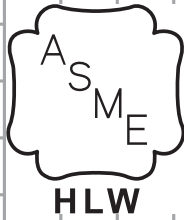


# Instruction Manual

## COMMERCIAL GAS WATER HEATERS

MULTI FLUE, FAN-ASSISTED CATEGORY I HEATER  
MODELS: 85 GALLON  
SERIES 130-131  
INSTALLATION - OPERATION  
- SERVICE - MAINTENANCE



**WARNING:** If the information in these instructions is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or death.

- 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.

*Thank you for buying this energy efficient water heater. We appreciate your confidence in our products.*



### **WARNING**

Read and understand this instruction manual and the safety messages herein before installing, operating or servicing this water heater.

Failure to follow these instructions and safety messages could result in death or serious injury.

This manual must remain with the water heater.

### **For Your Safety**

**AN ODORANT IS ADDED TO THE GAS USED BY THIS WATER HEATER.**

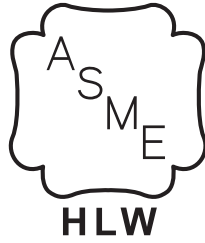
PLACE THESE INSTRUCTIONS ADJACENT TO HEATER AND NOTIFY OWNER TO KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

**KEEP THIS MANUAL IN THE POCKET ON HEATER FOR FUTURE REFERENCE WHENEVER MAINTENANCE ADJUSTMENT OR SERVICE IS REQUIRED.**

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## APPROVALS



## GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

### DO NOT OPERATE IF DAMAGED

**DO NOT USE THIS APPLIANCE IF ANY PART HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO FLOODING OR WATER DAMAGE.** Immediately call a qualified service agency to inspect the appliance and to make a determination on what steps should be taken next.

If the unit is exposed to the following, do not operate heater until all corrective steps have been made by a qualified service agency.

1. External fire.
2. Damage.
3. Firing without water.

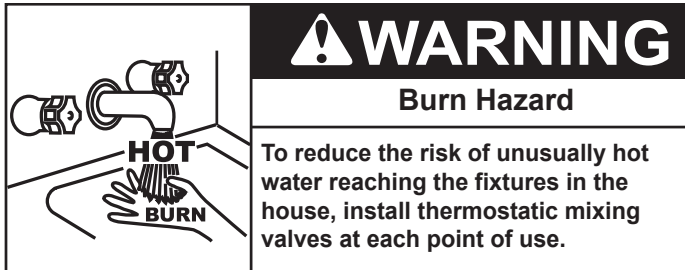
### GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

This water heater must be grounded in accordance with the **National Electrical Code** and/or local codes. These codes must be followed in all cases. Failure to ground this water heater properly may also cause erratic control system operation.

This water heater must be connected to a grounded metal, permanent wiring system; or an equipment grounding conductor must be run with the circuit conductors and connected to the equipment grounding terminal or lead on the water heater.

### LIMITING THE RISK OF SCALDING

For a variety of reasons, water heaters can produce water that is much hotter than its temperature setting. Take precautions to prevent this higher temperature water from reaching the water fixtures.

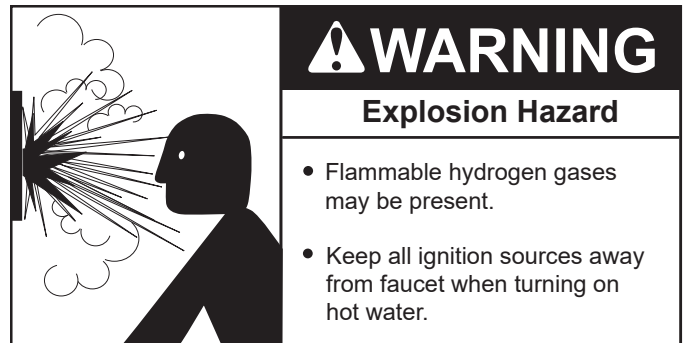


According to a national standard, *Performance Requirements for Water Temperature Limiting Devices (ASSE 1070)* and many local plumbing codes, the water heater's gas control valve should not be used as the sole means to regulate water temperature and avoid scalds.

A properly adjusted thermostatic mixing valve at each point of use allows you to set the tank temperature to a higher setting without increasing risk of scalds. A higher temperature setting allows the tank to provide much more hot water and can help provide proper water temperatures for appliances such as dishwashers and washing machines.

### HYDROGEN GAS FLAMMABLE

Hydrogen gas can be produced in a hot water system served by this water heater that has not been used for a long period of time (generally two weeks or more). Hydrogen gas is extremely flammable. To reduce the risk of injury under these conditions, it is recommended that a hot water faucet served by this water heater be opened for several minutes before using any electrical appliance connected to the hot water system. If hydrogen is present there will probably be an unusual sound such as air escaping through the pipe as the water begins to flow. There should be no smoking or open flame near the faucet at the time it is open.




**Verify the power to the water heater is turned off before performing any service procedures. The Enable /Disable switch on front panel disables the gas valve. Electrical supply must be turned off at circuit breaker serving water heater.**




### HAZARD MESSAGES

The proper installation, use, and servicing of this water heater is extremely important to your safety and the safety of others.

Many safety-related messages and instructions have been provided in this manual and on your own water heater to warn you and others of a potential injury hazard. Read and obey all safety messages and instructions

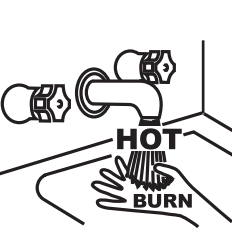

throughout this manual. It is very important that the meaning of each safety message is understood by you and others who install, use, or service this water heater.

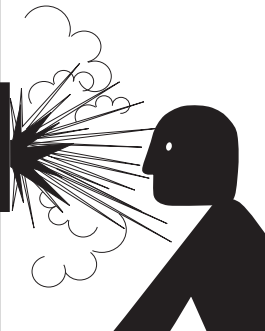

	This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death. Keep this manual near the water heater.
---	--

 <b>DANGER</b>	DANGER indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in injury or death.
 <b>WARNING</b>	WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in injury or death.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.
<b>CAUTION</b>	CAUTION used without the safety alert symbol indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in property damage.




All safety messages will generally tell you about the type of hazard, what can happen if you do not follow the safety message, and how to avoid the risk of injury.

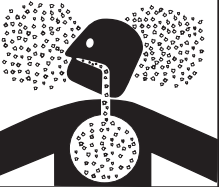
**HAZARD MESSAGES**


	 <b>WARNING</b>
	<b>Burn Hazard</b>
To reduce the risk of unusually hot water reaching the fixtures in the house, install thermostatic mixing valves at each point of use.	

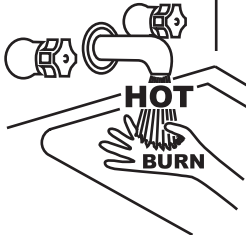
	 <b>WARNING</b>
	<b>Explosion Hazard</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammable hydrogen gases may be present.</li> <li>• Keep all ignition sources away from faucet when turning on hot water.</li> </ul>	

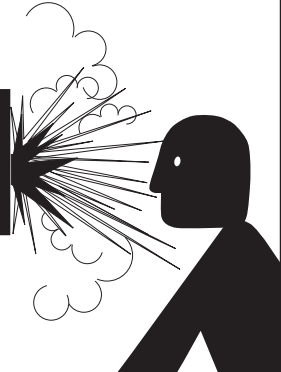
<b>CAUTION</b>
<b>Property Damage Hazard</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All water heaters eventually leak.</li> <li>• Do not install without adequate drainage.</li> </ul>

 <b>WARNING</b>
<b>Fire or Explosion Hazard</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.</li> <li>• Avoid all ignition sources if you smell gas.</li> <li>• Do not expose water heater controls to excessive gas pressure.</li> <li>• Use only the gas shown on the water heater rating label.</li> <li>• Maintain required clearances to combustibles.</li> <li>• Keep ignition sources away from faucets after extended periods of non-use.</li> </ul>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Read instruction manual before installing, using or servicing water heater.</p> 

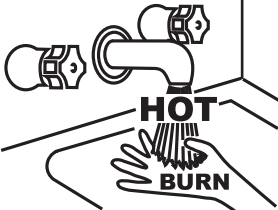
<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
<b>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not obstruct water heater air intake with insulating blanket.</li> <li>• Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available.</li> <li>• Install water heater in accordance with the instruction manual.</li> </ul>
Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.	

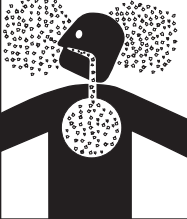
<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under no circumstances should the input exceed the rate shown on the water heater's rating label.</li> <li>• Overfiring could result in fire or explosion.</li> <li>• Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available.</li> </ul>


<b>⚠ DANGER</b>	
	<p>Water temperature over 125°F (52°C) can cause severe burns instantly resulting in severe injury or death.</p> <p>Children, the elderly and the physically or mentally disabled are at highest risk for scald injury.</p> <p>Feel water before bathing or showering.</p> <p>Temperature limiting devices such as thermostatic point-of-use mixing valves must be installed when required by codes and to ensure safe temperatures at fixtures.</p>

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
<b>Explosion Hazard</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve must comply with <i>ANSI Z21.22-CSA 4.4</i> and <i>ASME</i> code.</li> <li>• Properly sized temperature-pressure relief valve must be installed in opening provided.</li> <li>• Can result in overheating and excessive tank pressure.</li> <li>• Can cause serious injury or death.</li> </ul>


<b>CAUTION</b>	
<b>Property Damage Hazard</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The temperature-pressure relief-valve discharge pipe must terminate at an adequate drain.</li> </ul>	



<b>⚠ DANGER</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burn hazard.</li> <li>• Hot water discharge.</li> <li>• Keep clear of Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge outlet.</li> </ul>

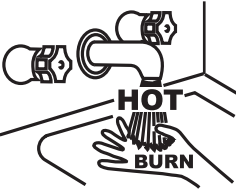
<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
<b>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install water heater in accordance with the Instruction Manual and <b>NFPA 54</b> or <b>CAN/CSA-B149.1</b>.</li> <li>• To avoid injury, combustion and ventilation air must be taken from outdoors.</li> <li>• Do not place chemical vapor emitting products near water heater.</li> </ul>
Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.	

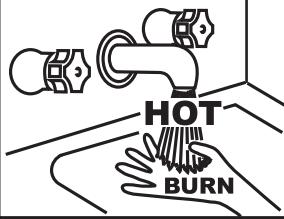
<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use joint compound or Teflon tape compatible with propane gas.</li> <li>• Leak test gas connections before placing the water heater in operation.</li> <li>• Disconnect gas piping at main gas shutoff valve before leak testing.</li> <li>• Install sediment trap in accordance with <b>NFPA 54</b> or <b>CAN/CSA B149.1</b>.</li> </ul>

<b>CAUTION</b>	
<b>Property Damage Hazard</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid water heater damage.</li> <li>• Fill tank with water before operating.</li> <li>• Install thermal expansion tank if necessary.</li> <li>• Do not apply heat to cold water inlet.</li> <li>• Contact qualified installer or service agency.</li> </ul>	


	<h2>⚠️ WARNING</h2>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not use water heater with any gas other than the gas shown on the rating label.</li> <li>• Excessive gas pressure to gas valve can cause serious injury or death.</li> <li>• Turn off gas lines during installation.</li> <li>• Contact a qualified installer or service agency for installation and service.</li> </ul>

<h2>⚠️ WARNING</h2>	
<p><b>Fire or Explosion Hazard</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gas line purging is required with new piping or systems in which air has entered.</li> <li>• To avoid risk of fire or explosion purge discharge must not enter into confined areas or spaces where ignition can occur.</li> <li>• The area must be well ventilated and all sources of ignition must be deactivated or removed.</li> <li>• Use only the gas shown on the water heater rating label.</li> <li>• Keep ignition sources away from faucets after extended periods of non-use.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Read instruction manual before installing, using or servicing water heater.</p>
	

	<h2>⚠️ WARNING</h2>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Burn Hazard</b></p> <p>If you choose a higher temperature setting, install thermostatic mixing valves at each point-of-use to help avoid scalding.</p>

<h2>⚠️ DANGER</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burn hazard.</li> <li>• Hot water discharge.</li> <li>• Keep clear of Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge outlet.</li> </ul>
	

<h2>⚠️ DANGER</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burn hazard.</li> <li>• Hot water discharge.</li> <li>• Keep hands clear of drain valve discharge.</li> </ul>
	

<h2>⚠️ CAUTION</h2>	
<p><b>Chemical Hazard</b></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Product contains phosphoric acid.</li> <li>• Keep out of reach of children.</li> <li>• Use rubber or neoprene gloves.</li> </ul>

# INTRODUCTION

Thank You for purchasing this water heater. Properly installed and maintained, it should give you years of trouble free service.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED

Abbreviations found in this Instruction Manual include :

- ANSI - American National Standards Institute
- ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- AHRI - Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute
- NEC - National Electrical Code
- NFPA - National Fire Protection Association
- UL - Underwriters Laboratory
- CSA - Canadian Standards Association

## QUALIFICATIONS

### Qualified Installer or Service Agency

Installation and service of this water heater requires ability equivalent to that of a Qualified Agency (as defined by ANSI below) in the field involved. Installation skills such as plumbing, air supply, venting, gas supply and electrical supply are required in addition to electrical testing skills when performing service.

**ANSI Z223.1 2015 Sec. 3.3.81:** "Qualified Agency" - "Any individual, firm, corporation or company that either in person or through a representative is engaged in and is responsible for (a) the installation, testing or replacement of gas piping or (b) the connection, installation, testing, repair or servicing of appliances and equipment; that is experienced in such work; that is familiar with all precautions required; and that has complied with all the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction."

If you are not qualified (as defined by ANSI above) and licensed or certified as required by the authority having jurisdiction to perform a given task do not attempt to perform any of the procedures described in this manual. If you do not understand the instructions given in this manual do not attempt to perform any procedures outlined in this manual.

## PREPARING FOR THE INSTALLATION

Read the entire manual before attempting to install or operate the water heater. Pay close attention to the safety rules in **General Safety Information** (page 4). If you don't follow the safety rules, the water heater may not operate safely. It could cause property damage, injury and/or death.

This manual contains instructions for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the water heater. It also contains warnings throughout the manual that you must read and be aware of. All warnings and all

instructions are essential to the proper operation of the water heater and your safety.

Detailed installation diagrams are also found in this manual. These diagrams will serve to provide the installer with a reference. It is essential that all venting, water piping, gas piping and wiring be installed as shown.

Particular attention should be given to the installation of thermometers at the locations indicated in the piping diagrams as these are necessary for checking the operation of the water heater.

The principal components of the water heater are identified in **Features and Components** (page 9) in this manual. Use this reference to locate and identify various components on the water heater.

See **Troubleshooting** (page 35). By using this information the user may be able to make minor operational adjustments and avoid unnecessary service calls. However, service and diagnostic procedures should only be performed by a Qualified Service Agency.

**Note:** Costs to correct installation errors are not covered under the limited warranty.

Be sure to turn off power when working on or near the electrical system of the water heater. Never touch electrical components with wet hands or when standing in water.

The installation must conform to all instructions contained in this manual and the local code authority having jurisdiction. These shall be carefully followed in all cases. Authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted before installation begins if there are any questions regarding compliance with local, state or national codes.

In the absence of local codes, the installation must comply with the current editions of the **National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54** and the **National Electrical Code, NFPA 70** or **CAN/CSA-B149.1, the Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code** and **CSA C22.1, the Canadian Electrical Code**. All documents are available from the Canadian Standards Association, 8501 East Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131. NFPA documents are also available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

If after reading this manual you have any questions or do not understand any portion of the instructions, call the toll free number on the back cover of this manual for technical assistance. In order to expedite your request, please have the full Model, Serial and Series number of the water heater you are working with available for the technician. This information is located on the water heater's rating label.

Carefully plan the placement of the water heater. Examine the location to ensure that it complies with the requirements in **Locating the Water Heater** (page 12) and the **Rough-In Dimensions** (page 11).

For installation in California this water heater must be braced or anchored to avoid falling or moving during an earthquake. See instructions for correct installation procedures. Instructions may be obtained from California Office of the State Architect, 1102 Q Street, Suite 5100, Sacramento, CA 95811.

# FEATURES AND COMPONENTS

## THE ELIMINATOR (SELF-CLEANING SYSTEM)

These units include The Eliminator (Self-Cleaning System) installed in the front water inlet. See **Figure 1**. The Eliminator inlet tube can only be used in the front water inlet connection. Do not install the Eliminator inlet tube in either the top or back inlet water connection. The Eliminator must be oriented correctly for proper function. There is a marked range on the pipe nipple portion of the Eliminator, that must be aligned with the top of the inlet spud. A label above the jacket hole has an arrow that will point to the marked portion of the pipe nipple if the orientation is correct. If the arrow does not point within the marked range on the pipe nipple, adjust the pipe nipple to correct. A pipe union is supplied with the Eliminator to reduce the probability of misaligning the Eliminator accidentally while tightening the connection to the inlet water supply line. Improper orientation of the Eliminator can cause poor performance of the heater and can significantly reduce outlet water temperatures during heavy draws.



Figure 1. The Eliminator Shown with Seven Cross Tubes.

## HIGH LIMIT SWITCH

The digital thermostat (Figure 2) contains the high limit (energy cutout) switch. The high limit switch interrupts main burner gas flow should the water temperature reach 203°F (95°C).

In the event of high limit switch operation, the water heater cannot be restarted unless the water temperature is reduced to approximately 120°F (49°C). The high limit reset button on the front of the control then needs to be depressed.

Continued manual resetting of high limit control, preceded by higher than usual water temperature is evidence of high limit switch operation. The following is a possible reason for high limit switch operation:

- A malfunction in the thermostatic controls would allow the gas valve to remain open causing water temperature to exceed the thermostat setting. The water temperature would continue to rise until high limit switch operation.

Contact your dealer or qualified service agency if continued high limit switch operation occurs.

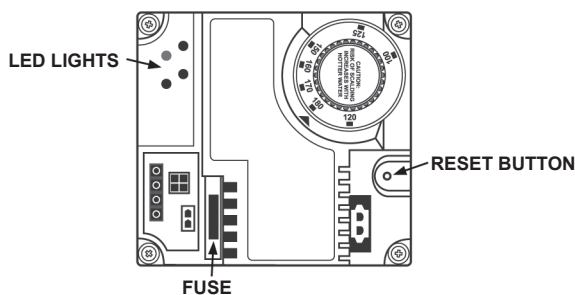


Figure 2. Digital Thermostat

## ELECTRONIC IGNITION CONTROL

Each heater is equipped with an ignition control. The solid state ignition control (Figure 3), ignites the burner by utilizing an intermittent spark-to-pilot igniter. Spark and pilot gas are ON until lightoff or trial for ignition ends. If the pilot fails to light, the pilot gas and spark are OFF (100% shutoff). After a 5 minutes delay, a new trial for ignition is initiated. This sequence continues until lightoff or "Call for Heat" is removed.

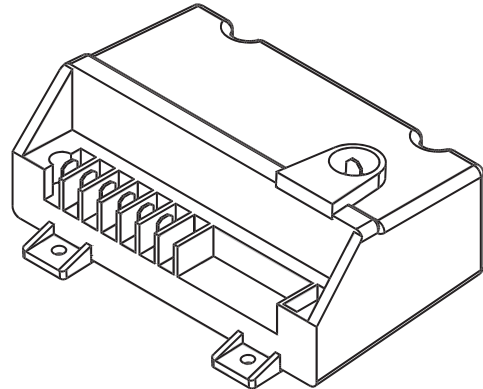


Figure 3. Ignition Control

## EXHAUST INDUCER (BLOWER ASSY.)

All models are equipped with an exhaust inducer. The inducer assists in drawing in fresh air to the unit for combustion and then assists in dispensing the combustion by-products into the venting leading outside.

The exhaust inducer is equipped with a gravity controlled damper to reduce the amount of heat loss through the flue, improving efficiency.

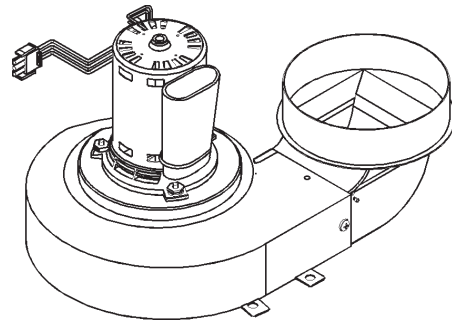


Figure 4. Exhaust Inducer

## UNCRATING

The heater is shipped with the inducer already installed. The wiring conduit runs from the thermostat to the inducer. Before turning unit on, check to make sure the wiring conduit is securely plugged into the inducer.

**PERFORMANCE DATA**

Table 1. Recovery Capacities, Based On 80% Thermal Efficiency														
Model	Input Rate Btu/Hr Kw/Hr	Approximate Tank Cap G/L	Recovery Rating Capacities (GPH and LPH) at temperature rise indicated											
			30°F	40°F	50°F	60°F	70°F	80°F	90°F	100°F	110°F	120°F	130°F	140°F
			17°C	22°C	28°C	33°C	39°C	44°C	50°C	56°C	61°C	67°C	72°C	78°C
500	500,000	85	1616	1212	970	808	693	606	539	485	441	404	373	346
500	147	322	6118	4588	3671	3059	2622	2294	2039	1835	1668	1529	1412	1311

Table 2. Gas and Electrical Characteristics						
Model	Gas Type	Gas Supply Pressure		Gas Manifold Pressure	Volts / Hz	Amperes
		Minimum	Maximum			
500	Natural	4.5" W.C. (1.12 kPa)	14" W.C. (3.48 kPa)	3.5" W.C. (0.87 kPa)	120/60	<5
500	Propane	11" W.C. (2.74 kPa)	14" W.C. (3.48 kPa)	10" W.C. (2.49 kPa)	120/60	<5

# INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

## ROUGH-IN DIMENSIONS

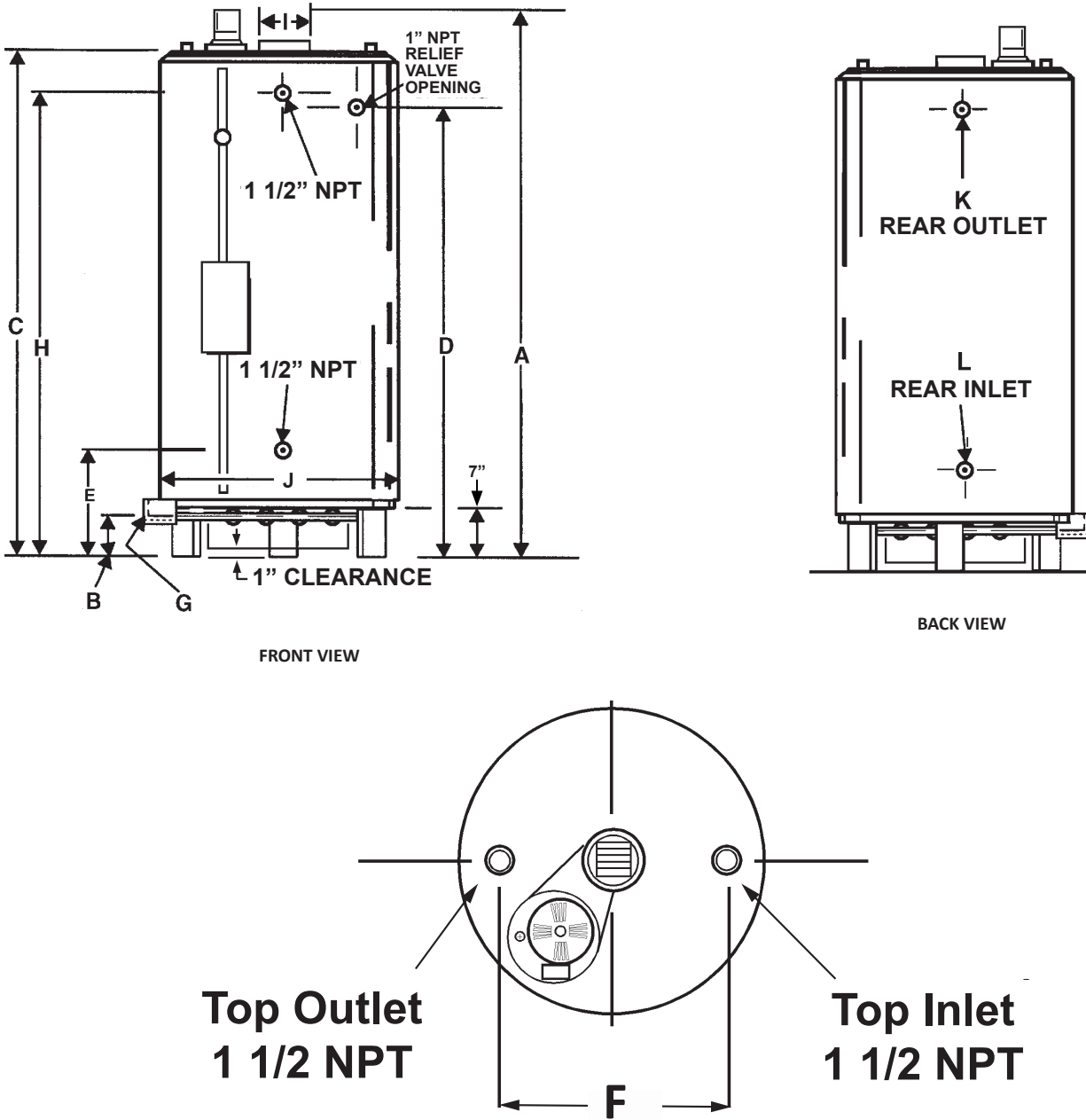


Figure 5. Rough-In Dimensions

Table 3. Rough-In Dimensions																					
Model	Input Rate Btu/Hr Kw/Hr	Approximate Tank Cap G/L	Dimensions in Inches/cm											Connections						Approx. Ship Weight	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	Gas Inlet G	H	Vent Dia I	J	Inlet (NPT)			Outlet (NPT)			Std. Lbs/ Kgs.	ASME Lbs/ Kgs.	
													Top	Front	Back	Top	Front	Back			
500	500,000	85	81.50	17.50	77.25	67.50	27.13	21.00	1.00	67.50	8.00	27.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	812	857	
500	147	322	207	44	196	171	69	53	3	171	20	70	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	368	389	

**LOCATING THE WATER HEATER**

**CAUTION**

**Property Damage Hazard**

- All water heaters eventually leak.
- Do not install without adequate drainage.

When installing the heater, consideration must be given to proper location. Location selected should be as close to the stack or chimney as practicable, with adequate air supply and as centralized with the piping system as possible.

**WARNING**

**Fire or Explosion Hazard**

- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
- Avoid all ignition sources if you smell gas.
- Do not expose water heater controls to excessive gas pressure.
- Use only the gas shown on the water heater rating label.
- Maintain required clearances to combustibles.
- Keep ignition sources away from faucets after extended periods of non-use.

Read instruction manual before installing, using or servicing water heater.

*There is a risk in using fuel burning appliances such as gas water heaters in rooms, garages or other areas where gasoline, other flammable liquids or engine driven equipment or vehicles are stored, operated or repaired. Flammable vapors are heavy and travel along the floor and may be ignited by the heater's pilot or main burner flames causing fire or explosion. Some local codes permit operation of gas appliances in such areas if they are installed 18" (45.7 Cm) or more above the floor. This may reduce the risk if location in such an area cannot be avoided.*

**DO NOT INSTALL THIS WATER HEATER DIRECTLY ON A CARPETED FLOOR. A FIRE HAZARD MAY RESULT.** Instead the water heater must be placed on a metal or wood panel extending beyond the full width and depth by at least 3 inches (7.6 cm) in any direction. If the heater is installed in a carpeted alcove, the entire floor shall be covered by the panel. Also, see the requirements in *Draining and Flushing* (page 30).

*The heater shall be located or protected so it is not subject to physical damage by a moving vehicle.*

*Flammable items, pressurized containers or any other potential fire hazardous articles must never be placed on or adjacent to the heater. Open containers or flammable material should not be stored or used in the same room with the heater.*

*The heater must not be located in an area where it will be subject to freezing.*

*Locate it near a floor drain. The heater should be located in an area where leakage from the heater or connections will not result in damage to the adjacent area or to lower floors of the structure.*

**WHEN SUCH LOCATIONS CANNOT BE AVOIDED, A SUITABLE DRAIN PAN SHOULD BE INSTALLED UNDER THE HEATER.** Such pans should be fabricated with sides at least 2" (5.1 cm) deep, with length and width at least 2" (5.1 cm) greater than the diameter of the heater and must be piped to an adequate drain. The pan must not restrict combustion air flow.

**CLEARANCES**

This water heater is approved for installation on combustible flooring (with NSF Leg Kit (100109227) in an alcove when the minimum clearance from any combustible construction is as indicated in *Figure 6* (page 12) and *Table 4*.

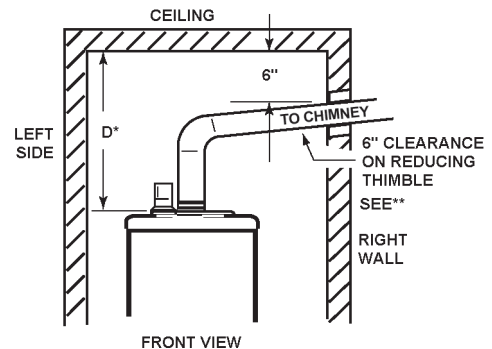
In all installations the minimum combustible clearances from vent piping shall be 6" (15.2 cm). Vent piping passing through a combustible wall or ceiling must be a continuous run (no joints) and retain the 6" (15.2 cm) clearance unless an approved reducing thimble is used.

A service clearance of at least 24" (61 cm) should be maintained from serviceable parts.

The units are approved for installation with side, rear and ceiling clearances as indicated below:

Table 4. Minimum Clearances To Combustibles In Inches (Mm)				
MODEL	"A" RIGHT SIDE	"B" LEFT SIDE	"C" BACK	"D" CEILING
500	5" (12.7 cm)	5" (12.7 cm)	5" (12.7 cm)	20" (50.8 cm)

Table 5. Minimum Clearances to Noncombustible Construction				
MODEL	"A" RIGHT SIDE	"B" LEFT SIDE	"C" BACK	"D" CEILING
500	0	0	0	12" (30.5 cm)



NOTES:  
 \* INCLUDES 6" FROM VENTING AND FLUE BAFFLE SERVICE CLEARANCE.  
 \*\* ALL HORIZONTAL VENT PIPING SHALL HAVE A RISE OF 1/4" PER FOOT MINIMUM, SEE "VENTING".

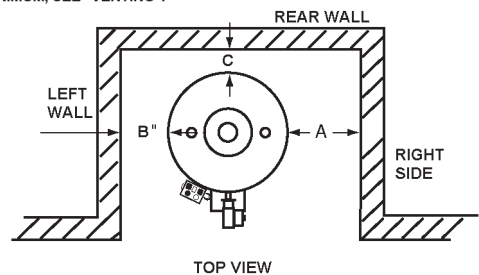


Figure 6. Minimum Alcove Clearances

## INSTALLATION ON COMBUSTIBLE FLOORING

The 500 is approved for installations on combustible flooring when installed with NSF Leg Kit number 100109227. The installed height of the water heater will increase by 3" (7.6 cm) when the leg kit is installed.

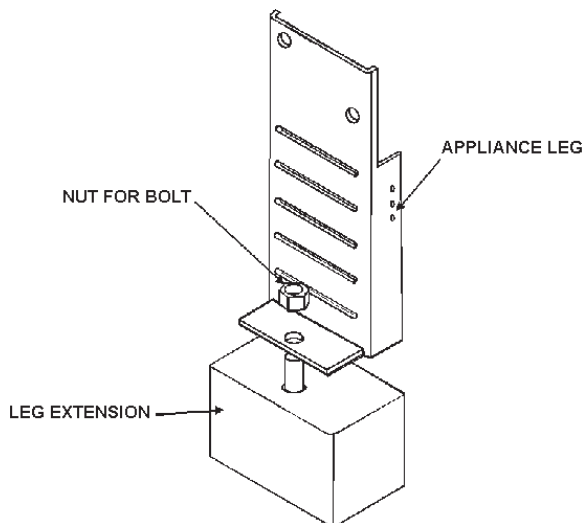


Figure 7. Leg Extension

1. Unit needs to be lifted in a way not to damage unit or laid on it's side to access the bottom of the legs.
2. Slide leg extension under leg and the bolt up through the bottom hole located in the bottom of the leg.
3. Once in place, screw nut down and secure.
4. Front of leg should line up with front of leg extension as shown in *Figure 7* to make sure weight of unit is distributed through the leg extension.

## INSULATION BLANKET

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	
<b>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not obstruct water heater air intake with insulating blanket.</li> <li>• Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available.</li> <li>• Install water heater in accordance with the instruction manual.</li> </ul>
Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.	

Insulation blankets are available to the general public for external use on gas water heaters but are not necessary with these products. The purpose of an insulation blanket is to reduce the standby heat loss encountered with storage tank heaters. The water heaters covered by this manual meet or exceed the Energy Policy Act standards with respect to insulation and standby heat loss requirements, making an insulation blanket unnecessary.

Should you choose to apply an insulation blanket to this heater, you should follow these instructions. See the **Features and Components** (page 9) for identification of components mentioned below. Failure to follow these instructions can restrict the air flow required for proper combustion, potentially resulting in fire, asphyxiation, serious personal injury or death.

- **DO NOT** apply insulation to the top of the water heater, as this will interfere with safe operation of the exhaust inducer.
- **DO NOT** cover the gas valve, thermostat or the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve.
- **DO NOT** allow insulation to come within 2" (5 cm) of the burners, to prevent blockage of combustion air flow to the burners.
- **DO NOT** allow insulation to come within 9 inches (23 cm) of floor, (within 2 inches (5 cm) of bottom cover) to prevent blockage of combustion air flow to the burners..
- **DO NOT** cover the instruction manual. Keep it on the side of the water heater or nearby for future reference.
- **DO** obtain new warning and instruction labels from the manufacturer for placement on the blanket directly over the existing labels.
- **DO** inspect the insulation blanket frequently to make certain it does not sag, thereby obstructing combustion air flow.

## HARD WATER

Where hard water conditions exist, water softening or the threshold type of water treatment is recommended. This will protect the dishwashers, coffee urns, water heaters, water piping and other equipment.

See **Maintenance** (page 29) for sediment and lime scale removal procedures.

**CIRCULATION PUMPS**

A circulating pump is used when a system requires a circulating loop or there is a storage tank used in conjunction with the water heater. See *Water Piping Diagrams* (page 40) in this manual for installation location of circulating pumps.

See the *Wiring Diagrams* (page 38) in this manual for electrical hookup information. Install in accordance with the current edition of the *National Electrical Code, NFPA 70* or the *Canadian Electrical Code, CSA C22.1*.

All-bronze or stainless steel circulating pumps are recommended for use with commercial water heaters.

Some circulating pumps are manufactured with sealed bearings and do not require further lubrication. Some circulating pumps must be periodically oiled. Refer to the pump manufacturer’s instructions for lubrication requirements.

**HIGH ALTITUDE INSTALLATIONS**


You should contact your gas supplier for any specific changes which may be required in your area.


As elevation above sea level is increased, there is less oxygen per cubic foot of air. Therefore, the heater input rate should be reduced at high altitudes for satisfactory operation with the reduced oxygen supply. Failure to make this reduction would result in an over firing of the heater causing sooting, poor combustion and/or unsatisfactory heater performance.

Ratings specified by manufacturers for most appliances apply for elevations up to 2000 feet (610 m). For elevations above 2000 feet (610), ratings must be reduced at the rate of 4% for each 1000 feet (305 m) above sea level. For example, if a heater is rated at 78,000 Btu/h (22.9 kWh) at sea level, to rate the heater at 4000 feet (1219 m), you subtract 4 (once for each thousand feet) x .04 (4% input reduction) x 78,000 (original rating) from the original rating.

Therefore, to calculate the input rating at 4,000 feet (1219 m):  $4 \times .04 \times 78,000 = 12,480$  Btu/h (3.7 kWh),  $78,000 (22.9 \text{ kWh}) - 12,480 (3.7 \text{ kWh}) = 65,520$  Btu/h (19.2 kWh). At 6000 feet (1829 m) the correct input rating should be 59,280 Btu/h (17.4 kWh).

**Note:** Due to the input rating reduction at high altitudes, the output rating of the appliance is also reduced and should be compensated for in the sizing of the equipment for applications.

	<p><b>⚠ WARNING</b></p> <p><b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under no circumstances should the input exceed the rate shown on the water heater’s rating label.</li> <li>• Overfiring could result in fire or explosion.</li> <li>• Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>⚠ WARNING</b></p> <p><b>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under no circumstances should the input exceed the rate shown on the water heater’s rating label.</li> <li>• Overfiring could result in damage to the water heater and sooting.</li> <li>• Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available.</li> </ul> <p><b>Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.</b></p>

*Installations above 2000 feet (610 meters) require replacement of burner orifices in accordance with current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1). For Canadian installations consult Canadian installations code CAN/CSA B149.1. Failure to replace orifices will result in improper and inefficient operation of the water heater resulting in the production of increased levels of carbon monoxide gas in excess of safe limits which could result in serious personal injury or death.*

# INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

## GAS SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Low pressure building gas supply systems are defined as those systems that cannot under any circumstances exceed 14" W.C. (3.48 kPa) (1/2 PSI Gauge). These systems do not require pressure regulation. Measurements should be taken to insure that gas pressures are stable and fall within the requirements stated on the water heater rating plate. Readings should be taken with all gas burning equipment off (static pressure) and with all gas burning equipment running at maximum rate (dynamic pressure). The gas supply pressure must be stable within 1.5" W.C. (0.37 kPa) from static to dynamic pressure to provide good performance. Pressure drops that exceed 1.5" W.C. (0.37 kPa) may cause rough starting, noisy combustion or nuisance outages. Increases or spikes in static pressure during off cycles may cause failure to ignite or in severe cases damage to water heater gas valves. If your low pressure system does NOT meet these requirements, the installer is responsible for the corrections.

High Pressure building supply systems use pressures that exceed 14" W.C. (3.48 kPa) (1/2 PSI Gauge). These systems must use field supplied regulators to lower the gas pressure to less than 14" W.C. (3.48 kPa) (1/2 PSI Gauge). Water heaters require gas regulators that are properly sized for the water heater input and deliver the rating plate specified pressures. Gas supply systems where pressure exceeds 5 PSI (34.5 kPa) often require multiple regulators to achieve desired pressures. Systems in excess of 5 PSI (34.5 kPa) building pressure should be designed by gas delivery professionals for best performance. Water heaters connected to gas supply systems that exceed 14" W.C. (3.48 kPa) (1/2 PSI Gauge) at any time must be equipped with a gas supply regulator.

## GAS PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS

Natural gas models require a minimum gas supply pressure of 4.5" W.C. (1.12 kPa). Propane gas models require a minimum gas supply pressure of 11" W.C. (2.74 kPa). The minimum supply pressure is measured while gas is flowing (dynamic pressure). The supply pressure (dynamic) should never fall below the specified minimum supply pressure. The supply pressure should be measured with all gas fired appliances connected to the common main firing at full capacity. If the supply pressure drops more than 1.5" W.C. (0.37 kPa) as gas begins to flow to the water heater then the supply gas system including the gas line and/or the gas regulator may be restricted or undersized. See *Supply Gas Regulator Requirements* (page 15) and *Gas Piping* (page 22). The gas valve on all models has a maximum gas supply pressure limit of 14" W.C. (3.48 kPa). The maximum supply pressure is measured while gas is not flowing (static pressure).

## SUPPLY GAS REGULATOR REQUIREMENTS

The maximum allowable gas supply pressure for this water heater is 14.0 inches W.C. (3.48 kPa). Install a positive lock-up gas pressure regulator in the gas supply line if inlet gas pressure can exceed 14.0 inches W.C. (3.48 kPa) at any time. Regulators must be sized/used according to manufacturer's specifications.

If a positive lock-up regulator is required follow these instructions:

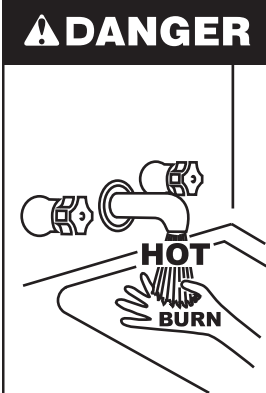
- Positive lock-up gas pressure regulators must be rated at or above the input Btu/hr rating of the water heater they supply.
- Supply gas regulators shall have inlet and outlet connections not less than the minimum supply gas line size for the water heater they supply. See *Table 7* (page 22).
- Positive lock-up gas pressure regulator(s) should be installed no closer than 3 feet (1 meter) and no farther than 8 feet (2.4 meters) of equivalent length from the water heater's inlet gas connection.

- After installing the positive lock-up gas pressure regulator(s) an initial nominal supply pressure setting of 7.0" W.C. (1.74 kPa) while the water heater is operating is recommended and will generally provide good water heater operation. Some additional adjustment may be required later to maintain a steady gas supply pressure.
- When installing multiple water heaters in the same gas supply system it is recommended that individual positive lock-up gas pressure regulators be installed at each unit from the supply gas connection on the water heater.

## POWER SUPPLY

The water heaters covered in this manual require a 120 VAC, 1Ø (single phase), 60 Hz, 15 amp power supply and must also be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, with the *National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70* or the *Canadian Electrical Code, CSA C22.1*.

## HYDROSTATIC POINT-OF-USE MIXING VALVES

	<p>Water temperature over 125°F (52°C) can cause severe burns instantly resulting in severe injury or death.</p>
	<p>Children, the elderly and the physically or mentally disabled are at highest risk for scald injury.</p> <p>Feel water before bathing or showering.</p> <p>Temperature limiting devices such as thermostatic point-of-use mixing valves must be installed when required by codes and to ensure safe temperatures at fixtures.</p>

Water heated to a temperature which will satisfy clothes washing, dish washing, and other sanitizing needs can scald and cause permanent injury upon contact. Short repeated heating cycles caused by small hot water uses can cause temperatures at the point of use to exceed the water heater's temperature setting by up to 20°F (11°C).

Some people are more likely to be permanently injured by hot water than others. These include the elderly, children, the infirm and the physically/mentally disabled. Table 6 shows the approximate time-to-burn relationship for normal adult skin. If anyone using hot water provided by the water heater being installed fits into one of these groups or if there is a local code or state law requiring a certain water temperature at the point of use, then special precautions must be taken.

***In addition to using the lowest possible temperature setting that satisfies the demand of the application a means, such as a thermostatic point-of-use mixing valve, for example, can be used at the hot water taps used by these people to reduce the water temperature. See Figure 8 (page 16).***

Check State and/or local codes for thermostatic point-of-use mixing valve requirements and installation practices.

Mixing valves are available at plumbing supply stores. Consult a Qualified Installer or Service Agency. Follow mixing valve manufacturer's instructions for installation of the valves.

Table 6. Burn Time at Various Temperatures		
Water Temperature °F (°C)	Time for 1st Degree Burn (Less Severe Burns)	Time for Permanent Burns 2nd & 3rd Degree (Most Severe Burns)
110 (43)	(normal shower temp.)	
116 (47)	(pain threshold)	
116 (47)	35 minutes	45 minutes
122 (50)	1 minute	5 minutes
131 (55)	5 seconds	25 seconds
140 (60)	2 seconds	5 seconds
149 (65)	1 second	2 seconds
154 (68)	instantaneous	1 second

(U.S. Government Memorandum, C.P.S.C., Peter L. Armstrong, Sept. 15, 1978)

there will be a corresponding increase in water pressure due to thermal expansion. Thermal expansion can cause premature tank failure (leakage). This type of failure is not covered under the limited warranty. Thermal expansion can also cause intermittent Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve operation: water discharged from the valve due to excessive pressure build up. This condition is not covered under the limited warranty. The Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve is not intended for the constant relief of thermal expansion.

A properly sized thermal expansion tank must be installed on all closed systems to control the harmful effects of thermal expansion. Contact a local plumbing service technician to have a thermal expansion tank installed.

See *Water Line Connections* (page 21) and the *Water Piping Diagrams* (page 40).

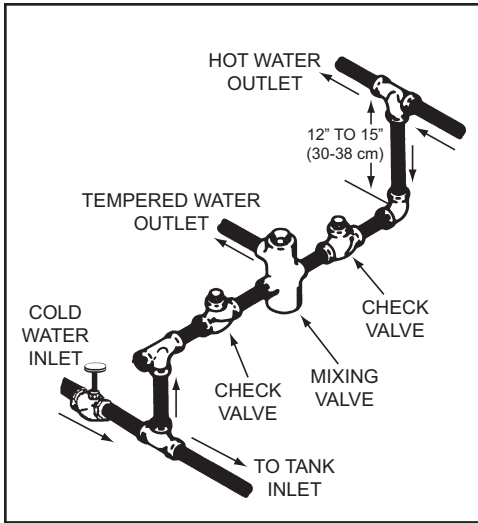


Figure 8. Mixing Valve

**DISH-WASHING MACHINES**

All dish-washing machines meeting the *National Sanitation Foundation* requirements are designed to operate with water flow pressures between 15 and 25 pounds per square inch (103 kPa and 173 kPa). Flow pressures above 25 pounds per square inch (173 kPa), or below 15 pounds per square inch (103 kPa), will result in improperly sanitized dishes. Where pressures are high, a water pressure reducing or flow regulating control valve should be used in the 180°F (82°C) line to the dish-washing machine and should be adjusted to deliver water pressure between these limits.

The *National Sanitation Foundation* also recommends circulation of 180°F (82°C) water. The circulation flow rate should be just enough to provide 180°F (82°C) water at the point of take-off to the dish-washing machine.

Adjust flow by throttling a full port ball valve installed in the circulating line on the outlet side of the pump. Never throttle flow on the suction side of a pump. See *Water Piping Diagrams* (page 40).

**Note:** This water heater meets the *NSF Standard 5* for sanitary installations when used with leg kit, Part Number 100109227 .

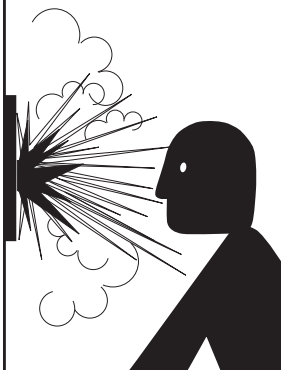
**CLOSED WATER SYSTEMS**

Water supply systems may, because of code requirements or such conditions as high line pressure, among others, have installed devices such as pressure reducing valves, check valves, and back flow preventers. Devices such as these cause the water system to be a closed system.

**THERMAL EXPANSION**

As water is heated, it expands (thermal expansion). In a closed system the volume of water will grow when it is heated. As the volume of water grows

**TEMPERATURE-PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE**



⚠ WARNING

Explosion Hazard

- Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve must comply with *ANSI Z21.22-CSA 4.4* and *ASME* code.
- Properly sized temperature-pressure relief valve must be installed in opening provided.
- Can result in overheating and excessive tank pressure.
- Can cause serious injury or death.

This water heater is provided with a properly rated/sized and certified combination Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve (T&P valve) by the manufacturer. The valve is certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment of materials as meeting the requirements for *Relief Valves for Hot Water Supply Systems, ANSI Z21.22 • CSA 4.4*, and the code requirements of *ASME*.

If replaced, the new T&P valve must meet the requirements of local codes, but not less than a combination Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve rated/sized and certified as indicated in the above paragraph. The new valve must be marked with a maximum set pressure not to exceed the marked hydrostatic working pressure of the water heater (150 psi = 1,035 kPa) and a discharge capacity not less than the water heater Btu/hr or kW input rate as shown on the water heater's model rating label.

**NOTE:** In addition to the factory installed Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve on the water heater, each remote storage tank that may be installed and piped to a water heating appliance must also have its own properly sized, rated and approved Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve installed. Call the toll free technical support phone number listed on the back cover of this manual for technical assistance in sizing a Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve for remote storage tanks.

For safe operation of the water heater, the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve must not be removed from its designated opening nor plugged. The Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve must be installed directly into the fitting of the water heater designed for the relief valve. Install discharge piping so that any discharge will exit the pipe within 6 inches (15.2 cm) above an adequate floor drain, or external to the building. In cold climates it is recommended that it be terminated at an adequate drain inside the building. Be certain that no contact is made with any live electrical part. The discharge opening must not be blocked or reduced in size under any circumstances. Excessive length, over 30 feet (9.14 m), or use of more

than four elbows can cause restriction and reduce the discharge capacity of the valve.

No valve or other obstruction is to be placed between the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve and the tank. Do not connect discharge piping directly to the drain unless a 6" (15.2 cm) air gap is provided. To prevent bodily injury, hazard to life, or property damage, the relief valve must be allowed to discharge water in adequate quantities should circumstances demand. If the discharge pipe is not connected to a drain or other suitable means, the water flow may cause property damage.

<b>CAUTION</b>
<b>Property Damage Hazard</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The temperature-pressure relief-valve discharge pipe must terminate at an adequate drain.</li> </ul>

T&P Valve Discharge Pipe Requirements:

- Shall not be smaller in size than the outlet pipe size of the valve, or have any reducing couplings or other restrictions.
- Shall not be plugged or blocked.
- Shall not be exposed to freezing temperatures.
- Shall be of material listed for hot water distribution.
- Shall be installed so as to allow complete drainage of both the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve and the discharge pipe.
- Must terminate a maximum of six inches above a floor drain or external to the building. In cold climates, it is recommended that the discharge pipe be terminated at an adequate drain inside the building.
- Shall not have any valve or other obstruction between the relief valve and the drain.

<b>! DANGER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burn hazard.</li> <li>• Hot water discharge.</li> <li>• Keep clear of Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge outlet.</li> </ul>

The Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve must be manually operated at least twice a year. Caution should be taken to ensure that (1) no one is in front of or around the outlet of the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge line, and (2) the water manually discharged will not cause any bodily injury or property damage because the water may be extremely hot. If after manually operating the valve, it fails to completely reset and continues to release water, immediately close the cold water inlet to the water heater, follow the draining instructions in this manual, and replace the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve with a properly rated/sized new one.

NOTE: The purpose of a Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve is to prevent excessive temperatures and pressures in the storage tank. The T&P valve is not intended for the constant relief of thermal expansion. A properly sized thermal expansion tank must be installed on all closed systems to control thermal expansion. See **Closed Water Systems** (page 16) and **Thermal Expansion** (page 16).

If you do not understand these instructions or have any questions regarding the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve call the toll free number listed on the back cover of this manual for technical assistance.

**CONTAMINATED AIR**

<b>! WARNING</b>	
<b>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install water heater in accordance with the Instruction Manual and <b>NFPA 54</b> or <b>CAN/CSA-B149.1</b>.</li> <li>• To avoid injury, combustion and ventilation air must be taken from outdoors.</li> <li>• Do not place chemical vapor emitting products near water heater.</li> </ul>
Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.	

Corrosion of the flue ways and vent system may occur if air for combustion contains certain chemical vapors. Such corrosion may result in failure and risk of asphyxiation.

Combustion air that is contaminated can greatly diminish the life span of the water heater and water heater components such as hot surface igniters and burners. Propellants of aerosol sprays, beauty shop supplies, water softener chemicals and chemicals used in dry cleaning processes that are present in the combustion, ventilation or ambient air can cause such damage.

Do not store products of this sort near the water heater. Air which is brought in contact with the water heater should not contain any of these chemicals. If necessary, uncontaminated air should be obtained from remote or outdoor sources. The limited warranty is voided when failure of water heater is due to a corrosive atmosphere. (See limited warranty for complete terms and conditions).

**AIR REQUIREMENTS**

<b>! WARNING</b>	
<b>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install water heater in accordance with the Instruction Manual and <b>NFPA 54</b> or <b>CAN/CSA-B149.1</b>.</li> <li>• To avoid injury, combustion and ventilation air must be taken from outdoors.</li> <li>• Do not place chemical vapor emitting products near water heater.</li> </ul>
Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.	

For safe operation an adequate supply of fresh uncontaminated air for combustion and ventilation must be provided.

An insufficient supply of air can cause recirculation of combustion products resulting in contamination that may be hazardous to life. Such a condition often will result in a yellow, luminous burner flame, causing sooting of the combustion chamber, burners and flue tubes and creates a risk of asphyxiation.

Do not install the water heater in a confined space unless an adequate supply of air for combustion and ventilation is brought in to that space using the methods described in the Confined Space section that follows.

Never obstruct the flow of ventilation air. If you have any doubts or questions at all, call your gas supplier. Failure to provide the proper amount of combustion air can result in a fire or explosion and cause property damage, serious bodily injury or death.

## UNCONFINED SPACE

An Unconfined Space is one whose volume IS NOT LESS THAN 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btu/hr (4.8 cubic meters per kW) of the total input rating of all appliances installed in the space. Rooms communicating directly with the space, in which the appliances are installed, through openings not furnished with doors, are considered a part of the unconfined space.

Makeup air requirements for the operation of exhaust fans, kitchen ventilation systems, clothes dryers and fireplaces shall also be considered in determining the adequacy of a space to provide combustion, ventilation and dilution air.

### Unusually Tight Construction

In unconfined spaces in buildings, infiltration may be adequate to provide air for combustion, ventilation and dilution of flue gases. However, in buildings of unusually tight construction (for example, weather stripping, heavily insulated, caulked, vapor barrier, etc.) additional air must be provided using the methods described in the Confined Space section that follows.

## CONFINED SPACE

A Confined Space is one whose volume IS LESS THAN 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btu/hr (4.8 cubic meters per kW) of the total input rating of all appliances installed in the space.

Openings must be installed to provide fresh air for combustion, ventilation and dilution in confined spaces. The required size for the openings is dependent on the method used to provide fresh air to the confined space AND the total Btu/hr input rating of all appliances installed in the space.

### Exhaust Fans

Where exhaust fans are installed, additional air shall be provided to replace the exhausted air. When an exhaust fan is installed in the same space with a water heater, sufficient openings to provide fresh air must be provided that accommodate the requirements for all appliances in the room and the exhaust fan. Undersized openings will cause air to be drawn into the room through the water heater's vent system causing poor combustion. Sooting, serious damage to the water heater and the risk of fire or explosion may result. It can also create a risk of asphyxiation.

## Louvers and Grilles

The free areas of the fresh air openings in the instructions that follow do not take in to account the presence of louvers, grilles or screens in the openings.

The required size of openings for combustion, ventilation and dilution air shall be based on the "net free area" of each opening. Where the free area through a design of louver or grille or screen is known, it shall be used in calculating the size of opening required to provide the free area specified. Where the louver and grille design and free area are not known, it shall be assumed that wood louvers will have 25% free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 75% free area. Non motorized louvers and grilles shall be fixed in the open position.

## VENT ADAPTER

The 500 model is shipped with a 6" to 8" diameter vent adapter (Fig. 11). The vent adapter fits on top of the installed blower exhaust. Use only vent adapters supplied with the unit. The venting must comply with the *National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54* and for Canadian installations consult the *Canadian Installation Code CAN/CSA B149.1-00*.

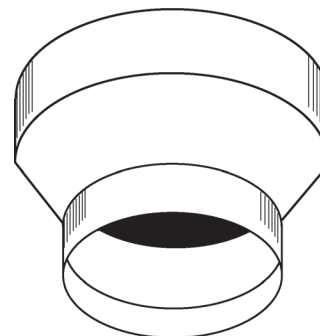


Figure 9. Vent Adapter

# VENTING INSTALLATION

## VENTING

**THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS SECTION ON VENTING MUST BE FOLLOWED TO AVOID CHOKED COMBUSTION OR RECIRCULATION OF FLUE GASES. SUCH CONDITIONS CAUSE SOOTING OR RISKS OF FIRE AND ASPHYXIATION.**

Heater must be protected from freezing downdrafts.

Remove all soot or other obstructions from the chimney that will retard a free draft.

Water heaters covered by these instructions are Category I, fan-assisted appliances. Type B venting is recommended with these heaters.

This water heater must be vented in compliance with all local codes, the current revision of the *National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI-Z223.1)* and with the *Category I Fan-Assisted Venting Tables* and for Canadian installations, consult *Canadian Installations Code CAN/CSA B149.1*.

If any part of the vent system is exposed to ambient temperatures below 40°F (4.4°C) it must be insulated to prevent condensation.

- Do not connect the heater to a common vent or chimney with solid fuel burning equipment. This practice is prohibited by many local building codes as is the practice of venting gas fired equipment to the duct work of ventilation systems.

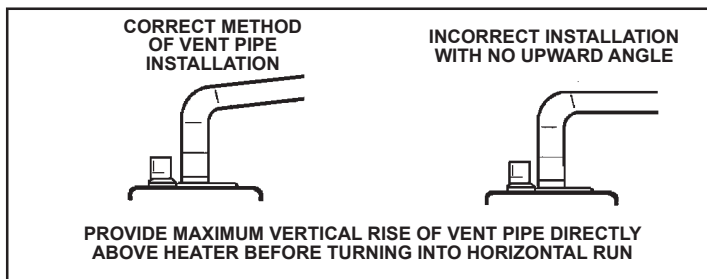


Figure 10. Vent Pipe Inclination Angle

- Where a separate vent connection is not available and the vent pipe from the heater must be connected to a common vent with an oil burning furnace, the vent pipe should enter the smaller common vent or chimney at a point above the large vent pipe.

## MULTIPLE HEATER MANIFOLD

See *Figure 11* for horizontally manifolded two or more heaters. Units must be vented in compliance with all local codes, the current revision of the *National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI-Z223.1)* and for Canadian installations consult *Canadian Installations Code CAN/CSA B149.1*.

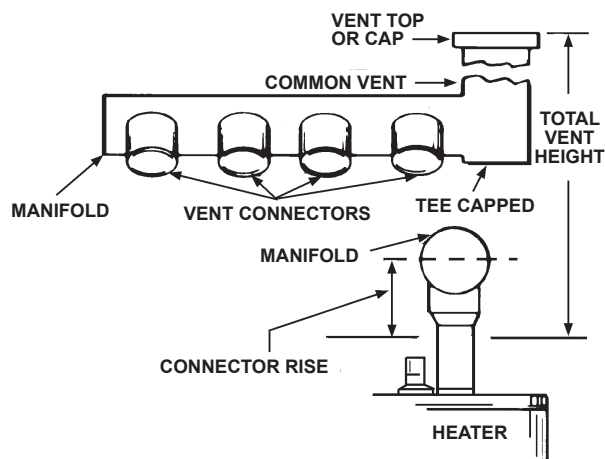


Figure 11. Horizontally Manifolding Two or more Heaters

## FRESH AIR OPENINGS FOR CONFINED SPACES

The following instructions shall be used to calculate the size, number and placement of openings providing fresh air for combustion, ventilation and dilution in confined spaces. The illustrations shown in this section of the manual are a reference for the openings that provide fresh air into confined spaces only. DO NOT refer to these illustrations for the purpose of vent installation. See *Venting Installation* (page 19) for complete venting installation instructions.

### Outdoor Air Through Two Openings

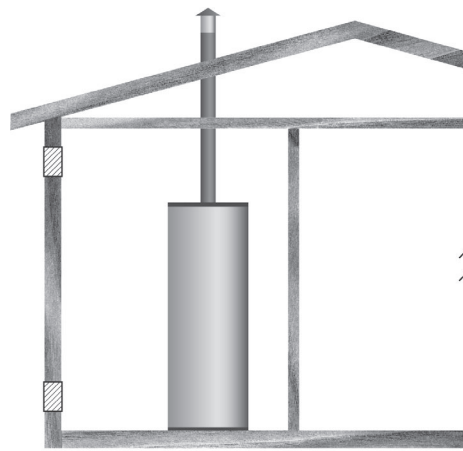
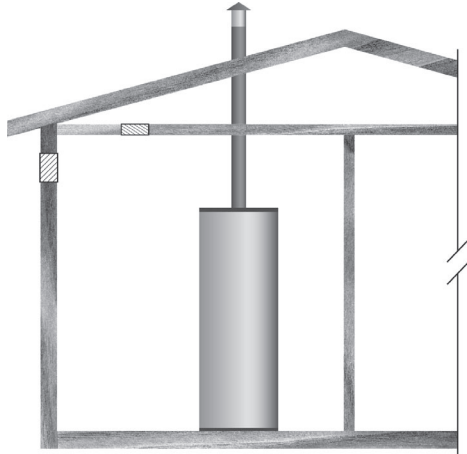


Figure 12. Outdoor Air Through Two Openings

The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings, one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the top and one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the bottom of the enclosure. The openings shall communicate directly with the outdoors. See *Figure 12*.

Each opening shall have a minimum free area of one square inch per 4,000 Btu/hr (550 mm<sup>2</sup> per kW) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in the enclosure. Each opening shall not be less than 100 square inches (645 cm<sup>2</sup>).

**Outdoor Air Through One Opening**

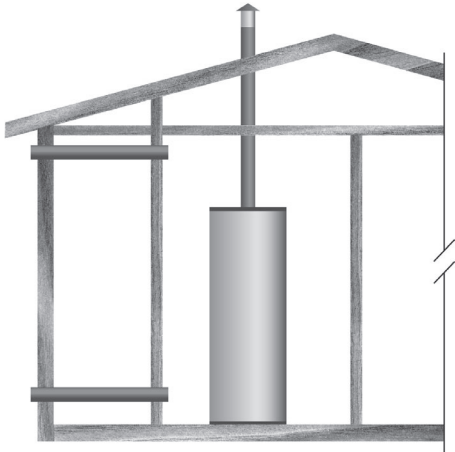


**Figure 13. Outdoor Air Through One Opening**

Alternatively a single permanent opening, commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the top of the enclosure, shall be provided. See **Figure 13**. The water heater shall have clearances of at least 1 inch (25 mm) from the sides and back and 6 inches (150 mm) from the front. The opening shall directly communicate with the outdoors or shall communicate through a vertical or horizontal duct to the outdoors or spaces that freely communicate with the outdoors and shall have a minimum free area of the following:

1. One square inch per 3000 Btu/hr (733 mm<sup>2</sup> per kW) of the total input rating of all appliances located in the enclosure, and
2. Not less than the sum of the areas of all vent connectors in the space.

**Outdoor Air Through Two Horizontal Ducts**



**Figure 14. Outdoor Air Through Two Horizontal Ducts**

The confined space shall be provided with two permanent horizontal ducts, one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the top and one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the bottom of the enclosure. The horizontal ducts shall communicate directly with the outdoors. See **Figure 14**.

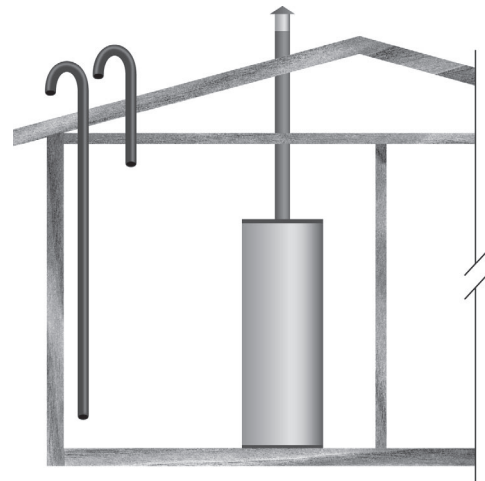
Each duct opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 2,000 Btu/hr (1100 mm<sup>2</sup> per kW) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in the enclosure.

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 not less than 3 inches (7.6 cm).

**Outdoor Air Through Two Vertical Ducts**

The illustrations shown in this section of the manual are a reference for the openings that provide fresh air into confined spaces only.

**Do not** refer to these illustrations for the purpose of vent installation. See **Venting Installation** (page 19) for complete venting installation instructions.



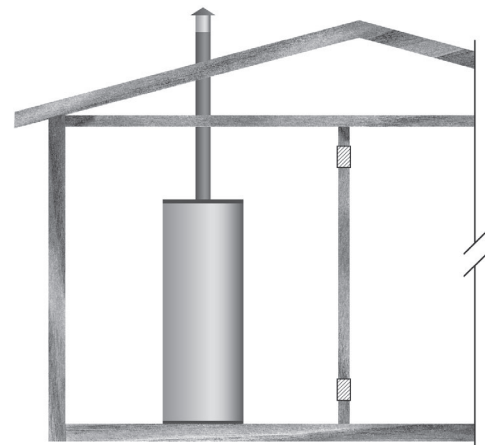
**Figure 15. Outdoor Air Through Two Vertical Ducts**

The confined space shall be provided with two permanent vertical ducts, one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the top and one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the bottom of the enclosure. The vertical ducts shall communicate directly with the outdoors. See **Figure 15**.

Each duct opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu/hr (550 mm<sup>2</sup> per kW) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in the enclosure.

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 not less than 3 inches (7.6 cm).

**Air From Other Indoor Spaces**



**Figure 16. Air From Other Indoor Spaces**

The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings, one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the top and one commencing within 12 inches (300 mm) of the bottom of the enclosure. See **Figure 16**.

Each opening shall communicate directly with an additional room(s) of sufficient volume so that the combined volume of all spaces meets the criteria for an Unconfined Space.

Each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 1,000 Btu/hr (2200 mm<sup>2</sup> per kW) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in the enclosure. Each opening shall not be less than 100 square inches (645 cm<sup>2</sup>).

# WATER HEATER INSTALLATION

## WATER LINE CONNECTIONS

The water piping installation must conform to these instructions and to all local code authority having jurisdiction. Good practice requires that all heavy piping be supported.

Read and observe all requirements in the following sections before installation of the water piping begins:

1. **Hydrostatic Point-of-Use Mixing Valves** (page 15).
2. **Dish-Washing Machines** (page 16) .
3. **Closed Water Systems** (page 16) and **Thermal Expansion** (page 16).
4. **Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve** (page 16).
5. For multiple water heater installations see **Water Piping Diagrams** (page 40).

This manual provides detailed installation diagrams for typical methods of application for the water heater(s). See **Diagrams** (page 38).

## WATER (POTABLE) HEATING AND SPACE HEATING

1. All piping components connected to this unit for space heating applications shall be suitable for use with potable water.
2. Toxic chemicals, such as those used for boiler treatment, shall NEVER be introduced into this system.
3. This unit may NEVER be connected to any existing heating system or component(s) previously used with a non-potable water heating appliance.
4. When the system requires water for space heating at temperatures higher than required for domestic water purposes, a tempering valve must be installed. Please the installation diagrams in **Diagrams** (page 38) for suggested piping arrangements.
5. These water heaters cannot be used in space heating applications only.

## THERMOMETERS (NOT SUPPLIED)

Thermometers should be obtained and field installed as shown in the installation diagrams.

Thermometers are installed in the system as a means of detecting the temperature of the outlet water supply.

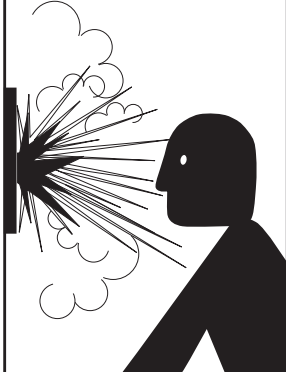
## WATER PIPING DIAGRAMS

This manual provides detailed water piping diagrams for typical methods of application for the water heaters. See **Water Piping Diagrams** (page 40). The water heater may be installed by itself, or with a separate storage tank, on both single and two-temperature systems. When used with a separate storage tank, the circulation may be either by gravity or by means of a circulating pump. Adjust flow by throttling a full port ball valve installed in the circulating line on the outlet side of the pump. Never throttle flow on the suction side of a pump.

Cold water lines to heater should be installed as shown in order to minimize gravity circulation of hot water to building cold water lines.

**Note:** In addition to the factory installed Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve (T&P valve) on the water heater, each remote storage tank that may be installed and piped to a water heating appliance must also have its own properly sized, rated and approved Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve installed. Call the toll free technical support phone number listed on the back cover of this manual for further assistance in sizing a T&P valve for remote storage tanks.

## T&P VALVE DISCHARGE PIPE

	<b>WARNING</b>
	<b>Explosion Hazard</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve must comply with <b>ANSI Z21.22-CSA 4.4</b> and <b>ASME</b> code.</li><li>• Properly sized temperature-pressure relief valve must be installed in opening provided.</li><li>• Can result in overheating and excessive tank pressure.</li><li>• Can cause serious injury or death.</li></ul>

This water heater is provided with a properly rated/sized and certified combination temperature - pressure (T&P) relief valve by the manufacturer. See **Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve** (page 16) for information on replacement and other requirements.

<b>CAUTION</b>
<b>Property Damage Hazard</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The temperature-pressure relief-valve discharge pipe must terminate at an adequate drain.</li></ul>

Install a discharge pipe between the T&P valve discharge opening and a suitable floor drain. Do not connect discharge piping directly to the drain unless a 6" (15.2 cm) air gap is provided. To prevent bodily injury, hazard to life, or property damage, the relief valve must be allowed to discharge water in adequate quantities should circumstances demand. If the discharge pipe is not connected to a drain or other suitable means, the water flow may cause property damage.

### T&P Valve Discharge Pipe Requirements:

- Shall not be smaller in size than the outlet pipe size of the valve, or have any reducing couplings or other restrictions.
- Shall not be plugged or blocked.
- Shall not be exposed to freezing temperatures.
- Shall be of material listed for hot water distribution.
- Shall be installed so as to allow complete drainage of both the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve and the discharge pipe.
- Must terminate a maximum of six inches above a floor drain or external to the building. In cold climates, it is recommended that the discharge pipe be terminated at an adequate drain inside the building.
- Shall not have any valve or other obstruction between the relief valve and the drain.

The type, size, and location of the relief valves must be in accordance with local codes. The locations of the relief valves shown in the installation

diagrams are typical. See *Water Piping Diagrams* (page 40). The heater has a factory installed high temperature limit switch and temperature and pressure relief valve.

A listed temperature and pressure relief valve of adequate capacity is installed on the heater. The locations shown in the installation diagrams. See *Water Piping Diagrams* (page 40).

The discharge opening of the temperature and pressure relief valve must be piped to an open drain and should not be subject to freezing temperatures.

Install in accordance with all local codes.

**INSTALLATION DIAGRAMS - TOP INLET/OUTLET USAGE**

Use of the top inlet water connection requires an inlet dip tube. See *Figure 17*. The tube is supplied in the heater. Follow caution labels if applying heat to this fitting. Do not allow pipe dope to contact the plastic tube during installation.

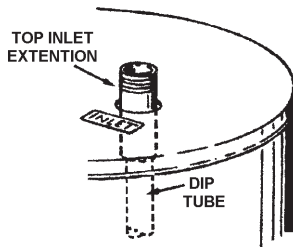


Figure 17. Tube Inlet Installation

**The temperature setting should not exceed safe use temperature at fixtures. See *Hydrostatic Point-of-Use Mixing Valves* (page 15). If higher preheat temperatures are necessary to obtain adequate booster output, add an hydrostatic point-of-use mixing valve for hot water supplied to fixtures.**

**HEATER WIRING**

All electrical work must be installed in accordance with the latest version of the *National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70* and must conform to all local code authority having jurisdiction. **AN ELECTRICAL GROUND IS REQUIRED TO REDUCE RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR POSSIBLE ELECTROCUTION.**

If any of the original wire as supplied with the water heater must be replaced, use only type 105°C thermoplastic or equivalent and 250°C Type F must be used for the flame sensor and igniter leads.

The controls of this water heater are polarity sensitive. Be certain to properly wire the hot and neutral connections.

**GAS PIPING**

Contact your local gas service company to ensure that adequate gas service is available and to review applicable installation codes for your area.

Size the main gas line in accordance with Table 8. The figures shown are for straight lengths of pipe at 0.5 in. W.C. pressure drop, which is considered normal for low pressure systems.

**Note:** Fittings such as elbows, tees and line regulators will add to the pipe pressure drop. Also refer to the latest version of the *National Fuel Gas Code*.

*Schedule 40 Steel* or Wrought Iron Pipe is the preferred material for the gas line of this water heater. It is imperative to follow the sizing recommendations in the latest version of the *National Fuel Gas Code* if Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST) is used as the gas line for this water heater.

The heater is not intended for operation at higher than 14.0" W.C. (3.49 kPa) (1/2 pound per square inch gage) supply gas pressure. Exposure to higher supply pressure may cause damage to the gas valve, which could result in fire or explosion. If overpressure has occurred, such as through improper testing of gas lines or emergency malfunction of the supply system, the gas valve must be checked for safe operation. Make sure that the outside vents on the supply regulators and the safety vent valves are protected against blockage. These are parts of the gas supply system, not the heater. Vent blockage can occur during ice storms.

Table 7. Gas Supply Pipe Length (Feet)		
Schedule 40 metallic pipe nominal dia.	500,000 btu/hr input rate Maximum Equivalent Pipe Length (Feet)	
	Natural Gas	Propane
3/4"	-	10
1"	10	40
1 1/4"	60	150
1 1/2"	150	350
2"	200	400
2 1/2"	200	400

Natural Gas: 0.60 Specific Gravity, 0.50"W.C. pressure drop

Propane Gas: 1.50 Specific Gravity, 0.50"W.C. pressure drop

It is important to guard against gas valve fouling from contaminants in the gas ways. Such fouling may cause improper operation, fire or explosion.

If copper supply lines are used they must be internally tinned and certified for gas service. Before attaching the gas line, be sure that all gas pipe is clean on the inside.

To trap any dirt or foreign material in the gas supply line, a sediment trap must be incorporated in the piping. See *Figure 18* (page 23). The sediment trap must be readily accessible and not subject to freezing conditions. Install in accordance with recommendations of serving gas suppliers. Refer to the current editions of the *National Fuel Gas Code or B149.1 Natural Gas and Propane* installation code.

To prevent damage, care must be taken not to apply too much torque when attaching gas supply pipe to gas valve inlet.

Apply joint compounds (pipe dope) sparingly and only to the male threads of pipe joints. Do not apply compounds to the first two threads. Use compounds resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases.

**Gas Meter Size – Natural Gases Only**

Be sure the gas meter has sufficient capacity to supply the full rated gas input of the water heater as well as the requirements of all other gas fired equipment supplied by the meter. If gas meter is too small, ask the gas company to install a larger meter having adequate capacity.

**SUPPLY GAS REGULATOR INSTALLATION**

The minimum gas supply pressure must not be less than 4.5" w.c. (1.12 kPa) for Natural Gas or 11.0" w.c. (2.74 kPa) for propane. Do not subject the gas valve to inlet gas pressures of more than 14.0" W.C. (3.48 kPa). A supply gas regulator is necessary if higher gas pressures are encountered. See *Gas Pressure Requirements* (page 15) and *Supply Gas Regulator Requirements* (page 15).

Supply gas regulators must be rated at or above the input Btu/hr rating of the water heater they supply.

Supply gas regulators shall have inlet and outlet connections not less than the minimum supply gas line size for the water heater they supply. See *Table 7*.

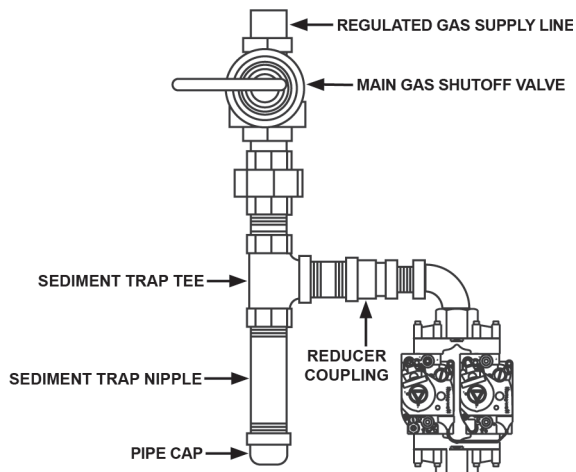


Figure 18. Gas Piping and Sediment Trap Installation

Any time work is done on the gas supply system perform a leak test to avoid the possibility of fire or explosion.



1. For test pressures exceeding 1/2 psi (3.45 kPa) disconnect the water heater and its Main Gas Shutoff Valve from the gas supply piping system during testing. See **Figure 18**. The gas supply line must be capped when disconnected from the water heater.
2. For test pressures of 1/2 psi (3.45 kPa) or less, the water heater need not be disconnected, but must be isolated from the supply gas line by closing the Main Gas Shutoff Valve during testing.
3. Coat all supply gas line joints and connections upstream of the water heater with a non-corrosive soap and water solution to test for leaks. Bubbles indicate a gas leak. Do not use matches, candles, flame or other sources of ignition for this purpose.
4. Repair any leaks before placing the water heater in operation.

#### PURGING

Gas line purging is required with new piping or systems in which air has entered.

Purging should be performed per the current edition of *NFPA 54, the National Fuel Gas Code* or *CAN/CSAB149.1 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code*.

#### GAS LINE LEAK TESTING

	 <b>WARNING</b>
	<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use joint compound or Teflon tape compatible with propane gas.</li> <li>• Leak test gas connections before placing the water heater in operation.</li> <li>• Disconnect gas piping at main gas shutoff valve before leak testing.</li> <li>• Install sediment trap in accordance with <i>NFPA 54</i> or <i>CAN/CSA B149.1</i>.</li> </ul>

# START UP

## PRIOR TO START UP

Installation and start up of this water heater requires abilities and skills equivalent to that of a licensed tradesman in the field involved. See *Qualifications* (page 8).

### CAUTION

#### Property Damage Hazard

- Avoid water heater damage.
- Fill tank with water before operating.
- Install thermal expansion tank if necessary.
- Do not apply heat to cold water inlet.
- Contact qualified installer or service agency.

Do not place the water heater in operation if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the water heater and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

Light the water heater in accordance with *Lighting the Water Heater* (page 28).

The water heaters covered by this manual are equipped with an electronic control system that automatically sequences the Blower, the Igniter, the 24 VAC Gas Valve, Burner ignition, and flame sensing. The control system will lock out after three unsuccessful ignition attempts.

Before attempting start up, thoroughly study and familiarize yourself with the exact sequence of operation. See *Sequence of Operation* (page 26).

Be certain that the water heater is full of water, that air is purged from the gas and water lines and that there are no leaks in the gas and water lines. Ensure all inlet water valves are open.

#### Filling The Water Heater

Follow these steps to fill the water heater prior to start up.

1. Close the heater drain valve.
2. Open a nearby hot water faucet to permit the air in the system to escape.
3. Fully open the cold water inlet valve allowing the piping and water heater to fill with water.
4. Close the hot water faucet opened in Step 2 as water starts to flow.

## Supply Gas Line Purging

### WARNING

#### Fire or Explosion Hazard

- Gas line purging is required with new piping or systems in which air has entered.
- To avoid risk of fire or explosion purge discharge must not enter into confined areas or spaces where ignition can occur.
- The area must be well ventilated and all sources of ignition must be deactivated or removed.
- Use only the gas shown on the water heater rating label.
- Keep ignition sources away from faucets after extended periods of non-use.



Read instruction manual before installing, using or servicing water heater.



1. Close the Main Gas Shutoff Valve. See *Figure 18* (page 23).
2. Purge all air from the supply gas line up to the water heater's Main Gas Shutoff Valve.
3. When all air has been purged from the supply gas line, tighten all supply gas line connections.
4. Check for gas leaks. See *Gas Line Leak Testing* (page 23) and repair any leaks found.

## INITIAL START UP

### Required Test Equipment

U-tube manometer, pressure gauge, or digital manometer. Recommended range: 20" W.C. (5 kPa).

**Note:** All test equipment must be acclimated to ambient temperature before calibration and use.


### Preparation

1. Adjust the thermostat to the lowest temperature setting.
2. Turn the water heater's on/off switch to the "off" position.
3. Close the Main Gas Shut Off Valve. See *Figure 18* (page 23).
4. Wait five (5) minutes for any residual gas to clear.
5. Connect the manometer to the supply gas pressure test port.
6. Open the Main Gas Shutoff Valve.
7. Measure and record the supply gas pressure, this is a "static" supply gas pressure reading, while the water heater is not firing.

**Lighting The Water Heater**

1. Turn the water heater's on/off switch to the "on" position.
2. Adjust the thermostat to the desired water temperature.
3. Record the supply gas pressure when the 24 VAC Gas Valve is energized and the Burner is operating. This is a "dynamic" gas pressure reading; while the water heater is firing.
4. Compare the actual supply gas pressure reading recorded above to the required minimum/maximum values given in **Table 2** (page 10) on. Adjust supply gas pressure as necessary, see the instructions that follow.
5. After the supply gas pressure adjustments are complete, turn off the water heater and close the Main Gas Supply Shut Off Valve. Disconnect the manometer and install the pipe plug in the Supply Gas Pressure Port.

**Supply Gas Pressure Adjustment**

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">⚠ WARNING</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Fire and Explosion Hazard</h3>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not use water heater with any gas other than the gas shown on the rating label.</li> <li>• Excessive gas pressure to gas valve can cause serious injury or death.</li> <li>• Turn off gas lines during installation.</li> <li>• Contact a qualified installer or service agency for installation and service.</li> </ul>

Supply gas pressure shall be measured while the water heater is not firing (static pressure) and while the water heater is firing at full capacity (dynamic pressure).

If the supply gas pressure to the water heater is not between the required minimum and maximum values given in **Table 2** (page 10), adjust the supply gas regulator as necessary. Adjust the supply gas regulator(s) per the regulator manufacturer's instructions to achieve the required "static" and "dynamic" supply gas pressure.

**Multiple Appliance Installations:**

In multiple water heater installations or in installations where the installed water heater(s) share a common gas supply main with other gas fired appliances; the supply gas pressures shall be measured at each water heater with all gas fired appliances connected to a common main firing at full capacity.

On multiple water heater installations the supply gas line regulators shall be adjusted to provide gas pressure to each water heater within the minimum and maximum supply pressure requirements listed in **Table 2** (page 10) with all gas fired appliances connected to a common gas main firing at full capacity.

Note: A pressure drop of more than 1.5" W. C. (0.37 kPa) when the Main Burner ignites is an indication of an inadequate supply of gas and can lead to ignition failure, rough starts and/or rough operation. If a drop of more than 1.5" W. C. (0.37 kPa) in supply gas pressure occurs when the Main Burner ignites, ensure the supply gas lines and regulator(s) are properly sized and installed. See the requirements in **Supply Gas Regulator Requirements** (page 15) and **Gas Piping** (page 22). Ensure all requirements and installation instructions are maintained.

**CHECKING VENTING**

The following steps shall be followed with each appliance connected to the venting system placed in operation, while any other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation.

1. Seal any unused openings in the venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch, as required in the **National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1** or the **CAN/CGA**

**B149** installation codes and these instructions. Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.

3. So far as is practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the water heater(s) connected to the venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on all appliances not connected to the venting system. Turn on all exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they shall operate at maximum speed. Close fireplace dampers.
4. Follow the lighting instruction. Place the water heater being inspected in operation. Adjust thermostat so the water heater operates continuously.
5. Test for spillage at the burner level after 5 minutes of main burner operation.
6. After it has been determined that each appliance connected to the venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas burning appliance to their previous conditions of use.
7. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the venting system must be corrected.

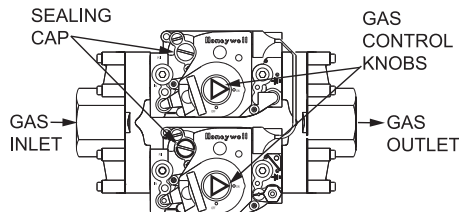
**FAILURE TO CORRECT BACK DRAFTS MAY CAUSE AIR CONTAMINATION AND UNSAFE CONDITIONS.**

8. If the back draft cannot be corrected by the normal method or if a suitable draft cannot be obtained, a blower type flue gas exhauster must be employed to assure proper venting and correct combustion.

**GAS VALVES**

**Figure 19** shows the type of combination manual gas control valve and regulator used on these heaters.

If the gas valve becomes defective, repairs should not be attempted. A new valve should be installed in place of the defective one.



**Figure 19. Combination Manual Gas Control Valve and Regulator**

**CHECKING THE INPUT**

Appliance installation locations with elevations above 2000 feet will require a reduced input rate. See **High Altitude Installations** (page 14) for the input reduction procedure.

1. Attach a pressure gauge or a manometer to the manifold pressure tap on the gas valve and see **Table 2** (page 10) for correct manifold pressure.
2. Use this formula to "clock" the meter. Be sure that other gas consuming appliances are not operating during this interval.

$$(3600/T) \times H = \text{Btuh}$$

T = Time in seconds to burn one cubic foot of gas.

H = Btu's per cubic foot of gas.

Btuh = Actual heater input.



Example: (Using BTR-500 heater)

T = 7.56 seconds

H = 1050 Btu

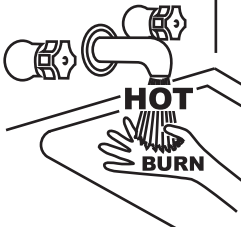
$$\text{Btuh} = (3600/7.56) \times 1050 = 500,000$$

Should it be necessary to adjust the gas pressure to the burners to obtain the full input rate, the steps below should be followed:

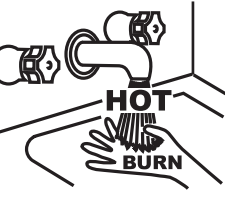
3. Remove the regulator adjustment sealing cap and adjust the pressure by turning the adjusting screw with a screwdriver. See **Figure 19** (page 25).
  -  Clockwise to increase gas pressure and input rate.
  -  Counterclockwise to decrease gas pressure and input rate.
4. "Clock" the meter as in step 2 above.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the specified input rate is achieved.
6. Turn the gas control knob to PILOT. Remove the pressure gauge and replace the sealing cap and the Allen wrench set screw in the pressure tap opening.

**Under no circumstances should the gas input exceed the input shown on the heater model and rating plate. Over-firing could result in damage or sooting of the heater.**

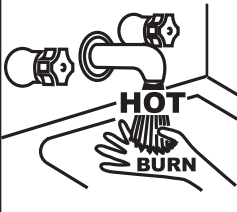
### WATER TEMPERATURE ADJUSTMENT

<b>⚠ DANGER</b>	<p>Water temperature over 125°F (52°C) can cause severe burns instantly resulting in severe injury or death.</p> <p>Children, the elderly and the physically or mentally disabled are at highest risk for scald injury.</p> <p>Feel water before bathing or showering.</p> <p>Temperature limiting devices such as thermostatic point-of-use mixing valves must be installed when required by codes and to ensure safe temperatures at fixtures.</p>
	

The water temperature is controlled by a thermostat, **Figure 2** (page 9), which has two sensing elements. One sensor is located near the top of the tank and the other is near the center. The thermostat is set in the lowest position before the heater leaves the factory.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	<p><b>Burn Hazard</b></p> <p>If you choose a higher temperature setting, install thermostatic mixing valves at each point-of-use to help avoid scalding.</p>
	

The thermostat temperature dial, **Figure 2** (page 9), is accessible by removing the control box cover. The dial is adjustable and may be set for 120°F (49°C) to 180°F (82°C) water temperature, but 120°F (49°C) is the recommended starting point. It is suggested the dial be placed on the lowest setting which produces an acceptable hot water supply. This will always give the most energy efficient operation. The temperature control has a 4°F fixed differential.

	<b>⚠ WARNING</b>
	<b>Burn Hazard</b>
	<p>To reduce the risk of unusually hot water reaching the fixtures in the house, install thermostatic mixing valves at each point of use.</p>

### SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

The following information will describe the Sequence of Operation for this water heater.

1. Switch power on to unit.
2. Thermostat calls for heat.
3. Blower power relay is energized to start the blower.
4. The blower pressure switch is closed, 24 VAC power is applied to the Ignition Control Module.
5. The Ignition Control performs diagnostic self check on system components.
6. After 30 seconds delay, the Ignition Control begins the trial for ignition by turning on the Spark Igniter and the Pilot Gas Valve.
7. The Ignition Control monitors the Flame Sensor during the ignition trial period.
8. If the Ignition Control does not sense the pilot flame during the ignition trial period, the Ignition Control shuts the Pilot Gas Valve and turns off the Spark Igniter. After 5 minute delay, a new trial for ignition is initiated. This sequence continues until the unit lights of "Call for Heat" is removed.
9. If the pilot flame is proved during the ignition trial period, the Ignition Control will energize the main gas control valve to start the heating cycle. If the flame signal is lost during the heating cycle, the Ignition Control closes the gas control valve and re-starts the ignition process at step 5.
10. Once the unit is satisfied, the Thermostat will turn off the 24 VAC power to the blower relay and the Ignition Control, and the unit will be in standby mode until another call for heat is initiated by the thermostat

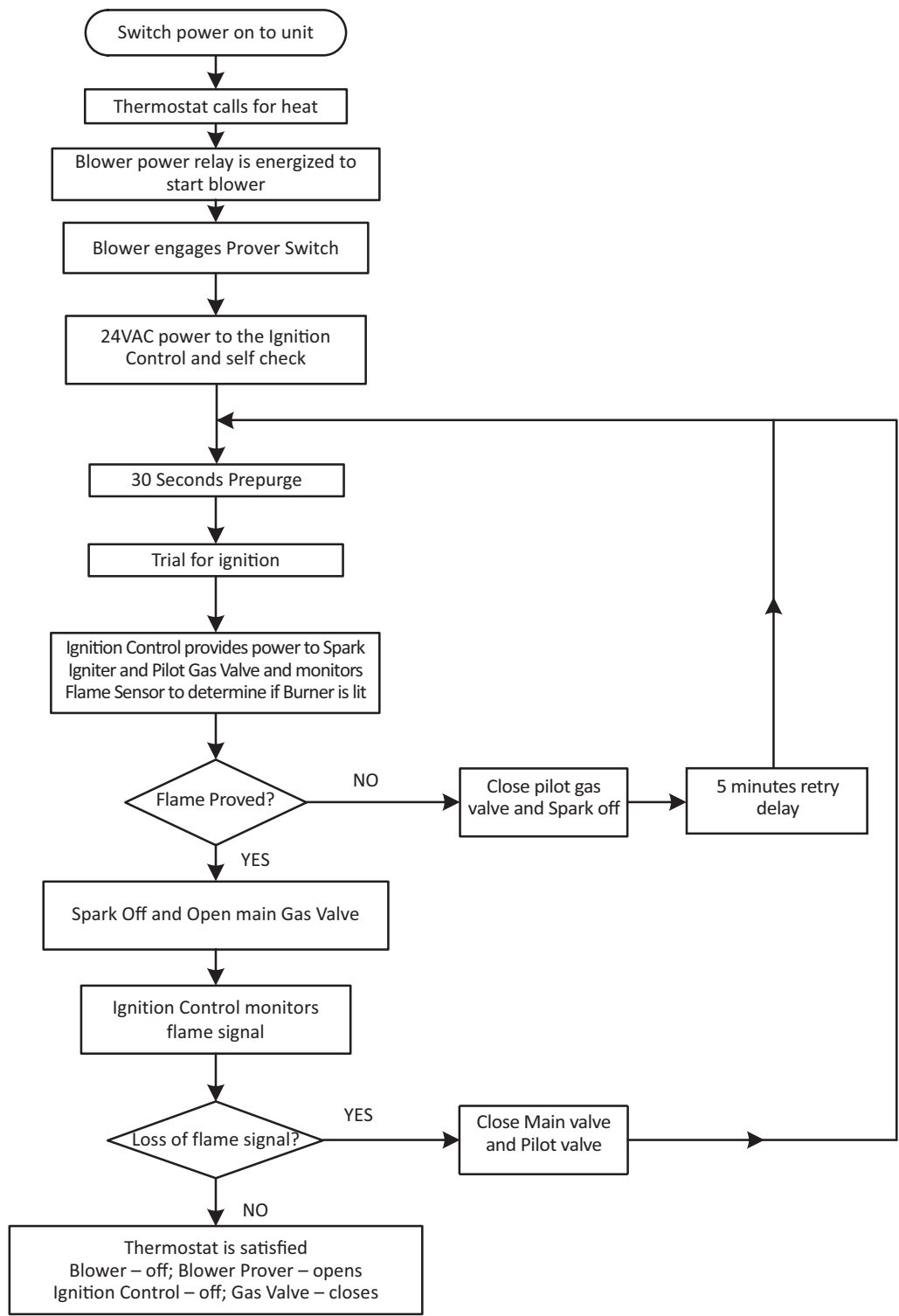


Figure 20. Sequence of Operation Flow Chart

## LIGHTING THE WATER HEATER

## FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING









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

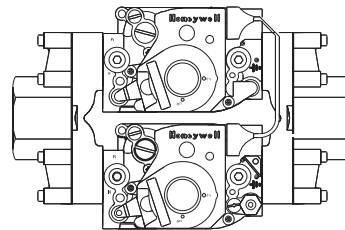


- A. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device that automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
- B. BEFORE OPERATING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.
- “WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS”**
- Do not try to light any appliance.
  - Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any telephone in your building.
  - Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's telephone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- C. Use only your hand to push in or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not push in or 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.

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1.  STOP! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
3. Turn off all electric power to the appliance.
4. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
5. Push in gas control knobs slightly and turn clockwise  to off.
6. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you then smell gas,  STOP! Follow “B” in the safety information  above on this label. If you don't smell gas, go  on to next step.
7. Turn gas control knobs counterclockwise  to “ON.”
8. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
9. Set the thermostat to the desired setting.
10. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions “To Turn Off Gas To Appliance” and call your service technician or gas supplier.

GAS  
CONTROL  
KNOBS



## TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Move “Off/On” switch to the “Off” position, do not force.

Figure 21. Lighting and Operation Instruction label

# MAINTENANCE

**Table 8. Maintenance Schedule**

Component	Operation	Interval	Reference
Tank	Drain and Flush	Every 6 Months	See <i>Draining and Flushing</i> (page 30)
Tank	Lime Scale Removal (Water Less Than 25 Grains Hard)	Not Required	N/A
Tank	Lime Scale Removal (Water Greater Than 25 Grains Hard)	Annually	See <i>Removing Lime Scale Deposits</i> (page 31).
Burner Flames	Inspection	Every 3 Months	See <i>Main Burner Maintenance</i>
Burner	Inspection/Cleaning	As Needed	Contact qualified agency or professional.
Pilot Burner	Inspection/Cleaning	Annually	<i>Pilot Burner Maintenance</i>
Moving Parts	Lubrication	Not Required	N/A
Powered Anodes	Inspection/Cleaning	Annually	See <i>Anode Rod Maintenance</i> (page 30).
T&P Valve	Test Operation	Semi Annually	See <i>Anode Rod Maintenance</i> (page 30).
Vent System	Inspection	Annually	See <i>Vent System Maintenance</i> .

## VENT SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

1. Examine the venting system every six months for obstructions and/or deterioration of the vent piping.
2. Remove all soot or other obstructions from chimney which will retard free draft.

## REMOTE STORAGE TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL


The water temperature in the remote storage tank (if used) is controlled by the storage tank temperature control. The sensing element is mounted in the hot water storage tank, see Water Piping Diagram section.

A change in water temperature in the storage tank lower than the tank temperature control setting will cause the sensor to activate the circulating pump. The pump then circulates the water through the heater where the thermostat senses the drop in water temperature and activates main burner operation of the water heater.

If the storage tank temperature control is out of calibration, replace with new control.

**IF OVERHEATING OCCURS OR THE GAS SUPPLY FAIL TO SHUT OFF, TURN OFF THE MANUAL GAS CONTROL VALVE TO THE WATER HEATER.**

## TEMPERATURE-PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE TEST



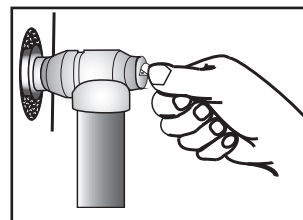
- Burn hazard.
- Hot water discharge.
- Keep clear of Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge outlet.

It is recommended that the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve should be checked to ensure that it is in operating condition every 6 months.

When checking the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve operation, make sure that (1) no one is in front of or around the outlet of the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge line, and (2) that the water discharge will not cause any property damage, as the water may be extremely hot. Use care when operating valve as the valve may be hot.

To check the relief valve, lift the lever at the end of the valve several times, see *Figure 22*. The valve should seat properly and operate freely.

If after manually operating the valve, it fails to completely reset and continues to release water, immediately close the cold water inlet to the water heater and drain the water heater, see *Draining And Flushing* on page 28. Replace the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve with a properly rated/sized new one. See *Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve* (page 16) for instructions on replacement.



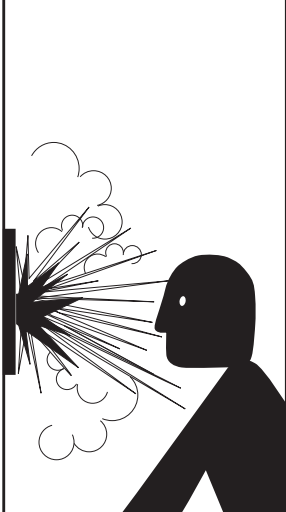
**Figure 22. Testing the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve**

If the Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve on the water heater weeps or discharges periodically, this may be due to thermal expansion.

**Note:** Excessive water pressure is the most common cause of Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve leakage. Excessive water system pressure is most often caused by “thermal expansion” in a “closed system.” See *Closed Water Systems* (page 16) and *Thermal Expansion* (page 16). The Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve is not intended for the constant relief of thermal expansion.

Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve leakage due to pressure build up in a closed system that does not have a thermal expansion tank installed is not covered under the limited warranty. Thermal expansion tanks must be installed on all closed water systems.

**DO NOT PLUG THE TEMPERATURE-PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE OPENING. THIS CAN CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE, SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

	<h2>WARNING</h2> <h3>Explosion Hazard</h3>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve must comply with <b>ANSI Z21.22-CSA 4.4</b> and <b>ASME</b> code.</li> <li>• Properly sized temperature-pressure relief valve must be installed in opening provided.</li> <li>• Can result in overheating and excessive tank pressure.</li> <li>• Can cause serious injury or death.</li> </ul>

**ANODE ROD MAINTENANCE**

<h2>CAUTION</h2> <h3>Property Damage Hazard</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid water heater damage.</li> <li>• Inspection and replacement of anode rod required.</li> </ul>

The anode rod is used to protect the tank from corrosion. Most hot water tanks are equipped with an anode rod. The submerged rod sacrifices itself to protect the tank. Instead of corroding the tank, the anode rod deteriorates. This does not affect water’s taste or color. The rod must be maintained to keep the tank in operating condition.

Anode deterioration depends on water conductivity, not necessarily water condition. A corroded or pitted anode rod indicates high water conductivity and should be checked and/or replaced more often than an anode rod that appears to be intact. Replacement of a depleted anode rod can extend the life of your water heater. Inspection should be conducted by a qualified service agency. The anode rod should be inspected annually and replaced if necessary. Anode replacement is not covered by warranty.

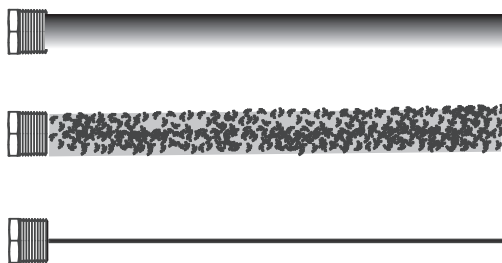


Figure 23. Anode Rod Depletion

Artificially softened water is exceedingly corrosive because the process substitutes sodium ions for magnesium and calcium ions.

The use of a water softener may decrease the life of the water heater tank.

**Note:** Artificially softened water requires the anode rod to be inspected annually.

To replace the anode:

1. Turn off electrical supply and gas supply to the water heater.
2. Shut off the water supply and open a nearby hot water faucet to depressurize the water tank.
3. Drain approximately 5 gallons of water from tank. See *Draining and Flushing* (page 30) for proper procedures. Close drain valve.
4. Remove the vent assembly.
5. If top water connections are plumbed, disconnect water lines routed to the top of the water heater. If only pipe caps are utilized on the top water connections, remove them.
6. Remove the jacket top cover and insulation.

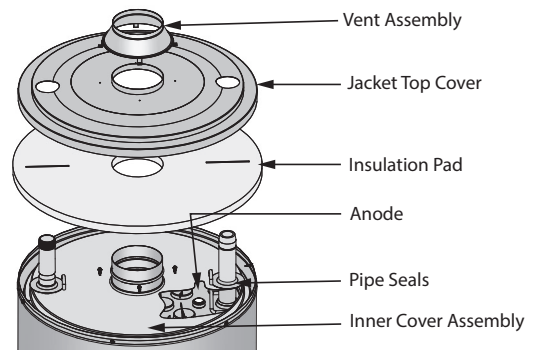


Figure 24. Accessing the Anode

7. Remove pipe seals on cold water input and hot water outlet pipes, then remove the inner cover assembly. (The replacement of the pipe seals require service kit #100110642).
8. Use a socket wrench to remove the anode rod and inspect the rod. If the rod is depleted, obtain a new rod.
9. Install the new rod or reinstall the existing rod using Teflon® tape or approved pipe sealant on threads to ensure there is no leakage.
10. Reinstalled the inner cover assembly along with the pipe seals (The replacement of pipe seals require service kit #100110642).
11. Reinstall the top insulation and then jacket cover.
12. Re-plumb the unit; Depending upon plumbing configuration, the incoming water lines will need to be reinstalled to the top inlet and outlet water connections or if top connections are not utilized, reinstall the pipe caps.
13. Reinstalled the vent.
14. Turn on water supply and open nearby hot water faucet to purge air from water system. Check for any leaks and immediately correct any if found.
15. Restart the water heater as directed in this manual.

**DRAINING AND FLUSHING**

	<h2>DANGER</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burn hazard.</li> <li>• Hot water discharge.</li> <li>• Keep hands clear of drain valve discharge.</li> </ul>
--	--

It is recommended that the water heater storage tank be drained and flushed every 6 months to reduce sediment buildup. The water heater should be drained if being shut down during freezing temperatures. See **Features and Components** (page 9) for the location of the water heater components described below.

**Draining the Water Heater Storage Tank**

1. Turn off the gas and electrical supply to the water heater.
2. Turn off the gas supply at the Main Gas Shutoff Valve if the water heater is going to be shut down for an extended period.
3. Ensure the cold water inlet valve is open.
4. Open a nearby hot water faucet and let the water run until the water is no longer hot.
5. Close the cold water inlet valve to the water heater.
6. Connect a hose to the water heater drain valve and terminate it to an adequate drain.
7. Open the water heater drain valve and allow all the water to drain from the storage tank.
8. Close the water heater drain valve when all water in the storage tank has drained.
9. Close the hot water faucet opened in Step 4.

If the water heater is going to be shut down for an extended period, the drain valve should be left open.

**Flushing the Water Heater Storage Tank**

1. Turn off the electrical supply to the water heater.
2. Ensure the cold water inlet valve is open.
3. Open a nearby hot water faucet and let the water run until the water is no longer hot. Then close the hot water faucet.
4. Connect a hose to the drain valve and terminate it to an adequate drain.
5. Ensure the drain hose is secured before and during the entire flushing procedure. Flushing is performed with system water pressure applied to the water heater.
6. Open the water heater drain valve to flush the storage tank.
7. Flush the water heater storage tank to remove sediment and allow the water to flow until it runs clean.
8. Close the water heater drain valve when flushing is completed.
9. Remove the drain hose.
10. Fill the water heater. See **Filling The Water Heater** (page 24).
11. Turn on the electrical supply to place the water heater back in operation.
12. Allow the water heater to complete several heating cycles to ensure it is operating properly.

**REMOVING LIME SCALE DEPOSITS**

The amount of calcium carbonate (lime) released from water is in direct proportion to water temperature and usage, see chart. The higher the water temperature or water usage, the more lime deposits are dropped

out of the water. This is the lime scale which forms in pipes, heaters and on cooking utensils.

Lime accumulation not only reduces the life of equipment but also reduces efficiency of the heater and increases fuel consumption.

The usage of water softening equipment greatly reduces the hardness of the water. However, this equipment does not always remove all of the hardness (lime). For this reason it is recommended that a regular schedule for deliming be maintained.

The time between cleaning will vary from weeks to months depending upon water conditions and usage.

The depth of lime buildup should be measured periodically. Heaters equipped with clean-outs will have about 2" of lime buildup when the level of lime has reached the bottom of the clean-out opening. A schedule for deliming should then be set up, based on the amount of time it would take for a 1" buildup of lime. It is recommended that the water heater initially be inspected after 6 months.

Example 1:

Initial inspection after 6 months shows 1/2" of lime accumulation. Therefore, the heater should be delimed once a year.

Example 2:

Initial inspection after 6 months shows 2" of lime accumulation. Therefore, the heater should be delimed every 3 months.

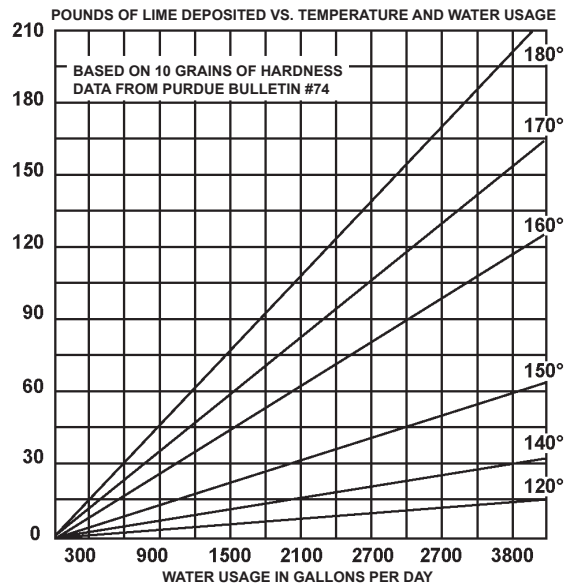


Figure 25. Rates of Lime Deposition

**Deliming Solvents**

UN•LIME is recommended for deliming. UN•LIME is a patented food grade acid which is safe to handle and does not create the harmful fumes which are associated with other products.

UN•LIME may be obtained from your dealer, distributor or water heater manufacturer. Order Part Number 100110459, 1 gallon, packed 4 gallons per case or Part Number 100110460, 5 gallon container.

**Note:** Un•Lime is not available for use in Canada.

Hydrochloric base acids are not recommended for use on glass lined tanks.

Observe handling instructions on label of product being used.

**Tank Clean-out Procedure**

The following practices will ensure longer life and enable the unit to operate at its designed efficiency:

1. Once a month the heater should be flushed. Open the drain valve and allow two gallons of water to drain from the heater. Inlet water valve should remain open to maintain pressure in tank.
2. A clean-out opening is provided for periodic cleaning of the tank. Gas must be shut off and heater drained before opening clean-out.

To clean heater through clean-out opening, proceed as follows:

1. Drain heater.
2. Remove outer cover plate from lower side of heater jacket.
3. Remove six (6) hex head screws securing tank clean-out plate and remove plate.
4. Remove lime, scale, or sediment using care not to damage the glass lining.
5. Inspect clean-out plate gasket, if new gasket is required, replace with part no. 100109686.
6. Install clean-out plate. Be sure to draw plate up tight by tightening screws securely.
7. Replace outer jacket cover plate.

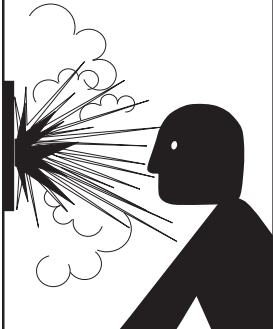
In some water areas the sediment might not be removed by this method and may result in the water heater making rumbling or boiling noises. To dissolve and remove these more stubborn mineral deposits, UN•LIME Professional Delimer should be used.

**Deliming Using FLO-JUG Method**


UN•LIME in the 5 gallon size is recommended for deliming of all models. Contact your local dealer, distributor or, water heater manufacturer.

**Prepare the Water Heater**

To delime the water heater using the Flo-Jug method, first prepare the heater for deliming.

	<h1>WARNING</h1>
	<h2>Explosion Hazard</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammable hydrogen gases may be present.</li> <li>• Keep all ignition sources away from faucet when turning on hot water.</li> </ul>

Do not smoke or have open flame or sparks in vicinity of heater. Do not mix UN•LIME with other chemicals. Do not allow contact with magnesium, aluminum or galvanized metals.

	<h1>CAUTION</h1>
	<h2>Chemical Hazard</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Product contains phosphoric acid.</li> <li>• Keep out of reach of children.</li> <li>• Use rubber or neoprene gloves.</li> </ul>

Contains phosphoric acid. In case of external contact, flush with cool water. If irritation persists, get medical attention. If swallowed, give 1 or 2 glasses of water or milk and call physician.

Get immediate medical attention for eyes. Keep out of reach of children.

**Note: THE USE OF RUBBER OR NEOPRENE GLOVES IS RECOMMENDED, ESPECIALLY IF YOU HAVE ANY OPEN SORES OR CUTS TO AVOID UNNECESSARY IRRITATION OR DISCOMFORT.**

1. Turn off fuel and/or power supply to heater. Also, turn off power to any electrical device or equipment, which is attached, or part of the system.
2. Open hot water side of faucet closest to heater and allow water to run until it is cool enough to handle safely.
3. Close cold water inlet valve to heater.
4. Connect hose to drain valve at bottom of heater and start draining heater into suitable floor drain area.
5. Remove relief valve while heater is draining. NOTE: Do not replace relief valve until deliming is completed. Relief valve opening will also act as a vent in case of possible contact between the delimer and the anode rod(s), which may produce flammable hydrogen-air mixtures.
6. If relief valve appears to be limed-up, place it in a clean glass or plastic container adequate in size so that you can pour enough UN•LIME® into the container to cover the valve and allow space for foaming. When foaming stops, run fresh cool water into the container and rinse the relief valve for a few minutes.

7. If heater does not drain completely after a reasonable length of time, turn off the main water supply valve to stop water from entering the tank due to a by-pass problem or defective cold water inlet valve. Also, check for clogged drain valve opening. Heater must be completely drained before introducing UN•LIME.

8. Remove the clean-out cover and place a clean plastic bucket next to the clean-out opening.

Partially open the cold water inlet valve to allow time to accomplish the following and then close the valve.

While the water is being run through the tank, insert a stiff wire, copper tube flattened at one end or an opened wire coat hanger through the clean-out opening and scrape out any loose deposits of scale or sediment. This is an economical way to avoid unnecessary usage of the deliming solution.

Repeat the opening and closing of the cold water inlet valve as necessary but be sure the heater is completely drained when ready to introduce the UN•LIME.

9. Upon completion, reinstall the clean-out cover and use a new clean-out cover gasket (part number 100109686).

10. Remove the drain valve.

11. Install the long plastic male adapter insert fitting into the drain valve opening of heater after applying Teflon tape or paste to threads. Tighten firmly by hand and use wrench or adjustable pliers to check for secure connection. Do not over tighten to avoid damage to threads and fittings.

#### Prepare the Up-N-Down Transfer Kit

The next step is the preparation on the Up-N-Down Transfer Kit, if you have not already done so:

1. With the 5 gallon Up-N-Down container in the vertical position, unscrew the plastic vent cap in the handle and pierce the plastic membrane over the vent boss under the cap to allow the container to vent.

**Note:** If your container does not have the vent cap and vent boss, drill a 3/16" hole in the handle. When you have finished deliming you will be able to plug this drilled vent with the stainless steel screw that is supplied with the kit.

2. Remove the container's cap and cut the plastic membrane located in the 3/4" IPT opening in the cap. Take care to not damage the threads.

3. Find the 3/4" male adapter, apply thread-sealing tape to the threaded end and screw it into the 3/4" IPT opening in the cap.

4. Put cap with male adapter back on the container and slide 3/4" hose over end of male adapter and fasten in place using hose clamp provided.

#### De-Lime using Flo-Jug Method

1. Slide the hose clamp over end of hose and slide hose over the male adapter in the water heater drain opening and secure in place using hose clamp.

2. Lift container to the "Pour" Position (*Figure 26*), being careful to keep the vent in the handle above the liquid level and pour the UN•LIME into the heater.

3. Lower container, you may have to place the container on its empty carton to prevent the UN•LIME from flowing back into the container.

4. Let UN•LIME remain in the heater for 5 minutes and then lower the container to the "Drain" Position. See *Figure 26*.

5. Deliming activity is indicated by foaming on the surface of the UN•LIME. If there is deliming activity, repeat steps 6 thru 8.

Normally, lime removal will be completed within one hour. Severe build-up of lime may take longer than an hour to complete descaling.

**Note:** To check UN•LIME for continued use, place some scale or white chalk in a glass with a small amount of UN•LIME. If the material is

vigorously dissolved by the UN•LIME, it can be reused; if not, the UN•LIME should be replaced.

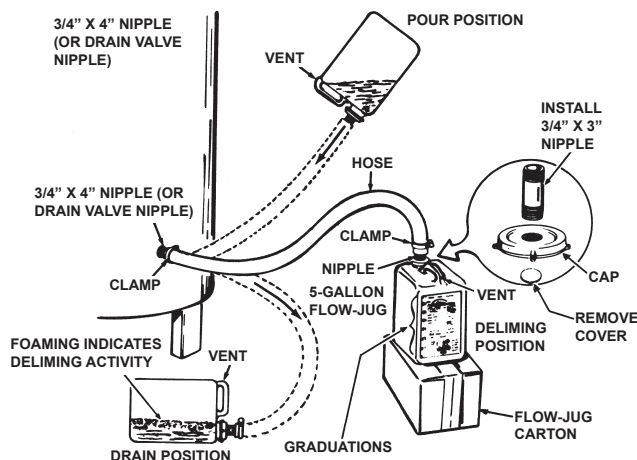


Figure 26. Flo-Jug Method

#### PILOT BURNER MAINTENANCE

At least once a year, check the pilot burner. See *Figure 27* and *Figure 28*.

#### Removing the Pilot Burner

1. Unfasten the two screws on the burner cover and remove the cover.
2. Locate the pilot burner and remove screw holding burner to manifold.
3. Unfasten pilot tubing from valve and slide out burner and pilot.

#### Servicing the Pilot Burner

Servicing of the pilot burner includes keeping pilot free of lint, cleaning the burner head, the primary air opening, and the orifice of the pilot burner.

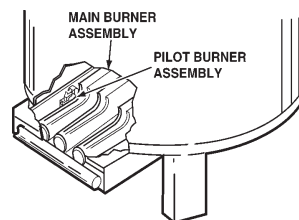


Figure 27. Relative Locations of Main and Pilot Burners

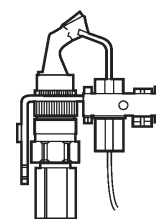


Figure 28. Pilot Burner

The pilot burner flame is affected by the following:

1. Low gas pressure.
  - Adjust pilot flame by means of the pilot gas adjustment located on the gas control valve.
  - The pilot flame should envelop sensing device with 5/8" (1.6 cm) flame, Figure 26. Remove pilot adjustment cover screw. Turn inner adjustment screw clockwise to decrease, or counterclockwise to increase pilot flame. Be sure to replace

cover screw on gas control valve after adjustment to prevent possible gas leakage.

2. Clogged pilot burner orifice.
  - Clean or replace orifice. A clogged orifice will restrict gas flow.

The pilot-sensing device must sense a flame before sparking will stop.

Loose wires or a draft may cause intermittent or abnormal sparking. To eliminate this condition, first correct loose wiring condition, and then, if necessary, increase pilot flame.

### MAIN BURNER MAINTENANCE

---

The normal operation of the main burner, **Figure 29**, should display the following characteristics:

- On ignition, the flame rapidly ignites across entire burner.
- Operates quietly during ignition, burning, and extinction.
- While ignited, there is no excessive lifting of flame from burner ports.



**Figure 29. Main Burner**

If the preceding burner characteristics are not evident, check for accumulation of lint, scale, or other foreign debris that restricts or blocks the air openings to the burner or heater.

### Removing and Inspecting the Main Burner:

---

1. Remove main burners from unit.
2. Check that burner venturi and ports are free of foreign debris.
3. Clean burners with bristle brush and/or vacuum cleaner - DO NOT distort burner ports or pilot location.
4. Reinstall burners in unit. Make sure front and rear of burners are installed correctly in burner support brackets.

Also check for good flow of combustion and ventilating air to the unit. Maintain a clear area around the heater at all times.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

## SERVICE

The installer may be able to observe and correct certain problems which may arise when the unit is put into operation. HOWEVER, it is recommended that only qualified service agents, using appropriate test equipment, be allowed to service the heater.

As preliminary step, check wiring against diagram, check for grounded, broken or loose wires. Check all wire ends to be sure that they are making good contact.

### Checklist

Before calling your service agent, the following checklist should be examined to eliminate obvious problems from those requiring replacement or servicing.

- Check that “main manual gas shutoff valve” is fully open and that gas service has not been interrupted.
- Check that after following the OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS, the “Top Knob” of the gas valve is in “ON” position.
- Check electrical supply to the water heater for possible blown (or tripped) fusing or power interruption. Also check the 3 amp fuse on the front of the digital thermostat (Fig. 2).
- Is the water temperature in tank below the thermostat dial setting on the thermostat (calling for heat)?
- It is possible that the high limit (E.C.O.) has functioned to shut off the water heater. See High Limit page 7 - High Limit Switch for reset procedure. Contact your service agent if limit continues to function to shut off the water heater.

### Electrical Servicing

LABEL ALL WIRES PRIOR TO DISCONNECTION WHEN SERVICING CONTROLS. WIRING ERRORS CAN CAUSE IMPROPER AND DANGEROUS OPERATION.

VERIFY PROPER OPERATION AFTER SERVICING.

## System Diagnostics

Your water heater is equipped with an ignition control that incorporates a diagnostic system to assist in troubleshooting the water heater. The green LED codes on the ignition module are as follows:

Flash Code	Meaning
2 FLASHES	5 Minutes Retry Delay
3 FLASHES	Recycle - flame failed during run
4 FLASHES	Flame sensed out of sequence
6 FLASHES	Control Internal Error
7 FLASHES	Flame rod shorted to ground
8 FLASHES	Low secondary voltage supply

If an internal control failure is indicated, replace the ignition control.

Use this diagnostic system in conjunction with “Troubleshooting” and the “SEQUENCE OF OPERATION” to troubleshoot the water heater.

## START UP CONDITIONS

### Smoke/Odor

It is not uncommon to experience a small amount of smoke and odor during the initial start-up. This is due to burning off of oil from metal parts, and will disappear in a short while.

### Strange Sounds

Possible noises due to expansion and contraction of some metal parts during periods of heat-up and cool-down do not necessarily represent harmful or dangerous conditions.

Condensation causes sizzling and popping within the burner area during heating and cooling periods and should be considered normal. See “Condensation” in this manual.

### Condensation

Whenever the water heater is filled with cold water, some condensate will form while the burner is on. A water heater may appear to be leaking when in fact the water is condensation. This usually happens when:

- A. A new water heater is filled with cold water for the first time.
- B. Burning gas produces water vapor in water heaters, particularly high efficiency models where flue temperatures are lower.
- C. Large amounts of hot water are used in a short time and the refill water in the tank is very cold.

Moisture from the products of combustion condense on the cooler tank surfaces and form drops of water which may fall onto the burner or other hot surfaces to produce a “sizzling” or “frying” noise.

## OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS

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### Hot Water Odor

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The water heater has at least one anode rod for corrosion protection of the tank. Certain water conditions will cause a reaction between this rod and the water. The most common complaint associated with the anode rod is one of a “rotten egg odor” in the hot water. The odor is a result of four factors which must all be present for the odor to develop:

- A. A concentration of sulfate in the supply water.
- B. Little or no dissolved oxygen in the water.
- C. A sulfate reducing bacteria which has accumulated within the water heater (this harmless bacteria is nontoxic to humans).
- D. An excess of active hydrogen in the tank. This is caused by the corrosion protective action of the anode.

Hot water odor may be eliminated or reduced in some water heater models by replacing the anode(s) with one of less active material, and then chlorinating the water heater tank and all water lines.

Contact the local water heater supplier or service agency for further information regarding an Anode Replacement Kit and this chlorination treatment.

If the hot water odor persists after the anode replacement and chlorination treatment, we suggest that chlorination or aeration of the water supply be considered to eliminate the water problem.

Do not remove the anode leaving the tank unprotected. By doing so, all warranty on the water heater tank is voided.

### “Air” in Hot Water Faucets

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**HYDROGEN GAS:** 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 and explosive. To prevent the possibility of injury under these conditions, we recommend the hot water faucet, located farthest away, be opened for several minutes before any electrical appliances which are connected to the hot water system are used (such as a dishwasher or washing machine). If hydrogen gas is present, there will probably be an unusual sound similar to air escaping through the pipe as the hot water faucet is opened. There must be no smoking or open flame near the faucet at the time it is open.

### HIGH WATER TEMPERATURE SHUT OFF SYSTEM

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This water heater is equipped with a manual reset type high limit (Energy Cutout) switch. The high limit switch interrupts the main burner gas flow should the water temperature reach 203°F (95°C).

In the event of high limit switch operation, the water heater cannot be restarted unless the water temperature is reduced to approximately 120°F (49°C). The high limit reset button on the front of the thermostat then needs to be depressed. See *Figure 2* (page 9) for the location of the reset button.

Table 10. Troubleshooting Matrix			
Complaint	Cause	Remedy	
		User	Qualified Service Agency
*Water not hot enough	Thermostat set too low.	Set thermostat dial to a higher temperature	
	Upper and/or lower temperature probe out of calibration.	Call qualified service agency	Check continuity and resistance (Ohms) of upper and lower temperature probes. Replace probes if out of specification.
*Insufficient hot water *See WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL WARNING (on page 12).	Thermostat set too low.	Set thermostat dial to a higher temperature	
	Upper and/or lower temperature probe out of calibration.	Call qualified service agency	Check continuity and resistance (Ohms) of upper and lower temperature probes. Replace probes if out of specification.
	Main manual gas shutoff valve partially closed.	Open main manual gas shutoff valve to fullest extent.	
	Heater too small for demand.	Space usage to give heater time to restore water temperature.	
	Heater recovery is slower.	Call qualified service agency	Check gas input. If incorrect, adjust gas pressure or replace burner orifices.
Water temperature too hot.	Thermostat set too high.	Set thermostat to a lower setting.	
Heater makes sounds: sizzling.	Condensation on outside of tank, normal.		
Rumbling.	Sediment accumulation on bottom of tank.	Drain a quantity of water through drain valve. If rumbling persists, call a qualified service agency.	Delime heater.
Ticking or metallic sounds.	Expansion and contraction - normal.		
Pounding or water hammer.	Air chambers in piping have become waterlogged. Thermal expansion tank damaged, improperly charged, or improperly sized.	Drain piping system and refill. Heater must be off while this is being done. Check thermal expansion tank charge pressure when the water system pressure is zero.	Follow the manufacturer's instructions for proper charging of the thermal expansion tank.
Combustion noises.	Too much primary air.	Call qualified service agency.	
	Overfired heater; Incorrect burners or orifice for type of gas used.	Call qualified service agency.	Check and correct as necessary.
Water leaks.	Drain valve not closed tightly.	If drain valve cannot be closed tightly, replace.	
	Possible condensation if tank is undersized or stored water is below 110 degrees.	Increase tank temperature setting (have service agent add a mixing valve if setting will be above 120 degrees).	
	If leakage source cannot be corrected or identified, call qualified service agency.	Shut off gas supply to heater and close cold water inlet valve to heater.	Repair or in case of suspected tank leakage, be certain to confirm before replacing heater.
Gas odors.	Heater is over fired	Shut off gas supply to heater and call a qualified service agency.	Check for sooted flue passage.
			Check for obstructed vent line.
			Check backdraft or lack of draft
	Possible gas leaks.	Shut off gas supply to heater and call gas company at once	

# DIAGRAMS

## WIRING DIAGRAMS

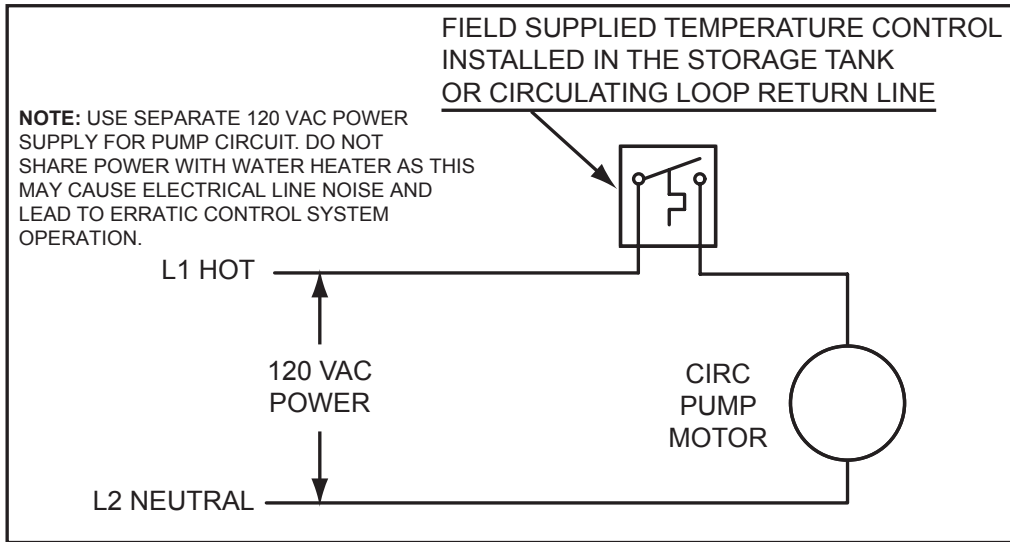


Figure 30. Wiring for Circulating Pump with Storage Tank or Building Recirculation

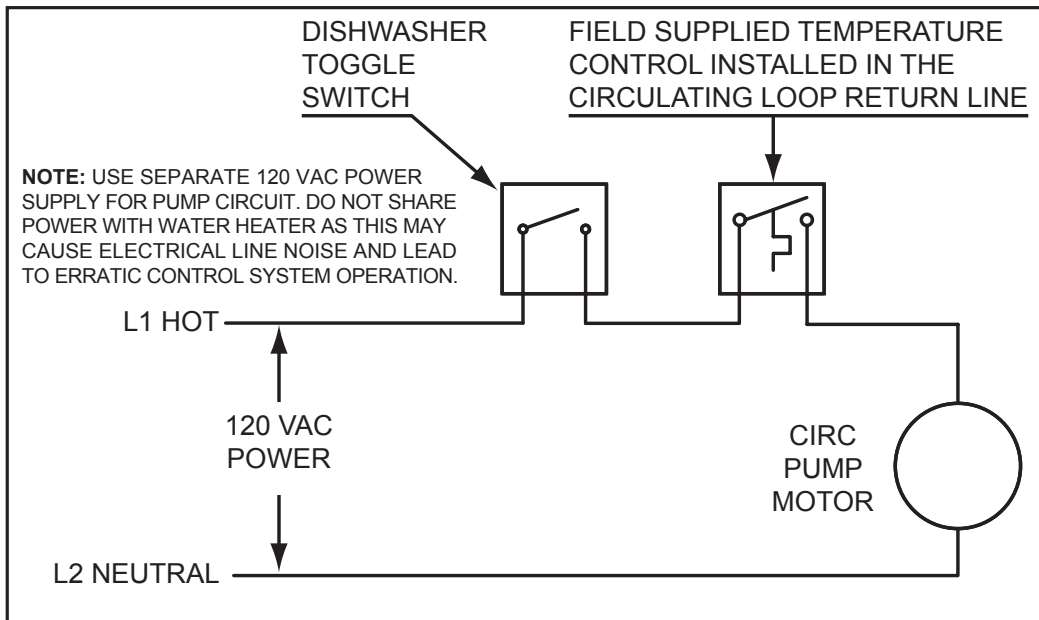


Figure 31. Wiring for Circulating Pump with Dish-Washer Loop and Toggle Switch.

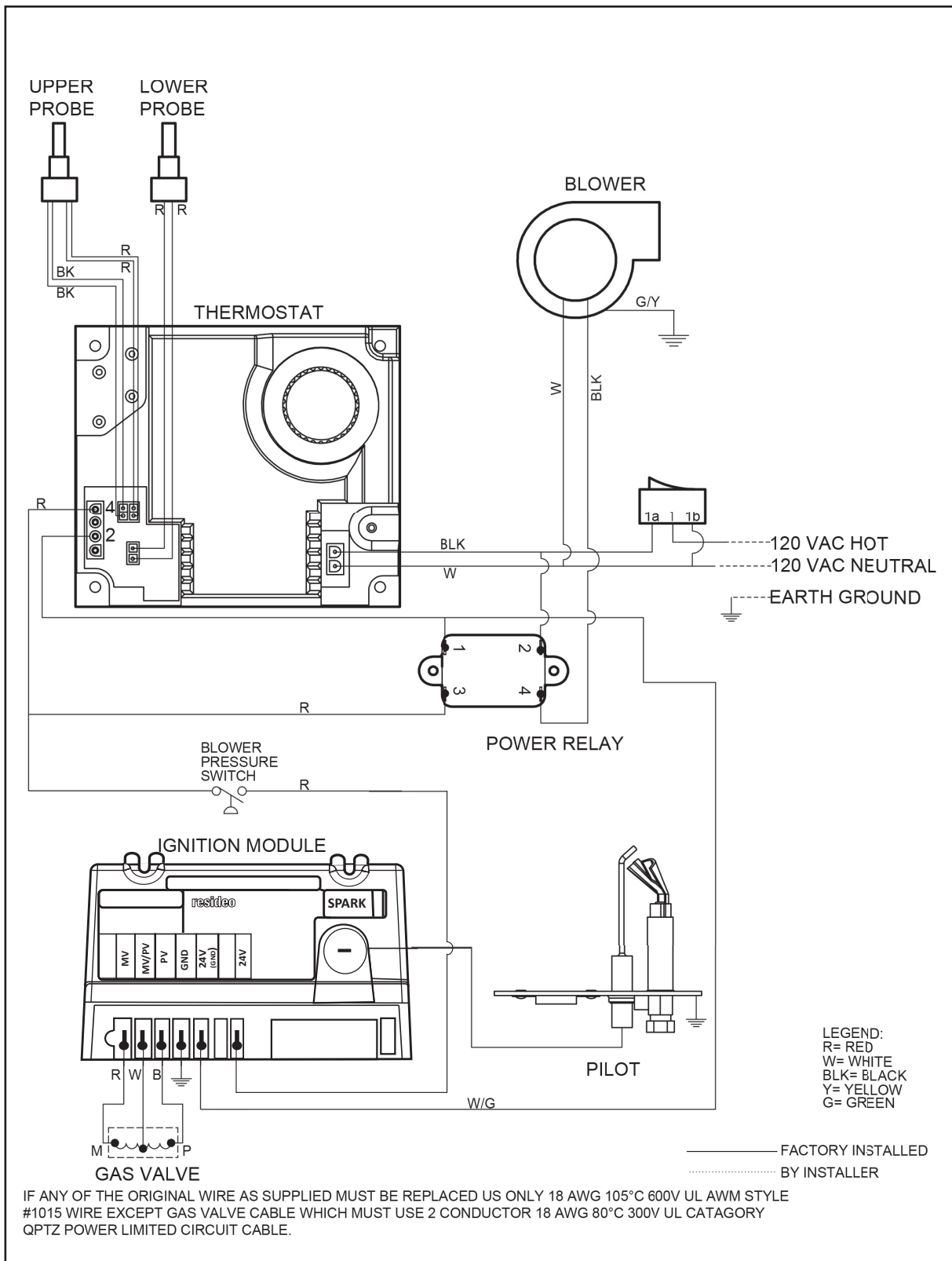











Figure 32. Wiring Diagram

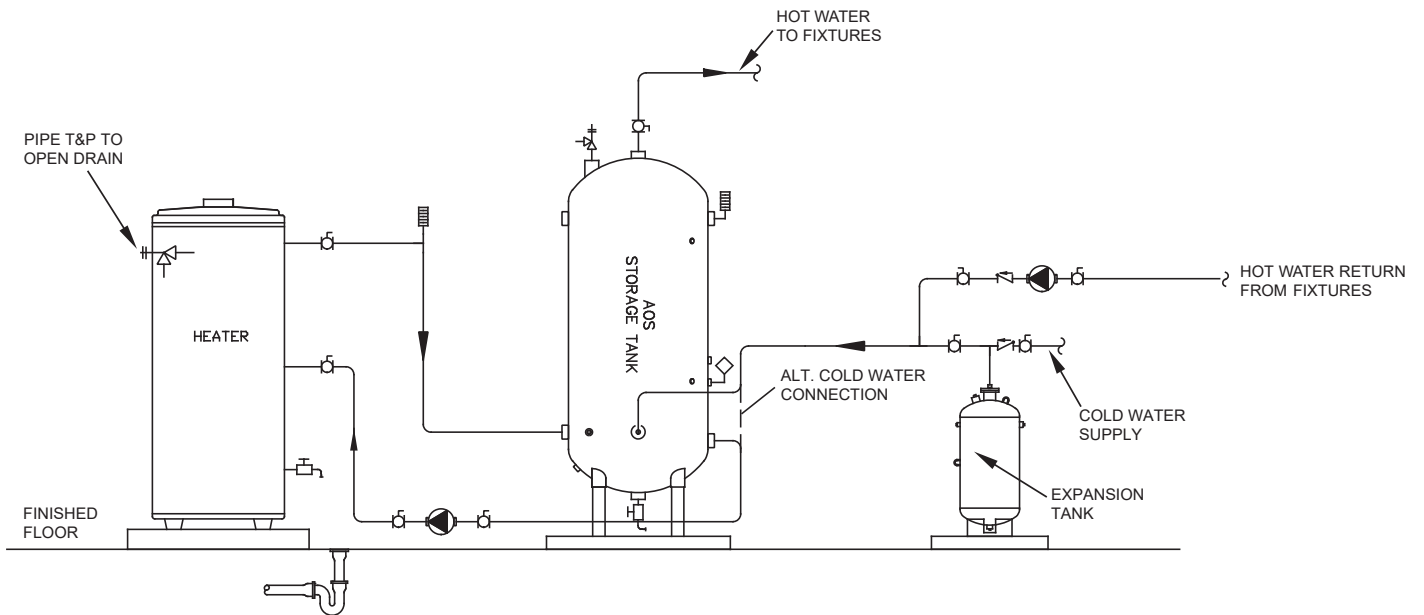
**WATER PIPING DIAGRAMS**

**Multi Flue - One Unit with Vertical Storage Tank**

**WARNING: THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












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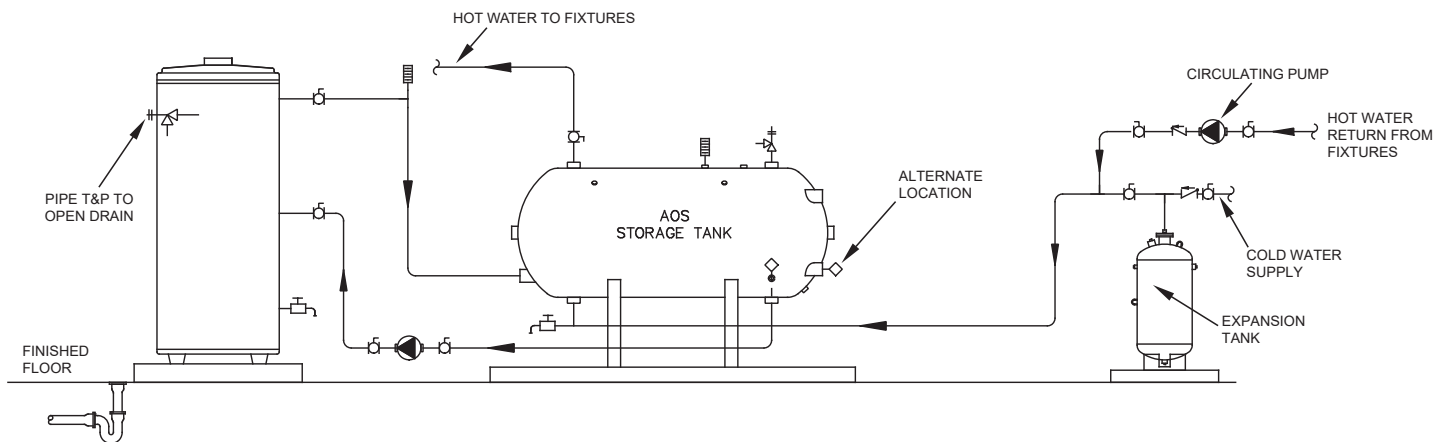
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control. Multi Flue One Unit with Horizontal Storage Tank

## Multi Flue - One Unit with Horizontal Storage Tank

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

## LEGEND

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












## NOTES:

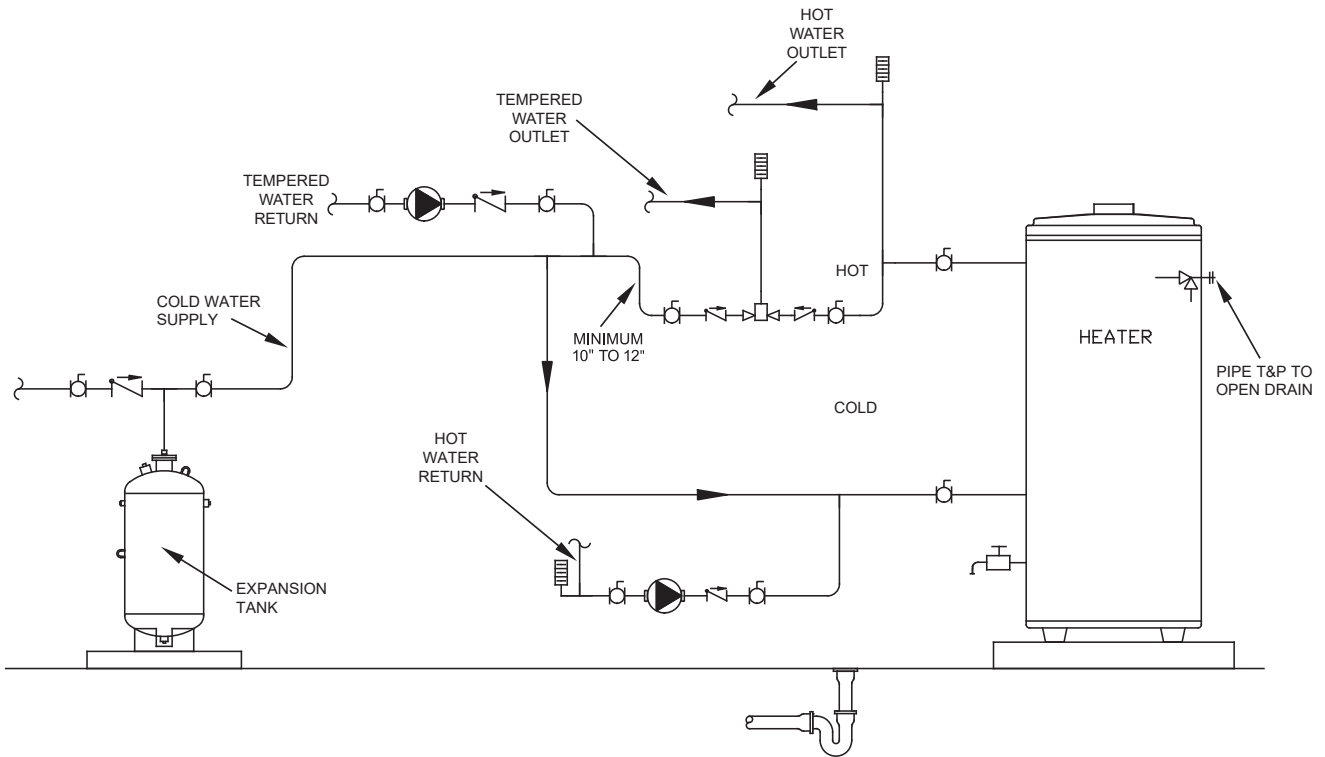
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control. Multi Flue (One Unit) with Mixing Valve - Two Temperatures

Multi Flue (One Unit)

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












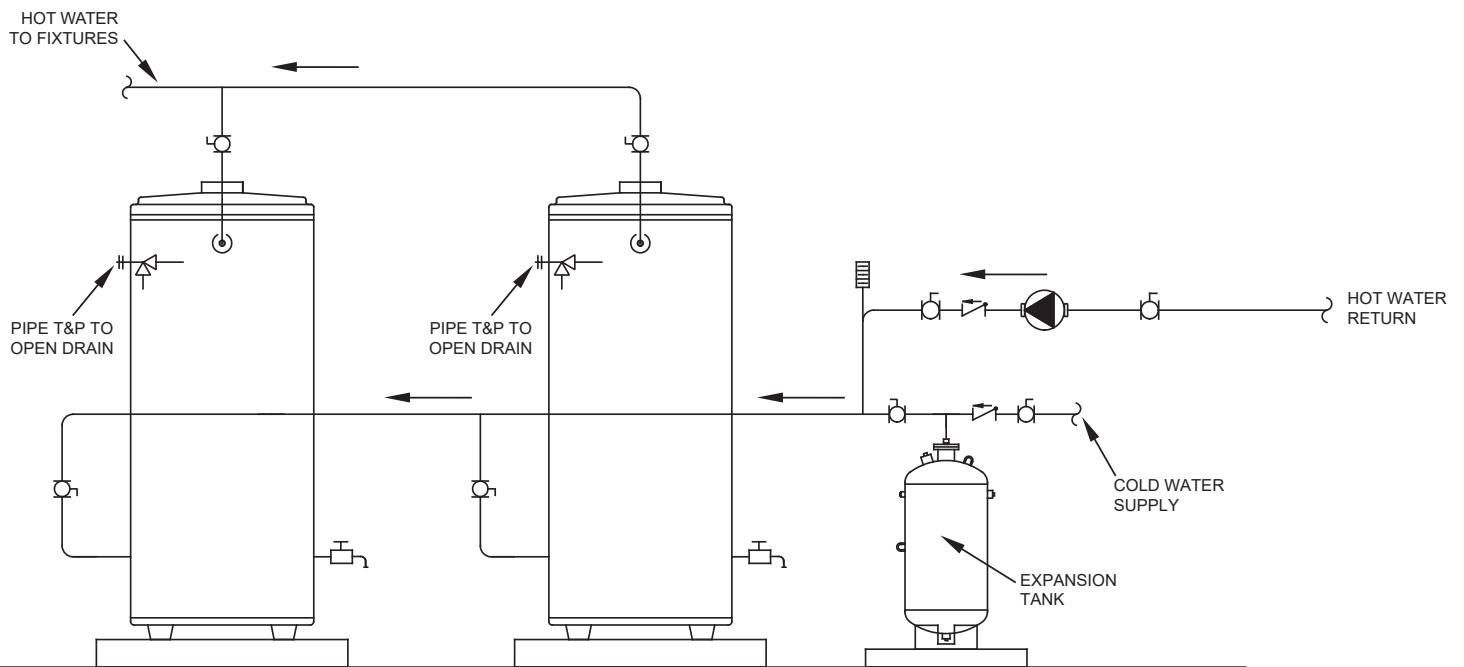
- NOTES:
1. Preferred piping diagram.
  2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
  3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.

Multi Flue (Two Units)

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












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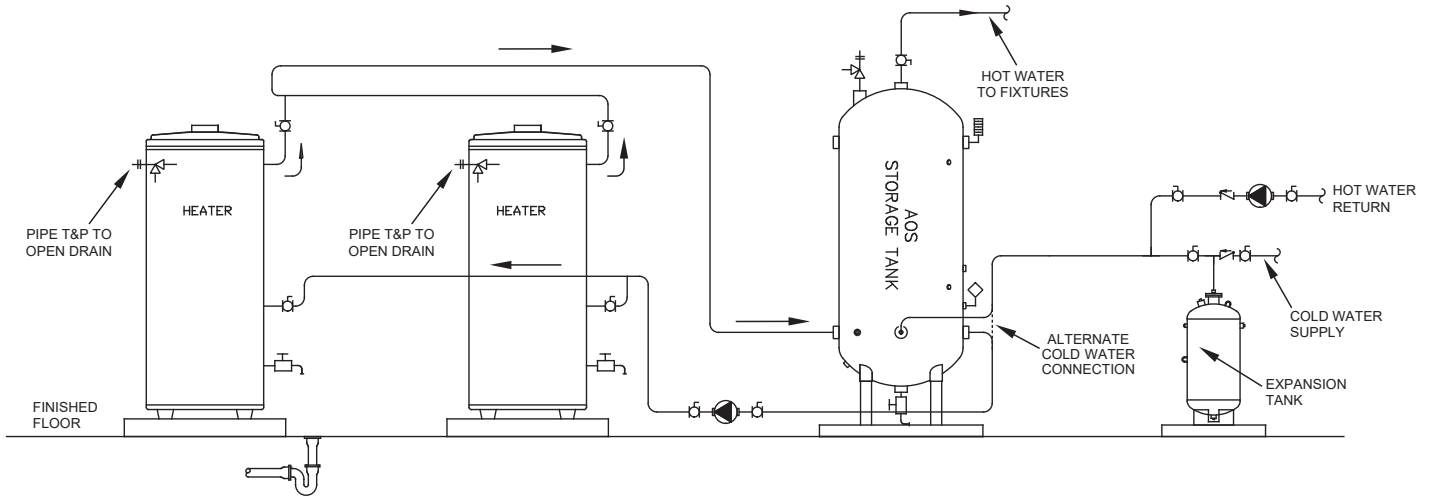
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.

Multi Flue (Two Units) with Vertical Storage Tank

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












NOTES:

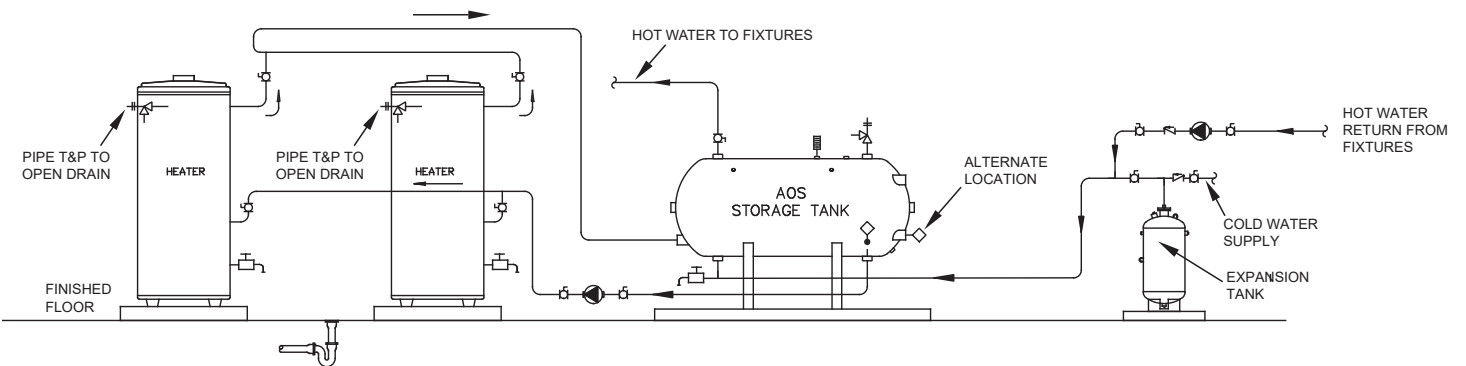
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

## Multi Flue (Two Units) with Horizontal Storage Tank

**WARNING: THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**

## LEGEND

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












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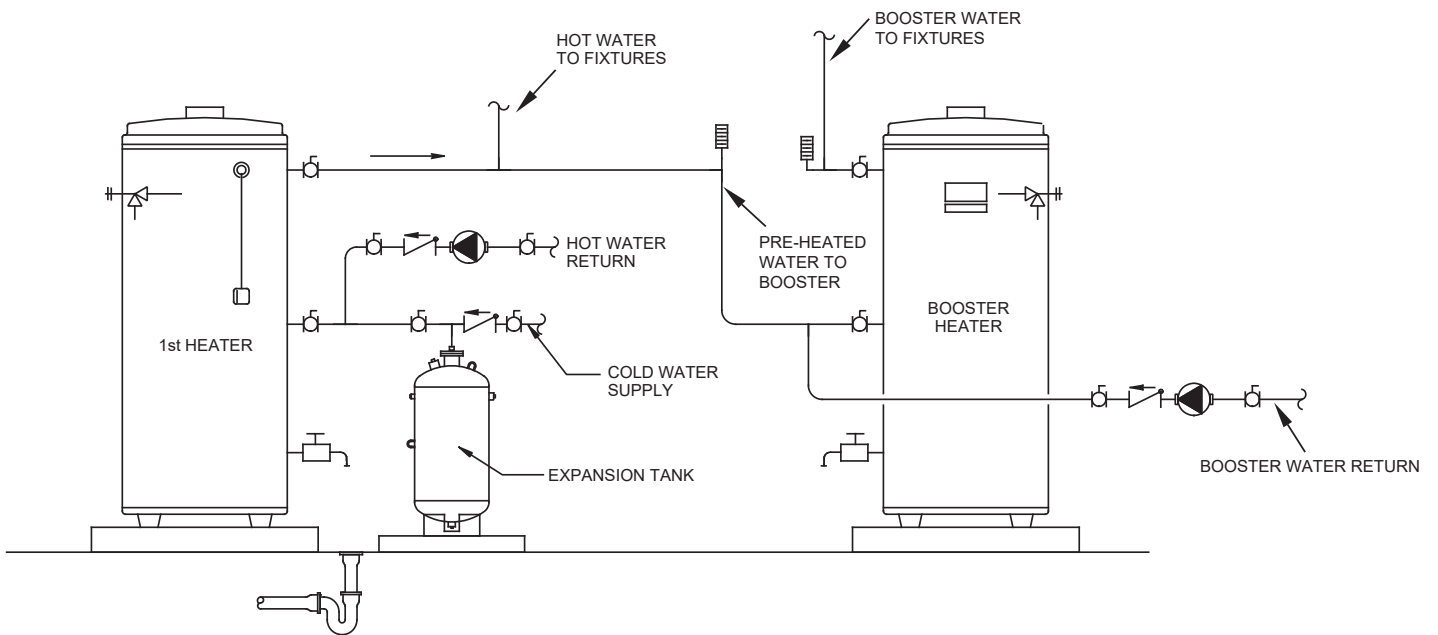
6. Preferred piping diagram.
7. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
8. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
9. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
10. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

Multi Flue (Two Units) with Two Temperatures

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












NOTES:

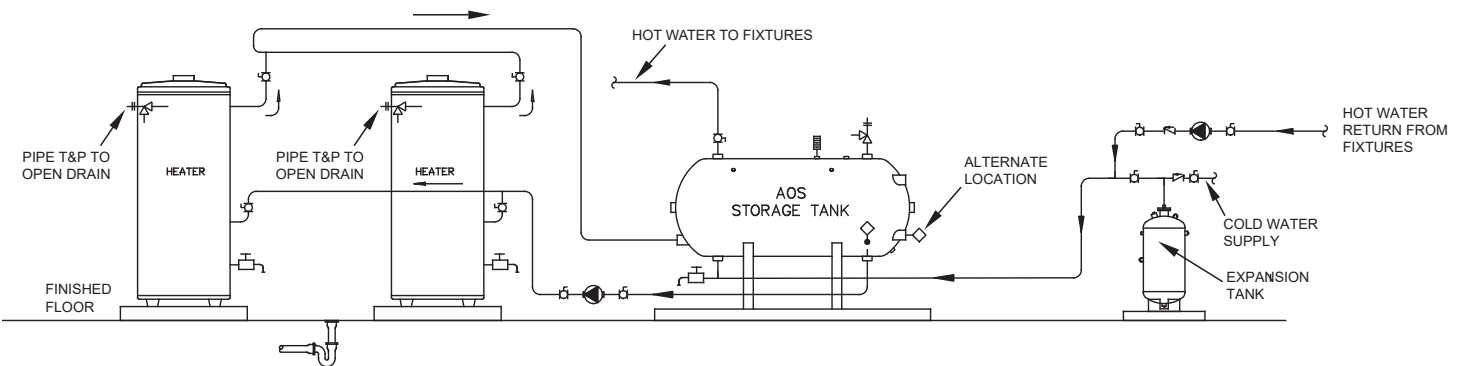
11. Preferred piping diagram.
12. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
13. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.

## Multi Flue (Two Units) with Horizontal Storage Tank

**WARNING: THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**

## LEGEND

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












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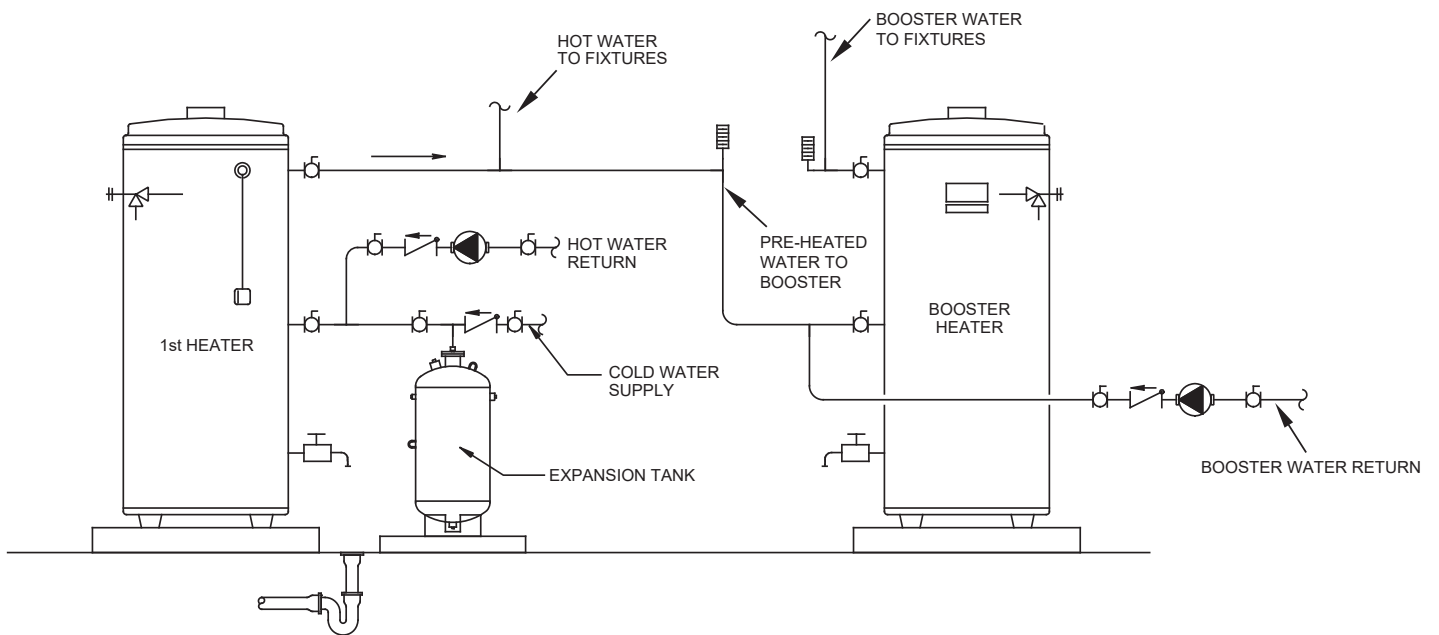
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

Multi Flue (Two Units) with Two Temperatures

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












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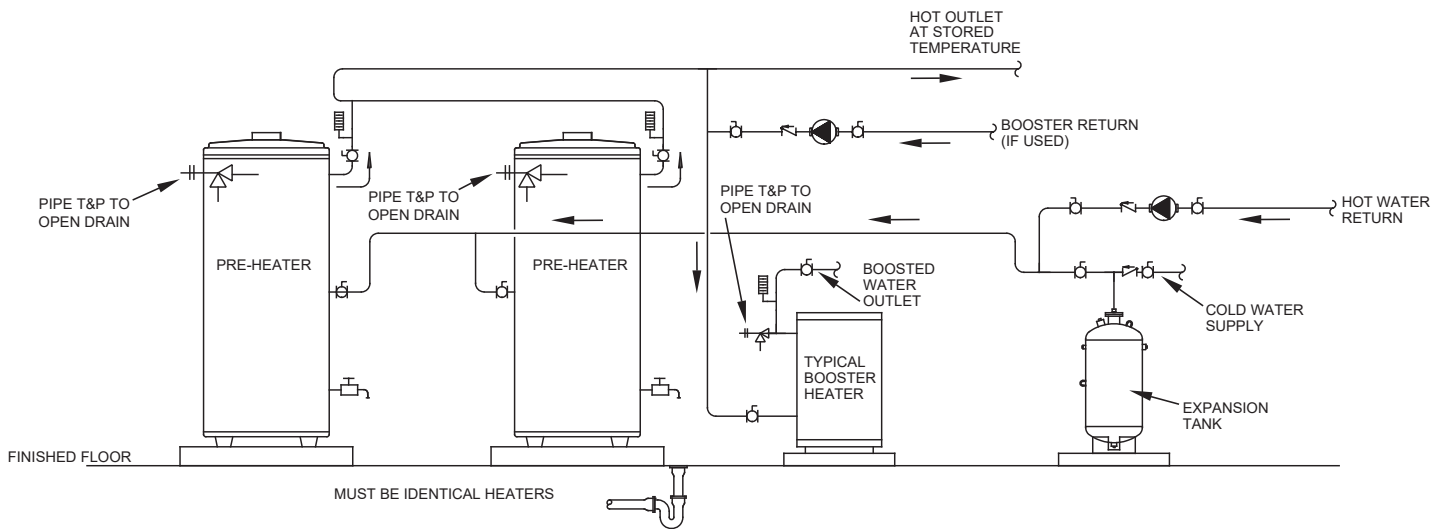
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.

Multi Flue (Two Units) with Booster and Two Temperatures

**WARNING: THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












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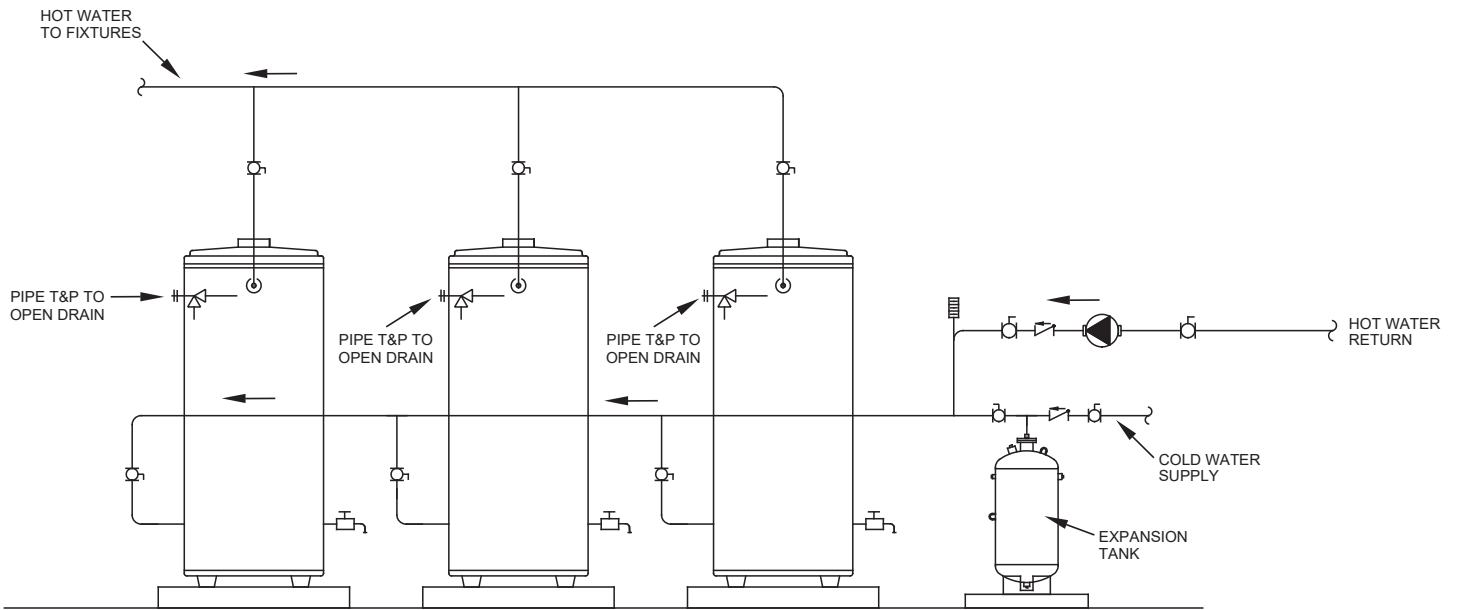
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.

Multi Flue (Three Units)

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












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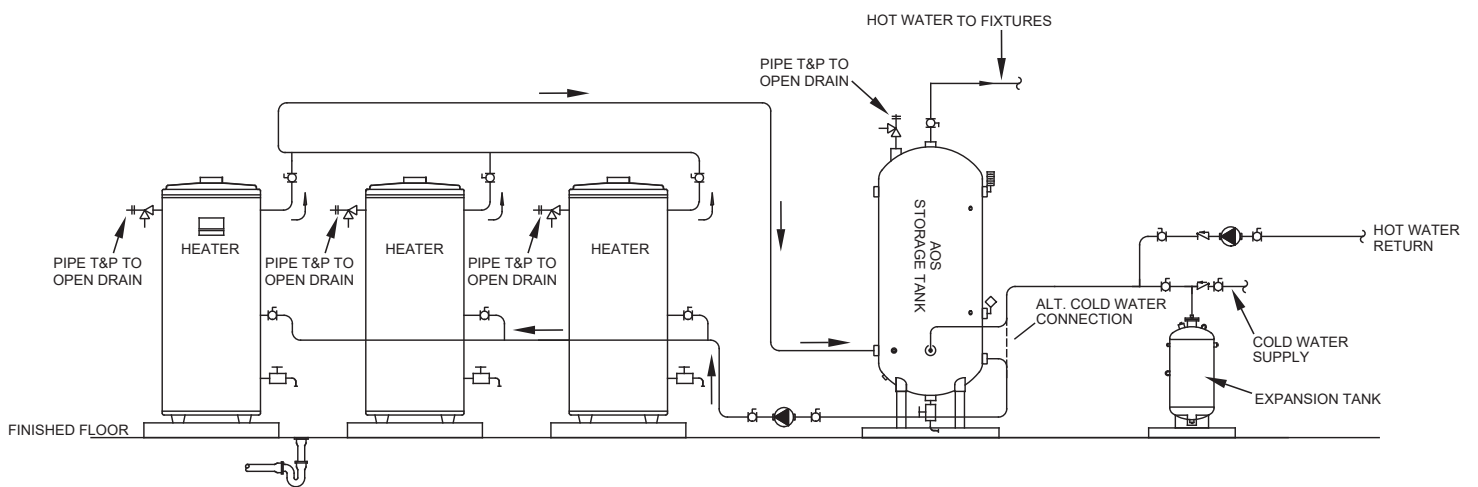
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.

## Multi Flue (Three Units) with Vertical Storage Tank

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

## LEGEND

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












## NOTES:

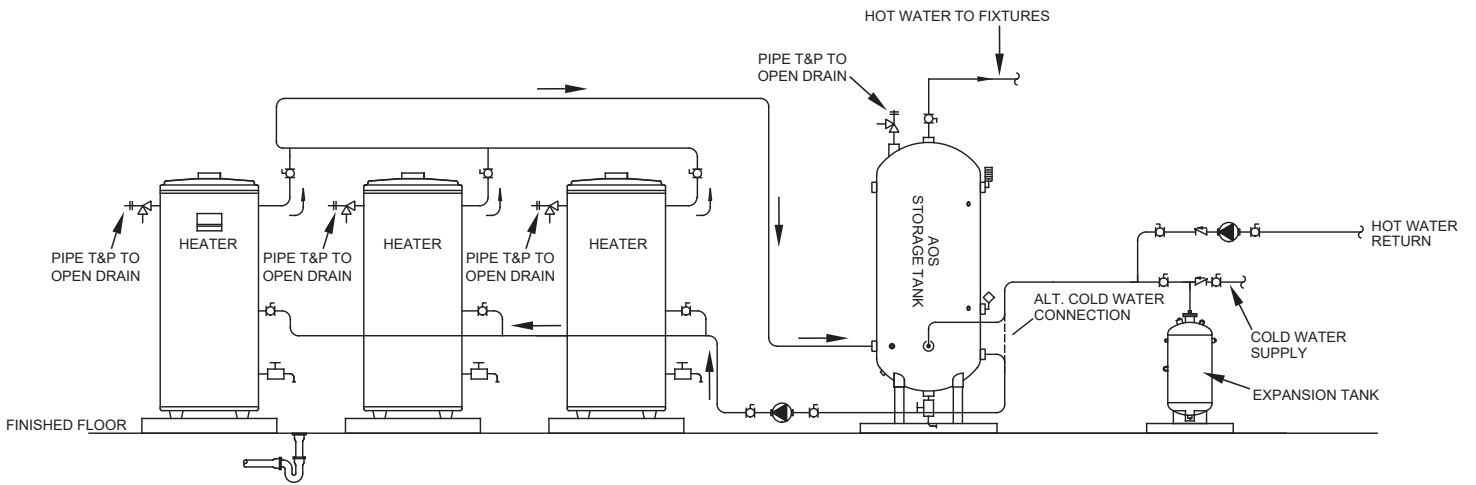
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

Multi Flue (Three Units) with Vertical Storage Tank

**WARNING: THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












NOTES:

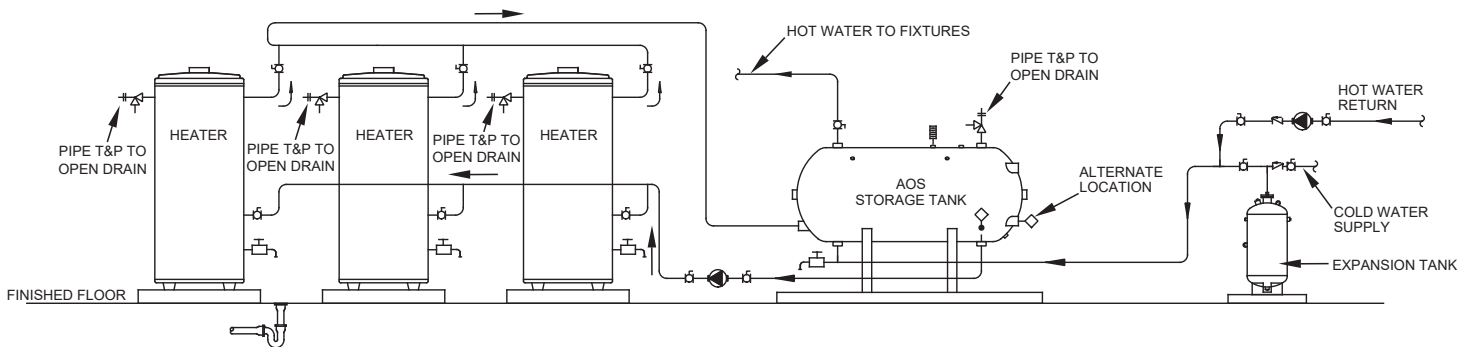
1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

## Multi Flue (Three Units) with Horizontal Storage Tank

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

## LEGEND

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












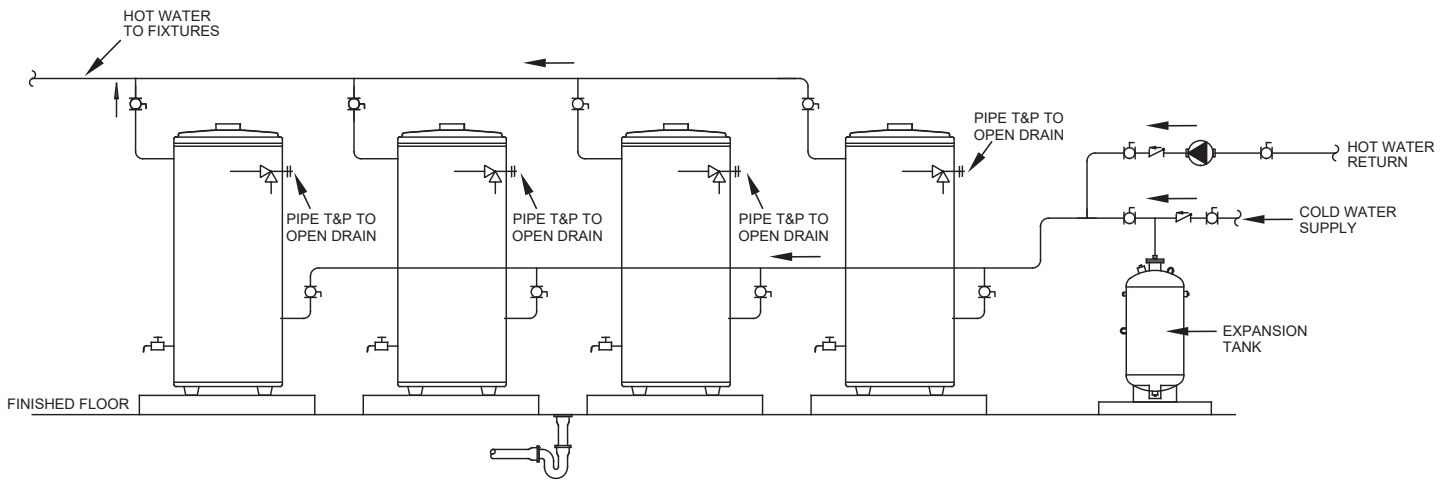
## NOTES:

1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












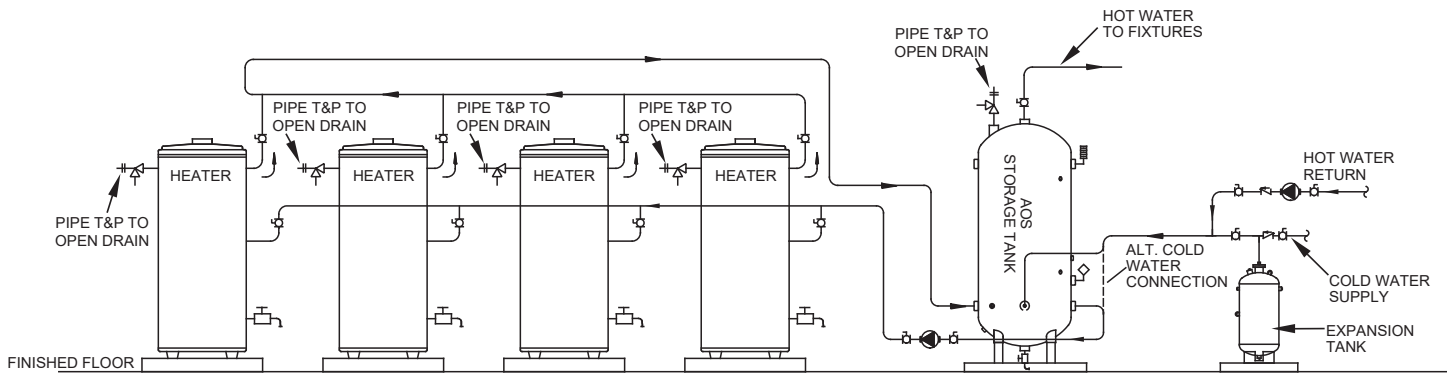
**NOTES:**

1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

**LEGEND**

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		












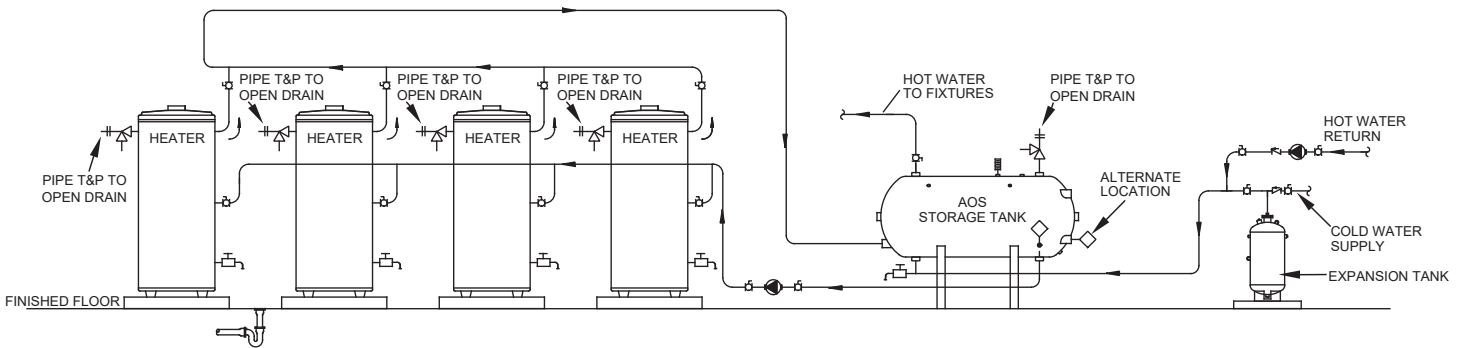
**NOTES:**

1. Preferred piping diagram.
2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
3. Service valves are shown for servicing unit. However, local codes shall govern their usage.
4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

**WARNING:** THIS DRAWING SHOWS A SUGGESTED PIPING CONFIGURATION AND OTHER DEVICES. CHECK WITH LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

### LEGEND

	TEMPERATURE & PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		CHECK VALVE
	CIRCULATING PUMP		TEMPERATURE GAGE
	TANK TEMPERATURE CONTROL		WATER FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN		

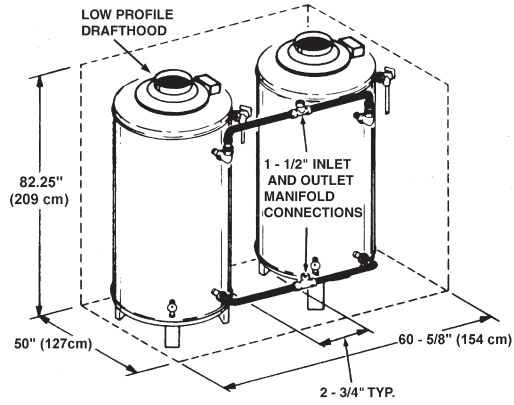


**NOTES:**

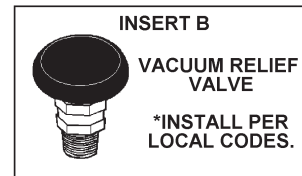
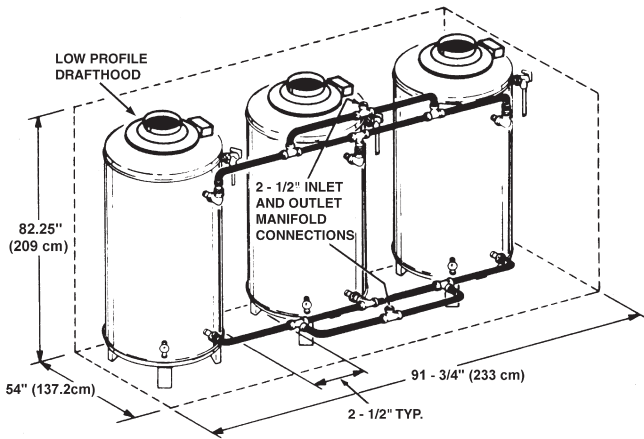
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2. The temperature and pressure relief valve setting shall not exceed pressure rating of any component in the system.
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4. The Tank Temperature Control should be wired to and control the pump between the water heater(s) and the storage tank(s).
5. The water heater's operating thermostat should be set 5 degrees F higher than the Tank Temperature Control.

# MANIFOLD KITS

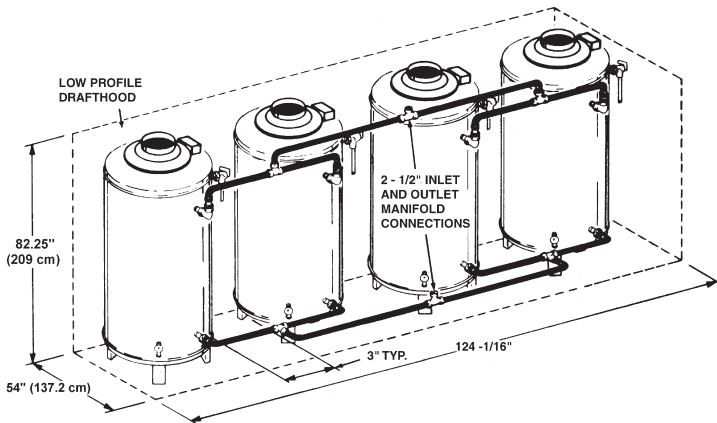
## TWO UNIT MANIFOLD KIT (100109228)



## THREE UNIT MANIFOLD KIT (100109229)



## FOUR UNIT MANIFOLD KIT (100109230)



Model	Dimension A
500	81.5

**NOTES**

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**NOTES**

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