INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
ML193DF
MERIT® SERIES GAS FURNACE
DOWNFLOW AIR DISCHARGE

THIS MANUAL MUST BE LEFT WITH THE HOMEOWNER FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

This is a safety alert symbol and should never be ignored. When you see this symbol on labels or in manuals, be alert to the potential for personal injury or death.

CAUTION
As with any mechanical equipment, personal injury can result from contact with sharp sheet metal edges. Be careful when you handle this equipment.

WARNING
Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent), service agency or the gas supplier.

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ML193DF Unit Dimensions - inches (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ML193DF Model No.</th>
<th>A (in.)</th>
<th>A (mm)</th>
<th>B (in.)</th>
<th>B (mm)</th>
<th>C (in.)</th>
<th>C (mm)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04536B</td>
<td>17-1/2</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>16-3/8</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07036B</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>16-3/8</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09048C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>19-7/8</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>19-1/2</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11060C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>19-7/8</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>19-1/2</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 1

CONTROL BOX
(Includes integrated control, transformer and door switch)

BLOWER MOTOR
(hidden)

BLOWER ACCESS PANEL

COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER

BURNER ACCESS PANEL

GAS VALVE

BURNER BOX ASSEMBLY
(includes sensor, rollout switches and ignitor)

BAG ASSEMBLY

HEAT EXCHANGER

COLD END HEADER BOX

PRIMARY LIMIT

BLOWER DECK

ACCESS PANEL

BLOWER MOTOR

ACCESS PANEL

COMBUSTION BOX ASSEMBLY

BURNER BOX ASSEMBLY
The ML193DF is shipped ready for installation in the downflow position.
The furnace is equipped for installation in natural gas applications. A conversion kit (ordered separately) is required for use in propane/LP gas applications.

The ML193DF can be installed as a Direct Vent or Non-Direct Vent gas central furnace.

**NOTE** - In Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from outdoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors. In Non-Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from indoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors. See figure 2 for applications involving roof termination.

---

**Shipping and Packing List**

Package 1 of 1 contains

1 - Assembled ML193DF unit
1 - Bag assembly containing the following:
   3 - Wire nuts
   1 - Snap bushing
   1 - Snap plug
   1 - Wire tie
   1 - Condensate trap
   1 - Condensate trap cap
   1 - Condensate trap clamp
   1 - 2” diameter Air intake screen

---

**DANGER**

Danger of explosion.

There are circumstances in which odorant used with LP/propane gas can lose its scent. In case of a leak, LP/propane gas will settle close to the floor and may be difficult to smell. An LP/propane leak detector should be installed in all LP applications.

Check equipment for shipping damage. If you find any damage, immediately contact the last carrier.

The following items may also be ordered separately:

1 - Thermostat
1 - Propane/LP changeover kit

---

**Safety Information**

**WARNING**

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Installation and service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent), service agency or the gas supplier.

**CAUTION**

As with any mechanical equipment, personal injury can result from contact with sharp sheet metal edges. Be careful when you handle this equipment.

Use only the type of gas approved for use with this furnace. Refer to unit nameplate.

ML193DF units are CSA International certified to ANSI Z21.47 and CSA 2.3 standards.

**Building Codes**

In the USA, installation of gas furnaces must conform with local building codes. In the absence of local codes, units must be installed according to the current National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI-Z223.1/NFPA 54). The National Fuel Gas Code is available from the following address:

American National Standards Institute, Inc.
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036

In Canada, installation must conform with current National Standard of Canada CSA-B149 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes, local plumbing or waste water codes and other applicable local codes.

In order to ensure proper unit operation in non-direct vent applications, combustion and ventilation air supply must be provided according to the current National Fuel Gas Code or CSA-B149 standard.

**Locations and Clearances**

This furnace is CSA International certified for installation clearances to combustible material as listed on the unit nameplate and in the table in figure 11. Accessibility and service clearances must take precedence over fire protection clearances.

For installation in a residential garage, the furnace must be installed so that the burner(s) and the ignition source are located no less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor. The furnace must be located or protected to avoid physical damage by vehicles. When a furnace is installed in a public garage, hangar, or other building that has a hazardous atmosphere, the furnace must be installed according to recommended good practice requirements and current National Fuel Gas Code or CSA B149 standards.
NOTE - Furnace must be adjusted to obtain a temperature rise within the range specified on the unit nameplate. Failure to do so may cause erratic limit operation and premature heat exchanger failure.
This ML193DF furnace must be installed so that its electrical components are protected from water.

Installation in Combination with a Cooling Coil
When this furnace is used with cooling units (figure 3), it shall be installed in parallel with, or on the upstream side of, cooling units to avoid condensation in the heating compartment. With a parallel flow arrangement, a damper (or other means to control the flow of air) must adequately prevent chilled air from entering the furnace. If the damper is manually operated, it must be equipped to prevent operation of either the heating or the cooling unit, unless it is in the full HEAT or COOL setting.
When installed, this furnace must be electrically grounded according to local codes. In addition, in the United States, installation must conform with the current National Electric Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70. The National Electric Code (ANSI/NFPA No. 70) is available from the following address:
National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269
In Canada, all electrical wiring and grounding for the unit must be installed according to the current regulations of the Canadian Electrical Code Part I (CSA Standard C22.1) and/or local codes.

Use of Furnace as Construction Heater
Lennox does not recommend the use of ML193DF units as a construction heater during any phase of construction. Very low return air temperatures, harmful vapors and operation of the unit with clogged or misplaced filters will damage the unit.
ML193DF units may be used for heating of buildings or structures under construction, if the following conditions are met:
- The vent system must be permanently installed per these installation instructions.
- A room thermostat must control the furnace. The use of fixed jumpers that will provide continuous heating is not allowed.
- The return air duct must be provided and sealed to the furnace.
- Return air temperature range between 60°F (16°C) and 80°F (27°C) must be maintained.
- Air filters must be installed in the system and must be maintained during construction.
- Air filters must be replaced upon construction completion.
- The input rate and temperature rise must be set per the furnace rating plate.
- One hundred percent (100%) outdoor air must be provided for combustion air requirements during construction. Temporary ducting may supply outdoor air to the furnace. Do not connect duct directly to the furnace. Size the temporary duct following these instructions in section for Combustion, Dilution and Ventilation Air in a confined space with air from outside.
- The furnace heat exchanger, components, duct system, air filters and evaporator coils must be thoroughly cleaned following final construction clean-up.
- All furnace operating conditions (including ignition, input rate, temperature rise and venting) must be verified according to these installation instructions.
General

These instructions are intended as a general guide and do not supersede local codes in any way. Consult authorities having jurisdiction before installation.

In addition to the requirements outlined previously, the following general recommendations must be considered when installing a ML193DF furnace:

- Place the furnace as close to the center of the air distribution system as possible. The furnace should also be located close to the chimney or vent termination point.
- When the furnace is installed in non-direct vent applications, do not install the furnace where drafts might blow directly into it. This could cause improper combustion and unsafe operation.
- When the furnace is installed in non-direct vent applications, do not block the furnace combustion air opening with clothing, boxes, doors, etc. Air is needed for proper combustion and safe unit operation.
- When the furnace is installed in an attic or other insulated space, keep insulation away from the furnace.
- When the furnace is installed in an unconditioned space, consider provisions required to prevent freezing of condensate drain system.

CAUTION

ML193DF unit should not be installed in areas normally subject to freezing temperatures.

WARNING

Product contains fiberglass wool.

Disturbing the insulation in this product during installation, maintenance, or repair will expose you to fiberglass wool. Breathing this may cause lung cancer. (Fiberglass wool is known to the State of California to cause cancer.)

Fiberglass wool may also cause respiratory, skin, and eye irritation.

To reduce exposure to this substance or for further information, consult material safety data sheets available from address shown below, or contact your supervisor.

Lennox Industries Inc.
P.O. Box 799900
Dallas, TX 75379-9900

Combustion, Dilution & Ventilation Air

If the ML193DF is installed as a Non-Direct Vent Furnace, follow the guidelines in this section.

NOTE - In Non-Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from indoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors.

WARNING

Insufficient combustion air can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness or asphyxiation. It will also cause excess water in the heat exchanger resulting in rusting and premature heat exchanger failure. Excessive exposure to contaminated combustion air will result in safety and performance related problems. Avoid exposure to the following substances in the combustion air supply:

- Permanent wave solutions
- Chlorinated waxes and cleaners
- Chlorine base swimming pool chemicals
- Water softening chemicals
- De-icing salts or chemicals
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Halogen type refrigerants
- Cleaning solvents (such as perchloroethylene)
- Printing inks, paint removers, varnishes, etc.
- Hydrochloric acid
- Cements and glues
- Antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers
- Masonry acid washing materials

In the past, there was no problem in bringing in sufficient outdoor air for combustion. Infiltration provided all the air that was needed. In today's homes, tight construction practices make it necessary to bring in air from outside for combustion. Take into account that exhaust fans, appliance vents, chimneys, and fireplaces force additional air that could be used for combustion out of the house. Unless outside air is brought into the house for combustion, negative pressure (outside pressure is greater than inside pressure) will build to the point that a downdraft can occur in the furnace vent pipe or chimney. As a result, combustion gases enter the living space creating a potentially dangerous situation.

In the absence of local codes concerning air for combustion and ventilation, use the guidelines and procedures in this section to install ML193DF furnaces to ensure efficient and safe operation. You must consider combustion air needs and requirements for exhaust vents and gas piping. A portion of this information has been reprinted with permission from the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI-Z223.1/NFPA 54). This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the ANSI on the referenced subject, which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

In Canada, refer to the CSA B149 installation codes.

CAUTION

Do not install the furnace in a corrosive or contaminated atmosphere. Meet all combustion and ventilation air requirements, as well as all local codes.
All gas-fired appliances require air for the combustion process. If sufficient combustion air is not available, the furnace or other appliance will operate inefficiently and unsafely. Enough air must be provided to meet the needs of all fuel-burning appliances and appliances such as exhaust fans which force air out of the house. When fireplaces, exhaust fans, or clothes dryers are used at the same time as the furnace, much more air is required to ensure proper combustion and to prevent a downdraft. Insufficient air causes incomplete combustion which can result in carbon monoxide.

In addition to providing combustion air, fresh outdoor air dilutes contaminants in the indoor air. These contaminants may include bleaches, adhesives, detergents, solvents and other contaminants which can corrode furnace components.

The requirements for providing air for combustion and ventilation depend largely on whether the furnace is installed in an unconfined or a confined space.

**Unconfined Space**

An unconfined space is an area such as a basement or large equipment room with a volume greater than 50 cubic feet (1.42 m³) per 1,000 Btu (.29 kW) per hour of the combined input rating of all appliances installed in that space. This space also includes adjacent rooms which are not separated by a door. Though an area may appear to be unconfined, it might be necessary to bring in outdoor air for combustion if the structure does not provide enough air by infiltration. If the furnace is located in a building of tight construction with weather stripping and caulking around the windows and doors, follow the procedures in the air from outside section.

**Confined Space**

A confined space is an area with a volume less than 50 cubic feet (1.42 m³) per 1,000 Btu (.29 kW) per hour of the combined input rating of all appliances installed in that space. This definition includes furnace closets or small equipment rooms.

When the furnace is installed so that supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air **must be** handled by ducts which are sealed to the furnace casing and which terminate outside the space containing the furnace. This is especially important when the furnace is mounted on a platform in a confined space such as a closet or small equipment room. Even a small leak around the base of the unit at the platform or at the return air duct connection can cause a potentially dangerous negative pressure condition. Air for combustion and ventilation can be brought into the confined space either from inside the building or from outside.

**Air from Inside**

If the confined space that houses the furnace adjoins a space categorized as unconfined, air can be brought in by providing two permanent openings between the two spaces. Each opening must have a minimum free area of 1 square inch (645 mm²) per 1,000 Btu (.29 kW) per hour of total input rating of all gas-fired equipment in the confined space. Each opening must be at least 100 square inches (64516 mm²). One opening shall be within 12 inches (305 mm) of the top of the enclosure and one opening within 12 inches (305 mm) of the bottom. See figure 4.

**Air from Outside**

If air from outside is brought in for combustion and ventilation, the confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings. One opening shall be within 12” (305mm) of the top of the enclosure and one within 12" (305mm) of the bottom. These openings must communicate directly or by ducts with the outdoors or spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors or indirectly through vertical ducts. Each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 Btu (645mm² per 1.17kW) per hour of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. When communicating with the outdoors through horizontal ducts, each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 2,000 Btu (645mm² per .59kW) per total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure (See figure 5).
If air from outside is brought in for combustion and ventilation, the confined space must have two permanent openings. One opening shall be within 12 inches (305 mm) of the top of the enclosure and one opening within 12 inches (305 mm) of the bottom. These openings must communicate directly or by ducts with the outdoors or spaces (crawls or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors or indirectly through vertical ducts. Each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch (645 mm²) per 4,000 Btu (1.17 kW) per hour of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. See figures 5 and 6. When communicating with the outdoors through horizontal ducts, each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch (645 mm²) per 2,000 Btu (.56 kW) per total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. See figure 7.

When ducts are used, they shall be of the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the openings to which they connect. The minimum dimension of rectangular air ducts shall be no less than 3 inches (75 mm). In calculating free area, the blocking effect of louvers, grilles, or screens must be considered. If the design and free area of protective covering is not known for calculating the size opening required, it may be assumed that wood louvers will have 20 to 25 percent free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 60 to 75 percent free area. Louvers and grilles must be fixed in the open position or interlocked with the equipment so that they are opened automatically during equipment operation.

Shipping Bolt Removal

NOTE - The ML193DF09048C is equipped with a 1/2 hp blower motor which has three flexible legs and one rigid leg. The rigid leg is equipped with a shipping bolt and a flat white plastic washer (rather than the rubber mounting grommet used with a flexible mounting leg). See figure 8. The bolt and washer must be removed before the furnace is placed into operation. After the bolt and washer have been removed, the rigid leg will not touch the blower housing.
Installation - Setting Equipment

**WARNING**

Do not install the furnace on its front, back or in the horizontal position. See figure 10. Do not connect the return air ducts to the back of the furnace. Doing so will adversely affect the operation of the safety control devices, which could result in personal injury or death.

Select a location that allows for the required clearances that are listed on the unit nameplate. Also consider gas supply connections, electrical supply, vent connection, condensate trap and drain connections, and installation and service clearances [24 inches (610 mm) at unit front]. The unit must be level from side to side. Unit may be positioned from level to 1/2” toward the front to aid in draining. See figure 9.

Allow for clearances to combustible materials as indicated on the unit nameplate. Minimum clearances for closet or alcove installations are shown in figure 11.

**WARNING**

Blower access panel must be securely in place when blower and burners are operating. Gas fumes, which could contain carbon monoxide, can be drawn into living space resulting in personal injury or death.

NOTE - Do not install the furnace on its front, back or in the horizontal position
**WARNING**

Improper installation of the furnace can result in personal injury or death. Combustion and flue products must never be allowed to enter the return air system or air in the living space. Use sheet metal screws and joint tape to seal return air system to furnace. In platform installations with furnace return, the furnace should be sealed airtight to the return air plenum. A door must never be used as a portion of the return air duct system. The base must provide a stable support and an airtight seal to the furnace. Allow absolutely no sagging, cracks, gaps, etc. For no reason should return and supply air duct systems ever be connected to or from other heating devices such as a fireplace or stove, etc. Fire, explosion, carbon monoxide poisoning, personal injury and/or property damage could result.

The unit may be installed three ways in downflow applications: on non-combustible flooring, on combustible flooring using an additive base, or on a reverse-flow cooling coil cabinet. Do not drag the unit across the floor in the downflow position. Floor and furnace flange damage will result.

Refer to figure 11 for clearances in downflow applications.

### Installation on Non-Combustible Flooring Figure 12

1. Cut floor opening keeping in mind clearances listed on unit rating plate. Also keep in mind gas supply connections, electrical supply, flue and air intake connections and sufficient installation and servicing clearances. See table 1 for correct floor opening size.
2. Flange warm air plenum and lower the plenum into the opening.
3. Set the unit over the plenum and seal the plenum to the unit.
4. Ensure that the seal is adequate.

### TABLE 1
**NON-COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR OPENING SIZE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet Width</th>
<th>Front to Rear</th>
<th>Side to Side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Cabinet (17.5&quot;)</td>
<td>19 - 3/4</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Cabinet (21&quot;)</td>
<td>19 - 3/4</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** - Floor opening dimensions listed are 1/4 inch (6 mm) larger than the unit opening. See dimension drawing on page 2.

### FIGURE 12

**FURNACE**

**PROPERLY SIZED FLOOR OPENING**

**SUPPLY AIR PLENUM**

### Installation on Combustible Flooring Figure 13

1. When unit is installed on a combustible floor, a downflow combustible flooring base must be installed between the furnace and the floor. The base must be ordered separately. See table 2 for opening size to cut in floor.

### FIGURE 13

**FURNACE**

**PROPERLY SIZED FLOOR OPENING**

**SUPPLY AIR PLENUM**

### CAUTION

The furnace and combustible flooring base shall not be installed directly on carpeting, tile, or other combustible material other than wood flooring.
TABLE 2
COMBUSTIBLE FLOORING BASE OPENING SIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet Width</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Front to Rear</th>
<th>Side to Side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Cabinet (17.5&quot;)</td>
<td>11M60</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18 - 3/4</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Cabinet (21&quot;)</td>
<td>11M61</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 - 3/4</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 13

2 - After opening is cut, set the combustible flooring base into opening.

3 - Check fiberglass strips on the combustible flooring base to make sure they are properly glued and positioned.

4 - Lower supply air plenum into the combustible flooring base until plenum flanges seal against fiberglass strips.

**NOTE** - Be careful not to damage fiberglass strips. Check for a tight seal.

5 - Set the furnace over the plenum.

6 - Ensure that the seal between the furnace and plenum is adequate.

Installation on Cooling Coil Cabinet Figure 14

**NOTE** - Downflow combustible flooring kit is not used.

1 - Refer to reverse-flow coil installation instructions for correctly sized opening in floor and installation of cabinet.

2 - When cooling cabinet is in place, set and secure the furnace according to the instructions that are provided with the cooling coil. Secure the furnace to the cabinet.

3 - Seal the cabinet and check for air leaks.

FIGURE 14

Return Air Opening -- Downflow Units

Return air may be brought in only through the top opening of a furnace installed in the downflow position. The following steps should be taken when installing plenum:

1 - Bottom edge of plenum should be flanged with a hemmed edge (See figure 15 or 16).

2 - Sealing strips should be used to ensure an airtight seal between the cabinet and the plenum.

3 - In all cases, plenum should be secured to top of furnace using sheet metal screws.

4 - Make certain that an adequate seal is made.

FIGURE 15

FIGURE 16
Filters

This unit is not equipped with a filter or rack. A field-provided filter is required for the unit to operate properly. Table 3 lists recommended filter size.

A filter must be in place whenever the unit is operating.

**TABLE 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Furnace Cabinet Width</th>
<th>Filter Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17-1/2”</td>
<td>16 x 25 x 1 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duct System

Use industry-approved standards to size and install the supply and return air duct system. Refer to ACCA Manual D. This will result in a quiet and low-static system that has uniform air distribution.

**NOTE** - This furnace is not certified for operation in heating mode (indoor blower operating at selected heating speed) with an external static pressure which exceeds 0.5 inches w.c. Operation at these conditions may result in improper limit operation.

Supply Air Plenum

If the furnace is installed without a cooling coil, a removable access panel should be installed in the supply air duct. The access panel should be large enough to permit inspection of the heat exchanger. The furnace access panel must always be in place when the furnace is operating and it must not allow leaks into the supply air duct system.

Return Air Plenum

**NOTE** - Return air must not be drawn from a room where this furnace, or any other gas-fueled appliance (i.e., water heater), or carbon monoxide-producing device (i.e., wood fireplace) is installed.

When return air is drawn from a room, a negative pressure is created in the room. If a gas appliance is operating in a room with negative pressure, the flue products can be pulled back down the vent pipe and into the room. This reverse flow of the flue gas may result in incomplete combustion and the formation of carbon monoxide gas. This raw gas or toxic fumes might then be distributed throughout the house by the furnace duct system.

Use fiberglass sealing strips, caulking, or equivalent sealing method between the plenum and the furnace cabinet to ensure a tight seal. If a filter is installed, size the return air duct to fit the filter frame.

Pipe & Fittings Specifications

All pipe, fittings, primer and solvent cement must conform with American National Standard Institute and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ANSI/ASTM) standards. The solvent shall be free flowing and contain no lumps, undissolved particles or any foreign matter that adversely affects the joint strength or chemical resistance of the cement. The cement shall show no gelation, stratification, or separation that cannot be removed by stirring. Refer to the table 4 below for approved piping and fitting materials.

**CAUTION**

Solvent cements for plastic pipe are flammable liquids and should be kept away from all sources of ignition. Do not use excessive amounts of solvent cement when making joints. Good ventilation should be maintained to reduce fire hazard and to minimize breathing of solvent vapors. Avoid contact of cement with skin and eyes.

**TABLE 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIPING AND FITTINGS SPECIFICATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIMER &amp; SOLVENT CEMENT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC &amp; CPVC Primer</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC Solvent Cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPVC Solvent Cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS Solvent Cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC/CPVC/ABS All Purpose Cement For Fittings &amp; Pipe of the same material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS to PVC or CPVC Transition Solvent Cement</td>
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<td><strong>CANADA PIPE &amp; FITTING &amp; SOLVENT CEMENT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC &amp; CPVC Pipe and Fittings</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVC &amp; CPVC Solvent Cement</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABS to PVC or CPVC Transition Cement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ML193DF exhaust and intake connections are made of PVC. Use PVC primer and solvent cement when using PVC vent pipe. When using ABS vent pipe, use transitional solvent cement to make connections to the PVC fittings in the unit.

Use PVC primer and solvent cement or ABS solvent cement meeting ASTM specifications, refer to Table 4. As an alternate, use all purpose cement, to bond ABS, PVC, or CPVC pipe when using fittings and pipe made of the same materials. Use transition solvent cement when bonding ABS to either PVC or CPVC.

Low temperature solvent cement is recommended during cooler weather. Metal or plastic strapping may be used for vent pipe hangers. Uniformly apply a liberal coat of PVC primer for PVC or use a clean dry cloth for ABS to clean inside socket surface of fitting and male end of pipe to depth of fitting socket.

**Canadian Applications Only** - Pipe, fittings, primer and solvent cement used to vent (exhaust) this appliance must be certified to ULC S636 and supplied by a single manufacturer as part of an approved vent (exhaust) system. In addition, the first three feet of vent pipe from the furnace flue collar must be accessible for inspection.

### TABLE 5
**OUTDOOR TERMINATION KITS USAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ML193 UNIT</th>
<th>VENT PIPE DIA. (in.)</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>CONCENTRIC</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outdoor Exhaust Accelerator (Dia. X Length)</td>
<td>Outdoor Exhaust Accelerator (Dia. X Length)</td>
<td>2&quot; Wall Plate Kit</td>
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<td>045</td>
<td>1-1/2&quot; X 12&quot;</td>
<td>2&quot; X 12&quot;</td>
<td>22G44 or 30G28†</td>
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<td>YES</td>
<td>YES*</td>
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<td>YES</td>
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<td>YES*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>YES</td>
<td>YES*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2&quot; X 12&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>090</td>
<td>1-1/2&quot; X 12&quot;</td>
<td>2&quot; X 12&quot;</td>
<td>22G44 or 30G28†</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>YES*</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-1/2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
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*Requires field-provided and installed 1-1/2" exhaust accelerator.

** Kit 51W11 is provided with a 1-1/2" accelerator which must be used for all ML193DF-045, -070 and -090 installations.

† Termination kits 44W92, 44W93, 30G28 and 81J20 approved for use in Canadian installations to meet CSAB149.

†† The 44W92 Concentric kit is provided with a 1-1/2" accelerator which must be installed on the exhaust outlet when this kit is used with the ML193DF045P36B and ML193DF070P36B furnaces.
Joint Cementing Procedure

All cementing of joints should be done according to the specifications outlined in ASTM D 2855.

**NOTE** - A sheet metal screw may be used to secure the intake pipe to the connector, if desired. Use a drill or self tapping screw to make a pilot hole.

**DANGER**

**DANGER OF EXPLOSION!**

Fumes from PVC glue may ignite during system check. Allow fumes to dissipate for at least 5 minutes before placing unit into operation.

1 - Measure and cut vent pipe to desired length.
2 - Debur and chamfer end of pipe, removing any ridges or rough edges. If end is not chamfered, edge of pipe may remove cement from fitting socket and result in a leaking joint.
3 - Clean and dry surfaces to be joined.
4 - Test fit joint and mark depth of fitting on outside of pipe.
5 - Uniformly apply a liberal coat of PVC primer for PVC or use a clean dry cloth for ABS to clean inside socket surface of fitting and male end of pipe to depth of fitting socket.
6 - Promptly apply solvent cement to end of pipe and inside socket surface of fitting. Cement should be applied lightly but uniformly to inside of socket. Take care to keep excess cement out of socket. Apply second coat to end of pipe.

**NOTE** - Time is critical at this stage. Do not allow primer to dry before applying cement.

7 - Immediately after applying last coat of cement to pipe, and while both inside socket surface and end of pipe are wet with cement, forcefully insert end of pipe into socket until it bottoms out. Turn PVC pipe 1/4 turn during assembly (but not after pipe is fully inserted) to distribute cement evenly. DO NOT turn ABS or cellular core pipe.

**NOTE** - Assembly should be completed within 20 seconds after last application of cement. Hammer blows should not be used when inserting pipe.

8 - After assembly, wipe excess cement from pipe at end of fitting socket. A properly made joint will show a bead around its entire perimeter. Any gaps may indicate an improper assembly due to insufficient solvent.

9 - Handle joints carefully until completely set.

Venting Practices

**Piping Suspension Guidelines**

![Figure 17 - Piping Suspension Guidelines](image)

**Wall Thickness Guidelines**

- **24" maximum**
- **3/4" minimum**

**NOTE** - Isolate piping at the point where it exits the outside wall or roof in order to prevent transmission of vibration to the structure.

**Venting Practices**

**FIGURE 18**

1 - In areas where piping penetrates joists or interior walls, hole must be large enough to allow clearance on all sides of pipe through center of hole using a hanger.
2 - When furnace is installed in a residence where unit is shut down for an extended period of time, such as a vacation home, make provisions for draining condensate collection trap and lines.

**Exhaust Piping (Figures 20 and 21)**

Route piping to outside of structure. Continue with installation following instructions given in piping termination section.

⚠️ **CAUTION**

Do not discharge exhaust into an existing stack or stack that also serves another gas appliance. If vertical discharge through an existing unused stack is required, insert PVC pipe inside the stack until the end is even with the top or outlet end of the metal stack.

⚠️ **CAUTION**

The exhaust vent pipe operates under positive pressure and must be completely sealed to prevent leakage of combustion products into the living space.

**Vent Piping Guidelines**

The ML193DF can be installed as either a Non-Direct Vent or a Direct Vent gas central furnace.

**NOTE** - In Non-Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from indoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors. In Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from outdoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors.

**Intake and exhaust pipe sizing** -- Size pipe according to tables 6 and 7. Table 6 lists the minimum vent pipe lengths permitted. Table 7 lists the maximum pipe lengths permitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 6 MINIMUM VENT PIPE LENGTHS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ML193DF MODEL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>045, 070, 090, 110</td>
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</table>

*Any approved termination may be added to the minimum length listed.

Regardless of the diameter of pipe used, the standard roof and wall terminations described in section Exhaust Piping Terminations should be used. Exhaust vent termination pipe is sized to optimize the velocity of the exhaust gas as it exits the termination. Refer to table 8.

In some applications which permit the use of several different sizes of vent pipe, a combination vent pipe may be used. Contact Lennox’ Application Department for assistance in sizing vent pipe in these applications.

⚠️ **IMPORTANT**

Do not use screens or perforated metal in exhaust or intake terminations. Doing so will cause freeze-ups and may block the terminations.

Use the following steps to correctly size vent pipe diameter.

1. Furnace capacity?
   - 045, 070, 090, 110 or 135 btuh

2. Which termination?
   - Standard or Concentric? See table 5

3. Which needs most elbows?

4. How many?

5. Desired pipe size?
   - 2", 2-1/2" or 3"

6. What is the altitude?

7. Use table 7 to find max intake or exhaust pipe length.

**NOTE** - It is acceptable to use any pipe size which fits within the guidelines allowed in table 7.

**NOTE** - All horizontal runs of exhaust pipe must slope back toward unit. A minimum of 1/4" (6mm) drop for each 12" (305mm) of horizontal run is mandatory for drainage.

**NOTE** - Exhaust pipe MUST be glued to furnace exhaust fittings.

**NOTE** - Exhaust piping should be checked carefully to make sure there are no sags or low spots.
### TABLE 7
Maximum Allowable Intake or Exhaust Vent Length in Feet
*Size intake and exhaust pipe length separately. Values in table are for Intake OR Exhaust, not combined total. Both Intake and Exhaust must be same pipe size.

#### Standard Termination at Elevation 0 - 10,000 ft.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number Of 90° Elbows Used</th>
<th>2&quot; Pipe</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>2-1/2&quot; Pipe</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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#### Concentric Termination Elevation 0 - 10,000 ft.

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<th>Number Of 90° Elbows Used</th>
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</table>
**FIGURE 20**

**TYPICAL EXHAUST PIPE CONNECTIONS**

Pipe size determined in table 7.

Pipe size determined in table 7.

Pipe size determined in table 7.

* When transitioning up in pipe size, use the shortest length of 2" PVC pipe possible.

NOTE – Exhaust pipe and intake pipe must be the same diameter.

DO NOT transition from smaller to larger pipe size in horizontal runs of exhaust pipe.

**FIGURE 21**

**TYPICAL INTAKE PIPE CONNECTIONS**

Pipe size determined in table 7.

Pipe size determined in table 7.

Pipe size determined in table 7.

* When transitioning up in pipe size, use the shortest length of 2" PVC pipe possible.

NOTE – Intake pipe and exhaust pipe must be the same diameter.
Intake Piping

The ML193DF furnace may be installed in either direct vent or non-direct vent applications. In non-direct vent applications, when intake air will be drawn into the furnace from the surrounding space, the indoor air quality must be considered. Guidelines listed in Combustion, Dilution and Ventilation Air section must be followed.

Follow the next two steps when installing the unit in Direct Vent applications, where combustion air is taken from outdoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors. The provided air intake screen must not be used in direct vent applications (outdoors).

1 - Use cement to secure the intake pipe to the inlet air connector.

2 - Route piping to outside of structure. Continue with installation following instructions given in general guidelines for piping terminations and intake and exhaust piping terminations for direct vent sections. Refer to table 7 for pipe sizes.

Follow the next two steps when installing the unit in Non-Direct Vent applications, where combustion air is taken from indoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors.

1 - Use field-provided materials and the factory-provided air intake screen to route the intake piping as shown in figure 22. Maintain a minimum clearance of 3” (76mm) around the air intake opening. The air intake opening (with the protective screen) should always be directed forward, or sideways.

2 - Use cement to secure the intake pipe to the connector, if desired.

General Guidelines for Vent Terminations

In Non-Direct Vent applications, combustion air is taken from indoors and the flue gases are discharged to the outdoors. The ML193DF is then classified as a non-direct vent, Category IV gas furnace.

In Direct Vent applications, combustion air is taken from outdoors and the flue gases are discharged to the outdoors. The ML193DF is then classified as a direct vent, Category IV gas furnace.

In both Non-Direct Vent and Direct Vent applications, the vent termination is limited by local building codes. In the absence of local codes, refer to the current National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223-1/NFPA 54 in U.S.A., and current CSA-B149 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes in Canada for details.

Position termination according to location given in figure 23 or 24. In addition, position termination so it is free from any obstructions and 12” above the average snow accumulation.

At vent termination, care must be taken to maintain protective coatings over building materials (prolonged exposure to exhaust condensate can destroy protective coatings). It is recommended that the exhaust outlet not be located within 6 feet (1.8m) of a condensing unit because the condensate can damage the painted coating.

NOTE - If winter design temperature is below 32°F (0°C), exhaust piping should be insulated with 1/2” (13mm) Armaflex or equivalent when run through unheated space. Do not leave any surface area of exhaust pipe open to outside air; exterior exhaust pipe should be insulated with 1/2” (13mm) Armaflex or equivalent. In extreme cold climate areas, 3/4” (19mm) Armaflex or equivalent may be necessary. Insulation on outside runs of exhaust pipe must be painted or wrapped to protect insulation from deterioration. Exhaust pipe insulation may not be necessary in some specific applications.

NOTE - During extremely cold temperatures, below approximately 20°F (6.7°C), units with long runs of vent pipe through unconditioned space, even when insulated, may form ice in the exhaust termination that prevents the unit from operating properly. Longer run times of at least 5 minutes will alleviate most icing problems. Also, a heating cable may be installed on exhaust piping and termination to prevent freeze-ups. Heating cable installation kit is available from Lennox. See Condensate Piping section for part numbers.

IMPORTANT

Do not use screens or perforated metal in exhaust terminations. Doing so will cause freeze-ups and may block the terminations.

IMPORTANT

For Canadian Installations Only:

In accordance to CSA International B149 installation codes, the minimum allowed distance between the combustion air intake inlet and the exhaust outlet of other appliances shall not be less than 12 inches (305mm).
# Vent Termination Clearances

## For Non-Direct Vent Installations in the USA and Canada

**Inside Corner Detail**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US Installations</th>
<th>Canadian Installations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck or balcony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to window or door that may be opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to permanently closed window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Vertical clearance to ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (mm) from the center line of the terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to unventilated soffit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to outside corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to inside corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to each side of center line extended above meter / regulator assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to service regulator vent outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>J</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to non-mechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K</strong></td>
<td>Clearance to mechanical air supply inlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L</strong></td>
<td>Clearance above paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M</strong></td>
<td>Clearance under veranda, porch, deck or balcony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. In accordance with the current ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 Natural Fuel Gas Code
2. In accordance with the current CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code
3. A vent shall not terminate directly above a sidewalk or paved driveway that is located between two single family dwellings and serves both dwellings.
4. Permitted only if veranda, porch, deck or balcony is fully open on a minimum of two sides beneath the floor. Lennox recommends avoiding this location if possible.

*For clearances not specified in ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or CSA B149.1, clearance will be in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and these installation instructions.*
### VENT TERMINATION CLEARANCES

**FOR DIRECT VENT INSTALLATIONS IN THE USA AND CANADA**

![Diagram of vent termination clearances]

**US Installations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck or balcony</th>
<th>12 inches (305mm) or 12 in. 305mm) above average snow accumulation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Clearance to window or door that may be opened</td>
<td>6 inches (152mm) for appliances &lt;10,000 Btuh (3kw), 9 inches (mm) for appliances &gt; 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and &lt;50,000 Btuh (15 kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances &gt; 50,000 Btuh (15kw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Clearance to permanently closed window</td>
<td>* 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Vertical clearance to ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (mm) from the center line of the terminal</td>
<td>* Equal to or greater than soffit depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Clearance to unventilated soffit</td>
<td>* Equal to or greater than soffit depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Clearance to outside corner</td>
<td>* No minimum to outside corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Clearance to inside corner</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Clearance to each side of center line extended above meter / regulator assembly</td>
<td>3 feet (.9m) within a height 15 feet (4.5m) above the meter / regulator assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Clearance to service regulator vent outlet</td>
<td>* 3 feet (.9m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Clearance to non-mechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance</td>
<td>6 inches (152mm) for appliances &lt;10,000 Btuh (3kw), 9 inches (mm) for appliances &gt; 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and &lt;50,000 Btuh (15 kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances &gt; 50,000 Btuh (15kw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Clearance to mechanical air supply inlet</td>
<td>3 feet (9m) above if within 10 feet (3m) horizontally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Clearance above paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property</td>
<td>7 feet (2.1m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Clearance under veranda, porch, deck or balcony</td>
<td>*12 inches (305mm)†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canadian Installations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck or balcony</th>
<th>12 inches (305mm) or 12 in. 305mm) above average snow accumulation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Clearance to window or door that may be opened</td>
<td>6 inches (152mm) for appliances &lt;10,000 Btuh (3kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances &gt; 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and &lt;100,000 Btuh (30kw), 36 inches (.9m) for appliances &gt; 100,000 Btuh (30kw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Clearance to permanently closed window</td>
<td>* 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Vertical clearance to ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (mm) from the center line of the terminal</td>
<td>* Equal to or greater than soffit depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Clearance to unventilated soffit</td>
<td>* Equal to or greater than soffit depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Clearance to outside corner</td>
<td>* No minimum to outside corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Clearance to inside corner</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>Clearance to each side of center line extended above meter / regulator assembly</td>
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<td>Clearance to non-mechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance</td>
<td>6 inches (152mm) for appliances &lt;10,000 Btuh (3kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances &gt; 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and &lt;100,000 Btuh (30kw), 36 inches (.9m) for appliances &gt; 100,000 Btuh (30kw)</td>
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<td>3 feet (9m) above if within 10 feet (3m) horizontally</td>
</tr>
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<td>L</td>
<td>Clearance above paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property</td>
<td>7 feet (2.1m)†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Clearance under veranda, porch, deck or balcony</td>
<td>*12 inches (305mm)†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 In accordance with the current ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 Natural Fuel Gas Code
2 In accordance with the current CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code

† A vent shall not terminate directly above a sidewalk or paved driveway that is located between two single family dwellings and serves both dwellings.
‡ Permitted only if veranda, porch, deck or balcony is fully open on a minimum of two sides beneath the floor. Lennox recommends avoiding this location if possible.

*For clearances not specified in ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or CSA B149.1, clearance will be in accordance with local installation codes and the requirements of the gas supplier and these installation instructions.”
Details of Intake and Exhaust Piping Terminations for Direct Vent Installations

NOTE - In Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from outdoors and flue gases are discharged to outdoors.

NOTE - Flue gas may be slightly acidic and may adversely affect some building materials. If any vent termination is used and the flue gases may impinge on the building material, a corrosion-resistant shield (minimum 24 inches square) should be used to protect the wall surface. If the optional tee is used, the protective shield is recommended. The shield should be constructed using wood, plastic, sheet metal or other suitable material. All seams, joints, cracks, etc. in the affected area should be sealed using an appropriate sealant. See figure 27.

Intake and exhaust pipes may be routed either horizontally through an outside wall or vertically through the roof. In attic or closet installations, vertical termination through the roof is preferred. Figures 25 through 37 show typical terminations.

1 - Exhaust and intake exits must be in same pressure zone. Do not exit one through the roof and one on the side. Also, do not exit the intake on one side and the exhaust on another side of the house or structure.

2 - Intake and exhaust pipes should be placed as close together as possible at termination end (refer to illustrations). Maximum separation is 3" (76mm) on roof terminations and 6" (152mm) on side wall terminations.

3 - On roof terminations, the intake piping should terminate straight down using two 90° elbows (See figure 25).

4 - Exhaust piping must terminate straight out or up as shown. A reducer may be required on the exhaust piping at the point where it exits the structure to improve the velocity of exhaust away from the intake piping. See table 8.

5 - Exhaust and intake pipelines must be run up a side wall to position above snow accumulation or other obstructions, piping must be supported every 24" (610mm) as shown in figures 28 and 29. In addition, close coupled wall termination kits must be extended for use in this application. See figures 35 and 36. When exhaust and intake piping must be run up an outside wall, the exhaust piping must be terminated with pipe sized per table 8. The intake piping may be equipped with a 90° elbow turndown. Using turndown will add 5 feet (1.5m) to the equivalent length of the pipe.

6 - On field supplied terminations, a minimum distance between the end of the exhaust pipe and the end of the intake pipe without a termination elbow is 8" and a minimum distance of 6" with a termination elbow. See figures 28 and 29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 8 EXHAUST PIPE TERMINATION SIZE REDUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ML193 MODEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*045 and *070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ML193DF-045, -070 and -090 units with the flush-mount termination must use the 1-1/2" accelerator supplied with the kit.

7 - A multiple furnace installation may use a group of up to four terminations assembled together horizontally, as shown in figure 32.
TABLE 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2&quot; (51mm) Vent Pipe</th>
<th>3&quot; (76mm) Vent Pipe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Clearance above grade or average snow accumulation</td>
<td>12&quot; (508MM) Min.</td>
<td>12&quot; (508MM) Min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Horizontal separation between intake and exhaust</td>
<td>6&quot; (152MM) Min. 24&quot; (610 MM) Max.</td>
<td>6&quot; (152MM) Min. 24&quot; (610 MM) Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - Minimum from end of exhaust to inlet of intake</td>
<td>9&quot; (227MM) Min.</td>
<td>9&quot; (227MM) Min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - Exhaust pipe length</td>
<td>12&quot; (305MM) Min. 16&quot; (405 MM) Max.</td>
<td>12&quot; (305MM) Min. 20&quot; (508MM) Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E - Wall support distance from top of each pipe (intake/exhaust)</td>
<td>6&quot; (152MM) Max.</td>
<td>6&quot; (152MM) Max.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The exhaust termination tee should be connected to the 2" or 3" PVC flue pipe as shown in the illustration. Do not use an accelerator in applications that include an exhaust termination tee. The accelerator is not required.

2 As required. Flue gas may be acidic and may adversely affect some building materials. If a side wall vent termination is used and flue gases will impinge on the building materials, a corrosion-resistant shield (24 inches square) should be used to protect the wall surface. If optional tee is used, the protective shield is recommended. The shield should be constructed using wood, sheet metal or other suitable material. All seams, joints, cracks, etc. in affected area, should be sealed using an appropriate sealant.

3 Exhaust pipe 45° elbow can be rotated to the side away from the combustion air inlet to direct exhaust away from adjacent property. The exhaust must never be directed toward the combustion air inlet.
FIGURE 28

FIELD SUPPLIED WALL TERMINATION OR
(15F74) WALL RING TERMINATION KIT

NOTE - FIELD PROVIDED REDUCER MAY BE REQUIRED TO ADAPT LARGER VENT PIPE SIZE TO TERMINATION

1/2” (13mm) ARMAFLEX INSULATION IN UNCONDITIONED SPACE

SIZE TERMINATION PER TABLE 8

STRAIGHT APPLICATION

1/2” (13mm) ARMAFLEX INSULATION IN UNCONDITIONED SPACE

* WALL SUPPORT

EXTENDED APPLICATION

See venting table 7 for maximum venting lengths with this arrangement.

* Use wall support every 24” (610 mm). Use two wall supports if extension is greater than 24” (610 mm) but less than 48” (1219 mm). NOTE - One wall support must be 6” (152 mm) from top of each pipe (intake and exhaust)

<table>
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<th>3” (76mm) Vent Pipe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>12” (508MM)</td>
<td>12” (508MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-Maximum horizontal separation between intake and exhaust</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-Minimum from end of exhaust to inlet of intake</td>
<td>8” (203MM)</td>
<td>8” (203MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Maximum exhaust pipe length</td>
<td>12” (305MM)</td>
<td>20” (508MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Maximum wall support distance from top of each pipe (intake/exhaust)</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 29

FIELD SUPPLIED WALL TERMINATION OR
(15F74) WALL RING TERMINATION KIT
With INTAKE ELBOW

NOTE - FIELD PROVIDED REDUCER MAY BE REQUIRED TO ADAPT LARGER VENT PIPE SIZE TO TERMINATION

1/2” (13mm) ARMAFLEX INSULATION IN UNCONDITIONED SPACE

SIZE TERMINATION PER TABLE 8

STRAIGHT APPLICATION

1/2” (13mm) ARMAFLEX INSULATION IN UNCONDITIONED SPACE

* WALL SUPPORT

EXTENDED APPLICATION

See venting table 7 for maximum venting lengths with this arrangement.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Minimum clearance above grade or average snow accumulation</td>
<td>12” (508MM)</td>
<td>12” (508MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-Maximum horizontal separation between intake and exhaust</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C-Minimum from end of exhaust to inlet of intake</td>
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<td>D-Maximum exhaust pipe length</td>
<td>12” (305MM)</td>
<td>20” (508MM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Maximum wall support distance from top of each pipe (intake/exhaust)</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
<td>6” (152MM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 30
DIRECT VENT CONCENTRIC ROOFTOP TERMINATION
71M80, 69M29 or 60L46 (US)
41W92 or 41W93 (Canada)

FIGURE 31
DIRECT VENT CONCENTRIC WALL TERMINATION
71M80, 69M29 or 60L46 (US)
41W92 or 41W93 (Canada)

FIGURE 32
OPTIONAL VENT TERMINATION FOR MULTIPLE UNIT INSTALLATION OF DIRECT VENT WALL TERMINATION KIT (22G44, 44J40, 30G28 or 81J20)

FIGURE 33
DIRECT VENT WALL TERMINATION KIT
(30G28 or 81J20)

FIGURE 34
DIRECT VENT WALL TERMINATION KIT
(22G44 or 44J40)
WALL TERMINATION KITS (CLOSE–COUPLE)
EXTENDED VENT FOR GRADE CLEARANCE
2 inch (51 mm) 22G44 (US)
3 inch (76 mm) 44J40 (US)

If intake and exhause pipe is less than 12 in. (305 mm) above snow accumulation or other obstructions, field-fabricated piping must be installed.

WALL SUPPORT*

6” (152 mm) Maximum

INTAKE AIR

8” (203 mm) Minimum for 2” (51 mm) & 3” (76 mm) Dia. pipe between the end of the exhaust pipe and intake pipe
12” (305 mm) Max. for 2” (51 mm) Dia. Exhaust
20” (508 mm) Max. for 3” (76 mm) Dia. Exhaust

EXHAUST AIR

12” (305 mm) Minimum Above Grade or Average Snow Accumulation

6” (152 mm) Minimum

GRADE

12” (305 mm) Max. for 2” (51 mm) Dia. Exhaust
20” (508 mm) Max. for 3” (76 mm) Dia. Exhaust

*Use wall support every 24” (610). Use two supports if extension is greater than 24” but less than 48”.

WALL TERMINATION KITS (CLOSE–COUPLE)
EXTENDED VENT FOR GRADE CLEARANCE
2 inch (51 mm) 30G28 (WTK Canada)
3 inch (76 mm) 81J20 (WTK Canada)

See Installation Instructions for additional information.

If intake and exhause pipe is less than 12 in. (305 mm) above snow accumulation or other obstructions, field-fabricated piping must be installed.

WALL SUPPORT*

6” (152 mm) Maximum

INTAKE AIR

6” (152 mm) Minimum

EXHAUST AIR

12” (305 mm) Minimum Above Grade or Average Snow Accumulation

6” (152 mm) Minimum

GRADE

12” (305 mm) Max. for 2” (51 mm) Dia. Exhaust
20” (508 mm) Max. for 3” (76 mm) Dia. Exhaust

*Use wall support every 24” (610). Use two supports if extension is greater than 24” but less than 48”.

FIGURE 35

FIGURE 36
Details of Exhaust Piping Terminations for Non-Direct Vent Applications

Exhaust pipes may be routed either horizontally through an outside wall or vertically through the roof. In attic or closet installations, vertical termination through the roof is preferred. Figures 38 through 41 show typical terminations.

1 - Exhaust piping must terminate straight out or up as shown. The termination pipe must be sized as listed in table 8. The specified pipe size ensures proper velocity required to move the exhaust gases away from the building.

2 - On field supplied terminations for side wall exit, exhaust piping may extend a maximum of 12 inches (305mm) for 2" PVC and 20 inches (508mm) for 3" (76mm) PVC beyond the outside wall. See figure 39.

3 - If exhaust piping must be run up a side wall to position above snow accumulation or other obstructions, piping must be supported every 24 inches (610mm) as shown in figure 40. When exhaust piping must be run up an outside wall, any reduction in exhaust pipe size must be done after the final elbow.
FIGURE 40

FIGURE 41

Condensate Piping
This unit is designed for either right- or left-side exit of condensate piping. Refer to figure 42 for condensate trap locations.

NOTE - If necessary the condensate trap may be installed up to 5’ away from the furnace. Use PVC pipe to connect trap to furnace condensate outlet. Piping from furnace must slope down a minimum of 1/4” per ft. toward trap.

NOTE - If necessary the condensate trap may be installed up to 5 feet away from the furnace. Use PVC pipe to connect trap to furnace condensate outlet. Piping from furnace must slope down a minimum of 1/4” per ft. toward trap.
5 - If unit will be started immediately upon completion of installation, prime trap per procedure outlined in Unit Start-Up section.

Condensate line must slope downward away from the trap to drain. If drain level is above condensate trap, condensate pump must be used. Condensate drain line should be routed within the conditioned space to avoid freezing of condensate and blockage of drain line. If this is not possible, a heat cable kit may be used on the condensate trap and line. Heat cable kit is available from Lennox in various lengths; 6 ft. (1.8m) - kit no. 26K68; 24 ft. (7.3m) - kit no. 26K69; and 50 ft. (15.2m) - kit no. 26K70.

FIGURE 43

CONDENSATE TRAP LOCATION
(shown with right side exit of condensation)

- Field Provided Vent
- Trap can be installed a maximum of 5 ft. from furnace. (*PVC Only)
- 1" min. to drain
- 5' max.

*Piping from furnace must slope down a minimum of 1/4" per ft. toward trap.

FIGURE 44

\[\text{CAUTION}\]
Do not use copper tubing or existing copper condensate lines for drain line.

\[\text{CAUTION}\]
A separate drain line must be run to the drain from the condensate trap to ensure proper drainage and pressure switch operation. DO NOT connect the condensate trap drain into the drain line from the evaporator coil.
TRAP / DRAIN ASSEMBLY USING 1/2” PVC OR 3/4” PVC

OPTIONAL Condensate Drain Connection

Adapter 1/2 inch slip X 1/2 inch mpt (Not Furnished)
90° Street Elbow 1/2 inch PVC (Not Furnished)
Condensate Drain Connection In Unit

1 (25) Minimum Above Top of Condensate Drain Connection In Unit
90° Elbow 1/2 inch PVC (Not Furnished)
1/2 inch PVC Pipe (Not Furnished)
Condensate Drain Connection In Unit

OPTIONAL Drain Piping

Drain Assembly for 1/2 inch Drain Pipe
1/2 inch PVC (Furnished)
To Drain

1/2 inch PVC Pipe (Not Furnished)
90° Elbow 1/2 inch PVC (Not Furnished)
To Drain

Drain Assembly for 3/4 inch Drain Pipe
90° Elbow 3/4 inch PVC (Not Furnished)
To Drain

90° Elbow 3/4 inch PVC (Not Furnished)
To Drain
Coupling 3/4 inch slip X slip (Not Furnished)

Drain Trap Assembly with 1/2 inch Piping
1 inch (25mm) Minimum Above Top of Condensate Drain Connection In Unit
Vent
Condensate Drain Connection In Unit
To Drain

Drain Trap Assembly with 3/4 inch Piping
1 inch (25mm) Minimum Above Top of Condensate Drain Connection In Unit
Vent
Condensate Drain Connection In Unit
To Drain

FIGURE 45

Page 29
Gas Piping

⚠️ CAUTION

If a flexible gas connector is required or allowed by the authority that has jurisdiction, black iron pipe shall be installed at the gas valve and extend outside the furnace cabinet. The flexible connector can then be added between the black iron pipe and the gas supply line.

⚠️ WARNING

Do not exceed 600 in-lbs (50 ft-lbs) torque when attaching the gas piping to the gas valve.

1 - Gas piping may be routed into the unit through either the left- or right-hand side. Supply piping enters into the gas valve from the side of the valve as shown in figure 47.

2 - When connecting gas supply, factors such as length of run, number of fittings and furnace rating must be considered to avoid excessive pressure drop. Table 10 lists recommended pipe sizes for typical applications.

**NOTE**: Use two wrenches when connecting gas piping to avoid transferring torque to the manifold.

3 - Gas piping must not run in or through air ducts, clothes chutes, chimneys or gas vents, dumb waiters or elevator shafts. Center gas line through piping hole. Gas line should not touch side of unit. See figures 47.

4 - Piping should be sloped 1/4 inch per 15 feet (6mm per 5.6m) upward toward the gas meter from the furnace. The piping must be supported at proper intervals, every 8 to 10 feet (2.44 to 3.05m), using suitable hangers or straps. Install a drip leg in vertical pipe runs to serve as a trap for sediment or condensate.

5 - A 1/8" N.P.T. plugged tap or pressure post is located on the gas valve to facilitate test gauge connection. See figure 54.

6 - In some localities, codes may require installation of a manual main shut-off valve and union (furnished by installer) external to the unit. Union must be of the ground joint type.

⚠️ IMPORTANT

Compounds used on threaded joints of gas piping must be resistant to the actions of liquified petroleum gases.

Leak Check

After gas piping is completed, carefully check all piping connections (factory- and field-installed) for gas leaks. Use a leak detecting solution or other preferred means.

The furnace must be isolated from the gas supply system by closing its individual manual shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply system at pressures less than or equal to 1/2 psig (3.48 kPa, 14 inches w.c.).

---

**FIGURE 46**

MANUAL MAIN SHUT-OFF VALVE WILL NOT HOLD NORMAL TEST PRESSURE

1/8" N.P.T. PLUGGED TAP

CAP

FURNACE

ISOLATE GAS VALVE

---

**FIGURE 46**

**IMPORTANT**

When testing pressure of gas lines, gas valve must be disconnected and isolated. See figure 46. Gas valves can be damaged if subjected to pressures greater than 1/2 psig (3.48 kPa).

**WARNING**

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Failure to follow the safety warnings exactly could result in serious injury, death, or property damage. Never use an open flame to test for gas leaks. Check all connections using a commercially available soap solution made specifically for leak detection. Some soaps used for leak detection are corrosive to certain metals. Carefully rinse piping thoroughly after leak test has been completed.
FIGURE 47

TABLE 10
GAS PIPE CAPACITY - FT³/HR (kL/HR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Iron Pipe Size - Inches (mm)</th>
<th>Internal Diameter - Inches (mm)</th>
<th>10 (3.048)</th>
<th>20 (6.096)</th>
<th>30 (9.144)</th>
<th>40 (12.192)</th>
<th>50 (15.240)</th>
<th>60 (18.288)</th>
<th>70 (21.336)</th>
<th>80 (24.384)</th>
<th>90 (27.432)</th>
<th>100 (30.480)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2 (12.7)</td>
<td>0.622 (17.799)</td>
<td>175 (4.96)</td>
<td>120 (3.40)</td>
<td>97 (2.75)</td>
<td>82 (2.32)</td>
<td>73 (1.73)</td>
<td>72 (1.73)</td>
<td>66 (1.87)</td>
<td>61 (1.73)</td>
<td>57 (1.61)</td>
<td>53 (1.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4 (19.05)</td>
<td>0.824 (20.930)</td>
<td>360 (9.19)</td>
<td>250 (6.66)</td>
<td>200 (5.66)</td>
<td>170 (4.81)</td>
<td>151 (3.91)</td>
<td>138 (3.54)</td>
<td>125 (3.34)</td>
<td>118 (3.11)</td>
<td>110 (2.92)</td>
<td>103 (2.81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (25.4)</td>
<td>1.049 (26.645)</td>
<td>680 (17.17)</td>
<td>465 (11.76)</td>
<td>375 (9.66)</td>
<td>320 (8.07)</td>
<td>285 (6.80)</td>
<td>260 (6.12)</td>
<td>240 (5.80)</td>
<td>220 (5.23)</td>
<td>205 (4.95)</td>
<td>195 (4.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/4 (31.75)</td>
<td>1.380 (35.052)</td>
<td>1400 (35.64)</td>
<td>950 (24.60)</td>
<td>770 (20.80)</td>
<td>660 (18.69)</td>
<td>580 (15.01)</td>
<td>530 (13.87)</td>
<td>490 (13.03)</td>
<td>460 (12.18)</td>
<td>430 (11.33)</td>
<td>400 (11.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/2 (38.1)</td>
<td>1.610 (40.894)</td>
<td>2100 (54.46)</td>
<td>1180 (30.41)</td>
<td>990 (26.03)</td>
<td>900 (25.48)</td>
<td>810 (22.94)</td>
<td>750 (21.24)</td>
<td>690 (19.54)</td>
<td>650 (18.41)</td>
<td>620 (17.56)</td>
<td>620 (17.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (50.8)</td>
<td>2.067 (52.502)</td>
<td>3950 (101.85)</td>
<td>2750 (71.87)</td>
<td>2200 (62.30)</td>
<td>1900 (53.80)</td>
<td>1680 (43.57)</td>
<td>1520 (39.34)</td>
<td>1400 (36.81)</td>
<td>1300 (34.55)</td>
<td>1220 (32.56)</td>
<td>1150 (32.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1/2 (63.5)</td>
<td>2.469 (67.713)</td>
<td>6300 (178.39)</td>
<td>4350 (113.17)</td>
<td>3520 (99.67)</td>
<td>3000 (84.95)</td>
<td>2650 (75.04)</td>
<td>2400 (67.96)</td>
<td>2250 (63.71)</td>
<td>2050 (58.05)</td>
<td>1950 (55.22)</td>
<td>1850 (55.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (76.2)</td>
<td>3.068 (77.927)</td>
<td>11000 (281.48)</td>
<td>7700 (201.03)</td>
<td>6250 (176.98)</td>
<td>5300 (150.07)</td>
<td>4750 (134.50)</td>
<td>4300 (121.76)</td>
<td>3900 (110.43)</td>
<td>3700 (104.77)</td>
<td>3450 (97.69)</td>
<td>3250 (92.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (101.6)</td>
<td>4.026 (102.260)</td>
<td>23000 (651.27)</td>
<td>15800 (447.39)</td>
<td>12800 (362.44)</td>
<td>10900 (308.64)</td>
<td>9700 (274.67)</td>
<td>8800 (249.18)</td>
<td>8100 (229.36)</td>
<td>7500 (212.37)</td>
<td>7200 (203.88)</td>
<td>6700 (189.72)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE - Capacity given in cubic feet of gas per hour (kilo liters of gas per hour) and based on 0.60 specific gravity gas.
Removal of the Furnace from Common Vent

In the event that an existing furnace is removed from a venting system commonly run with separate gas appliances, the venting system is likely to be too large to properly vent the remaining attached appliances.

Conduct the following test while each appliance is operating and the other appliances (which are not operating) remain connected to the common venting system. If the venting system has been installed improperly, you must correct the system as indicated in the general venting requirements section.

**WARNING**

**CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD**

Failure to follow the steps outlined below for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation could result in carbon monoxide poisoning or death. The following steps shall be followed for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation, while all other appliances connected to the common venting system are not in operation:

1. Seal any unused openings in the common venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch. Determine that there is no blockage, restriction, leakage, corrosion, or other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. Close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliances remaining connected to the common venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliances not connected to the common venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan. Close fireplace dampers.
4. Follow the lighting instructions. Turn on the appliance that is being inspected. Adjust the thermostat so that the appliance operates continuously.
5. After the main burner has operated for 5 minutes, test for leaks of flue gases at the draft hood relief opening. Use the flame of a match or candle.
6. After determining that each appliance connected to the common venting system is venting properly, (step 3) return all doors, widows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers, and any other gas-burning appliances to their previous mode of operation.
7. If a venting problem is found during any of the preceding tests, the common venting system must be modified to correct the problem.

Resize the common venting system to the minimum vent pipe size determined by using the appropriate tables in Appendix G. (These are in the current standards of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1.)

**Electrical**

**ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD)**

**Precautions and Procedures**

**CAUTION**

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take precautions during furnace installation and service to protect the furnace’s electronic controls. Precautions will help to avoid control exposure to electrostatic discharge by putting the furnace, the control and the technician at the same electrostatic potential. Neutralize electrostatic charge by touching hand and all tools on an unpainted unit surface, such as the gas valve or blower deck, before performing any service procedure.

The unit is equipped with a field make-up box on the left hand side of the cabinet. A field-provided make-up box can be installed on the exterior of the right side of the furnace to facilitate installation. If the make-up box is moved to the right side, clip the wire ties that bundle the wires together and install on the outside of the cabinet. See figure 49. The excess wire must be pulled into the blower compartment. Secure the excess wire to the existing harness to protect it from damage.
Refer to figure 51 for field wiring and figure 52 for schematic wiring diagram and troubleshooting.

The power supply wiring must meet Class I restrictions. Protected by either a fuse or circuit breaker, select circuit protection and wire size according to unit nameplate.

**NOTE** - Unit nameplate states maximum current draw. Maximum Over-Current Protection allowed is 15 AMP. Holes are on both sides of the furnace cabinet to facilitate wiring. Install a separate (properly sized) disconnect switch near the furnace so that power can be turned off for servicing. Before connecting the thermostat or the power wiring, check to make sure the wires will be long enough for servicing at a later date. Remove the blower access panel to check the length of the wire.

Complete the wiring connections to the equipment. Use the provided unit wiring diagram and the field wiring diagram shown in figure 51. Use 18-gauge wire or larger that is suitable for Class II rating for thermostat connections.

Electrically ground the unit according to local codes or, in the absence of local codes, according to the current National Electric Code (ANSI/NFPA No. 70) for the USA and current Canadian Electric Code part 1 (CSA standard C22.1) for Canada. A green ground wire is provided in the field make-up box.

**NOTE** - The ML193DF furnace contains electronic components that are polarity sensitive. Make sure that the furnace is wired correctly and is properly grounded.

**Generator Use - Voltage Requirements**

The following requirements must be kept in mind when specifying a generator for use with this equipment:

- The furnace requires 120 volts ± 10% (Range: 108 volts to 132 volts)
- The furnace operates at 60 Hz ± 5% (Range: 57 Hz to 63 Hz)
- The furnace integrated control requires both polarity and proper ground. Both polarity and proper grounding should be checked before attempting to operate the furnace on either permanent or temporary power
- Generator should have a wave form distortion of less than 5% RHD

**Accessory Terminals**

One line voltage “EAC” 1/4” spade terminal is provided on the furnace integrated control. See figure 53 for integrated control configuration. This terminal is energized when the indoor blower is operating. Any accessory rated up to one amp can be connected to this terminal with the neutral leg of the circuit being connected to one of the provided neutral terminals. If an accessory rated at greater than one amp is connected to this terminal, it is necessary to use an external relay.

One line voltage “HUM” 1/4” spade terminal is provided on the furnace integrated control. See figure 53 for integrated control configuration. This terminal is energized in the heating mode when the combustion air inducer is operating. Any humidifier rated up to one amp can be connected to this terminal with the neutral leg of the circuit being connected to one of the provided neutral terminals. If a humidifier rated at greater than one amp is connected to this terminal, it is necessary to use an external relay.
Install the room thermostat according to the instructions provided with the thermostat. See figure 50 for thermostat designations. If the furnace is being matched with a heat pump, refer to the FM21 installation instruction or appropriate dual fuel thermostat instructions.

**Indoor Blower Speeds**

1. When the thermostat is set to "FAN ON," the indoor blower will run continuously on the heating speed when there is no cooling or heating demand.
2. When the ML193DF is running in the heating mode, the indoor blower will run on the heating speed.
3. When there is a cooling demand, the indoor blower will run on the cooling speed.

**Indoor Blower Speeds**

1. When the thermostat is set to "FAN ON," the indoor blower will run continuously on the heating speed when there is no cooling or heating demand.
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**Indoor Blower Speeds**

1. When the thermostat is set to "FAN ON," the indoor blower will run continuously on the heating speed when there is no cooling or heating demand.
2. When the ML193DF is running in the heating mode, the indoor blower will run on the heating speed.
3. When there is a cooling demand, the indoor blower will run on the cooling speed.
**INTEGRATED CONTROL**  
(Automatic Hot Surface Ignition System)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL DESIGNATIONS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUM</td>
<td>Humidifier (120VAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINE</td>
<td>Input (120VAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XFMR</td>
<td>Transformer (120VAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>Electronic Air Cleaner (120VAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOL</td>
<td>Blower - Cooling Speed (120VAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAT</td>
<td>Blower - Heating Speed (120VAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK</td>
<td>Dead terminals to park alternate spd taps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAME</td>
<td>Flame sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEUTRALS</td>
<td>Neutral terminals (120VAC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 AMP, 32 VAC FUSE

**BLOWER OFF DELAY JUMPER**

---

**Unit Start-Up**

FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

**WARNING**

Do not use this furnace if any part has been underwater. A flood-damaged furnace is extremely dangerous. Attempts to use the furnace can result in fire or explosion. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the furnace and to replace all gas controls, control system parts, and electrical parts that have been wet or to replace the furnace, if deemed necessary.

**CAUTION**

Before attempting to perform any service or maintenance, turn the electrical power to unit OFF at dis-connect switch.

**WARNING**

Danger of explosion. Can cause injury or product or property damage. Should the gas supply fail to shut off or if overheating occurs, shut off the gas valve to the furnace before shutting off the electrical supply.

**BEFORE LIGHTING** the unit, smell all around the furnace area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

The gas valve on the ML193DF is equipped with a gas control switch. Use only your hand to move switch. Never use tools. If the switch will not move by hand, do not try to repair it. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.
Placing the furnace into operation:

ML193DF units are equipped with an automatic hot surface ignition system. Do not attempt to manually light burners on this furnace. Each time the thermostat calls for heat, the burners will automatically light. The ignitor does not get hot when there is no call for heat on these units.

Priming Condensate Trap

The condensate trap should be primed with water prior to start-up to ensure proper condensate drainage. Either pour 10 fl. oz. (300 ml) of water into the trap, or follow these steps to prime the trap:

1 - Follow the lighting instructions to place the unit into operation.
2 - Set the thermostat to initiate a heating demand.
3 - Allow the burners to fire for approximately 3 minutes.
4 - Adjust the thermostat to deactivate the heating demand.
5 - Wait for the combustion air inducer to stop. Set the thermostat to initiate a heating demand and again allow the burners to fire for approximately 3 minutes.
6 - Adjust the thermostat to deactivate the heating demand and wait for the combustion air inducer to stop. At this point, the trap should be primed with sufficient water to ensure proper condensate drain operation.

If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or death.

Gas Valve Operation (Figure 54)

1 - STOP! Read the safety information at the beginning of this section.
2 - Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
3 - Turn off all electrical power to the unit.
4 - This furnace is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burners. Do not try to light the burners by hand.
5 - Remove the upper access panel.
6 - Move gas valve switch to OFF. See figure 54.
7 - Wait five minutes to clear out any gas. If you then smell gas, STOP! Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor’s phone. Follow the gas supplier’s instructions. If you do not smell gas go to next step.
8 - Move gas valve switch to ON. See figure 54.
9 - Replace the upper access panel.
10 - Turn on all electrical power to the unit.
11 - Set the thermostat to desired setting.

NOTE - When unit is initially started, steps 1 through 11 may need to be repeated to purge air from gas line.

Turning Off Gas to Unit

1 - Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
2 - Turn off all electrical power to the unit if service is to be performed.
3 - Remove the upper access panel.
4 - Move gas valve switch to OFF.
5 - Replace the upper access panel.

Failure To Operate

If the unit fails to operate, check the following:

1 - Is the thermostat calling for heat?
2 - Are access panels securely in place?
3 - Is the main disconnect switch closed?
4 - Is there a blown fuse or tripped breaker?
5 - Is the filter dirty or plugged? Dirty or plugged filters will cause the limit control to shut the unit off.
6 - Is gas turned on at the meter?
7 - Is the manual main shut-off valve open?
8 - Is the internal manual shut-off valve open?
9 - Is the unit ignition system in lockout? If the unit locks out again, inspect the unit for blockages.

Heating Sequence Of Operation

1 - When thermostat calls for heat, combustion air inducer starts.
2 - Combustion air pressure switch proves blower operation. Switch is factory-set and requires no adjustment.
3 - After a 15-second prepurge, the hot surface ignitor energizes.
4 - After a 20-second ignitor warm-up period, the gas valve solenoid opens. A 4-second Trial for Ignition period begins.”
5 - Gas is ignited, flame sensor proves the flame, and the combustion process continues.
6 - If flame is not detected after first ignition trial, the ignition control will repeat steps 3 and 4 four more times before locking out the gas valve (“WATCHGUARD” flame failure mode). The ignition control will then automatically repeat steps 1 through 6 after 60 minutes. To interrupt the 60-minute “WATCHGUARD” period, move thermostat from “Heat” to “OFF” then back to “Heat”. Heating sequence then restarts at step 1.
Gas Pressure Adjustment

Gas Flow (Approximate)

### TABLE 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ML193 Unit</th>
<th>GAS METER CLOCKING CHART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seconds for One Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 cu ft Dial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-045</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-070</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-090</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-110</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural: 1000 btu/cu ft  LP: 2500 btu/cu ft

**NOTE** - To obtain accurate reading, shut off all other gas appliances connected to meter.

Furnace should operate at least 5 minutes before checking gas flow. Determine time in seconds for **two** revolutions of gas through the meter. (Two revolutions assures a more accurate time). **Divide by two** and compare to time in table 11. If manifold pressure matches table 12 and rate is incorrect, check gas orifices for proper size and restriction. Remove temporary gas meter if installed.

### Supply Pressure Measurement

A threaded plug on the inlet side of the gas valve provides access to the supply pressure tap. Remove the threaded plug, install a field-provided barbed fitting and connect a manometer to measure supply pressure. See table 12 for proper supply line pressure. Replace the threaded plug after measurements have been taken.

### TABLE 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Model Input Sizes</th>
<th>Manifold Pressure in.wg.</th>
<th>Supply Pressure in.wg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Gas</td>
<td>All sizes</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.P. Gas</td>
<td>All sizes</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.0 13.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** - A natural to L.P. propane gas changeover kit is necessary to convert this unit. Refer to the changeover kit installation instruction for the conversion procedure.

### Manifold Pressure Measurement

1 - Remove the threaded plug from the outlet side of the gas valve and install a field-provided barbed fitting. Connect to a manometer to measure manifold pressure.

2 - Start unit and allow 5 minutes for unit to reach steady state.

3 - While waiting for the unit to stabilize, notice the flame. Flame should be stable and should not lift from burner. Natural gas should burn blue.

4 - After allowing unit to stabilize for 5 minutes, record manifold pressure and compare to value given in table 12.

**NOTE** - Shut unit off and remove manometer as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained. Take care to remove barbed fitting and replace threaded plug.

### Proper Combustion

Furnace should operate minimum 15 minutes with correct manifold pressure and gas flow rate before checking combustion. Take combustion sample beyond the flue outlet and compare to the tables below. **The maximum carbon monoxide reading should not exceed 50 ppm.**

### TABLE 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ML193 Unit</th>
<th>CO₂% For Nat</th>
<th>CO₂% For L.P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-045</td>
<td>7.2 - 7.9</td>
<td>8.6 - 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-070</td>
<td>7.2 - 7.9</td>
<td>8.6 - 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-090</td>
<td>7.2 - 7.9</td>
<td>8.6 - 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-110</td>
<td>7.2 - 7.9</td>
<td>8.6 - 9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### High Altitude Information

**NOTE** - In Canada, certification for installations at elevations over 4500 feet (1372 m) is the jurisdiction of local authorities.

ML193DF units require no manifold pressure adjustments for operation at altitudes up to 10,000 feet (3048 m) above sea level. Units installed at altitude of 4501 - 10,000 feet (1373 to 3048m) require a pressure switch change which can be ordered separately. Table 14 lists conversion kit and pressure switch requirements at varying altitudes.

The combustion air pressure switch is factory-set and requires no adjustment.

**NOTE** - A natural to LP/propane gas changeover kit is necessary to convert this unit. Refer to the changeover kit installation instruction for the conversion procedure.
TABLE 14
Conversion Kit and Pressure Switch Requirements at Varying Altitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ML193 Unit</th>
<th>Natural to LP/Propane</th>
<th>High Altitude Natural Burner Orifice Kit</th>
<th>LP/Propane to Natural</th>
<th>High Altitude LP/Propane Burner Orifice Kit</th>
<th>High Altitude Pressure Switch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 7500 ft (0 - 2286m)</td>
<td>7501 - 10,000 ft (2286 - 3038m)</td>
<td>0 - 7500 ft (0 - 2286m)</td>
<td>7501 - 10,000 ft (2286 - 3038m)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-045</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*69W73</td>
<td>*73W81</td>
<td>4501 - 7500 ft (1373 - 2286m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-070</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73W37</td>
<td>*68W68</td>
<td>74W90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-090</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*81W73</td>
<td>74W91</td>
<td>74W91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Conversion requires installation of a gas valve manifold spring which is provided with the gas conversion kit. Pressure switch is factory set. No adjustment necessary. All models use the factory-installed pressure switch from 0-4500 feet (0-1370 m).

Testing of Non-Direct Vent Applications for Proper Venting and Sufficient Combustion Air

![WARNING]

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD!
Failure to follow the steps outlined below for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation could result in carbon monoxide poisoning or death. The following steps shall be followed for each appliance connected to the venting system being placed into operation, while all other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation.

After the ML193DF gas furnace has been started, the following test should be conducted to ensure proper venting and sufficient combustion air has been provided to the ML193DF as well as to other gas-fired appliances which are separately vented.

If a ML193DF furnace replaces a Category I furnace which was commonly vented with another gas appliance, the size of the existing vent pipe for that gas appliance must be checked. Without the heat of the original furnace flue products, the existing vent pipe is probably oversized for the single water heater or other appliance. The vent should be checked for proper draw with the remaining appliance.

The test should be conducted while all appliances (both in operation and those not in operation) are connected to the venting system being tested. If the venting system has been installed improperly, or if provisions have not been made for sufficient amounts of combustion air, corrections must be made as outlined in the previous section.

1 - Seal any unused openings in the venting system.

2 - Visually inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch. Determine there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion, or other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.

3 - To the extent that it is practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliances connected to the venting system are located and other spaces of the building.

4 - Close fireplace dampers.

5 - Turn on clothes dryers and any appliances not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan.

6 - Follow the lighting instruction to place the appliance being inspected into operation. Adjust thermostat so appliance will operate continuously.

7 - Use the flame of match or candle to test for spillage of flue gases at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation.

8 - If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the venting system must be corrected or sufficient combustion/make-up air must be provided. The venting system should be re-sized to approach the minimum size as determined by using the appropriate tables in appendix G in the current standards of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI-Z223.1/NPFA 54 in the U.S.A., and the appropriate Natural Gas and Propane appliances venting sizing tables in the current standard of the CSA-B149 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Codes in Canada.

9 - After determining that each appliance remaining connected to the common venting system properly vents when tested as indicated in step 3, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas-burning appliance to their previous condition of use.
Other Unit Adjustments

NOTE - See troubleshooting flow charts if any safety switches are found to be open.

Primary Limit
The primary limit is located on the heating compartment vestibule panel. This limit is factory set and requires no adjustment.

Flame Rollout Switches (Two)
These manually reset switches are located on the front of the burner box.

Pressure Switch
The pressure switch is located in the heating compartment on the cold end header box. This switch checks for proper combustion air inducer operation before allowing ignition trial. The switch is factory-set and must not be adjusted.

Temperature Rise
After the furnace has been started and supply and return air temperatures have been allowed to stabilize, check the temperature rise. If necessary, adjust the blower speed to maintain the temperature rise within the range shown on the unit nameplate. Increase the blower speed to decrease the temperature. Decrease the blower speed to increase the temperature rise. Failure to adjust the temperature rise may cause erratic limit operation.

Fan Control
The fan on time of 30 seconds is not adjustable. The fan off delay (amount of time that the blower operates after the heat demand has been satisfied) may be adjusted by changing the jumper position across the five pins on the integrated control. The unit is shipped with a factory fan off setting of 90 seconds. The fan off delay affects comfort and is adjustable to satisfy individual applications. Adjust the fan off delay to achieve a supply air temperature between 90° and 110°F at the moment that the blower is de-energized. Longer off delay settings provide lower return air temperatures; shorter settings provide higher return air temperatures. See figure 55.

Thermostat Heat Anticipation
Set the heat anticipator setting (if adjustable) according to the amp draw listed on the wiring diagram that is attached to the unit.

Electrical
1 - Check all wiring for loose connections.
2 - Check for the correct voltage at the furnace (furnace operating).
3 - Check amp-draw on the blower motor.
   Motor Nameplate__________Actual__________

Blower Speeds
Follow the steps below to change the blower speeds.

1 - Turn off electrical power to furnace.
2 - Remove blower access panel.
3 - Disconnect existing speed tap at integrated control speed terminal.

NOTE - Termination of any unused motor leads must be insulated.

4 - Place unused blower speed tap on integrated control “PARK” terminal or insulate.
5 - Refer to blower speed selection chart on unit wiring diagram for desired heating or cooling speed. See Blower performance data beginning on the next page.
6 - Connect selected speed tap at integrated control speed terminal.
7 - Resecure blower access panel.
8 - Turn on electrical power to furnace.
9 - Recheck temperature rise.

Exhaust and Air Intake Pipe
1 - Check exhaust and air intake connections for tightness and to make sure there is no blockage.
2 - Is pressure switch closed? Obstructed exhaust pipe will cause unit to shut off at pressure switch. Check termination for blockages.
3 - Obstructed pipe or termination may cause rollout switches to open. Reset manual flame rollout switches on burner box assembly if necessary.

HEAT FAN-OFF TIME IN SECONDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUMPER POSITION</th>
<th>HEAT OFF DELAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIN1 PIN2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN2 PIN3</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN3 PIN4</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN4 PIN5</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO JUMPER</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To adjust fan-off timing, reposition jumper across pins to achieve desired setting.

Blower Speeds

- 60 Second off Time
- 90 Second off Time
- 120 Second off Time
- 180 Second off Time

FIGURE 55

Blower Speeds

- 60 Second off Time
- 90 Second off Time
- 120 Second off Time
- 180 Second off Time

FIGURE 55
### ML193DF045P36B PERFORMANCE (Less Filter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Static Pressure in. w.g.</th>
<th>Air Volume / Watts at Various Blower Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cfm  Watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1615  650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1605  640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1500  620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>1450  590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1350  560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1300  545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1195  500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1140  485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1025  450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>945   435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ML193DF070P36B PERFORMANCE (Less Filter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Static Pressure in. w.g.</th>
<th>Air Volume / Watts at Various Blower Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cfm  Watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1505  660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1480  625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1405  585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>1355  580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1305  540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1270  525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1175  500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1105  460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1040  440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>920   400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ML193DF090P48C PERFORMANCE (Less Filter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Static Pressure in. w.g.</th>
<th>Air Volume / Watts at Various Blower Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cfm  Watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2145  900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2135  890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2065  845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>2010  825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1930  775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1845  740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1745  700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1620  650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1450  585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1320  555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ML193DF110P60C PERFORMANCE (Less Filter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Static Pressure in. w.g.</th>
<th>Air Volume / Watts at Various Blower Speeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cfm  Watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2410  1390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2405  1385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2285  1345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>2220  1315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>2185  1295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>2045  1240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1965  1220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1820  1165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1625  1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1455  1110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WARNING**

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK, FIRE, OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.**

Failure to follow safety warnings exactly could result in dangerous operation, serious injury, death or property damage.

Improper servicing could result in dangerous operation, serious injury, death, or property damage.

Before servicing, disconnect all electrical power to furnace.

When servicing controls, label all wires prior to disconnecting. Take care to reconnect wires correctly. Verify proper operation after servicing.

At the beginning of each heating season, system should be checked as follows by a qualified service technician:

**Blower**

Check the blower wheel for debris and clean if necessary. The blower motors are prelubricated for extended bearing life. No further lubrication is needed.

**WARNING**

The blower access panel must be securely in place when the blower and burners are operating. Gas fumes, which could contain carbon monoxide, can be drawn into living space resulting in personal injury or death.

**Filters**

All air filters are installed external to the unit. Filters should be inspected monthly. Clean or replace the filters when necessary to ensure proper furnace operation. Table 3 lists recommended filter sizes.

**Exhaust and air intake pipes**

Check the exhaust and air intake pipes and all connections for tightness and to make sure there is no blockage.

*NOTE - After any heavy snow, ice or frozen fog event the furnace vent pipes may become restricted. Always check the vent system and remove any snow or ice that may be obstructing the plastic intake or exhaust pipes.*

**Electrical**

1. Check all wiring for loose connections.
2. Check for the correct voltage at the furnace (furnace operating).
3. Check amp-draw on the blower motor. 
   Motor Nameplate__________Actual__________

**Winterizing and Condensate Trap Care**

1. Turn off power to the furnace.
2. Have a shallow pan ready to empty condensate water.

3. Remove the clean out cap from the condensate trap and empty water. Inspect the trap then reinstall the drain plug.

**Cleaning Heat Exchanger**

If cleaning the heat exchanger becomes necessary, follow the below procedures and refer to figure 1 when disassembling unit. Use papers or protective covering in front of furnace while removing heat exchanger assembly.

1. Turn off electrical and gas supplies to the furnace.
2. Remove the furnace access panels.
3. Disconnect the 2 wires from the gas valve.
4. Remove gas supply line connected to gas valve. Remove gas valve/manifold assembly.
5. Remove sensor wire from sensor. Disconnect 2-pin plug from the ignitor.
6. Disconnect wires from flame roll-out switches.
7. Loosen clamps at vent elbow. Disconnect condensate drain tubing from flue collar. and remove the vent elbow.
8. Remove four burner box screws at the vestibule panel and remove burner box. Set burner box assembly aside.

*NOTE - If necessary, clean burners at this time. Follow procedures outlined in Burner Cleaning section.*

9. Mark and disconnect all combustion air pressure tubing from cold end header collector box.
10. Mark and remove wires from pressure switches. Remove pressure switches. Keep tubing attached to pressure switches.
11. Disconnect the plug from the combustion air inducer. Remove two screws which secure combustion air inducer to collector box. Remove combustion air inducer assembly. Remove ground wire from vest panel.
12. Remove electrical junction box from the side of the furnace.
13. Mark and disconnect any remaining wiring to heating compartment components. Disengage strain relief bushing and pull wiring and bushing through the hole in the blower deck.
14. Remove the primary limit from the vestibule panel.
15. Remove two screws from the front cabinet flange at the blower deck. Spread cabinet sides slightly to allow clearance for removal of heat exchanger.
16. Remove screws along vestibule sides and bottom which secure vestibule panel and heat exchanger assembly to cabinet. Remove two screws from blower rail which secure bottom heat exchanger flange. Remove heat exchanger from furnace cabinet.
17. Back wash heat exchanger with soapy water solution or steam. If steam is used it must be below 275°F (135°C).
18. Thoroughly rinse and drain the heat exchanger. Soap solutions can be corrosive. Take care to rinse entire assembly.
19 - Reinstall heat exchanger into cabinet making sure that the clamshells of the heat exchanger assembly are resting on the support located at the rear of the cabinet. Remove the indoor blower to view this area through the blower opening.

20 - Re-secure the supporting screws along the vestibule sides and bottom to the cabinet. Reinstall blower and mounting screws.

21 - Reinstall cabinet screws on front flange at blower deck.

22 - Reinstall the primary limit on the vestibule panel.

23 - Route heating component wiring through hole in blower deck and reinsert strain relief bushing.

24 - Reinstall electrical junction box.

25 - Reinstall the combustion air inducer. Reconnect the combustion air inducer to the wire harness.

26 - Reinstall pressure switches and reconnect pressure switch wiring.

27 - Carefully connect combustion air pressure switch hosing from pressure switches to proper stubs on cold end header collector box.

28 - Reinstall condensate trap.

29 - Reconnect exhaust piping and exhaust drain tubing.

30 - Reinstall burner box assembly in vestibule area.

31 - Reconnect flame roll-out switch wires.

32 - Reconnect sensor wire and reconnect 2-pin plug from ignitor.

33 - Secure burner box assembly to vestibule panel using four existing screws. Make sure burners line up in center of burner ports.

34 - Reinstall gas valve manifold assembly. Reconnect gas supply line to gas valve.

35 - Reconnect 2 wires to gas valve.

36 - Replace the blower compartment access panel.

37 - Refer to instruction on verifying gas and electrical connections when re-establishing supplies.

38 - Follow lighting instructions to light and operate furnace for 5 minutes to ensure that heat exchanger is clean and dry and that furnace is operating properly.

39 - Replace heating compartment access panel.

Cleaning the Burner Assembly

1 - Turn off electrical and gas power supplies to furnace. Remove upper and lower furnace access panels.

2 - Disconnect the 2-pin plug from the gas valve.

3 - Remove the burner box cover.

4 - Disconnect the gas supply line from the gas valve. Remove gas valve/manifold assembly.

5 - Mark and disconnect sensor wire from the sensor. Disconnect 2-pin plug from the ignitor at the burner box.

6 - Remove four screws which secure burner box assembly to vestibule panel. Remove burner box from the unit.

7 - Use the soft brush attachment on a vacuum cleaner to gently clean the face of the burners. Visually inspect the inside of the burners and crossovers for any blockage caused by foreign matter. Remove any blockage.

8 - Reconnect the sensor wire and reconnect the 2-pin plug to the ignitor wiring harness.

9 - Reinstall the burner box assembly using the existing four screws. Make sure that the burners line up in the center of the burner ports.

10 - Reinstall the gas valve manifold assembly. Reconnect the gas supply line to the gas valve. Reinstall the burner box cover.

11 - Reconnect 2-pin plug to gas valve.

12 - Replace the blower compartment access panel.

13 - Refer to instruction on verifying gas and electrical connections when re-establishing supplies.

14 - Follow lighting instructions to light and operate furnace for 5 minutes to ensure that heat exchanger is clean and dry and that furnace is operating properly.

15 - Replace heating compartment access panel.
Planned Service

A service technician should check the following items during an annual inspection. Power to the unit must be shut off for safety.

**Fresh air grilles and louvers** (on the unit and in the room where the furnace is installed) - Must be open and unobstructed to provide combustion air.

**Burners** - Must be inspected for rust, dirt, or signs of water.

**Vent pipe** - Must be inspected for signs of water, cracked, damaged or sagging pipe, or disconnected joints.

**Unit appearance** - Must be inspected for rust, dirt, signs of water, burnt or damaged wires, or components.

**Blower access door** - Must be properly in place and provide a seal between the return air and the room where the furnace is installed.

**Return air duct** - Must be properly attached and provide an air seal to the unit.

**Operating performance** - Unit must be observed during operation to monitor proper performance of the unit and the vent system.

**Combustion gases** - Flue products must be analyzed and compared to the unit specifications.

Problems detected during the inspection may make it necessary to temporarily shut down the furnace until the items can be repaired or replaced.

**Instruct the homeowners to pay attention to their furnace.** Situations can arise between annual furnace inspections that may result in unsafe operation. For instance, items innocently stored next to the furnace may obstruct the combustion air supply. This could cause incomplete combustion and the production of carbon monoxide gas.

### Ignition Control Board Diagnostic Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED #1 (Red)</th>
<th>LED #2 (Green)</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIMULTANEOUS</td>
<td>SIMULTANEOUS</td>
<td>Power on − Normal operation. Also signaled during cooling and continuous fan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMULTANEOUS</td>
<td>SIMULTANEOUS</td>
<td>Normal operation - signaled when heating demand initiated at thermostat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAST FLASH</td>
<td>FAST FLASH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Primary limit switch open. Limit must close within 3 minutes or unit goes into 1 hour Watchguard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td>Pressure proof switch open. OR: Blocked inlet/exhaust vent; OR: Pressure switch closed prior to activation of combustion air inducer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATING</td>
<td>ALTERNATING</td>
<td>Watchguard 1 hour -- burners failed to ignite or lost flame 5 times during single heating demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Flame sensed without gas valve energized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td>Rollout switch open. OR: 12-pin connector improperly attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Circuit board failure or control wired incorrectly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAST FLASH</td>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td>Main power polarity reversed. Switch line and neutral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLOW FLASH</td>
<td>FAST FLASH</td>
<td>Low flame signal. Measures below 1.5 microamps. Replace flame sense rod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATING</td>
<td>ALTERNATING</td>
<td>Improper main ground. OR: Line voltage below 90 volts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAST FLASH</td>
<td>FAST FLASH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** - Slow flash rate equals 1 Hz (one flash per second). Fast flash rate equals 3 Hz (three flashes per second). Minimum flame sense current = 0.5 microAmps.
HEATING SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

NORMAL HEATING MODE

POWER ON

CONTROL SELF-CHECK OKAY?

YES

IS POLARITY CORRECT?

NO

YES

IS THERE A PROPER GROUND?

YES

IS VOLTAGE ABOVE 90 VOLTS?

NO

YES

ROLLOUT SWITCH CLOSED?

YES

BURNER OFF? (Flame sensed without gas valve energized)

NO

YES

NORMAL OPERATION:
LED #1 -- SLOW FLASH
LED #2 -- SLOW FLASH

THERMOSTAT CALLS FOR HEAT:
LED #1 -- FAST FLASH
LED #2 -- FAST FLASH

YES

PRIMARY LIMIT SWITCH CLOSED?

YES

IS COMBUSTION AIR PRESSURE SWITCH OPEN?

YES

IS COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER ENERGIZED?

YES

HAS COMBUSTION AIR PRESSURE SWITCH CLOSED IN 2.5 MINUTES?

NO

YES

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

ABNORMAL HEATING MODE

GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER OFF. INDOOR BLOWER DELAY OFF. LED #1 ON LED #2 ON
(RESET CONTROL BY TURNING MAIN POWER OFF.)

POLARITY REVERSED.
LED #1 -- FAST FLASH
LED #2 -- SLOW FLASH

IMPROPER GROUND.
LED #1 -- ALTERNATING FAST FLASH
LED #2 -- ALTERNATING FAST FLASH

LEDs SIGNAL FAST ALTERNATING FLASH. CONTROL WILL NOT RESPOND TO A CALL FOR HEATING UNTIL VOLTAGE RISES ABOVE 95 VOLTS.

GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER ON. INDOOR BLOWER ON HEATING SPEED. LED #1 -- SLOW FLASH LED #2 -- OFF

GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER ON. INDOOR BLOWER ON HEATING SPEED. LED #1 -- ON

COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER OFF. INDOOR BLOWER ON HEATING SPEED. LED #1 SLOW FLASH RATE LED #2 -- ON

GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER OFF. INDOOR BLOWER OFF WITH DELAY. LED #1 OFF LED #2 SLOW FLASH
(Sequence holds until pressure switch opens or thermostat resets control.)

PRESSURE SWITCH IS IN WATCHGUARD MODE. GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER OFF. INDOOR BLOWER OFF WITH DELAY. LED #1 -- OFF LED #2 -- SLOW FLASH IS 5-MINUTE RESET PERIOD COMPLETE?
Troubleshooting: Heating Sequence of Operation (Continued)

HEATING SEQUENCE CONTINUED

NORMAL HEATING MODE

15-SECOND COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER PREPURGE INITIATED BY CLOSED PRESSURE SWITCH.

NO

IGNITOR WARM-UP – 20 SECONDS.

YES

4-SECOND TRIAL FOR IGNITION. GAS VALVE OPENS. IGNITOR ENERGIZED FOR FIRST 3 SECONDS OF THE TRIAL.

YES

FLAME STABILIZATION PERIOD.

YES

FLAME RECTIFICATION CURRENT CHECK. CAN FLAME BE PROVEN WITHIN 4 SECONDS AFTER GAS VALVE OPENS? (0.5 microamps)

NO

FLAME PRESENT?

YES

FLAME SIGNAL 1.5 MICROAMPS OR GREATER?

NO

INDOOR BLOWER ON AFTER 30-SECOND DELAY

YES

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LIMIT SWITCHES CLOSED?

NO

ROLLOUT SWITCH CLOSED?

YES

COMBUSTION AIR PRESSURE SWITCH CLOSED?

NO

THERMOSTAT DEMAND SATISFIED.

YES

LED #1 & #2 SIMULTANEOUS SLOW FLASHES.

YES

COMB. AIR INDUCER CONTINUES 5-SECOND POST PURGE AFTER T'STAT DEMAND IS SATISFIED. INDOOR AIR BLOWER Completes SELECTED “OFF” DELAY BEFORE SHUTTING OFF.

ABNORMAL HEATING MODE

NO

IS VOLTAGE ABOVE 90 VOLTS?

NO

GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER OFF. INDOOR BLOWER OFF. HAS CONTROL FAILED TO SENSE FLAME FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE TRIES DURING A SINGLE HEAT DEMAND?

NO

WATCHGUARD MODE. GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER OFF. INDOOR BLOWER OFF WITH DELAY. LEDS SIGNAL WATCHGUARD FAILURE CODE. IS 60-MINUTE RESET PERIOD COMPLETE?

NO

HAS CONTROL RESET IGNITION SEQUENCE FOUR TIMES?

YES

LOW FLAME SIGNAL (Does not affect operation of control) LED #1 – SLOW FLASH LED #2 – FAST FLASH

HAS PRIMARY LIMIT RESET TIME EXCEEDED 3 MINUTES?

YES

GAS VALVE POWER OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER POWER ON. INDOOR BLOWER ON. LED #1 – ON. LED #2 – SLOW FLASH. SEQUENCE HOLDS UNTIL ROLLOUT SWITCH IS RESET AND MAIN POWER IS INTERRUPTED OR THERMOSTAT IS CYCLED OFF/ON FOR 1 SEC. MINIMUM. 60-MINUTE WATCHGUARD PERIOD STARTS AT TIME LIMIT CLOSES. IS 60-MIN. PERIOD COMPLETE?

NO

5-MINUTE PRESSURE SWITCH WATCHGUARD MODE.
Troubleshooting: Cooling Sequence of Operation

COOLING SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

NORMAL COOLING MODE

POWER ON

IGNITION CONTROL MAIN POWER ON.

CONTROL SELF DIAGNOSTIC CHECK. IS CONTROL OPERATING NORMALLY?

YES

IS THERE A PROPER GROUND?

YES

IS POLARITY CORRECT?

YES

IS VOLTAGE ABOVE 90 VOLTS?

YES

ROLLOUT SWITCH MONITORED CONTINUOUSLY. IS ROLLOUT SWITCH CLOSED?

YES

LED: SLOW FLASH RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED THROUGHOUT COOLING CYCLE.

THERMOSTAT CALLS FOR COOLING.

COMPRESSOR CONTACTOR AND SYSTEM FAN ENERGIZED WITH 2-SECOND DELAY (COOLING SPEED). EAC TERM. ENERGIZED.

THERMOSTAT OPENS.

COMPRESSOR OFF.

SYSTEM FAN AND EAC TERM. OFF WITH 45-SECOND DELAY.

ABNORMAL COOLING MODE

GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER OFF. INDOOR BLOWER OFF WITH NORMAL DELAY. SIGNAL CIRCUIT BOARD FAILURE AT LED. INTERRUPT MAIN POWER TO RESET CONTROL.

SIGNAL IMPROPER GROUND AT LED. CONTROL WILL CONTINUE TO CALL FOR COOLING IN THIS CONDITION.

SIGNAL POLARITY REVERSED AT LED. CONTROL WILL CONTINUE TO CALL FOR COOLING IN THIS CONDITION.

LED SIGNALS LOW VOLTAGE. CONTROL WILL CONTINUE TO CALL FOR COOLING IN THIS CONDITION.

GAS VALVE OFF. COMBUSTION AIR INDUCER ON. INDOOR BLOWER ON. SIGNAL ROLL-OUT SWITCH OPEN AT LED. SEQUENCE HOLDS UNTIL ROLLOUT SWITCH CLOSES AND MAIN POWER IS INTERRUPTED OR THERMOSTAT IS CYCLED OFF/ON FOR 1 SEC. MINIMUM.
Troubleshooting: Continuous Fan Sequence of Operation

CONTINUOUS HEAT SPEED FAN SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

- LED: SLOW FLASH RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED THROUGHOUT SEQUENCE.
- MANUAL FAN SELECTION MADE AT THERMOSTAT. CONTROL (G) ENERGIZES SYSTEM FAN AT HEAT SPEED. EAC TERMINAL IS ENERGIZED.
- THERMOSTAT CALLS FOR HEAT (W).
  - NO
  - YES
    - SYSTEM FAN REMAINS ON HEATING SPEED.
    - THERMOSTAT OPENS.
    - HUM TERM. DE-ENERGIZES WITH COMB. AIR INDUCER
    - SYSTEM FAN REMAINS ON HEATING SPEED.
- THERMOSTAT CALLS FOR COOLING.
  - NO
  - YES
    - SYSTEM FAN SWITCHED TO COOL SPEED. EAC TERM. REMAINS ON.
    - THERMOSTAT OPENS.
    - HUM TERM. ENERGIZES WITH COMB. AIR INDUCER
- MANUAL FAN SELECTION MADE AT THERMOSTAT. CONTROL (G) ENERGIZES SYSTEM FAN AT HEAT SPEED. EAC TERMINAL ENERGIZED.
Repair Parts List

The following repair parts are available through Lennox dealers. When ordering parts, include the complete furnace model number listed on the CSA nameplate -- Example: ML193DF04536B. **All service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent), service agency, or gas supplier.**

**Cabinet Parts**
- Upper access panel
- Blower access panel
- Top Cap

**Control Panel Parts**
- Transformer
- Integrated control board
- Door interlock switch

**Blower Parts**
- Blower wheel
- Motor
- Motor mounting frame
- Motor capacitor
- Blower housing cutoff plate

**Heating Parts**
- Flame Sensor
- Heat exchanger assembly
- Gas manifold
- Combustion air inducer
- Gas valve
- Main burner cluster
- Main burner orifices
- Pressure switch
- Ignitor
- Primary limit control
- Flame rollout switches
Start-Up & Performance Check List

UNIT SET UP
Furnace:
Model Number_________________
Serial Number_________________

1 GAS SUPPLY
- Natural Gas
- LP Propane Gas
- Piping Connections Tight
- Leak Tested
- Supply Line Pressure “W.C.”

2 INTAKE / EXHAUST PIPE
- All Joints Primed and Glued
- Terminations Installed Properly
- Horizontal Pipes Sloped (if applicable)
- Condensate Trap Primed / Line Sloped
- Pipes Supported
- Heat Cable Installed and Operable (if applicable)

3 DUCT SYSTEM
- SUPPLY AIR DUCT
  - Sealed
  - Insulated (if necessary)

4 RETURN DUCT
- Sealed
- Filter Installed and Clean
- Grilles Unobstructed

4 VOLTAGE CHECK
- Supply Voltage ______
- Electrical Connections Tight
HEATING MODE

1. GAS MANIFOLD PRESSURE “W.C.”
2. COMBUSTION SAMPLE CO2% ___ CO PPM ___
3. INDOOR BLOWER AMPS ___
4. TEMPERATURE RISE
   Supply Duct Temperature ______
   Return Duct Temperature - _____
   Temperature Rise = _______
5. TOTAL EXTERNAL STATIC
   Supply External Static _______
   Return External Static + ______
   Total External Static = ______
6. CONDENSATE LINE
   [ ] Leak Free
7. VENT PIPE
   [ ] Leak Free
8. DRAIN LINE
   [ ] Leak Free
9. THERMOSTAT
   [ ] Adjusted and Programmed
   [ ] Explained Operation to Owner

UNIT OPERATION

COOLING MODE

1. INDOOR BLOWER AMPS ___
2. TEMPERATURE DROP
   Return Duct Temperature ______
   Supply Duct Temperature - ______
   Temperature Drop = ______
3. TOTAL EXTERNAL STATIC (dry coil)
   Supply External Static _______
   Return External Static + ______
   Total External Static = ______
4. DRAIN LINE
   [ ] Leak Free
5. THERMOSTAT
   [ ] Adjusted and Programmed
   [ ] Explained Operation to Owner
Modifications to NFPA-54, Chapter 10

Revise NFPA-54 section 10.8.3 to add the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXEMPTIONS: The following equipment is exempt from 24 CMR 5.08(2)(a) 1 through 4:

1 - The equipment listed in Chapter 10 entitled “Equipment Not Required to Be Vented" in the most current edition of NFPA 54 as adopted by the Board; and

2 - Product Approved side wall, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment installed in a room or structure separate from the dwelling, building or structure used in whole or in part for residential purposes.

MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM PROVIDED.

When the manufacturer of Product Approved side wall, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment provides a venting system design or venting system components with the equipment, the instructions provided by the manufacturer for installation of the equipment and the venting system shall include:

1 - Detailed instructions for the installation of the venting system design or the venting system components:

2 - A complete parts list for the venting system design or venting system.

MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS - GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM NOT PROVIDED.

When the manufacturer of Product Approved side wall, horizontally vented, gas-fueled equipment does not provide the parts for venting the flue gases, but identifies “special venting systems," the following requirements shall be satisfied by the manufacturer:

1 - The referenced "special venting system" instructions shall be included with the appliance or equipment installation instructions; and

2 - The "special venting systems" shall be Product Approved by the Board, and the instructions for that system shall include a parts list and detailed installation instructions.

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