

Installation, Start-Up, and Operating Instructions

Series 100, Sizes 065-125

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

Index	Page
SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS	1
Clearances to Combustibles	1
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) PRECAUTIONS PROCEDURE	2
INTRODUCTION	2
Dimensional Drawing	3
LOCATION	3
General	2
Location Relative to Cooling Equipment	3
Hazardous Locations	3
AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION	3-5
Unconfined Space	4
Confined Space	4-5
SUPPLY-AIR PLENUM INSTALLATION (DOWNFLOW)	5
Installation On a Concrete Slab	5
Installation On a Combustible Floor	5-6
HORIZONTAL ATTIC INSTALLATION	6
HORIZONTAL CRAWLSPACE INSTALLATION	6
FILTER ARRANGEMENT	6
GAS PIPING	6-7
ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS	7-8
115-v Wiring	7-8
24-v Wiring	8
Accessories	8
VENTING	8
START-UP, ADJUSTMENT, AND SAFETY CHECK	9-17
General	9-10
Sequence of Operation	10-13
Adaptive Heating Mode	10-12
Non-Adaptive Heating Mode	12
Cooling Mode	12-13
Continuous Blower Mode	13
Heat Pump Mode	13
Defrost Mode	13
Start-Up Procedures	13-17
Adjustments	14-16
Set Gas Input Rate	14-15
Set Temperature Rise	15-16
Set Thermostat Heat Anticipator	16-17
Check Safety Controls	17
Checklist	17

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installing and servicing 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, on tags, and on labels attached to or shipped with the unit and other safety precautions that may apply.

Table 1— Clearances to Combustible Materials (In.)

UNIT SIZE		065 AND 085	105 AND 125
DOWNFLOW (IN ALCOVE OR CLOSET)			
Sides	Single-Wall Vent	1*	0
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	0	0
Back		0	0
Top		1	1
Front† (See Notes)	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	3	3
Vent	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	1	1
HORIZONTAL POSITION (IN ALCOVE, ATTIC, AND CRAWLSPACE)			
Sides‡		1	1
Back		0	0
Top	Single-Wall Vent	1	1
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	1	1
Front† (See Notes)	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	3	3
Vent	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	1	1
HORIZONTAL POSITION (IN CLOSET)			
Sides‡ **		1	1
Back		3	3
Top	Single-Wall Vent	2	2
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	2	2
Front (See Notes)	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	3	3
Vent	Single-Wall Vent	6	6
	Type B-1 Double-Wall Vent	1	1

* For casing widths larger than 14-1/4 in., 0 clearance may be used.

† 18 in. front clearance required for alcove.

‡ Clearance shown is for the outlet end. The inlet end must maintain 6 in. clearance from flue to combustible materials when using single-wall vent.

** Indicates supply or return sides when furnace is in the horizontal position.

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.

Follow all safety codes. In the United States, refer to the National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) NFPA No. 54-1992/ANSI Z223.1-1992. In Canada, refer to the current edition of the National Standard of

Canada CAN/CGA-B149.1- and .2-M91 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes (NSCNGPIC) and Amendment No. 1. 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 unit and in instructions or manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury.

Understand the signal words DANGER, WARNING, and 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 hazards which **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.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) PRECAUTIONS PROCEDURE

CAUTION

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take precautions during furnace installation and servicing to protect the furnace electronic control. Precautions will prevent electrostatic discharges from personnel and hand tools which are held during the procedure. These precautions will help to avoid exposing the control to electrostatic discharge by putting the furnace, the control, and the person at the same electrostatic potential.

1. Disconnect all power to the furnace. **DO NOT TOUCH THE CONTROL OR ANY WIRE CONNECTED TO THE CONTROL PRIOR TO DISCHARGING YOUR BODY'S ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE TO GROUND.**
2. Firmly touch a clean, unpainted, metal surface of the furnace chassis which is close to the control. Tools held in a person's hand during grounding will be satisfactorily discharged.
3. After touching the chassis you may proceed to service the control or connecting wires as long as you do nothing that recharges your body with static electricity (for example; **DO NOT** move or shuffle your feet, **DO NOT** touch ungrounded objects, etc.).
4. If you touch ungrounded objects (recharge your body with static electricity), firmly touch furnace again before touching control or wires.
5. Use this procedure for installed and uninstalled (ungrounded) furnaces.
6. Before removing a new control from its container, discharge your body's electrostatic charge to ground to protect the control from damage. If the control is to be installed in a furnace, follow items 1. through 5. before bringing the control or yourself into contact with the furnace. Put all used AND new controls into containers before touching ungrounded objects.
7. An ESD service kit (available from commercial sources) may also be used to prevent ESD damage.

INTRODUCTION

The model 58TMA Series 100 Furnaces are available in sizes 65,000 through 123,000 Btuh input capacities.

The design of the downflow/horizontal gas-fired furnace is A.G.A. and C.G.A. design-certified for natural and propane gases and for installation on noncombustible flooring. The furnace may be installed on combustible wood flooring when installed with the accessory downflow subbase. This furnace is for installation in alcoves, attics, crawlspaces, basements, closets, or utility rooms. The design of this furnace line is **not** A.G.A. and C.G.A. design-certified for installation in mobile homes, recreation vehicles, or outdoors.

Before installing the furnace, refer to the current edition of the NFGC. Canadian installations must be in accordance with NSC-NGPIC and all authorities having jurisdiction. For further information, the NFGC 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.

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.

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 NFGC.

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

To aid in installation, troubleshooting, and service, a status code label is located on the blower component door. This label explains how to use the LED status indicated on the furnace control which is viewed through the sight glass on the door.

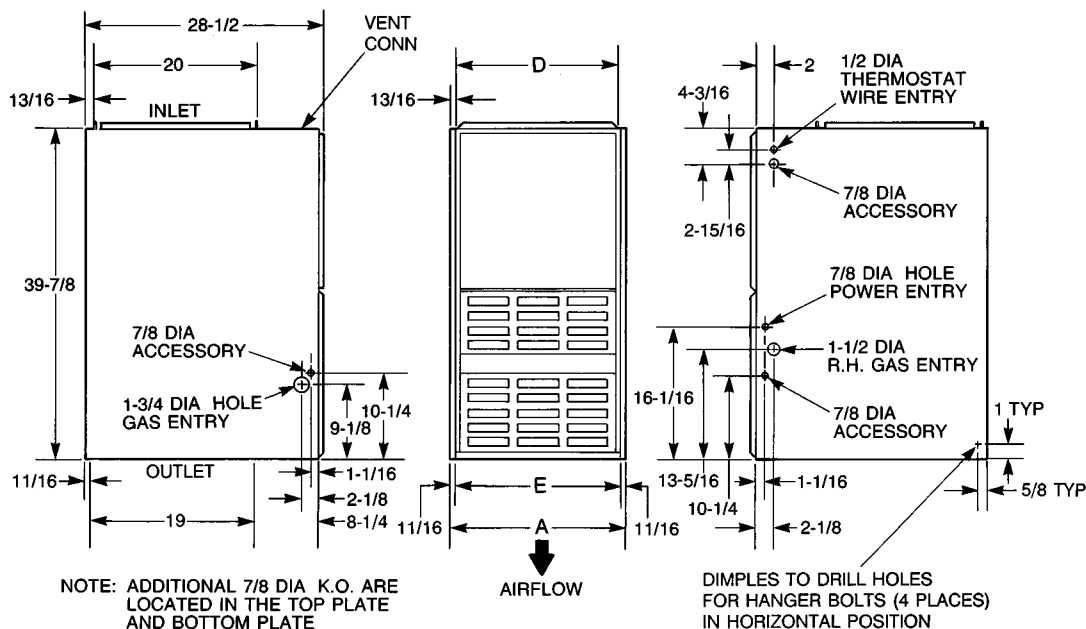
WARNING

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, loss of life, 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 could result in electrical shock, fire, personal injury, or death.

For high-altitude installation, the high-altitude conversion kit must be installed at or above 5500 ft above sea level.

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

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



A88324

Fig. 1—Dimensional Drawing
Table 2—Dimensions (In.)

UNIT SIZE	A	D	E	VENT CONN	SHIP. WT
065-08	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	141
065-12	14-3/16	12-9/16	12-11/16	4	145
085-12	17-1/2	15-7/8	16	4	154
085-16	17-1/2	15-7/8	16	4	154
105-20	21	19-3/8	19-1/2	4	181
125-20	24-1/2	22-7/8	23	5	192

Step 1—Location

GENERAL

⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT install furnace in a corrosive or contaminated atmosphere. Make sure all combustion and circulating air requirements are followed.

DO NOT use this furnace during construction when adhesives, sealers, and/or new carpets are being installed and curing. If the furnace is required during construction, use clean outside air for combustion and ventilation. Compounds of chlorine and fluorine when burned in combustion air form acids which will cause corrosion of the heat exchangers and metal vent systems. Some of these compounds are released from 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 as near to the center of the air distribution system and the chimney or vent 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

clearance label. This furnace shall not be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or any combustible material other than wood flooring. The furnace may be installed on combustible flooring when installed with the accessory downflow subbase, which is available from your distributor or branch when required.

LOCATION RELATIVE 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 furnace. 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-cooling position.

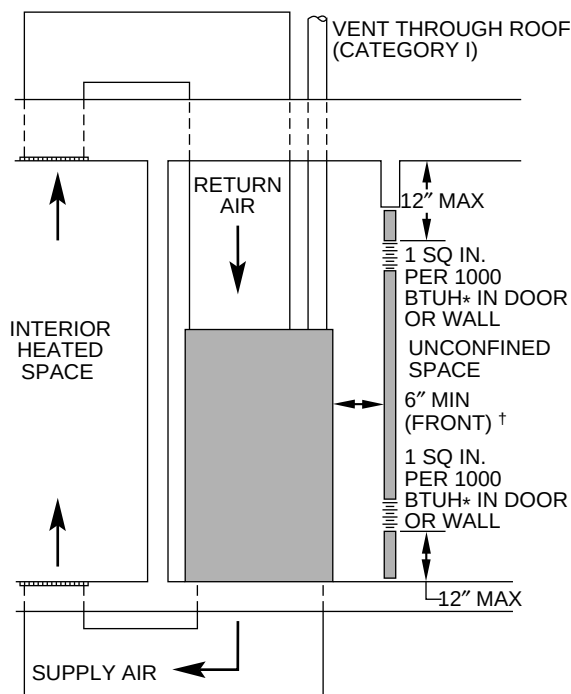
HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

When the furnace is installed in a residential garage, it must be installed so that the burners and ignition source are at least 18 in. above the floor. 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 NFGC or applicable provisions of the local building codes.



* Minimum opening size is 100 square in. with minimum dimensions of 3-in.

† Minimum of 3-in. when type B-1 vent is used.

Fig. 2—Confined Space: Air for Combustion and Ventilation from an Unconfined Space

Canadian installations must be in accordance with NSCNGPIC and all authorities having jurisdiction.

⚠ CAUTION

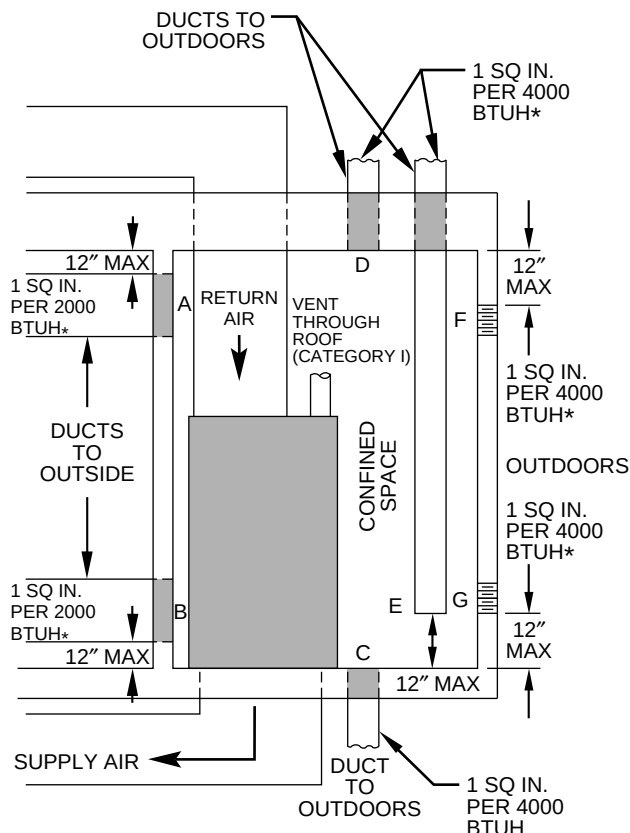
Air for combustion must not be contaminated by halogen compounds which include fluoride, chloride, bromide, and iodide. These elements are found in aerosol sprays, detergents, bleaches, cleaning solvents, salts, air fresheners, and other household products.

⚠ CAUTION

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

All fuel-burning equipment must be supplied with air for combustion of the fuel. Sufficient air **MUST** be provided to ensure 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 avoid pulling air from the burner area and draft safeguard opening into the circulating air.

The requirements for combustion and ventilation air depend upon whether the furnace is located in a **CONFINED** or **UNCONFINED** space.



*Minimum dimensions of 3-in.

NOTE: Use any of the following combinations of openings:
A & B C & D D & E F & G

Fig. 3—Confined Space: Air for Combustion and Ventilation from Outdoors

UNCONFINED SPACE

An unconfined space must have at least 50 cu ft for each 1000 Btuh of input for all the appliances (such as furnaces, clothes dryer, water heaters, etc.) in the space.

For Example:

58TMA FURNACE HIGH-FIRE INPUT BTUH	MINIMUM SQ FT WITH 7-1/2 FT CEILING
63,000	420
84,000	560
105,000	700
123,000	820

If the unconfined space is constructed unusually tight, 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 as defined below. 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 is defined as a space whose volume is less than 50 cu ft per 1000 Btuh of the total input ratings of all appliances installed in that space. A confined space **MUST** have 2 permanent openings, 1 within 12 in. of the ceiling, and the other within 12 in. of the floor which freely communicate with an unconfined space or the outdoors. (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, assume 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.

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

1. All air from inside the structure:
 - a. Each opening **MUST** have at least 1 sq in. of free area per 1000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space, but not less than 100 sq in. per opening. (See Fig. 2.) The minimum dimension of air openings shall not be less than 3 in.

For Example:

COMBUSTION AIR FROM UNCONFINED SPACE	
58TMA Furnace High-Fire Input Btuh	Free Area per Opening (Sq In.)
63,000	100
84,000	100
105,000	105
123,000	123

- b. If the building is constructed unusually tight, a permanent opening directly communicating with the outdoors should be provided. This opening should have a minimum free area of 1 sq in. per 5000 Btuh of total input rating for all equipment in the enclosure. (See Fig. 3.)
- c. 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. (See Fig. 3.)
2. All air from outside the structure:
 - a. If combustion air is taken from outdoors through vertical ducts, the openings and ducts **MUST** have at least 1 sq in. of free area per 4000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space.

For Example:

COMBUSTION AIR FROM OUTDOORS THROUGH VERTICAL DUCTS		
58TMA Furnace High-Fire Input Btuh	Free Area per Opening (Sq In.)	Round Pipe (In. Dia)
63,000	15.8	5
84,000	21.0	6
105,000	26.3	6
123,000	30.8	7

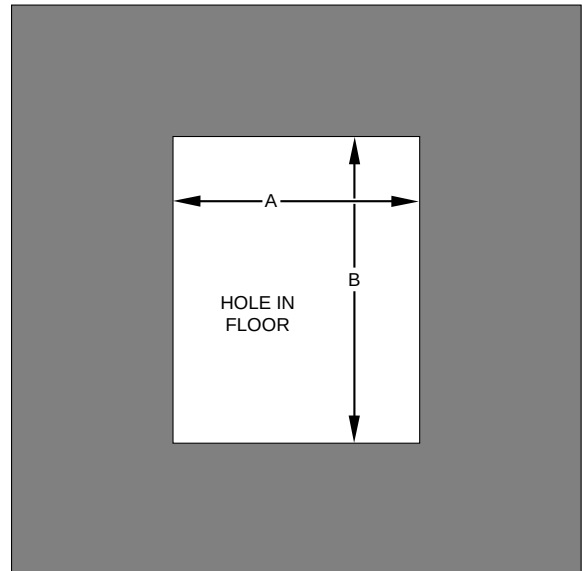
- b. If combustion air is taken from the outdoors through horizontal ducts, the openings and ducts **MUST** have at least 1 sq in. of free area per 2000 Btuh of the total input for all equipment within the confined space. (See Fig. 3.)

For Example:

COMBUSTION AIR FROM OUTDOORS THROUGH HORIZONTAL DUCTS		
58TMA Furnace High-Fire Input Btuh	Free Area per Opening (Sq In.)	Round Pipe (In. Dia)
63,000	31.5	7
84,000	42.0	8
105,000	52.5	9
123,000	61.5	9

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 ducts must not be less than 3 in. (See Fig. 3.)

Step 3—Supply-Air Plenum Installation (Downflow)



A73382

Opening Dimensions (In.)

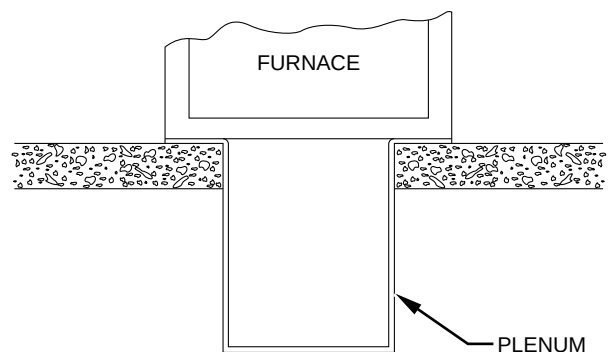
FURNACE CASING WIDTH	A	B	
		Heat-Only	Heat/Cool*
14-3/16	13-1/8	19-5/8	19-7/16
17-1/2	16-7/16	19-5/8	19-7/16
21	19-7/8	19-5/8	19-7/16
24-1/2	23-7/16	19-5/8	19-7/16

* These dimensions apply when a model CB or CD Evaporator Coil casing is to be installed.

Fig. 4—Floor Opening for Concrete Slab

INSTALLATION ON A CONCRETE SLAB

1. Construct hole in floor per dimensions in Fig. 4.
2. Place plenum and furnace as shown in Fig. 5.

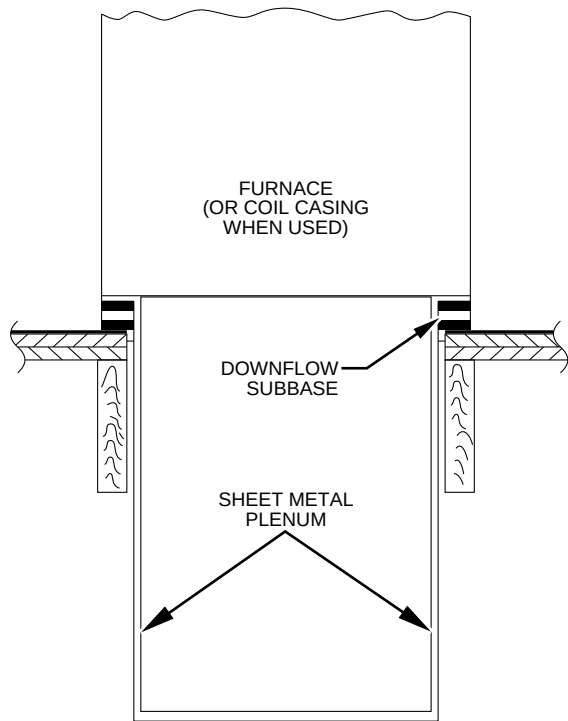


A73383

Fig. 5—Furnace on a Concrete Slab (Non-Garage Installation)

INSTALLATION ON A COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR

1. Cut and frame hole in floor per dimensions in Installation Instructions packaged with downflow subbase.



A78651

Fig. 6—Furnace, Plenum, and Subbase Installed on a Combustible Floor

- When completed, downflow subbase, plenum, and furnace (or coil casing when used) should be installed as shown in Fig. 6.

Step 4—Horizontal Attic Installation

⚠ WARNING

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

The furnace can be installed horizontally on either the left-hand (LH) or right-hand (RH) side. A typical attic installation is shown in Fig. 7.

CONSTRUCT A WORKING PLATFORM

Construct working platform on location where all required furnace clearances are met. (See Table 1 and Fig. 7.)

INSTALL FURNACE

- Position furnace in desired location.
- Connect gas supply pipe. See Fig. 7 for typical piping entry.
- Connect supply- and return-air ducts.
- Install field-supplied filter retainers as indicated in Fig. 8 and Table 3 before connecting return-air duct to furnace.
- Install 24- X 24-in. sheet metal shield on platform in front of louvered control panel as shown in Fig. 7.

Step 5—Horizontal Crawlspace Installation

The furnace can be installed horizontally with either the LH or RH side up. In a crawlspace, the furnace can either be hung from the floor joist or installed on suitable blocks or pad. The furnace can be suspended from each corner by hanger bolts (4 each 3/8-in. all-thread rod) cut to desired length, 1- X 3/8-in. flat washer, 3/8-in. lockwasher, and 3/8-in. nut. Dimples are provided for hole locations. (See Fig. 1.)

Since the horizontal crawlspace installation is very similar to the attic, refer to Section IV. The installation of a sheet metal shield in front of the louvered control panel is covered in Section IV. For a crawlspace installation, this same sheet metal shield must be installed above the louvered control panel. Extend the sheet metal shield over the furnace top far enough to cover the gas pipe entry hole.

Step 6—Filter Arrangement

⚠ WARNING

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

The 2 factory-supplied filters are shipped in the blower compartment. After the return-air duct has been connected to the furnace, install the filters in a V-formation inside the return-air plenum. See Fig. 8 and Table 3 for horizontal applications. Horizontal filter retainers must be field supplied. See Fig. 9 for downflow applications.

Step 7—Gas Piping

Gas piping must be installed in accordance with national and local codes. Refer to the NFGC NFPA 54-1992/ANSI Z223.1-1992.

Canadian installations must be installed in accordance with NSC-NGPIC and all authorities having jurisdiction.

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

⚠ WARNING

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

⚠ CAUTION

Use a backup wrench at the furnace gas control when connecting the gas pipe to the furnace to avoid damaging gas controls or manifold.

⚠ WARNING

Never purge a line into a combustion chamber. Never use matches, candles, flame, or other sources of ignition to check for gas leakage. Use a soap-and-water solution to check for gas leaks. A failure to follow this warning could result in fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

Joint compounds (pipe dope) should be applied sparingly and only to the male threads of the joints. This pipe dope must be resistant to the action of propane gas.

Install an accessible manual shut-off valve upstream of the furnace gas controls and within 72 in. of the furnace. A 1/8-in. NPT plugged tapping is provided on the gas valve for test gage connection. Installation of an additional 1/8-in. NPT plugged tapping, accessible for test gage connection, installed immediately

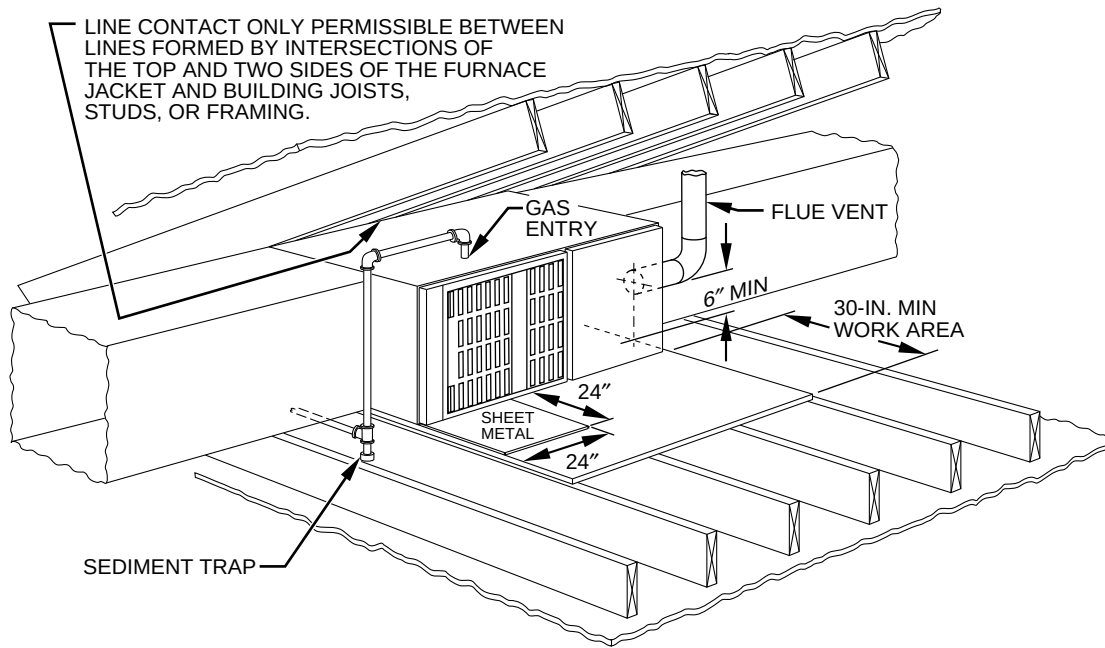


Fig. 7—Typical Attic Installation

A82178

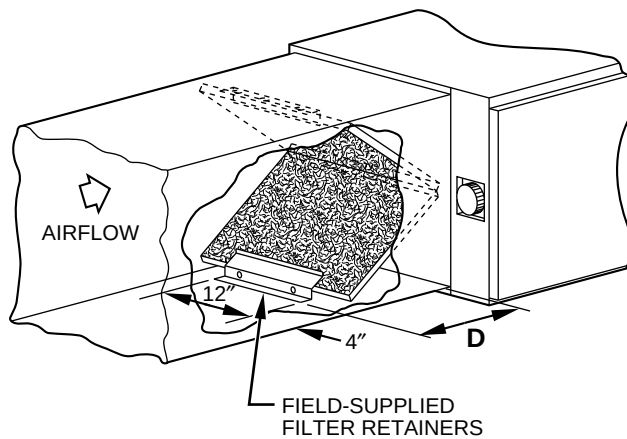


Fig. 8—Horizontal Filter Arrangement
Table 3—Filter Retainer (In.)

FURNACE CASING WIDTH	FILTERS	D
14-3/16	(2) 14 X 20 X 1	14-3/8
17-1/2	(2) 14 X 20 X 1	13-3/8
21	(2) 16 X 20 X 1	11-5/8
24-1/2	(2) 16 X 20 X 1	10-1/4

A82173

upstream of the gas supply connection to the furnace and downstream of the manual shut-off valve is not required. Place a ground joint union between the gas control manifold and the manual shut-off.

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. 10.)

Piping should be pressure tested in accordance with local and national plumbing and gas codes before the furnace has been attached. If the test 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

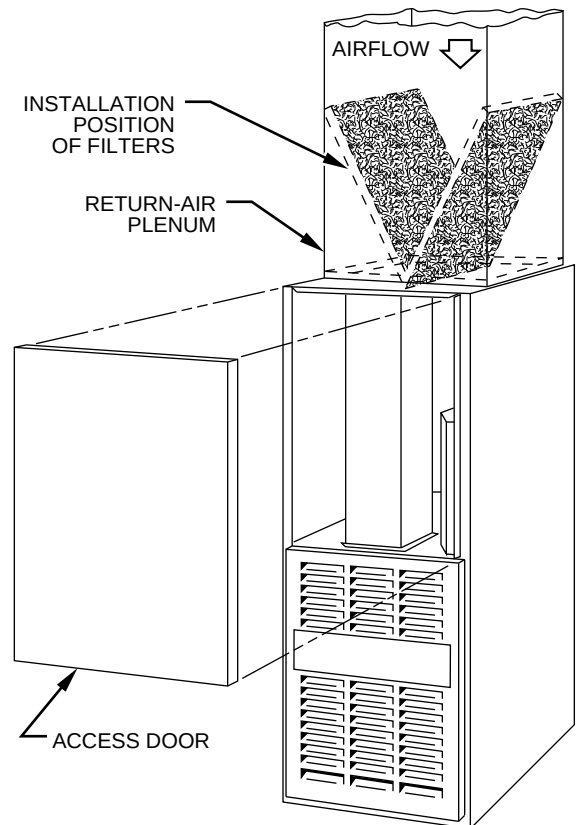


Fig. 9—Downflow Filter Arrangement

A88486

0.5 psig (14-in. wc), close the manual shut-off valve before the test. (See Fig. 10.) 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 gas leakage with regulated gas supply pressure.

Step 8—Electrical Connections

115-V 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 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 hr for gas pressures of 0.5 psig (14-in. wc) or less, and a supply line pressure drop of 0.5-in. wc (based on a 0.60 specific gravity gas). Ref: Table 10-2, NFPA 54-1992.

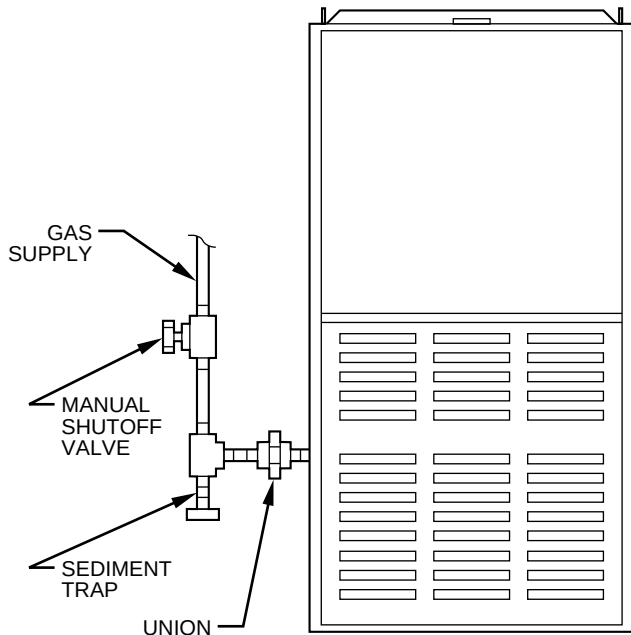


Fig. 10—Typical Gas Pipe Arrangement

A89414

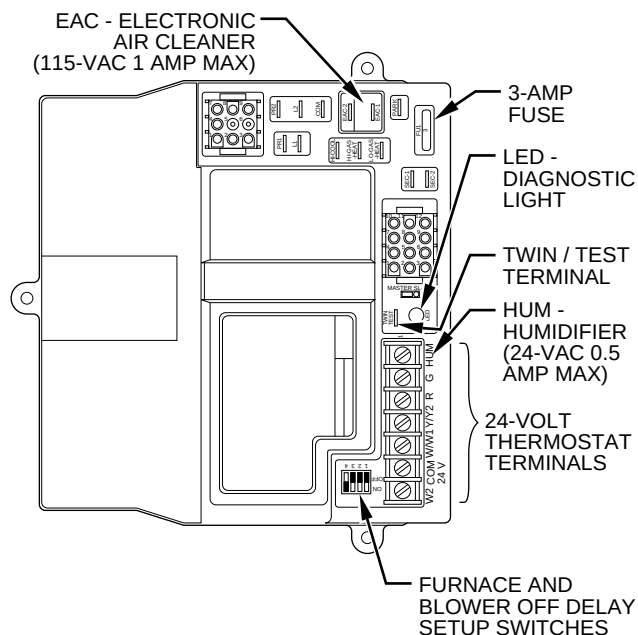


Fig. 11—Control Center

A93348

⚠ CAUTION

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

Make all electrical connections in accordance with the current edition of the National Electrical Code (NEC) ANSI/NFPA 70-1993 and any 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.

NOTE: Proper polarity must be maintained for 115-v wiring. If polarity is incorrect, the furnace control status LED will flash rapidly and prevent heating operation.

⚠ WARNING

The cabinet must have an uninterrupted or unbroken ground according to NEC ANSI/NFPA 70-1993 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.

24-V WIRING

Refer to ESD Precautions Procedure before proceeding with 24-v connections.

Make field 24-v connections at the 24-v terminal block. (See Fig. 11.) Connect terminal Y/Y2 as shown in Fig. 12 or 13 for proper operation in cooling mode. Use AWG No. 18 color-coded, copper thermostat wire only.

When the furnace is installed in the horizontal position with RH discharge air, 24-v wire connections can be made easier by removing the 2 control box mounting screws and letting the control box turn so that the 24-v screw terminals are visible. Be sure to reinstall the control box after the connections are made.

The 24-v circuit contains an automotive-type, 3-amp fuse located on the main control. Any 24-v electrical shorts during installation, service, or maintenance could cause this fuse to blow. If fuse replacement is required, use **ONLY** a 3-amp fuse. The control will flash code 24 when the fuse needs replacement.

ACCESSORIES

1. Electronic air cleaner (EAC)

A terminal block (EAC-1 [hot] and EAC-2 [neutral]) is provided for EAC connection. (See Fig. 11.) The terminals are energized with 115v, 1-amp maximum during blower motor operation.

2. Humidifier (HUM)

Screw terminals (HUM-1 and Com) are provided for 24-v humidifier connection. The terminals are energized with 24v, 0.5-amp maximum when the gas valve is energized.

Step 9—VENTING

Refer to the enclosed Installation Instructions, GAMA venting table for Category I furnaces and **QUIK•VENT™** table for 1- and 2-Stage Category I fan-assisted furnaces. In Canada, use venting tables as found in CAN/CGA B149.1 or .2. The horizontal portion of the venting system shall maintain a minimum of 1/4-in. upward slope per linear ft (away from furnace), 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.

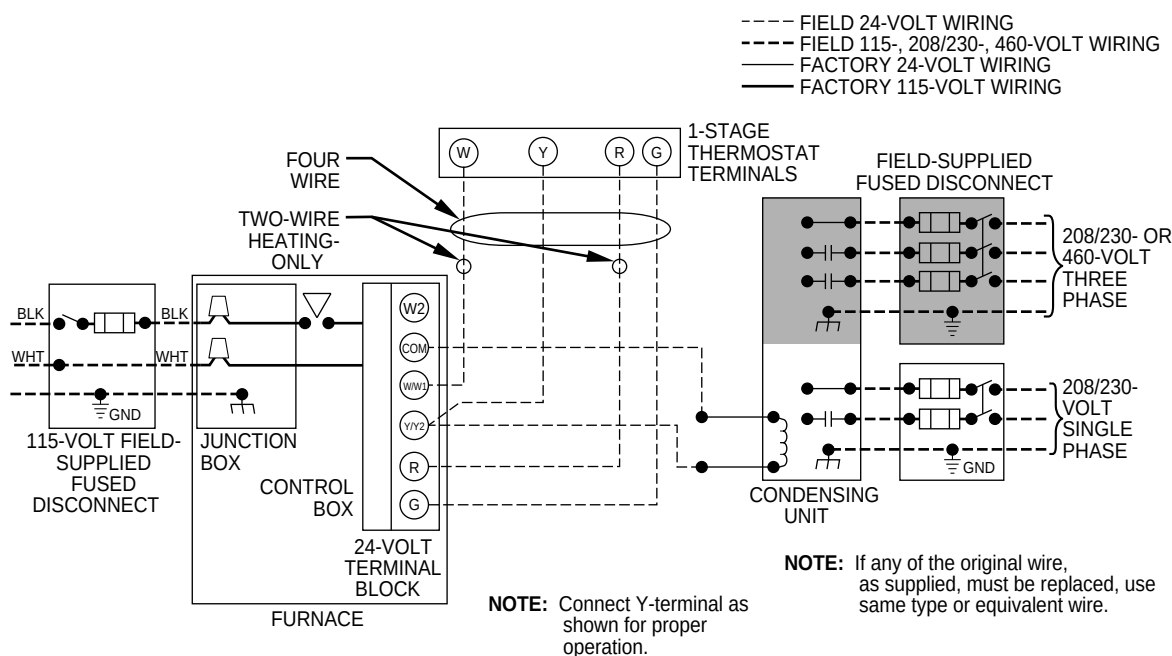
Table 5—Electrical Data

UNIT 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*				
065-08	115—60—1	127	104	8.0	14	46	15
065-12	115—60—1	127	104	11.0	14	33	15
085-12	115—60—1	127	104	12.0	14	30	15
085-16	115—60—1	127	104	13.2	14	28	15
105-20	115—60—1	127	104	17.2	12	33	20
125-20	115—60—1	127	104	18.4	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 1 way along wire path between unit and service panel for maximum 2 percent voltage drop.



A93378

Fig. 12—Heating and Cooling Application Wiring Diagram With 1-Stage Thermostat and Condensing Unit

Step 10—Start-Up, Adjustment, and Safety Check

GENERAL

The furnace must have a 115-v power supply properly connected and grounded. Correct polarity must be maintained to enable gas heating operation.

The gas service pressure must not exceed 0.5 psig (14-in. wc), and be no less than 0.16 psig (4.5-in. wc).

Thermostat wire connections at R and W/W1 are the minimum required for gas heating operation. W2 must be connected for 2-stage heating thermostats. Com, Y/Y2, and G are required for cooling, heat pumps, and some clock thermostats. These must be made at the 24-v terminal block on the control. (See Fig. 11.)

This furnace can be installed with either a single-stage heating or a 2-stage heating thermostat.

For single-stage thermostats, connect thermostat W to W/W1 at the furnace control terminal block. (See Fig. 12.) For single-stage thermostats the control determines, based on length of previous heating on and off cycles, when to operate in low- and high-gas heat for optimum comfort. Setup Switch-2 (SW-2) must be in the factory-shipped OFF position. See Fig. 14 and Tables 6 and 7 for setup switch information.

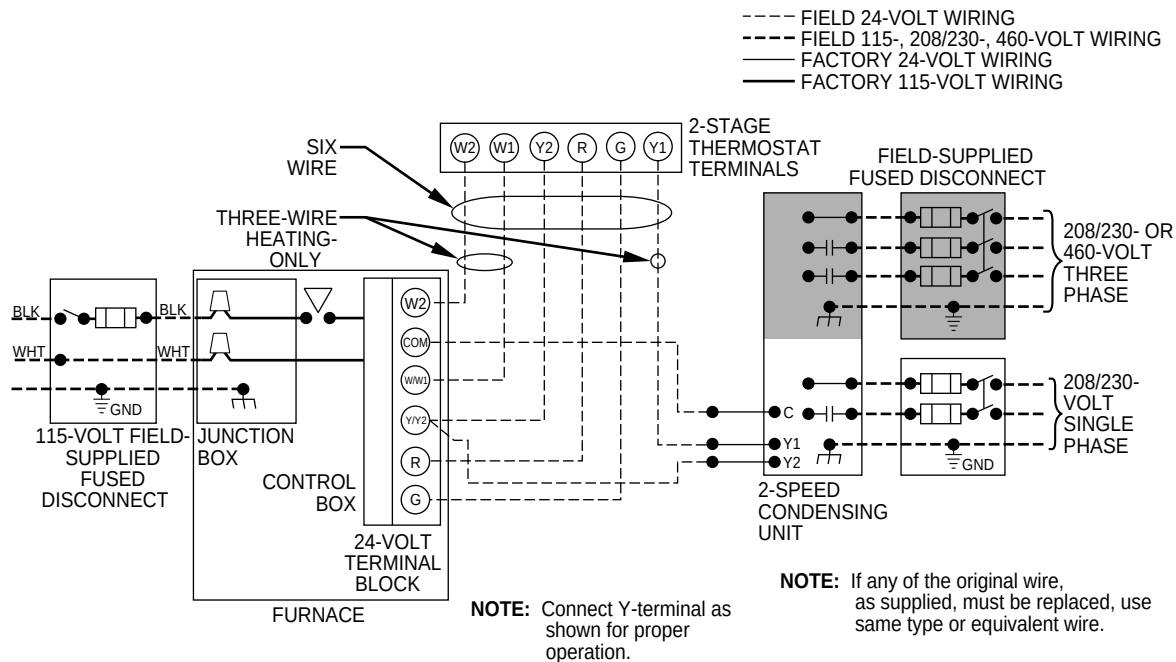
If a 2-stage heating thermostat is to be used, move SW-2 to the ON position at the end of the furnace installation. This overrides the built-in control process for selecting high and low fire and allows

the 2-stage thermostat to select gas heating modes. The W2 from the thermostat must be connected to W2 on the control terminal block. (See Fig. 13.)

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

Table 6—Setup Switch Description

SETUP SWITCH NO.	NORMAL POSITION	DESCRIPTION OF USE
SW-1 Only High-Gas Heat	OFF (Staged Gas Heat)	Turn switch on to obtain only high-gas-heat operation on any call for heat regardless of whether R-W/W1, or R-W/W1, -W2 is closed. SW-1 overrides SW-2.
SW-2 Low-Gas Heat (Adaptive Mode)	OFF (Single-Stage Thermostat)	Turn switch off for installations with single-stage thermostats; control selects low-gas-heat or high-gas-heat operation based on previous cycles. Turn switch on for installations with 2-stage thermostats to permit only low-gas-heat operation in response to closing R-W/W1. High-gas heat is supplied only when R to W/W1 and W2 is closed.
SW-3 and SW4	ON, OFF	Switches control gas heating blower off delay. (See Table 7.)



A93379

Fig. 13—Heating and Cooling Application Diagram With 2-Stage Thermostat and Condensing Unit

Table 7—Blower Off Delay Setup Switch Position

DESIRED HEATING MODE BLOWER OFF DELAY (SEC)	SETUP SWITCH	
	SW-3	SW-4
90	OFF	OFF
135	OFF	ON
180	ON	OFF
225	ON	ON

CAUTION

This furnace is equipped with 2 manual reset limit switches in the gas control area. The switches will open and shut off power to the gas valve if a flame rollout or an overheating condition occurs in the gas control area. DO NOT bypass the switches. Correct inadequate combustion air supply, component failure, restricted flue gas passageway before resetting switches.

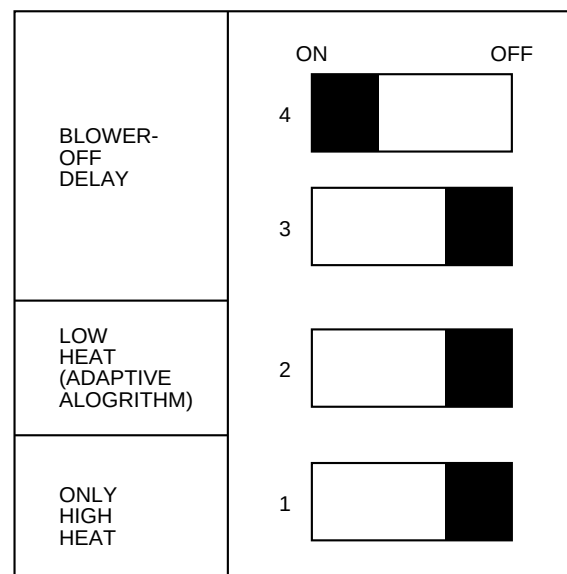
SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

Using the schematic diagram follow the sequence of operation through the different modes. (See Fig. 15.) Read and follow the wiring diagram very carefully.

NOTE: If a power interruption occurs during a "call for heat" (W/W1 or W/W1-and-W2), the control starts a 90-sec blower only on period 2 sec after power is restored if the thermostat is still calling for gas heating. The red LED flashes code 12 during the 90-sec period, after which the LED will be on continuously as long as no faults are detected. After the 90-sec period, the furnace responds to the thermostat normally.

The blower door must be installed for power to be conducted through the blower door interlock switch ILK to the furnace control CPU, transformer TRAN, inducer motor IDM, blower motor BLWM, hot surface ignitor HSI, and gas valve GV.

1. Adaptive Heating Mode—Single-Stage Thermostat and 2-Stage Heating
 (See Fig. 12 for thermostat connections.)



A93377

Fig. 14—Setup Switches on Control Center (Factory Settings)

NOTE: With the high-heat-only switch SW-1 off, the low-heat-only switch SW-2 selects either the low-heat-only operation mode when on (see item 2. below), or the adaptive heating mode when off in response to a "call for heat." (See Fig. 14.) When the high-heat-only switch SW-1 is on, it always causes high-gas-heat operation when the R/W/W1 circuit is closed, regardless of the setting of the low-heat-only switch SW-2.

This furnace can operate as a 2-stage furnace with a single-stage thermostat because the furnace control CPU includes a programmed adaptive sequence of controlled operation which selects low-gas-heat or high-gas-heat operation. This selection is based upon the stored history of the length of previous gas heating on/off periods of the single-stage thermostat.

The furnace starts up in either low- or high-gas heat. If the furnace starts up in low-gas heat, the control CPU determines

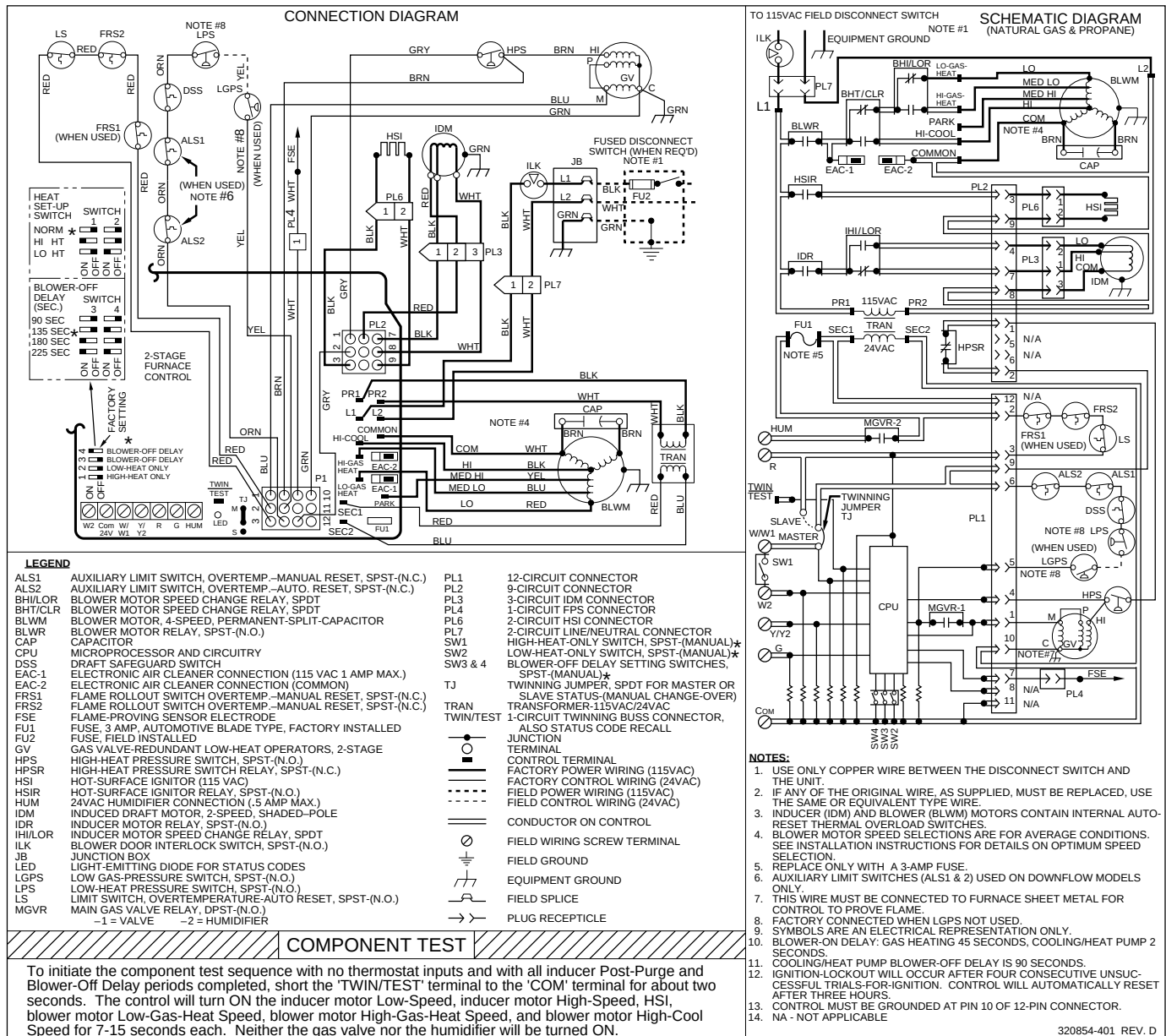


Fig. 15—Unit Wiring Diagram

the low-gas heat on time (from 0 to 16 minutes) which is permitted before switching to high-gas heat.

If the power is interrupted, the stored history is erased, and the control CPU selects low-gas heat for up to 16 minutes and then switches to high-gas heat as long as the thermostat continues to "call for heat". Subsequent selection is based on stored history of the thermostat cycle times.

When the wall thermostat "calls for heat," the R-W1 circuit closes. The furnace control performs a self-check, verifies the low-heat and high-heat pressure switch contacts LPS and HPS are open, and starts the inducer motor IDM in low speed or high speed as appropriate.

- Inducer prepurge period—As the inducer motor IDM comes up to low speed or high speed, the low-heat pressure switch contacts LPS (or LPS and HPS) close to begin a 15-sec prepurge period.
- Ignitor warm-up—At the end of the prepurge period, the hot surface ignitor HSI is energized for a 17-sec ignitor warm-up period.

- Trial-for-ignition sequence—When the ignitor warm-up period is completed, the main gas valve relay contacts MGVR-1 and -2 close to energize the low-heat gas valve solenoid GV, the gas valve opens, and 24-v power is supplied for a field-installed humidifier at terminals HUM and Com. The low-heat gas valve solenoid GV permits gas flow to the burners where it is ignited. After 5 sec, the ignitor HSI is de-energized, and a 2-sec flame-proving period begins.

If the furnace control CPU selects high-gas-heat operation, the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV is also energized after the normally closed high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR closes and after the inducer motor IDM goes to high speed and provides sufficient pressure to close the high-heat pressure switch HPS. HPSR is open while the furnace is powered in standby mode. If the high-heat pressure switch HPS fails to close and the low-heat pressure switch LPS closes, the furnace operates at low-heat gas flow rate until the high-heat pressure switch closes.

- d. Flame-proving—When the burner flame is proved at the flame-proving sensor electrode FSE, the control CPU begins the blower on delay period and continues to hold the gas valve GV open. If the burner flame is not proved within 2 sec, the control CPU closes the gas valve GV, and the control CPU repeats the ignition sequence for up to 3 more trials-for-ignition before going to ignition lockout. LOCK-OUT IS RESET AUTOMATICALLY after 3 hrs, or by momentarily interrupting 115-v power to the furnace, or by interrupting 24-v power at SEC1 or SEC2 to the control CPU (not at W/W1, G, R, etc.). Opening the thermostat R-W circuit will not reset an ignition lockout.

If flame is proved when flame should not be present, the control CPU locks out of gas heating mode and operates the inducer motor IDM on high speed until flame is no longer proved.

- e. Blower on delay—If the burner flame is proven, 45 sec after the gas valve GV is opened the blower motor BLWM is energized on the appropriate heating speed, low-gas-heat or high-gas-heat speed. Simultaneously, the EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v and remain energized as long as the blower motor BLWM is energized.
- f. Switching from low- to high-gas heat—If the furnace control CPU switches from low-gas heat to high-gas heat, the control CPU switches the inducer motor IDM speed from low to high. The high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR closes. When the inducer motor IDM provides sufficient pressure to close the high-heat pressure switch HPS, the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV is energized. The blower motor BLWM switches speed for high-gas heat 5 sec after the control CPU switches from low-gas heat to high-gas heat.
- g. Switching from high- to low-gas heat—The control CPU will not switch from high-gas heat to low-gas heat while the thermostat R-W circuit is closed when a single-stage thermostat is used.
- h. Blower off delay—When the thermostat is satisfied, the R-W circuit is opened, de-energizing the gas valve GV, stopping gas flow to the burners, and de-energizing the humidifier terminals HUM and Com. The inducer motor IDM remains energized for a 5-sec post-purge period. The blower motor BLWM and EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 remain energized for 90, 135, 180, or 225 sec (depending on selection at blower off delay switches SW-3 and SW-4). The furnace control CPU is factory set for a 135-sec blower off delay.

2. Non-Adaptive Heating Mode—Two-Stage Thermostat and 2-Stage Heating

(See Fig. 13 for thermostat connections.)

NOTE: The low-heat-only switch SW-2 on selects the low-heat-only operation mode in response to closing the thermostat R-W/W1 circuit. When the high-heat-only switch SW-1 is off, closing the thermostat R to W1-and-W2 circuits is required for high-gas-heat operation. When the high-heat-only switch SW-1 is on, it always causes high-gas-heat operation when the R-W/W1 circuit is closed, regardless of the setting of the low-heat-only switch SW-2 and regardless of whether the R-W2 circuit is closed or open.

The start-up and shutdown functions and delays described in item 1. above apply to the 2-stage heating mode as well, except for switching from low- to high-gas heat and vice versa.

- a. When the wall thermostat "calls for heat," the R-W/W1 circuit closes for low-gas heat or the R to W1-and-W2

circuits close for high-gas heat. The furnace control performs a self-check, verifies the low-heat and high-heat pressure switch contacts LPS and HPS are open, and starts the inducer motor IDM in low speed or high speed as appropriate.

- b. Switching from low- to high-gas heat—If the thermostat R-W/W1 circuit for low-gas heat is closed and the R-W2 circuit for high-gas heat closes, the control CPU switches the inducer motor IDM speed from low to high. The high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR closes. When the inducer motor IDM provides sufficient pressure to close the high-heat pressure switch HPS, the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV is energized. The blower motor BLWM switches speed for high-gas heat 5 sec after the R-W2 circuit closes.
- c. Switching from high- to low-gas heat—If the thermostat R-W2 circuit for high-gas heat opens and the R-W/W1 circuit for low-gas heat remains closed, the control CPU switches the inducer motor IDM speed from high to low. The high-heat pressure switch relay HPSR opens to de-energize the high-heat gas valve solenoid GV. When the inducer motor IDM reduces pressure sufficiently, the high-heat pressure switch HPS opens. The low-heat gas valve solenoid GV remains energized as long as the low-heat pressure switch LPS remains closed. The blower motor BLWM switches speed for low-gas heat 5 sec after the R-W2 circuit opens.

3. Cooling Mode

a. Single-Speed Cooling Outdoor Unit

(See Fig. 12 for thermostat connections.)

- (1.) The thermostat closes the R to G-and-Y circuits. The R-Y circuit starts the outdoor unit, and the R to G-and-Y circuits start the furnace blower motor BLWM on high-cool speed.
- (2.) The EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v when the blower motor BLWM is operating.
- (3.) When the thermostat is satisfied, the R to G-and-Y circuits are opened. The outdoor unit stops, and the furnace blower motor BLWM continues operating on the high-cool speed for an additional 90 sec.

b. Two-Speed Cooling Outdoor Unit

(See Fig. 13 for thermostat connections.)

- (1.) The thermostat closes the R to G-and-Y1 circuits for low cooling or closes the R to G-and-Y1-and-Y/Y2 circuits for high cooling. The R-Y1 circuits start the outdoor unit on low-cooling speed, and the R-G circuit starts the furnace blower motor BLWM on low-cooling speed (same speed as for low-gas heat). The R to Y1-and-Y2 circuits start the outdoor unit on high-cooling speed, and the R to G-and-Y2 circuits start the furnace blower motor BLWM on high-cooling speed.

NOTE: Y1 is not located on the furnace control, but is found in the outdoor unit. The furnace control CPU controls blower motor BLWM speed by sensing only G for low-cooling speed and Y/Y2 for high-cooling speed.

- (2.) The EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v when the blower motor BLWM is operating on either cooling speed.

- (3.) When the thermostat is satisfied, the R to G-and-Y1 or R to G-and-Y1-and-Y/Y2 circuits open. The outdoor unit stops, and the furnace blower continues operating on the cooling speed for an additional 90 sec.

4. Continuous Blower Mode

- a. When the R to G circuit is closed by the thermostat, the blower motor BLWM operates on low-gas-heat speed (identical to low-cool speed). Terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v as long as the blower motor BLWM is energized.
- b. During a "call for heat," the blower motor BLWM stops during ignitor warm-up (17 sec), ignition (7 sec), and blower on delay (45 sec), allowing the furnace heat exchangers to heat up quickly.
 - (1.) The blower motor BLWM reverts to continuous blower speed after the heating cycle is completed. In high-gas-heat, the furnace control CPU holds the blower motor BLWM at high-gas-heat speed during the selected blower off delay period before reverting to continuous blower speed.
 - (2.) When the thermostat "calls for low cooling," the blower motor BLWM continues to operate on low-cool speed. When the thermostat is satisfied, the blower motor BLWM continues on continuous blower speed.
 - (3.) When the thermostat "calls for high cooling," the blower motor BLWM operates on high-cool speed. When the thermostat is satisfied, the blower motor BLWM operates an additional 2 sec on high-cool speed before reverting back to continuous blower speed.
 - (4.) When the R to G circuit is opened, the blower motor BLWM continues operating for an additional 90 sec if no other function requires blower motor BLWM operation.

5. Heat Pump

NOTE: An accessory interface kit is required with single-speed heat pumps. See interface kit Installation Instructions for single-speed heat pump thermostat and interface connections. No interface kit is needed for 2-speed heat pumps. See 2-speed heat pump Installation Instructions for thermostat connections.

- a. Single-Speed Heat Pump Cooling
 - (1.) The thermostat and interface kit close the R to G-and-Y/Y2 circuit to start the furnace blower motor BLWM on high-cooling speed. (The Y/Y2 input to the furnace control is necessary to provide adequate cooling airflow.)
 - (2.) The EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v when the blower motor BLWM is operating.
 - (3.) When the thermostat is satisfied, furnace blower motor BLWM continues operating on the high-cooling speed for an additional 90 sec.
- b. Two-Speed Heat Pump Cooling
 - (1.) The thermostat R to G circuits start the furnace blower motor BLWM on low-cooling speed. The thermostat R to G-and-Y/Y2 circuits start the furnace blower motor BLWM on high-cool speed.

NOTE: The furnace control CPU controls blower motor BLWM speed by sensing only G (for low-cooling speed) and Y2 (for high-cooling speed).

- (2.) The EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v when the blower motor BLWM is operating on either cooling speed.
- (3.) When the thermostat is satisfied, the furnace blower motor BLWM continues operating on the cooling speed for an additional 90 sec.

c. Single-Speed Heat Pump Heating

- (1.) The thermostat and accessory interface kit R to G-and-Y/Y2 circuits start the furnace blower motor BLWM on heat pump high-heat speed (identical to high-cool speed).
- (2.) The EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v when the blower motor BLWM is operating.
- (3.) When the thermostat is satisfied, the furnace blower motor BLWM continues operating on the heat pump high-heat speed for an additional 90 sec.

d. Two-Speed Heat Pump Heating

- (1.) The thermostat closes the R to G circuit for low heat and starts the furnace blower motor BLWM on heat pump low-heat speed (identical to low-cooling speed). Closing the R-Y/Y2 circuit to the furnace provides blower motor BLWM heat pump high-heat speed.

NOTE: The furnace control CPU controls blower motor BLWM speed by sensing only G (for heat pump low-heat speed) and Y2 (for heat pump high-heat speed).

- (2.) The EAC terminals EAC-1 and EAC-2 are energized with 115v when the blower motor BLWM is operating on either heating speed.
- (3.) When the thermostat is satisfied, the R to G or R to G-and-Y2 circuits are opened. After opening the R to G-and-Y2 circuit, the furnace blower motor BLWM continues operating on the heating speed for an additional 90 sec.
- (4.) Opening the R-Y2 circuit reduces the blower motor BLWM speed to heat pump low-heat speed.

6. Defrost

- a. When the furnace control R to W/W1-and-Y/Y2 circuits are closed, the furnace control CPU continues blower motor BLWM operation at the heat pump heating speed until the end of the prepurge period, then shuts off until the end of the HSI ignitor on period (22 sec).
- b. When installed with a heat pump, the furnace control CPU automatically holds the blower off time to 22 sec during the HSI ignitor on period. After 17 sec of the HSI ignitor on period, a trial-for-ignition sequence occurs as described above for gas heating. After flame is proved and without a blower on delay, the blower motor BLWM then operates on high-gas-heat speed during defrost. For both single-speed and 2-speed heat pumps, defrost mode is in high-gas heat only.
- c. When furnace control R to W/W1 circuit is opened, the furnace control CPU begins the normal inducer post-purge period, and the blower motor BLWM remains on for the blower off delay period. If the R-G circuit remains closed, the blower motor BLWM reverts to continuous operation.

START-UP PROCEDURES

1. Component test—The furnace features a component test system to help diagnose a system problem in the case of a component failure. To initiate the component test procedure, ensure that there are no thermostat inputs to the control and

that all time delays have expired. Short the TWIN/TEST terminal to ground or COM for 1 to 4 sec. See Fig. 11 for terminal locations.

NOTE: The component test feature will not operate if the control is receiving any thermostat signals and until all time delays have expired.

The component test sequence is as follows:

- a. The furnace control checks itself, operates the inducer motor on low speed for 7 sec and on high speed for 7 sec, then stops.
- b. The hot surface ignitor is then energized for 15 sec, then de-energized.
- c. The blower motor operates on low-gas-heat/heat pump low-heat/low-cool/continuous fan speed for 7 sec, then stops.
- d. The blower motor operates on high-gas-heat speed for 7 sec, then stops. The gas valve and humidifier terminal HUM are not energized for safety reasons.

NOTE: The EAC terminals are energized when the blower is energized.

- e. The blower operates on heat pump high-heat/high-cool speed for 7 sec, then stops.
2. After all connections have been made, purge the gas lines and check for leaks.

⚠ WARNING

Never purge a line into a combustion chamber. Never use matches, candles, flame, or other sources of ignition to check for gas leakage. Use a soap-and-water solution to check for gas leaks. A failure to follow this warning could result in fire, explosion, personal injury, or death.

3. To operate furnace, follow procedures on operating instruction 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.

The gas input rate must be set for both high and low fire. Each adjustment is made independently at the gas control regulators.

There are 2 methods of adjusting the gas input rate. The preferred method is by using Table 8 and following instructions in item a. The second method is by clocking the gas meter and following instructions in item b.

The procedure in item b. must be used for altitudes above 2000 ft. The gas valve regulators have been nominally set for 1.5-in. wc for low fire and 3.5-in. wc for high fire for natural gas.

- a. Check gas input rate using Table 8.
 - (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 8 can only be used for model 58TMA 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 8.

- (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 on low and high fire.

EXAMPLE:

Heat value = 1025 Btu/cu ft

Specific gravity = 0.58

Therefore: Orifice No. 44 *

Manifold pressure 3.3-in. wc on high fire and 1.4-in. wc on low fire.

* The furnace is shipped with No. 45 orifices. Therefore, in this example all main burner orifices must be changed and the manifold pressure must be adjusted.

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

- b. Check gas input rate by clocking gas meter for low and high fire.

- (1.) Obtain average yearly heat value for local gas supply.

NOTE: Be certain heating value used for calculating is correct for your altitude. Consult local gas utility for altitude adjustments, if any, of gas heating value.

- (2.) Check and verify orifice size in furnace. NEVER ASSUME THE ORIFICE SIZE. ALWAYS CHECK AND VERIFY.
- (3.) Turn off all other gas appliances and pilots.
- (4.) Turn SW-2 to ON. Close R-to-W/W1 and jumper R to W2 to start furnace in high fire and let run for 3 minutes.
- (5.) Measure time (in sec) for gas meter to complete 1 revolution.
- (6.) Refer to Table 9 for cu ft of gas per hr.
- (7.) Multiply gas rate (cu ft/hr) by heating value (Btu/cu ft).

EXAMPLE:

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

Heating value of gas = 1070 Btu/cu ft

Time for 1 revolution of 2-cu ft dial = 72 sec

Gas rate = 100 cu ft/hr (from Table 9)

Btu heating input = 100 X 1070 = 107,000 Btuh

- (8.) Remove jumper R-to-W2, and repeat items (5.) through (7.) for low fire.

⚠ 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.

- (9.) Measured gas inputs should equal low- and high-fire gas inputs on unit rating plate, $\pm$ 2 percent.
- (10.) Proceed to item c. to adjust manifold pressure.
- c. Adjust gas manifold pressure.
 - (1.) Move SW-2 to the ON position and jumper R-to-W/W1-W2 to call for high-gas heat. (See Fig. 11 and 14.)
 - (2.) Remove gas control regulator adjustment seal caps. (See Fig. 16.)

Table 8—Model 58TMA Orifice Size and Manifold Pressure for Correct Input Rate
(Tabulated Data Based on Altitude Up to 2000 ft and 21,000 Btuh High Heat/13,500 Btuh Low Heat Per Burner)*

GAS HEAT VALUE (BTU/CU FT)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF NATURAL GAS															
	0.58		0.60		0.62		0.64		0.66		0.68		0.70		0.72	
	Orf No.	Heat High/Low	Orf No.	Heat High/Low	Orf No.	Heat High/Low	Orf No.	Heat High/Low	Orf No.	Heat High/Low	Orf No.	Heat High/Low	Orf No.	Heat High/Low	Orf No.	Heat High/Low
860	—	—	42	3.5/1.4	42	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5	41 42	3.3/1.4 3.7/1.5	40 41 42	3.2/1.3 3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6	40 41	3.3/1.3 3.5/1.5	40 41	3.3/1.4 3.6/1.5	39 40 41	3.2/1.3 3.4/1.4 3.7/1.5
875	42	3.2/1.3	42	3.3/1.4	42	3.4/1.4	41 42	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5	41 42	33.3/1.4 3.7/1.5	41 42	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6	40 41	3.2/1.3 3.5/1.4	40 41	3.3/1.4 3.6/1.5
890	43	3.8/1.6	42	3.2/1.3	43	3.3/1.4	42	3.4/1.5	41 42	3.2/1.3 3.5/1.5	41 42	3.3/1.4 3.7/1.5	41 42	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6	40 41	3.2/1.3 3.5/1.4
905	43	3.7/1.5	43	3.8/1.6	43	3.2/1.3	42	3.3/1.4	42	3.4/1.4	41 42	3.2/1.3 3.5/1.4	41 42	3.3/1.4 3.6/1.5	41 42	3.4/1.4 3.7/1.5
920	43	3.6/1.5	43	3.7/1.5	43	3.8/1.6	42	3.2/1.3	42	3.3/1.4	42	3.4/1.4	41 42	3.2/1.3 3.5/1.5	41 42	3.3/1.3 3.6/1.5
935	43	3.4/1.4	43	3.6/1.5	43	3.7/1.5	43	3.8/1.6	42	3.2/1.3	42	3.3/1.3	42	3.4/1.4	41 42	3.2/1.3 3.5/1.4
950	43 44	3.3/1.4 3.8/1.6	43	3.5/1.4	43 44	3.6/1.5	43	3.7/1.5	43	3.8/1.6	42	3.2/1.3	42	3.3/1.4	42	3.4/1.4
965	43 44	3.2/1.3 3.7/1.5	43 44	3.3/1.4 3.8/1.6	43 44	3.5/1.4	43	3.6/1.5	43	3.7/1.5	43	3.8/1.5	42	3.2/1.3	42	3.3/1.4
980	44	3.6/1.3	43 44	3.2/1.3 3.7/1.5	43 44	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6	43	3.5/1.4	43	3.6/1.5	43	3.7/1.5	43	3.8/1.6	42	3.2/1.3
995	44	3.5/1.4	44	3.6/1.5	44	3.3/1.3 3.7/1.5	43 44	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6	43	3.5/1.4	43	3.6/1.4	43	3.7/1.5	43	3.8/1.6
1010	44	3.4/1.4	44	3.5/1.4	44	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5	43 44	3.3/1.3 3.7/1.5	43 44	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6	43	3.5/1.4	43	3.6/1.5	43	3.7/1.5
1025	44	3.3/1.4	44	3.4/1.4	44	3.5/1.4	43 44	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5	43 44	3.3/1.3 3.7/1.5	43 44	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.5	43	3.5/1.4	43	3.6/1.5
1040	44	3.1/1.3	44	3.3/1.4	44	3.4/1.4	44	3.5/1.4	43 44	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5	43 44	3.3/1.3 3.7/1.5	43 44	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6	43	3.5/1.4
1055	45	3.8/1.6	44	3.2/1.3	44	3.3/1.4	44	3.4/1.4	44	3.5/1.5	43 44	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5	43 44	3.3/1.4 3.4/1.5	43 44	3.4/1.4 3.8/1.6
1070	45 46	3.7/1.5 3.8/1.6	45	3.8/1.6	44	3.2/1.3	44	3.3/1.4	44	3.4/1.4	44	3.5/1.5	43 44	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5	43 44	3.3/1.4 3.7/1.5
1085	45 46	3.6/1.5 3.7/1.5	45	3.7/1.5	45	3.8/1.6	44	3.2/1.3	44	3.3/1.4	44	3.4/1.4	44	3.5/1.5	43 44	3.2/1.3 3.6/1.5
1100	45 46	3.5/1.4 3.6/1.5	45 46	3.6/1.8 3.8/1.6	45	3.7/1.5	45	3.8/1.6	44	3.2/1.3	44	3.3/1.4	44	3.4/1.4	44	3.5/1.5

* For size 060125 only, input is 20,500 for high fire. Deduct 0.1-in. wc from manifold pressure shown in table. Change orifice size if manifold pressure falls below 3.2-in. wc.

- (3.) Turn high-fire adjusting screw (5/64-in. hex Allen wrench) counterclockwise (out) to decrease input rate or clockwise (in) to increase rate. When adjusting input rate, DO NOT set manifold pressure less than 3.2-in. wc or more than 3.8-in. wc for natural gas. If manifold pressure is outside this range, change main burner orifices.
- (4.) Remove R-to-W2 jumper on control to place furnace in low-gas-heat operation for low-fire adjustment.
- (5.) Turn low-fire adjusting screw (5/64-in. hex Allen wrench) counterclockwise (out) to decrease input rate or clockwise (in) to increase rate. When adjusting input rate, DO NOT set manifold pressure less than 1.3-in wc or more than 1.7-in. wc for natural gas. If manifold pressure is outside this range, change main burner orifices.

NOTE: If orifices are changed, both high-fire and low-fire input rates must be readjusted with manifold pressures within ranges specified in items (3). and (5).

NOTE: If orifice hole appears damaged or is suspected to have been redrilled, check the orifice size with a numbered drill bit of the correct size. Never use a redrilled orifice. A burr-free and squarely aligned orifice hole is essential for proper flame characteristics.

- (6.) Remove jumper on R-W/W1 after low-fire adjustments.
- (7.) When correct input is obtained, replace gas control regulator adjustment caps. Main burner flame should be clear blue, almost transparent. (See Fig. 17.)

2. Set temperature rise.

Place SW-2 in the ON position. Jumper R to W/W1 and W2 to check high-gas-heat temperature rise. To check low-gas-heat temperature rise, remove jumper to W2. Determine air temperature rise for both high and low fire using the following steps. DO NOT exceed the temperature rise ranges specified on the unit rating plate for high and low fire.

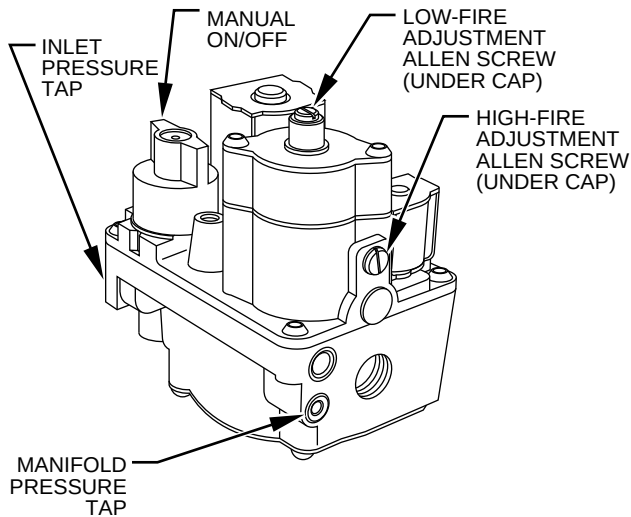
- a. Place duct thermometers in return and supply ducts as near furnace as possible. Be sure thermometers do not see heat exchangers so that radiant heat will not affect thermometer readings. This is particularly important with straight-run ducts.
- b. When thermometer readings stabilize, subtract return-air temperature from supply-air temperature to determine temperature rise.

NOTE: If the temperature rise is outside this range, first check:

- (1.) Gas input for low- and high-fire operation.

Table 9—Gas Rate (Cu Ft/Hr)

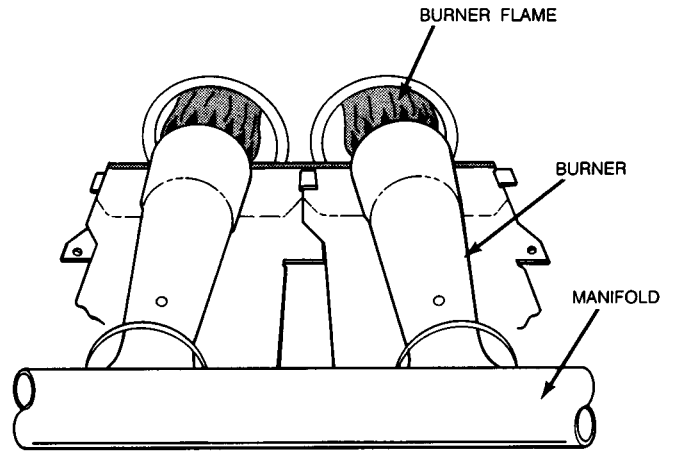
SECONDS FOR 1 REVOLUTION	SIZE OF TEST DIAL			SECONDS FOR 1 REVOLUTION	SIZE OF TEST DIAL		
	1 cu ft	2 cu ft	5 cu ft		1 cu ft	2 cu ft	5 cu ft
10	360	720	1800	50	72	144	360
11	327	655	1636	51	71	141	355
12	300	600	1500	52	69	138	346
13	277	555	1385	53	68	136	340
14	257	514	1286	54	67	133	333
15	240	480	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				



A93376

Fig. 16—Redundant Automatic Gas Control Valve

- (2.) Derate for altitude if applicable.
- (3.) Return and supply ducts for excessive restrictions causing static pressures greater than 0.50-in. wc.
- c. Adjust air temperature rise by adjusting blower speed. Increase blower speed to reduce temperature rise. Decrease blower speed to increase temperature rise. For high fire, speed selection can be med-high or med-low (factory



A89020

Fig. 17—Burner Flame

setting). For low fire, speed tap selection can be low (factory setting) or med-low if high-fire speed selection is med-high.

⚠ WARNING

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

- d. To change motor speed selection for high heat, remove blower motor lead from control HIGH-GAS-HEAT terminal (See Fig. 11. and Fig. 15.). Select desired blower motor speed lead from one of the other terminals and relocate it to the HIGH-GAS-HEAT terminal. See Table 10 for lead color identification. Reconnect original lead to the PARK terminal. Follow this same procedure for proper selection of cool and low-gas-heat speed selection.

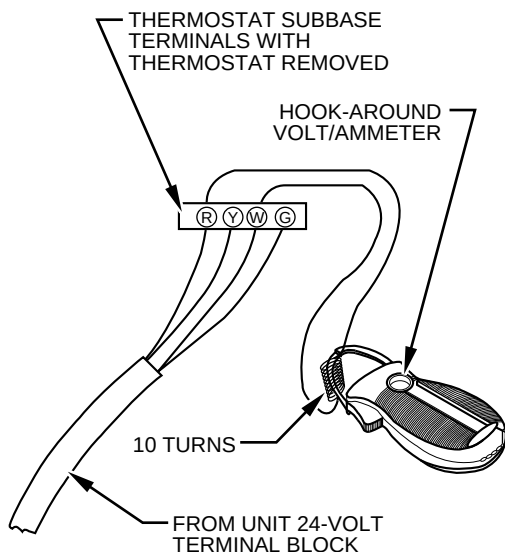
Table 10—Speed Selection

COLOR	SPEED	AS SHIPPED
White	Common	Com
Black	High	Cool
Yellow	Med-High	Park
Blue	Med-High	High-Gas-Heat
Red	Low*	Low-Gas-Heat

* Continuous fan speed.

⚠ CAUTION

Recheck the temperature rise. It must be within the limits specified on the unit rating plate. Recommended operation is at midpoint of rise range or above.



EXAMPLE: $\frac{5.0 \text{ AMPS ON AMMETER}}{10 \text{ TURNS AROUND JAWS}} = 0.5 \text{ AMPS FOR THERMOSTAT SETTING}$

A80201

Fig. 18—Amp Draw Check With Ammeter

3. Set thermostat heat anticipator.

- a. When using a nonelectronic thermostat, the thermostat heat anticipation must be set to match the amp draw of the electrical components in the R-W/W1 circuit. Accurate amp draw readings can be obtained at the wires normally connected to thermostat subbase terminals R and W/W1. Fig. 18 illustrates an easy method of obtaining the actual amp draw. The amp reading should be taken after the blower motor has started and the furnace is operating in low fire. To operate the furnace in low fire, first move SW-2 to the ON position, THEN connect the ammeter wires as shown in Fig. 15. The thermostat anticipator should NOT be in this circuit while measuring the current. If thermostat has no subbase, the thermostat MUST be disconnected from the R and W/W1 wires during the current measurement. Return SW-2 to final desired location after completing reading. See the thermostat manufacturer's instructions for adjusting the heat anticipator and for varying the heating cycle length.
- b. When using an electronic thermostat, set cycle rate for 3 cycles per hr.

CHECK SAFETY CONTROLS

The flame sensor, gas valve, and pressure switches 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.

2. Check draft safeguard switch.

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

- a. Disconnect power to furnace and remove vent connector from furnace flue collar. Be sure to allow time for vent connector pipe to cool down before removing.
 - b. Restore power to furnace and set room thermostat above room temperature.
 - c. After normal start-up, allow furnace to operate for 2 minutes, then block flue outlet 100 percent. Furnace should cycle off within 2 minutes.
 - d. Remove blockage and reconnect vent connector to furnace flue collar.
 - e. Wait 5 minutes and then reset draft safeguard switch.
3. Check flow-sensing pressure switches.
- This control proves operation of draft inducer blower.
- a. Turn off 115-v power to furnace.
 - b. Remove gas control door and disconnect inducer motor lead wires from wire harness.
 - c. Turn on 115-v power to furnace
 - d. Close thermostat switch as if making normal furnace start. If the hot surface ignitor does not glow within several minutes and control flashes code 32, then the pressure switches are functioning properly.
 - e. Turn off 115-v power to furnace.
 - f. Reconnect inducer motor wires, replace gas control door, and turn on 115-v power to furnace.
4. Check auxiliary limits.
- a. Turn off 115-v power to furnace.
 - b. Remove blower access door.
 - c. Disconnect red motor lead at blower speed selector. Mark terminal for proper reconnection.
 - d. Replace blower access door.
 - e. Turn on 115-v power to furnace. Be sure room thermostat is calling for low heat.
 - f. Allow furnace to operate until auxiliary limit activates, but DO NOT operate furnace longer than 4 minutes.
 - g. If furnace operates for 4 minutes, check/replace limit switch(es).
 - h. Turn off 115-v power to furnace.
 - i. Remove blower access door.
 - j. Reconnect red motor lead, reset switch, and replace door.
 - k. Turn on 115-v power to furnace.

CHECKLIST

1. Put away tools and instruments, and clean up debris.
2. Check SW-1 through SW-4 after completing installation to ensure desired settings for thermostat type (SW-1 and SW-2) and blower off delay (SW-3 and SW-4). Refer to Tables 6 and 7.
3. Verify manual reset switches have continuity.
4. Ensure blower and gas control access doors are properly installed.
5. Cycle test furnace with room thermostat.
6. Check operation of accessories per manufacturer's instructions.
7. Review User's Manual with owner.
8. Leave literature packet near furnace.

