



Weathermaker 8000 58WAV Deluxe Upflow Induced-Combustion Furnaces

Installation, Start-Up, and Operating Instructions Sizes 040—130, Series 100

NOTE: Read the entire instruction manual before starting the installation.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installation and servicing of heating equipment can be hazardous due to gas and electrical components. Only trained and qualified personnel should install, repair, or service heating equipment.

Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning and replacing air filters. All other operations must be performed by trained service personnel. When working on heating equipment, observe precautions in the literature, tags, and labels attached to or shipped with the unit and other safety precautions that may apply.

Follow all safety codes. In the United States, follow all safety codes including the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA No. 54-1988/ANSI Z223.1-1988. In Canada, refer to the current edition of the National Standard of Canada CAN/CGA- B149.1- and .2-M91 Natural Gas and Propane Gas Installation Codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Have fire extinguisher available during start-up and adjustment procedures and service calls.

Recognize safety information: This is the safety-alert symbol . When you see this symbol on the furnace and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand the signal word DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION. These words are used with the safety-alert symbol. DANGER identifies the most serious hazards which will result in severe personal injury or death. WARNING signifies a hazard that could result in personal injury or death. CAUTION is used to identify unsafe practices, which would result in minor personal injury or product and property damage.

These instructions cover minimum requirements and conform to existing national standards and safety codes. In some instances, these instructions exceed certain local codes and ordinances, especially those that may not have kept up with changing residential construction practices. *We require these instructions as a minimum for a safe installation.*

**Table 1—Minimum Clearances From
Combustible Materials (In.)**

SIZE		040 AND 055	075 THRU 130
Sides	Single-Wall Vent	1	0
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	0	0
Back		0	0
Plenum Top		1	1
Vent	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	1	1
Front	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	3	3
	Service	30	30

NOTES:

1. Provide 30-in. front clearance for servicing. An open door in front of the furnace can meet this requirement.
2. A minimum clearance of 3 in. must be provided in front of the furnace for combustion air and proper operation.



INTRODUCTION

The Model 58WAV, Series 100 Furnaces are available in sizes 40,000- through 130,000-Btuh output capacities.

The design of the upflow gas-fired furnace is A.G.A./C.G.A. certified for natural and propane gas and for installation on combustible flooring, in alcoves, attics, basements, closets, or utility rooms. The design of this furnace line is **not** A.G.A./C.G.A. certified for installation in mobile homes, recreation vehicles, or outdoors.

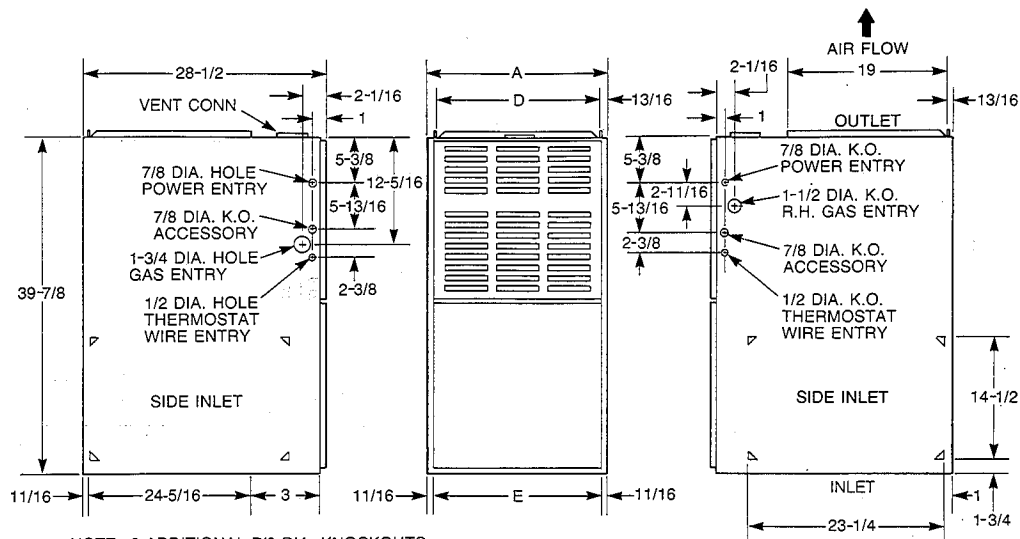
Before installing the furnace, refer to the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA No. 54-1988/ANSI Z223.1-1988. Canadian installations must be installed in accordance with CAN/CGA.B149 Installation Codes and all authorities having jurisdiction. For further information, the National Fuel Gas Code is available from National Fire Protection Association Inc. Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209, or from Literature Distribution.

Installation must conform to the regulations of the serving gas supplier and the local building, heating, and plumbing codes in effect in the area in which the installation is made, or in the absence of local codes, with the requirements of the National Fuel Gas Code.

CAUTION

Application of this furnace should be indoors with special attention given to vent sizing and material, gas input rate, air temperature rise, and unit sizing. Improper installation or misapplication of the furnace can require excessive servicing or cause premature component failure.

This furnace is designed for a minimum continuous return-air temperature of 60 F db or an intermittent operation down to 55 F db such as when used with a thermostat night setback. Return-air temperature must not exceed a maximum of 85 F db.



NOTE: 2 ADDITIONAL 7/8 DIA. KNOCKOUTS ARE LOCATED IN THE TOP PLATE

NOTE: AIR DELIVERY ABOVE 1800 CFM REQUIRES THAT BOTH SIDES OF FURNACE BE USED, OR A COMBINATION OF ONE SIDE AND BOTTOM, OR BOTTOM ONLY FOR RETURN AIR.

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Fig. 1—Dimensional Drawing

Table 2—Dimensions (In.)

SIZE	A	D	E	VENT CONN	SHIP. WT
040-EC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	122
040-GC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	124
055-EC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	132
055-GC	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	134
075-HC	17-1/2	15-7/8	16	4	150
075-JC	21	19-3/8	19-1/2	4	154
090-GC	17-1/2	15-7/8	16	4	160
090-JC	21	19-3/8	19-1/2	4	166
090-LC	24-1/2	22-7/8	23	4	184
110-JC	21	19-3/8	19-1/2	5	178
110-LC	24-1/2	22-7/8	23	5	194
130-LC	24-1/2	22-7/8	23	5	204

⚠ WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause carbon monoxide poisoning, explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause personal injury or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, local gas supplier or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use only factory-authorized and listed kits or accessories when modifying this product. A failure to follow this warning can cause electrical shock, fire, personal injury, or death.

For accessory installation details, refer to the applicable instruction literature.

NOTE: Remove all shipping brackets and materials before operating the furnace.

Step 1—LOCATION

GENERAL

⚠ CAUTION

Do not install furnace in a corrosive or contaminated atmosphere. Make sure all combustion and circulating air requirements are met, in addition to all local codes and ordinances.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use this furnace during construction when adhesives, sealers, and/or new carpets are being installed. If the furnace is required during construction, use clean outside air for combustion and ventilation. Compounds of chlorine and fluorine when burned with combustion air form acids which will cause corrosion of the heat exchangers and metal vent system. Some of these compounds are: paneling and dry wall adhesives, paints, thinners, masonry cleaning materials, and many other solvents commonly used in the construction process.

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

Locate the furnace close to the chimney/vent and as near the center of the air distribution system as possible. The furnace should be installed as level as possible.

When a furnace is installed so that the supply ducts carry air to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air must also be handled by a duct(s) sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside the space containing the furnace.

Provide ample space for servicing and cleaning. Always comply with the minimum fire protection clearances shown on the unit rating plate. This furnace shall not be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or any combustible material other than wood flooring.

LOCATION WITH RESPECT TO COOLING EQUIPMENT —

The cooling coil must be installed parallel with, or on the downstream side of, the furnace to avoid condensation in the heat exchangers. When installed parallel with a furnace, dampers or other means used to control the flow of air must prevent chilled air from entering the unit. If the dampers are manually operated, they must be equipped with means to prevent operation of either unit unless the damper is in the full-heat or full-cool position.

HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS — When the furnace is installed in a residential garage, it must be installed so that the burners and ignition source are located no less than 18 in. above the floor. Also, the furnace should be protected from physical damage by vehicles. When a furnace is installed in public garages, airplane hangars, or other buildings having hazardous atmospheres, the unit must be installed in accordance with the recommended good practice requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, Inc.

Step 2—AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

Provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air must be provided in accordance with Section 5.3, Air for Combustion and Ventilation, of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1-1988, or applicable provisions of the local building codes.

Canadian installations must be installed in accordance with CAN-/CGA.B149 Installation Codes, and all authorities having jurisdiction.

⚠ CAUTION

Air for combustion must not be contaminated by halogen compounds, which include fluoride, chloride, bromide and iodide. These elements are found in aerosol sprays, detergents, bleaches, cleaning solvents, salts, air fresheners, and other household products.

All fuel-burning equipment must be supplied with air for combustion of the fuel. Sufficient air **MUST** be provided to insure there will not be a negative pressure in the equipment room or space. In addition, a positive seal **MUST** be made between the furnace cabinet and the return-air duct to prevent pulling air from the burner area and draft safeguard opening.

⚠ CAUTION

The operation of exhaust fans, kitchen ventilation fans, clothes dryers, or fireplaces could create a negative pressure condition at the furnace. Make-up air must be provided for the ventilation devices, in addition to that required by the furnace.

Combustion air requirements are determined by whether the furnace is in an **UNCONFINED** or **CONFINED** space. A confined space is one whose volume is less than 50 cubic ft per 1000 Btu per hour of the total output rating for all appliances installed in that space.

UNCONFINED SPACE — An unconfined space must have at least 50 cubic ft for each 1000 Btu/h of input for all the appliances (i.e. furnaces, clothes dryer, water heaters, etc.) in the space.

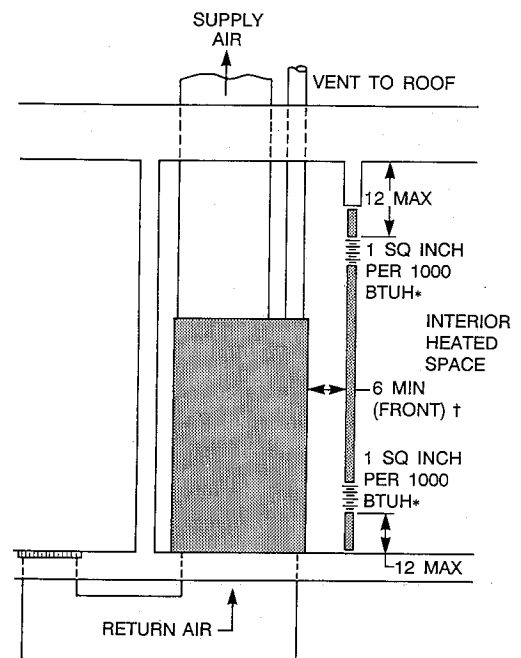
For Example:

58WAV FURNACE INPUT BTUH	MINIMUM SQ FT WITH 7-1/2 FT CEILING
44,000	293
66,000	440
88,000	587
110,000	733
132,000	880
154,000	1026

If the unconfined space is of unusually tight construction, air for combustion and ventilation **MUST** come from either the outdoors or spaces freely communicating with the outdoors. Combustion and ventilation openings must be sized the same as for a confined space. A minimum opening with a total of not less than 1 square in. per 5000 Btu/h of total input rating for all equipment must be provided. Return air must not be taken from the room, unless an equal or greater amount of air is supplied to the room.

CONFINED SPACE — A confined space **MUST** have two permanent openings, one within 12 in. of the ceiling, and the other within 12 in. of the floor. (See Fig. 2.)

NOTE: In determining the free area of an opening, the blocking effect of the louvers, grilles, and screens must be considered. If the free area of a louver or grille design is unknown, it may be assumed that wood louvers have a 20 percent free area and metal louvers or grilles have a 60 percent free area. Screens, when used, must not be smaller than 1/4-in. mesh. Louvers and grilles must be constructed so they cannot be closed.



*Minimum opening size is 100 square inches.
†Minimum of 3 inches when type-B vent is used.

Fig. 2—Air For Combustion and Ventilation

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The size of the openings depends upon whether the air comes from inside or outside of the structure.

1. All air from inside the structure

Each opening **MUST** have at least 1 square in. of free area per 1000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space, but not less than 100 square in. per opening. (See Fig. 2.)

For Example:

58WAV FURNACE INPUT BTUH	FREE AREA PER OPENING (SQUARE IN.)
44,000	100
66,000	100
88,000	100
110,000	110
132,000	132
154,000	154

If the building is constructed unusually tight, a permanent opening directly communicating with the outdoors should be provided. This opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square in. per 5000 Btuh of total input rating for all equipment in the enclosure. If the furnace is installed on a raised platform to provide a return-air plenum, and return air is taken directly from the hallway or space adjacent to the furnace, all air for combustion must come from outdoors.

2. All air from outdoors

- If combustion air is taken from outdoors through vertical ducts, the openings and ducts **MUST** have at least 1 square in. of free area per 4000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space. (See Fig. 3.)

For Example:

58WAV FURNACE INPUT BTUH	FREE AREA PER OPENING (SQUARE IN.)	ROUND PIPE (IN. DIA)
44,000	11.0	4
66,000	16.5	5
88,000	22.0	6
110,000	27.5	6
132,000	33.0	7
154,000	38.5	7

- If combustion air is taken from the outdoors through horizontal ducts, the openings and ducts **MUST** have at least 1 square in. of free area per 2000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space.

For Example:

58WAV FURNACE INPUT BTUH	FREE AREA PER OPENING (SQUARE IN.)	ROUND PIPE (IN. DIA)
44,000	22.0	6
66,000	33.0	7
88,000	44.0	8
110,000	55.0	9
132,000	66.0	10
154,000	77.0	10

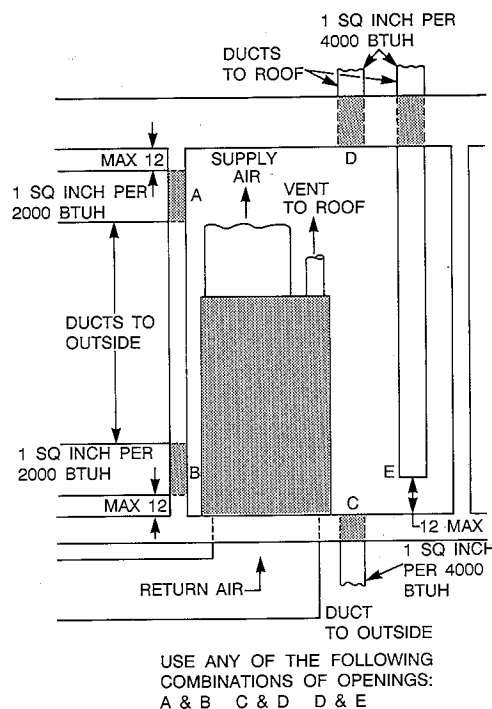
When ducts are used, they must be of the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the openings to which they connect. The minimum dimension of rectangular ducts must not be less than 3 in. (See Fig. 3.)

⚠ WARNING

Do not install the furnace on its back; safety control operation will be adversely affected. Never connect return-air ducts to the back of the furnace. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, personal injury, or death.

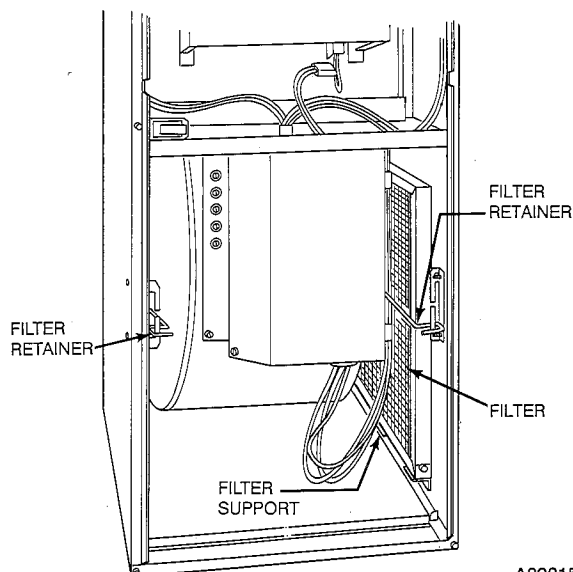
Step 3—FILTER ARRANGEMENT

The factory-supplied filter(s) is shipped in the blower compartment. Determine location for the filter and move filter retaining hardware, if necessary, before attaching the return-air duct. After the return-air duct has been connected to the furnace, install the filter(s) inside the furnace blower compartment. See Fig. 4 for side return application and Fig. 5 for bottom return application.



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Fig. 3—Air For Combustion and Ventilation



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Fig. 4—Side Filter Arrangement

A bottom closure panel is factory installed in the bottom of the furnace. When bottom return inlet is desired, remove and discard the enclosure panel.

Filter-retaining brackets, supports, and retainers are factory assembled and shipped installed for side return application, with one set of all required hardware on each of the furnace. (See Fig. 4.) For bottom return applications, remove the brackets (front and back) and supports from each side. The back bracket(s) are installed in the rear of the furnace casing (dimples are provided to mark mounting screw locations).

The front bracket(s) are installed on the bottom front plate as shown in Fig. 5, once the bottom enclosure has been removed. Rotate filter supports 180° so filter will rest on support, and reinstall. (Do not reinstall in 17-1/2-in. casing.) Install the filter retaining rod (small U-shaped end) in the rear bracket, and the front of the filter retainer rod as shown in Fig. 5. Two sets of hardware are needed for furnaces in 24-1/2-in. casings using two filters for bottom return. All hardware is provided for filter installation.

NOTE: Furnaces with a 17-1/2-in. wide casing require an additional procedure when locating the filter for bottom return-air application. Field-fabricate a sheet metal filler strip 1x3x24-1/2 in. and install it along side of the filter as shown in Fig. 5. Drive two screws through the casing side and into the filler strip to secure it in place. Filter to rest on top of the filler strip when installed.

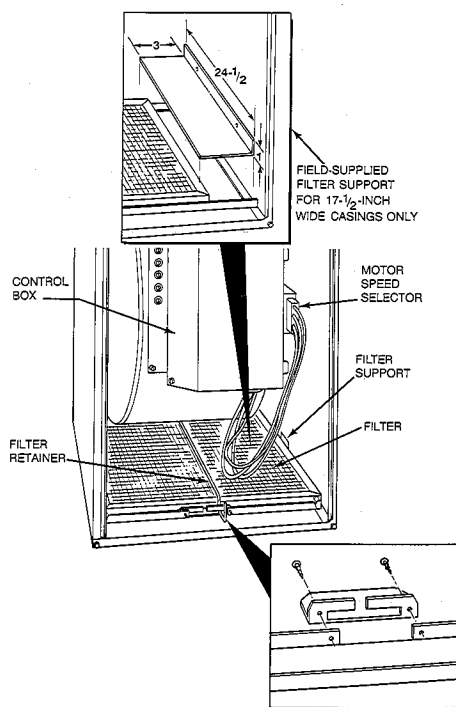


Fig. 5—Bottom Filter Arrangement

Table 3—Filter Information

FURNACE CASING WIDTH	FILTER SIZE*		FILTER TYPE
	Side Return	Bottom Return	
14-3/16	(1) 16 x 25 x 1†	(1) 14 x 25 x 1	Cleanable
17-1/2	(1) 16 x 25 x 1†	(1) 16 x 25 x 1	Cleanable
21	(1) 16 x 25 x 1	(1) 20 x 25 x 1†	Cleanable
24-1/2	(2) 16 x 25 x 1†	(1) 24 x 25 x 1	Cleanable

*Filters can be field-modified by cutting the frame as marked and folding to the desired size. Alternate sizes can be ordered from your distributor or dealer.
†Factory provided with the furnace.

⚠ WARNING

Never operate unit without a filter or with filter access door removed. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, personal injury, or death.

Step 4—LEVELING LEGS (If Required)

When the furnace is used with side inlet(s), and leveling legs are required, refer to Fig. 6, and install field-supplied corrosion-resistant 5/16-in. machine bolts and nuts.

NOTE: The maximum length of the bolt should not exceed 1-1/2 in.

1. Lay furnace on its back, locate and drill 5/16-in. diameter hole in each bottom corner of furnace as shown in Fig. 6.
2. Install nut on bolt and install bolt and nut in hole. (Install flat washer if desired.)
3. Install another nut on other side of furnace base. (Install flat washer if desired.)
4. Adjust outside nut to provide desired height, and tighten inside nut to secure arrangement.

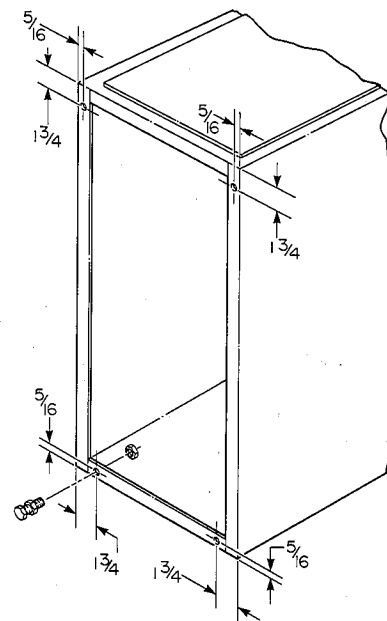


Fig. 6—Leveling Leg Installation

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Step 5—GAS PIPING

Gas piping must be installed in accordance with national and local codes. Refer to the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code. Canadian installations must be installed in accordance with CAN-/CGA.B149 Installation Codes, and all authorities having jurisdiction.

The gas supply line should be a separate line running directly from the gas meter to the furnace, if possible. Refer to Table 4 for the recommended gas pipe size. Risers must be used to connect to the furnace and the meter.

⚠ CAUTION

If a flexible connector is required or allowed by the authority having jurisdiction, black iron pipe shall be installed at the gas valve and extend a minimum of 2 in. outside the furnace casing.

Table 4—Maximum Capacity of Pipe*

NOMINAL IRON PIPE SIZE (IN.)	INTERNAL DIAMETER (IN.)	LENGTH OF PIPE (FT)				
		10	20	30	40	50
1/2	0.622	175	120	97	82	73
3/4	0.824	360	250	200	170	151
1	1.049	680	465	375	320	285
1-1/4	1.380	1400	950	770	660	580
1-1/2	1.610	2100	1460	1180	990	900

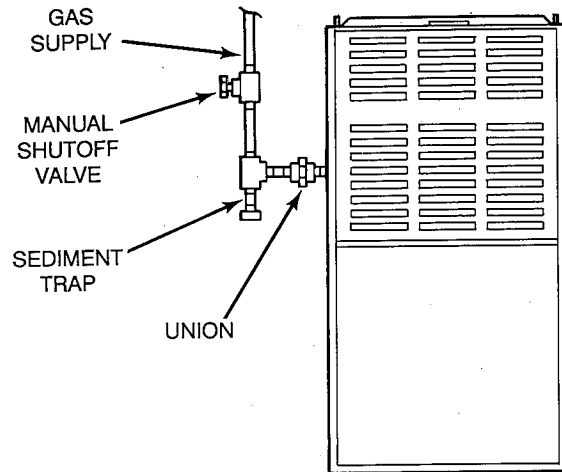
* Cubic ft of gas per hour, for gas pressures of 0.5 psig (14 in. wc) or less, and a pressure drop of 0.5-in. wc (based on a 0.60 specific gravity gas). Ref: Table C-4 NFPA 54-1988.

Piping should be pressure-tested in accordance with local and national plumbing and gas codes before the furnace has been attached. If the pressure exceeds 0.5 psig (14 in. wc), the gas supply pipe must be disconnected from the furnace and capped before the pressure test. If the test pressure is equal to or less than 0.5 psig (14 in. wc), close the manual shutoff valve located on the gas valve before the test. It is recommended that the ground joint union be loosened before pressure testing. After all connections have been made, purge the lines and check for leakage with regulated gas supply pressure.

Install a sediment trap in the riser leading to the furnace. The trap can be installed by connecting a tee to the riser leading from the furnace. Connect a capped nipple into the lower end of the tee. The capped nipple should extend below the level of the gas controls. (See Fig. 7.)

Apply joint compound (pipe dope) sparingly and only to the male threads of each joint. The compound must be resistant to the action of propane gas.

Install an accessible manual shutoff valve upstream of the furnace gas controls and within 72 in. of the furnace. A 1/8-in. NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gage connection, must be installed immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the furnace and downstream of the manual shut-off valve. Place ground joint union between the gas control manifold and the manual shutoff valve.



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Fig. 7—Typical Gas Pipe Arrangement

⚠ WARNING

Use the proper length of pipes to avoid stress on the gas control manifold. A failure to follow this warning can cause a gas leak resulting in a fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

⚠ CAUTION

Use a backup wrench when connecting the gas pipe to the furnace to avoid damaging gas controls.

⚠ WARNING

Never purge a line into a combustion chamber. Never use matches, candles, flame, or other sources of ignition for the purpose of checking leakage. Use a soap-and-water solution to check for leakage. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

Step 6— ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

115-VOLT WIRING — Refer to the unit rating plate or Table 5 for equipment electrical requirements. The control system requires an earth ground for proper operation.

Table 5—Electrical Data

FURNACE SIZE	VOLTS- HERTZ- PHASE	OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE		MAX UNIT AMPS	MIN WIRE GAGE	MAX WIRE LENGTH (FT‡)	MAX FUSE† OR HACR-TYPE CKT BKR AMPS
		Max*	Min*				
040-EC	115—60—1	127	104	6.0	14	47	15
040-GC	115—60—1	127	104	8.3	14	34	15
055-EC	115—60—1	127	104	5.9	14	47	15
055-GC	115—60—1	127	104	8.7	14	32	15
075-HC	115—60—1	127	104	9.0	14	31	15
075-JC	115—60—1	127	104	10.4	14	27	15
090-GC	115—60—1	127	104	8.0	14	35	15
090-JC	115—60—1	127	104	10.1	14	28	15
090-LC	115—60—1	127	104	14.4	12	31	20
110-JC	115—60—1	127	104	10.1	14	28	15
110-LC	115—60—1	127	104	13.3	12	33	20
130-LC	115—60—1	127	104	14.0	12	31	20

* Permissible limits of the voltage range at which the unit will operate satisfactorily.

† Time-delay fuse is recommended.

‡ Length shown is as measured one way along wire path between unit and service panel for maximum 2 percent voltage drop.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not connect aluminum wire between disconnect switch and furnace. Use only copper wire.

Make all electrical connections in accordance with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70-1990 and local codes or ordinances that might apply. For Canadian installations, all electrical connections must be made in accordance with CSA C22.1 Canadian Electrical Code, or authorities having jurisdiction.

⚠ WARNING

The cabinet **must** have an uninterrupted or unbroken ground according to National Electrical Code, ANSI/ NFPA 70-1990 and Canadian Electrical Code, CSA C22.1 or local codes to minimize personal injury if an electrical fault should occur. This may consist of electrical wire or conduit approved for electrical ground when installed in accordance with existing electrical codes. Do not use gas piping as an electrical ground.

The auxiliary junction box can be moved to the right-hand side of the furnace when a right-side power supply is desired. Remove the two screws holding the auxiliary junction box. Mount the junction box on the right-hand side of the furnace (holes have been predrilled in casing). The blower door interlock switch must also be moved to the right side of the furnace due to the length of the wiring harness. When moved, tuck the wiring harness behind the clip provided to keep extra wire lengths out of the way.

NOTE: Proper polarity must be maintained for 115-vac wiring. If polarity is incorrect, the microprocessor will shut off gas flow shortly after the completion of ignition trial period.

24-VOLT WIRING — Make field 24-volt connections at the 24-volt terminal strip. (See Fig. 9.) Connect terminal Y as shown in Fig. 8 for proper cooling operation. Use only AWG No. 18, color coded copper thermostat wire.

The 24-volt circuit contains an automotive-type, 3-amp fuse located on the main control board. Any direct shorts during installation, service, or maintenance could cause this fuse to blow. If fuse replacement is required, use **only** a 3-amp fuse of identical size.

ACCESSORY

1. Electronic air cleaner

Two screw terminals (EAC-1 and EAC-2) are provided for electronic air cleaner connection. The terminals are energized with 115-vac, 1-amp maximum during blower motor operation.

Humidifier

Screw terminals (HUM-1 and C) are provided for 24-vac humidifier connection. The terminals are energized with 24-vac, 0.5-amp maximum during heating blower motor operation.

Step 7— VENTING

Refer to the enclosed installation instructions: GAMA Venting Tables for Category I Furnaces, and **QUIK-VENT™** Tables for Category I Fan-Assisted Furnaces. The horizontal portion of the venting system shall maintain a minimum of 1/4-in. upward slope per linear ft and it shall be rigidly supported every 5 ft or less with hangers or straps to ensure that there will be no movement after installation.

Step 8—STARTUP, ADJUSTMENT, AND SAFETY CHECK

GENERAL — The furnace must have a 115-vac power supply properly connected and grounded. Proper polarity must be maintained for proper operation. Thermostat wire connections at R, W, C, and Y must be made at the 24-volt terminal block on the control board. The gas service pressure must not exceed 0.5 psig (14 in. wc), but must be no less than 0.16 psig (4.5 in. wc).

⚠ CAUTION

This furnace is equipped with a manual reset limit switch in the gas control area. The switch will open and shut off power to the gas valve if a flame rollout or over-heating condition occurs in the gas control area. **Do not** bypass the switch. Correct inadequate combustion air supply problem and reset the switch.

Before operating the furnace, check each manual reset switch for continuity. If necessary, press the button to reset the switch.

The blower compartment door must be in place to complete the 115-vac circuit to the furnace.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION — Using the schematic diagram, Fig. 10, follow the sequence of operation through the different modes. Read and follow the wiring diagram very carefully.

NOTE: If there is a power interruption and any thermostat call, the control will initiate a 90-second blower only on period before starting another cycle.

1. Heating mode

The wall thermostat “calls for heat,” closing the R-W circuit. The furnace control performs a self-check, verifies the pressure switch contacts are open, and starts the inducer motor.

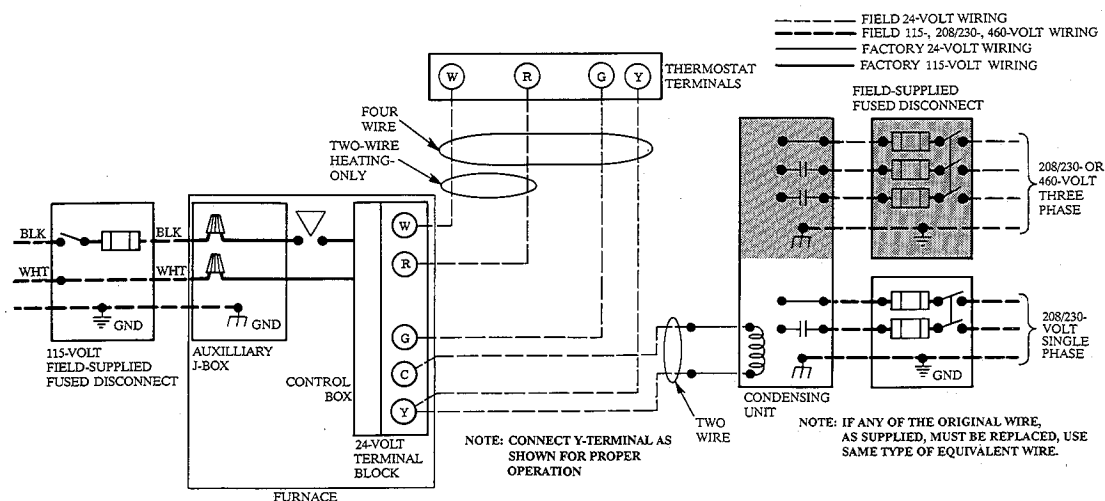


Fig. 8—Heating and Cooling Application Wiring Diagram

- a. **Prepurge period**—As the inducer motor comes up to speed, the pressure switch contacts close to begin a 15-second prepurge period.
- b. **Ignitor warm-up**—At the end of the prepurge period, the ignitor is energized for a 17-second ignitor warm-up period. If ignition is not established during the first cycle, the next warm-up period is increased to 45 seconds. All subsequent ignition cycles will be 45 seconds, or until the 115-vac power supply is interrupted. By interrupting the 115-vac power supply, the warm-up period is automatically reset to 17 seconds.
- c. **Ignition sequence**—When the ignitor warm-up period is completed the gas valve opens, permitting gas flow to the burners where it is ignited. After 5 seconds, the ignitor is de-energized and a 2-second flame-sensing period begins.
- d. **Flame-sensing**—When burner flame is sensed, the control begins the blower “on” delay period and continues holding the gas valve open. If burner flame is not sensed, the control will close the gas valve, and control will repeat ignition cycle.
- e. **Blower on delay**—Forty seconds after burner flame is proven, the blower motor is energized on heating speed. Simultaneously, the humidifier and electronic air cleaner terminals (HUM-1 and C for humidifier, EAC-1 and EAC-2 for electronic air cleaner) are energized. If jumper JW9 has been cut, the blower on delay will be 60 seconds. Jumper JW9 should not be cut.
- f. **Blower off delay**—When the thermostat is satisfied, the circuit between R-W is broken, de-energizing the gas valve and stopping gas flow to the burners. The blower motor, humidifier, and air cleaner will remain energized 90, 135, 180, or 225 seconds (depending on the blower off-time selection). The furnace is factory set for a 135-second blower off delay.
- g. **Post-purge**—The inducer motor will remain energized 5 seconds after the burners are extinguished. If jumper JW9 has been cut, the post-purge period will be 15 seconds. Jumper JW9 should not be cut.

2. Cooling mode

The thermostat “calls for cooling” closing R-Y circuit. The R-Y circuit starts the outdoor condensing unit and starts the furnace blower motor on cooling speed. The electronic air cleaner EAC terminals are energized with 115 vac when the blower is operating on cooling speed.

When the thermostat is satisfied, R-Y circuit is broken. The condensing unit will stop and the furnace blower will continue operating on cooling speed for an additional 90 seconds.

3. Continuous blower mode

When the R-G circuit is made, the blower motor will operate on heating speed. During a call for heat, the blower will stop, allowing the furnace heat exchangers to heat up more quickly, then will restart at the end of the blower on delay period (40 seconds). If jumper JW9 has been cut, the blower on delay will be 60 seconds. Jumper JW9 should not be cut.

The blower will revert to continuous operation after the heating cycle is completed.

When the thermostat “calls for cooling,” the blower will operate on cooling speed. When the thermostat is satisfied, the blower will operate an additional 90 seconds before reverting back to continuous operation on heating speed. (EAC and HUM-1 terminals are energized.)

4. Heat pump mode

When installed with a heat pump, the furnace control automatically changes the timing sequence to avoid long blower off time during demand defrost cycles. When the W-Y or W-Y-G thermostat inputs are received together, the control will change the blower to heating speed or start the blower if it was off, and begin a heating cycle. The blower will remain on until the end of the purge period, then shut off until the end of the ignition warm up and trial for ignition periods (a total of 24 seconds). The blower will then come back on at heating speed.

When the W input signal disappears, the control will begin the normal inducer post-purge period and the blower will change to cooling speed after a 1-second delay. If the W-Y-G signals should disappear together, the blower will remain on for the selected heating blower off delay period, and the inducer will go through its normal post-purge period. If the W-Y inputs should disappear, leaving the G signal input, the control will go into continuous blower and the inducer will remain on for the normal post-purge period.

While in heat pump mode, the control will use only the 17-second ignition warm-up period, and will not use the 45-second period at all. Any time the control senses false flame, the control will lock out of the heating mode. This occurs because the control cannot sense the W input due to the false flame signal, and as a result sees only the Y input and goes into cooling mode blower off delay. All other control functions remain in standard format. (EAC terminals are energized during blower operation. HUM-1 is energized only during gas heat or defrost operation.)

START-UP PROCEDURES

1. **Self-test**—The furnace features a self-test system to help diagnose a system problem in the case of a component failure. Two test pins (ST-1 and ST-2) are located in the lower left-hand corner of the control board as shown in Fig. 9. To initiate the self-test procedure, momentarily short across the two pins (approximately 0.5 seconds).

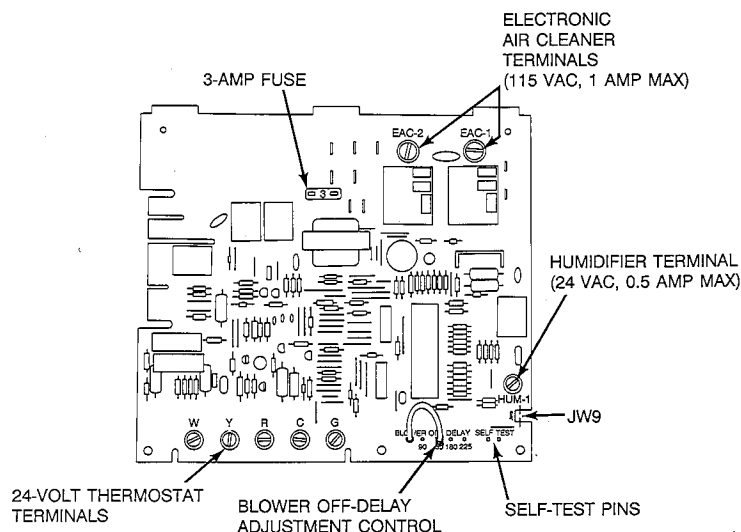
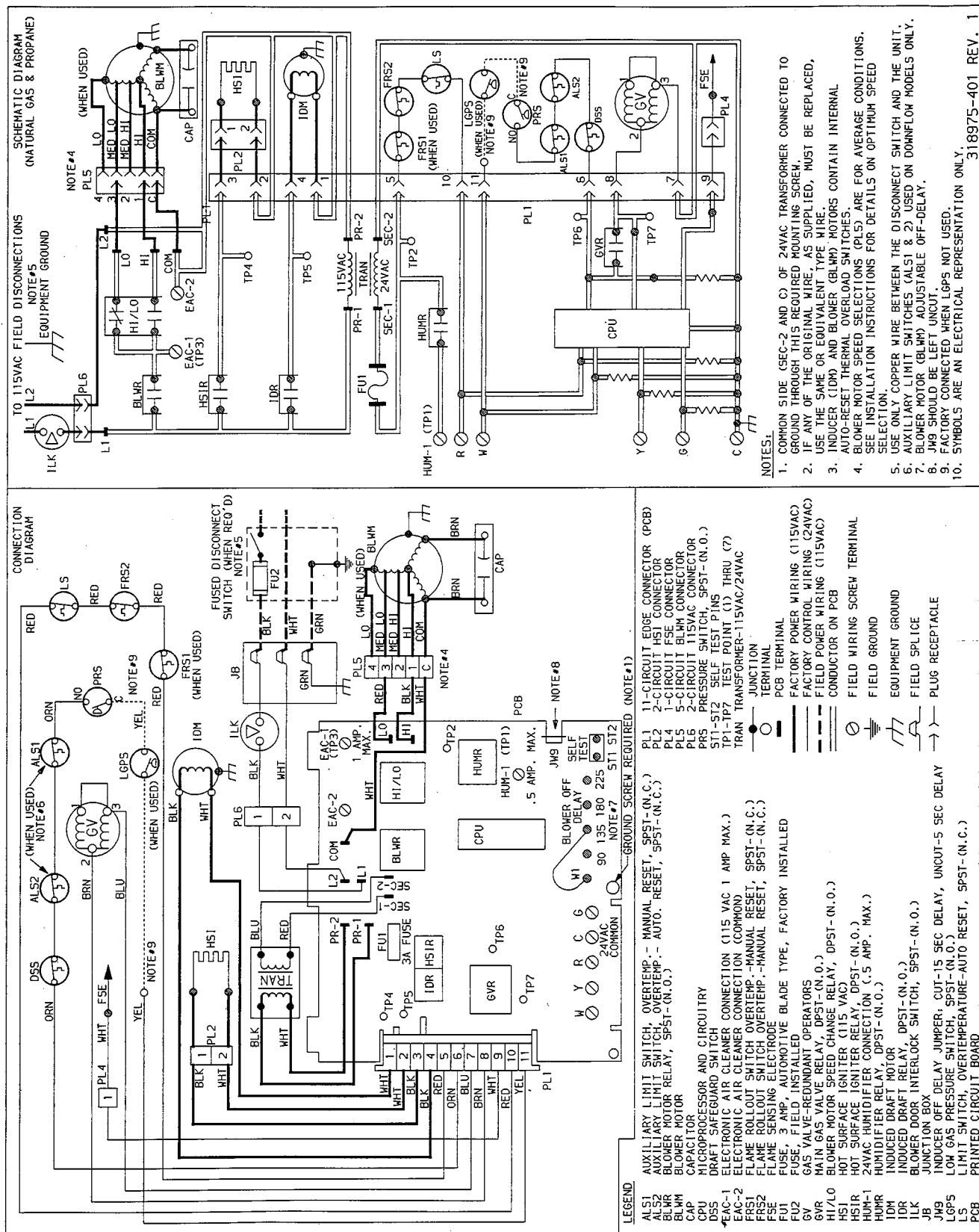


Fig. 9—Control Center

A91060



NOTE: The self-test feature will not operate if the control board is receiving any thermostat signals.

The self-test sequence is as follows:

- a. The furnace control will check itself and then operate the inducer motor for 10 seconds, then off.
 - b. The hot surface ignitor is then energized for 15 seconds, then off.
 - c. The humidifier relay is then energized for 10 seconds, then off.
 - d. The blower motor will operate on cooling speed for 10 seconds, then off.
 - e. The blower motor will operate on heating speed for 10 seconds, then off.
2. Purge gas lines—After all connections have been made, purge the lines and check for leaks.

⚠ WARNING

Never purge a line into a combustion chamber. Never use matches, candles, flame or other sources of ignition for the purpose of checking leakage. Use a soap-and-water solution to check for leakage. A failure to follow this warning can cause a fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

3. To operate furnace, follow procedures on operating instructions label attached to furnace.
4. With furnace operating, set thermostat below room temperature and observe that furnace goes off. Set thermostat above room temperature and observe that furnace restarts.

ADJUSTMENTS

1. Set gas input rate.

There are two methods of adjusting the gas input rate. The preferred method is by using Table 6 and item a. The second method is by clocking the gas meter and item b.

The gas valve regulator has been nominally set at 3.5 in. wc for natural gas. When adjusting input rate, do not set manifold pressure above 3.8 or below 3.2 in. wc.

- a. Check gas input rate using Table 6.
- (1.) Obtain average yearly heat value for local gas supply.
 - (2.) Obtain average yearly specific gravity for local gas supply.
 - (3.) Verify furnace model. Table 6 can only be used for Model 58WAV Furnaces.
 - (4.) Check and verify orifice size in furnace. **NEVER ASSUME THE ORIFICE SIZE. ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.**
 - (5.) Find natural gas heat value and specific gravity in Table 6.
 - (6.) Follow heat value and specific gravity lines to point of intersection. Find orifice size and manifold pressure settings for proper operation at given natural gas conditions.

EXAMPLE:

Heat value 1070

Btu/cu ft specific gravity 0.58

Therefore; Orifice No. 44 *

Manifold pressure 3.3 in. wc

* The furnace is shipped with No. 43 orifices. Therefore, in this example all main burner orifices must be changed and manifold pressure must be adjusted.

- (7.) Proceed to item c. to adjust manifold pressure.

- b. Check gas input rate by clocking gas meter.

- (1.) Obtain average yearly heat value for local gas supply.
- (2.) Check and verify orifice size in furnace. **NEVER ASSUME THE ORIFICE SIZE. ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.**

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT redrill burner orifices. Improper drilling (burrs, out of round, etc.) can cause excessive burner operating noise and misdirection of burner flames. This could result in flame impingement on burners and heat exchanger surfaces, leading to potential failures.

- (3.) Turn OFF all other gas appliances and pilots.
- (4.) Start furnace and let run for 3 minutes.
- (5.) Measure time (in seconds) for gas meter to complete one revolution.
- (6.) Refer to Table 7 for cubic ft of gas per hour.
- (7.) Multiply gas rate (cubic ft/hr) x heating value (Btu/cubic ft).

EXAMPLE:

Btu heating input=Btu/cu ft x cu ft/hr

Heating value of gas 1070 Btu/cu ft

Time for one revolution of 2-cu/ft dial 72 seconds

Gas rate $100 \times 1070 = 107,000$ Btuh

- (8.) Measured gas input should not exceed gas input on unit rating plate.

- (9.) Proceed to item c. to adjust manifold pressure.

- c. Adjust gas input.

- (1.) Remove regulator adjustment seal cap. (See Fig. 11.)
- (2.) Turn adjusting screw counterclockwise to decrease input. Turn screw clockwise to increase input. **DO NOT** set manifold pressure less than 3.2 or more than 3.8 maximum in. wc for natural gas. Make any major adjustments by changing main burner orifices.
- (3.) When correct input is obtained, replace regulator seal cap. Main burner flame should be clear blue, almost transparent. (See Fig. 12.)

Table 6—Model 58WAV Orifice Size and Manifold Pressure for Correct Input Rate
(Tabulated data based on altitude up to 2000 feet and 22,000 Btuh per burner.)

GAS HEAT VALUE (BTUH/CU FT)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NATURAL GAS																	
	0.56		0.58		0.60		0.62		0.64		0.66		0.68		0.70		0.72	
	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.	Orf No.	Mnflid Press.
860	41	3.2	41	3.3	41	3.4	41	3.5	41	3.7	41	3.8	39	3.4	38	3.2	38	3.3
	42	3.6	42	3.7	42	3.8	40	3.3	39	3.2	39	3.3	40	3.6	39	3.5	39	3.6
875	—	—	—	—	40	3.2	—	—	40	3.4	40	3.5	—	—	40	3.7	40	3.8
	42	3.4	41	3.2	41	3.3	41	3.4	41	3.5	41	3.6	41	3.8	39	3.3	38	3.2
890	—	—	42	3.6	42	3.7	42	3.8	40	3.3	39	3.2	39	3.3	40	3.6	39	3.4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	3.2	—	—	40	3.4	40	3.5	—	—	40	3.7
905	42	3.3	42	3.4	41	3.2	41	3.3	41	3.4	41	3.5	41	3.6	41	3.7	41	3.8
	—	—	—	—	42	3.6	42	3.7	42	3.8	40	3.2	40	3.3	39	3.2	39	3.3
920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	3.4	40	3.5
	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	41	3.2	41	3.3	41	3.4	41	3.5	41	3.6	41	3.7
935	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	3.6	42	3.7	42	3.8	40	3.2	40	3.3	39	3.2
	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	41	3.2	41	3.3	41	3.4	41	3.5	41	3.6
950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	3.5	42	3.7	42	3.8	40	3.2	40	3.3
	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	41	3.2	41	3.3	41	3.4	41	3.5
965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	3.6	42	3.7
	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	41	3.2	41	3.3	41	3.4
980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	3.5	42	3.6
	43	3.4	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	41	3.2	41	3.3
995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	3.5	42	3.6
	44	3.8	42	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4	41	3.2
1010	43	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	3.5
	44	3.7	44	3.8	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3	42	3.4
1025	—	—	43	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44	3.6	44	3.7	44	3.8	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8	42	3.2	42	3.3
1040	—	—	43	3.3	43	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44	3.5	44	3.6	44	3.7	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8	43	3.2
1055	—	—	43	3.2	43	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44	3.4	44	3.5	44	3.6	44	3.7	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7	43	3.8
1070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44	3.3	44	3.4	44	3.5	44	3.6	44	3.7	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6	43	3.7
1085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44	3.2	44	3.3	44	3.4	44	3.5	44	3.6	44	3.7	43	3.4	43	3.5	43	3.6
1100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45	3.8	44	3.2	44	3.3	44	3.4	44	3.6	44	3.7	44	3.8	43	3.4	43	3.5
1100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45	3.7	45	3.8	44	3.2	44	3.4	44	3.5	44	3.6	44	3.7	44	3.8	43	3.4
1100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	3.3	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 7—Gas Rate Cu Ft/Hr

SECONDS FOR ONE REVOLUTION	SIZE OF TEST DIAL			SECONDS FOR ONE REVOLUTION	SIZE OF TEST DIAL		
	1 cu ft	2 cu ft	5 cu ft		1 cu ft	2 cu ft	5 cu ft
10	360	720	1800	50	72	144	360
11	327	655	1636	51	71	141	355
12	300	600	1500	52	69	138	346
13	277	555	1385	53	68	136	340
14	257	514	1286	54	67	133	333
15	240	480	1200	55	65	131	327
16	225	450	1125	56	64	129	321
17	212	424	1059	57	63	126	316
18	200	400	1000	58	62	124	310
19	189	379	947	59	61	122	305
20	180	360	900	60	60	120	300
21	171	343	857	62	58	116	290
22	164	327	818	64	56	112	281
23	157	313	783	66	54	109	273
24	150	300	750	68	53	106	265
25	144	288	720	70	51	103	257
26	138	277	692	72	50	100	250
27	133	267	667	74	48	97	243
28	129	257	643	76	47	95	237
29	124	248	621	78	46	92	231
30	120	240	600	80	45	90	225
31	116	232	581	82	44	88	220
32	113	225	563	84	43	86	214
33	109	218	545	86	42	84	209
34	106	212	529	88	41	82	205
35	103	206	514	90	40	80	200
36	100	200	500	92	39	78	196
37	97	195	486	94	38	76	192
38	95	189	474	96	38	75	188
39	92	185	462	98	37	74	184
40	90	180	450	100	36	72	180
41	88	176	439	102	35	71	178
42	86	172	429	104	35	69	173
43	84	167	419	106	34	68	170
44	82	164	409	108	33	67	167
45	80	160	400	110	33	65	164
46	78	157	391	112	32	64	161
47	76	153	383	116	31	62	155
48	75	150	375	120	30	60	150
49	73	147	367				

d. High altitude—In the United States, gas input on rating plate is for altitudes up to 2000 ft. Ratings for altitudes over 2000 ft must be 4 percent less for each 1000 ft above sea level. To obtain the altitude adjusted rating, adjust the manifold pressure, item c., and replace the main burner orifices as needed. Refer to National Fuel Gas Code Appendix F, Table F-4 for proper orifice sizing at high altitudes.

e. Canadian installations only—The Canadian ratings are approved for altitudes up to 2000 ft for natural and propane gases. High-altitude ratings are from 2000 ft to 4500 ft above sea level. See Table 8 for nominal burner orifice size. High-altitude rating includes a 10 percent derate as required by Canadian standards.

Table 8—Canadian Orifice Size

GAS	SEA LEVEL 0—2000 FT	HIGH ALTITUDE 2000—4500 FT
Natural	43	44
Propane	54	55

2. Set temperature rise.

Do not exceed the temperature rise range specified on the unit rating plate. Determine the air temperature rise as follows:

a. Place duct thermometers in return and supply ducts as near furnace as possible. Be sure thermometers do not “see” heat exchangers so that radiant heat will not affect thermometer readings. This is particularly important with straight-run ducts.

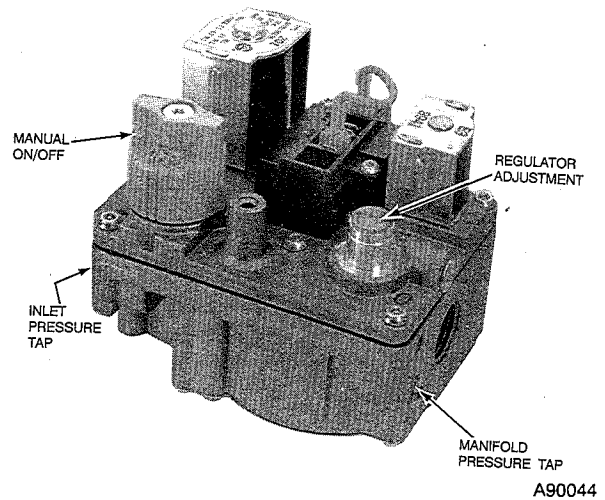


Fig. 11—Redundant Automatic Gas Control Valve

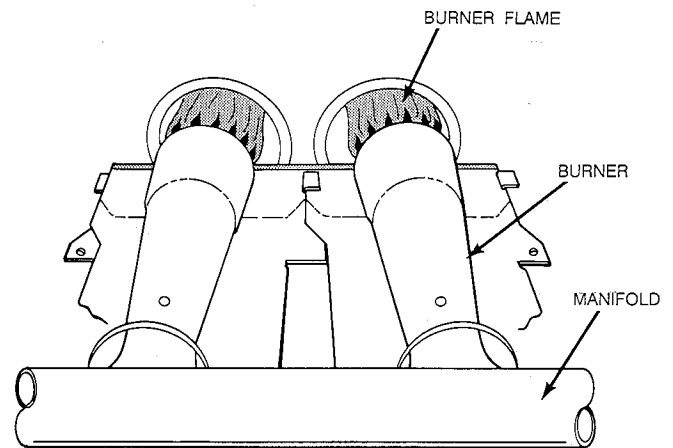


Fig. 12—Burner Flame

- When thermometer readings stabilize, subtract return-air temperature from supply-air temperature to determine temperature rise.
- Adjust air temperature rise by adjusting blower speed. Increase blower speed to reduce temperature rise. Decrease blower speed to increase temperature rise.

⚠ WARNING

Disconnect the electrical power before changing the speed tap. A failure to follow this warning can cause personal injury.

- To change motor speed taps, remove the motor tap lead and relocate it on the desired terminal on the plug-in terminal block/speed selector located on the blower housing. (See Table 9.)

Table 9—Speed Selector

SPEED	TAP NO.*
Common	C
High	1
Med-High	2
Med-Low	3
Low	4†

* White wire from control box to common; black wire from control box to cooling speed selection; red wire from control box to heating and constant fan speed selection.

† Speed tap No. 4 is not used on 040-EC and 055-EC Units.

⚠ CAUTION

Recheck the temperature rise. It must be within the limits specified on the unit rating plate. Recommended operation at mid-point of rise or above.

3. Set thermostat heat anticipator.

The thermostat heat anticipation must be set to match the amp draw of the electrical components in the R-W circuit. Accurate amp draw readings can be obtained at thermostat subbase terminals R and W. Fig. 13 illustrates an easy method of obtaining the actual amp draw. The amp reading should be taken after the blower motor has started. See the thermostat manufacturer's instructions for adjusting the heat anticipator and for varying the heating cycle length.

NOTE: When using an electronic thermostat, set the cycle rate for three cycles per hour.

CHECK SAFETY CONTROLS — The flame sensor, gas valve, and pressure switch were all checked in the Start-up section as part of normal operation.

1. Check primary limit control.

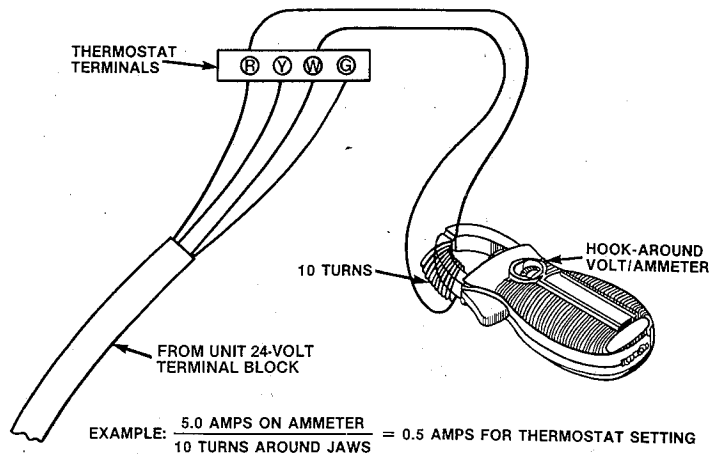
This control shuts off the combustion control system and energizes the circulating-air blower motor if the furnace overheats.

The preferred method of checking the limit control is to gradually block off the return air after the furnace has been operating for a period of at least 5 minutes. As soon as the limit has shut off the burners, the return-air opening should be unblocked. By using this method to check the limit control, it can be established that the limit is functioning properly and will operate if there is a motor failure.

Check draft safeguard switch.

The purpose of this control is to permit the safe shutdown of the furnace during certain blocked vent conditions.

- Disconnect power to furnace and remove vent connector from furnace outlet collar. Be sure to allow time for vent pipe to cool down before removing.
- Restore power to furnace and set room thermostat above room temperature.
- After normal start-up, allow furnace to operate for 2 minutes, then block (100 percent) flue outlet. Furnace should cycle off within 2 minutes.
- Remove blockage and reconnect vent pipe to furnace outlet collar.



A80201

Fig. 13—Amp Draw Check With Ammeter

- Wait 5 minutes and then reset draft safeguard switch.
- Check flow-sensing switch.
This control proves operation of draft inducer blower.
 - Turn OFF 115-volt power to furnace.
 - Remove control door and disconnect inducer motor lead wires from wire harness.
 - Turn ON 115-volt power to furnace.
 - Close thermostat switch as if making normal furnace start.
If the hot surface ignitor does not glow, then the flow-sensing switch is functioning properly.
 - Turn OFF 115-volt power to furnace.
 - Reconnect inducer motor wires, replace control door, and turn ON 115-volt power.

CHECK LIST

- Put away tools, instruments, and clean up debris.
- Verify manual reset switches have continuity.
- Ensure blower and control access doors are properly installed.
- Cycle test furnace with room thermostat.
- Check operation of accessories per manufacturer's instructions.
- Review User's Manual with owner.
- Leave literature packet near furnace.

Manufacturer reserves the right to discontinue, or change at any time, specifications or designs without notice and without incurring obligations.

FILTER ARRANGEMENT - ADDENDUM TO Installation, Start-Up, and Operating Instructions

=====CAUTION=====

Never operate unit without a filter or with blower access panel removed.

The factory-supplied filter(s) is shipped in the blower compartment. Determine location for filter and relocate filter retaining wire if necessary. See Table 3 to determine correct filter size for desired filter location. Table 3 indicates filter size, location and quantity shipped with this furnace. See Fig. 1A for side return application and Fig. 1B for bottom return application.

For bottom air-return applications, filter may need to be cut to fit some furnace widths. A bottom closure panel is factory installed in the bottom of the furnace. When bottom return inlet is desired, remove and discard the closure panel. Two sets of hardware are needed for furnaces in 24-1/2-in. casings using two filters for bottom return. All hardware is provided for filter installation.

Table 3--Filter Information

FURNACE CASING WIDTH	FILTER SIZE*		FILTER TYPE
	Side Return	Bottom Return	
14-3/16	(1) 16x25x1**	(1) 14x25x1	Cleanable
17-1/2	(1) 16x25x1**	(1) 16x25x1	Cleanable
21	(1) 16x25x1	(1) 20x25x1**	Cleanable
24-1/2	(2) 16x25x1**	(1) 24x25x1	Cleanable

*Filter can be field-modified by cutting the frame as marked and folding to the desired size. Alternate sizes can be ordered from your distributor or dealer.

**Factory provided with the furnace.

Note: Furnaces with a 17-1/2-in. wide casing require an additional procedure when locating the filter for bottom return-air application. Field-fabricate a sheet metal filler strip 1x3x24-1/2 in. and install it along side of the filter as shown in Fig. 1B. Drive two screws through the casing side and into the filler strip to secure it in place. Filter to rest on top of the filler strip when installed.

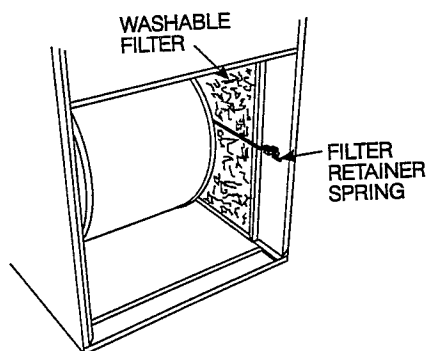


Fig. 1A--Filter Installed for Side Inlet

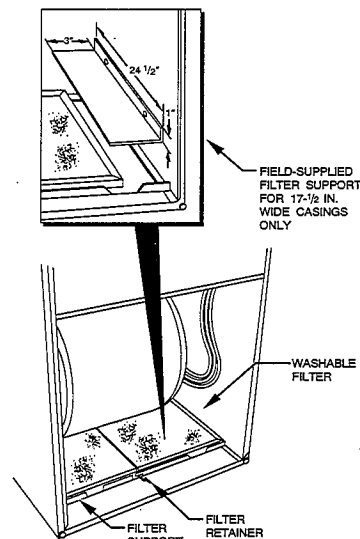


Fig. 1B--Bottom Filter Arrangement