue Size	Sidewall Vent Cap Kit Number	Input BTU/hr	Flue Size	Vertical DirectAire Kit Number
990,000	10"	SVK3009	990,000	10"	VDK3009
1,260,000	12"	SVK3010	1,260,000	12"	VDK3010
1,440,000	12"	SVK3011	1,440,000	12"	VDK3010
1,800,000	14"	SVK3012	1,800,000	14"	VDK3010
2,070,000	14"	SVK3012	2,070,000	14"	VDK3010

## OUTDOOR INSTALLATION



### HORIZONTAL DIRECTAIRE

For venting flue products horizontally to outdoors, follow all requirements in the installation instructions for side wall venting.

The horizontal DirectAire system requires installation of a single wall pipe to supply combustion air from outdoors directly to the unit. The maximum length of this pipe is 50 equivalent feet (15.24m). Subtract 5 feet (1.52m) per elbow.

Combustion air supplied from outdoors must be free of contaminants (See Combustion and Ventilation Air). To prevent recirculation of flue products into the combustion air inlet, follow all instructions in this section.

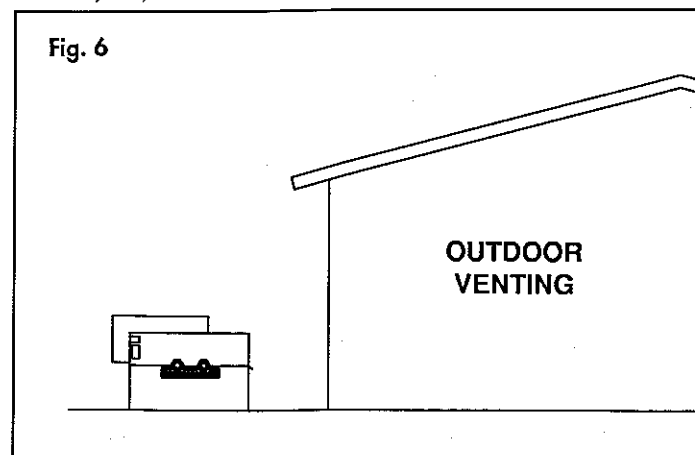
The combustion air inlet cap must be at least 3 feet (0.91m) below the powered vent cap, if within 10 feet (3.05m). The combustion air cap and powered vent cap **MUST** be located on the same wall and in the same pressure zone.

The combustion air cap must not be installed closer than 3 feet (0.91m) from an inside corner of an L-shaped structure.

The combustion air cap must be installed at least one foot (0.30m) above ground level and above normal snow levels.

The required horizontal DirectAire kit part numbers are listed by unit size. Each kit includes the special sidewall vent components for the flue, a combustion air intake cap for side wall mounting and the transition adaptor to attach the field supplied single wall air inlet pipe to the unit.

Input BTU/hr	Flue Size	Horizontal DirectAire Kit Number
990,000	10"	HDK3009
1,260,000	12"	HDK3010
1,440,000	12"	HDK3011
1,800,000	14"	HDK3012
2,070,000	14"	HDK3012



Units are self venting and can be used outdoors when installed with the optional Outdoor Cap. This cap mounts to the unit top and no additional vent piping is required.

**WARNING:** Outdoor models **MUST** be installed outdoors and **MUST** use the vent cap supplied by the manufacturer. Personal injury or product damage may result if any other cap is used or if an outdoor model is used indoors. All covers, doors and jacket panels must be properly installed to insure proper operation and prevent a hazardous condition.

Combustion air supply must be free of contaminants (See Combustion and Ventilation Air). To prevent recirculation of flue products into the combustion air inlet, follow all instructions in this section.

The venting areas must never be obstructed. Keep area clean and free of combustible and flammable materials. Maintain a minimum clearance of 3" to combustible surfaces and a minimum of 3" clearance to the air inlet. To avoid a blocked air inlet or blocked flue condition, keep the outdoor cap air inlet, flue outlet and drain slot clear of snow, ice, leaves, debris, etc.

A unit should not be located so that high winds can deflect off of adjacent walls, buildings or shrubbery causing recirculation. Recirculation of flue products may cause operational problems, bad combustion or damage to controls. The unit should be located at least 3 feet (0.19m) from any wall or vertical surface to prevent adverse wind conditions from affecting performance.

Multiple unit outdoor installations require 48" (1.22m) clearance between vent caps.

The outdoor cap must be located 4 feet (1.22m) below and 4 feet (1.22m) horizontally from any window, door, walkway or gravity air intake.

The combustion air inlet of the outdoor cap must be located at least one foot (0.30m) above grade and above normal snow levels.

The unit must be at least 10 feet (3.05m) away from any forced air inlet.

The unit must be at least 3 feet (0.91m) outside any overhang.

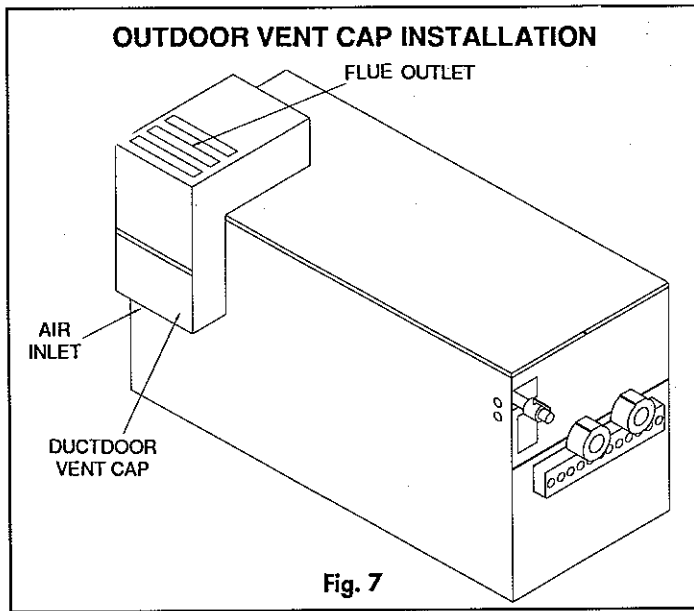
Clearances around outdoor installations can change with time. Do not allow the growth of trees, shrubs or other plants to obstruct the proper operation of the outdoor vent system.

Do not install in locations where rain from building runoff drains will spill into the boiler.

Flue gas condensate can freeze on exterior walls or on the vent cap. Frozen condensate on the vent cap can result in a blocked flue condition. Some discoloration to exterior building or unit surfaces can be expected. Adjacent brick or masonry surfaces should be protected with a rust resistant sheet metal plate.

The required outdoor cap part numbers are listed by unit size. Each kit includes the flue products outlet/combustion air inlet assembly.

Input BTU/hr	Outdoor Cap Kit Number
990,000	ODK3009
1,260,000	ODK3010
1,440,000	ODK3010
1,800,000	ODK3011
2,070,000	ODK3011



**GAS SUPPLY**

Verify unit is supplied with type gas specified on data plate. Consult factory for installations above 2000 feet elevation.

**INLET PRESSURE:** Measured at the inlet pressure tap located at the main gas cock. This is upstream of the combination gas valves for each stage of operation.

**TABLE A**

	Nat. Gas	LPG
Max. (Inches-Water Column)	14"	14"
Min. (Inches-Water Column)	5"	11"

The maximum inlet gas pressure must not exceed the value specified. Minimum value listed is for the purpose of input adjustment.

**MANIFOLD PRESSURE:** Measured at the pressure tap on the downstream side of the combination gas valve for each stage of operation.

**TABLE B**

BTU Input	Nat. Gas	LPG
990,000-2,070,000	3.5"	10"

Manifold pressure tap located downstream of main gas valve.

**GAS PRESSURE TEST**

- The appliance must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at a test pressure in excess of 1/2 PSIG (3.5kPa). The appliance must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing a manual shutoff valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressure equal to or less than 1/2 PSIG (3.5kPa).
- The appliance and its gas connection must be leak-tested before placing it in operation.

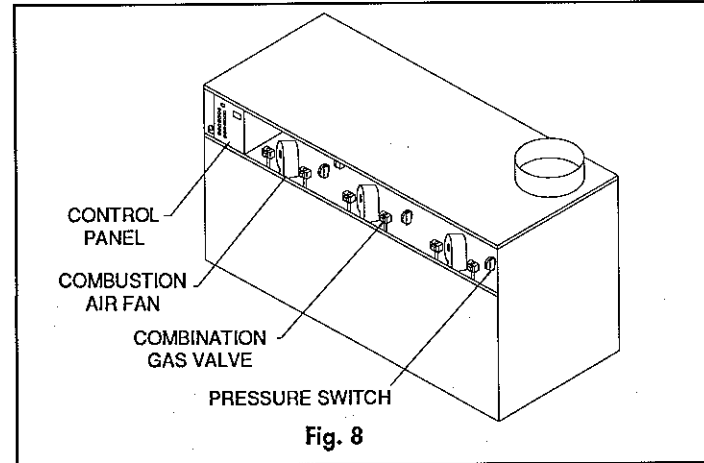
**GAS CONNECTION**

- Safe operation of unit requires properly sized gas supply piping. See data below.
- Gas pipe size may be larger than heater connection.
- Installation of a union is suggested for ease of service.
- Install a manual main gas shutoff valve, outside of the appliance gas connection and before the gas valve, when Local Codes require.
- A trap (drip leg) **MUST** be provided in the inlet of the gas connection to the unit.

6. Route bleeds and vents to the atmosphere, outside the building when required by Local Codes.

**SINGLE UNIT INSTALLATIONS  
SUGGESTED GAS PIPE SIZE TABLE C**

BTU INPUT	DISTANCE FROM METER				
	0-50'	51'-100'	101'-200'	201'-300'	301'-500'
990,000	2"	2"	2½"	2½"	3"
1,260,000	2"	2½"	2½"	3"	3"
1,440,000	2"	2½"	3"	3"	3½"
1,800,000	2½"	2½"	3"	3"	3½"
2,070,000	2½"	3"	3"	3½"	4"



**COMBINATION GAS VALVES**

Each stage of burner operation has a combination gas valve to cycle the gas supply on and off and regulate gas to the burners. Each valve has an individual gas control knob that must remain in the open position at all times when the unit is in service. The manifold gas pressure tap for each burner stage is located at the discharge side of the valve for each stage. The manifold pressure is preset at the factory and adjustment is not usually required. If the manifold pressure is to be adjusted the burner stage must be firing while the manifold pressure is set.

**ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS (USA)**

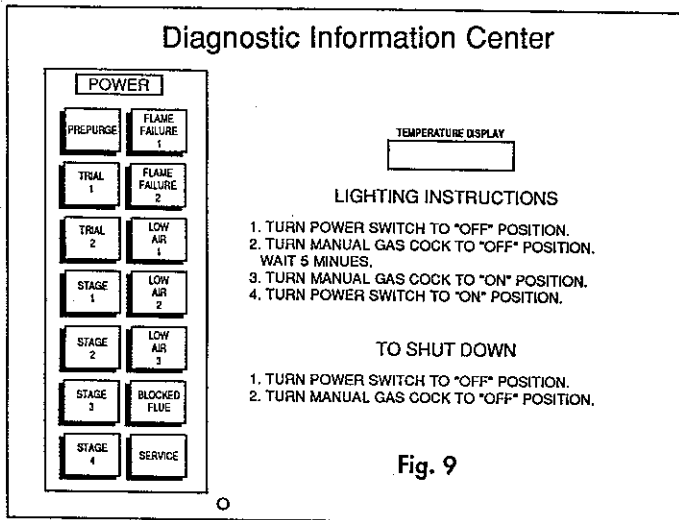
This appliance is wired for 120 volt service. The unit, when installed, must be electrically grounded in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction or in the absence of such requirements, with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70.

- All wiring between the unit and field installed devices shall be made with type T wire [63° F (35° C) rise].
- Line voltage wire exterior to the appliance must be enclosed in approved conduit or approved metal clad cable.

**AMP DRAW DATA  
TABLE D**

MODEL	FANS	CONTROLS	APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMPS
990	7.2	7.2	14.4
1260	7.2	7.2	14.4
1440	7.2	7.2	14.4
1800	10.8	7.2	18.0
2070	10.8	7.2	18.0

- The pump must run continuously when unit is being fired (except when unit is provided with optional intermittent pump controller).
- To avoid serious damage, DO NOT energize the unit until the system is full of water.



### TEMPERATURE ADJUSTMENT

This unit uses an adjustable electronic temperature control to provide staged ON/OFF control. Operation is based on temperature input from two immersion sensors. Each sensor is a positive coefficient platinum thermistor. Sensor A is placed in the inlet side of the front header and sensor B is placed in the outlet side of the front header. A liquid crystal display is provided to indicate sensed temperature and operating parameters. The temperature control for the 990,000 BTU unit operates with three (3) stages of control, all larger units operate with four (4) stages of control.

### SPECIFICATIONS

- Set Point Adjustment Range: Maximum setting 240° F.
- Temperature Accuracy: +/- 1° F.
- Display Resolution: 1° F via Liquid Crystal Display (LCD).
- Sensor: Thermistor 4.8 ohms/° F.
- Operating Humidity: 5 - 95% RH Noncondensing.
- Operating Ambient Temperature: -30° to 125° F.

### PROGRAMMING KEYS

Access to the control is achieved by removing the jacket panel covering the diagnostic control lights. Four programming keys are provided to program set point and differential values for each stage and to control the display. The four keys are **Select**, **Up arrow**, **Down arrow** and **Enter**.

**Select Key** - Sequentially prompts the user as to what parameter is being displayed: set point, differential, stage energized, operation mode (heat), indication of assigned stage (1,2,3,4). Once the last parameter value has been viewed, pressing the Select key will display the control values again from the beginning of the display loop.

**Up and Down Arrow Keys** - Allow the displayed parameter to be increased or decreased. After pressing the Select key, a control value can be changed by using the Arrow keys. Control values will be increased or decreased by 1° F for each time the Arrow keys are depressed.

**Enter Key** - Places the new value into the memory of the microprocessor.

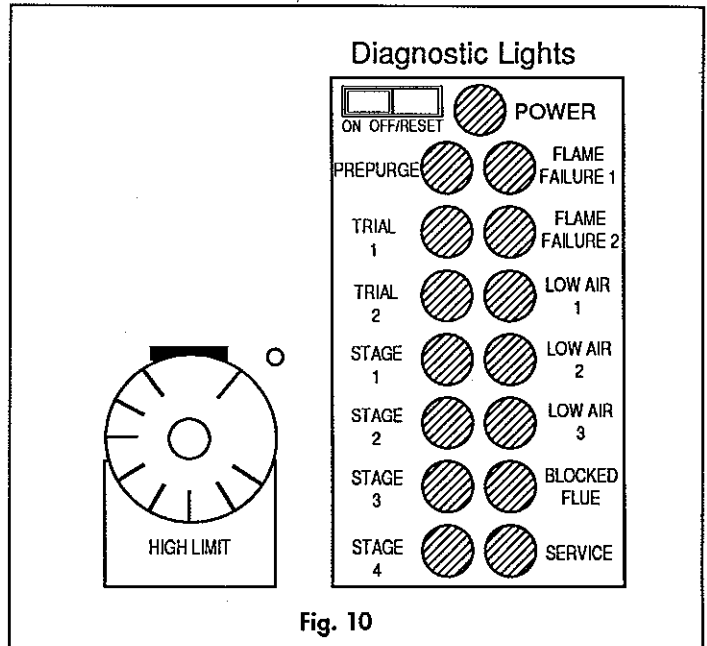
### IMPORTANT

A control value or operation will not be entered in the memory of the microprocessor until the Enter key is pressed.

Control values and operation selection will remain in the device memory even after power is removed.

**Select and Enter keys simultaneously pressed** - Changes operation mode of the control from heat to cool mode. **DO NOT CHANGE THIS SETTING.** This control must always be in the "heat" position for proper operation of the boiler.

When all stages have been programmed the display will revert back to sensed temperature and load energized status.



### DISPLAY

Once power is applied to the temperature controller the display will countdown from 210 until the display reads zero. All outputs are de-energized at this time. This countdown process will repeat each time main power is interrupted. To avoid viewing this entire countdown, press the Select key. The display will now show normal readings: load (sensed) temperature, stages energized, and which sensor is being read (sensor A or sensor B). At any time during the programming procedure, the display will revert back to showing the sensed temperature and stage status indication 60 seconds after the last programming key is pushed.

The display can be configured with three options to show sensed temperature. The display can lock on Sensor A temperature, lock on Sensor B temperature, or be configured to alternatively indicate "sensor A" and "sensor B" sensed temperature at a 5 second rate. This allows comparison of temperatures to determine temperature rise.

This selection is accomplished by stopping at "sensor A" or "sensor B" sensed temperature points in the Select key scrolling loop. To lock on to either sensor, the user must scroll the Select key through the loop to the sensed temperature prompt of interest. The display will stick to that parameter until the Select key is activated to advance the loop. When the loop is stopped at any other prompt, the display will alternatively indicate "sensor A" and "sensor B" sensed temperature after 60 seconds from the last key closure or immediately after the Select key has been pressed at the end of the programming sequence.

### SELECTION OF OPERATING SENSOR

The control, as shipped from the factory, is preset to use sensor A to operate a hot water supply boiler or sensor B to operate a heating boiler. Adjustment of these settings should not be made without consulting the factory. Improper adjustment can allow over temperature operation which may cause personal injury or property damage.

### SETUP OF THE TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

Each stage on the controller has its own independent set point and differential which are determined by the programming keys. Each

stage of heating is de-energized as the sensed temperature reaches the programed set point. Each available stage of heating is energized as the sensed temperature reaches the set point minus the differential.

**EXAMPLE:**

Using stage one of the control as an example, the corresponding load would be energized and de-energized at the following temperatures based on the programed settings.

**Settings**

- Set point: 160° F
- Differential: 8° F

**Output Energized**

- Stage One: Energized at 152° F

**Output De-energized**

- Stage One: De-energized at 160° F

Each available stage of operation must be programed with a set point and a differential. If two stages are programed with the same set point and differential the control will sequence both stages on and off with only a slight delay between switching of the stages. The control is normally programed with a few degrees difference between the set point of each stage to sequence individual stages on as required by demand. This will allow input to be balanced to system demand. The exact settings will be determined by your system heat requirements. The set point minus differential should not be lower than 140° F to prevent sweat and condensate formation on the heat exchanger. See Low Water Temperature Systems section for applications at lower temperatures.

Based on your system requirements, determine the set point and switching differential for each stage of operation and enter into the worksheet below.

**Programming Worksheet**

**Stage 1:**

Set Point 1 \_\_\_\_\_ On at \_\_\_\_\_  
 Differential 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Off at \_\_\_\_\_

**Stage 2:**

Set Point 2 \_\_\_\_\_ On at \_\_\_\_\_  
 Differential 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Off at \_\_\_\_\_

**Stage 3:**

Set Point 3 \_\_\_\_\_ On at \_\_\_\_\_  
 Differential 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Off at \_\_\_\_\_

**Stage 4:**

Set Point 4 \_\_\_\_\_ On at \_\_\_\_\_  
 Differential 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Off at \_\_\_\_\_

These values will be programed into the temperature controller.

**PROGRAMMING**

**NOTE:** When power is initially applied to a new boiler the control points will be pre-programed. The factory final quality test sets the unit for test firing. The preset values are as follows:

Stage	Set Point	Differential
1	125°F	2°F
2	123°F	2°F
3	121°F	2°F
4	120°F	2°F

Re-program set points and differentials to meet your system requirements.

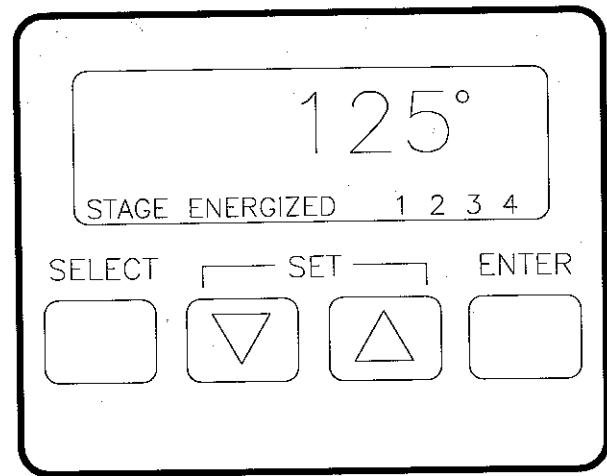


Fig. 11

The operating control uses a Liquid Crystal Display for interactive prompting during programming and display of sensed and assigned set point and differential values. Programming is accomplished through the use of the four programming keys.

1. Verify that the unit is properly applied as either a heating boiler or hot water supply boiler, and the model number on the rating plate correctly identifies the unit.
2. Turn the power switch to the ON position. The control will begin counting down from 210. This countdown sequence will last for approximately 3½ minutes.
3. To override this time delay, press Select.
4. Press Select to display the current stage set point.
5. Press Up Arrow key to increase or Down Arrow key to decrease to the desired set point.
6. Press Enter to enter the displayed value into memory.
7. Press Select to display the current stage switching differential.
8. Press Up Arrow key to increase or Down Arrow key to decrease to the desired switching differential.
9. Press Enter to enter the displayed value into memory.
10. Repeat steps 4 thru 9 to program each additional stage.
11. Press Select Select Select Select (4 times) to return to stage 1 parameters. Scroll through the programming loop a second time to confirm that the appropriate values have been entered into memory by pressing Select.
12. Press Select after viewing the switching differential for the final stage to display sensor A temperature only (inlet water temperature).
13. Press Select again to display sensor B temperature only (outlet water temperature).
14. Press Select again to alternate the display between sensor A temperature and sensor B temperature at approximately 5 second intervals (to determine temperature rise).

The temperature control is now ready for operation.

**NOTE:** The control values programed into memory will not be lost because of a power failure.

**HIGH WATER TEMPERATURE LIMIT CONTROL**

An adjustable high limit control is located behind the front control panel, beside the temperature control and indicating lights. The setting of this control limits maximum discharge water temperature. An optional manual reset function is available. A small red



reset button, located beside the knob, must be pushed whenever water temperature has exceeded the set point of manual reset limit.

The control will not reset until the water temperature has dropped below the set point of the high limit.

### LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

#### FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

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

- A. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
- B. BEFORE OPERATING, smell around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle to the floor.

#### WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
  - Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
  - Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbors phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
  - If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- C. Use only your hand to turn the gas control lever. Never use tools. If the lever will not turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.
  - D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

### LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS 990,000 THRU 2,070,000 BTU MODELS

1. STOP! Read the safety information.
2. Open the front access panel to program temperature control.
3. Set each stage of control to the lowest setting (See Temperature Adjustment).
4. Turn Off all electrical power to the appliance.
5. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burners. DO NOT try to light the burners by hand.

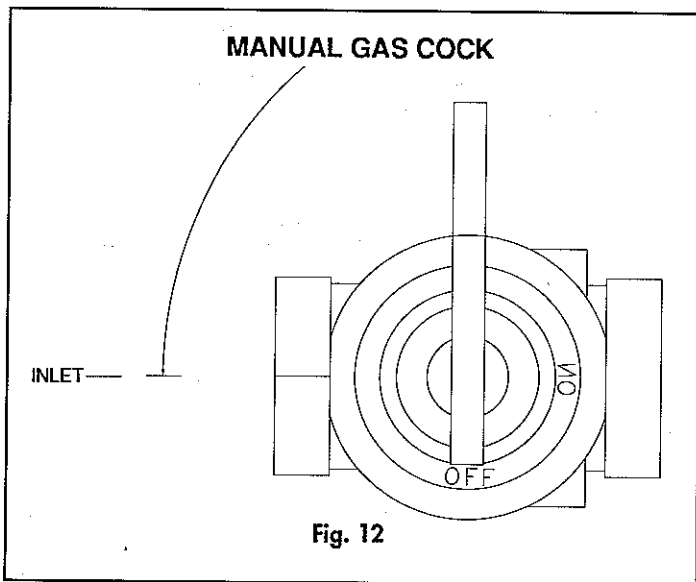


Fig. 12

6. Turn the manual gas cock clockwise to the "OFF" position.
7. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information. If you don't smell gas go on to the next step.
8. Turn the manual gas cock counterclockwise to the "ON" position.
9. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
10. Program the temperature control to the desired settings.
11. Close the control access panel.
12. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

#### TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
2. Turn the manual gas cock clockwise to the "OFF" position.

**WARNING:** Should overheating occur or the gas fail to shut off, turn off the manual gas control valve to the appliance.

#### IGNITION SYSTEM CHECKOUT

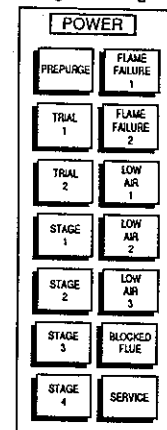
1. Turn off gas supply to unit.
2. Turn electric power on.
3. Program each stage of the temperature control to settings above water temperature or to highest safe setting.
4. Each ignitor will cycle on trial(s) for ignition.
5. Each ignition module will lock out and turn on the flame failure lights.
6. Program each stage of temperature control to desired temperature set points.
7. Turn on gas supply.
8. Turn power off then on to reset ignition modules.
9. If ignition system fails to operate properly, repair work must be performed by a qualified serviceman or installer.

#### HOT SURFACE IGNITION SYSTEM

The hot surface ignition module is not repairable. Any modification or repairs will invalidate the warranty and may create hazardous conditions that result in property damage, personal injury, fire, explosion and/or toxic gases. Faulty ignition modules must be replaced with a new unit. Each heater has two ignition modules and two hot surface ignitors.

Fig. 13

#### Diagnostic Lights



## OPERATION AND DIAGNOSTIC LIGHTS

The control panel has an ON/OFF power switch and 15 indicating and diagnostic lights to show all major steps of operation and control sensed malfunctions.

Indicating Light	Function
Power On -	Power switch in on position
Prepurge -	Operation of combustion air fan before ignition
Trial for Ignition 1 -	Hot surface ignitor 1 prepared to light burners.
Trial for Ignition 2 -	Hot surface ignitor 2 prepared to light burners.
Stage 1 On -	Burners for stage 1 operating.
Stage 2 On -	Burners for stage 2 operating.
Stage 3 On -	Burners for stage 3 operating.
Stage 4 On -	Burners for stage 4 operating (if equipped).
Flame Failure 1 -	Ignition module 1 unable to properly prove ignition.
Flame Failure 2 -	Ignition module 2 unable to properly prove ignition.
Low Air 1 -	Improper level of combustion air provided by fan 1.
Low Air 2 -	Improper level of combustion air provided by fan 2
Low Air 3 -	Improper level of combustion air provided by fan 3 (if equipped).
Blocked Flue -	Improper operation of flue (blockage).
Service -	Improper operation of optional device (if equipped).

## FREEZE PROTECTION

Although these units are AGA design certified for outdoor installations - such installations are not recommended in areas where the danger of freezing exist. Proper freeze protection must be provided for outdoor installations, units installed in unheated mechanical rooms or where temperatures may drop to the freezing point or lower. If freeze protection is not provided for the system a low ambient temperature alarm is recommended for the mechanical room. Damage to the unit by freezing is non-warrantable.

- If the system pump does not run continuously an additional pump must be installed to provide constant circulation through the unit. This can help prevent freezing.
- Freeze protection can be provided by using hydronic system antifreeze. Follow the manufacturers instructions. DO NOT use undiluted or automotive type antifreeze.
- A snow screen should be installed to prevent snow and ice accumulation around the appliance or its venting system.
- If for any reason the unit is to be shut off, you must:
  - Shut off water supply.
  - Drain unit completely.
  - Drain pump and piping.

## MAINTENANCE

Listed below are items that must be checked to insure safe reliable operations.

- Examine the venting system at least once a year. Check more often in first year to determine inspection interval. Check all joints and pipe connections for tightness, corrosion or deterioration. Clean screens in the venting air intake system as required. Have the entire system, including the venting system, periodically inspected by a qualified service agency.
- Using the view port, located below the water connections, visually check main burner flames at each start up after long shutdown periods or at least every six months.
  - Normal Flame: A normal flame is blue, without yellow tips, with a well defined inner cone and with no flame lifting.
  - Yellow Tip: Yellow tip can be caused by blockage or partial obstruction of air flow to the burner(s).

- Yellow Flames: Yellow flames can be caused by blockage of primary air flow to the burner(s), venturi tubes not properly in place or excessive gas input. This condition MUST be corrected immediately.
- Lifting Flames: Lifting flames can be caused by overfiring the burner(s) or excessive primary air.

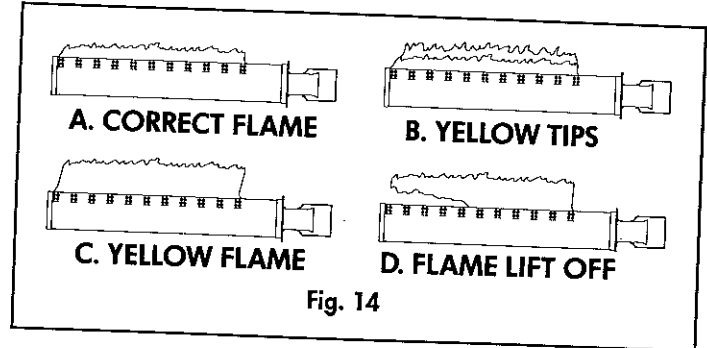


Fig. 14

- Flue Gas Passageways Cleaning Procedures: Any sign of soot at burners indicates a need for cleaning. The following cleaning procedure must only be performed by a qualified serviceman or installer. Proper service is required to maintain safe operation. Properly installed and adjusted units seldom need flue cleaning.

All gaskets on disassembled components must be replaced on reassembly. Gasket kits are available from your distributor.

## BURNER REMOVAL AND CLEANING

- Turn off main power to unit.
- Turn off gas supply.
- Remove the front outer jacket panels.
- Disconnect manifold from gas train using union just below gas valve(s).
- Remove screws from manifold mounting brackets. Pull manifold(s)/orifice assembly away from burners.
- Remove two mounting screws from each burner and slide burner out toward front of unit. Use caution to prevent damage to refractory or hot surface ignitors.
- Remove soot from burners with a stiff bristle brush. Damaged burners must be replaced.

## HEAT EXCHANGER CLEANING

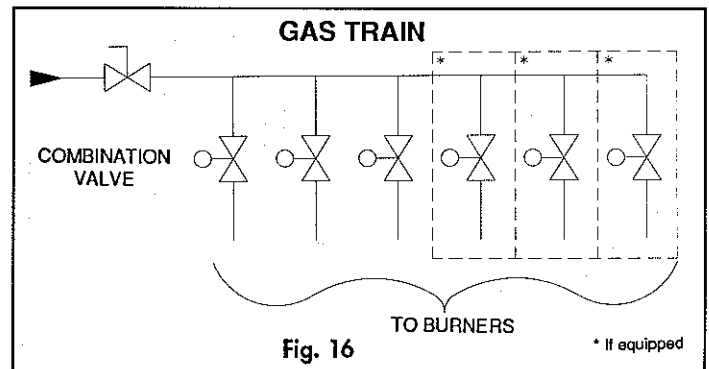
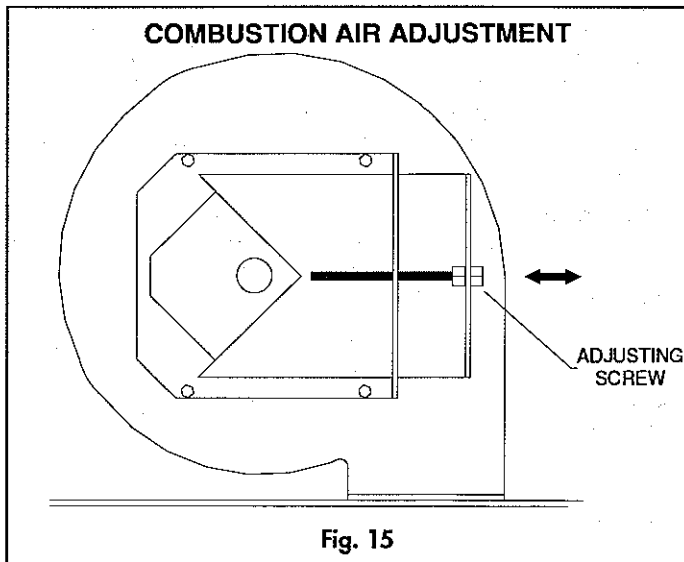
- Check the heat exchanger surface for sooting. If present, heat exchanger must be cleaned and problem corrected. Proceed as follows.
  - Remove manifold(s)/orifice assemblies and dividers for fan chambers.
  - Disconnect wiring from hot surface ignitors and hoses from burner taps.
  - Remove inner jacket mounting screws and slide door assembly out toward front of unit. Use caution to prevent damage to refractory.
  - Remove soot from heat exchanger with a stiff bristle brush. Use a vacuum to remove loose soot from surfaces and inner chamber.
  - Check "V" baffles on top of heat exchanger. Remove and clean if necessary.
  - Carefully reinstall inner jacket panels, dividers, burners, manifolds, wires and hoses. Use new gasket material for proper air seal.
  - Reassemble and test for gas leaks.
  - Cycle unit and check for proper operation.

A boiler installed in a dust or dirt contaminated atmosphere will require cleaning of the burners on a 3 to 6 month schedule or more often, based on severity of contamination.

Contaminants can be drawn in with the combustion air. Non-combustible particulate matter such as dust, dirt, concrete dust or dry wall dust can block burner ports and cause non-warrantable failure.

4. **Combustion Air Fan:** Each combustion air fan should be checked and oiled every 6 months. Use non-detergent SAE 20 oil. Clean as required when installed in a dust or dirt contaminated location.
5. **Water Circulating Pump:** Inspect pump every 6 months and oil as necessary. Use SAE 30 oil or lubricant specified by pump manufacturer.
6. Keep appliance area clear and free from combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable vapors and liquids.
7. Check frequently to be sure the flow of combustion and ventilation air to the boiler is not obstructed.
8. This unit uses a transformer to supply a low voltage control circuit. The voltage on the secondary side should be 24 to 28 VAC when measured with a volt meter. A 7 AMP circuit breaker is provided on the secondary side of the transformer. A tripped circuit breaker indicates a short in the 24VAC controls that must be corrected.

9. **Combustion Air Adjustment:** This boiler has multiple fans to supply combustion air to the burners. They are factory pre-set and should not need adjustment in most cases. Fans are located left, center and right in the top chamber. Units with three fans will not have a low air light on the "right" fan until the low air condition on the left and center fans have been corrected. Follow the steps below to adjust fan if a continuous Low Air Light condition is observed,
  - a. Check for proper draft in venting system. Correct as required.
  - b. Determine which fan is to be adjusted by observing the low air lights. Low Air 1 indicates left fan and Low Air 2 indicates right fan on two fan units. On three fan units Low Air 2 indicates center fan and Low Air 3 indicates right fan.
  - c. Open the top front jacket panel to access the combustion air fans.
  - d. Slowly turn the air shutter adjustment screw clockwise until the low air light turns off. Turn the screw four additional turns after the low air light turns off.
  - e. Replace the top front jacket panel(s).
  - f. Fire the unit, check operation and verify proper draft.



**NOTE:** The gas train and controls assembly provided on this unit have been tested under the applicable American National Standard to meet minimum safety and performance criteria such as safe lighting, combustion and safety shutdown operation.

# HOT WATER HEATING BOILER

## 990,000 - 2,070,000 BTU MODELS

This section contains specific requirements for Hot Water Boilers. All warnings, cautions, notes and instructions from the general installation and service section apply to these units in addition to the following instructions. These instructions must be followed closely to obtain maximum life and usage from your boiler.

**IMPORTANT:** Operation of this boiler on low temperature systems requires special piping to insure correct operation. Consult low temperature system section for piping details.

### LOW WATER CUT-OFF

If this boiler is installed above radiation level, a low water cut-off device must be installed at the time of boiler installation (option, available from factory).

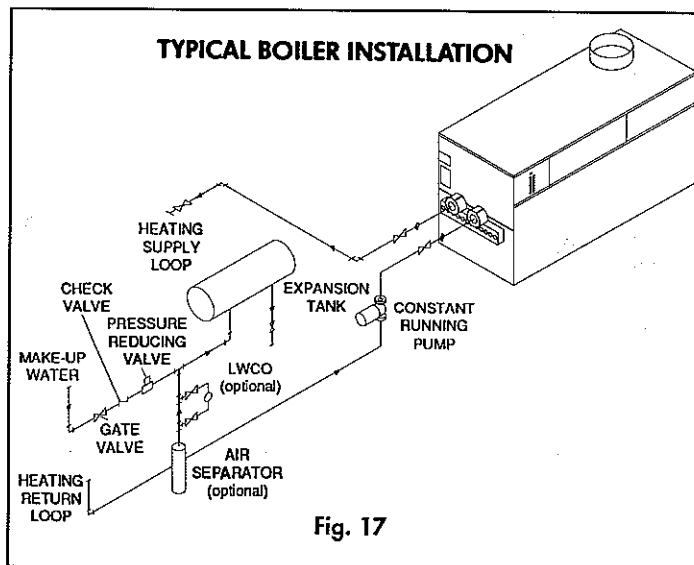


Fig. 17

### FILLING THE BOILER

1. Fill the system with water. To be sure that the boiler is not "air bound," open the relief valve. Leave the valve open until a steady flow of water is observed. Close the valve and complete filling the system.
2. In hard water areas, water treatment should be used to reduce introduction of minerals into the system. Minerals in the water can collect in the tubes and cause noise on operation. Excessive buildup of minerals in the heat exchanger can cause a non-warrantable failure.
3. Make sure there are no system leaks. DO NOT use petroleum based stop leak products. All system leaks must be repaired. The constant addition of make-up water can cause minerals to collect in the heat exchanger and damage the boiler.
4. If freeze protection is required DO NOT use undiluted or automotive type antifreeze. Use only hydronic system antifreeze following the manufacturers instructions.

### SPECIAL DESIGN APPLICATIONS

The boiler, when used in connection with a refrigeration system, must be installed so the chilled medium is piped in parallel with the boiler with appropriate valves to prevent the chilled medium from entering the boiler.

The boiler piping system of a hot water boiler (when connected to heating coils located in air handling units where they may be exposed to refrigerated air circulation) must be equipped with the flow control valves or other automatic

means to prevent gravity circulation of the boiler water during the cooling cycle.

### LOW WATER TEMPERATURE SYSTEMS

A number of hydronic boiler applications call for system water temperature operation in the range of 60° to 110°F. Several of the more typical of the applications are: Water Source Heat Pump Systems; Greenhouse Soil Heating and Irrigation systems; Process or Manufacturing Operations.

Installations such as these, while increasingly common, often present problems resulting from boiler condensation, thermal stresses, and poor overall system efficiency. Copper-tube boilers are particularly adaptable to applications of this type for several reasons:

1. This is an instantaneous boiler, requiring virtually no heat-up time, and having no temperature "overshoot." Result? High system efficiency!
2. The boiler's unique construction prevents the transfer of heat exchanger thermal stresses to the other boiler components-reducing wear and tear, while increasing equipment life expectancy.
3. Its compact, simple design and low boiler mass permits simple by-pass arrangement which will allow the system to be operated at any temperature above 60° F.

The piping illustrations and instructions in Figure 18 detail simple by-pass arrangement which will allow the system to be operated at any temperature above 60° F, without condensation forming in the boiler.

Condensation is prevented by simply regulating the flow balancing valves. This diverts sufficient water flow through the boiler maintaining specified water temperatures while allowing the system to operate at design temperature (as low as 60° F).

Boilers in this input range should be operated with a 140°F inlet temperature to prevent condensation. Install the boiler with a secondary pump, valves and bypass as shown below.

### LOW TEMPERATURE PIPING

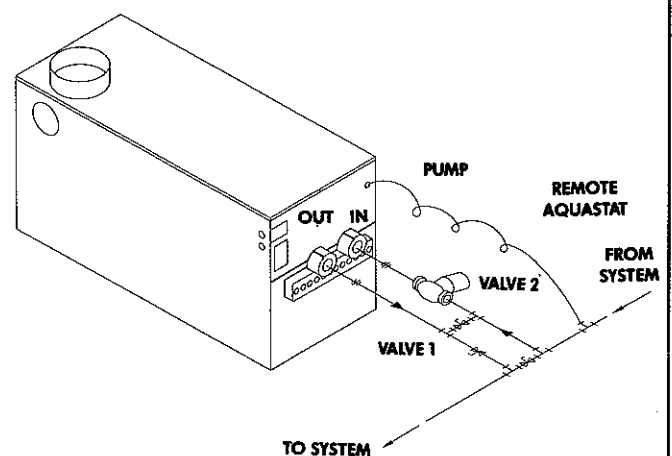


Fig. 18

**Note:** Closed Loop Systems may require an expansion tank, water feeder, air vents, and/or other components not furnished with the boiler.

For Low Temperature Operation Proceed as Follows:

1. Select boiler type and size.
2. Set remote control aquastat at desired system temperature.
3. Start system and adjust balancing valve (1) slowly closing until inlet temperature to boiler is 140°F minimum.
4. If temperature to boiler exceeds 140°F, slowly close valve (2) until 140°F is maintained.
5. Operate boiler until desired system operating temperature is achieved. Check out all components for operation.
6. Carefully following these instructions will permit the system circulating loop to operate at the desired temperature regardless of the higher boiler water temperature.

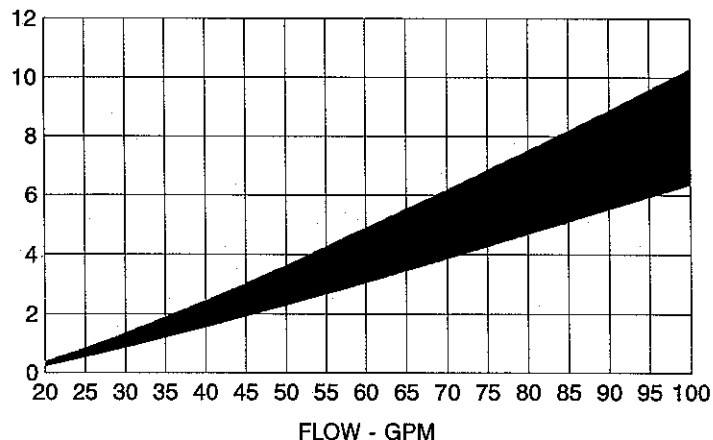
### HEATING BOILER PERFORMANCE DATA BOILER TEMPERATURE RISE

These boilers are generally capable of operating within the design flow rates for the building heating system. Should the flow rate of the system exceed the maximum flow rate through the boiler, an external boiler by-pass must be installed. This will prevent boiler damage.

**TABLE E  
MAXIMUM BOILER FLOW RATES**

INPUT	FLOW
990,000	90 GPM
1,260,000	90 GPM
1,440,000	90 GPM
1,800,000	90 GPM
2,000,000	90 GPM

**HEAT EXCHANGER HEAD-LOSS CHART - TABLE F  
PRESSURE DROP IN FT. HEAD**



**SYSTEM TEMPERATURE RISE CHART - TABLE G  
Based on BTU Input**

Input	Output	10°ΔT		20°ΔT		30°ΔT		40°ΔT		50°ΔT		60°ΔT	
		GPM	FiHd	GPM	FiHd	GPM	FiHd	GPM	FiHd	GPM	FiHd	GPM	FiHd
990,000	831,600	166+	*	*	5.4	55	2.6	42	1.5	33	1.0	28	0.9
1,260,000	1,058,400	212+	*	106+	*	71	4.4	53	2.7	42	1.7	35	1.2
1,440,000	1,209,600	242+	*	121+	*	81	6.3	61	3.8	48	2.3	40	1.8
1,800,000	1,512,000	303+	*	151+	*	101+	*	76	6.6	61	4.4	50	3.0
2,070,000	1,738,800	348+	*	174+	*	116+	*	87	9.0	70	6.2	58	4.6

+ These flow rates exceed recommended flow rates of boiler. If these system temperature rises are used, an external piping by-pass should be installed.

\* These foot head calculations exceed the maximum allowable flow rate of the boiler.

# HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILER

## 990,000 - 2,070,000 BTU MODELS

### DOMESTIC HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILER

This section contains specific instructions for those units used to supply domestic hot water. All warnings, cautions, notes and instructions in the general installation and service sections apply to these instructions. Hot water supply boilers are usually installed with a storage tank. The use of a properly sized pump and the control of water velocity, as explained below, is important for correct operation of your hot water supply boiler.

### WATER VELOCITY CONTROL

**IMPORTANT** - To insure proper velocity through the heat exchanger, it is necessary to regulate the temperature rise across the heat exchanger from inlet to outlet. This must be done on initial installation and periodically rechecked. With the correct temperature rise across the heat exchanger, you may be assured of the proper velocity in the tubes. This will yield long life and economical operation from your hot water supply boiler. Excessive lime build-up in the tube is a result of too little velocity in the tubes. Excessive pitting or erosion in the tube is caused by too much velocity through the tubes. Care should be taken to measure temperature rise and maintain a velocity as follows:

1. The pump must run continuously.
2. With the pump running and the hot water supply boiler off, the inlet and outlet thermometers should read the same temperatures. If they do not, an adjustment must be made to your final calculation.
3. Turn the hot water supply boiler on and allow time for the temperature to stabilize. Record the difference between the inlet and outlet temperatures. This difference will be the "temperature rise."
4. Compare the temperature rise on the heater with the required temperature rise in Table H below. Should adjustment be needed, proceed as follows:

If the temperature rise is too high, the water velocity is too low. Check the following:

1. Check for restrictions in the outlet of the heater.
2. Be sure all valves are open between the heater and the tank.
3. Check the pump to be sure it is running properly and that the pump motor is running in the proper direction.
4. Be sure the circulation pipes between the heater and storage tank are not less than 2-1/2" diameter.

If the temperature rise is too low, the water velocity is too high. Adjust as follows:

1. Slowly throttle the valve on the outlet side of the heater until the temperature rise is steady at the required temperature rise as noted in Table H.

**REQUIRED TEMPERATURE RISE - TABLE H**

BTU INPUT	Temperature Rise °F
990,000	19°
1,260,000	24°
1,440,000	27°
1,800,000	34°
2,070,000	39°

### PUMP OPERATION

1. The hot water supply boiler must be connected to a properly sized, continuously running pump that circulates water between the heater and storage tank.
2. Pump is sized to heater input and water hardness. Care should be taken to size pump correctly.
3. Lubricate pump to manufacturers recommendations. Pump damage due to inadequate lubrication is non-warrantable.

The pump chart is based on the following fittings:

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 6 - 90° elbows | 2 - ball valves    |
| 2 - unions     | 1 - cold water tee |
- Not more than 45 feet of straight pipe.

For every elbow and tee in excess of those shown above, DEDUCT 5 FEET from maximum allowable straight pipe in heater to tank circulating loop.

**TABLE I**

PUMP PERFORMANCE - WATER HARDNESS 25 Grains		
BTU INPUT	GPM	Ft. Hd.
990,000-2,070,000	90	15

### HEAT EXCHANGER

This is a highly sophisticated heat exchanger, designed to carry water in such a way that it generates a scouring action which keeps all interior surfaces free from build-up of impurities. The straight-line, two pass design of the tubes sends water into the headers at a properly rated velocity. The configuration of the headers, in turn, creates a high degree of turbulence which is sufficient to keep all contaminants in suspension. This "scouring action" provides greater cost savings for owners. Tubes are always able to transfer heat at peak efficiency. Every surface within this water containing section is of a non-ferrous material, providing clear, clean, rust-free hot water. Straight copper tubes-finned on the outside for maximum heat transfer-coated cast iron one piece cored headers make up an entirely rust-proof unit. On all models, header inspection plugs can be removed for field inspection and cleaning of copper tubes. The entire heat exchanger may be easily removed from the unit.

**COMMON WATER MANIFOLD SIZE FOR MULTIPLE HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILER INSTALLATIONS - TABLE J**

Number of Units	Common Manifold Size (Min)
1	2-1/2"
2	4"
3	4"
4	5"
5	6"
6	6"

Pipe sizing chart provides minimum pipe size for common manifold piping to insure adequate flow

### THERMOSTAT SETTINGS

1. The thermostat is adjusted to a low test setting when shipped from the factory.
2. Program the temperature control to the lowest settings which will satisfy hot water demands and prevent risk of scald injury.

## TEMPERATURE ADJUSTMENT

### Domestic Hot Water Use

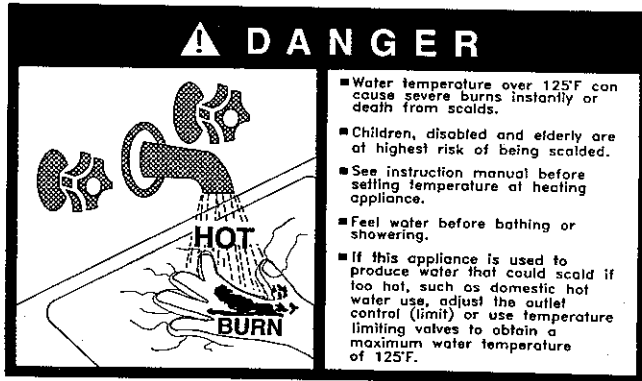
This unit has an adjustable thermostat to control water temperature. See temperature adjustment procedure in general section of the manual. The thermostat is factory pre-set at approximately 125° F. Households with small children or invalids may require 120° F or lower temperature setting to reduce risk of scald injury. Some states may require a lower temperature setting. Check with your gas supplier for local requirements governing the temperature setting. Remember, no water heating system will provide exact temperature at all times. Allow a few days of operation at this setting to determine the correct temperature setting consistent with your needs.

**NOTE:** (1) This water heater, when set at the lower temperature setting, is not capable of producing hot water of sufficient temperature for sanitizing purposes. (2) Higher stored water temperature increases the ability of the water heater to supply desired quantities of hot water, however remember -

**CAUTION:** Hotter water increases the risk of scald injury.

Incorrect piping of the cold water supply to the system may result in condensate formation on the heat exchanger and operational problems. See typical installation drawings provided with the unit for correct piping. Higher water temperatures reduce condensate formation.

**CAUTION:** Setting the temperature selector to higher settings provides hotter water, which increases the risk of scald injury.



**WARNING:** SHOULD OVERHEATING OCCUR OR THE GAS SUPPLY FAIL TO SHUT OFF, TURN OFF THE MANUAL GAS CONTROL VALVE TO THE APPLIANCE.

## RELIEF VALVE

This hot water supply boiler is supplied with temperature and pressure relief valve(s) sized in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IV ("Heating Boilers"). The relief valve(s) is installed in the hot water outlet. No valve is to be placed between the relief valve, and the hot water supply boiler. To prevent water damage, the discharge from the relief valve shall be piped to a suitable floor drain for disposal when relief occurs. No reducing couplings or other restrictions shall be installed in the discharge line. The discharge line shall allow complete drainage of the valve and line. Relief valves should be manually operated at least once a year.

**CAUTION:** Avoid contact with hot discharge water.

## THERMAL EXPANSION

A relief valve which discharges periodically may be due to thermal expansion in a closed system. A water heater installed in a closed system, such as one with a backflow preventer or check valve in the cold water supply, shall be provided with means to control expansion. Contact the water supplier or local plumbing inspector on how to correct this situation. Do not plug the relief valve.

## CATHODIC PROTECTION

Hydrogen gas can be produced in a hot water system that has not been used for a long period of time (generally two weeks or more). **Hydrogen gas is extremely flammable.** To prevent the possibility of injury under these conditions, we recommend the hot water faucet be open for several minutes at the kitchen sink before you use any electrical appliance which is connected to the hot water system. If hydrogen is present, there will be an unusual sound such as air escaping through the pipe as the hot water begins to flow. There should be no smoking or open flames near the faucet at the time it is open.

# CONTROL LOCATIONS - TOP CHAMBER - TOP VIEW

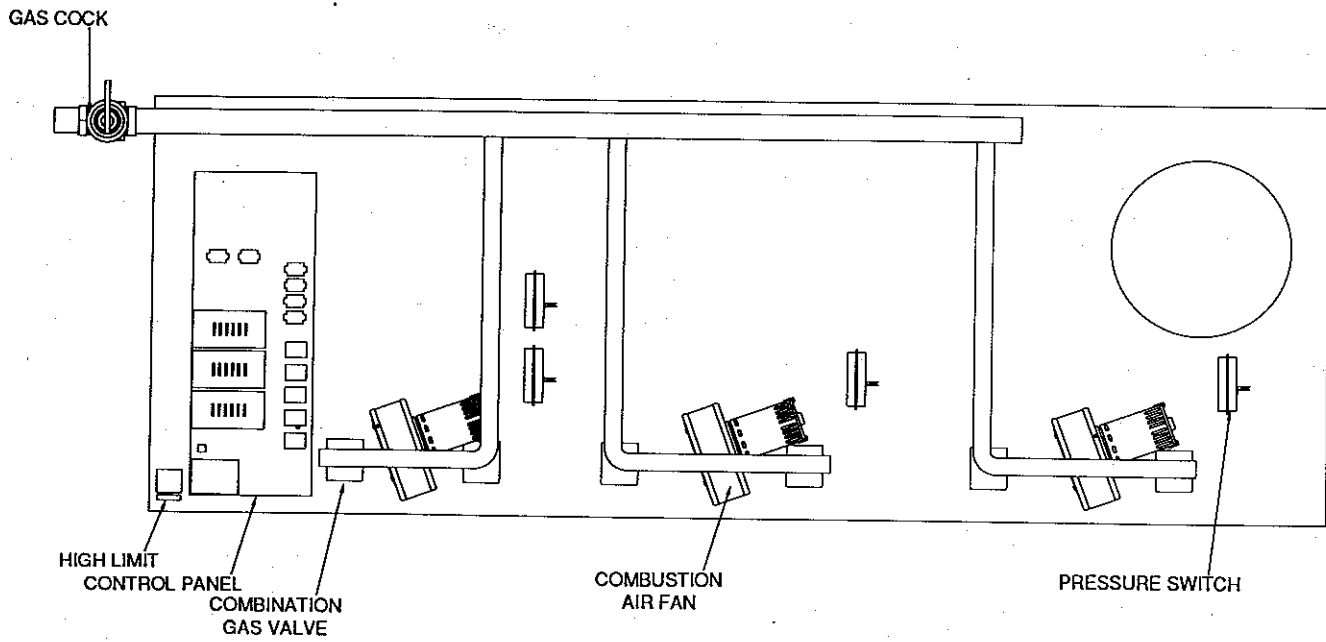


Fig. 19

# CONTROL PANEL COMPONENT LOCATION

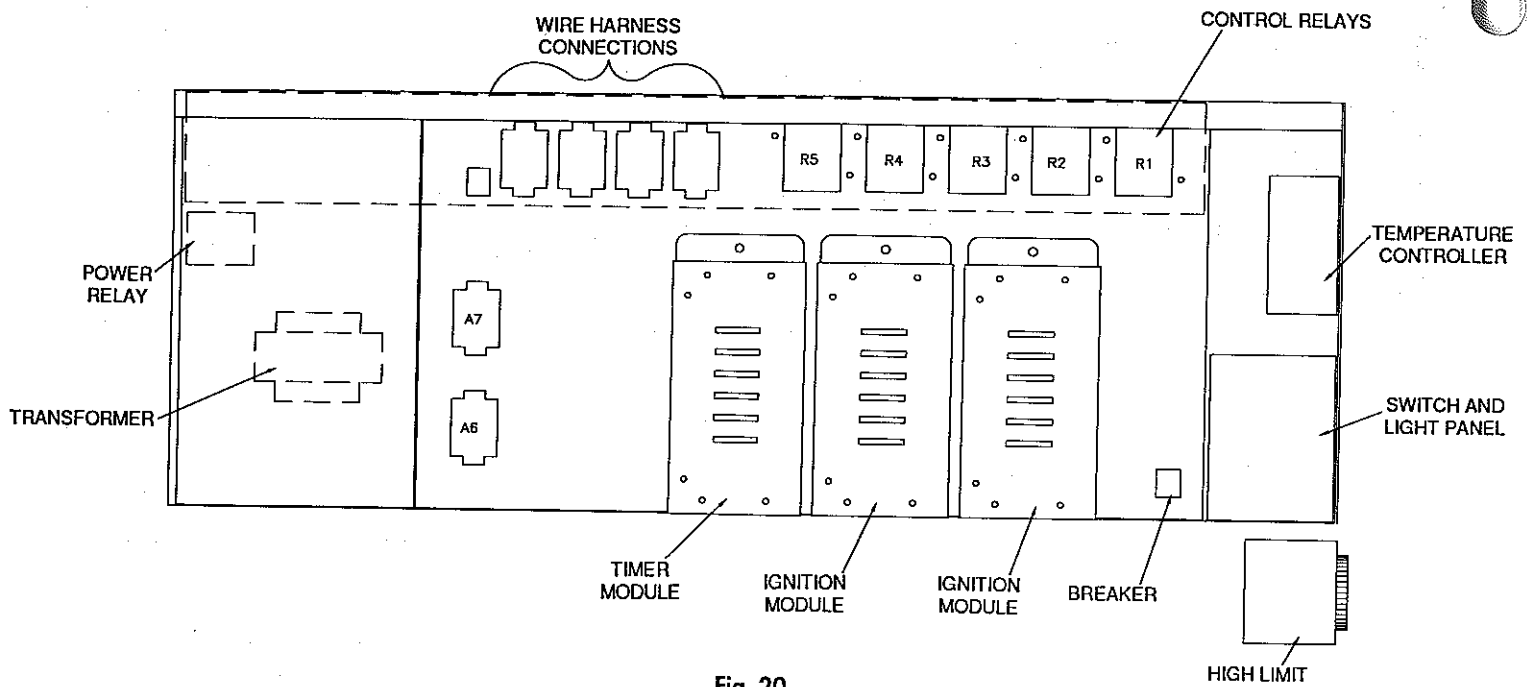


Fig. 20