

Instruction Manual

RESIDENTIAL GAS WATER HEATERS

GAS MODELS POWER VENT LVL07580(S), LVN07580(S)
WITH HOT SURFACE IGNITION



300 Maddox Simpson Parkway
Lebanon, TN 37090
Phone: 615-889-8900 • Fax: 615-547-1000
Technical Service email: 2tech@lochinvar.com
www.Lochinvar.com

GAS-FIRED



Low Lead Content

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.

You should thoroughly read this manual before installation and/or operation of this water heater. Please pay particular attention to the important safety and operating instructions as well as the WARNINGS and CAUTIONS.

	! WARNING
	Read and understand instruction manual and safety messages before installing, operating or servicing this water heater. Failure to follow instructions and safety messages could result in death or serious injury. Instruction manual must remain with water heater.

• **For Your Safety** •
AN ODORANT IS ADDED TO THE GAS USED
BY THIS WATER HEATER.

ALL TECHNICAL AND WARRANTY QUESTIONS: SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE LOCAL DEALER FROM WHOM THE WATER HEATER WAS PURCHASED. IF YOU ARE UNSUCCESSFUL, PLEASE WRITE TO THE COMPANY LISTED ON THE RATING PLATE ON THE WATER HEATER.





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

SAFE INSTALLATION, USE AND SERVICE

Your safety and the safety of others is extremely important in the installation, use and servicing of this water heater.

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.

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

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.

The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act requires the Governor of California to publish a list of substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm, and requires businesses to warn of potential exposure to such substances.

This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. This appliance can cause low level exposure to some of the substances listed in the Act.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

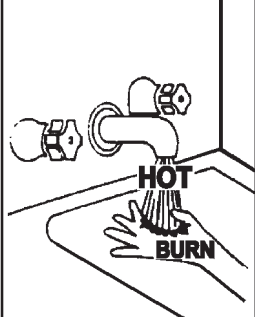
- **Qualified Installer:** A qualified installer must have ability equivalent to a licensed tradesman in the fields of plumbing, air supply, venting and gas supply, including a thorough understanding of the requirements of the National Fuel Gas Code as it relates to the installation of gas fired water heaters. The qualified installer must also be familiar with the design features of water heaters, and have a thorough understanding of this instruction manual.
- **Service Agency:** A service agency also must have ability equivalent to a licensed tradesman in the fields of plumbing, air supply, venting and gas supply, including a thorough understanding of the requirements of the National Fuel Gas Code as it relates to the installation of gas fired water heaters. The service agency must also have a thorough understanding of this instruction manual, and be able to perform repairs strictly in accordance with the service guidelines provided by the manufacturer.
- **Gas Supplier:** The Natural Gas or Propane Utility or service who supplies gas for utilization by the gas burning appliances within this application. The gas supplier typically has responsibility for the inspection and code approval of gas piping up to and including the Natural Gas meter or Propane storage tank of a building. Many gas suppliers also offer service and inspection of appliances within the building.

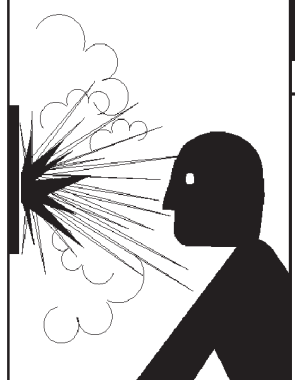
GENERAL SAFETY



	⚠ WARNING
	<p>Read and understand instruction manual and safety messages before installing, operating or servicing this water heater.</p> <p>Failure to follow instructions and safety messages could result in death or serious injury.</p> <p>Instruction manual must remain with water heater.</p>

	⚠ WARNING
	Fire Hazard <p>For continued protection against risk of fire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not install water heater on carpeted floor.• Do not operate water heater if flood damaged.

⚠ DANGER	<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 valves are available.</p> <p>Read instruction manual for safe temperature setting.</p>
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	⚠ WARNING
	Explosion Hazard <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overheated water can cause water tank explosion.• Properly sized temperature and pressure relief valve must be installed in opening provided.

⚠ WARNING	
Fire or Explosion Hazard	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 LP gas.• Do not expose water heater control to excessive gas pressure.• Use only gas shown on rating plate.• Maintain required clearances to combustibles.• Keep ignition sources away from faucets after extended period of non-use.	
	<p>Read instruction manual before installing, using or servicing water heater.</p>
	

GENERAL SAFETY

CAUTION

Improper installation and use may result in property damage.

- Do not operate water heater if flood damaged.
- Inspect and replace anode.
- Install in location with drainage.
- Fill tank with water before operation.
- Be alert for thermal expansion.

Refer to instruction manual for installation and service.

⚠ WARNING



- Before servicing the water heater, make sure the blower assembly is unplugged or the electrical supply to the water heater is turned "OFF".
- Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring error can cause improper and dangerous operation. Verify proper operation after servicing.
- Failure to do this could result in death, serious bodily injury, or property damage.

⚠ WARNING

Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas

- Install vent system in accordance with codes.
- Do not operate water heater if flood damaged.
- High altitude orifice must be installed for operation above 7,700 feet (2,347m).
- Do not operate if soot buildup is present.
- Do not obstruct water heater air intake with insulating jacket.
- Do not place chemical vapor emitting products near water heater.
- Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available.
- No vent damper installation is compatible with this power vented water heater.
- Form an approximately 8" diameter loop in the condensate hoses on top of the water heater to trap water and prevent the escape of combustion by-products.
- Do not elevate the condensate hose on the bottom of the water heater above the bracket attached to the side of the unit. This must be true for the entire length of the hose including the exit into an appropriate drain.
- Condensate lines must be free and clear of debris and must not allow back flow through the hose. The condensate lines must be able to flow freely to an appropriate drain.
- Do not allow condensate lines to become crimped closed.
- Analyze the entire vent system to make sure that condensate will not become trapped in a section of vent pipe and therefore reduce the open cross sectional area of the vent.



Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death.
Always read and understand instruction manual.

⚠ DANGER



⚠ Vapors from flammable liquids may explode and catch fire causing death or severe burns.

Do not use or store flammable products such as gasoline, solvents or adhesives in the same room or area near the water heater.

Keep flammable products:

1. far away from heater,
2. in approved containers,
3. tightly closed and
4. out of children's reach.

Installation:

Do not install the water heater where flammable products will be stored or used unless the main burner and hot surface igniter are

Water heater has a main burner and hot surface igniter. The hot surface igniter:

1. can come on at any time and
2. will ignite flammable vapors.

Vapors:

1. cannot be seen,
2. are heavier than air,
3. go a long way on the floor and
4. can be carried from other rooms to the hot surface igniter by air currents.

at least 18" above the floor. This will reduce, but not eliminate, the risk of vapors being ignited by the main burner or hot surface igniter.

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INTRODUCTION

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

Abbreviations Found In This Instruction Manual:

- ANSI - American National Standards Institute
- NFPA - National Fire Protection Association
- ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- GAMA - Gas Appliance Manufacturer’s Association
- UL - Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

This gas-fired water heater is design certified by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. under American National Standard for Gas Water Heaters ANSI Z21.10.3 (current edition).

PREPARING FOR THE INSTALLATION

1. Read the “General Safety” section, page 3 and 4 of this manual first and then the entire manual carefully. If you don’t follow the safety rules, the water heater will not operate properly. It could cause DEATH, SERIOUS BODILY INJURY AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

This manual contains instructions for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the gas-fired 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. Since we cannot put everything on the first few pages, **READ THE ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL OR OPERATE THE WATER HEATER.**

2. The installation must conform with these instructions and the local code authority having jurisdiction. In the absence of local codes,

installations should comply with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) and the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70). These publications are available from The National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

3. The water heater when installed must be grounded in accordance with the local codes, or in the absence of local codes: the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70).
4. If after reading this manual you have any questions or do not understand any portion of the instructions, call the local gas utility or the manufacturer whose name appears on the rating plate.
5. Carefully plan the place where you are going to put the water heater. Correct combustion, vent action, and vent pipe installation are very important in preventing death from possible carbon monoxide poisoning and fires, see Figures 1 and 2.

Examine the location to ensure the water heater complies with the “Locating the New Water Heater” section in this manual.

6. For California installation this water heater must be braced, anchored, or strapped 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, 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.
7. Massachusetts Code requires this water heater to be installed in accordance with Massachusetts 248-CMR 2.00: State Plumbing Code and 248-CMR 5.00. For more information see next page.
8. Complies with SCAQMD rule #1146 and districts having equivalent NOx requirements.

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXEMPTIONS: The following equipment is exempt from 248 CMR 5.08(2)(a)1 through 4:

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

MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM PROVIDED When the manufacturer of Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas equipment provides a venting system design or venting system components with the equipment, the instructions provided by the manufacturer for installation of the equipment and the venting system shall include:

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

MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM NOT PROVIDED When the manufacturer of a Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment does not provide the parts for venting the flue gases, but identifies "special venting systems," the following requirements shall be satisfied by the manufacturer:

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

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

TYPICAL INSTALLATION

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Replacement parts and recommended delimer may be ordered through authorized servicers or distributors. Refer to the Yellow Pages for where to call or contact the Parts Department, 300 Maddox Simpson Pkwy, Lebanon, TN 37090, Phone: 615-889-8900 • Fax: 615-882-2918, email: parts_team@lochinvar.com, www.Lochinvar.com. When ordering parts, please call 615-889-8900 and provide complete model and serial numbers (see rating plate), quantity and name of part desired, see Figure 1. Standard hardware items may be purchased locally.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (A) VENT PIPE | (O) INLET DIP TUBE |
| (B) ANODE | (P) TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE |
| (C) HOT WATER OUTLET | (Q) RATING PLATE |
| (D) OUTLET (120 VAC) | (R) INSULATION |
| (E) FLUE BAFFLE | (S) VENT TERMINAL |
| (F) GAS SUPPLY | (T) DRAIN VALVE |
| (G) MAIN MANUAL GAS SHUT OFF VALVE | (U) IGNITER AND MAIN BURNER |
| (H) GROUND JOINT UNION | (V) FLUE |
| (J) SEDIMENT TRAP (DRIP LEG) | (W) METAL DRAIN PAN |
| (K) OUTER DOOR | (X) GAS CONTROL/THERMOSTAT |
| (L) UNION | (Y) CONTROL HARNESS* |
| (M) INLET WATER SHUT OFF VALVE | (Z) MOTOR & BLOWER |
| (N) COLD WATER INLET | (AA) CONDENSATE FITTING |

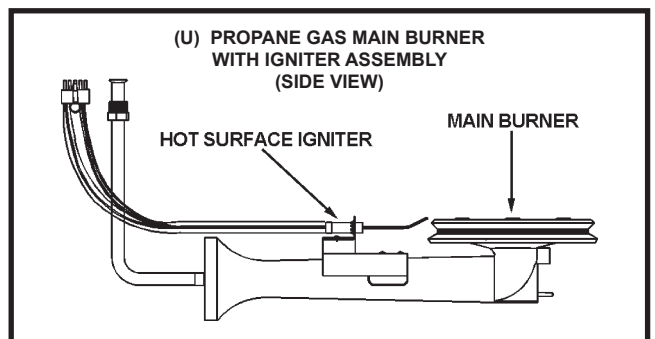
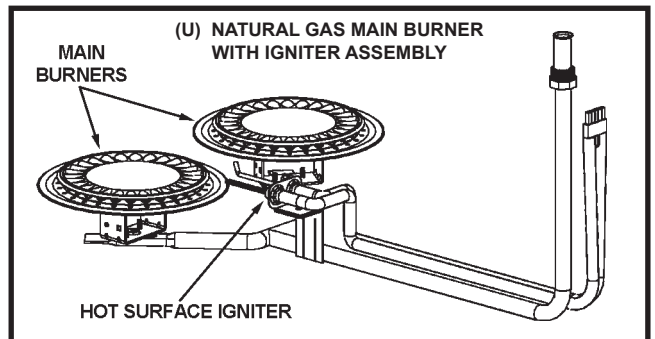
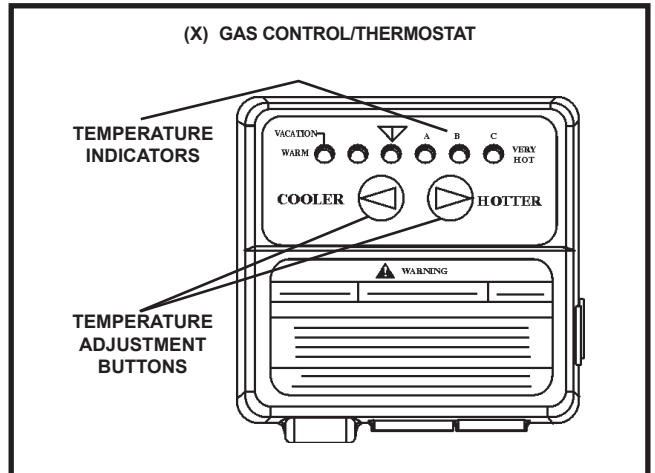
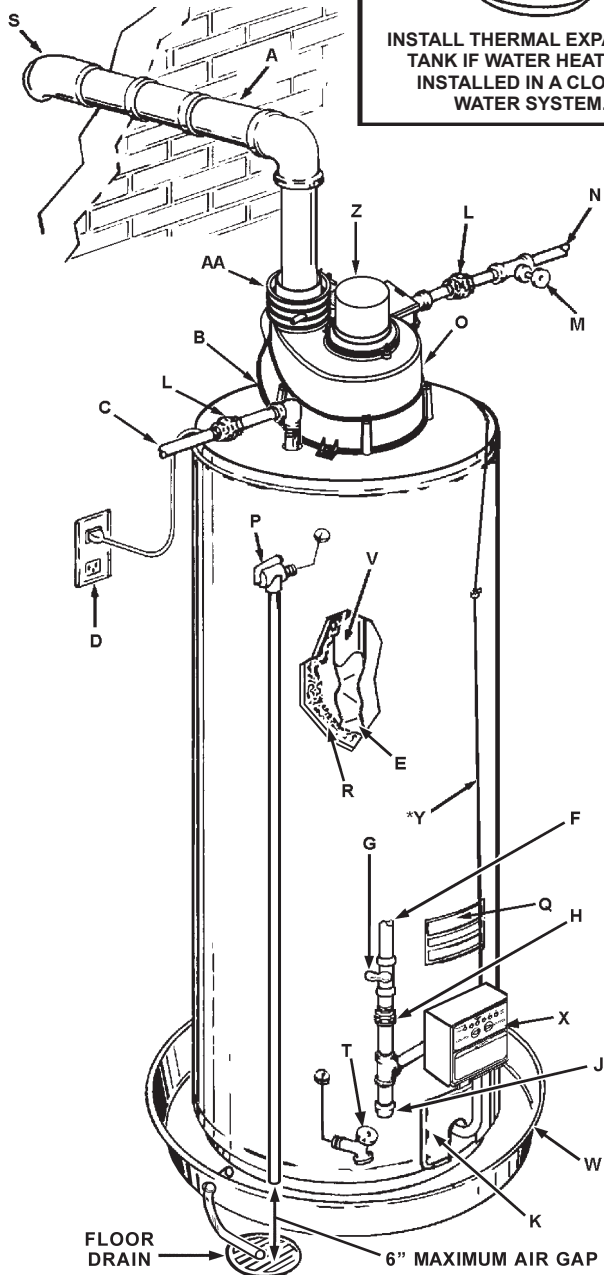
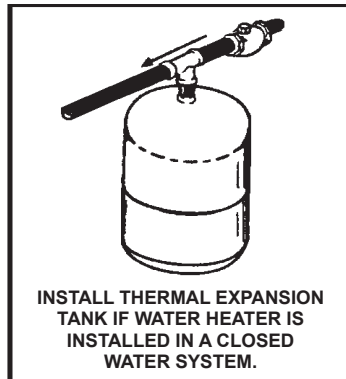
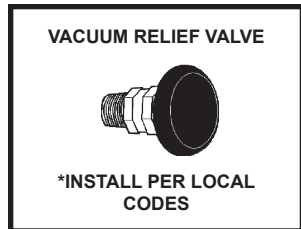


FIGURE 1.

TYPICAL INSTALLATION

MIXING VALVE USAGE

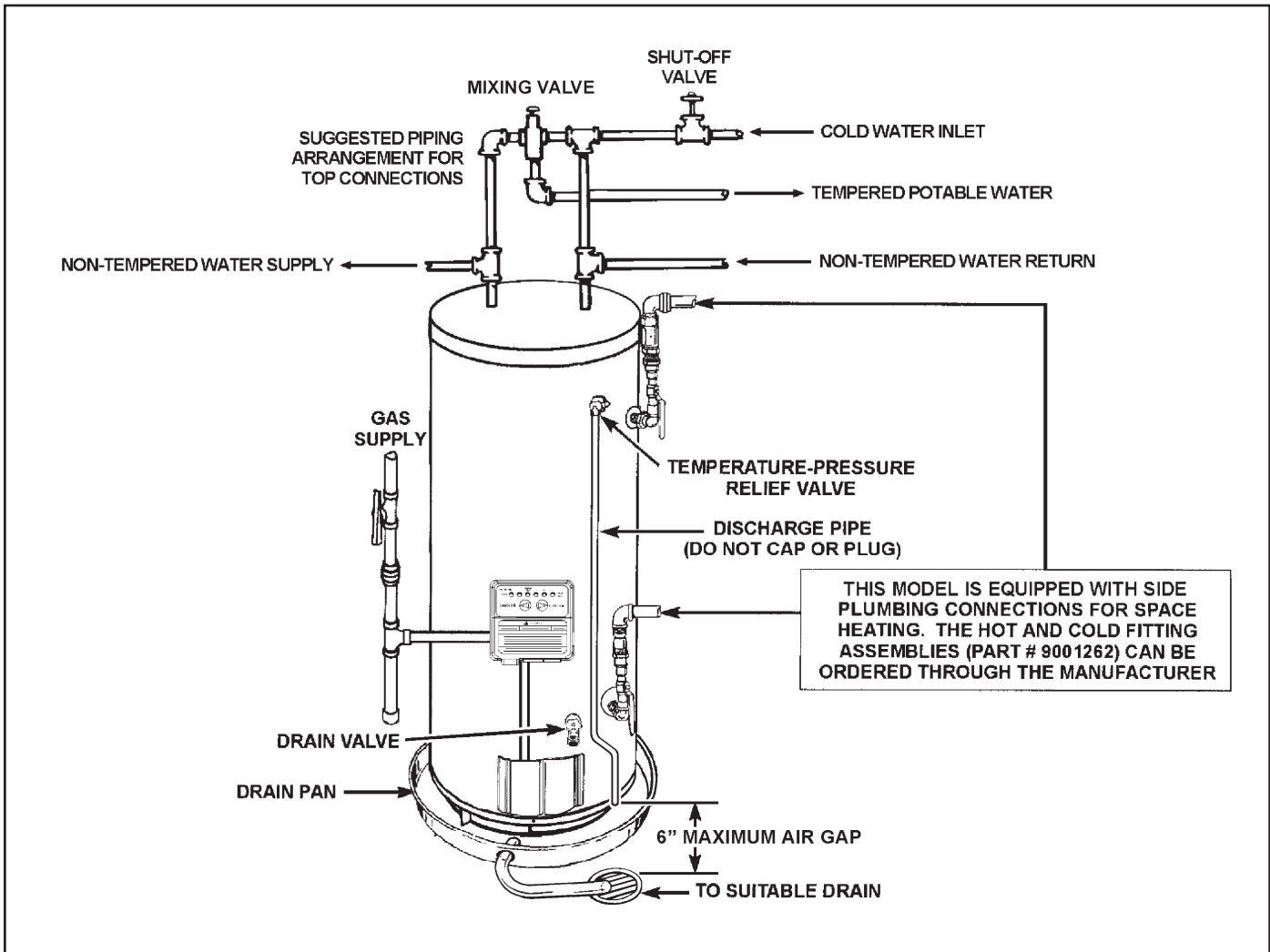


FIGURE 2.

This appliance has been design certified as complying with American National Standard for water heaters and is considered suitable for:

Water (Potable) Heating and Space Heating: All models are considered suitable for water (potable) heating and space heating (cannot be used in space heating applications only).

	<p>⚠ DANGER 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 valves are available.</p>
	<p>Read instruction manual for safe temperature setting.</p>

HOTTER WATER CAN SCALD:

Water heaters are intended to produce hot water. Water heated to a temperature which will satisfy space heating, clothes washing, dish washing, and other sanitizing needs can scald and permanently injure you upon contact. Some people are more likely to be permanently injured by hot water than others. These include the elderly, children, the infirm, or physically/mentally handicapped. If anyone using hot water in your home fits into one of these groups or if there is a local code or state law requiring a certain temperature water at the hot water tap, then you must take special precautions. In addition to using the lowest possible temperature setting that satisfies your hot water needs, a means such as a Mixing Valve should be used at the hot water taps used by these people or at the water heater. Mixing valves are available at plumbing supply or hardware stores. Consult a Qualified Installer or Service Agency. Follow mixing valve manufacturer's instructions for installation of the valves. Before changing the factory setting on the thermostat, read the "Temperature Regulation" section in this manual, see Figure 21.

LOCATING THE NEW WATER HEATER

FACTS TO CONSIDER ABOUT THE LOCATION

Carefully choose an indoor location for the new water heater, because the placement is a very important consideration for the safety of the occupants in the building and for the most economical use of the appliance. **This water heater is not for use in manufactured (mobile) homes or outdoor installation.**

Whether replacing an old water heater or putting the water heater in a new location, the following critical points must be observed:

1. Select a location indoors as close as practical to the vent terminal or location to which the water heater vent piping is going to be connected, and as centralized with the water piping system as possible.
2. Selected location must provide adequate clearances for servicing and proper operation of the water heater.

CAUTION

Property Damage Hazard

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

Installation of the water heater must be accomplished in such a manner that if the tank or any connections should leak, the flow will not cause damage to the structure. For this reason, it is not advisable to install the water heater in an attic or upper floor. When such locations cannot be avoided, a suitable metal drain pan should be installed under the water heater. Drain pans are available at your local hardware store. Such a drain pan must have a clearance of at least 1.0" (2.5cm) greater than any point on the water heater's outer jacket and must be piped to an adequate drain. The pan must not restrict combustion air flow. For example, if a circular pan is used, it must be a minimum of 27" (69cm) in diameter, see Figure 1.

Water heater life depends upon water quality, water pressure and the environment in which the water heater is installed. Water heaters are sometimes installed in locations where leakage may result in property damage, even with the use of a drain pan piped to a drain. However, unanticipated damage can be reduced or prevented by a leak detector or water shut-off device used in conjunction with a piped drain pan. These devices are available from some plumbing supply wholesalers and retailers, and detect and react to leakage in various ways:

- Sensors mounted in the drain pan that trigger an alarm or turn off the incoming water to the water heater when leakage is detected.
- Sensors mounted in the drain pan that turn off the water supply to the entire home when water is detected in the drain pan.
- Water supply shut-off devices that activate based on the water pressure differential between the cold water and hot water pipes connected to the water heater.
- Devices that will turn off the gas supply to a gas water heater while at the same time shutting off its water supply.

INSTALLATIONS IN AREAS WHERE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (VAPORS) ARE LIKELY TO BE PRESENT OR STORED (GARAGES, STORAGE AND UTILITY AREAS, ETC.): Flammable liquids (such as gasoline, solvents, propane (LP or butane, etc.) and other substances (such as adhesives, etc.) emit flammable vapors which can be ignited by a gas water heater's hot surface igniter or main burner. The resulting flashback and fire can cause death or serious burns to anyone in the area.

Also, the water heater must be located and/or protected so it is not subject to physical damage by a moving vehicle.

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 LP gas.
- Do not expose water heater control to excessive gas pressure.
- Use only gas shown on rating plate.
- Maintain required clearances to combustibles.
- Keep ignition sources away from faucets after extended period of non-use.



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



DANGER



Vapors from flammable liquids may explode and catch fire causing death or severe burns.

Do not use or store flammable products such as gasoline, solvents or adhesives in the same room or area near the water heater.

Keep flammable products:

1. far away from heater,
2. in approved containers,
3. tightly closed and
4. out of children's reach.

Water heater has a main burner and hot surface igniter. The hot surface igniter:

1. can come on at any time and
2. will ignite flammable vapors.

Vapors:

1. cannot be seen,
2. are heavier than air,
3. go a long way on the floor and
4. can be carried from other rooms to the hot surface igniter by air currents.

Installation:

Do not install the water heater where flammable products will be stored or used unless the main burner and hot surface igniter are

at least 18" above the floor. This will reduce, but not eliminate, the risk of vapors being ignited by the main burner or hot surface igniter.

WARNING

Fire Hazard

For continued protection against risk of fire:

- Do not install water heater on carpeted floor.
- Do not operate water heater if flood damaged.



This water heater must not be installed directly on carpeting. Carpeting must be protected by metal or wood panel beneath the appliance extending beyond the full width and depth of the appliance by at least 3" (7.6 cm) in any direction, or if the appliance is installed in an alcove or closet, the entire floor must be covered by the panel. Failure to heed this warning may result in a fire hazard.

⚠ WARNING
Fire or Explosion Hazard

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

- Improper use may result in fire or explosion.
- Maintain required clearances to combustibles.



Minimum clearances between the water heater and combustible construction are 0 inch at the sides and rear, 5.5" (14.0 cm) from the front and 12" (30.5 cm) from the top (standard clearance). If clearances stated on the heater differ from standard clearances, install water heater according to clearances stated on the heater.

Adequate clearance 24" (61.0 cm) for servicing this appliance should be considered before installation, such as changing the anodes, etc.

A minimum clearance of 5.5" (14.0 cm) must be allowed for access to replaceable parts such as the thermostats, drain valve and relief valve.

When installing the heater, consideration must be given to proper location. Location selected should be as close to the wall as practicable and as centralized with the water piping system as possible.

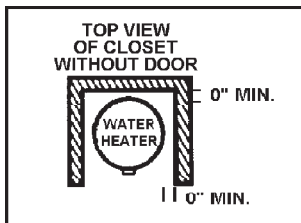


FIGURE 3.

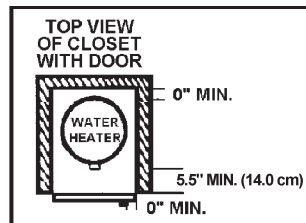



FIGURE 4.

A gas water heater cannot operate properly without the correct amount of air for combustion. Do not install in a confined area such as a closet, unless you provide air as shown in the "Locating The New Water Heater" section. 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 death, serious bodily injury, or property damage.

⚠ WARNING
Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas



- Install water heater in accordance with the instruction manual and NFPA54.
- To avoid injury, combustion and ventilation air must be taken from outdoors.
- Do not place chemical vapor emitting products near water heater.

Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.

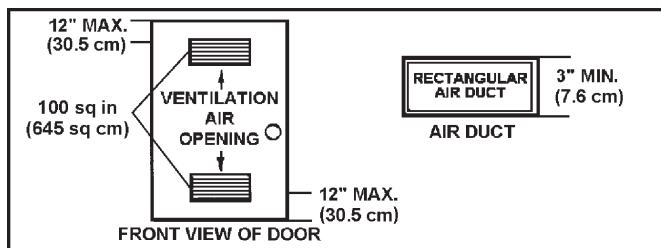


FIGURE 5.

If this water heater will be used in beauty shops, barber shops, cleaning establishments, or self-service laundries with dry cleaning equipment, it is imperative that the water heater or water heaters be installed so that combustion and ventilation air be taken from outside these areas.


Propellants of aerosol sprays and volatile compounds (cleaners, chlorine based chemicals, refrigerants, etc.), in addition to being highly flammable in many cases, will also react to form corrosive hydrochloric acid when exposed to the combustion products of the water heater. The results can be hazardous, and can also cause product failure.

INSULATION BLANKETS

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. Your water heater meets or exceeds the Energy Policy Act standards with respect to insulation and standby loss requirements, making an insulation blanket unnecessary.

Should you choose to apply an insulation blanket to this heater, you should follow these instructions (for identification of components mentioned below, see Figure 1). Failure to follow these instructions can restrict the air flow required for proper combustion, potentially resulting in fire, asphyxiation, serious personal injury, or death.

⚠ WARNING
Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas



- Do not obstruct water heater air intake with insulating blanket.
- Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available.
- Install water heater in accordance with the instruction manual.

Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.

- Do not apply insulation to the top of the water heater, as this will interfere with safe operation of the blower assembly.
- Do not cover the outer door, thermostat or temperature & pressure relief valve.
- Do not allow insulation to come within 2" (5.1 cm) of the floor to prevent blockage of combustion air flow to the burner.
- 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.

COMBUSTION AIR AND VENTILATION FOR APPLIANCES LOCATED IN UNCONFINED SPACES

UNCONFINED SPACE is space whose volume is not less than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btu per hour (4.8 cubic meters per kW) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that 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.

In unconfined spaces in buildings, infiltration may be adequate to provide air for combustion, ventilation and dilution of flue gases. However, in buildings of tight construction (for example, weather stripping, heavily insulated, caulked, vapor barrier, etc.), additional air may need to be provided using the methods described in "Combustion Air and Ventilation for Appliances Located in Confined Spaces."

COMBUSTION AIR AND VENTILATION FOR APPLIANCES LOCATED IN CONFINED SPACES

CONFINED SPACE is a space whose volume is less than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 Btu per hour (4.8 cm per kW) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space.

When drawing combustion air from inside a conventionally constructed building to a confined space, such a space should be provided with two permanent openings. ONE WITHIN 12 INCHES (30 cm) OF THE ENCLOSURE TOP AND ONE WITHIN 12 INCHES (30 cm) OF THE ENCLOSURE BOTTOM. Each opening should have a free area of one square inch per 1000 Btu/hr (22 cm²/kW) of the total input of all appliances in the enclosure, but not less than 100 square inches (645 cm²). If the confined space is within a building of tight construction, air for combustion and ventilation must be obtained from outdoors. When directly communicating with the outdoors or communicating through vertical ducts, two permanent openings, located in the above

manner, should be provided. Each opening should have a free area of not less than one square inch per 4000 Btu/hr (5.5 cm²/kW) of total input of all appliances in the enclosure. If horizontal ducts are used, each opening should have a free area of not less than one square inch per 2000 Btu/hr (11 cm²/kW) of the total input of all appliances in the enclosure.

A. ALL AIR FROM INSIDE BUILDINGS: (See Figure 5 and 6)

The confined space should be provided with two permanent openings communicating directly with an additional room(s) of sufficient volume so that the combined volume of all spaces meets the criteria for an unconfined space. The total input of all gas utilization equipment installed in the combined space should be considered in making this determination. Each opening should have a minimum free area of one square inch per 1,000 Btu per hour (22 cm²/kW) of the total input rating of all gas utilization equipment in the confined space, but not less than 100 square inches (645 cm²). One opening should commence within 12 inches (30 cm) of the top and one commencing within 12 inches (30 cm) of the bottom of the enclosures.

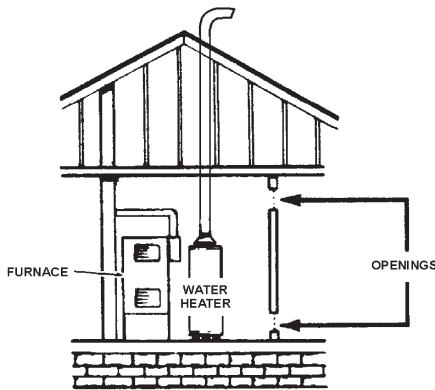


FIGURE 6.

B. ALL AIR FROM OUTDOORS: (See Figures 7 through 8C)

The confined space should be provided with two permanent openings, one commencing within 12 inches (30 cm) of the top and one commencing within 12 inches (30 cm) from the bottom of the enclosure. The openings should communicate directly, or by ducts, with the outdoors or spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors.

1. When directly communicating with the outdoors, each opening should have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu per hour (5.5 cm²/kW) of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure, see Figure 7.

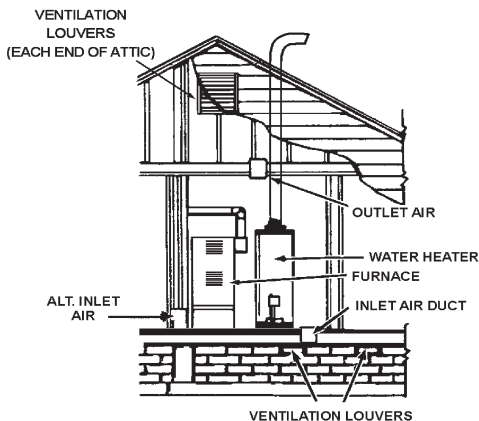


FIGURE 7.

2. When communicating with the outdoors through vertical ducts, each opening should have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu per hour (5.5 cm²/kW) of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure, see Figure 8.
3. When communicating with the outdoors through horizontal ducts, each opening should have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 2,000 Btu per hour (11 cm²/kW) of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure, see Figure 8C.

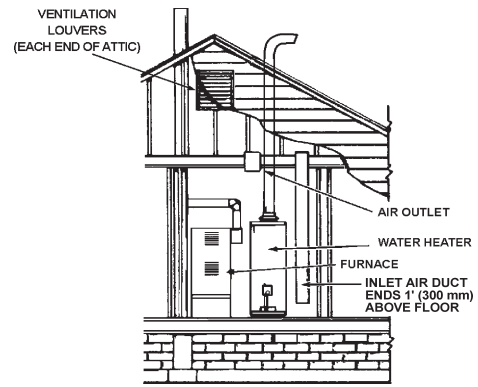


FIGURE 8.

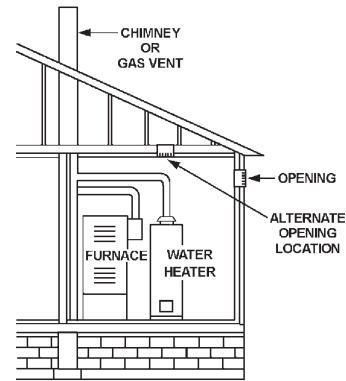


FIGURE 8B.

5. Alternatively a single permanent opening may be used when communicating directly with the outdoors, or with spaces that freely communicate with the outdoors. The opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 3,000 BTU per hour (8.3 cm²/kW) of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. See Figure 8B.
4. When ducts are used, they should be of the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the openings to which they connect. The minimum short side dimension of rectangular air ducts should not be less than 3 inches (7.6 cm), see Figure 8C.

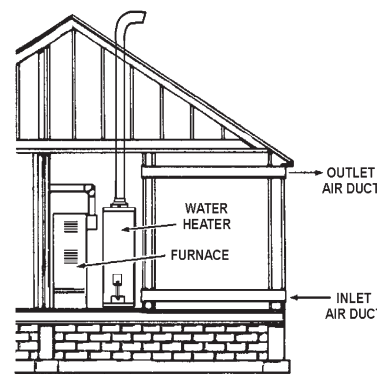


FIGURE 8C.

5. Louvers and Grilles: In calculating free area, consideration should be given to the blocking effect of louvers, grilles or screens protecting openings. Screens used should not be smaller than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) mesh. If the free area through a design of louver or grille is known, it should be used in calculating the size opening required to provide the free area specified. If the design and free area is not known, it may be assumed that wood louvers will be 20-25 percent free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 60-75 percent free area. Louvers and grilles should be fixed in the open position or interlocked with the equipment so that they are opened automatically during equipment operation.
6. Special Conditions Created by Mechanical Exhausting or Fireplaces: operation of exhaust fans, ventilation systems, clothes dryers or fireplaces may create conditions requiring special attention to avoid unsatisfactory operation of installed gas utilization equipment.

INSTALLING THE NEW WATER HEATER

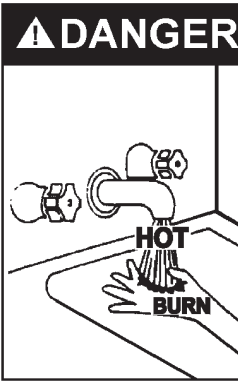
CHEMICAL VAPOR CORROSION

CORROSION OF THE FLUEWAYS AND VENT SYSTEM MAY OCCUR IF AIR FOR COMBUSTION CONTAINS CERTAIN CHEMICAL VAPORS. SUCH CORROSION MAY RESULT IN FAILURE AND RISK OF ASPHYXIATION.

Spray can propellants, cleaning solvents, refrigerator and air conditioning refrigerants, swimming pool chemicals, calcium and sodium chloride (water softener salt), waxes, and process chemicals are typical compounds which are potentially corrosive.

Do not store products of this sort near the heater. Also, air which is brought in contact with the heater should not contain any of these chemicals. If necessary, uncontaminated air should be obtained from remote or outside 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).

WATER PIPING



⚠ DANGER Water temperature over 125°F (52°C) can cause severe burns instantly resulting in severe injury or death.

Children, the elderly, and the physically or mentally disabled are at highest risk for scald injury.

Feel water before bathing or showering.

Temperature limiting valves are available.

Read instruction manual for safe temperature setting.

HOTTER WATER CAN SCALD:

Water heaters are intended to produce hot water. Water heated to a temperature which will satisfy space heating, clothes washing, dish washing, cleaning and other sanitizing needs can scald and permanently injure you upon contact. Some people are more likely to be permanently injured by hot water than others. These include the elderly, children, the infirm, or physically/mentally handicapped. If anyone using hot water in your home fits into one of these groups or if there is a local code or state law requiring a certain temperature water at the hot water tap, then you must take special precautions. In addition to using the lowest possible temperature setting that satisfies your hot water needs, a means such as a *mixing valve should be used at the hot water taps used by these people or at the water heater, see Figure 2. Valves for reducing point of use temperature by mixing cold and hot water are also available.

Consult a Qualified Installer or Service Agency. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation of the valves. Before changing the factory setting on the thermostat, read the "Temperature Regulation" section in this manual.

⚠ WARNING

Toxic Chemical Hazard

- Do not connect to non-potable water system.

This water heater should not be connected to any heating systems or component(s) used with a non-potable water heating appliance.

All piping components connected to this unit for space heating applications should be suitable for use with potable water.

Toxic chemicals such as those used for boiler treatment, should not be introduced into this system.

When the system requires water for space heating at temperatures higher than required for domestic water purposes, a mixing valve must be installed. Please refer to Figure 2 for suggested piping arrangement.

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 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 agency to have a thermal expansion tank installed.

NOTE: To protect against untimely corrosion of hot and cold water fittings, it is strongly recommended that di-electric unions or couplings be installed on this water heater when connected to copper pipe.

All gas piping must comply with local codes and ordinances or with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/ NFPA-54). Copper and brass tubing and fittings (except tin lined copper tubing) should not be used.

CAUTION

Property Damage Hazard

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

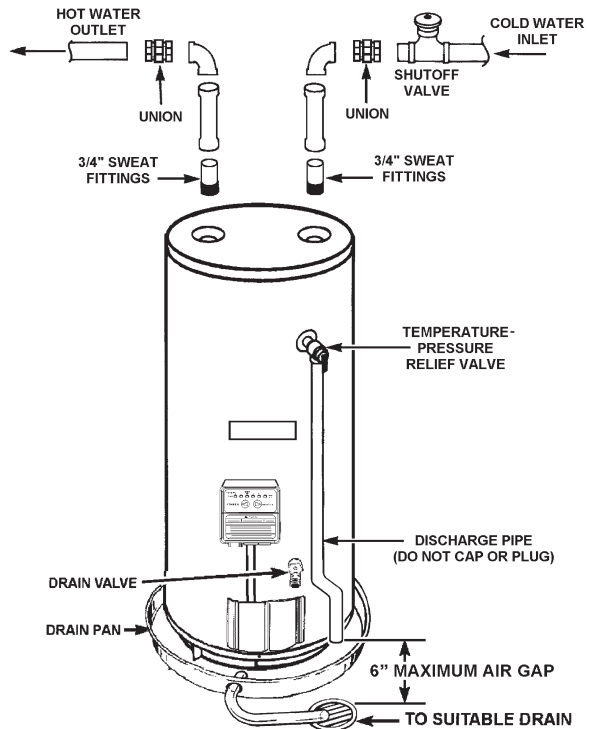


FIGURE 9.

Figure 9 shows typical attachment of water piping to water heater. The water heater is equipped with 3/4 inch NPT water connections.

NOTE: If using copper tubing, solder tubing to an adapter before attaching the adapter to the water heater connections. Do not solder the water lines directly to the water heater connections. It will harm the dip tube and damage the tank.

T & P Valve and Pipe Insulation (if supplied)

Remove insulation for T & P valve and pipe connections from carton.

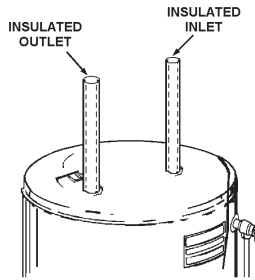


FIGURE 10.

Fit pipe insulation over the incoming cold water line and the hot water line. Make sure that the insulation is against the top cover of the heater. Fit T & P valve insulation over valve. Make sure that the insulation does not interfere with the lever of the T & P valve.

Secure all insulation using tape.

TEMPERATURE-PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

	<p>⚠ WARNING</p> <p>Explosion Hazard</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

<p>CAUTION</p> <p>Water Damage Hazard</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge pipe must terminate at adequate drain.

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.


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burn hazard. • Hot water discharge. • Keep clear of Temperature-Pressure Relief Valve discharge outlet.
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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 and Thermal Expansion on page 12.

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.

GAS PIPING

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

Make sure the gas supplied is the same type listed on the model rating plate. The inlet gas pressure must not exceed 14 inch water column (3.5 kPa) for natural and propane gas (L.P.). The minimum inlet gas pressure shown on the rating plate is that which will permit firing at rated input.

All gas piping must comply with local codes and ordinances or with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/ NFPA-54). Copper or brass tubing and fittings (except tin lined copper tubing) should not be used.

If the gas control valve is subjected to pressures exceeding 1/2 psi (3.5 kPa), the damage to the gas control valve could result in a fire or explosion from leaking gas.


If the main gas line shut-off serving all gas appliances is used, also turn "off" the gas at each appliance. Leave all gas appliances shut "off" until the water heater installation is complete.

A gas line of sufficient size must be run to the water heater. Consult the current edition of National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) and your gas supplier concerning pipe size.

There must be:


- A readily accessible manual shut off valve in the gas supply line serving the water heater, and
- A sediment trap (drip leg) ahead of the gas control valve to help prevent dirt and foreign materials from entering the gas control valve.
- A flexible gas connector or a ground joint union between the shut off valve and control valve to permit servicing of the unit.

Be sure to check all the gas piping for leaks before lighting the water heater. Use a soapy water solution, not a match or open flame. Rinse off soapy solution and wipe dry.

<h3>⚠ WARNING</h3>	
<p>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High altitude orifice must be installed for operation above 7,700 feet (2,347m). • Contact a qualified installer or service agency.
	<p>Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.</p>

When installed at elevations above 7,700 feet (2,347 meters), input rating should be reduced at the rate of 4 percent for each 1,000 feet (305 meters) above sea level which requires replacement of the burner orifice in accordance with National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54). Contact your local gas supplier for further information.

Failure to replace the standard orifice with a high altitude orifice when installed could result in improper and inefficient operation of the appliance, producing carbon monoxide gas in excess of safe limits, which could result in serious injury or death. Contact your gas supplier for any specific changes which may be required in your area.

	<h3>⚠ WARNING</h3>
	<p>Fire and Explosion Hazard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use joint compound or tape compatible with propane. • Leak test before operating heater. • Disconnect gas piping and shut-off valve before pressure testing system.

Use pipe joint compound or teflon tape marked as being resistant to the action of petroleum [Propane (L.P.)] gases.

The appliance and its gas connection must be leak tested before placing the appliance in operation.

The appliance and its individual shut-off valve should be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at test pressures in excess of 1/2 pound per square inch (3.5 kPa). It should be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 pound per square inch (3.5 kPa).

Connecting the gas piping to the gas control valve of the water heater can be accomplished by either of two methods shown in Figures 11 and 12.

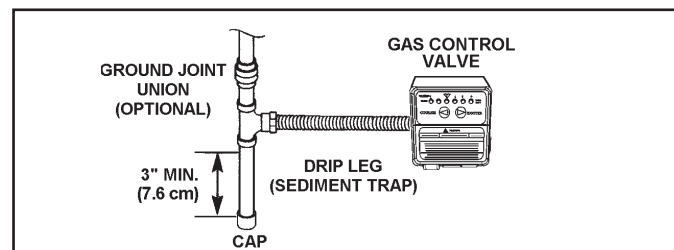


FIGURE 11. GAS PIPING WITH FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR.

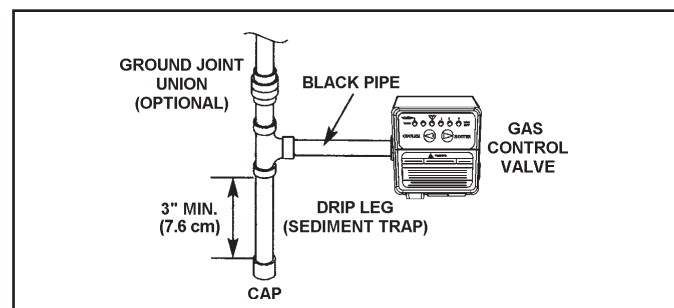



FIGURE 12. GAS PIPING WITH ALL BLACK IRON PIPE TO GAS CONTROL.

SEDIMENT TRAPS (DRIP LEGS)

	<h3>⚠ WARNING</h3>
	<h4>Fire and Explosion Hazard</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminants in gas lines can cause fire or explosion. • Clean all gas piping before installation. • Install drip leg in accordance with NFPA54.

A sediment trap (drip leg) should be installed as close to the inlet of the water heater as practical at the time of water heater installation. The sediment trap should be either a tee fitting with a capped nipple in the bottom outlet or other device recognized as an effective sediment trap. If a tee fitting is used, it should be installed in conformance with one of the methods of installation shown in Figures 11 and 12.

Contaminants in the gas lines may cause improper operation of the gas control valve that may result in fire or explosion. 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 (sometimes called a drip leg) must be incorporated in the piping. The drip leg must be readily accessible. Install in accordance with the "Gas Piping" section. Refer to the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54).

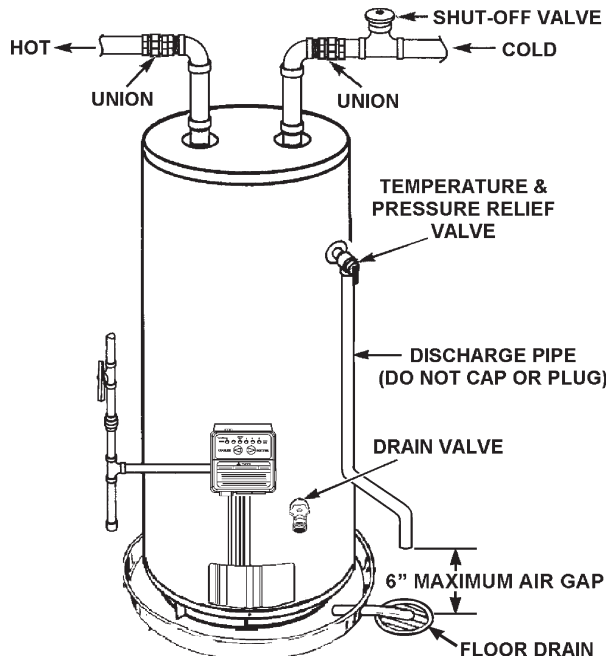


FIGURE 13.

FILLING THE WATER HEATER


<h3>CAUTION</h3>
<h4>Property Damage Hazard</h4>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid water heater damage. • Fill tank with water before operating.

Never use this water heater unless it is completely full of water. To prevent damage to the tank, the tank must be filled with water. Water must flow from the hot water faucet before turning "ON" gas to the water heater.

To fill the water heater with water:

1. Close the water heater drain valve by turning the handle to the right (clockwise). The drain valve is on the lower front of the water heater.
2. Open the cold water supply valve to the water heater. **NOTE: The cold water supply valve must be left open when the water heater is in use.**
3. To insure complete filling of the tank, allow air to exit by opening the nearest hot water faucet. Allow water to run until a constant flow is obtained. This will let air out of the water heater and the piping.
4. Check all water piping and connections for leaks. Repair as needed.

VENTING

	<h3>⚠ WARNING</h3>
	<h4>Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install vent system in accordance with codes. • Do not operate water heater if flood damaged. • High altitude orifice must be installed for operation above 7,700 feet (2,347m). • Do not operate if soot buildup. • Do not obstruct water heater air intake with insulating jacket. • Do not place chemical vapor emitting products near water heater. • Gas and carbon monoxide detectors are available. • Never operate the heater unless it is vented to the outdoors and has adequate air supply to avoid risks of improper operation, fire, explosion or asphyxiation. • Analyze the entire vent system to make sure that condensate will not become trapped in a section of vent pipe and therefore reduce the open cross sectional area of the vent. <p style="text-align: center;">Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.</p>

VENT PIPE TERMINATION

The first step is to determine where the vent pipe will terminate, see Figures 14, 18 and 19. The vent may terminate through the roof as shown in Figure 19 or through a sidewall as shown in Figure 18.

IMPORTANT

The vent system must terminate so that proper clearances are maintained as cited in local codes or the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1.

For your convenience instructions on proper installation through a sidewall are provided in Figure 15 and the numbered points below:

1. The exit terminals of a mechanical vent system should be not less than 7 feet above grade when located adjacent to public walkways.

NOTE: This unit can be vented using only the following materials: PVC (Cellular Core; ASTM-F891), PVC (DWV; ASTM D2665 or CSA B181.2), PVC (Sch 40, 80, 120; ASTM D1785 or CSA B137.3), PVC (SDR Series; ASTM-D2241 or CSA B137.3), CPVC (CPVC 41; ASTM-D2846 or CSA B137.6), CPVC (Sch 40, 80; ASTM-F441 or CSA B137.6), CPVC (SDR Series; ASTM-F442), ABS (Sch 40 DWV; ASTM D2661 or CSA B181.1), ABS (Sch 40 DWV cellular core; ASTM-F628). The fittings, other than the **TERMINATION** should be equivalent to PVC-DWV fittings meeting ASTM D-2665 (Use CPVC fittings, ASTM F-438 for CPVC pipe and ABS fittings, ASTM D-2661/3311 for ABS pipe). If CPVC or ABS pipe and fittings are used, then the proper cement must be used for all joints, including joining the pipe to the Termination (PVC Material). If local codes do not allow the use of the PVC termination when a material other than PVC is used for venting, then an equivalent fitting of that material may be substituted if the screen in the PVC terminal is removed and inserted into the new fitting.


PVC Materials should use ASTM D-2564 Grade Cement; CPVC Materials should use ASTM F-493 Grade Cement and ABS Materials should use ASTM D-2235 Grade Cement.

If the water heater is being installed as a replacement for an existing power vented heater in pre-existing venting, a thorough inspection of the existing venting system must be performed prior to any installation work. Verify that the correct material as detailed above has been used, and that the minimum or maximum vent lengths and terminal location as detailed in this manual have been met. Carefully inspect the entire venting system for any signs of cracks or fractures, particularly at the joints between elbows and other fittings and the straight runs of vent pipe. Check the system for signs of sagging or other stresses in the joints as a result of misalignment of any components in the system. If any of these conditions are found, they must be corrected in accordance with the venting instructions in this manual before completing the installation and putting the water heater into service.


NOTE: A. For water heaters in locations with high ambient temperatures (above 100°F) it is recommended that CPVC or ABS pipe and fittings be used. **B.** A 22.5 degree elbow (2" vent pipe) or a 45 degree elbow (3" and 4" vent pipe) with an installed screen VENT TERMINAL must be used in all cases.

CONDENSATE

Condensate formation does not occur in all installations of power vented water heaters, but should be protected against on installations where it can form in the venting system. Condensation in the venting system of power vented water heaters is dependent upon installation conditions including, but not limited to ambient temperature and humidity of installation location, ambient temperature and humidity of venting space, vent discharge and slope, and product usage. In certain conditions, installations in unconditioned space or having long horizontal or vertical vent runs may accumulate condensate. In these conditions, the vent pipe should be sloped downward away from the blower assembly (not less than 1/8" (3.2 mm) nor greater than 1/2" (12.7 mm) per foot maximum). If the vent piping is vented level or sloped upwards away from the blower assembly, then adequate means for draining and disposing of the condensate needs to be made by the installer (if condensate is detected). If you have condensate, then a 3/8" drain hose can be connected to the built-in drain port of the rubber boot on the blower assembly. For your convenience, the rubber boot is supplied with a removable cap on the built-in drain port. Prior to operating the water heater, make sure the removable cap is installed on the drain port (if a drain hose is not needed).

⚠ WARNING	
Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form an approximately 8" diameter loop in the condensate hoses on top of the water heater to trap water and prevent the escape of combustion by-products. Do not elevate the condensate hose on the bottom of the water heater above the bracket attached to the side of the unit. This must be true for the entire length of the hose including the exit into an appropriate drain. Condensate lines must be free and clear of debris and must not allow back flow through the hose. The condensate lines must be able to flow freely to an appropriate drain. Do not allow condensate lines to become crimped closed. Analyze the entire vent system to make sure that condensate will not become trapped in a section of vent pipe and therefore reduce the open cross sectional area of the vent.
<p>Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.</p>	

BLOWER ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION

⚠ WARNING	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before servicing the water heater, make sure the blower assembly is unplugged or the electrical supply to the water heater is turned "OFF". Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring error can cause improper and dangerous operation. Verify proper operation after servicing. Failure to do this could result in death, serious bodily injury, or property damage.

1. Check to make sure that the wire harness is attached to the gas valve and blower control box.
2. Make sure no material is still attached to the outside or inside of blower assembly.

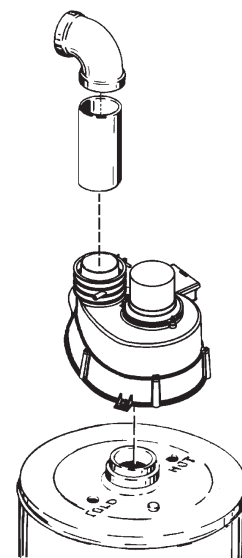


FIGURE 15. BLOWER ASSEMBLY

3. Make sure that plastic tubing is still attached to the pressure switch and fan housing. Also make sure that wiring connector from motor to control box is securely attached.

4. Do not plug in power cord until vent system is completely installed. The Power Vent operates on 120 Vac, therefore a grounded outlet must be within reach of the 6 foot flexible power cord supplied with the vent. The power cord supplied may be used on unit only where local codes permit. If local codes do not permit use of flexible power supply cord:

- A. Remove screws that hold cover plate on control box and remove plate.
- B. Cut flexible power cord on inside of control box, as close to inside wall as possible.
- C. If flexible cord and strain relief are removed, then opening in box must be covered by a plastic cap on the front side of the control box.
- D. Remove plastic cap on the right side of control box and install suitable conduit fitting in enclosure.
- E. Splice field wiring into existing wiring using code authorized method (wire nuts, etc.).
- F. Be certain that neutral and line connections are not reversed when making these connections.
- G. Ground heater properly. This water heater must be grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA70 and/or local codes. These must be followed in all cases.

The 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, see Figure 18.

H. Replace cover plate and secure with two screws.

5. The blower discharge boot is made to accept only straight sections of 3" pipe. To start off with an elbow, a short section of the furnished pipe, a minimum of 2 inches, must be cut and glued into the end of the elbow that will mount on the discharge boot, see Figure 15.

INSTALLATION OF VENT SYSTEM

Before beginning installation of piping system thoroughly read the section of this manual VENT PIPE PREPARATION.

If you are installing your system so that it vents through the roof, please refer to section titled INSTALLATION OF VERTICAL VENT SYSTEM.

VENT TERMINAL INSTALLATION, SIDEWALL

1. Install the vent terminal by using the cover plate as a template to mark the hole for the vent pipe to pass through the wall. BEWARE OF CONCEALED WIRING AND PIPING INSIDE THE WALL.
2. If the Vent Terminal is being installed on the outside of a finished wall, it may be easier to mark both the inside and outside wall. Align the holes by drilling a hole through the center of the template from the inside through to the outside. The template can now be positioned on the outside wall using the drilled hole as a centering point for the template.
3. A) MASONRY SIDE WALLS
Chisel an opening approximately one half inch (1.3 cm) larger than the marked circle.
- B) WOODEN SIDE WALLS
Drill a pilot hole approximately one quarter inch (0.64 cm) outside of the marked circle. This pilot hole is used as a starting point for a saws-all or sabre saw blade. Cut around the marked circle staying approximately one quarter inch (0.64 cm) outside of the line. (This will allow the vent to easily slide through the opening. The resulting gap will be covered up by the Vent Terminal cover plate.) Repeat this step on inside wall if necessary.

SEQUENCE OF INSTALLATIONS, FIGURE 16

Cut a length of PVC pipe about 3.5 inches (8.9 cm) longer than the wall thickness at the opening. Glue the vent terminal to this section of pipe. Slide the wall plate over the pipe to stop against the vent terminal. Place a bead of caulking (not supplied) around the gap between the pipe and cover plate. Apply enough to fill some of the gap between the pipe and wall. Place some of the caulking on the back of the plate to hold it against the wall after installation. If the vent pipe is installed up to the wall, with a coupling on the end against the wall opening, the pipe with the vent terminal can be prepared for gluing before inserting through the wall. Slide the pipe through the wall and insert into the coupling on the other side of the wall, making sure that the vent terminal ends up pointed in the correct position, see Figure 16.

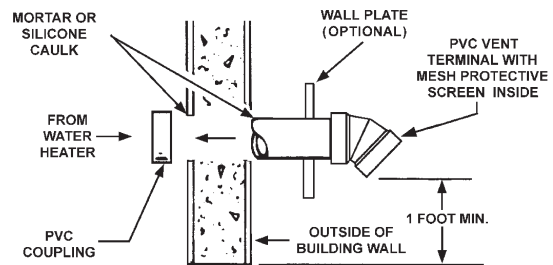
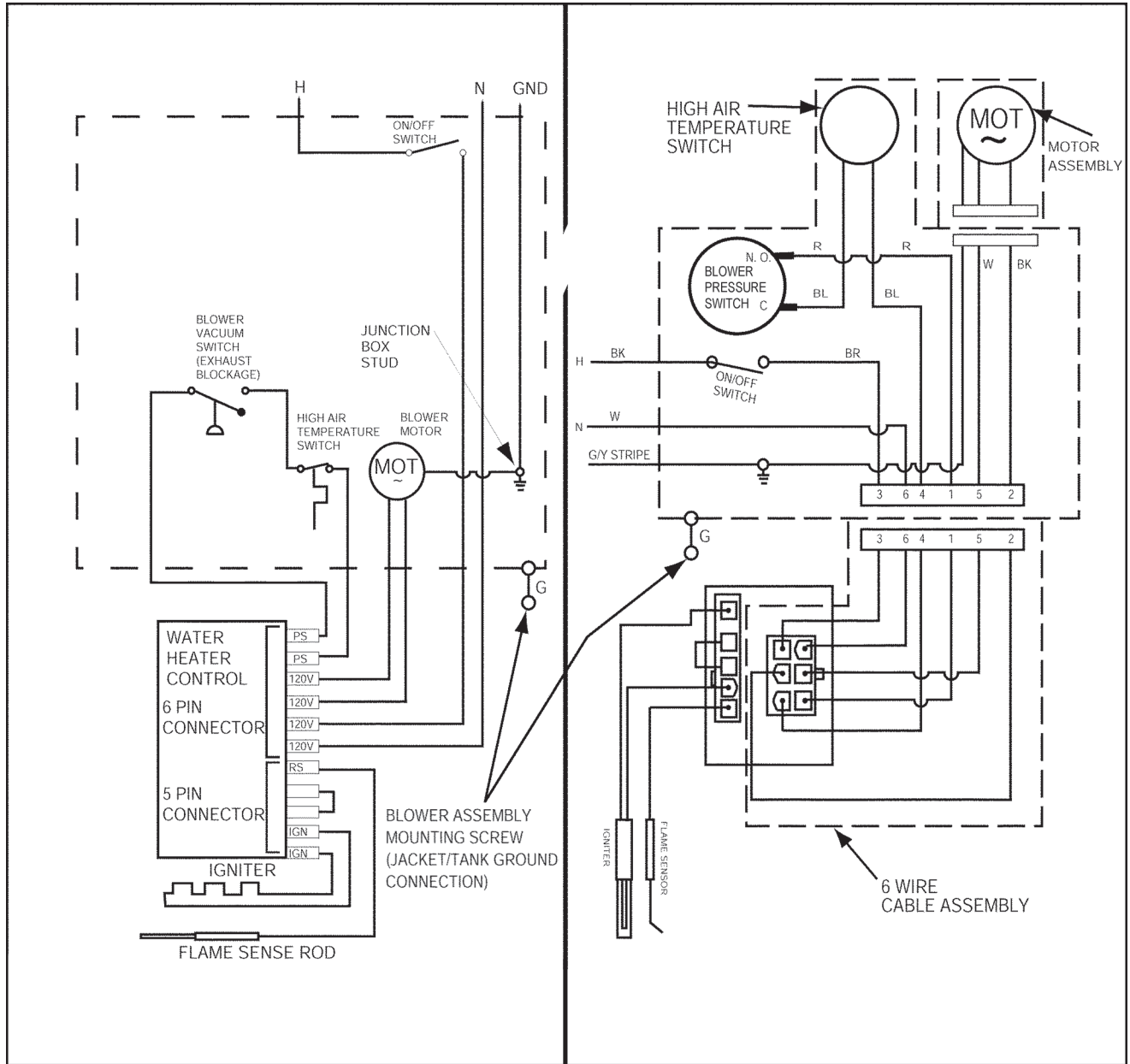


FIGURE 16. VENT TERMINATION



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



You must provide all wiring of the proper size outside of the water heater. You must obey local codes and electric utility requirements when you install this wiring.
 This appliance must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes, or in the absence of local codes, with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA No 70(current edition).

Note: If any of the original wire as supplied with the appliance must be replaced, it must be replaced with 105°C wire or its equivalent.

FIGURE 17. POWER VENT WIRING SCHEMATIC.

INSTALLATION OF VENT SYSTEM, SIDEWALL

With the route of the venting system and selection of materials completed, as discussed in the section of this manual titled PLANNING THE VENT SYSTEM, the through the wall vent terminal in place and the first section of piping, up to first elbow, installed at the blower it is time to complete the installation of the venting system for the sidewall installation.

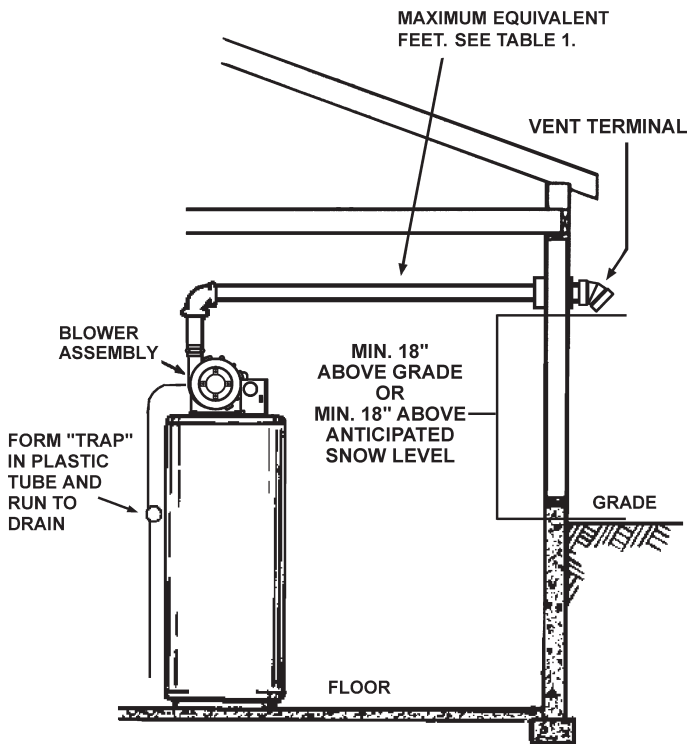


FIGURE 18.

Before completing the installation of the venting system be sure to read the sections of this manual discussing the proper method of cutting and cementing PVC pipe and fittings: VENT PIPE PREPARATION.

It is recommended that the completion of the venting system start at the blower assembly and run to the coupling on the inside wall of the vent terminal, see Figure 16.

The vent system piping should be supported every 5 feet (1.5 m) of vertical run and every 3 feet (91 cm) of horizontal run. All piping and fittings must be joined by the proper procedures as described under: VENT PIPE PREPARATION.

INSTALLATION OF VERTICAL VENT SYSTEM

A proper flashing or "BOOT" should be used to seal the pipe where it exits the roof. The total vent system should not exceed the equivalent feet of pipe as listed in Table 1.

Provide support for all pipe protruding through the roof. All piping should be properly secured. The vent system piping should be supported every 5 feet (1.5 m) of vertical run and every 3 feet (91 cm) of horizontal run. All piping and fittings must be joined by the proper procedures as described under: VENT PIPE PREPARATION.

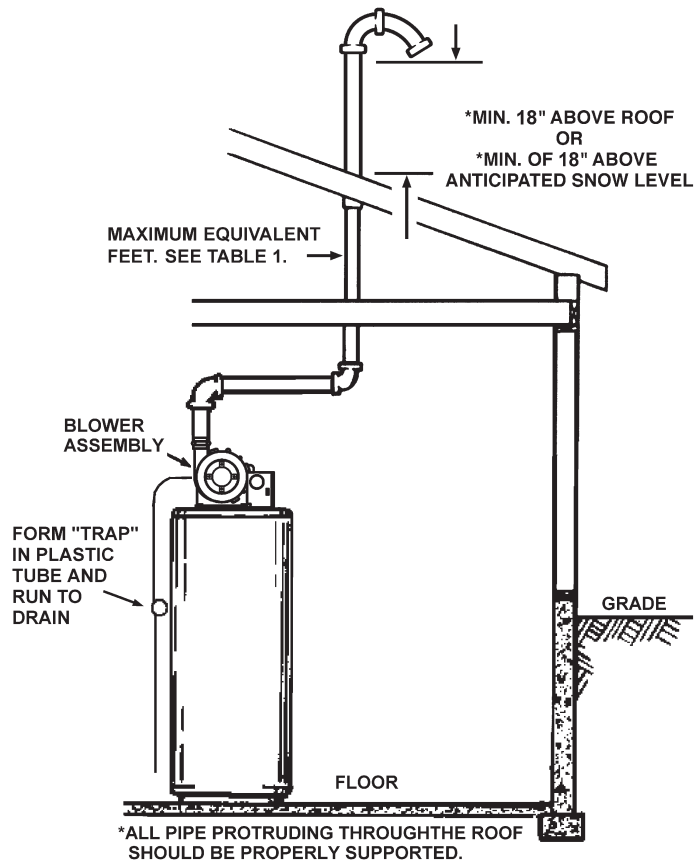


FIGURE 19.

IMPORTANT

The vent system must terminate so that proper clearances are maintained as cited in local codes or the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1) and as listed below:

1. Vent Termination must extend a minimum of 18 inches (46 cm) above roof or 18 inches (46 cm) above the anticipated snow level to prevent blockage of the vent termination, as shown in Figures 18 and 19.
2. The venting system shall terminate at least four (4) feet (1.2 m) from or one (1) foot (30 cm) above any gable, dormer or other roof structure with building interior access; i.e., vent, window, etc.
3. The venting system shall terminate three (3) feet (91 cm) above any forced air inlet located within ten feet (3.0 m).

VENT PIPE PREPARATION

1. INITIAL PREPARATION

- A. Make sure the solvent cement you are planning to use is designed for the specific application you are attempting.
- B. Know the physical and chemical characteristics and limitations of the PVC and CPVC piping materials that you are about to use.
- C. Know the reputation of your manufacturer and their products.
- D. Know your own qualifications or those of your contractor. The solvent welding technique of joining PVC and CPVC pipe is a specialized skill just as any other pipe fitting technique.
- E. Closely supervise the installation and inspect the finished job before start-up.
- F. Contact the manufacturer, supplier, or competent consulting agency if you have any questions about the application or installation of PVC and CPVC pipe.
- G. Take the time and effort to do a professional job. Shortcuts will only cause you problems and delays in start-up. By far, the majority of failures in PVC and CPVC systems are the result of shortcuts and/or improper joining techniques.


2. SELECTION OF MATERIALS

- Cutting Device - Saw or Pipe Cutter
- Deburring Tool, Knife, File, or Beveling Machine (2" and above)
- Brush - Pure Bristle
- Rag - Cotton (Not Synthetic)
- Primer and Cleaner
- Solvent Cement - PVC for PVC Components and CPVC for CPVC Components
- Containers - Metal or Glass to hold Primer and Cement. Select the type of PVC or CPVC materials to be used on the basis of their application with respect to chemical resistance, pressure rating, temperature characteristics, etc.
- Insertion Tool - Helpful for larger diameter pipe and fittings 6 inches (15.2 cm) and above.


! 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 LP gas.
- Do not expose water heater control to excessive gas pressure.
- Use only gas shown on rating plate.
- Maintain required clearances to combustibles.
- Keep ignition sources away from faucets after extended period of non-use.



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




PRIMER

It is recommended that Tetrahydrofuran (THF) be used to prepare the surfaces of pipe and fittings for solvent welding. Do not use water, rags, gasoline or any other substitutes for cleaning PVC or CPVC surfaces. A chemical cleaner such as MEK may be used.

CEMENT

Use ASTM D-2564 Grade PVC cement. Never use all-purpose cements, commercial glues and adhesives or ABS cement to join PVC or CPVC pipe and fittings.



! WARNING

Fire Hazard

- Primers and cements are extremely flammable, and must not be stored or used near heat or open flame.
- Also, use only in a well ventilated area.

APPLICATORS

Select a suitable pure bristle type paint brush. Use a proper width brush or roller to apply the primer and cement (see chart below). Speedy application of cement is important due to its fast drying characteristics. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** A dauber type applicator should only be used on pipe sizes 2" and below. For larger diameter pipe, a brush or roller must be used.

TABLE 2.

RECOMMENDED BRUSH* SIZE FOR PRIMER AND CEMENT APPLICATIONS	
Nominal Pipe (IPS)	Size Brush Width
2	1.5" (3.8 cm)
3	1.5" - 2.5" (3.8 cm - 6.4 cm)

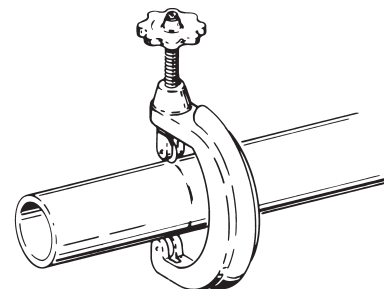
*USE ONLY NATURAL BRISTLE

3. MAKING THE JOINT

A. Cutting

Pipe must be squarely cut to allow for the proper interfacing of the pipe end and the fitting socket bottom. This can be accomplished with a miter box saw or wheel type cutter. Wheel type cutters are not generally recommended for larger diameters since they tend to flare the corner of the pipe end. If this type of cutter is used, the flare on the end must be completely removed.

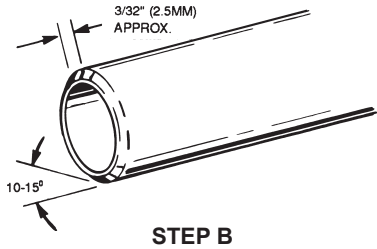
NOTE: Power saws should be specifically designed to cut plastic pipe.



STEP A

B. Deburring

Use a knife, plastic pipe deburring tool, or file to remove burrs from the end of small diameter pipe. Be sure to remove all burrs from around the inside as well as the outside of pipe. A slight chamfer (bevel) of about 10°-15° should be added to the end to permit easier insertion of pipe into the end of the fitting. Failure to chamfer the edge of pipe may remove cement from the fitting socket, causing the joint to leak.



C. Test dry fit of the joint

Tapered fitting sockets are designed so that an interfaced fit should occur when the pipe is inserted about 1/3 to 2/3 of the way into the socket. Occasionally, when pipe fitting dimensions are at the tolerance extremes, it will be possible to fully insert dry pipe to the bottom of the fitting socket. When this happens, a sufficient quantity of cement must be applied to the joint to fill the gap between the pipe and fitting. The gap must be filled to obtain a strong, leak-free joint.

D. Inspection, cleaning, priming

Visually inspect the inside of the pipe and fitting sockets and remove all dirt, grease or moisture with a clean dry rag. If wiping fails to clean the surfaces, a chemical cleaner must be used. Check for possible damage such as splits or cracks and replace if necessary.


Depth-of-entry

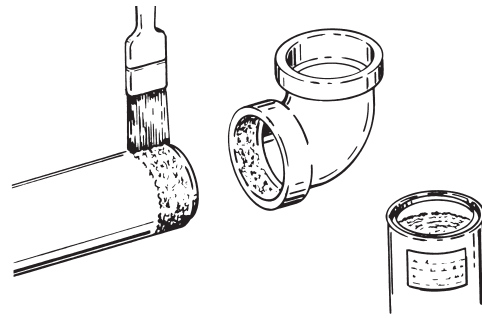
Marking the depth of entry is a way to check if the pipe has reached the bottom of the fitting socket in Step F. Measure the fitting depth and mark this distance on the pipe O.D. You may want to add several inches to the distance and make a second mark as the primer and cement will most likely destroy your first one.

Apply primer to the surface of the pipe and fitting socket with a natural bristle brush. This process softens and prepares the PVC or CPVC for the solvent cementing step. Move quickly and without hesitation to the cementing procedure while the surfaces are still wet with primer.

E. Application of solvent cement

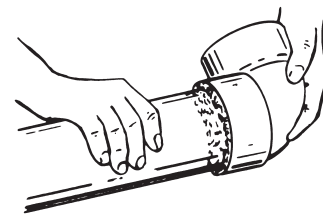
- Apply the solvent cement evenly and quickly around the outside of the pipe at a width a little greater than the depth of the fitting socket.
- Apply a light coat of cement evenly around the inside of the fitting socket. Avoid puddling.
- Apply a second coat of cement to the pipe end.

	<h2>WARNING</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cans of cement and primer should be closed at all times when not in use to prevent evaporation of chemicals and hardening of cement.• They are also very flammable and should be kept away from heat or flame.
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F. Joint assembly

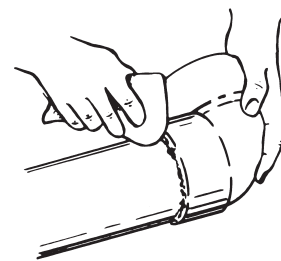
Working quickly, insert the pipe into the fitting socket bottom and give the pipe or fitting a 1/4 turn to evenly distribute the cement. Do not continue to rotate the pipe after it has hit the bottom of the fitting socket. A good joint will have sufficient cement to make a bead all the way around the outside of the fitting hub. The fitting will have a tendency to slide back while the cement is still wet so hold the joint together for about 15 seconds.



G. Cleanup and joint movement

Remove all excess cement from around the pipe and fitting with a dry cotton rag. This must be done while the cement is still soft.

The joint should not be disturbed immediately after the cementing procedure, and sufficient time should be allowed for proper curing of the joint. Exact drying time is difficult to predict because it depends on variables such as temperature, humidity and cement integrity. For more specific information, you should contact your solvent cement manufacturer.



FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING



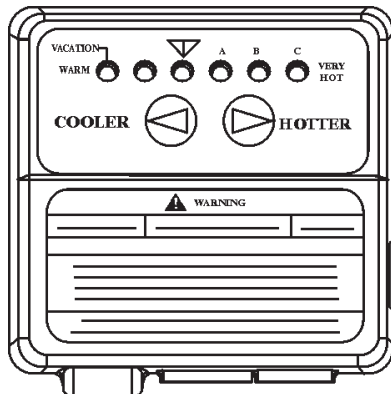
WARNING: If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.



BEFORE OPERATING: ENTIRE SYSTEM MUST BE FILLED WITH WATER AND AIR PURGED FROM ALL LINES.

- A. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. **Do NOT try to light the burner by hand.**
- B. **BEFORE OPERATING** smell 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 electric 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.
- C. Use only your hand to push in the gas control buttons. Never use tools. If the control buttons will not push in, don't try to repair them, 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 contact a qualified installer or service agency to replace a flooded water heater. Do not attempt to repair the unit! It must be replaced!

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



1. STOP! Read the safety information above, on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting by first pressing the COOLER and HOTTER buttons together and holding for 1 second. Then press the COOLER button until the WARM indicator light appears.
3. Set the "ON/OFF" switch on the blower control box to the "OFF" position.
4. This appliance is equipped with a device which automatically lights the burner. **DO NOT TRY TO LIGHT THE BURNER BY HAND.**
5. 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 to the next step.
6. Turn on all electrical power to the appliance.
7. Set thermostat to desired setting by first pressing the COOLER and HOTTER buttons together and holding for 1 second. Then press the HOTTER button.
8. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE" and call your technician or gas supplier.
9. **WATER TEMPERATURE ADJUSTMENT**
▼ is approximately 120°F.



CAUTION: Hotter water increases the risk of scald injury. Consult the instruction manual before changing temperature.



WARNING: TURN OFF ALL ELECTRIC POWER BEFORE SERVICING

TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting by first pressing the COOLER and HOTTER buttons together and holding for 1 second. Then press the COOLER button until the WARM indicator light appears.
2. Set the ON/OFF switch on the blower control box to the "OFF" position.
3. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.

TEMPERATURE REGULATION

Any water heater's intended purpose is to heat water. Hot water is needed for cleansing, cleaning, and sanitizing (bodies, dishes, clothing). Untempered hot water can present a scald hazard. Depending on the time element, and the people involved (adults, children, elderly, infirm, etc.) scalding may occur at different temperatures.

It is recommended that lower water temperatures be used to avoid the risk of scalding. It is further recommended, in all cases, that the water temperature be set for the lowest temperature which satisfies your hot water needs. This will also provide the most energy efficient operation of the water heater.

Figure 20 shows the approximate water temperatures produced at various thermostat settings. Short repeated heating cycles caused by small hot water uses can cause temperatures at the point of use to exceed the thermostat setting by up to 30°F (17°C). If you experience this type of use you should consider using lower temperature settings to reduce scald hazards.

Valves for reducing the point-of-use temperature by mixing cold and hot water are available, see Figure 2. Also available are inexpensive devices that attach to faucets to limit hot water temperatures. Contact a licensed plumber or the local plumbing authority.

⚠ DANGER Water temperature over 125°F (52°C) can cause severe burns instantly resulting in severe injury or death.

Children, the elderly, and the physically or mentally disabled are at highest risk for scald injury.

Feel water before bathing or showering.

Temperature limiting valves are available.

Read instruction manual for safe temperature setting.

HOT WATER CAN SCALD: Water heaters are intended to produce hot water. Water heated to a temperature which will satisfy space heating, clothes washing, dish washing, and other sanitizing needs can scald and permanently injure you upon contact. Some people are more likely to be permanently injured by hot water than others. These include the elderly, children, the infirm, or physically/mentally handicapped. If anyone using hot water in your home fits into one of these groups or if there is a local code or state law requiring a certain temperature water at the hot water tap, then you must take special precautions. In addition to using the lowest possible temperature setting that satisfies your hot water needs, a means such as a mixing valve should be used at the hot water taps used by these people or at the water heater. Mixing valves are available at plumbing supply or hardware stores, see Figure 2. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation of the valves. Before changing the factory setting on the thermostat, read the "Temperature Regulation" section in this manual, see Figure 20.

Never allow small children to use a hot water tap, or to draw their own bath water. Never leave a child or handicapped person unattended in a bathtub or shower.

The water heater should be located in an area where the general public does not have access. If a suitable area is not available, a cover

should be installed over the thermostat to prevent tampering. The water temperature setting was factory set at the lowest temperature; Pressing the "COOLER" button decreases temperature and pressing the "HOTTER" button increases the temperature.

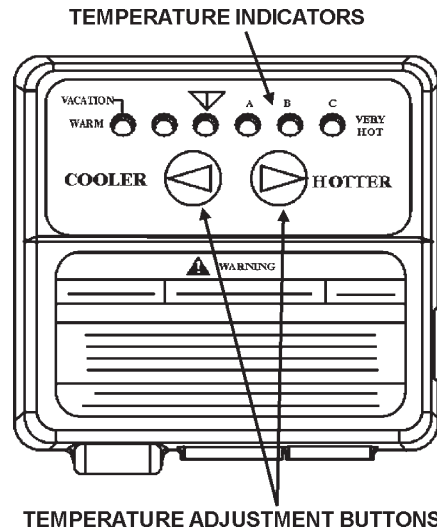
Setting the water heater temperature at 120°F (49°C) (Approx. "▼" mark on temperature setting of gas valve) will reduce the risks of scalds. Some states require settings at specific lower temperatures.

To avoid any unintentional changes in water temperature settings, the control has a tamper resistant feature for changing the temperature setting. To change the temperature setting follow these instructions:

1. "Wake Up" the temperature indicators by holding down both "COOLER" and "HOTTER" temperature adjustment buttons at the same time for one second, see Figure 20. One or two of the temperature indicators will light up. These indicators will only remain on for 30 seconds if no further buttons are pressed. After 30 seconds the control will go back to "Sleep" mode.
2. Release both of the temperature adjustment buttons.
 - a. To decrease the temperature press and release the "COOLER" button until the desired setting is reached.
 - b. To increase the temperature press and release the "HOTTER" button until the desired setting is reached.

NOTE: Holding down the button will not continue to lower or raise the temperature setting. The button must be pressed and released for each temperature change desired.

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



Water Temperature	Display ▼ A B C	Time to Produce 2nd and 3rd Degree Burns on Adult Skin
C-Flashing = approx. 160°F (71°C)	○○○○○●	About 1/2 seconds
C = approx. 150°F (66°C)	○○○○○●	About 1-1/2 seconds
B = approx. 140°F (60°C)	○○○○●○	Less than 5 seconds
A = approx. 130°F (54°C)	○○○●○○	About 30 seconds
▼ = approx. 120°F (49°C)	○○●○○○	More than 5 minutes
WARM = approx. 80°F (27°C)	●○○○○○	-----

FIGURE 20.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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.

THERMAL EXPANSION

CAUTION

Improper installation and use may result in property damage.

- Avoid water heater damage.
- Install thermal expansion tank or device if necessary.
- Contact qualified installer or service agency.

As water is heated, it expands (thermal expansion). In a closed system, the volume of water will grow. As the volume of water grows, 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. The temperature-pressure relief valve is not intended for the constant relief of thermal expansion. This condition is not covered under the limited warranty.

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

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 "Condensate" in this section.

OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS

SMELLY WATER

In each water heater there is installed at least one anode rod (see parts section) 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 smell" in the hot water. The smell is a result of four factors which must all be present for the odor to develop:

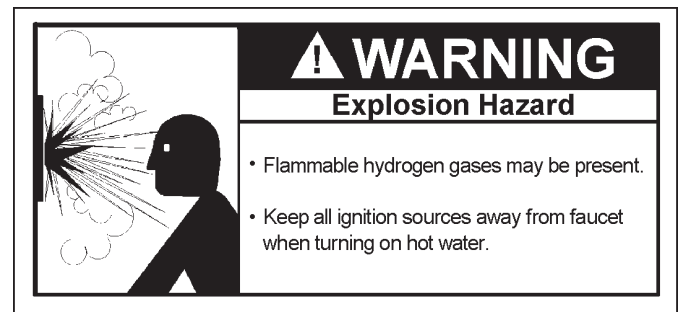
- a. A concentration of sulfate in the supply water.
- b. Little or no dissolved oxygen in the water.
- c. A sulfate reducing bacteria which has accumulated within the water heater (this harmless bacteria is nontoxic to humans).
- d. An excess of active hydrogen in the tank. This is caused by the corrosion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

Smelly water 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 concerning an Anode Replacement Kit and this chlorination treatment.

If the smelly water persists after the anode replacement and chlorination treatment, we can only 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



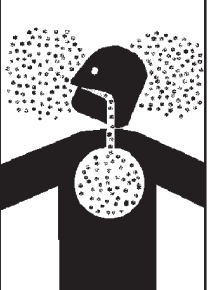
HYDROGEN GAS: Hydrogen gas can be produced in a hot water system that has not been used for a long period of time (generally two weeks or more). Hydrogen gas is extremely flammable and explosive. To prevent the possibility of injury under these conditions, we recommend the hot water faucet, located farthest 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

This water heater is equipped with an automatic gas shut-off system. This system works when high water temperatures are present. Turn "OFF" the entire gas supply to the water heater. The high temperature shut-off is built into the gas control valve. It is non-resettable. If the high temperature shut-off activates, the gas control valve must be replaced. Contact your gas supplier or service agency.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

VENTING SYSTEM INSPECTION

⚠ WARNING	
Breathing Hazard - Carbon Monoxide Gas	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flue gases may escape if vent pipe is not connected.• Be alert for obstructed, sooted or deteriorated vent system to avoid serious injury or death.• Do not store corrosive chemicals in vicinity of water heater.• Chemical corrosion of flue and vent system can cause serious injury or death.• Analyze the entire vent system to make sure that condensate will not become trapped in a section of vent pipe and therefore reduce the open cross sectional area of the vent.
Breathing carbon monoxide can cause brain damage or death. Always read and understand instruction manual.	

At least once a year a visual inspection should be made of the venting system. You should look for:

1. Obstructions which could cause improper venting. The combustion and ventilation air flow must not be obstructed.
2. Damage or deterioration which could cause improper venting or leakage of combustion products.

Be sure the vent piping is properly connected to prevent escape of dangerous flue gasses which could cause deadly asphyxiation.

Obstructions and deteriorated vent systems may present serious health risk or asphyxiation.

Chemical vapor corrosion of the flue and vent system may occur if air for combustion contains certain chemical vapors. Spray can propellants, cleaning solvents, refrigerator and air conditioner refrigerants, swimming pool chemicals, calcium and sodium chloride, waxes, bleach and process chemicals are typical compounds which are potentially corrosive.

If after inspection of the vent system you found sooting or deterioration, something is wrong. Call the local gas utility to correct the problem and clean or replace the flue and venting before resuming operation of the water heater.

BURNER OPERATION AND INSPECTION

Flood damage to a water heater may not be readily visible or immediately detectable. However, over a period of time a flooded water heater will create dangerous conditions which can cause **DEATH, SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, OR PROPERTY DAMAGE**. Contact a qualified installer or service agency to replace a flooded water heater. Do not attempt to repair the unit! It must be replaced!

At least once a year a visual inspection should be made of the main burner and the hot surface igniter assembly for proper flame characteristics and ignition sequences. This can be done by removing the Outer Door and viewing the main burner operation through the Viewport on the Inner Door, see Figure 1. The main burner should provide complete combustion of gas, ignite rapidly, give reasonably

quiet operation, and cause no excessive flame lifting from the burner ports. If the proper flame characteristics are not evident, see Figure 21, make sure that the flow of combustion and ventilation air is not blocked.

You should also check for sooting. Soot is not normal and will impair proper combustion. A visual inspection of the main burner and HSI igniter assembly should also be done at least once a year, see Figure 21.

Soot build-up indicates a problem that requires correction before further use. Turn "OFF" gas to water heater and leave off until repairs are made, because failure to correct the cause of the sooting can result in a fire causing death, serious injury, or property damage.

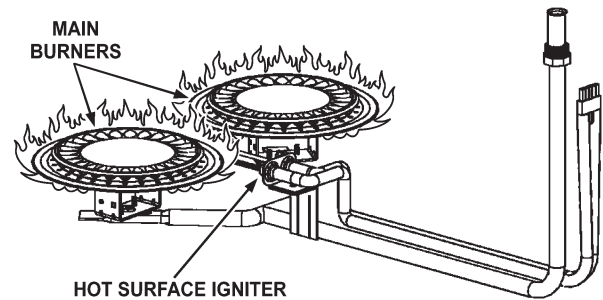



FIGURE 21.

BURNER CLEANING

In the event your burner or burner air openings require cleaning, turn the blower switch to the "OFF" position and allow the burner to cool. Call a service agency to remove and clean the burner and correct the problem that required the burner to be cleaned.

HOUSEKEEPING

Vacuum around base of water heater for dust, dirt, and lint on a regular basis.

⚠ DANGER	
Fire and Explosion Hazard	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not obstruct combustion air openings at the bottom of the water heater.• Do not use or store flammable vapor products such as gasoline, solvents or adhesives in the same room or area near water heater or other appliance.• Can cause serious injury or death.

INSTALLED IN SUITABLE AREA: To insure sufficient ventilation and combustion air supply, proper clearances from the water heater must be maintained. See "Locating the New Water Heater" section. Combustible materials such as clothing, cleaning materials, or flammable liquids, etc. must not be placed against or adjacent to the water heater which can cause a fire.

ANODE ROD INSPECTION

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

Each water heater contains at least one anode rod, which will slowly deplete (due to electrolysis) prolonging the life of the water heater by protecting the glass-lined tank from corrosion. Adverse water quality, hotter water temperatures, high hot water usage, and water softening methods can increase the rate of anode rod depletion. Once the anode rod is depleted, the tank will start to corrode, eventually developing a leak.

Certain water conditions will cause a reaction between the anode rod and the water. The most common complaint associated with the anode rod is a "rotten egg smell" produced from the presence of hydrogen sulfide gas dissolved in the water. **IMPORTANT:** Do not remove this rod permanently as it will void any warranties. The parts list includes a special anode rod that can be ordered if water odor or discoloration occurs. **NOTE:** This rod may reduce but not eliminate water odor problems. The water supply system may require special filtration equipment from a water conditioning company to successfully eliminate all water odor problems.

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.

The anode rod should be inspected after a maximum of three years and annually thereafter until the condition of the anode rod dictates its replacement. **NOTE:** artificially softened water requires the anode rod to be inspected annually.

The following are typical (but not all) signs of a depleted anode rod:

- * The majority of the rod's diameter is less than 3/8".
- * Significant sections of the support wire (approx. 1/3 or more of the anode rod's length) are visible.

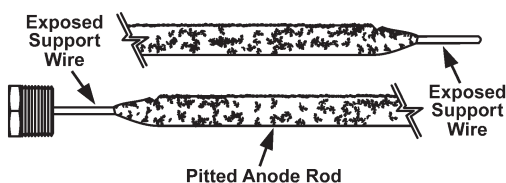
If the anode rod show signs of either or both it should be replaced.

NOTE: Whether re-installing or replacing the anode rod, check for any leaks and immediately correct if found.

In replacing the anode:

1. Turn off 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 (Refer to "Draining and Flushing" for proper procedures). Close drain valve.
4. Remove old anode rod.
5. Use Teflon® tape or approved pipe sealant on threads and install new anode rod.
6. 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.

Restart the water heater as directed under "Operating Your Water Heater." See the Repair Parts Illustration for anode rod location.



ANODE ROD DEPLETION DETAIL.

TEMPERATURE-PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE OPERATION

▲ DANGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burn hazard. • Hot water discharge. • Keep clear of relief valve discharge outlet.

The temperature-pressure relief valve must be manually operated at least once a year.

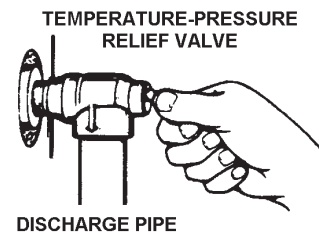


FIGURE 22.

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, see Figure 22.

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, and replace the temperature-pressure relief valve with a new one.

If the temperature-pressure relief valve on the appliance weeps or discharges periodically, this may be due to thermal expansion. You may have a check valve installed in the water line or a water meter with a check valve. Consult your local water supplier or service agency for further information. Do not plug the temperature-pressure relief valve.

DRAINING

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

The water heater should be drained if being shut down during freezing temperatures. Also periodic draining and cleaning of sediment from the tank may be necessary.

1. Set the blower switch to the "OFF" position.
2. CLOSE the cold water inlet valve to the water heater.
3. OPEN a nearby hot water faucet and leave open to allow for draining.
4. Connect a hose to the drain valve and terminate to an adequate drain.
5. OPEN the water heater drain valve to allow for tank draining.

NOTE: If the water heater is going to be shut down and drained for an extended period, the drain valve should be left open with hose connected allowing water to terminate to an adequate drain.

6. CLOSE the drain valve.
7. Follow instructions in the "Filling The Water Heater" section.
8. Follow the lighting instructions on the label or see "Lighting Instructions" in this manual to restart the water heater.

SERVICE

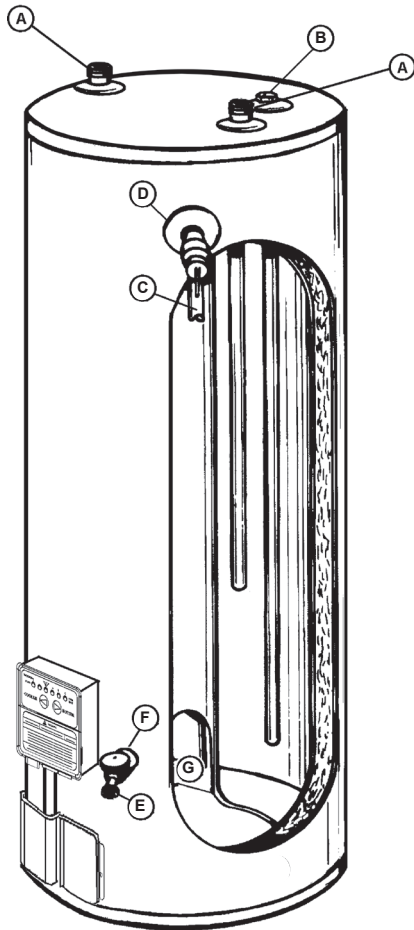
If a condition persists or you are uncertain about the operation of the water heater contact a service agency.

Use this guide to check a "Leaking" water heater. Many suspected "Leakers" are not leaking tanks. Often the source of the water can be found and corrected.

If you are not thoroughly familiar with gas codes, your water heater, and safety practices, contact your gas supplier or qualified installer to check the water heater.

Read this manual first. Then before checking the water heater make sure the gas supply has been turned "OFF", and never turn the gas "ON" before the tank is completely full of water.

LEAKAGE CHECKPOINTS




Never use this water heater unless it is completely filled with water. To prevent damage to the tank, the tank must be filled with water. Water must flow from the hot water faucet before turning "ON" gas to the water heater.

- A. *Condensation may be seen on pipes in humid weather or pipe connections may be leaking.
- B. *The anode rod fitting may be leaking.
- C. Small amounts of water from temperature-pressure relief valve may be due to thermal expansion or high water pressure in your area.
- D. *The temperature-pressure relief valve may be leaking at the tank fitting.
- E. Water from a drain valve may be due to the valve being slightly opened.
- F. *The drain valve may be leaking at the tank fitting.
- G. Combustion products contain water vapor which can condense on the cooler surfaces of the tank. Droplets form and drip onto the burner or run on the floor. This is common at the time of start-up after installation and when incoming water is cold.
- H. Water in the water heater bottom or on the floor may be from condensation, loose connections, or the relief valve. DO NOT replace the water heater until a full inspection of all possible water sources is made and necessary corrective steps taken.

Leakage from other appliances, water lines, or ground seepage should also be checked.

- * To check where threaded portion enters tank, insert cotton swab between jacket opening and fitting. If cotton is wet, follow "Draining" instructions in the "Periodic Maintenance" section and then remove fitting. Put pipe dope or teflon tape on the threads and replace. Then follow "Filling the Water Heater" instructions in the "Installing the New Water Heater" section.



⚠ WARNING

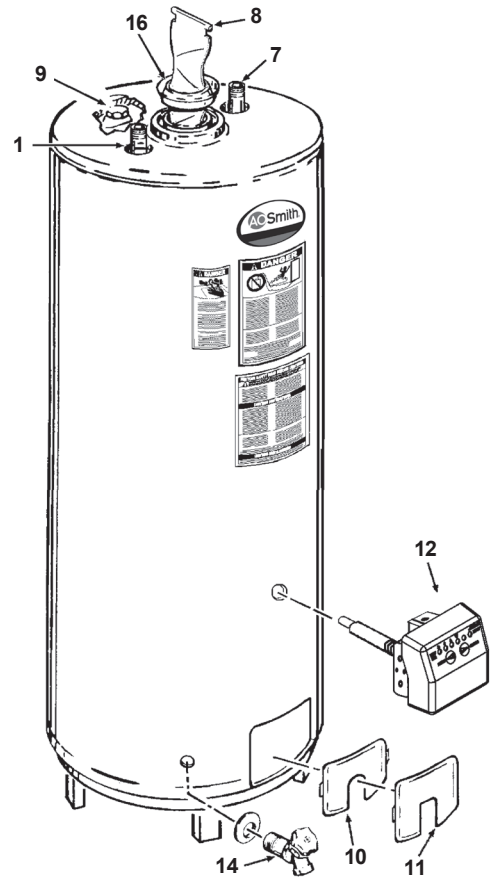
Read and understand instruction manual and safety messages before installing, operating or servicing this water heater.

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

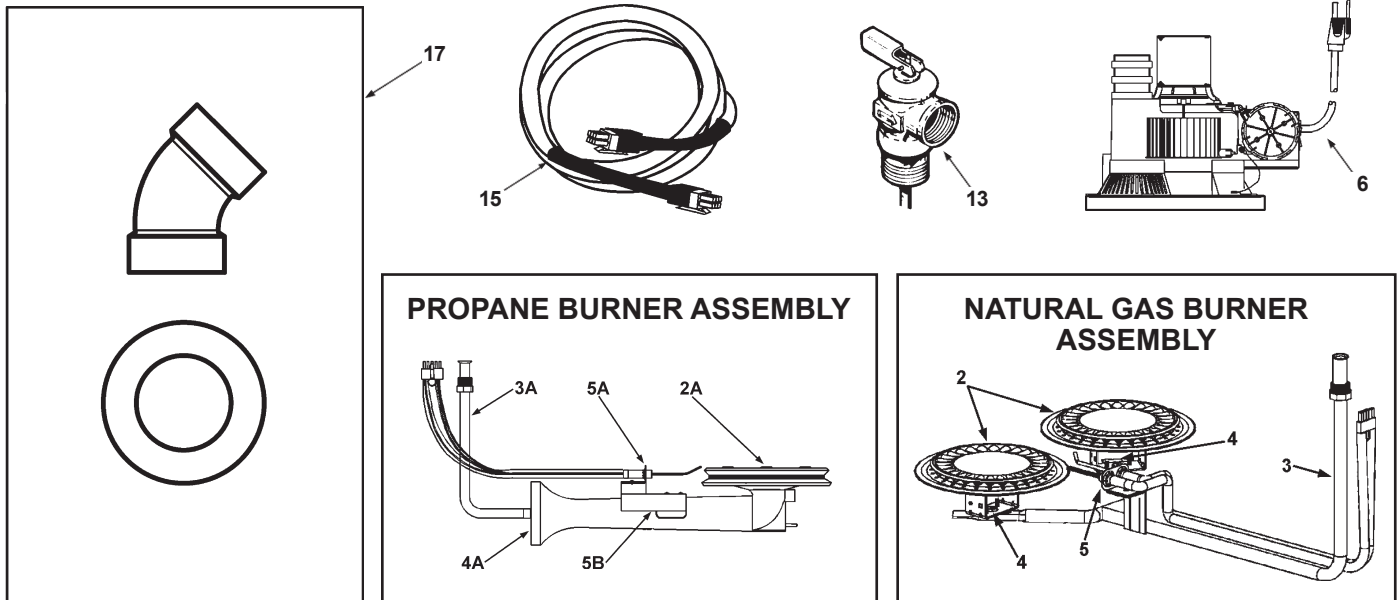
Instruction Manual must remain with water heater.

REPAIR PARTS LIST

Key No.	Part Description
1	Pipe Nipple
2	Stamped Steel Burner
2A	Cast Iron Burner
3	Burner Tube (Stamped Burner)
3A	Burner Tube (Cast Iron Burner)
4	Orifice (Stamped Steel Burner)
4A	Orifice (Cast Iron Burner)
5	Ignitor/Flame Sensor (Stamped Steel Burner)
5A	Ignitor/Flame Sensor (Cast Iron Burner)
5B	Ignitor Bracket (Cast Iron Burner)
6	Blower Assembly
7	Inlet Tube, Closed End
8	Flue Baffle Assembly
9	Anode Rod
10	Inner Door
11	Outer Door
12	Gas Control Valve/Thermostat
13	T&P Relief Valve
14	Drain Valve
15	Wire Harness
16	Flue Restrictor
17	Vent Kit



* Not Shown.
** Optional



Now that you have purchased this water heater, should a need ever exist for repair parts or service, simply contact the company it was purchased from or direct from the manufacturer listed on the rating plate on the water heater.

Be sure to provide all pertinent facts when you call or visit.

Selling prices will be furnished on request or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

The model number of your Gas Water Heater will be found on the rating place located above the gas control valve.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, CALL 1-800-433-2545 AND ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- MODEL NUMBER
- TYPE GAS (NATURAL OR PROPANE (L.P.))
- SERIAL NUMBER
- PART DESCRIPTION







THIS IS A REPAIR PARTS LIST, NOT A PACKING LIST. PARTS ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDELINES

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Please check guidelines below. For your safety, water heater service should be performed only by a qualified service technician. Read the GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION section first.

INTELLI-VENT TROUBLESHOOTING CHART - USER CONTROL

#	LED STATUS	PROBLEM	SOLUTION
1		The gas control valve/thermostat has sensed inadequate or no earth ground.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensure the wall outlet (power supply) is properly grounded. 2 Ensure all ground connections/wires on the water heater are securely connected.
2		The gas control valve/thermostat has sensed reversed polarity in the 120 VAC power supply.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensure the wall outlet/power supply is properly wired. 2 Ensure all internal 120 VAC wiring connections and wiring harness have no reversed wires. 120 VAC "hot" wire must connect to the on/off switch.
3		<p>Pressure switch circuit remaining closed for more than 5 seconds after heating cycle begins.</p> <p>Blower may not start in this condition.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensure air pressure switch circuit wiring is correct and the air pressure switch is not jumpered. 2 Replace the air pressure switch.
4		<p>Pressure switch circuit remains open longer than 5 seconds after the blower is energized.</p> <p>Blower may run continuously in this condition.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensure the air pressure switch sensing tube is properly connected at both ends and is not kinked or damaged. 2 Ensure the correct size of vent and intake air pipe (direct vent products) was used per the installation instructions in the manual that came with the water heater. 3 Ensure maximum number of elbows or maximum equivalent feet of vent or intake air pipe has not been exceeded per the installation instructions in the manual that came with the water heater. 4 Ensure there are no obstructions in the vent or intake air pipe.
5		The gas control valve/thermostat has detected an open igniter circuit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Check wiring to the hot surface igniter assembly - replace igniter assembly if wiring is damaged or worn. 2 Check resistance of the igniter at igniter assembly plug - should be between 11 and 18 ohms at room temperature (77° F at plug end) - replace igniter if open or shorted. 3 Check igniter assembly plug and the socket on the gas control valve/thermostat for good connection. 4 Replace igniter assembly if the plug is worn or damaged. 5 Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if the igniter assembly socket on the bottom of the control is worn or damaged.
6		<p>Ignition/flame failure.</p> <p>The gas control valve/thermostat has reached the maximum number of retries (3) for ignition and is currently locked out for one hour.</p> <p>Cycle the power to the water heater off and on to reset.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensure flame sensor is making good contact with the burner flame and ensure flame is steady. Also ensure supply and manifold gas pressures are within the requirements in the installation manual. 2 Gas supply is turned off - pressure is too low. 3 Ensure the flame sensor is clean - use fine steel wool to clean the flame sensor. 4 Check igniter assembly plug and the socket on the bottom of the gas control valve/thermostat for good connection. Replace igniter assembly if the plug is worn or damaged. Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if socket is worn or damaged. 5 Replace igniter assembly.

#	LED STATUS	PROBLEM	SOLUTION
7		Self diagnostic check has detected a problem with the gas valve driver circuit, internal microprocessor, or other internal circuits.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Turn the power off for 10-20 seconds then on again to clear these error codes. 2 If any of these error codes persist or cannot be cleared - replace the gas control valve/thermostat.
8			
9			
10		The gas control valve/thermostat has sensed main burner flame out of proper sequence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Turn the power off for 10-20 seconds then on again to clear these error codes. 2 Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if this error code persists.
11		Water temperature in the tank has exceeded 195° F and has activated the ECO (energy cut off) high temperature limit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Turn the power off for 10-20 seconds then on again to clear these error codes. 2 Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if the error code persists.
12		Self diagnostic check has detected that one or both of the temperature adjust buttons are stuck.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Press and release both temperature adjust buttons several times - cycle water heater power off and on. 2 Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if the error code persists.
13		Self diagnostic check has detected the water temperature sensor (located in the control valve's immersion probe) is either open or shorted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Turn the power off for 10-20 seconds then on again to clear these error codes. 2 Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if the error code persists.
14		Self diagnostic check has detected a problem with black resistor wire on the ignitor assembly plug; resistor wire is open or shorted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Turn off power to the water heater. Ensure black resistor wire is not cut, missing, and is installed between pins 3 & 4 of ignitor assembly plug. Replace ignitor assembly if damaged or defective. 2 Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if the error code persists.
15		Self diagnostic check has determined resistance of the black resistor wire on ignitor assembly plug is not within tolerance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Turn off power to the water heater. 2 Replace the igniter assembly plug. 3 Replace the gas control valve/thermostat if the error code persists.
16		The gas control valve/thermostat has detected the air pressure switch circuit is opening repeatedly during one heating cycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ensure air pressure switch hose is not kinked or clogged, ensure the blower housing is clear of any condensation. 2 Check vent temperature limit switch - if it is determined that the vent temperature limit switch is opening its contacts at normal operating temperatures during heating cycle - replace the vent temperature limit switch. 3 Ensure water heater is not over-firing. Call the technical support for further assistance.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDELINES

These guidelines should be utilized by a qualified service agent.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
NOT ENOUGH HOT WATER	1.) Blower will not run.	
	a. "ON/OFF" control switch turned off.	Turn switch to the "ON" position.
	b. Blower unplugged.	Plug blower back into 115 VAC outlet.
	c. No power at outlet.	Repair service to outlet.
	d. Thermostat defective.	Replace thermostat.
	e. Control harness defective.	Replace control harness.
	f. High limit control circuit open.	Replace thermostat.
	g. Blower motor defective.	Replace blower assembly.
	2.) Thermostat problems	
	a. Thermostat set too low.	Adjust temperature control higher.
	b. Thermostat or ECO defective.	Replace thermostat.
	3.) Others	
	a. Heater undersized.	Reduce hot water use.
	b. Low gas pressure.	Contact dealer.
c. Incoming water is usually cold.	Allow more time for heater to reheat.	
d. Leaking hot water pipes of fixtures.	Have plumber check and repair leaks.	
e. Heater not lit or thermostat not on.	Refer to LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS.	
VENT PIPE TOO HOT (ABOVE 170° F [77° C])	Wrong burner orifice.	Install correct orifice.
YELLOW FLAME	Dirt in burner ports.	Turn off heater and gas, clean burner head.
	Combustion air path restricted.	Check exhaust venting and air openings in bottom base pan for obstructions or blockage.
CONDENSATION	Water on the floor under heater.	See CONDENSATION section.
	Water dripping from blower assembly.	Provide drip "TEE" to catch condensation, see Figure 1.
WATER LEAKS	Improperly sealed, hot or cold supply connections, relief valve, drain valve or thermostat threads.	Check for leaks at all condensate points. See Figure 1. Also see LEAK CHECKPOINTS section.
	Leakage from other appliances or water lines.	Inspect other appliances near water heater.
	Condensation of flue products.	Refer to CONDENSATION section.
LEAKING T & P	Thermal expansion in closed water system.	Install thermal expansion tank (Do not plug T&P valve).
	Improperly sealed valve.	Check relief valve for proper operation (Do not plug T&P valve).
HOT WATER ODORS (Refer to Anode Rod Inspection)	High sulfate or mineral content in water supply.	Drain and flush heater thoroughly then refill.
	Bacteria in water supply.	Chlorinate water supply.
WATER TOO HOT	Thermostat set too high.	Refer to TEMPERATURE REGULATION section.
WATER HEATER SOUNDS	Condensation dripping on burner.	Refer to CONDENSATION above.
SIZZLING - RUMBLING	Sediment at bottom of heater tank.	Clean sediment from tank. Refer to DRAINING.
SOOTING	Improper combustion.	Refer to Air Requirements.
BURNER WILL NOT STAY LIT – GOES OUT 4-5 SECONDS	Outlet polarity is reversed.	Test polarity and correct.
	High ambient room temperature.	Contact a service agency to determine cause.
	Combustion air path restricted.	Check exhaust venting and air openings in bottom base pan for obstructions or blockage.
	Defective gas valve.	Replace gas valve.
VENT GAS ODORS	Lack of air supply.	Shut off water heater immediately and contact a service agency to determine cause.
	Improperly installed vent piping.	
	Downdraft	
	Poor Combustion	

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300 Maddox Simpson Parkway
Lebanon, TN 37090
Phone: 615-889-8900 • Fax: 615-547-1000
Technical Service email: 2tech@lochinvar.com
www.Lochinvar.com