ALLIED™ Air Enterprises

SERVICE MANUAL

A97US2V Gas Furnace with 103131-XX Control

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.

Table of Contents

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 HVAC installer (or equivalent), service agency or the gas supplier.

CAUTION

As with any mechanical equipment, contact with sharp sheet metal edges can result in personal injury. Take care while handling this equipment and wear gloves and protective clothing.

WARNING

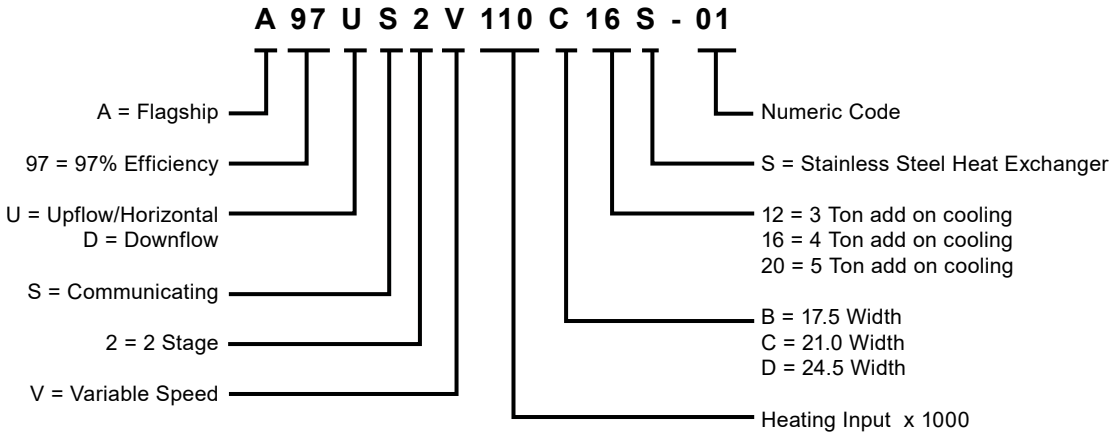
Electric shock hazard.

Can cause injury or death. Before attempting to perform any service or maintenance, turn the electrical power to unit OFF at disconnect switch(es). Unit may have multiple power supplies.

(P) 508417-01

Technical Specifications - A97US2V

MODEL NUMBER GUIDE



PHYSICAL AND ELECTRICAL DATA

	Model	1st Stage		2nd Stage		AFUE (ICS)	Nominal Cooling Capacity	Gas Inlet (in.)	Volts/ Hz/ Phase	Max. Time Delay Breaker or Fuse	Nominal F.L.A.	Trans. (V.A.)	Approx. Shipping Weight (lbs.)
		Input (Btuh)	Output* (Btuh)	Input (Btuh)	Output* (Btuh)								
UPFLOW/HORIZONTAL	A97US2V045B12S	29,000	28,000	44,000	43,000	97.0	3	1/2	120-60-1	15	7.7	40	124
	A97US2V070B12S	43,000	42,000	66,000	64,000	97.0	3	1/2	120-60-1	15	7.7	40	133
	A97US2V090C12S	57,000	56,000	88,000	85,000	97.0	3	1/2	120-60-1	15	7.7	40	147
	A97US2V090C16S	57,000	56,000	88,000	86,000	97.0	4	1/2	120-60-1	15	10.1	40	154
	A97US2V090C20S	57,000	56,000	88,000	86,000	97.0	5	1/2	120-60-1	20	12.8	40	157
	A97US2V110C16S	72,000	70,000	110,000	106,000	97.0	4	1/2	120-60-1	15	10.1	40	161
	A97US2V110C20S	72,000	70,000	110,000	107,000	97.0	5	1/2	120-60-1	20	12.8	40	164
	A97US2V135D20S	86,000	84,000	132,000	127,000	97.0	5	1/2	120-60-1	20	12.8	40	179

Note: For vent length and clearances to combustibles, please reference installation instructions.
** Outputs shown are High Fire, 100% rate, Low Fire is 67% of shown output.*

BLOWER PERFORMANCE DATA

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 20 - 50 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 35 - 65 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V045B12S		595	640	680	725	770	810	855	900	740	795	845	900	955	1010	1060	1115
Motor Size: 1/2 HP		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
Blwr Size: 10 x 9	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	605		745		855		965		880		1045		1210		1375	
	Default	550		675		775		875		800		950		1100		1250	
	-10%	495		610		700		790		720		855		990		1125	

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 25 - 55 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 50 - 80 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V070B12S		720	770	825	875	928	980	1035	1085	800	860	915	975	1035	1090	1150	1210
Motor Size: 1/2 HP		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
Blwr Size: 10 x 9	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	605		740		855		955		880		1045		1210		1375	
	Default	550		675		775		875		800		950		1100		1250	
	-10%	495		610		700		790		720		855		990		1125	

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 30 - 60 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 60 - 90 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V090C12S		800	860	915	975	1035	1090	1150	1210	860	925	990	1050	1115	1175	1240	1300
Motor Size: 1/2 HP		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
Blwr Size: 10 x 9	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	605		745		855		965		880		1045		1210		1375	
	Default	550		675		775		875		800		950		1100		1250	
	-10%	495		610		700		785		720		855		990		1125	

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 30 - 60 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 45 - 75 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V090C16S		945	1010	1080	1150	1220	1290	1355	1425	1045	1120	1200	1275	1350	1430	1505	1580
Motor Size: 3/4 HP		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
Blwr Size: 11 x 11	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	770		935		1075		1240		1100		1320		1540		1760	
	Default	700		850		975		1125		1000		1200		1400		1600	
	-10%	630		765		880		1015		900		1080		1260		1440	

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 30 - 60 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 40 - 70 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V090C20S		945	1010	1080	1150	1220	1290	1355	1425	1270	1365	1455	1550	1645	1735	1830	1920
Motor Size: 1 HP		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
Blwr Size: 11 x 11	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	935		1073		1240		1405		1320		1540		1760		2010	
	Default	850		975		1125		1275		1200		1400		1600		1825	
	-10%	765		880		1015		1150		1080		1260		1440		1640	

** @ .10" - .80" w.c.*

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 35 - 65 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 60 - 90 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V110C16S		1005	1080	1150	1225	1300	1370	1445	1520	1065	1145	1220	1300	1380	1455	1535	1610
Motor Size: 3/4 HP Blwr Size: 11 x 11		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	770		935		1075		1235		1100		1320		1540		1760	
	Default	700		850		975		1125		1000		1200		1400		1600	
	-10%	630		765		880		1015		900		1080		1260		1440	

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 35 - 65 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 45 - 75 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V110C20S		1005	1080	1150	1225	1300	1370	1445	1520	1335	1430	1530	1625	1725	1820	1920	2015
Motor Size: 1 HP Blwr Size: 11 x 11		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	935		1075		1240		1405		1320		1540		1760		2010	
	Default	850		975		1125		1275		1200		1400		1600		1825	
	-10%	765		880		1015		1150		1080		1260		1440		1645	

		LOW FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 40 - 70 F°]*								HIGH FIRE HEATING - SCFM [TEMP RISE: 55 - 85 F°]*							
	Adj.	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%	-18%	-12%	-6%	Default	+6%	+12%	+18%	+24%
A97US2V135D20S		1130	1210	1295	1375	1460	1540	1625	1705	1375	1475	1575	1675	1775	1875	1980	2080
Motor Size: 1 HP Blwr Size: 11 x 11		FIRST STAGE COOLING - SCFM								SECOND STAGE COOLING - SCFM							
	Speed	Low		Med Low		Med High		High		Low		Med Low		Med High		High	
	+10%	935		1075		1240		1405		1320		1540		1760		2010	
	Default	850		975		1125		1275		1200		1400		1600		1825	
	-10%	765		880		1015		1150		1080		1260		1440		1645	

** @ .10" - .80" w.c.*

ACCESSORY LIST

Catalog Number	Description
Comfort Sync Wi-Fi Thermostat	
1.841197	Comfort Sync Wi-Fi Thermostat
External Filter Rack Kits	
1.841018	1 pack (16 x 25)
1.841039	10 pack (16 x 25)
Natural to LP Kits	
11K48	2-Stage – 90
11K47	High Altitude (> 7500')
Return Air Base	
68W62	17.5" B Width
68W63	21.0" C Width
68W64	24.5” D Width
Night Service Kits	
89W53	Two-stage
Horizontal Suspension Kit	
51W10	80% & 90% Kit
Flush Mount Termination (90% Furnaces only)	
51W11	2” & 3.0” Vent (US)
51W12	2” & 3.0” Vent – ULC S636 Compliant (Canada)
Concentric Vent Kit (90% Furnaces only)	
71M80	1-1/2” Vent Version (US)
44W92	1-1/2” and 2” Vent Version (Canada)
69M29	2” Vent Version (US)
60L46	3” Vent Version (US)
44W93	3” Vent Version (Canada)

For vent length and clearances to combustibles, please reference installation instructions.

Parts Arrangement

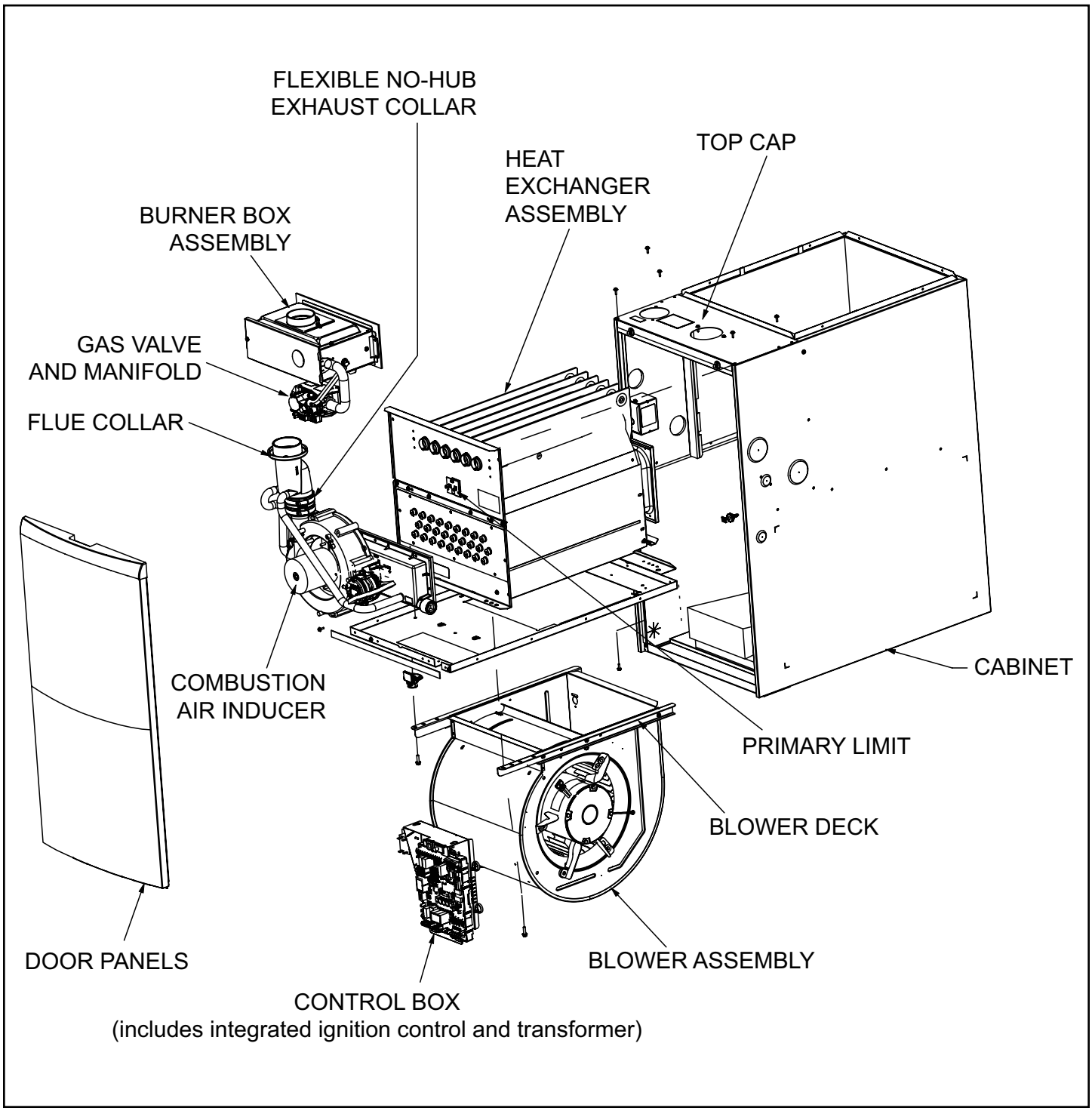


Figure 1.

Unit Components

A97US2V unit components are shown in Figure 1. The gas valve, combustion air inducer and burners can be accessed by removing the access panel. Electrical components are in the control box (Figure 2) found in the blower compartment.

A97US2V units are factory-equipped with a bottom return air panel in place. The panel is designed to be field removed as required for bottom air return. Markings are provided for side return air and may be cut out in the field.

⚠ CAUTION

Electrostatic discharge can affect electronic components. Take precautions to neutralize electrostatic charge by touching your hand and tools to metal prior to handling the control.

Control Box

Control Transformer (T1)

A transformer located in the control box provides power to the low voltage section of the unit. Transformers on all models are rated 40VA with a 120V primary and a 24V secondary.

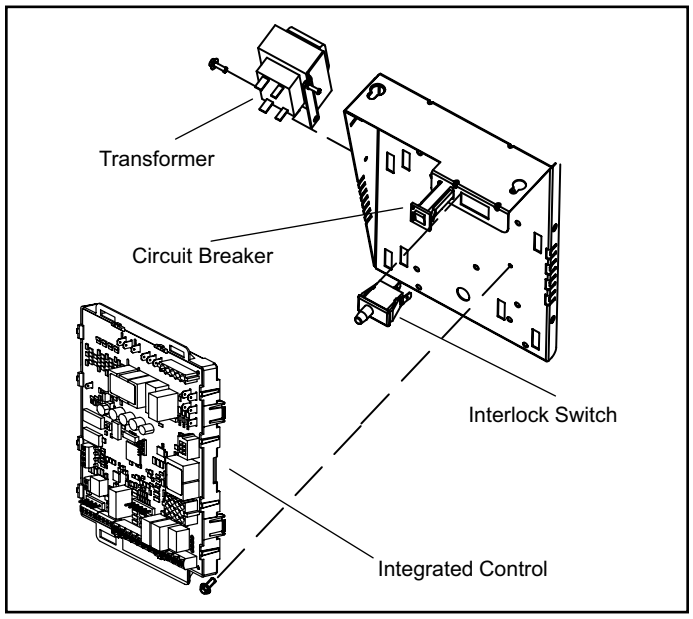


Figure 2. Control Box

Door Interlock Switch (S51)

A door interlock switch rated 14A at 125VAC is wired in series with line voltage. When the inner blower access panel is removed the unit will shut down.

Circuit Breaker (CB8)

A 24V circuit breaker is also located in the control box. The switch provides overcurrent protection to the transformer (T1). The breaker is rated 3A at 32V. If the current exceeds this limit the breaker will trip and all unit operation will shutdown. The breaker can be manually reset by pressing the button on the face. See Figure 3.

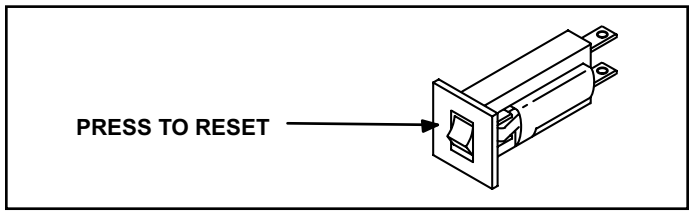


Figure 3. Circuit Breaker CB8

⚠ WARNING

Shock hazard.

Disconnect power before servicing. Integrated control is not field repairable. If control is inoperable, simply replace entire control.

Can cause injury or death. Unsafe operation will result if repair is attempted.

Integrated Control (A92)

Units are equipped with a variable capacity integrated control. This control is used with the Comfort Sync® thermostat as part of a communicating comfort system. The control can also operate with a non-communicating conventional single or two-stage thermostat. The system consists of an ignition / blower control (Figure 4 and Figure 5) with control pin designations (Table 1 through Table 3) and an ignitor. The control and ignitor work in combination to ensure furnace ignition and ignitor durability. The control provides gas ignition, safety checks and indoor blower control with two-stage gas heating. The furnace combustion air inducer, gas valve and indoor blower are controlled in response to various system inputs such as thermostat signal, pressure and limit switch signal and flame signal. The control features a seven-segment LED display, indicating furnace status (including indoor blower) and error codes. The LED flashes in single digits. For example, using Table 5 under CODE, an “E” followed by “2” followed by “5” followed by “0”, the limit switch circuit is open. The control also has two unpowered (dry) 1/4” contacts for a humidifier and a 120 volt accessory terminal. Both rated at (1) one amp each.

Pin #	Function
1	Ignitor
2	Combustion Air Inducer High Speed
3	Combustion Air Inducer Low Speed
4	Combustion Air Inducer Neutral
5	Ignitor Neutral

Table 1. Control 5-Pin Terminal Designation

Pin #	Function
1	Gas Valve Second Stage
2	Second Stage Prove Switch
3	Rollout Switch In
4	Ground
5	24V Hot
6	Primary Limit In
7	Gas Valve First Stage
8	Gas Valve Common
9	24V Neutral
10	Ground
11	Rollout Switch Out
12	First Stage Prove Switch

Table 2. Control 12-Pin Terminal Designation

Pin #	Function
1	Data Input From Motor
2	Common
3	Not Used
4	Data Output To Motor
5	5 Volt Bias Supply
6	Not Used

Table 3. Control 6-Pin Terminal Designation

Electronic Ignition

At the beginning of the heat cycle the integrated control monitors the first stage and second stage combustion air inducer prove switch. The control will not begin the heating cycle if the first stage prove switch is closed (by-passed). Likewise the integrated control will not begin the second stage heating cycle if the second stage prove switch is closed, and will remain in first stage heat. However, if the second stage prove switch closes during the first stage heat pre-purge, the control will allow second stage heat. Once the first stage prove switch is determined to be open, the combustion air inducer is energized on low (first stage) heat speed. When the differential in the prove switch is great enough, the prove switch closes and a 15-second pre-purge begins.

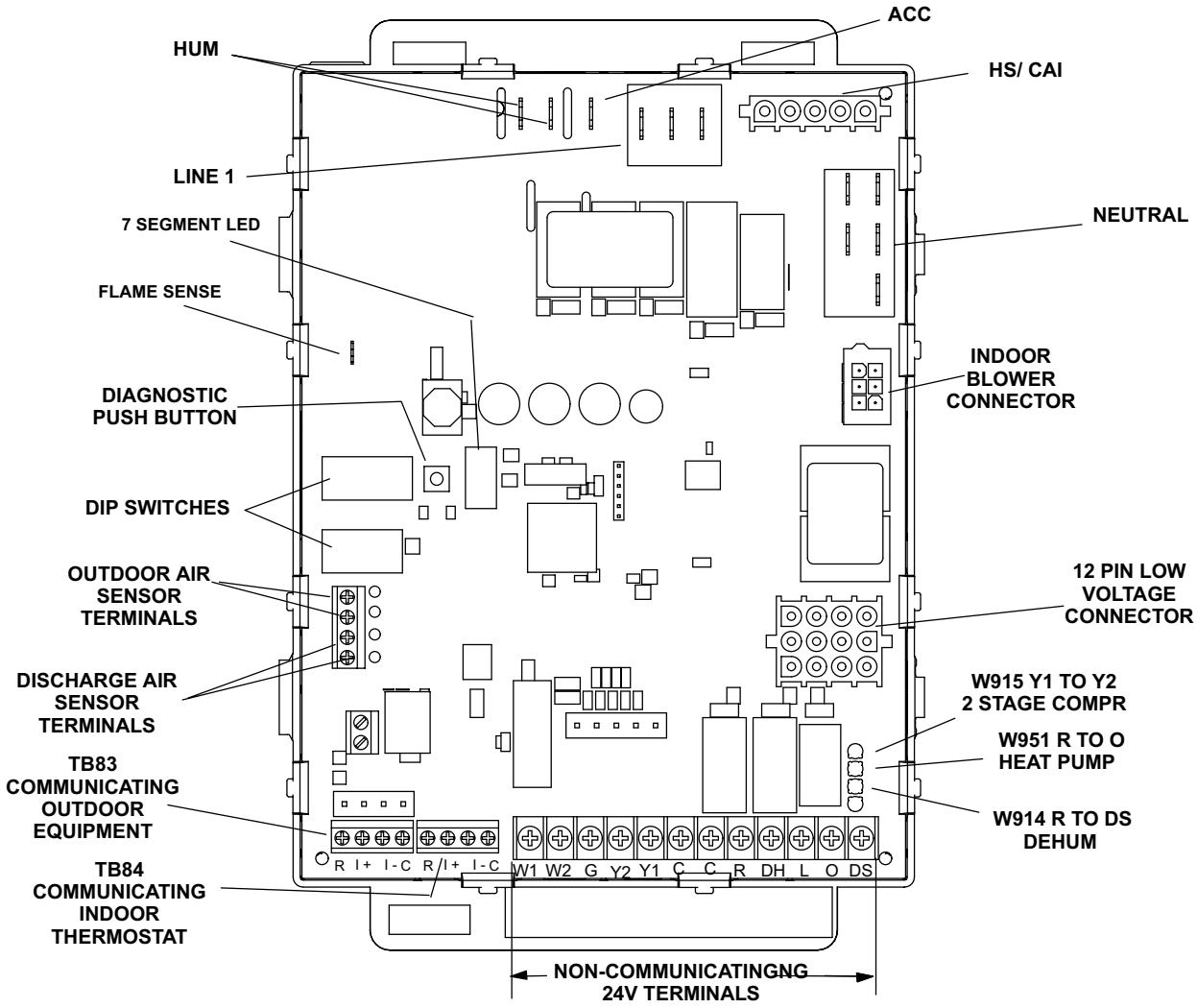
NOTE: *During abnormal conditions such as low supply voltage or low outdoor temperatures and the low fire pressure switch does not close, the combustion air inducer will switch to high fire. After a 15 second pre-purge the high fire pressure switch will close and the unit will begin operation on high fire. After 10 to 20 seconds of high fire operation the unit will switch to low fire*

After the 15-second pre-purge period, the ignitor warms up for 20 seconds after which the gas valve opens for a 4-second trial for ignition. The ignitor remains energized during the trial until flame is sensed. If ignition is not proved during the 4-second period, the control will try four more times with an inter purge and warm-up time between trials of 35 seconds. After a total of five trials for ignition (including the initial trial), the control goes into Watchguard-Flame Failure mode. After a 60-minute reset period, the control will begin the ignition sequence again.

Two Stage Operation / Thermostat Selection DIP Switch

The control can be utilized in two modes: SINGLE-STAGE thermostat or TWO-STAGE thermostat. The thermostat selection is made using a DIP switch and must be positioned for the particular application. DIP switch 1, labeled T"STAT HEAT STAGE is factory-set in the OFF position for use with a two-stage thermostat. Move the DIP switch to ON for use with a single stage thermostat.

While in the single-stage thermostat mode, the burners will always fire on first-stage heat. The combustion air inducer will operate on low speed and indoor blower will operate on low heat speed. The unit will switch to second stage heat after a "recognition period". DIP switch 2, labeled SECOND STAGE DELAY, is factory set in the OFF position for a 7 minute recognition period. The switch can be moved to the ON position for a 12 minute recognition period, after which time the unit will switch to secondstage heat. While in the two-stage thermostat mode, the burners will fire on first-stage heat. The combustion air inducer will operate on low speed and indoor blower will operate on low heat speed. The unit will switch to second-stage heat on call from the indoor thermostat. If there is a simultaneous call for first and second stage heat, the unit will fire an first stage heat and switch to second stage heat after 30 seconds of operation. See Sequence of Operation flow charts in the back of this manual for more detail.



RS-BUS LINK (TB82, future use)

I+ = DATA HIGH CONNECTION
I- = DATA LOW CONNECTION

RS-BUS OUTDOOR (TB83)

R = 24VAC
I+ = DATA HIGH CONNECTION
I- = DATA LOW CONNECTION
C = 24VAC COMMON

RS-BUS INDOOR (TB84)

R = 24VAC
I+ = DATA HIGH CONNECTION
I- = DATA LOW CONNECTION
C = 24VAC COMMON

1/4" QUICK CONNECT TERMINALS

HUM = UNPOWERED NORMALLY OPEN (DRY) CONTACTS
XMFR = 120VAC OUTPUT TO TRANSFORMER
LI = 120VAC INPUT TO CONTROL
ACC = 120VAC OUTPUT TO OPTIONAL ACCESSORY
NEUTRALS = 120VAC NEUTRAL

THERMOSTAT CONNECTIONS (TB1)

DS = DEHUMIDIFICATION SIGNAL
W2 = HEAT DEMAND FROM 2ND STAGE TSTAT
W1 = HEAT DEMAND FROM 1ST STAGE TSTAT
R = CLASS 2 VOLTAGE TO TSTAT
G = MANUAL FAN FROM TSTAT
C = TSTAT SIGNAL GROUND CONNECTED TO TRANSFORMER GRD (TR) & CHASSIS GROUND (GRD)
Y1 = TSTAT 1ST STAGE COOL SIGNAL
Y2 = TSTAT 2ND STAGE COOL SIGNAL
O = TSTAT SIGNAL TO HEAT PUMP REVERSING VALVE
L = USE ONLY WITH COMMUNICATING TSTAT AND NON-COMMUNICATING OUTDDOR UNIT
DH = DEHUMIDIFICATION OUTPUT COMMUNICATING TSTAT ONLY

Figure 4. Integrated Control (103131-XX)

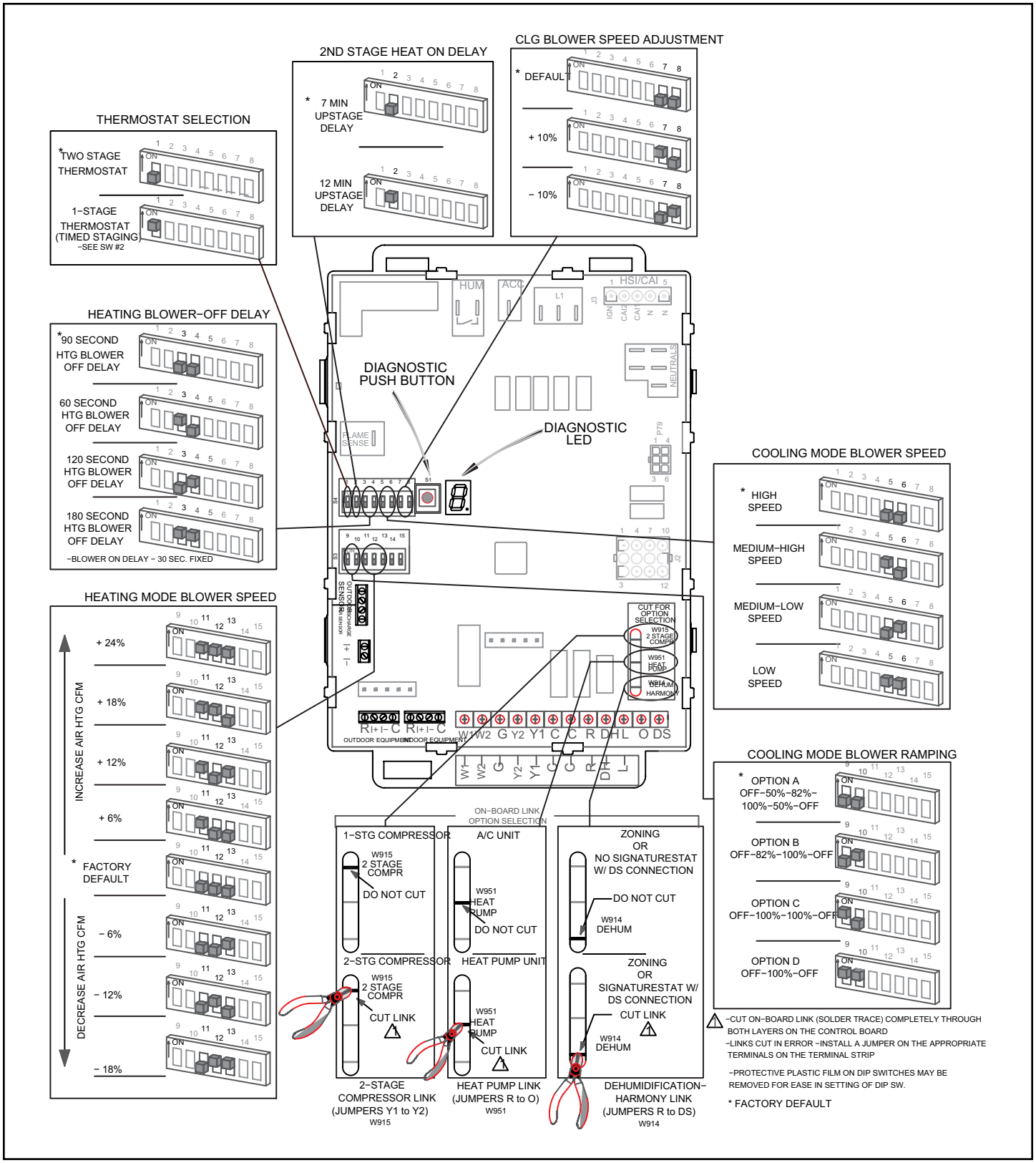


Figure 5. Integrated Control Configuration Guide

Display	Action (when button released)
No change (idle)*	Remain in idle mode
Solid “E”	Enter diagnostic recall mode
Solid “F”	Enter flame signal mode
Solid “P” (variable speed only)	Program unit capacity/size unit (Unit Code)
Two horizontal bars ⎯	Soft disable
* No change implies the display will continue to show whatever is currently being displayed for normal operation (blinking decimal, active error code, heat state, etc.)	

Table 4. Integrated Control Diagnostic Modes

Diagnostic LED (Figure 4)

The seven-segment diagnostic LED displays operating status, target airflow, error codes and other information. Table 5 lists diagnostic LED codes.

Diagnostic Push Button (Figure 4)

The diagnostic push button is located adjacent to the seven-segment diagnostic LED. This button is used to enable the Error Code Recall “E” mode, the Flame Signal “F” mode and “P” the Program Unit Capacity/Size mode. Press the button and hold it to cycle through a menu of options. Every five seconds a new menu item will be displayed. When the button is released, the displayed item will be selected. Once all items in the menu have been displayed, the menu resumes from the beginning until the button is released.

Error Code Recall Mode

Select ”E” from the menu to access the most recent 10 error codes. Select “c” from the Error Code Recall menu to clear all error codes. Button must be pressed a second time while “c” is flashing to confirm command to delete codes. Press the button until a solid “≡” is displayed to exit the Error Code Recall mode.

Flame Signal Mode

Select ”F” from the menu to access the flame signal mode. The integrated control will display the flame current on seven-segment LED in in micro amps (uA).

Flame signal mode is exited after any of the following:

- Power is reset
- Pressing and holding push button until 3 horizontal lines “≡” are displayed
- 10 minutes after entering the flame sense mode.

Program Unit Capacity/Size Mode

After the “P” is selected (by releasing the push button) the integrated control will start flashing the “P” on display for 90 seconds. If push button is pressed again and held during that time, the control will start to display characters corresponding to different variable speed furnace models for 3 seconds each. While the wanted character-model is displayed push button has to be released. Selected option will flash display for 10 seconds and during that time push button has to be pressed and held for 5 seconds. Once control accepts new setting it will store data in non-volatile memory and reset itself. If 10 seconds expires or push button is held less than 5 seconds, control will exit field test mode and go into idle without changing programming the unit size.

Soft Disable

Soft disabling is when thermostat finds a device on the BUS that it does not recognize and the thermostat sends a the device a message to be in soft disabling mode until properly configured. Two horizontal bars will display.

Steps to follow if the damper control module is displaying the soft disable code.

1. Confirm proper wiring between all devices (thermostat, damper control module, indoor and outdoor).
2. Cycle power to the control that is displaying the soft disable code.
3. Put the room thermostat through set up.
4. Go to setup / system devices / thermostat / edit / then push reset.
5. Go to setup / system devices / thermostat / edit / then push resetAll.

Code	Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment	Action Required to Clear and Recover
•	Idle mode (Decimal blinks at 1 Hertz - 0.5 seconds ON, 0.5 seconds OFF).	
A	Cubic feet per minute (cfm) setting for indoor blower (1 second ON, 0.5 seconds OFF) / cfm setting for current mode displayed.	
C	Cooling stage (1 second ON, 0.5 seconds OFF) / 1 or 2 displayed / Pause / cfm setting displayed / Pause / Repeat codes.	
d	Dehumidification mode (1 second ON, 1 second OFF) / cfm setting displayed / Pause / Repeat codes.	
h	Heat pump stage (1 second ON, 0.5 seconds OFF) / % of input rate displayed / Pause / cfm setting / Pause / Repeat codes.	
H	Gas Heat stage (1 second ON, 0.5 seconds OFF) / 1 or 2 displayed / Pause / cfm setting displayed / Pause / Repeat codes. Blinking during ignition.	
dF	Defrost mode.	
U	Discharge Air Temperature	
E105	Device communication problem - No other devices on RS BUS (Communicating systems only)	Equipment is unable to communicate indicates numerous message errors. In most cases errors are related to electrical noise. Make sure high voltage power is separated from RSBus. Check for mis-wired and /or loose connections between the stat, indoor unit and outdoor unit. Check for a high voltage source of noise close to the system. Fault clears after communication is restored.
E110	Low line voltage	Line Voltage low (Voltage tower than nameplate rating). Check power line voltage and correct. Alarm clears 5 seconds after fault recovered.
E111	Line voltage polarity reversed	Reverse line power voltage wiring. System resumes normal operation 5 seconds after fault recovered.
E112	Ground not detected	System shuts down. Provide proper earth ground. System resumes normal operation 5 seconds after fault recovered.
E113	High line voltage	Line Voltage high (Voltage higher than nameplate rating). Provide power voltage within proper range. System resumes normal operation 5 seconds after fault recovered.
E114	Line voltage frequency out-of-range.	No 60 Hertz power. Check voltage and line power frequency. Correct voltage and frequency problems. System resumes normal operation 5 seconds after fault recovered.
E115	Low 24V	24 Volt Power high (Range is 18 to 30 Volts). Check and correct voltage. Check for additional power robbing equipment connected to system. May require installation of larger VA transformer to be installed in furnace/air handler. Clears after fault recovered.
E117	Poor ground detected (Warning only)	Provide proper grounding for unit. Check for proper earth ground to the system. Warming only will clear 30 seconds after fault recovered
E120	Unresponsive device (Communicating systems only)	Usually caused by delay in outdoor unit responding to indoor unit poling. Recycle power. Check all wiring connections. Cleared after unresponsive device responds to any inquiry

Table 5. Integrated Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment

Code	Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment	Action Required to Clear and Recover
E124	Active communicating thermostat signal missing for more than 3 minutes (Communicating systems only).	Equipment lost communication with the thermostat. Check four wiring connections, ohm wires, and cycle power at the thermostat. Alert stops all services and waits for heartbeat message from thermostat (subnet controller). Cleared after valid thermostat (subnet) message is received.
E125	Control failed self-check, internal error, failed hardware. Will restart if error recovers, Integrated control not communicating Covers hardware errors (flame sense circuit faults, pin shorts, etc)	Hardware problem on the control. Cycle power on control. Replace if problem prevents service and is persistent. Cleared 300 seconds after fault recovered.
E131	Corrupted control parameters (Verify configuration of system) (Communicating systems only).	Reconfigure the system. Replace control if heating or cooling is not available. Only applicable in the communicating mode not in startup. Exit from Commissioning and Execute Se+ factory Default mode. Control will still operate on default parameter settings.
E180	Outdoor air temperature sensor failure. Only shown if shorted or out of range (Communicating systems only)	Compare outdoor sensor resistance to temperature resistance charts in unit installation instructions. Replace sensor pack if necessary. At beginning of (any) configuration, furnace or air handler control will sense outdoor air and discharge air temperature sensor(s) If detected (reading in range), appropriate feature will be set as installed and that could be seen in 'About ' screen. In normal operation after control recognizes sensors, alarm will be sent if valid temperature reading is lost. To get rid of setting and alarm, redo configuration and make sure that temperature sensor is marked as not installed in indoor Unit ‘About’ screen. When indoor unit control is replaced thermostat will ‘tell’ new control if temperature sensor is in system or not. Clears 30 seconds after fault recovered.
E200	Hard Lock out - Rollout circuit open or previously open	Correct cause of rollout trip or replace flame rollout switch. Test furnace operation. Cleared after fault recovered.
E201	Indoor blower/communication failure - Unable to communicate with blower motor	Indoor blower communication failure including power outage. Lost communication with indoor blower motor. Possible causes: motor not powered, loose wiring. Problem may be on control or motor side. Cleared after fault recovered.
E202	Indoor blower motor mis-match - indoor motor horsepower does not match unit capacity	Incorrect appliance capacity code selected. Check for proper configuring under Unit Size Code for Furnace/Air Hander on configuration guide or in installation instructions. Cleared after the correct match is detected following a reset. (Remove thermostat from system while applying power and reprogramming)
E203	Appliance capacity size is NOT programmed. Invalid unit codes. Refer to configuration flow chart.	No appliance capacity code selected. Check for proper configuring under Unit Size Codes for Furnace on configuration guide or in installation instruction. Critical Alert Cleared after valid unit code is read following a reset (remove thermostat from system while applying power and reprogramming)
E204	Gas valve mis-wired	Check gas valve operation and wiring. Clears when repaired
E205	Gas valve control relay contact shorted	Check wiring on control and gas valve. If wiring is correct replace control.
E207	Hot surface igniter sensed open - Refer to troubleshooting	Measure resistance of hot surface igniter. Replace if open or not within specified range found in 10M. Resumes normal operation after fault is cleared.

Table 5. Integrated Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment

Code	Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment	Action Required to Clear and Recover
E223	Low pressure switch failed open	Check pressure(inches W.C) of low pressure switch closing on heat call. Measure operating pressure (inches w.c.). Inspect vent and combustion air inducer for correct operation and restriction. Resumes normal operation after fault is cleared.
E224	Low pressure switch failed closed -Refer to troubleshooting	Check pressure(inches W.C) of low pressure switch closing on heat call. Measure operating pressure (inches w.c.). Inspect vent and combustion air inducer for correct operation and restriction. Resumes normal operation after fault is cleared.
E225	High pressure switch failed open -Refer to troubleshooting	Check pressure(inches W.C) of high pressure switch closing on heat call. Measure operating pressure (inches w.c. Inspect vent and combustion air inducer for correct operation and restriction Resumes normal operation after fault is cleared.
E226	High pressure switch failed closed -Refer to troubleshooting	Check operation of high pressure closing on heat call. Measure operating pressure (inches w.c.). Inspect vent and combustion air inducer for correct operation and restrictio. Resumes normal operation after fault is cleared.
E227	Low pressure switch open during trial for ignition or run mode. Refer to troubleshooting	Check operation of low pressure switch closing on heat call. Measure operating pressure (inches w.c.). Inspect vent and combustion air inducer for correct operation and restriction. Resumes normal operation after fault is cleared.
E229	Ignition on high fire	IFC switched to high fire ignition because low fire pressure switch did not close in allowed time. No action is needed.
E240	Low flame current - Run mode- Refer to troubleshooting	Check micro-amperes of flame sensor using control diagnostics or field installed mode. Clean or replace sensor. Measure voltage of neutral to ground to ensure good unit ground. Alert clears after current heat all has been completed.
E241	Flame sensed out of sequence-Flame still present.	Shut off gas. Check for gas valve leak. Replace if necessary. Alert clears when fault is recovered.
E250	Limit switch circuit open - Refer to troubleshooting.	Check for proper firing rate on furnace. Ensure there is no blockage in heater. Check for proper air flow. If limit not closed within 3 minutes unit will go into 1 hour soft lockout. Resumes normal operation after fault is cleared.
E252	Discharge air temperature too high (gas heat only).	Check temperature rise airflow and input rate. Clear when heat call is finished.
E270	Soft lockout - Exceeded maximum number of retries. No flame current sensed.	Check for proper gas flow. Ensure that igniter is lighting burners. Check flame sensor current. Clears when heat call finishes successfully.
E271	Soft lockout - Exceeded maximum number of retries. Last retry failed due to the pressure switch opening.	Check pressure (inches w.c.) of low pressure switch closing on heat call. Measure operating pressure (inches w.c.). Inspect vent and combustion air inducer for correct operation and restriction. Clears when heat call finishes successfully.
E272	Soft lockout - Exceeded maximum number of recycles. Last recycle due to the pressure switch opening	Check operation of low pressure to see if it is stuck closed on heat call. Check pressure (inches w.c.) of high pressure switch closing on heat call. Measure operating pressure. Inspect vent and combustion air inducer for correct operation and restriction. Clears when heat call finishes successfully.
E273	Soft lockout - Exceeded maximum number of recycles. Last recycle due to flame failure	Check micro-amperes of flame sensor using control diagnostics or field installed mode. Clean or replace sensor. Measure voltage of neutral to ground to ensure good unit ground. Alert clears after current heat call has been completed.

Table 5. Integrated Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment

Code	Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment	Action Required to Clear and Recover
E274	Soft lockout - Exceeded maximum number of recycles. Last recycle failed due to the limit circuit opening or limit remained open longer than 3 minutes.	Shut down system 1-hour soft lockout. Check firing rate and air flow. Check for blockage. Clears when heat call finishes successfully.
E275	Soft lockout - Flame sensed out of sequence. Flame signal is gone.	Shut off gas. Check for gas valve leak. 1-hour soft lockout. Clears when flame has been proven stable.
E276	Soft lockout calibration failure.	Unable to perform pressure switch calibration. Check vent system and pressure switch wiring connections. 1-hour soft lockout. Clears when calibration has finished successfully.
E290	Ignitor circuit fault - Failed ignitor or triggering circuitry.	Measure resistance of hot surface igniter. Replace if open or not within specifications. 1-hour soft lockout. Clears when flame has been proven stable.
E292	Indoor blower motor unable to start due to obstructed wheel seized bearings.	Indoor blower motor unable to start (seized bearing, stuck wheel, etc.) Replace motor or wheel if assembly does not operate or meet performance standards. 1-hour soft lockout. Clears after circulator successfully starts.
E295	Indoor blower motor temperature is too high.	Indoor blower motor over temperature (motor tripped on internal protector). Check motor bearings and amps. Replace if necessary. Cleared after blower demand is satisfied.
E310	Discharge error temperature sensor failure. Only shown if shorted or out of range.	Compare discharge sensor resistance to temperature resistance charts in installation instructions.. Replace sensor if necessary. Cleared in Communicating mode 30 seconds after fault recovered. In Non-Communicating mode cleared after the current heat call is completed.
E311	Heat rate reduced to match indoor blower airflow.	Warning Only. Furnace blower in cutback mode due to restricted airflow. Reduce firing rate every 60 seconds to match available CFM. Check filter and duct system. To clear replace filter if needed or repair/add duct. 2-stage controls will reduce firing rate to 1-stage. Clears when heat call finished successfully.
E312	Restricted airflow in cooling or continuous fan mode is lower than CFM setting.	Warning Only. Restricted airflow - Indoor blower is running at a reduced CFM (Cutback Mode - The variable speed motor has pre-set speed and torque limiters to protect the motor from damage caused by operating outside of design parameters (0 to 0.8" W.C. total external static pressure). Check filter and duct system. To clear, replace filter if needed or repair/add duct. Cleared after the current service demand is satisfied.
E313	Indoor or outdoor unit capacity mismatch. Communication only.	Incorrect indoor/outdoor capacity code selected. Check for proper configuring in installation instructions. Alarm is just a warning. The system will operate, but might not meet efficiency and capacity parameters. Alarm will clear when commissioning is complete.
E344	Relay "Y1" stuck on integrated control.	Replace integrated control.
E345	Relay O failure.	The O relay on the system component has failed. Either the pilot relay contacts did not close or the relay coil did not energize: Possible O relay / stage 1 failure, Pilot relay contacts did not close or the relay coil did not energize, Replace system component (device) control. If error is applicable to any variable capacity outdoor unit, the outdoor control will need to be replaced. Automatically clears after the fault recovered following reset.

Table 5. Integrated Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment

Code	Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment	Action Required to Clear and Recover
E347	No 24 Volt output on Y1 of "integrated control" with non-communicating outdoor unit.	Operation stopped. Y1 relay/Stage 1 failed. (Pilot relay contacts did not close or the relay coil did not energize; no input back to IFC chip.) Critical Alert. Cleared after reset and Y1 input sensed.
E348	No 24 Volt output on Y2 of "integrated control" with non-communicating outdoor unit.	Y2 relay/Stage 2 failed. (Pilot relay contacts did not close or the relay coil did not energize; no input back to IFC chip.) Critical Alert. Cleared after reset and Y1 input sensed.
E370	Interlock switch sensed open for 2 minutes.	Control sees the loss of 24VAC for 2 minutes. Terminate all services and wait for interlock switch to close. The alarm will clear when 24VAC is continuously sensed on DS terminal for a minimum of 10 seconds or on a power reset.

Table 5. Integrated Diagnostic Codes/Status of Equipment

NOTE: *All Comfort Sync settings are set at the Comfort Sync Wi-Fi thermostat. See Comfort Sync installation instruction. In Comfort Sync communication system all DIP switch and clippable link settings are ignored. For conventional thermostats proceed with DIP switch and clippable link settings as outlined in the following.*

Heating Operation DIP Switch Settings

Switch 1 -- Thermostat Selection -- This unit may be used with either a single-stage or two-stage thermostat. The thermostat selection is made using a DIP switch which must be properly positioned for the particular application. The DIP switch is factory-positioned for use with a two-stage thermostat. If a single-stage thermostat is to be used, the DIP switch must be repositioned.

a. Select "OFF" for two-stage heating operation controlled by a two-stage heating thermostat (factory setting);

b. Select "ON" for two-stage heating operation controlled by a single-stage heating thermostat. This setting provides a timed delay before second-stage heat is initiated.

Switch 2 -- Second Stage Delay (Used with Single-Stage Thermostat Only) -- This switch is used to determine the second stage on delay when a single-stage thermostat is being used. The switch is factory-set in the OFF position, which provides a 7-minute delay before second-stage heat is initiated. If the switch is toggled to the ON position, it will provide a 12-minute delay before second-stage heat is initiated. This switch is only activated when the thermostat selector jumper is positioned for single-stage thermostat use.

Switches 3 and 4 -- Blower-Off Delay -- The blower-on delay of 30 seconds is not adjustable. The blower-off delay (time that the blower operates after the heating demand has been satisfied) can be adjusted by moving switches 3 and 4 on the integrated control. The unit is shipped from the factory with a blower-off delay of 90 seconds. The blower off delay affects comfort and is adjustable to satisfy individual applications. Adjust the blower off delay to achieve a supply air temperature between 90° and 110°F at the exact moment that the blower is de-energized. Longer off delay settings provide lower supply air temperatures; shorter settings provide higher supply air temperatures. Table 6 provides the blower off timings that will result from different switch settings.

Blower Off Delay (Seconds)	Switch 3	Switch 4
60	On	Off
90 (Factory)	Off	Off
120	Off	On
180	On	On

Table 6. Blower Off Delay Switch Settings

Indoor Blower Operation DIP Switch Settings

Switches 5 and 6 -- Cooling Mode Blower Speed -- The unit is shipped from the factory with the dip switches positioned for high speed (4) indoor blower motor operation during the cooling mode. Table 7 provides the cooling mode blower speeds that will result from different switch settings. Switches 5 and 6 set the blower cfm for second-stage cool. The integrated control automatically ramps down to 70% of the second-stage cfm for first-stage cfm. Refer to blower tables for corresponding cfm values.

Speed	Switch 5	Switch 6
Low	On	On
Medium Low	Off	On
Medium High	On	Off
High (Factory)	Off	Off

Table 7. Cooling Mode Blower Speeds

Switches 7 and 8 -- Cooling Blower Speed Adjustment -- The unit is shipped from the factory with the dip switches positioned for NORMAL (no) adjustment. The dip switches may be positioned to adjust the blower speed by +10% or -10% to better suit the application. Table 8 provides blower speed adjustments that will result from different switch settings. Refer to blower tables for corresponding cfm values.

Adjustment	Switch 7	Switch 8
+10% (approx.)	On	Off
Factory Default	Off	Off
-10% (approx.)	Off	On

Table 8. Cooling Blower Speed Adjustment

Switches 9 and 10 -- Cooling Mode Blower Speed Ramping -- Blower speed ramping may be used to enhance dehumidification performance. The switches are factory set at option A which has the greatest effect on dehumidification performance. Table 9 provides the cooling mode blower speed ramping options that will result from different switch settings. The cooling mode blower speed ramping options are detailed below.

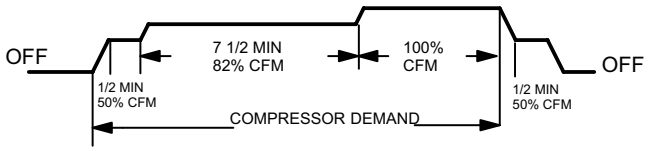
NOTE: *In heat pump mode blower operation defaults to option C.*

Ramping Option	Switch 9	Switch 10
A (Factory)	Off	Off
B	Off	On
C	On	Off
D	On	On

Table 9. Cooling Mode Blower Speed Ramping

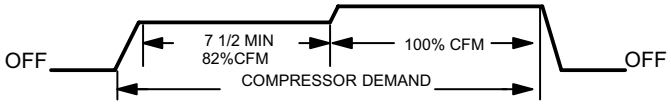
Ramping Option A (Factory Selection)

- Motor runs at 50% for 30 seconds.
- Motor then runs at 82% for approximately 7-1/2 minutes.
- If demand has not been satisfied after 7-1/2 minutes, motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor runs at 50% for 30 seconds then ramps down to stop.



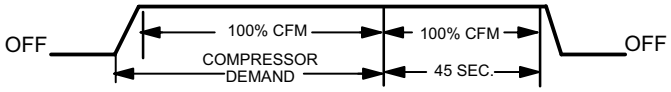
Ramping Option B

- Motor runs at 82% for approximately 7-1/2 minutes. If demand has not been satisfied after 7-1/2 minutes, motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor ramps down to stop.



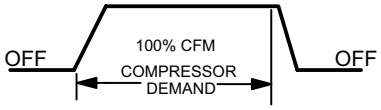
Ramping Option C

- Motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor runs at 100% for 45 seconds then ramps down to stop.



Ramping Option D

- Motor runs at 100% until demand is satisfied.
- Once demand is met, motor ramps down to stop.



Switches 11, 12 and 13 -- Heating Mode Blower Speed -- The switches are factory set to the OFF position which provides factory default heat speed. Refer to Table 10 for switches 11, 12 and 13 that provided the corresponding increases or decrease to both high and low heat demand.

Heat Speed	Switch 11	Switch 12	Switch 13
+24%	On	On	On
+18%	On	On	Off
+12%	On	Off	On
+6%	On	Off	Off
Factory Default	Off	Off	Off
-6%	Off	Off	On
-12%	Off	On	Off
-18%	Off	On	On

Table 10. Heating Mode Blower Speeds

Operating Sequence		System Demand					System Response		
System Condition	Step	Thermostat Demand			Relative Humidity		Compressor	Blower CFM (COOL)	Comments
		1st Stage	O	G	Status	D			
NO CALL FOR DEHUMIDIFICATION									
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Compressor and indoor blower follow thermostat demand
BASIC MODE (only active on a Y1 thermostat demand)									
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Thermostat energizes Y1 and de-energizes D on a call for de-humidification
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	
PRECISION MODE (operates independent of a Y1 thermostat demand)									
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Dehumidification mode begins when humidity is greater than set point. Maximum overcool from cooling setpoint is 2°F.
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	
Dehumidification Call ONLY	1	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	Thermostat will keep outdoor unit energized after cooling temperature setpoint has been reached in order to maintain room humidity setpoint. Maximum overcool from cooling setpoint is 2°F.
	• On-board links at indoor unit with a single stage outdoor unit • With Condensing unit - Cut W914 (R to OS) on integrated control • With Heat Pump - Cut W914 (R to DS) and W951 (R to O) on integrated control								

Table 11. Cooling Operating Sequence
A97US2V and Single Stage Outdoor Unit

Operating Sequence		System Demand						System Response		
System Condition	Step	Thermostat Demand				Relative Humidity		Compressor	Blower CFM (COOL)	Comments
		1st Stage	2nd Stage	O	G	Status	D			
NO CALL FOR DEHUMIDIFICATION										
Normal Operation - Y1	1	On		On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%	Compressor and indoor blower follow thermostat demand
Normal Operation - Y2	2	On	On	On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	
ROOM THERMOSTAT CALLS FOR FIRST STAGE COOLING										
BASIC MODE (only active on a Y1 thermostat demand)										
Normal Operation	1	On		On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%	Thermostat energizes 2nd Stage and de-energizes D on a call for de-humidification
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	
PRECISION MODE (operates independent of a Y1 thermostat demand)										
Normal Operation	1	On		On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%	Dehumidification mode begins when humidity is greater than set point. Maximum overcool from cooling setpoint is 2°F.
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	
Dehumidification Call ONLY	1	On	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	Thermostat will keep outdoor unit energized after cooling temperature setpoint has been reached in order to maintain room humidity setpoint. Maximum overcool from cooling setpoint is 2°F.
ROOM THERMOSTAT CALLS FOR FIRST AND SECOND STAGE COOLING										
BASIC MODE (only active on a Y1 thermostat demand)										
Normal Operation	1	On	On	On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	High	100%	Thermostat energizes 2nd Stage and de-energizes D on a call for de-humidification
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	
PRECISION MODE (operates independent of a Y1 thermostat demand)										
Normal Operation	1	On		On	On	Acceptable	24 VAC	Low	70%*\	Dehumidification mode begins when humidity is greater than set point. Maximum overcool from cooling setpoint is 2°F.
Dehumidification Call	2	On	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	
Dehumidification Call ONLY	1	On	On	On	On	Demand	0 VAC	High	70%	Thermostat will keep outdoor unit energized after cooling temperature setpoint has been reached in order to maintain room humidity setpoint. Maximum overcool from cooling setpoint is 2°F.
	• On-board links at indoor unit with a two stage outdoor unit • Cut factory link from Y1 to Y2 or cut W915 (Y1 to Y2) on integrated control • With Condensing unit - Cut W914 (R to OS) on integrated control • With Heat Pump - Cut W914 (R to DS) and W951 (R to O) on integrated control									

Table 12. Cooling Operating Sequence
A97US2V and Two Stage Outdoor Unit

On-Board Links

NOTE: *In Comfort Sync systems with a conventional outdoor unit (non-communicating), the on-board clippable links must be set to properly configure the system.*

⚠ WARNING

Carefully review all configuration information provided. Failure to properly set DIP switches, jumpers and on-board links can result in improper operation!

On-Board Link W914 Dehum (R to DS)

On-board link W914, is a clippable connection between terminals R and DS on the integrated control. W914 must be cut when the furnace is installed with either the zone control or a thermostat which features humidity control. If the link is left intact the PMW signal from the control will be blocked and also lead to control damage. Refer to Table 11 for operation sequence in applications including A97US2V, a thermostat which features humidity control and a single-speed outdoor unit. Table 12 gives the operation sequence in applications with a two-speed outdoor unit.

On-Board Link W951 Heat Pump (R to O)

On-board link W951 is a clippable connection between terminals R and O on the integrated control. W951 must be cut when the furnace is installed in applications which include a heat pump unit and a thermostat which features dual fuel use. If the link is left intact, terminal “O” will remain energized eliminating the HEAT MODE in the heat pump.

On-Board Link W915 2-Stage Compressor (Y1 to Y2)

On-board link W915 is a clippable connection between terminals Y1 and Y2 on the integrated control. W915 must be cut if two-stage cooling will be used. If the link is not cut the outdoor unit will operate in second-stage cooling only.

Indoor Blower Motor

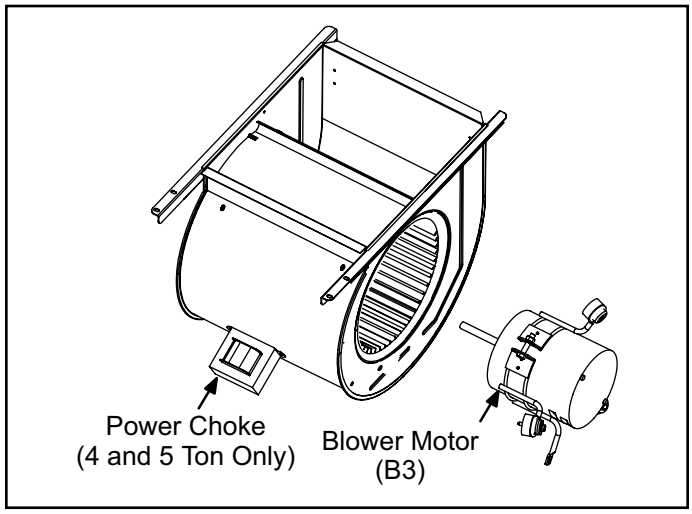


Figure 6.

⚠ WARNING

During blower operation, the ECM motor emits energy that may interfere with pacemaker operation. Interference is reduced by both the sheet metal cabinet and distance.

The motor communicates with the integrated control via a 2-way serial connection. The motor receives all necessary functional parameters from the integrated control and does not rely on a factory program like traditional variable speed motors. A97US2V units use a three-phase, electronically controlled D.C. brushless motor (controller converts single phase a.c. to three phase D.C.), with a permanent-magnet type rotor (Figure 7). Because this motor has a permanent magnet rotor it does not need brushes like conventional D.C. motors.

The stator windings are split into three poles which are electrically connected to the controller. This arrangement allows motor windings to turn on and off in sequence by the controller.

⚠ IMPORTANT

Earlier ECM motors used on other Allied Air furnace models are not interchangeable with motors used on the A97US2V furnace line.

A solid-state controller is permanently attached to the motor. The controller is primarily an A.C. to D.C. converter. Converted D.C. power is used to drive the motor. The controller contains a microprocessor which monitors varying conditions inside the motor (such as motor workload).

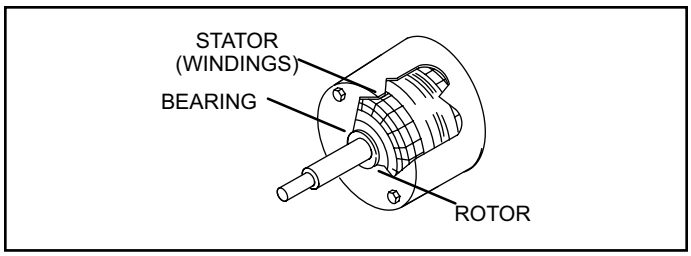


Figure 7. Blower Motor Components

The controller uses sensing devices to sense what position the rotor is in at any given time. By sensing the position of the rotor and then switching the motor windings on and off in sequence, the rotor shaft turns the blower.

All A97US2V blower motors use single phase power. An external run capacitor is not used. The motor uses permanently lubricated ball-type bearings.

Internal Operation

The motor is controlled via serial communication between the integrated control on the furnace and the controller attached to the motor shell. The messages sent back and forth between the two controls serve to communicate rotational direction, demand, motor size, current draw, torque, and rpm, among other variables.

Motor rpm is continually adjusted internally to maintain constant static pressure against the blower wheel. The controller monitors the static work load on the motor and motor amp-draw to determine the amount of rpm adjustment. Blower rpm may be adjusted any amount in order to maintain a constant cfm as shown in blower tables. The cfm remains relatively stable over a broad range of static pressure. Since the blower constantly adjusts rpm to maintain a specified cfm, motor rpm is not rated. Hence, the terms “cool speed”, “heat speed” or “speed tap” in this manual, on the unit wiring diagram and on blower B3, refer to blower cfm regardless of motor rpm.

Initial Power Up

When line voltage is applied to B3, there will be a large inrush of power lasting less than 1/4 second. This inrush charges a bank of DC filter capacitors inside the controller. If the disconnect switch is bounced when the disconnect is closed, the disconnect contacts may become welded. Try not to bounce the disconnect switch when applying power to the unit.

Motor Start-Up

When B3 begins start-up, the motor gently vibrates back and forth for a moment. This is normal. During this time the electronic controller is determining the exact position of the rotor. Once the motor begins turning, the controller slowly eases the motor up to speed (this is called “soft-start”). The motor may take as long as 10-15 seconds to reach full speed. If the motor does not reach 200 rpm within 13 seconds, the motor shuts down. Then the motor will immediately attempt a restart. The shutdown feature provides protection in case of a frozen bearing or blocked blower wheel. The motor may attempt to start eight times. If the motor does not start after the eighth try, the controller locks out. Reset controller by momentarily turning off power to unit.

The DC filter capacitors inside the controller are connected electrically to the motor supply wires. The capacitors take approximately 5 minutes to discharge when the disconnect is opened. For this reason it is necessary to wait at least 5 minutes after turning off power to the unit before attempting to service motor.

⚠ DANGER

Disconnect power from unit and wait at least five minutes to allow capacitors to discharge before attempting to service motor. Failure to wait may cause personal injury or death.

Power Choke (L13)

A choke coil is used on A97US2V 4 and 5 ton units equipped with 1 hp motors. The choke is located on the blower housing and is used to suppress transient current spikes.

Remove Blower from Unit

1. Remove unit access panels, control box, bolts and wiring jackplugs.
2. Slide blower out front of unit.

Troubleshooting Motor Operation

To verify motor operation see steps below and Figure 8 and Figure 9.

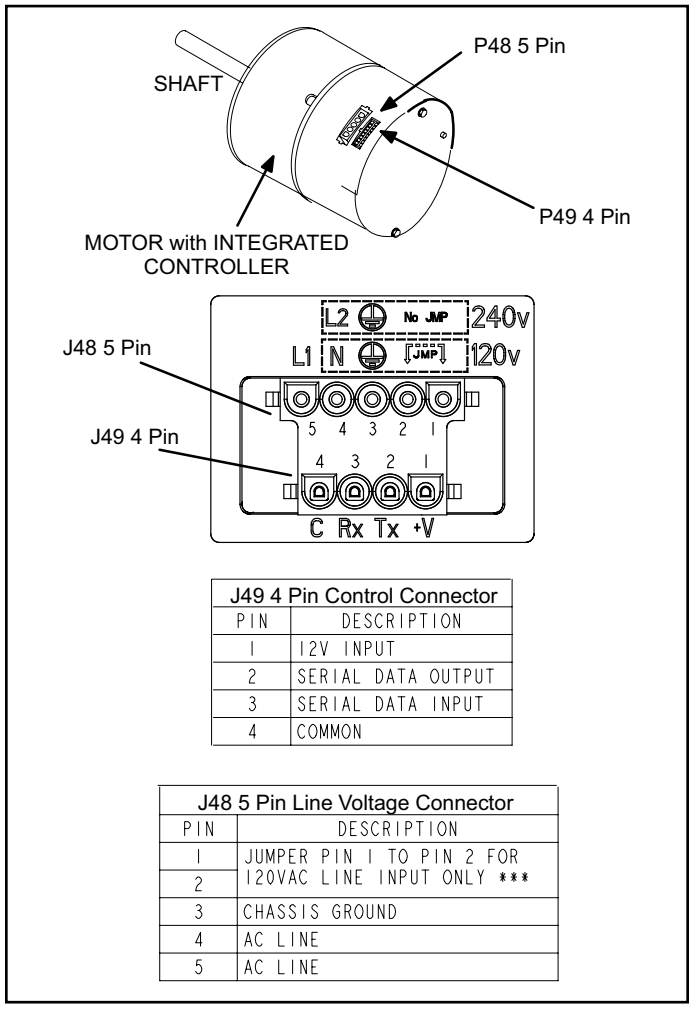
1. Remove J48 (5 pin power plug) from P48 on the motor.
2. With the power on at the furnace and door switch depressed, use a test meter to verify 120V between pins 4 and 5 on J48.
3. Reconnect J48 to P48 on the motor.
4. Remove J49 (4 pin low voltage connector) from P49 on the motor.

5. Using test jumpers, apply 24V to pins 3 and 4 on P49 on the motor.

   NOTE: *Do not apply 24V to pins 2 and 4 on P49. Doing so will cause permanent damage to the motor.*

6. Motor should run at 75%.
7. Test is complete. Remove jumpers and reconnect plugs.

Another option is to use the TECMate PRO motor tester with the 16 to 4 pin adaptor. The use of the TECMate PRO isolates the motor from the integrated control. Follow the instructions provided with the kit. If the motor runs, do not replace.



J49 4 Pin Control Connector	
PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	12V INPUT
2	SERIAL DATA OUTPUT
3	SERIAL DATA INPUT
4	COMMON

J48 5 Pin Line Voltage Connector	
PIN	DESCRIPTION
1	JUMPER PIN 1 TO PIN 2 FOR 120VAC LINE INPUT ONLY ***
2	
3	CHASSIS GROUND
4	AC LINE
5	AC LINE

Figure 8. Blower B3 Harness Connectors

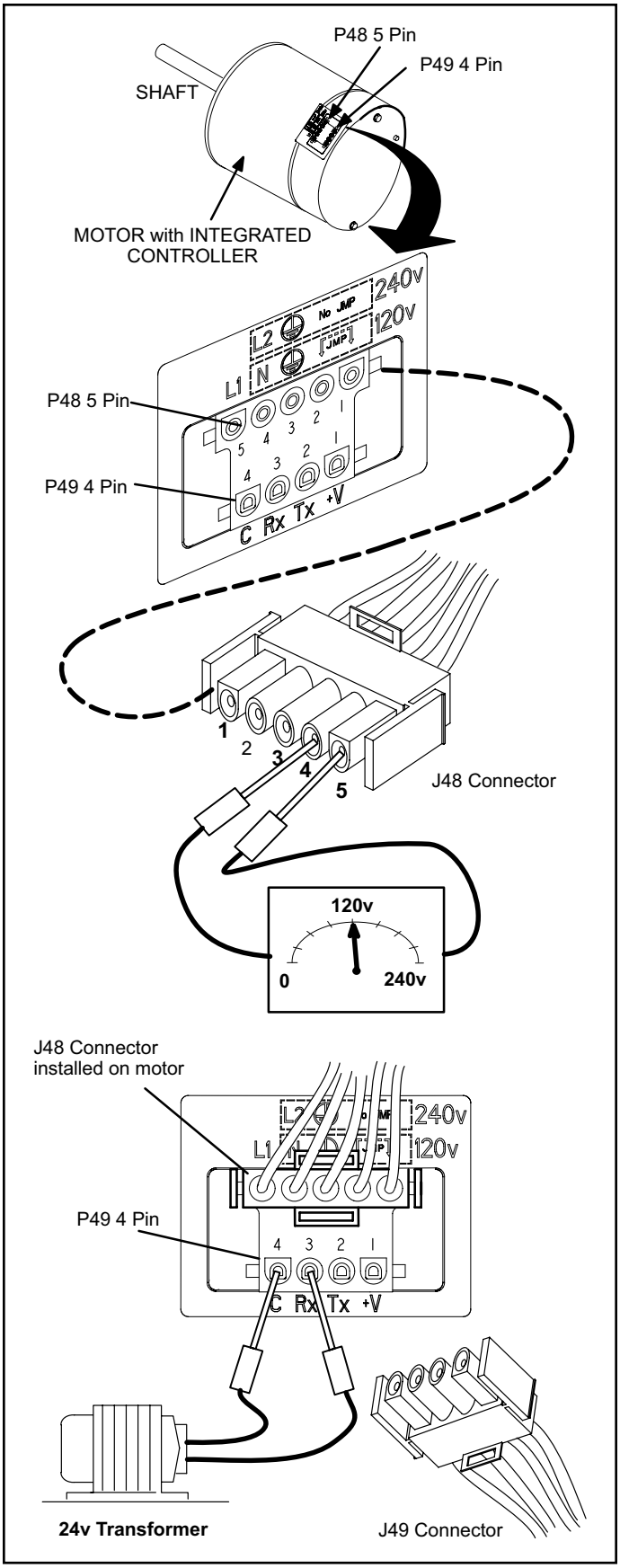


Figure 9. Blower B3 Harness Connectors

Troubleshooting Motor Windings

Ensure that motor windings are not damaged by performing the following tests:

NOTE: *If your ohm meter is not an auto-ranging type, set it to the highest ohm scale (100k ohms or greater) before performing tests.*

Scale	Measurement Range	
	in Words	in ohms
2 M	two megohm-two million ohms	0 - 2,000,000
200 K	two hundred kilo-ohm-two hundred thousand ohms	0 - 200,000
20 K	twenty kilo-ohm-twenty thousand ohms	0 - 20,000
2 K	two kilo-ohm two-thousand ohms	0 - 2,000
200	two hundred ohms	0 - 200

Table 13. Ohm Meter Range

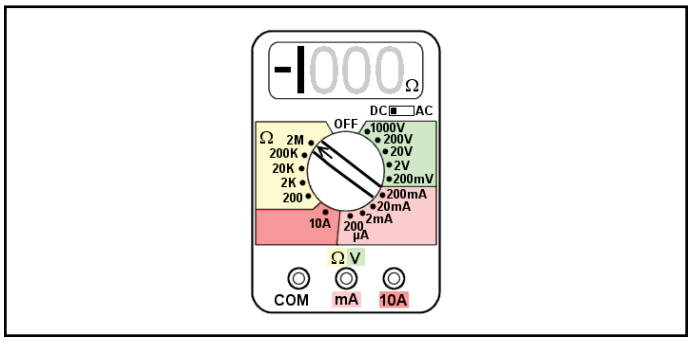


Figure 10.

TEST A

Measure the resistance between each of the three motor leads (3-pin plug) and the unpainted part of the end shield.

If the winding resistance to ground is <100k ohms, replace the motor and control module. If the resistance to ground is >100k, the motor windings are fine. Proceed to Test B.

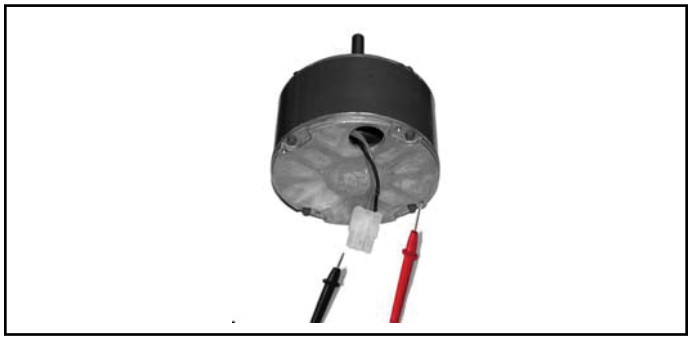


Figure 11. Test A

TEST B

Use an ohmmeter to measure the motor phase-to-phase resistance by checking these combinations of the the 3-pin motor plug. For the purpose of this test, start at either end of the connector as lead 1.

1. The lead-to-lead resistance across any two leads should be less than 20 ohms.
2. Each lead-to-lead resistance should be the same.

If the measured resistance is greater than 20 ohms, replace the motor and control module.

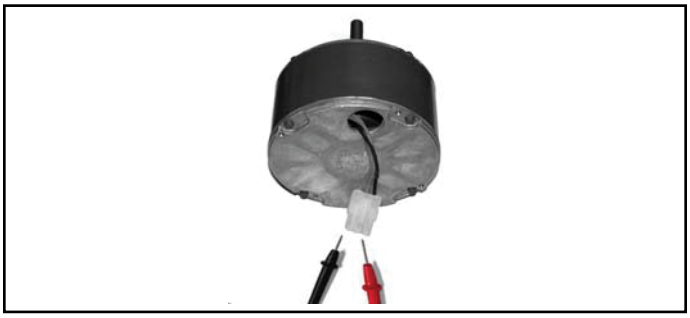


Figure 12. Test B

Heating Components

Ignitor

The ignitor is made of durable silicon nitride. Ignitor longevity is enhanced by controlling voltage to the ignitor. The integrated control provides 120 volts to the ignitor for a consistent ignition. Due to this feature of the control, voltage measured with a digital meter will be slightly lower. To measure correct voltage use a true RMS meter or ignitor can be ohmed. Ohm value should be 39 to 70. See Figure 13 for ignitor location and Figure 15 for ignitor check out.

NOTE: *The A97US2V furnace contains electronic components that are polarity sensitive. Make sure that the furnace is wired correctly and is properly grounded.*

Flame Sensor

A flame sensor (Figure 13) is located on the left side of the burner support. The sensor is mounted on the flame rollout plate and the tip protrudes into the flame envelope of the left-most burner. The sensor can be removed for service without removing any part of the burners. During operation, flame is sensed by current passed through the flame and sensing electrode. The control allows the gas valve to remain open as long as flame signal is sensed. To check flame sense signal use the push-button found on the integrated control and go to Field Test Mode. The menu will display the flame signal. See Table 14 for flame signal.

Normal	Low	Drop Out
2.6 or greater	2.5 or less	1.1

Table 14. Flame Signal in Microamps

Flame Rollout Switches

Flame rollout switch is a high temperature limit located on top of the burner box, one on each side.- See Figure 13. The limit is a N.C. SPST manual-reset limit. When S47 senses rollout, the circuit breaks and the ignition control immediately stops ignition and closes the gas valve. Rollout can be caused by a blocked heat exchanger, flue or lack of combustion air. The switch is factory set to trip (open) at 210°F and cannot be adjusted. The switch can be manually reset. To manually reset a tripped switch, push the reset button located on the control.

Burners

All units use inshot burners. Burners are factory set and require no adjustment. Always operate the unit with the burner box front panel in place. Each burner uses an orifice that is precisely matched to the burner input. Burners can be removed as a one piece assembly for service. If burner assembly has been removed, it is critical to align center of each burner to the center of the clamshell when re-installing. See more detail in Maintenance.

Gas Valve

The valve (Figure 51) is internally redundant to assure safety shut-off. If the gas valve must be replaced, the same type valve must be used.

24VAC terminals and gas control knob are located on the valve. A wire harness connects the terminals from the gas valve to the electronic ignition control. 24V applied to the terminals energizes the valve.

Inlet and outlet pressure taps are located on the valve. A regulator adjustment screw is located on the valve.

LPG change over kits are available from Allied. Kits include burner orifices and a gas valve.

Primary Limit Control

The primary limit (S10) is located in the heating vestibule panel. When excess heat is sensed in the heat exchanger, the limit will open. If the limit is open, the furnace control energizes the supply air blower and closes the gas valve. The limit automatically resets when unit temperature returns to normal. The switch must reset within three minutes or the control will go into Watch guard for one hour. The switch is factory set and cannot be adjusted. The switch may have a different set point for each unit model number.

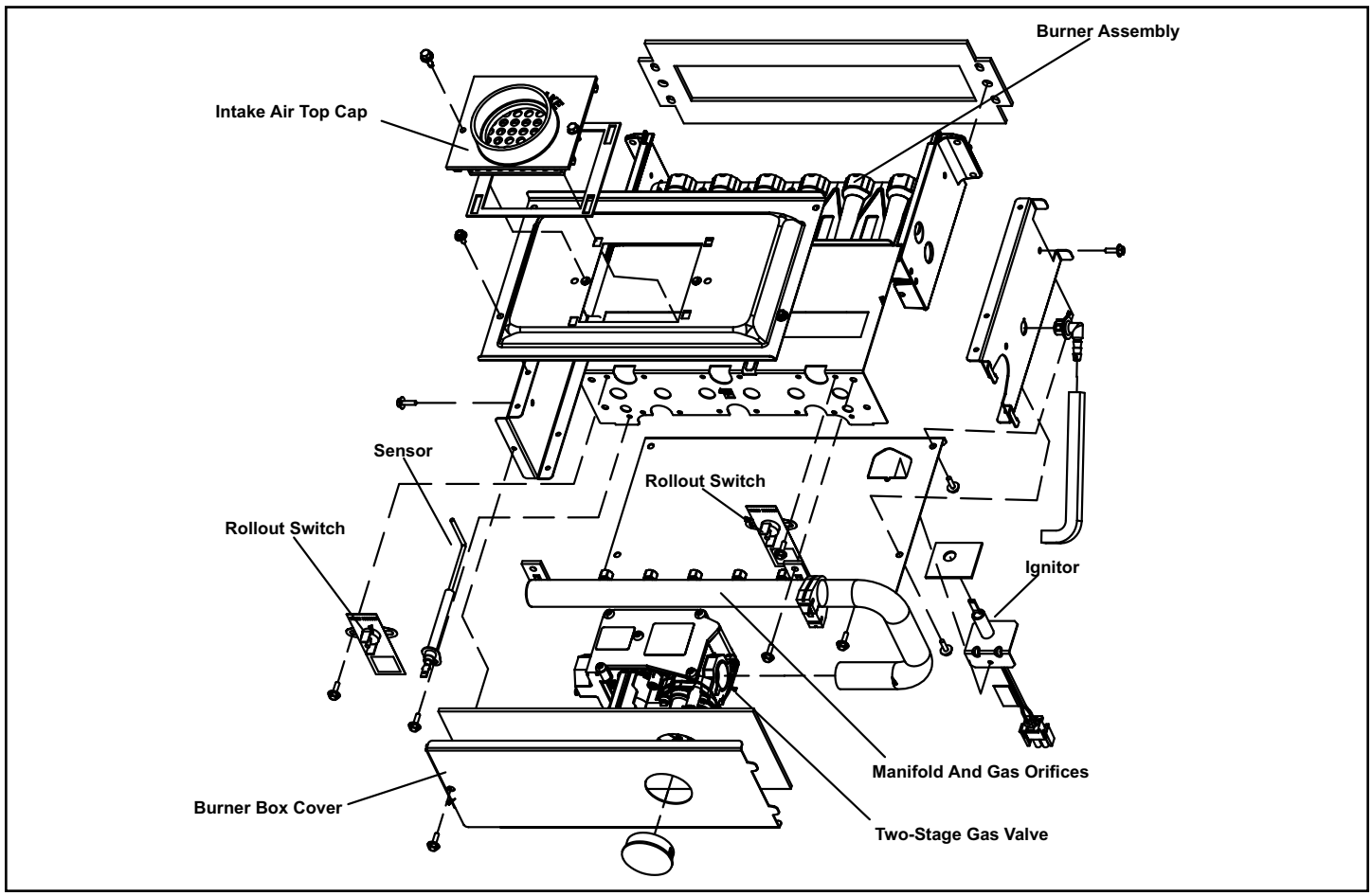


Figure 13. Heating Components

Combustion Air Inducer and Cold End Header Box

All A97US2V units use a two-stage combustion air inducer to move air through the burners and heat exchanger during heating operation. The blower uses a 120VAC motor. The motor operates during all heating operation and is controlled by integrated control control A92. The inducer also operates for 15 seconds before burner ignition (prepurge) and for 5 seconds after the gas valve closes (postpurge). The inducer operates on low speed during firststage heat, then switches to high speed for second stage heat.

The combustion air inducer is installed on the cold end header box. The cold end header box is a single piece made of hard plastic. The box has an internal channel where the combustion air inducer creates negative pressure at unit start up. The channel contains an orifice used to regulate flow created by the combustion air inducer. The box has pressure taps for the combustion air inducer pressure switch hoses. The pressure switch measures the pressure differential across the combustion air inducer orifice or difference in the channel and the box. If replacement is necessary the gaskets used to seal the box to the vestibule panel and the combustion air inducer to the box, must also be replaced.

A proving switch connected to the combustion air inducer orifice plate is used to prove inducer operation. The combustion air inducer orifice will be different for each model. See Table 15 for orifice sizes. The pressure switch measures the pressure differential across the combustion air inducer orifice. When the proving switch opens, the furnace control (A92) immediately closes the gas valve to prevent burner operation.

Combustion Air Inducer Pressure Switch

A97US2V series units are equipped with a dual combustion air pressure switch (first and second stage) located on the combustion air inducer orifice bracket. See Figure 14. The switch is connected to the combustion air inducer housing by means of a flexible silicone hose. It monitors negative air pressure in the combustion air inducer housing.

The switches are a single-pole single-throw pressure switch electrically connected to the integrated control. The purpose of the switch is to prevent burner operation if the combustion air inducer is not operating or if the flue becomes obstructed. On heat demand (first or second stage) the switch senses that the combustion air inducer is operating. It closes a circuit to the integrated control when pressure inside the combustion air inducer decreases to a certain set point.

Set points vary depending on unit size. See Table 15. The pressure sensed by the switch is negative relative to atmospheric pressure. If the flue becomes obstructed during operation, the switch senses a loss of negative pressure (pressure becomes more equal with atmospheric pressure) and opens the circuit to the furnace control and gas valve. A bleed port on the switch allows relatively dry air in the vestibule to purge switch tubing, to prevent condensate build up.

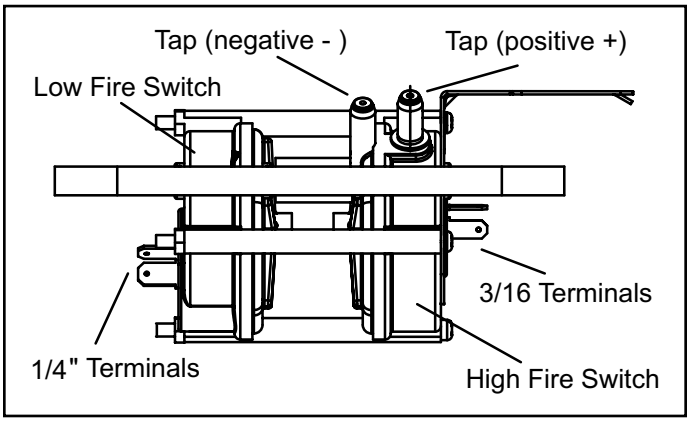


Figure 14.

Unit	Set Point High Heat	Set Point Low Heat
-045	0.80	0.50
-070	0.95	0.55
-090	0.90	0.50
-110	1.00	0.55
-135	0.85	0.45

Table 15. 0 - 4,500 ft

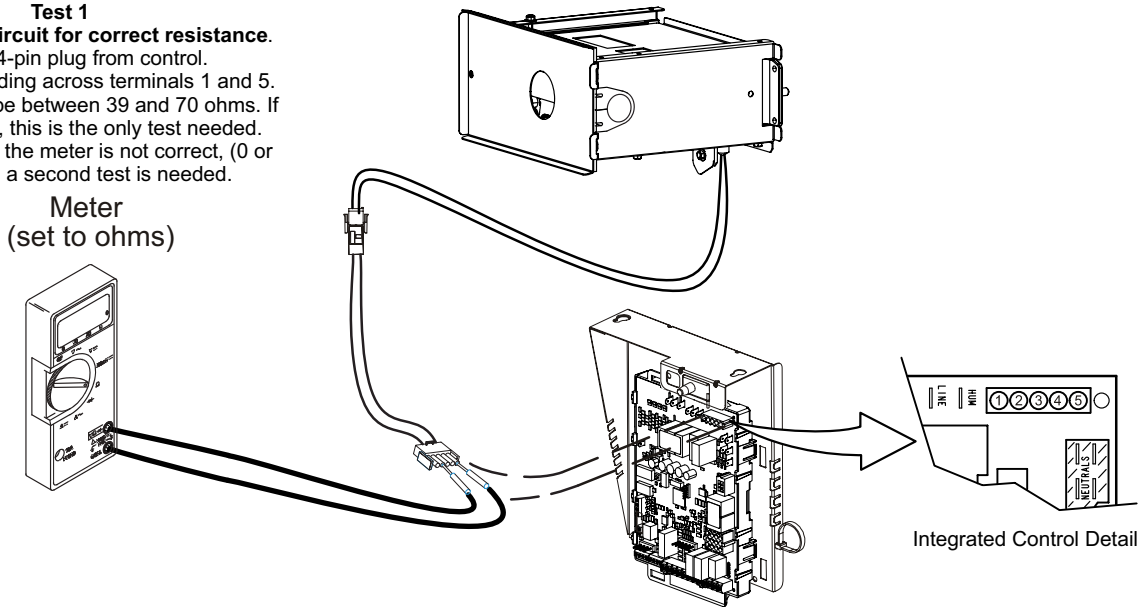
Unit	Set Point High Heat	Set Point Low Heat
-045	0.74	0.41
-070	0.85	0.50
-090	0.75	0.45
-110	0.95	0.55
-135	0.80	0.40

Table 16. 4,501 - 7,500 ft

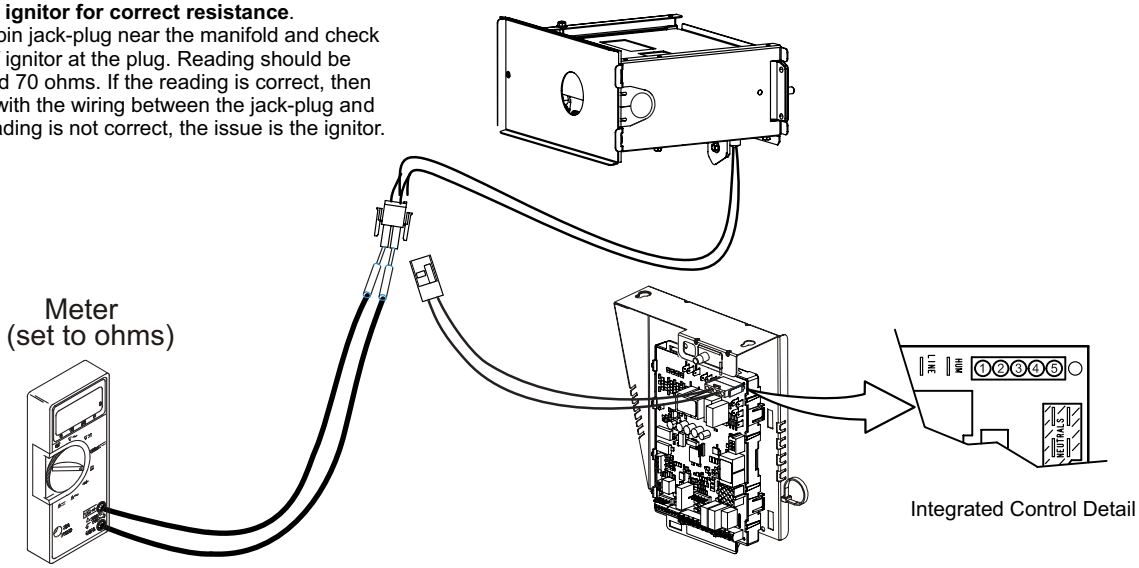
Unit	Set Point High Heat	Set Point Low Heat
-045	0.70	0.40
-070	0.75	0.45
-090	0.70	0.40
-110	0.90	0.50
-135	0.75	0.35

Table 17. 7,501 - 10,000 ft

Test 1
Check ignitor circuit for correct resistance.
Remove 4-pin plug from control.
Check ohms reading across terminals 1 and 5.
Reading should be between 39 and 70 ohms. If value is correct, this is the only test needed.
If the reading on the meter is not correct, (0 or infinity) then a second test is needed.



Test 2
Check ignitor for correct resistance.
Seperate the 2-pin jack-plug near the manifold and check resistance of ignitor at the plug. Reading should be between 39 and 70 ohms. If the reading is correct, then the problem is with the wiring between the jack-plug and the control. If reading is not correct, the issue is the ignitor.



Test 3
Check ignitor for correct voltage
Insert meter probes into terminals 1 and 5 (use small diameter probes in order not to damage plug).
Check voltage during 20 second ignitor warm up period.
Voltage should read 120 volts ± 10%. If voltage reads below these values, check for correct supply voltage to furnace.

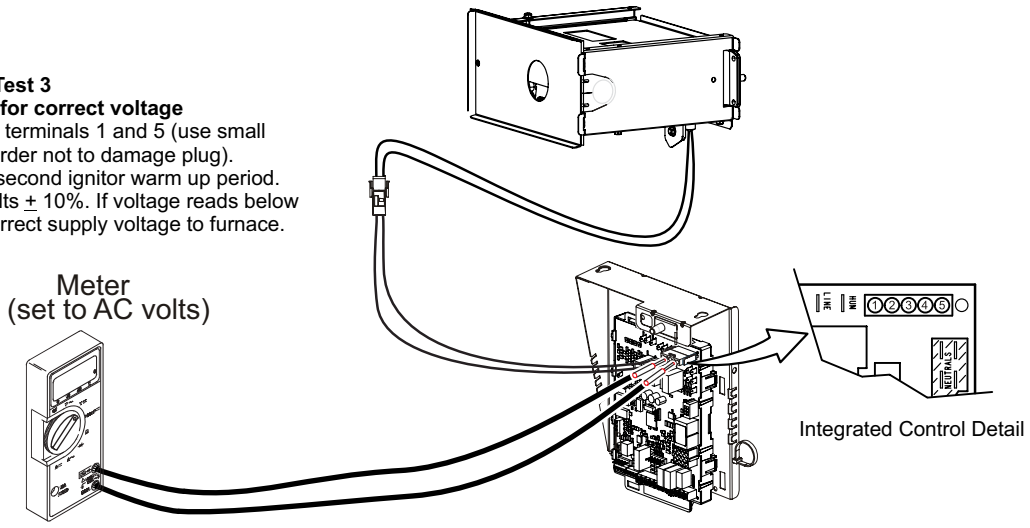


Figure 15. Ignitor Check

Pressure Switch Check

To check pressure switch differential, refer to Figure 16 and use the provided fittings and tubing to follow the steps below.

1. Remove thermostat demand and allow unit to cycle off.
2. Remove the tubing from the negative side (red and black or red) and positive side (black) of the pressure switch (leave both connected to cold end header box).
3. Take the 2” length square tubing and connect to the positive (+) side of the pressure switch. Take the 10” length square tubing and tee into the tubing from the positive side of the cold end header box and the other side of the 2” square tubing. Connect the other end of the 10” square tubing the the positive (+) side of the measuring device.
4. Take a second piece the 2” length square tubing and connect to the negative (-) side of the pressure switch. Take a second piece of 10” length square tubing and tee into the tubing from the negative (-) side of the cold end header box and the other side of the 2” square tubing. Connect the other end of the 10” square tubing the the negative (-) side of the measuring device.
5. Operate unit and observe manometer reading. Readings will change as heat exchanger warms.
   a. Take one reading immediately after start-up.
   b. Take a second reading after unit has reached steady state (approximately 5 minutes). This will be the pressure differential.

   NOTE: *The pressure differential should be at least 0.15” greater than those listed in Table 15. Readings in table are the set points or “break points”.*
6. Remove thermostat demand and allow to cycle off.
7. Replace original pressure switch tubing.

   NOTE: *NOTE - Pressure differential values (set point) in table are the ”break”, or ”open” specifications. ”Make”, or ”close” pressure differentials are 0.15” greater than the set points listed in Table 15.*

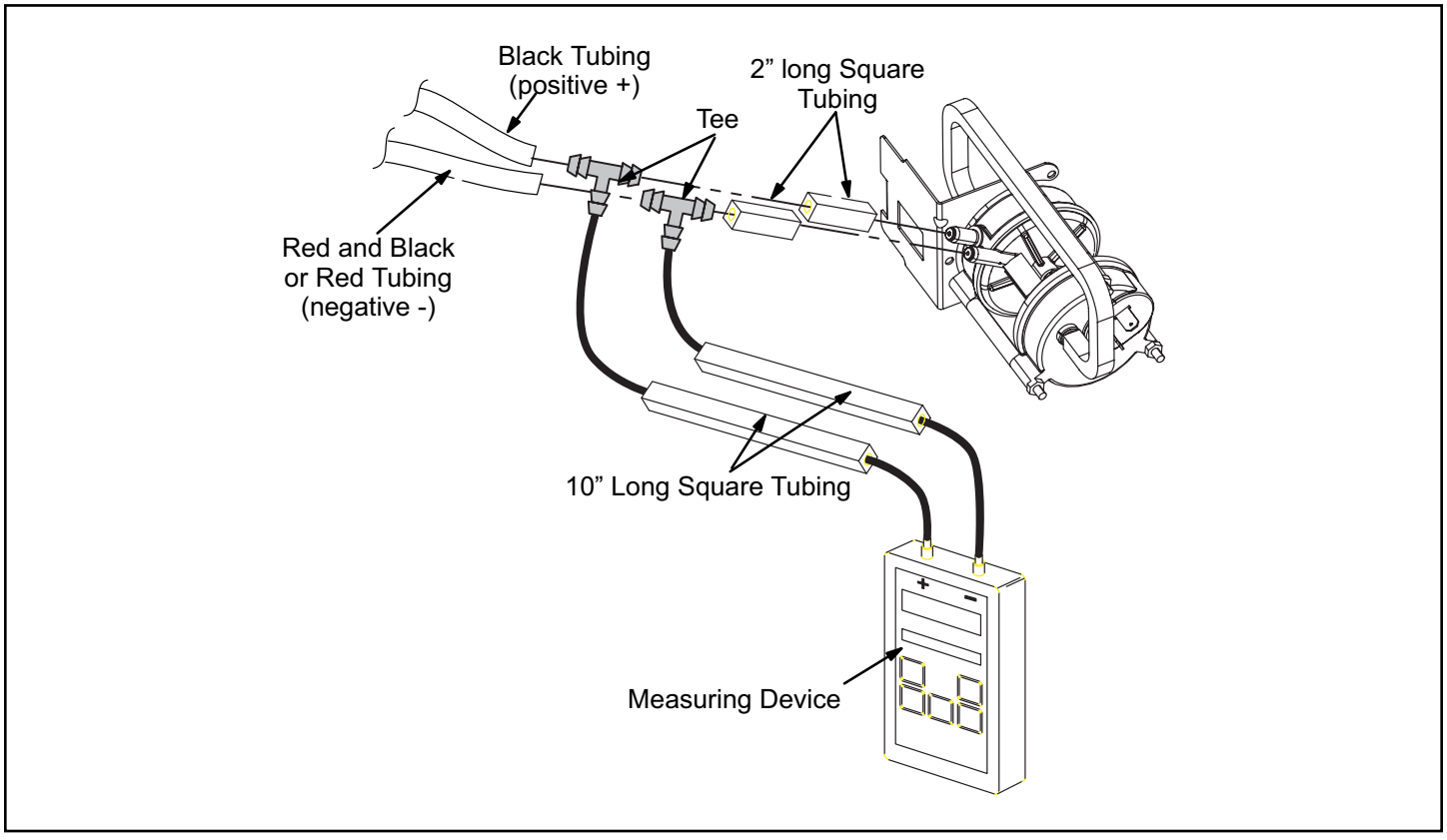


Figure 16. Pressure Switch Check

Placement and Installation

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 18 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.

⚠ IMPORTANT

A97US2V 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 18. 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 19 lists the available exhaust termination kits.

Schedule 40 PVC (Pipe)	D1785
Schedule 40 PVC (Cellular Core Pipe)	F891
Schedule 40 PVC (Fittings)	D2466
Schedule 40 CPVC (Pipe)	F441
Schedule 40 CPVC (Fittings)	F438
SDR-21 PVC or SDR-26 PVC (Pipe)	D2241
SDR-21 CPVC or SDR-26 CPVC (Pipe)	F442
Schedule 40 ABS Cellular Core DWV (Pipe)	F628
Schedule 40 ABS (Pipe)	D1527
Schedule 40 ABS (Fittings)	D2468
ABS-DWV (Drain Waste & Vent) (Pipe & Fittings)	D2661
PVC-DWV (Drain Waste & Vent) Pipe & Fittings)	D2665
PRIMER & SOLVENT CEMENT	**ASTM SPECIFICATION**
PVC & CPVC Primer	F656
PVC Solvent Cement	D2564
CPVC Solvent Cement	F493
ABS Solvent Cement	D2235
PVC/CPVC/ABS All Purpose Cement For Fittings & Pipe of the same material	D2564, D2235, F493
ABS to PVC or CPVC Transition Solvent Cement	D3138
CANADA PIPE & FITTING & SOLVENT CEMENT	**MARKING**
PVC & CPVC Pipe and Fittings	ULCS636
PVC & CPVC Solvent Cement	
ABS to PVC or CPVC Transition Cement	
POLYPROPYLENE VENTING SYSTEM	ULC-S636
PolyPro® by Duravent	
InnoFlue® by Centrotherm	ULC-S636
ECCO Polypropylene Vent™	ULC-S636

Table 18. Piping and Fittings Specifications

A97USMV	VENT PIPE DIA. (in.)	STANDARD			CONCENTRIC		
		Outdoor Exhaust Accelerator (Dia. X Length)	Outdoor Exhaust Accelerator (Dia. X Length)	Flush Mount Kit	1-1/2" Concentric Kit	2" Concentric Kit	3" Concentric Kit
		1-1/2" X 12"	2" X 12"	51W11 *	71M80 or +44W92++	69M29 or +44W92++	60L46 or 44W93+
045	[1] 1-1/2			YES	YES		
	2	YES		YES	YES		
	2-1/2	YES		YES	YES		
	3	YES		YES	YES		
070	[1] 1-1/2			YES	YES		
	2	YES		YES	YES		
	2-1/2	YES		YES	YES		
	3	YES		YES	YES		
090	2		YES	YES		YES	YES
	2-1/2		YES	YES		YES	YES
	3		YES	YES		YES	YES
110	2		YES	YES		YES	YES
	2-1/2		YES	YES		YES	YES
	3		YES	YES		YES	YES
135	3		YES	YES			YES

[1] 2 inch to 1-1/2 inch reducer required, must be field provided.

* 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 45,000 and 70,000 furnace installations. When using 1-/2 in. piping, the pipe must be transitioned to 2 in. pipe when used with the Flush Mount Kit.

† 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 45,000 and 70,000 furnaces. When using 1-1/2 in. piping, the pipe must be transitioned to 2 in. pipe when used with the Concentric Kit.

Table 19. Outdoor Termination Kits

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.

   NOTE: *Check the inside of vent pipe thoroughly for any obstruction that may alter furnace operation.*
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.

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

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

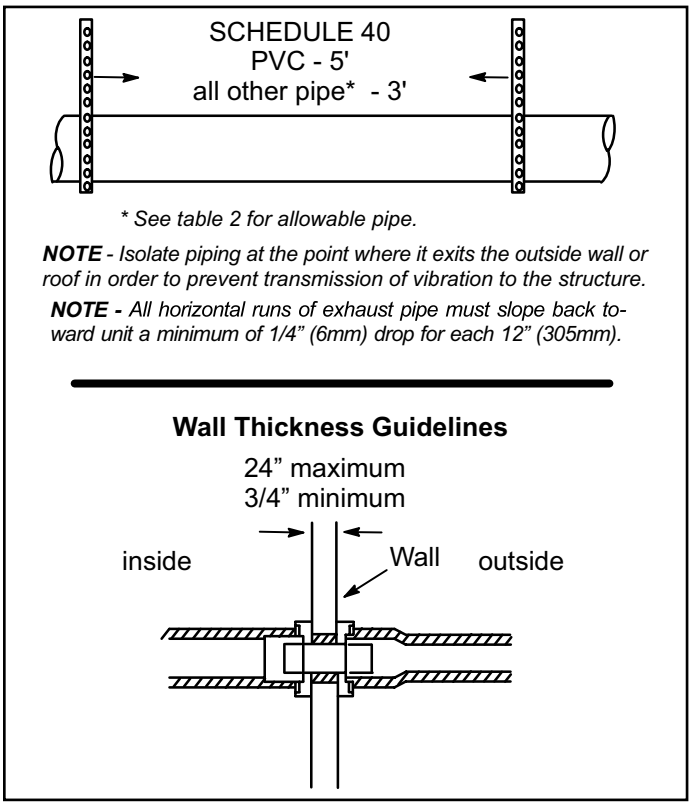


Figure 17. Piping Suspension Guidelines

- 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.
- 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.

Removal of the Furnace from Common Vent

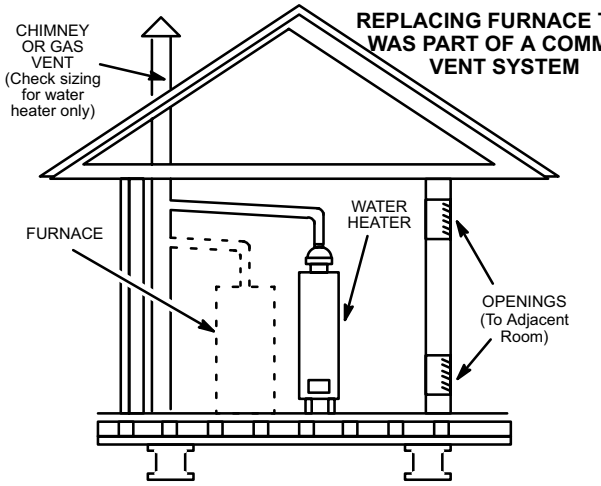
⚠ WARNING

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:

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.



If the A97US2VX furnace replaces a furnace that 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.

Figure 18.

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.

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.

Exhaust Piping (Figure 19 and Figure 20)

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

The A97US2V is designed for combustion air intake through an inlet in the unit's top cap. Intake air piping is independent of exhaust piping.

⚠ 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.

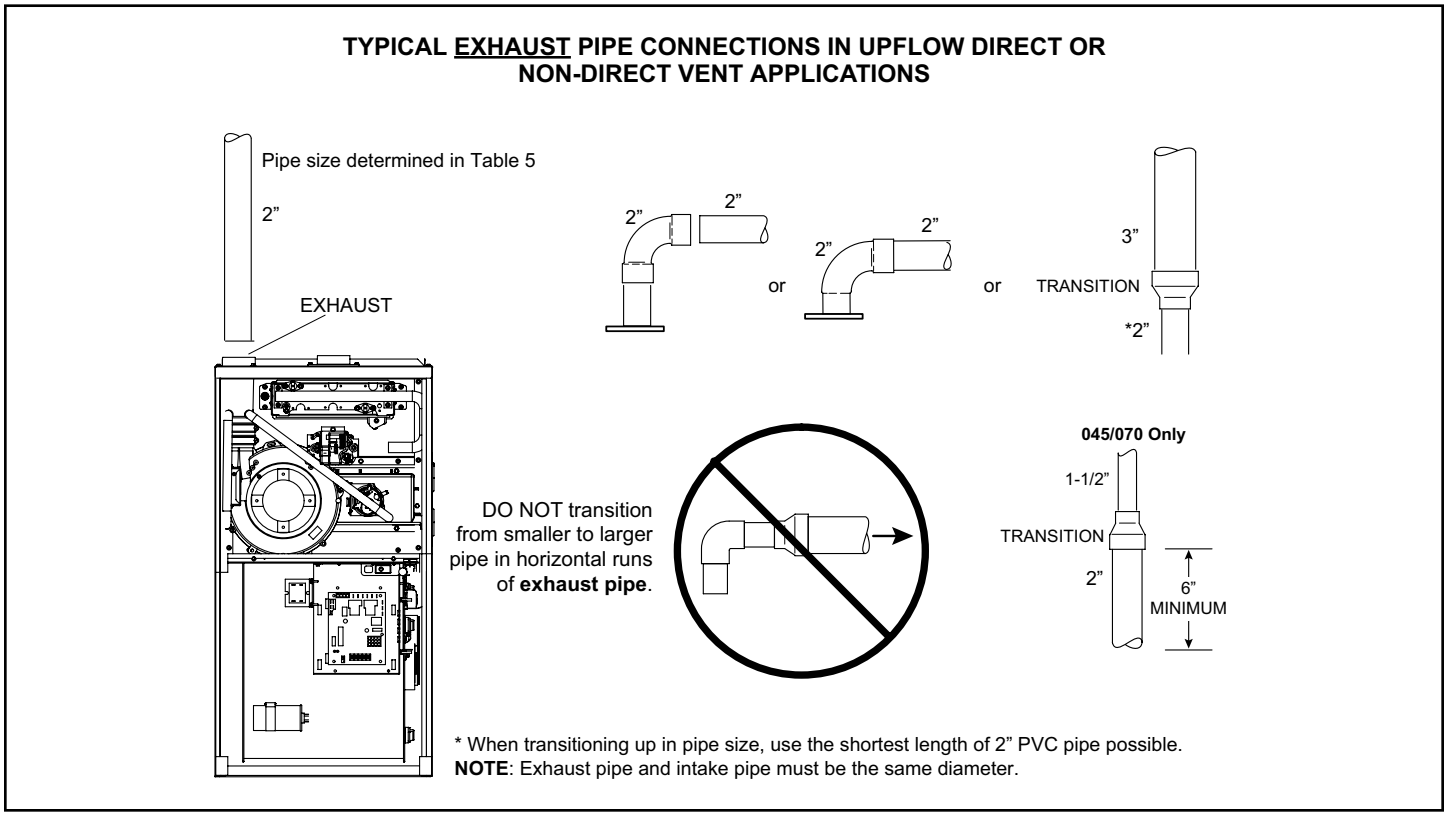


Figure 19. Typical Exhaust Pipe Connections in Upflow Direct or Non-Direct Vent Applications

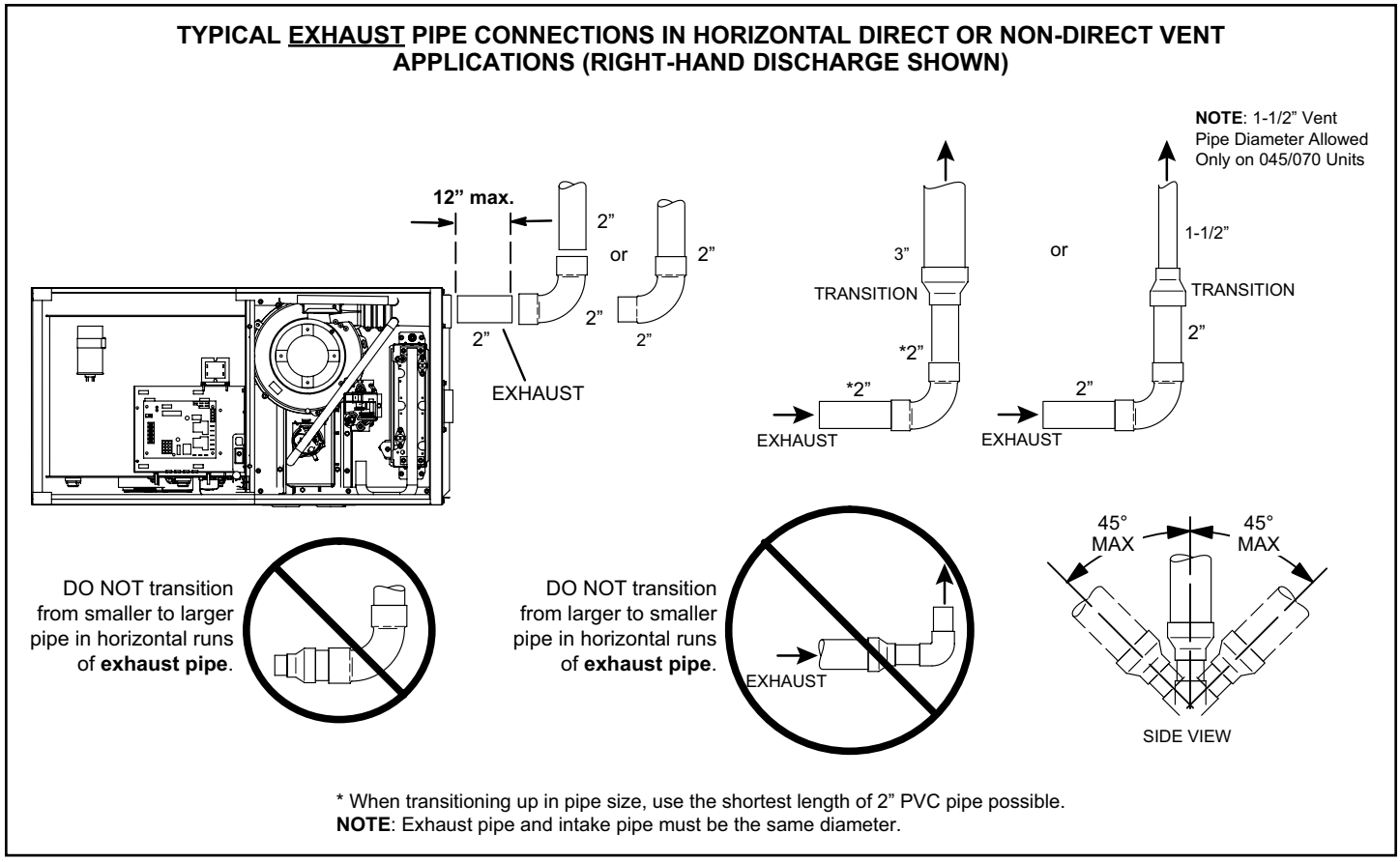


Figure 20. Typical Exhaust Pipe Connections in Horizontal Direct or Non-Direct Vent Applications (Right Hand Discharge Shown)

Intake Piping

The A97US2V 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 and 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).**

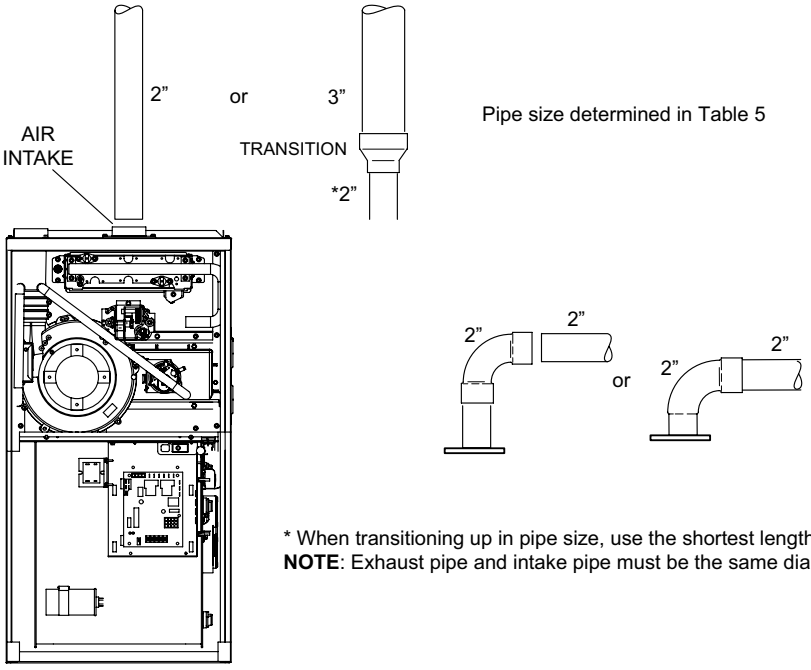
1. Use transition solvent cement or a sheet metal screw to secure the intake pipe to the inlet air connector.
2. Route piping to outside of structure. Continue with installation following instructions given in general guidelines for piping terminations and intake and exhaust piping terminations for direct vent sections. Refer to Table 21A through Table 21B for pipe sizes.

Follow the next two steps when installing the unit in Non-Direct Vent applications where combustion air is taken from indoors or ventilated attic or crawlspace 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 21 or 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 to either side in the upflow position, and either straight out or downward in the horizontal position.

   The air intake piping must not terminate too close to the flooring or a platform. Ensure that the intake air inlet will not be obstructed by loose insulation or other items that may clog the debris screen.
2. If intake air is drawn from a ventilated attic (Figure 23) or ventilated crawlspace (Figure 24) the exhaust vent length must not exceed those listed in Table 21C. If 3" diameter pipe is used, reduce to 2" diameter pipe at the termination point to accommodate the debris screen.
3. Use a sheet metal screw to secure the intake pipe to the connector, if desired.

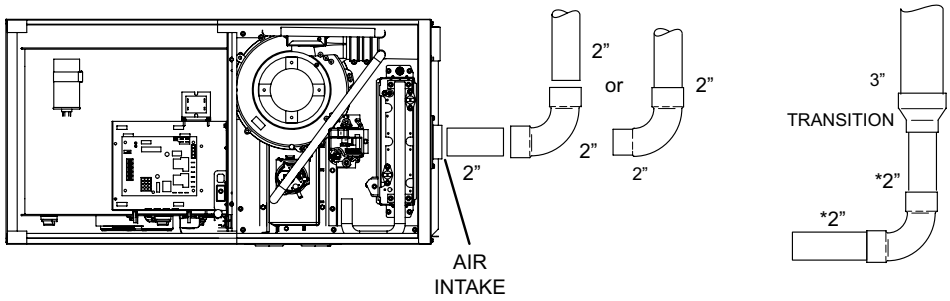
TYPICAL INTAKE PIPE CONNECTIONS IN UPFLOW DIRECT OR NON-DIRECT VENT APPLICATIONS



* 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.

Figure 21. Typical Air Intake Pipe Connections in Upflow Direct Vent Applications

TYPICAL INTAKE PIPE CONNECTIONS IN HORIZONTAL DIRECT OR NON-DIRECT VENT APPLICATION (RIGHT-HAND DISCHARGE SHOWN)

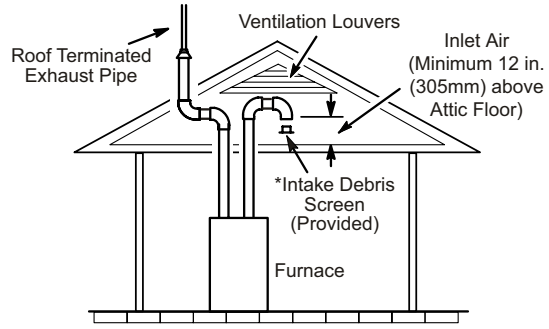


* When transitioning up in pipe size, use the shortest length of 2” PVC pipe possible.
NOTE: Exhaust pipe and intake pipe must be the same diameter.

Figure 22. Typical Air Intake Pipe Connections in Horizontal Direct Vent Applications (Right Hand Discharge Shown)

⚠ CAUTION

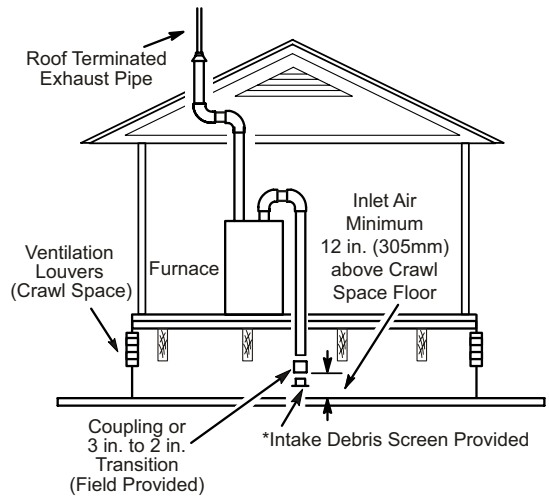
If this unit is being installed in an application with combustion air coming in from a space serviced by an exhaust fan, power exhaust fan, or other device which may create a negative pressure in the space, take care when sizing the inlet air opening. The inlet air opening must be sized to accommodate the maximum volume of exhausted air as well as the maximum volume of combustion air required for all gas appliances serviced by this space.



* See Maximum Vent Lengths table

NOTE-The inlet and outlet air openings shall each have a free area of at least one square inch per 4,000 Btu (645mm^2 per 1.17kW) per hour of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.

Figure 23. Equipment in Confined Space (Inlet Air from Ventilated Attic and Outlet Air to Outside)



* See Maximum Vent Lengths table

NOTE-The inlet and outlet air openings shall each have a free area of at least one square inch per 4,000 Btu (645mm^2 per 1.17kW) per hour of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.

Figure 24. Equipment in Confined Space (Inlet Air from Ventilated Crawl Space and Outlet Air to Outside)

Vent Piping Guidelines

NOTE: *Allied Air has approved the use of DuraVent® and Centrotherm manufactured vent pipe and terminations as an option to PVC. When using the PolyPro® by DuraVent or InnoFlue® by Centrotherm venting system the vent pipe requirements stated in the unit installation instruction – minimum & maximum vent lengths, termination clearances, etc. – apply and must be followed. Follow the instructions provided with PoyPro by DuraVent and InnoFlue by Centrotherm venting system for assembly or if requirements are more restrictive. The PolyPro by Duravent and InnoFlue by Centrotherm venting system must also follow the uninsulated and unconditioned space criteria listed in Table 22.*

The A97US2V can be installed as either a Non-Direct Vent or a Direct Vent gas central furnace.

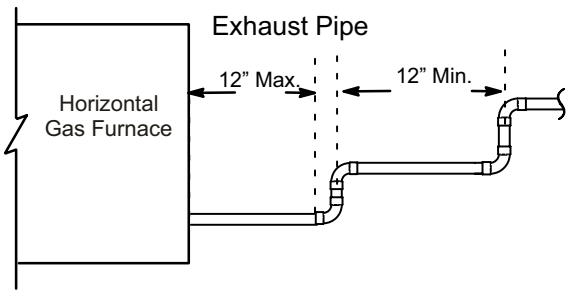
NOTE: *In Non-Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from indoors or ventilated attic or crawlspace and flue gases are discharged outdoors. In Direct Vent installations, combustion air is taken from outdoors and flue gases are discharged outdoors.*

Intake and exhaust pipe sizing -- Size pipe according to Table 20 and Table 21A through Table 21C. Count all elbows inside and outside the home. Table 20 lists the minimum vent pipe lengths permitted. Table 21A through Table 21C lists the maximum pipe lengths permitted.

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 23.

In some applications which permit the use of several different sizes of vent pipe, a combination vent pipe may be used. Contact Allied Air Technical Services department for assistance in sizing vent pipe in these applications.

NOTE: *The exhaust collar on all models is sized to accommodate 2" Schedule 40 vent pipe. In horizontal applications, any transition to exhaust pipe larger than 2" must be made in vertical runs of the pipe. Therefore a 2" elbow must be added before the pipe is transitioned to any size larger than 2". This elbow must be added to the elbow count used to determine acceptable vent lengths. Contact the Application Department for more information concerning sizing of vent systems which include multiple pipe sizes.*



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.*

Figure 25. Horizontal Installation Offset Requirements

IMPORTANT

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

Model	Min. Vent Length
All	15 ft. or 5 ft. plus 2 elbows or 10 ft. plus 1 elbow
*Any approved termination may be added to the minimum length listed.	

Table 20. Minimum Vent Pipe Lengths

Use the following steps to correctly size vent pipe diameter.

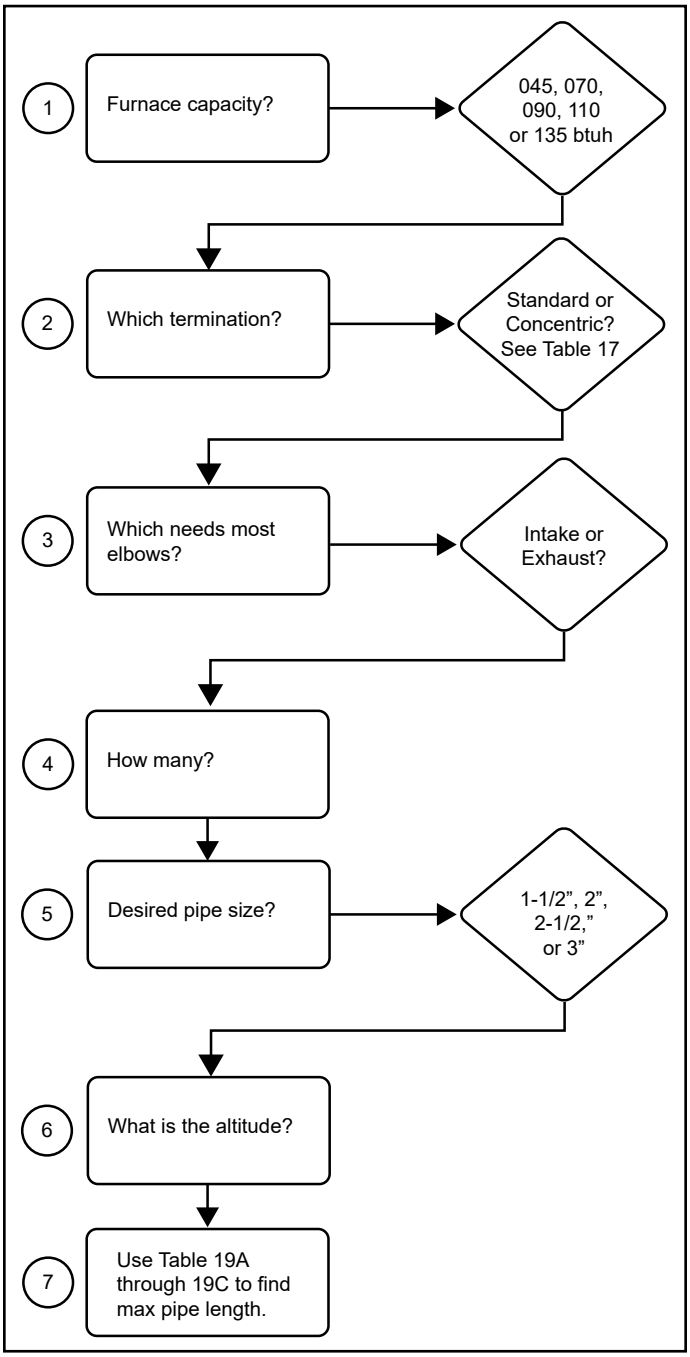


Figure 26.

Maximum Allowable Intake or Exhaust Vent Length in Feet

Standard Termination at Elevation 0 - 4500 ft																				
Number of 90° Elbows Used	1-1/2" Pipe					2" Pipe					2-1/2" Pipe					3" Pipe				
	Model					Model					Model					Model				
	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135
1	25	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	76	61	39	19	n/a	110	110	88	53	n/a	133	132	113	113	109
2	20	15				71	56	34	14		105	105	83	48		128	127	108	108	104
3	15	10				66	51	29	9		100	100	78	43		123	122	103	103	99
4	10	n/a				61	46	24	n/a		95	95	73	38		118	117	98	98	94
5	n/a					56	41	19			90	90	68	33		113	112	93	93	89
6						51	36	14			85	85	63	28		108	107	88	88	84
7						46	31	9			80	80	58	23		103	102	83	83	79
8						41	26	n/a			75	75	53	18		98	97	78	78	74
9						36	21				70	70	48	13		93	92	73	73	69
10						31	16				65	65	43	8		88	87	68	68	64
Standard Termination Elevation 4500 - 10,000 ft																				
Number of 90° Elbows Used	1-1/2" Pipe					2" Pipe					2-1/2" Pipe					3" Pipe				
	Model					Model					Model					Model				
	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135
1	25	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	76	61	39	n/a	n/a	110	110	88	53	n/a	133	132	113	113	109
2	20	15				71	56	34			105	105	83	48		128	127	108	108	104
3	15	10				66	51	29			100	100	78	43		123	122	103	103	99
4	10	n/a				61	46	24			95	95	73	38		118	117	98	98	94
5	n/a					56	41	19			90	90	68	33		113	112	93	93	89
6						51	36	14			85	85	63	28		108	107	88	88	84
7						46	31	9			80	80	58	23		103	102	83	83	79
8						41	26	n/a			75	75	53	18		98	97	78	78	74
9						36	21				70	70	48	13		93	92	73	73	69
10						31	16				65	65	43	8		88	87	68	68	64

**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.*

Table 21A.

Maximum Allowable Intake or Exhaust Vent Length in Feet

Concentric Termination at Elevation 0 - 4,500 ft																				
Number of 90° Elbows Used	1-1/2" Pipe					2" Pipe					2-1/2" Pipe					3" Pipe				
	Model					Model					Model					Model				
	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135
1	20	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	68	53	37	17	n/a	100	100	84	49	n/a	116	116	109	109	100
2	15	10				63	48	32	12		95	95	79	44		111	111	104	104	95
3	10	n/a				58	43	27	7		90	90	74	39		106	106	99	99	90
4	n/a					53	38	22	n/a		85	85	69	34		101	101	94	94	85
5						48	33	17			80	80	64	29		96	96	89	89	80
6						43	28	12			75	75	59	24		91	91	84	84	75
7						38	23	7			70	70	54	19		86	86	79	79	70
8						33	18	n/a			65	65	49	14		81	81	74	74	65
9						28	13				60	60	44	9		76	76	69	69	60
10						23	8				55	55	39	n/a		71	71	64	64	55
Concentric Termination Elevation 4,501 - 10,000 ft																				
Number of 90° Elbows Used	1-1/2" Pipe					2" Pipe					2-1/2" Pipe					3" Pipe				
	Model					Model					Model					Model				
	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135
1	20	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	68	53	37	n/a	n/a	100	100	84	49	n/a	116	116	109	109	100
2	15	10				63	48	32			95	95	79	44		111	111	104	104	95
3	10	n/a				58	43	27			90	90	74	39		106	106	99	99	90
4	n/a					53	38	22			85	85	69	34		101	101	94	94	85
5						48	33	17			80	80	64	29		96	96	89	89	80
6						43	28	12			75	75	59	24		91	91	84	84	75
7						38	23	7			70	70	54	19		86	86	79	79	70
8						33	18	n/a			65	65	49	14		81	81	74	74	65
9						28	13				60	60	44	9		76	76	69	69	60
10						23	8				55	55	39	n/a		71	71	64	64	55

**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.*

Table 21B.

Maximum Allowable Exhaust Vent Lengths with Furnace Installed in a Closet or Basement Using Ventilated Attic or Crawl Space for Intake Air in Feet

Standard Termination at Elevation 0 - 4500 ft																				
Number of 90° Elbows Used	1-1/2" Pipe					2" Pipe					2-1/2" Pipe					3" Pipe				
	Model					Model					Model					Model				
	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135
1	20	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	66	51	29	9	n/a	95	95	73	38	n/a	113	112	93	93	89
2	15	10				61	46	24	4		90	90	68	33		108	107	88	88	84
3	10	n/a				56	41	19	n/a		85	85	63	28		103	102	83	83	79
4	n/a					51	36	14			80	80	58	23		98	97	78	78	74
5						46	31	9			75	75	53	18		93	92	73	73	69
6						41	26	4			70	70	48	13		88	87	68	68	64
7						36	21	n/a			65	65	43	8		83	82	63	63	59
8						31	16				60	60	38	3		78	77	58	58	54
9						26	11				55	55	33	n/a		73	72	53	53	49
10						21	6				50	50	28			68	67	48	48	44
Standard Termination at Elevation 4500 - 10,000 ft																				
Number of 90° Elbows Used	1-1/2" Pipe					2" Pipe					2-1/2" Pipe					3" Pipe				
	Model					Model					Model					Model				
	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135	45	70	90	110	135
1	20	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	66	51	29	n/a	n/a	95	95	73	38	n/a	113	112	93	93	89
2	15	10				61	46	24			90	90	68	33		108	107	88	88	84
3	10	n/a				56	41	19			85	85	63	28		103	102	83	83	79
4	n/a					51	36	14			80	80	58	23		98	97	78	78	74
5						46	31	9			75	75	53	18		93	92	73	73	69
6						41	26	4			70	70	48	13		88	87	68	68	64
7						36	21	n/a			65	65	43	8		83	82	63	63	59
8						31	16				60	60	38	3		78	77	58	58	54
9						26	11				55	55	33	n/a		73	72	53	53	49
10						21	6				50	50	28			68	67	48	48	44

** 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.*

** Additional vent pipe and elbows used to terminate the vent pipe outside the structure must be included in the total vent length calculation.*

Table 21C.

General Guidelines for Vent Terminations

In Non-Direct Vent applications, combustion air is taken from indoors or ventilated attic or crawlspace and the flue gases are discharged to the outdoors. The A97US2V 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 A97US2V 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 28 or Figure 37. 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 an outdoor AC unit because the condensate can damage the painted coating.

NOTE: *See Table 22 for maximum allowed exhaust pipe length without insulation in unconditioned space during winter design temperatures below 32°F (0°C). If required 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 must be protected from deterioration. Armaflex with UV protection is permissable. Basements or other enclosed areas that are not exposed to the outdoor ambient temperature and are above 32 degrees F (0°C) are to be considered conditioned spaces.*

⚠ 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).

Maximum Allowable Exhaust Vent Pipe Length[3] (in ft.) without Insulation in Unconditioned Space for Winter Design Temperatures

Winter Design Temperatures[1] ºF (ºC)	Vent Pipe Diameter	Unit Input Size									
		045		070		090		110		135	
		PVC	[2]PP	PVC	[2]PP	PVC	[2]PP	PVC	[2]PP	PVC	[2]PP
32 to 21 (0 to -6)	1-1/2 in.	22	N/A	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2 in.	21	18	33	30	46	42	30	30	N/A	N/A
	2-1/2 in.	16	N/A	26	N/A	37	N/A	36	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3 in.	12	12	21	21	30	30	29	29	42	42
20 to 1 (-7 to -17)	1-1/2 in.	12	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2 in.	11	9	19	17	28	25	27	24	N/A	N/A
	2-1/2 in.	7	N/A	14	N/A	21	N/A	20	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3 in.	N/A	N/A	9	9	16	16	14	14	23	23
0 to -20 (-18 to -29)	1-1/2 in.	8	N/A	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2 in.	6	4	12	10	19	16	18	15	N/A	N/A
	2-1/2 in.	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	13	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3 in.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	8	7	7	13	13

[1] Refer to 99% Minimum Design Temperature table provided in the current edition of the ASHRAE Fundamentals Handbook.

[2] Poly-Propylene vent pipe (PP) by Duravent and Centrotherm

[3] Vent length in table is equivalent length. Each elbow is equivalent to 5ft of straight pipe and should be included when measuring total length.

NOTE - Concentric terminations are the equivalent of 5' and should be considered when measuring pipe length.

NOTE- Maximum uninsulated vent lengths listed may include the termination (vent pipe exterior to the structure) and cannot exceed 5 linear feet or the maximum allowable intake or exhaust vent length listed in Table 21A through Table 21C.

NOTE - If insulation is required in an unconditioned space, it must be located on the pipe closest to the furnace. See Figure 27.

Table 22.

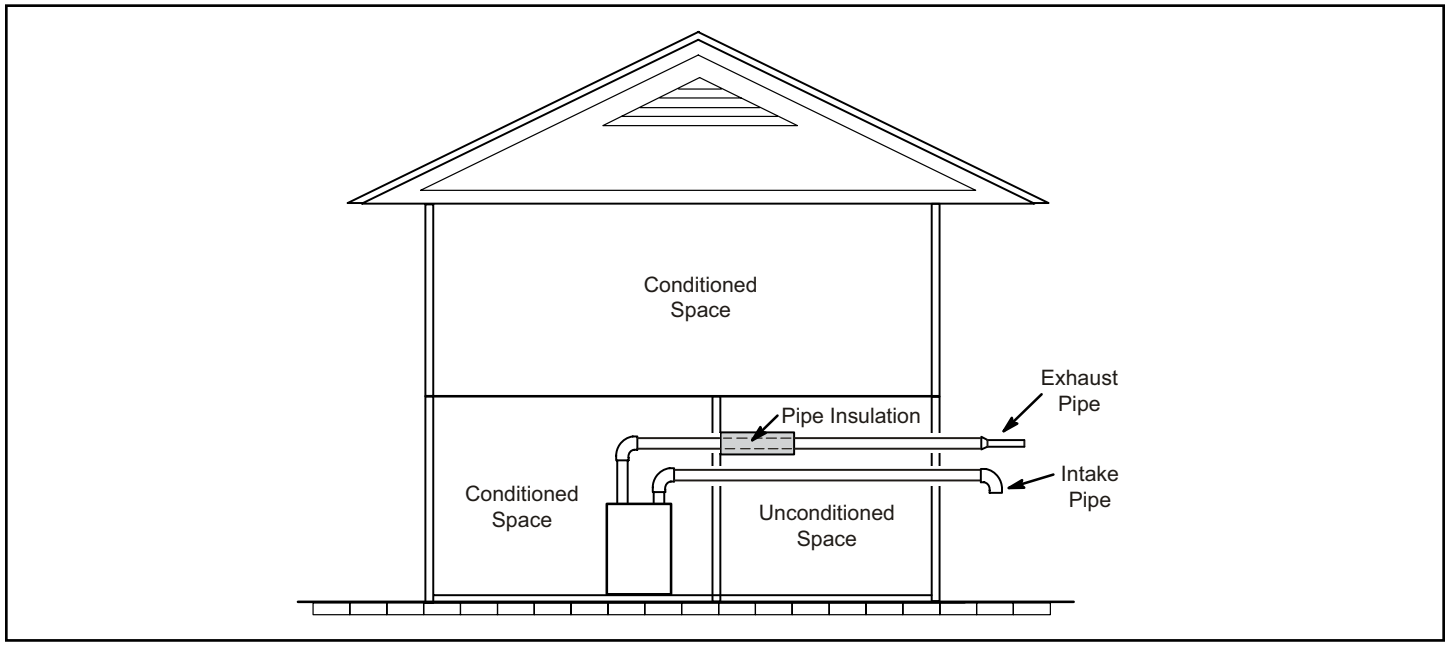
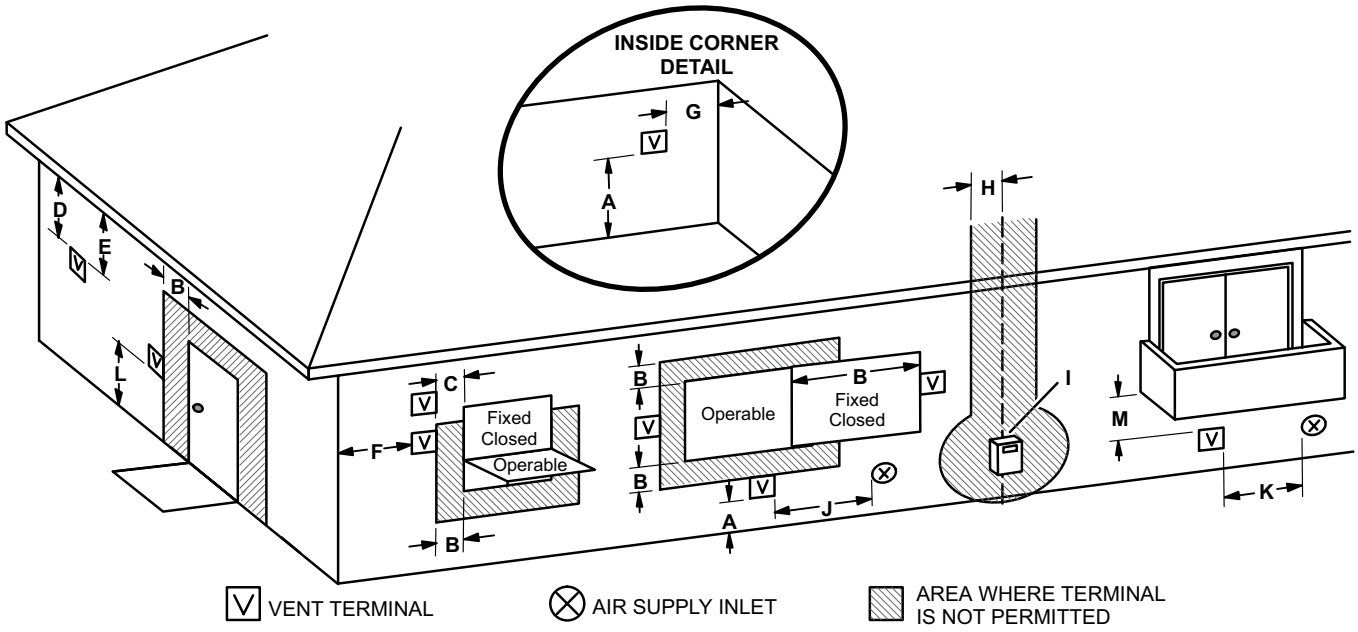


Figure 27. Insulating Exhaust Pipe in an Unconditioned Space

VENT TERMINATION CLEARANCES
FOR DIRECT VENT INSTALLATIONS IN THE USA AND CANADA



		US Installations[1]	Canadian Installations[2]
A =	Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck or balcony	12 inches (305mm) or 12 inches (305mm) above average snow accumulation.	12 inches (305mm) or 12 inches (305mm) above average snow accumulation.
B =	Clearance to window or door that may be opened	6 inches (152mm) for appliances <10,000 Btuh (3kw), 9 inches (228mm) for appliances > 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and <50,000 Btuh (15kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances > 50,000 Btuh (15kw)	6 inches (152mm) for appliances <10,000 Btuh (3kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances > 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and <100,000 Btuh (30kw), 36 inches (.9m) for appliances > 100,000 Btuh (30kw)
C =	Clearance to permanently closed window	* 12”	* 12”
D =	Vertical clearance to ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (610mm) from the center line of the terminal	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth
E =	Clearance to unventilated soffit	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth
F =	Clearance to outside corner	* No minimum to outside corner	* No minimum to outside corner
G =	Clearance to inside corner	*	*
H =	Clearance to each side of center line extended above meter / regulator assembly	3 feet (.9m) within a height 15 feet (4.5m) above the meter / regulator assembly	3 feet (.9m) within a height 15 feet (4.5m) above the meter / regulator assembly
I =	Clearance to service regulator vent outlet	* 3 feet (.9m)	3 feet (.9m)
J =	Clearance to non-mechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance	6 inches (152mm) for appliances <10,000 Btuh (3kw), 9 inches (228mm) for appliances > 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and <50,000 Btuh (15kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances > 50,000 Btuh (15kw)	6 inches (152mm) for appliances <10,000 Btuh (3kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances > 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and <100,000 Btuh (30kw), 36 inches (.9m) for appliances > 100,000 Btuh (30kw)
K =	Clearance to mechanical air supply inlet	3 feet (.9m) above if within 10 feet (3m) horizontally	6 feet (1.8m)
L =	Clearance above paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property	* 7 feet (2.1m)	7 feet (2.1m)†
M =	Clearance under veranda, porch, deck or balcony	*12 inches (305mm)‡	12 inches (305mm)‡

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. Avoiding this location is recommended 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.”

***NOTE** - This figure is intended to illustrate clearance requirements and does not serve as a substitute for locally adopted installation codes.*

Figure 28. Vent Termination Clearances
Direct Vent Installations

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 gasses 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 40.*

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. Figure 29 through Figure 40 show typical terminations.

1. Intake and exhaust terminations are not required to be in the same pressure zone. You may exit the intake on one side of the structure and the exhaust on another side (Figure 29). You may exit the exhaust out the roof and the intake out the side of the structure (Figure 30).

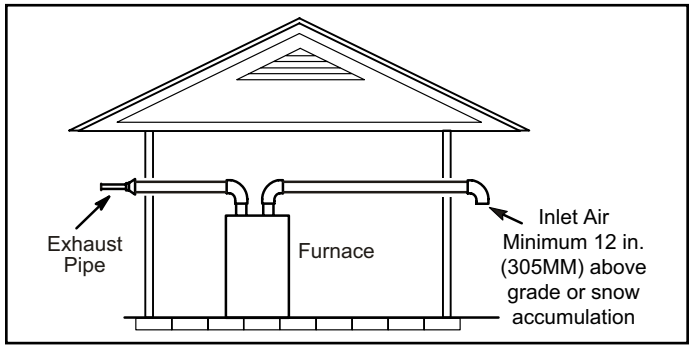


Figure 29. Exiting Exhaust and Intake Vent (no common pressure zone)

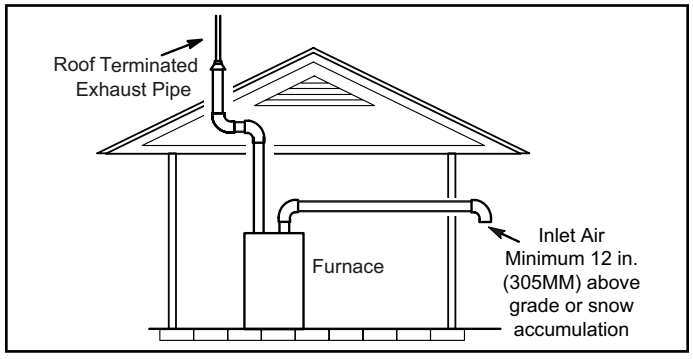


Figure 30. Exiting Exhaust and Intake Vent (no common pressure zone)

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.

   NOTE: *When venting in different pressure zones, the maximum separation requirement of intake and exhaust pipe DOES NOT apply.*

3. On roof terminations, the intake piping should terminate straight down using two 90° elbows (Figure 31).

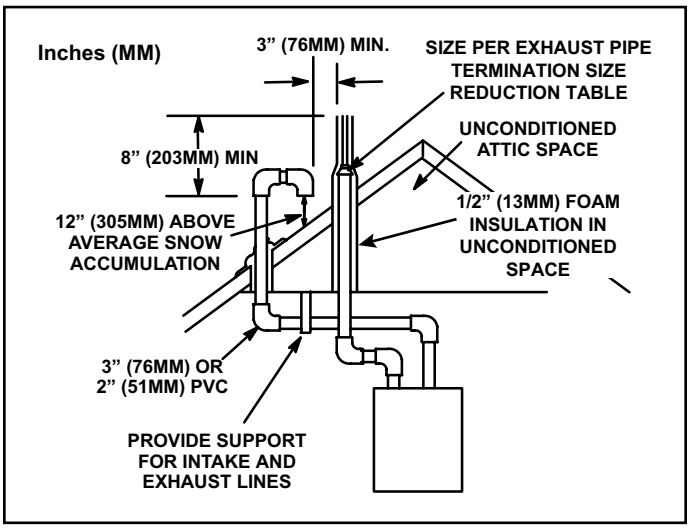


Figure 31. Direct Vent Roof Termination Kit (15F75 or 44J41)

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 23.

   NOTE: *Care must be taken to avoid recirculation of exhaust back into intake pipe.*

Model	Exhaust Pipe Size	Termination Pipe Size
045 and 070	2” (51 mm), 2-1/2” (64 mm), 3” (76 mm)	1-1/2” (38 mm)
090		2” (51 mm)
110		2” (51 mm)
135	3” (76 mm)	2” (51 mm)
* Units with the flush mount termination must use the 1-1/2” accelerator supplied with the kit		

Table 23. Exhaust Pipe Termination Size Reduction

5. 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. Intake piping should be as short as possible. See Figure 40.

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 Figure 40.
7. If intake and exhaust piping must be run up a side wall to position above snow accumulation or other obstructions, piping must be supported. At least one bracket must be used within 6” from the top of the elbow and then every 24” (610mm) as shown in Figure 40, to prevent any movement in any direction. When exhaust and intake piping must be run up an outside wall, the exhaust piping must be terminated with pipe sized per Table 23. 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.
8. A multiple furnace installation may use a group of up to four terminations assembled together horizontally, as shown in Figure 32.

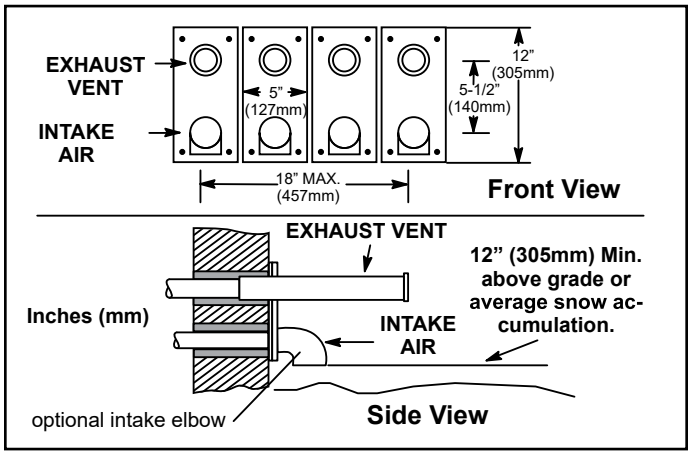


Figure 32. Optional Vent Termination for Multiple Unit Installation of Direct Vent Wall Termination

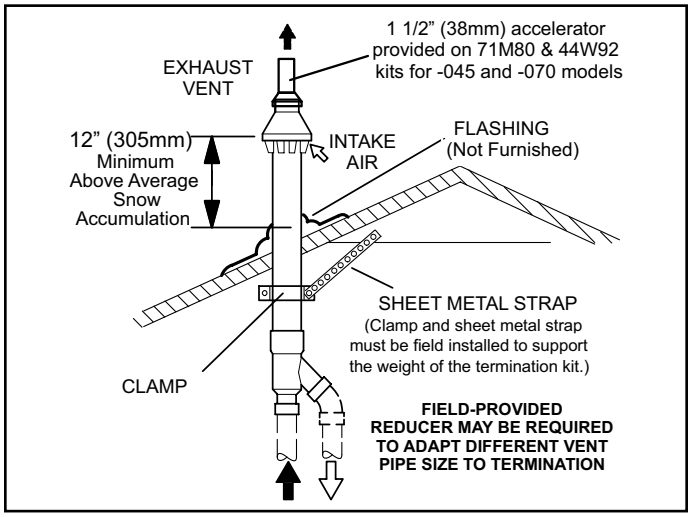
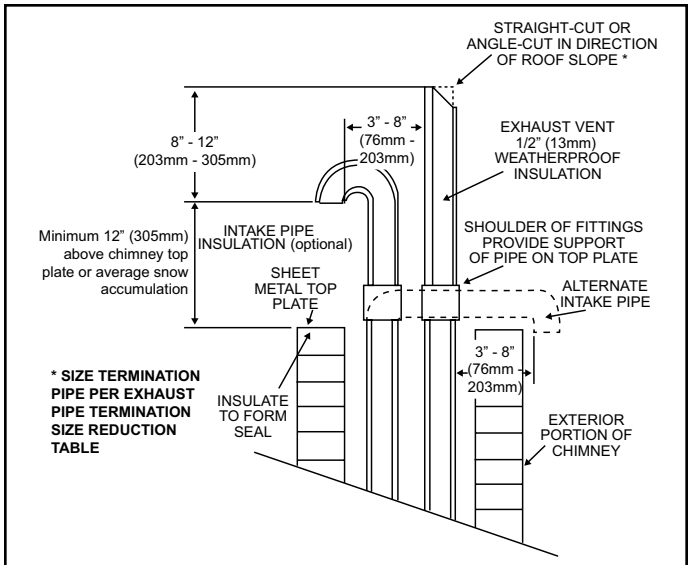


Figure 33. Direct Vent Concentric Rooftop Termination
71M80, 69M29 or 60L46 (US)
41W92 or 41W93 (Canada)



NOTE: *Do not discharge exhaust gases directly into any chimney or vent stack. If vertical discharge through an existing unused chimney or stack is required, insert piping inside chimney until the pipe open end is above top of chimney and terminates as illustrated. In any exterior portion of chimney, the exhaust vent must be insulated.*

Figure 34. Direct Vent Application Using Existing Chimney

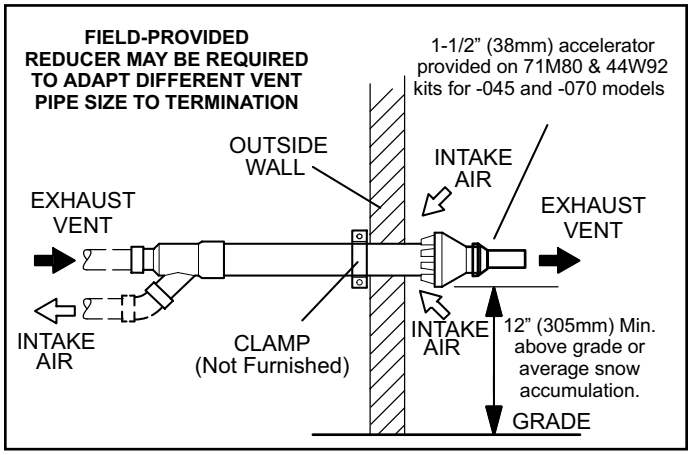


Figure 35. Direct Vent Concentric Wall Termination
71M80, 69M29 or 60L46 (US)
41W92 or 41W93 (Canada)

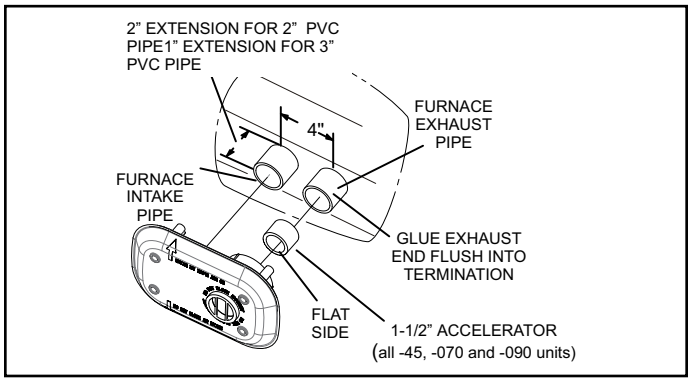
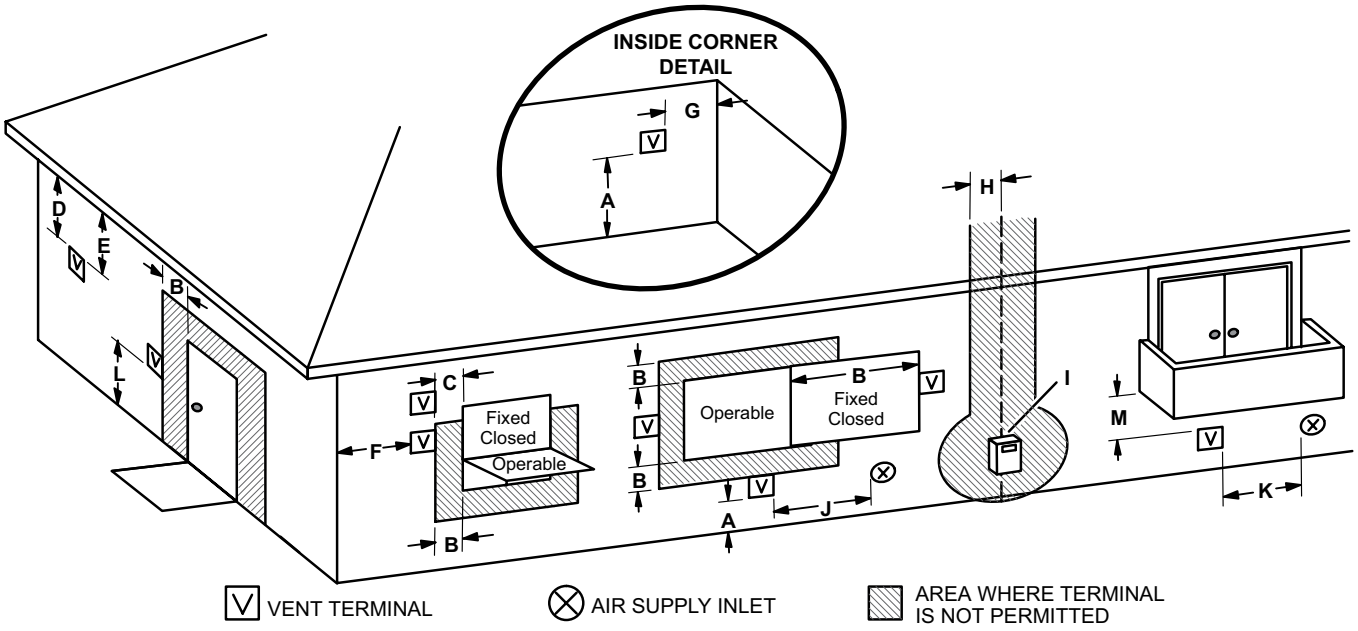


Figure 36. Flush-Mount Side Wall Termination 51W11

VENT TERMINATION CLEARANCES
FOR NON-DIRECT VENT INSTALLATIONS IN THE US AND CANADA



		US Installations[1]	Canadian Installations[2]
A =	Clearance above grade, veranda, porch, deck or balcony	12 inches (305mm) or 12 inches (305mm) above average snow accumulation.	12 inches (305mm) or 12 inches (305mm) above average snow accumulation.
B =	Clearance to window or door that may be opened	4 feet (1.2 m) below or to side of opening; 1 foot (30cm) above opening	6 inches (152mm) for appliances <10,000 Btuh (3kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances > 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and <100,000 Btuh (30kw), 36 inches (.9m) for appliances > 100,000 Btuh (30kw)
C =	Clearance to permanently closed window	* 12”	* 12”
D =	Vertical clearance to ventilated soffit located above the terminal within a horizontal distance of 2 feet (610 mm) from the center line of the terminal	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth.	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth.
E =	Clearance to unventilated soffit	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth.	* Equal to or greater than soffit depth.
F =	Clearance to outside corner	* No minimum to outside corner	* No minimum to outside corner
G =	Clearance to inside corner	*	*
H =	Clearance to each side of center line extended above meter / regulator assembly	* 3 feet (.9m) within a height 15 feet (4.5m) above the meter / regulator assembly	3 feet (.9m) within a height 15 feet (4.5m) above the meter / regulator assembly
I =	Clearance to service regulator vent outlet	* 3 feet (.9m)	3 feet (.9m)
J =	Clearance to non-mechanical air supply inlet to building or the combustion air inlet to any other appliance	4 feet (1.2 m) below or to side of opening; 1 foot (30 cm) above opening	6 inches (152mm) for appliances <10,000 Btuh (3kw), 12 inches (305mm) for appliances > 10,000 Btuh (3kw) and <100,000 Btuh (30kw), 36 inches (.9m) for appliances > 100,000 Btuh (30kw)
K =	Clearance to mechanical air supply inlet	3 feet (.9m) above if within 10 feet (3m) horizontally	6 feet (1.8m)
L =	Clearance above paved sidewalk or paved driveway located on public property	7 feet (2.1m)†	7 feet (2.1m)†
M =	Clearance under veranda, porch, deck or balcony	*12 inches (305mm)‡	12 inches (305mm)‡

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. Avoiding this location is recommended 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.”

***NOTE** - This figure is intended to illustrate clearance requirements and does not serve as a substitute for locally adopted installation codes.*

Figure 37. Vent Termination Clearances
Non-Direct Vent Installations

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. Figure 38 and Figure 39 show typical terminations.

1. Exhaust piping must terminate straight out or up as shown. The termination pipe must be sized as listed in Table 23. 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.
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). When exhaust piping must be run up an outside wall, any reduction in exhaust pipe size must be done after the final elbow.
4. Distance between exhaust pipe terminations on multiple furnaces must meet local codes.

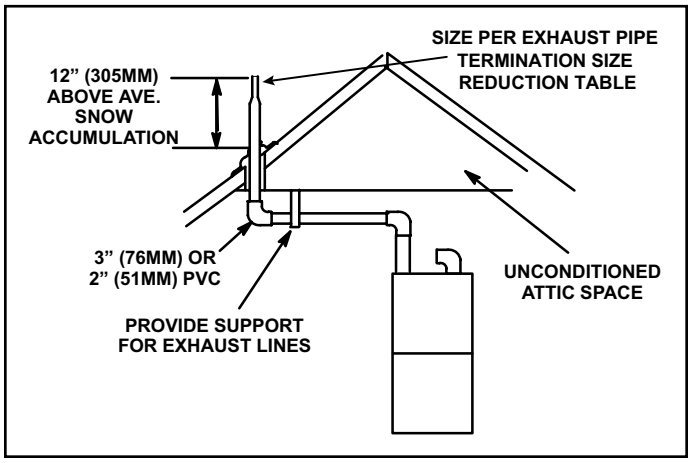
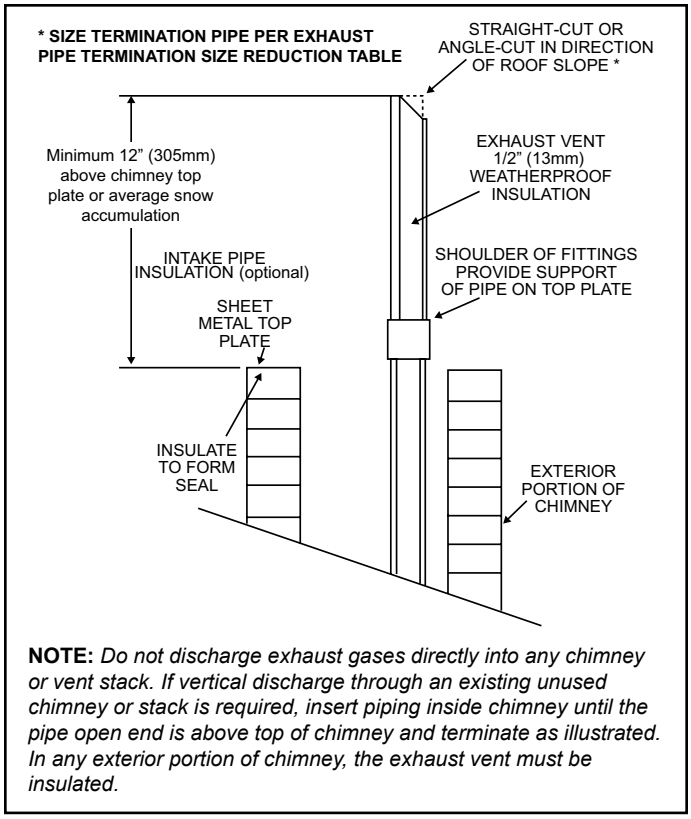


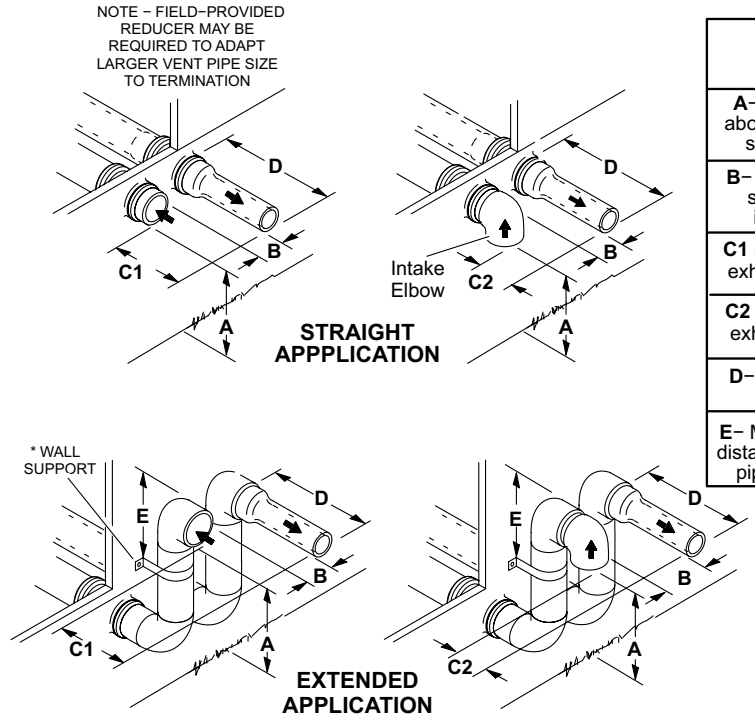
Figure 38. Non-Direct Vent Roof Termination Kit (15F75 or 44J41)



NOTE: *Do not discharge exhaust gases directly into any chimney or vent stack. If vertical discharge through an existing unused chimney or stack is required, insert piping inside chimney until the pipe open end is above top of chimney and terminate as illustrated. In any exterior portion of chimney, the exhaust vent must be insulated.*

Figure 39. Non-Direct Vent Application Using Existing Chimney

FIELD FABRICATED WALL TERMINATION

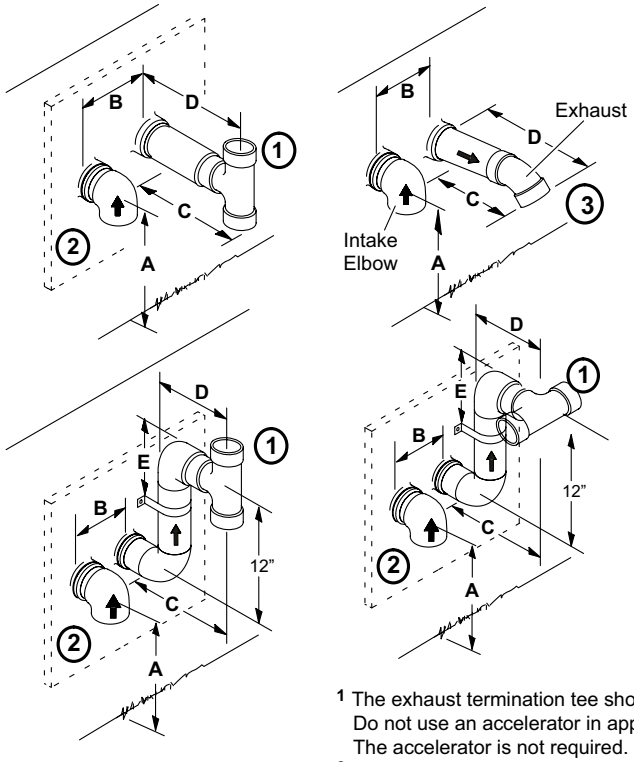


	2” (51mm) Vent Pipe	3” (76mm) Vent Pipe
A− Minimum clearance above grade or average snow accumulation	12” (305 mm)	12” (305 mm)
B− Maximum horizontal separation between intake and exhaust	6” (152 mm)	6” (152 mm)
C1 -Minimum from end of exhaust to inlet of intake	8” (203 mm)	8” (203 mm)
C2 -Minimum from end of exhaust to inlet of intake	6” (152 mm)	6” (152 mm)
D− Maximum exhaust pipe length	12” (305 mm)	20” (508 mm)
E− Maximum wall support distance from top of each pipe (intake/exhaust)	6” (152 mm)	6” (152 mm)

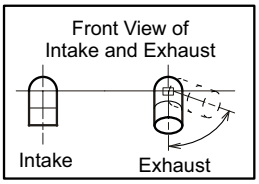
* Use wall support every 24” (610 mm). Use two wall supports if extension is greater than 24” (610 mm) but less than 48” (1219 mm).

NOTE − One wall support must be within 6” (152 mm) from top of each pipe (intake and exhaust) to prevent movement in any direction.

ALTERNATE TERMINATIONS (TEE & FORTY−FIVE DEGREE ELBOWS ONLY)



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



[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.

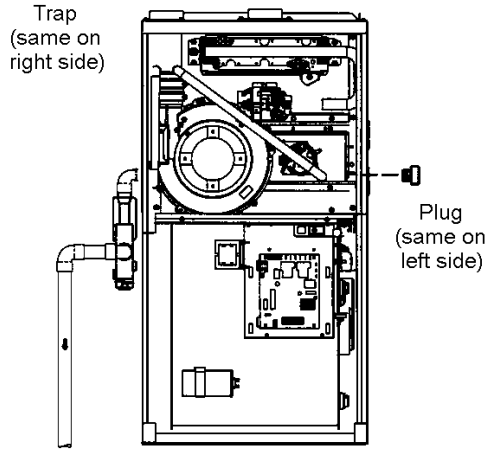
[3] Exhaust pipe 45° elbow can be rotated to the side away from the combustion air inlet to direct exhaust away from adjacent property. The exhaust must never be directed toward the combustion air inlet.

Figure 40.

Condensate Piping

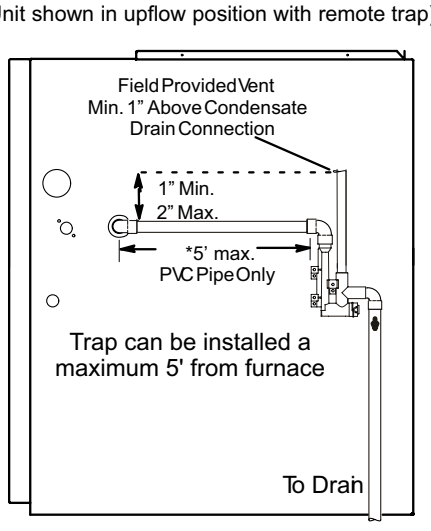
This unit is designed for either right- or left-side exit of condensate piping in upflow applications. In horizontal applications, the condensate trap must extend below the unit. An 8” service clearance is required for the condensate trap. Refer to Figure 41 and Figure 42 for condensate trap locations. Figure 49 and Figure 50 show trap assembly using 1/2” PVC or 3/4” PVC.

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: *In upflow applications where side return air filter is installed on same side as the condensate trap, filter rack **MUST** be installed beyond condensate trap or trap must be relocated to avoid interference.*

Figure 41. Condensate Trap and Plug Locations (unit shown in upflow position)



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

Figure 42. Condensate Trap Locations

1. Determine which side condensate piping will exit the unit, location of trap, field-provided fittings and length of PVC pipe required to reach available drain.
2. For furnaces with a 1/2” drain connection use a 3/8 allen wrench and remove plug (Figure 41) from the cold end header box at the appropriate location on the side of the unit. Install field-provided 1/2 NPT male fitting into cold end header box. For furnaces with a 3/4” drain connection use a large flat head screw driver or a 1/2” drive socket extension and remove plug. Install provided 3/4 NPT street elbow fitting into cold end header box. Use Teflon tape or appropriate pipe dope.
3. Install the cap over the clean out opening at the base of the trap. Secure with clamp. See Figure 49 and Figure 50.
4. Install drain trap using appropriate PVC fittings, glue all joints. Glue the provided drain trap as shown in Figure 49 and Figure 50. Route the condensate line to an open drain. Condensate line must maintain a 1/4” downward slope from the furnace to the drain.

⚠ IMPORTANT

When combining the furnace and evaporator coil drains together, the A/C condensate drain outlet must be vented to relieve pressure in order for the furnace pressure switch to operate properly.

5. Figure 44 and Figure 45 show the furnace and evaporator coil using a separate drain. If necessary the condensate line from the furnace and evaporator coil can drain together. See Figure 47 through Figure 48.

   Upflow furnace (Figure 44) - In upflow furnace applications the field provided vent must be a minimum 1” to a maximum 2” length above the condensate drain outlet connection. Any length above 2” may result in a flooded heat exchanger if the combined primary drain line were to become restricted.

   Horizontal furnace (Figure 45) - In horizontal furnace applications the field provided vent must be a minimum 4” to a maximum 5” length above the condensate drain outlet connection. Any length above 5” may result in a flooded heat exchanger if the combined primary drain line were to become restricted.

   NOTE: *In horizontal applications it is recommended to install a secondary drain pan underneath the unit and trap assembly.*

   NOTE: *Appropriately sized tubing and barbed fitting may be used for condensate drain. Attach to the drain on the trap using a hose clamp. See Figure 43.*

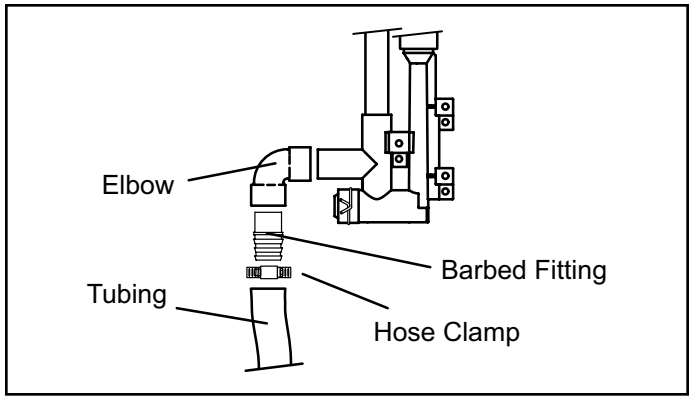


Figure 43. Field-Provided Drain Components

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use copper tubing or existing copper condensate lines for drain line.

6. 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. Heating cable kit is available 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.

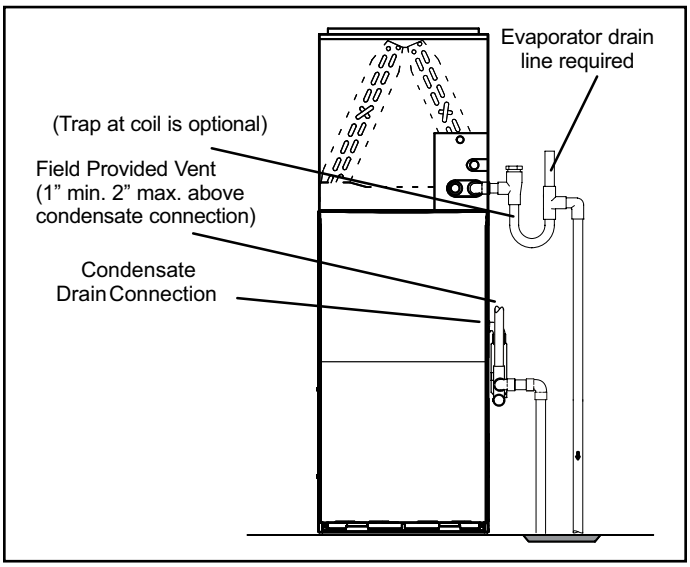


Figure 44. Furnace with Evaporator Coil Using a Separate Drain

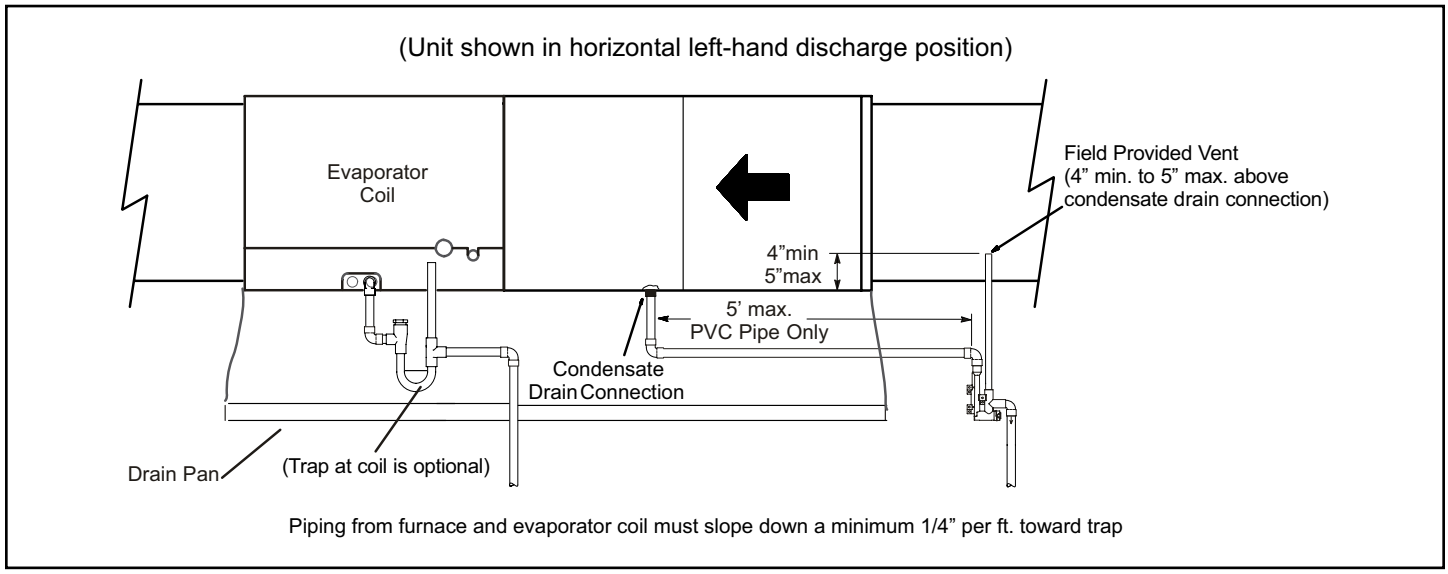


Figure 45. Furnace with Evaporator Coil Using a Separate Drain

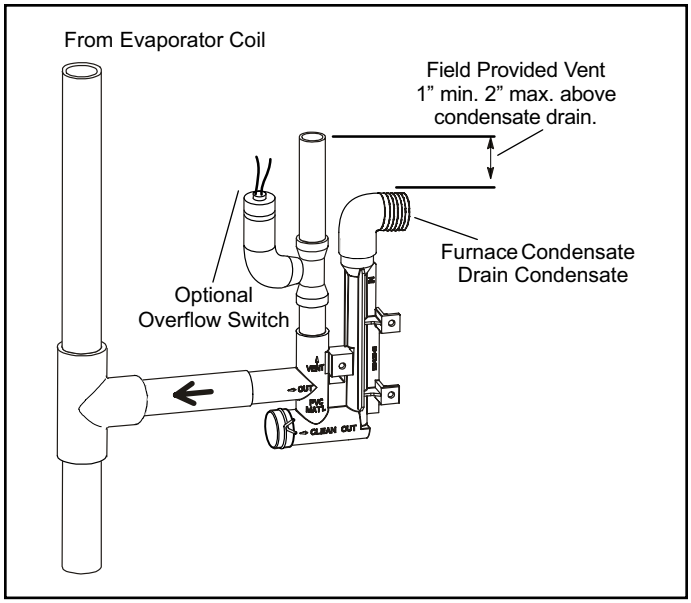


Figure 46. Condensate Trap With Optional Overflow Switch

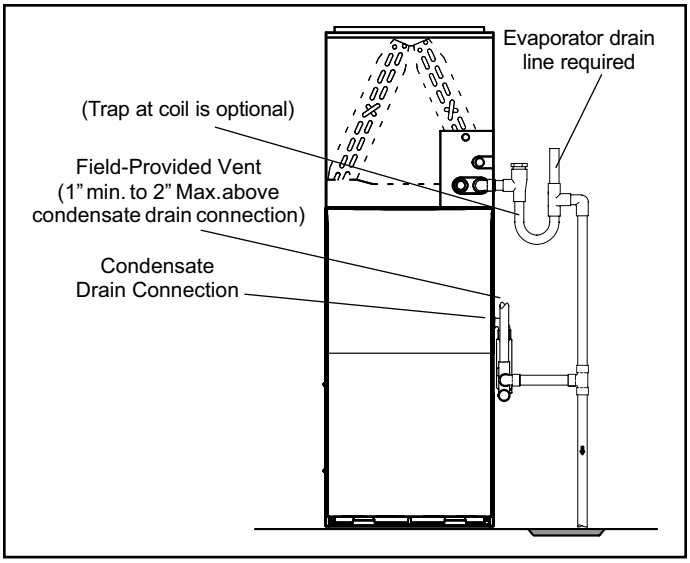


Figure 47. Furnace with Evaporator Coil Using a Common Drain

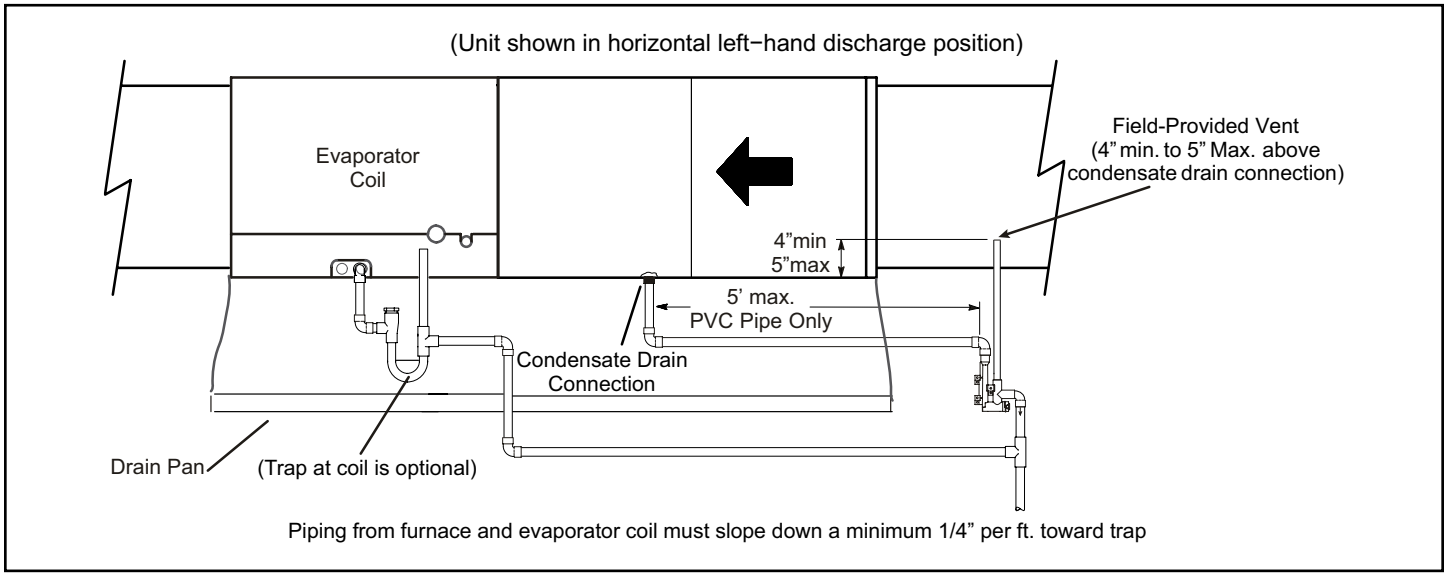


Figure 48. Furnace with Evaporator Coil Using a Common Drain

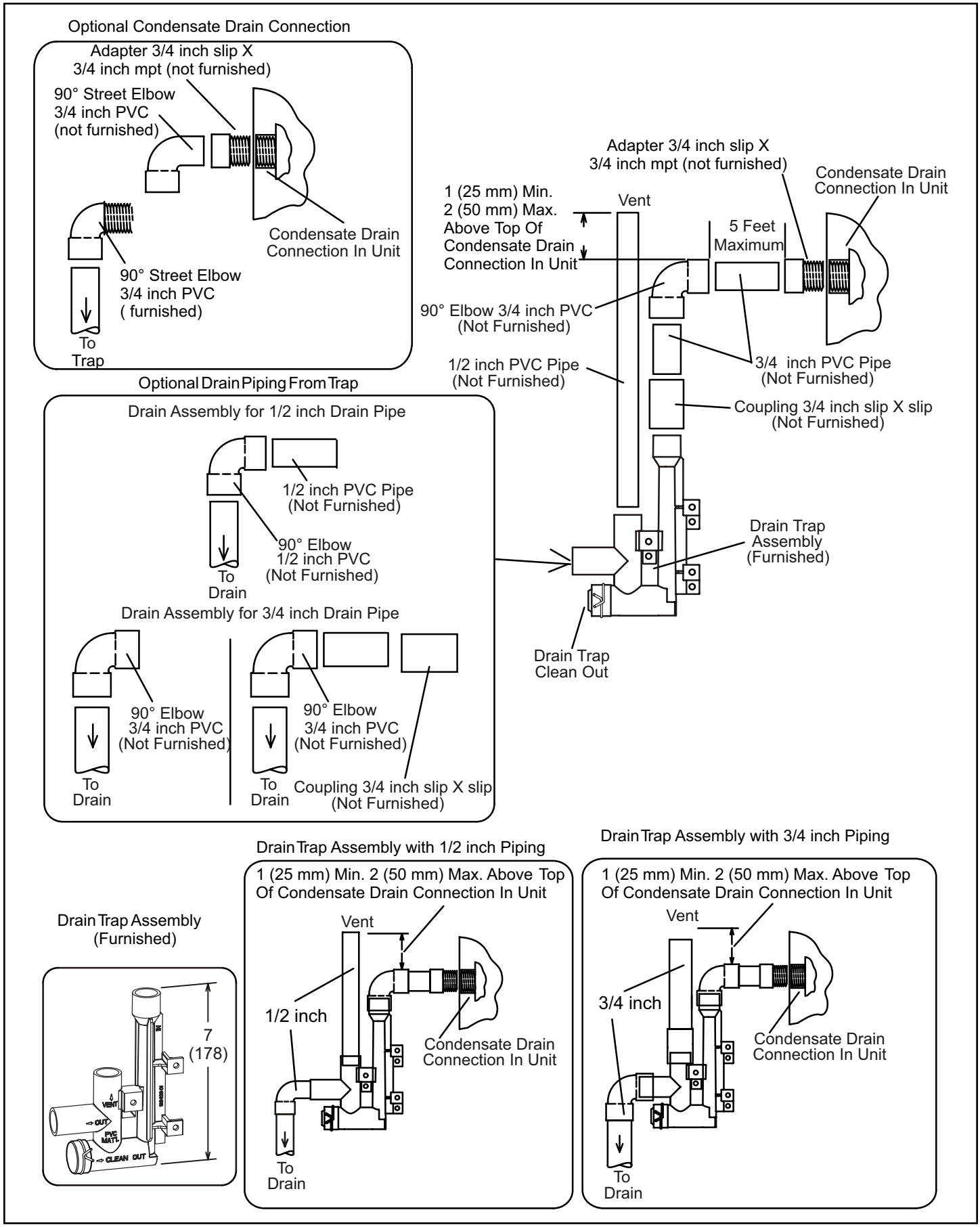


Figure 49. Trap / Drain Assembly Using 1/2" PVC or 3/4" PVC Cold End Header Box with 3/4 Drain Connection

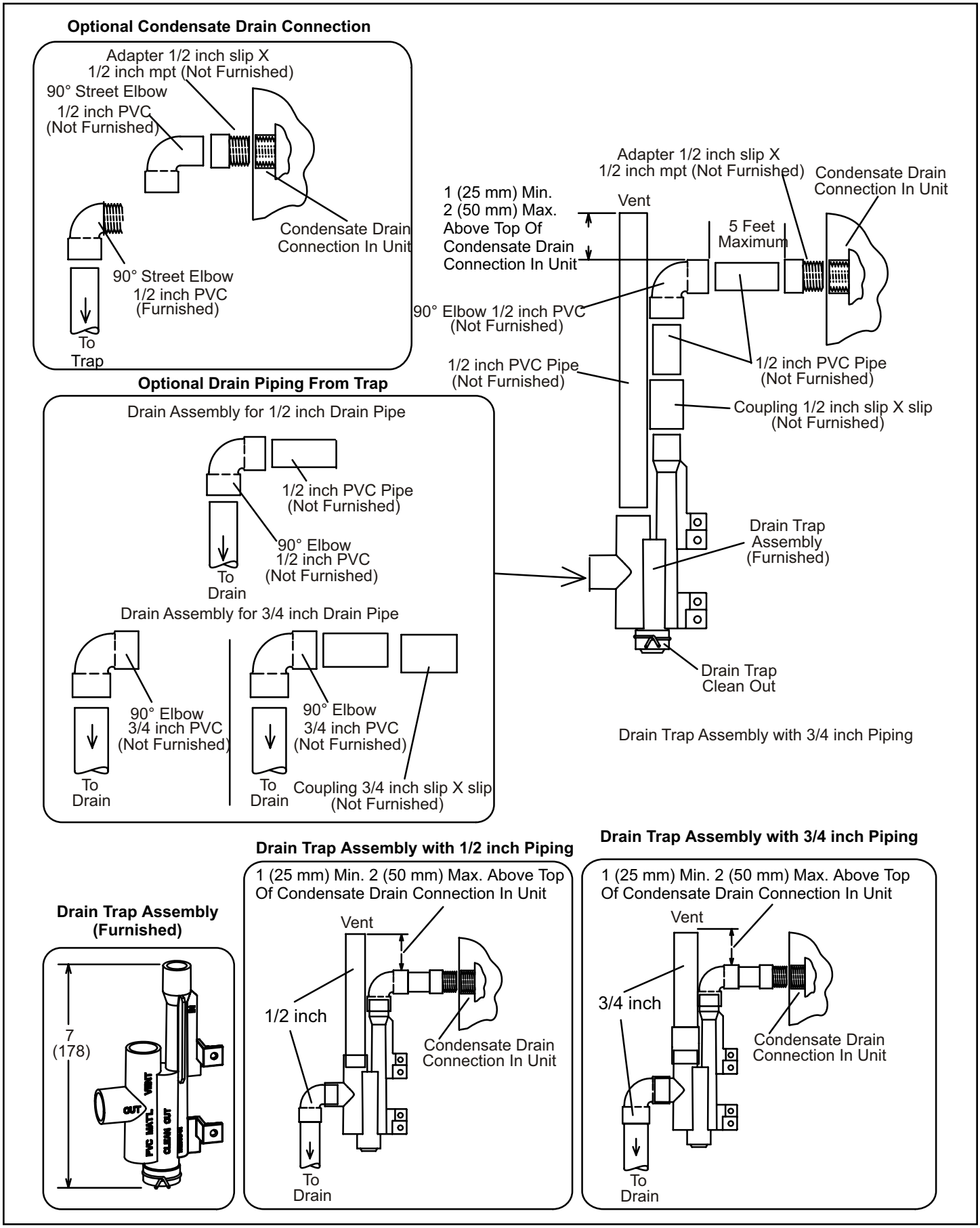


Figure 50. Trap / Drain Assembly Using 1/2” PVC or 3/4” PVC Cold End Header Box with 1/2 Drain Connection

Start-Up

Preliminary and Seasonal Checks

1. Inspect electrical wiring, both field and factory installed for loose connections. Tighten as required.
2. Check voltage at disconnect switch. Voltage must be within range listed on the nameplate. If not, consult the power company and have voltage condition corrected before starting unit.
3. Inspect condition of condensate traps and drain assembly. Disassemble and clean seasonally.

⚠ 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.

⚠ 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.

⚠ CAUTION

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

Heating Start-Up

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 A97US2V is equipped with a gas control switch. Use only your hand to move the switch. Never use tools. If the the switch will not move by hand, replace the valve. Do not try to repair it. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

Placing the Furnace into Operation

A97US2V units are equipped with an 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 units with an ignition system.

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 again 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.

⚠ WARNING

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

Gas Valve Operation

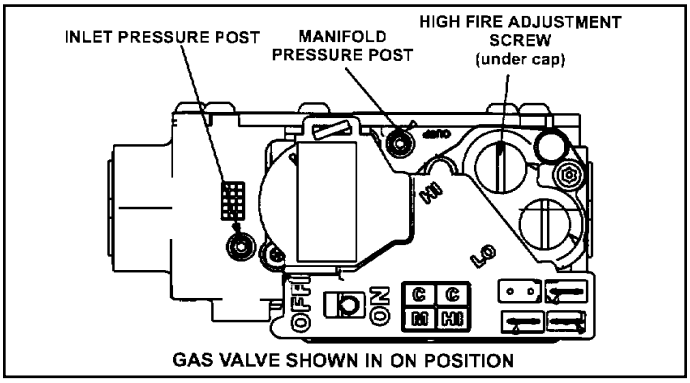


Figure 51.

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 51.
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 51.
9. Replace the upper access panel.
10. Turn on all electrical power to 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.*
12. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "Turning Off Gas to Unit" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

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 System Service Checks

CSA Certification

All units are CSA design certified without modifications. Refer to the A97US2V Installation Instruction.

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.

⚠ WARNING

Do not over torque (800 in-lbs) or under torque (350 in-lbs) when attaching the gas piping to the gas valve.

Gas supply piping should not allow more than 0.5"W.C. drop in pressure between gas meter and unit. Supply gas pipe must not be smaller than unit gas connection.

Compounds used on gas piping threaded joints should be resistant to action of liquefied petroleum gases.

Testing Gas Piping

⚠ IMPORTANT

In case emergency shutdown is required, turn off the main shut-off valve and disconnect the main power to unit. These controls should be properly labeled by the installer.

When pressure testing gas lines, the gas valve must be disconnected and isolated. Gas valves can be damaged if subjected to more than 0.5psig (14" W.C.). See Figure 52.

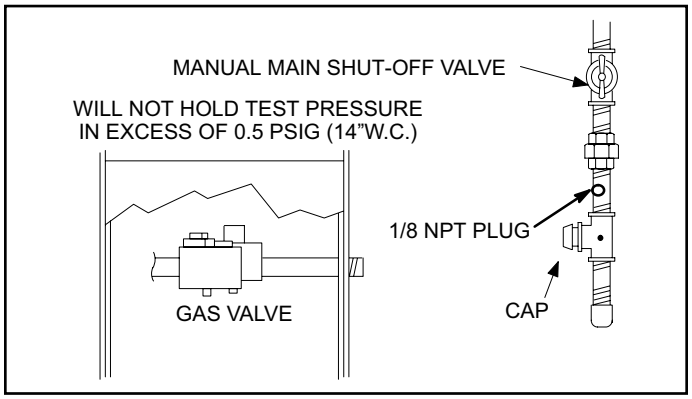


Figure 52.

When checking piping connections for gas leaks, use preferred means. Kitchen detergents can cause harmful corrosion on various metals used in gas piping. Use of a specialty Gas Leak Detector is strongly recommended.

Do not use matches, candles, flame or any other source of ignition to check for gas leaks.

Testing Gas Supply Pressure

An inlet post located on the gas valve provides access to the supply pressure. See Figure 51. Back out the 3/32 hex screw one turn, connect a piece of 5/16 tubing and connect to a manometer to measure supply pressure. See Table 26 for supply line pressure.

Check Manifold Pressure

A manifold pressure post located on the gas valve provides access to the manifold pressure. See Figure 51. Back out the 3/32 hex screw one turn, connect a piece of 5/16 tubing and connect to a manometer to measure manifold pressure.

To correctly measure manifold pressure, the differential pressure between the positive gas manifold and the negative burner box must be considered.

⚠ IMPORTANT

For safety, shut unit off and remove manometer as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained. Take care to replace pressure tap plug.

The gas valve is factory set and should not require adjustment. All gas valves are factory regulated.

1. Connect the test gauge positive side “+“ to manifold pressure tap on gas valve as noted above.
2. Tee into the gas valve regulator vent hose and connect to test gauge negative “-”.
3. Ignite unit on low fire and let run for 5 minutes to allow for steady state conditions.
4. After allowing unit to stabilize for 5 minutes, record manifold pressure and compare to value given in Table 26.
5. If necessary, make adjustments. Figure 51 shows location of high fire and low fire adjustment screws.
6. Repeat steps 3, 4 and 5 on high fire. See values in Table 26.
7. Shut unit off and remove manometer as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained.
8. Start unit and perform leak check. Seal leaks if found.

Proper Gas Flow (Approximate)

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 24. If manifold pressure matches Table 26 and rate is incorrect, check gas orifices for proper size and restriction.

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

Model	Seconds for One Revolution			
	Natural		LP	
	1 cu ft Dial	2 cu ft Dial	1 cu ft Dial	2 cu ft Dial
-045	80	160	200	400
-070	55	110	136	272
-090	41	82	102	204
-110	33	66	82	164
-135	27	54	68	136
	Natural - 1000 btu/cu ft		LP - 2500 btu/cu ft	

Table 24. Gas Meter Clocking Chart

⚠ IMPORTANT

For safety, shut unit off and remove manometer as soon as an accurate reading has been obtained. Take care to replace pressure tap 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 Table 25. **The maximum carbon monoxide reading should not exceed 100 ppm.**

Model	CO_2 % for Nat		CO_2 % for LP	
	Low Fire	High Fire	Low Fire	High Fire
-045	5.4 - 6.4	7.5 - 8.5	6.4 - 7.4	8.8 - 9.8
-070	5.3 - 6.3	7.4 - 8.4	6.3 - 7.3	8.7 - 9.7
-090	5.8 - 6.8	7.6 - 8.6	6.8 - 7.8	8.9 - 9.9
-110	6.1 - 7.1	8.0 - 9.0	7.1 - 8.1	9.3 - 10.3
-135	6.1 - 7.1	7.8 - 8.8	7.1 - 8.2	9.1 - 10.1
The maximum carbon monoxide reading should not exceed 100ppm.				

Table 25.

High Altitude

The manifold pressure, gas orifice and pressure switch may require adjustment or replacement to ensure proper operation at higher altitudes. See Table 26 for manifold pressures. See Table 27 for gas conversion and pressure switch kits.

A97US2V	Gas	Manifold Pressure in w.g.										Supply Line Pressure in w.g. 0 - 10000 ft.	
		0 - 4500 ft.		4501 - 5500 ft.		5501 - 6500ft.		6501 - 7500ft.		7501-10000ft.			
		Low Fire	High Fire	Low Fire	High Fire	Low Fire	High Fire	Low Fire	High Fire	Low Fire	High Fire	Min.	Max.
All Models	Natural	1.7	3.5	1.6	3.3	1.5	3.2	1.5	3.1	1.7	3.5	4.5	13.0
	Lp/ Propane	4.5	10.0	4.2	9.4	4.0	9.1	3.9	8.9	4.5	10.0	11.0	13.0

Table 26. Manifold and Supply Line Pressure 0 - 10,000 ft.

Model	Natural to LP/ Propane	High Altitude Natural Burner Orifice Kit	High Altitude LP/ Propane Burner Orifice Kit	High Altitude Pressure switch	
	0 - 7500 ft (0 - 2286m)	7501 - 10000 ft (2286 - 3048m)	7501 - 10000 ft (2286 - 3048m)	4501 - 7500 ft (1371 - 2286m)	7501 - 10000 ft (2286 - 3048m)
-045	11K48	*51W01	11K47	14A51	14A53
-070				14A48	14A54
-090				14A54	14A53
-110				25B93	14A45
-135				25B94	25B95

*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 (0-1371 m).

Table 27. Conversion Kit Fan Pressure Switch Requirements at Varying Altitudes

Proper Ground and Voltage

A poorly grounded furnace can contribute to premature ignitor failure. Use the following procedure to check for ground and voltage to the integrated control.

1. Measure the AC voltage between Line Neutral (spade terminals) and “C” terminal (low voltage terminal block) on the integrated control. See Figure 53. A wide variation in the voltage between Line Neutral and “C” as a function of load indicates a poor or partial ground. Compare the readings to Table 28. If the readings exceed the maximum shown in Table 28, make repairs before operating the furnace.
2. In addition, measure the AC voltage from Line Hot to Line Neutral (spade terminals) on the integrated control. See Figure 53. This voltage should be in the range of 97 to 132 VAC

Furnace Status	Measurement VAC	
	Expected	Maximum
Power On Furnace Idle	0.3	2
CAI / Ignitor Energized	0.75	5
Indoor Blower Energized	Less than 2	10

Table 28.

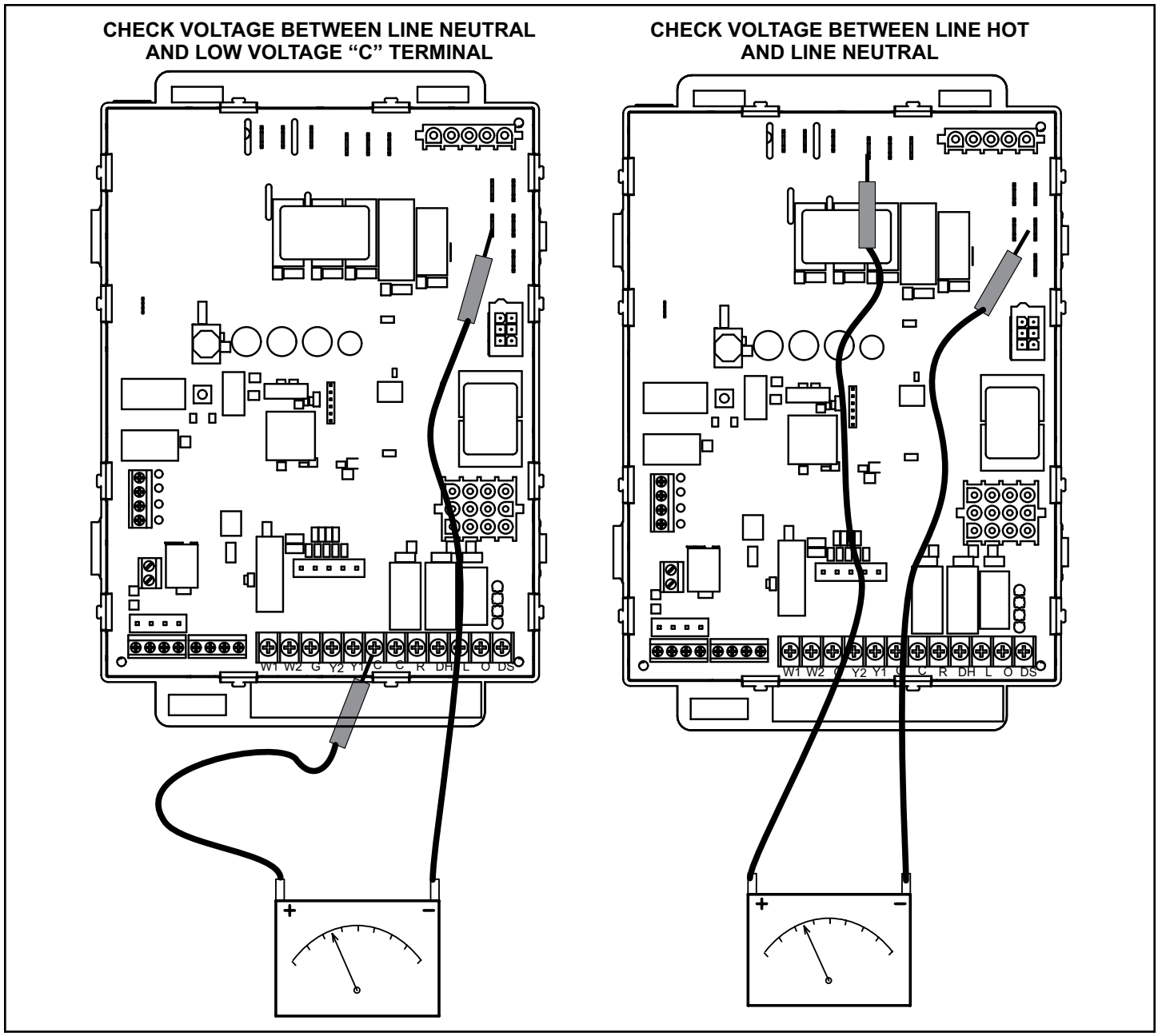


Figure 53.

Typical Operating Characteristics

Blower Operation and Adjustment

1. Blower operation is dependent on thermostat control system.
2. Generally, blower operation is set at thermostat subbase fan switch. With fan switch in ON position, blower operates continuously. With fan switch in AUTO position, blower cycles with demand or runs continuously while heating or cooling circuit cycles.
3. Depending on the type of indoor thermostat, blower and entire unit will be off when the system switch is in OFF position.

Temperature Rise

Temperature rise for A97US2V units depends on unit input, blower speed, blower horsepower and static pressure as marked on the unit rating plate. The blower speed must be set for unit operation within the range of “TEMP. RISE °F” listed on the unit rating plate.

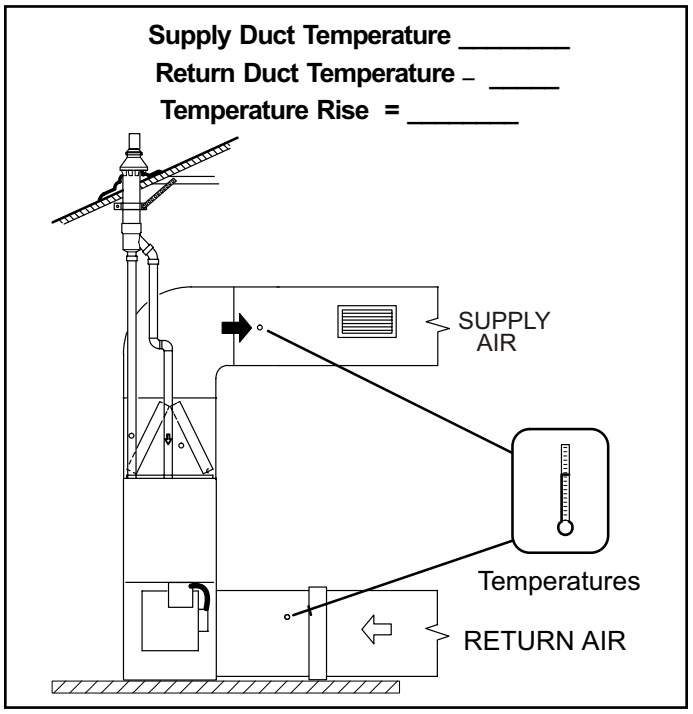


Figure 54. Temperature Rise

External Static Pressure

1. Tap locations shown in Figure 55.
2. Punch a 1/4” diameter hole in supply and return air plenums. Insert manometer hose flush with inside edge of hole or insulation. Seal around the hose with permagum. Connect the zero end of the manometer to the discharge (supply) side of the system. On ducted systems, connect the other end of manometer to the return duct as above.
3. With only the blower motor running and the evaporator coil dry, observe the manometer reading. Adjust blower motor speed to deliver the air desired according to the job requirements. For heating speed (second-stage heat speed) external static pressure drop must not be more than 0.8” W.C. For cooling speed (second-stage cool speed) external static pressure drop must not be more than 1.0” W.C.
4. Seal the hole when the check is complete.

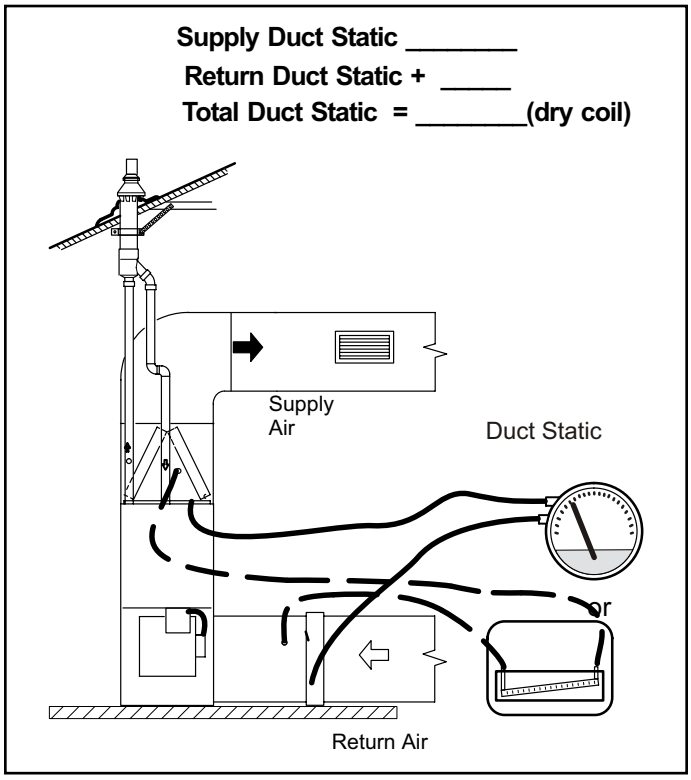


Figure 55. Static Pressure Test

Maintenance

⚠ 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 29 lists recommended filter sizes.

⚠ IMPORTANT

If a high-efficiency filter is being installed as part of this system to ensure better indoor air quality, the filter must be properly sized. High-efficiency filters have a higher static pressure drop than standard-efficiency glass/foam filters. If the pressure drop is too great, system capacity and performance may be reduced. The pressure drop may also cause the limit to trip more frequently during the winter and the indoor coil to freeze in the summer, resulting in an increase in the number of service calls.

Before using any filter with this system, check the specifications provided by the filter manufacturer against the data given in the appropriate Product Specifications.

Furnace Cabinet Width	Filter Size	
	Side Return	Bottom Return
17-1/2”	16 x 25 x 1 (1)	16 x 25 x 1 (1)
21”		20 x 25 x 1 (1)
24-1/2”	16 x 25 x 1 (2)	24 x 25 x 1 (1)

Table 29.

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

⚠ WARNING

Electric Shock Hazard.

Can cause injury or death. Unit must be properly grounded in accordance with national and local codes.

⚠ WARNING

Fire Hazard. Use of aluminum wire with this product may result in a fire, causing property damage, severe injury or death. Use copper wire only with this product.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to use properly sized wiring and circuit breaker may result in property damage. Size wiring and circuit breaker(s) per Technical Specifications and unit rating plate.

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_____

Condensate Hose Screens (Figure 56)

Check the condensate hose screens for blockage and clean if necessary.

1. Turn off power to the unit.
2. Remove hoses from cold end header box. Twist and pull screens to remove.
3. Inspect screens and rinse with tap water if needed.
4. Reinstall screens, reconnect hoses and turn on power to unit.

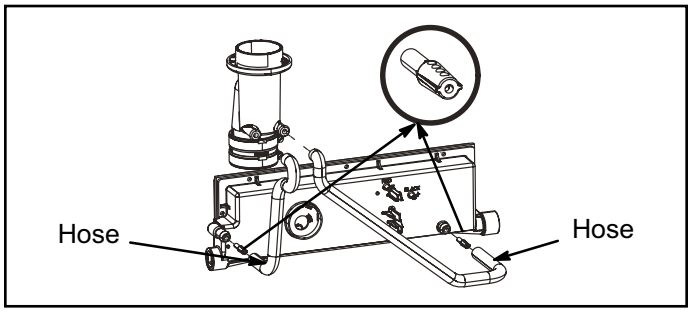


Figure 56. Condensate Hose Screens

Winterizing and Condensate Trap Care

1. Turn off power to the unit.
2. Have a shallow pan ready to empty condensate water.
3. Remove the drain plug from the condensate trap and empty water. Inspect the trap then reinstall the drain plug and refill trap with water.

Cleaning the Heat Exchanger and Burner

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 the burner box cover (if equipped) and 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. Disconnect combustion air intake pipe. It may be necessary to cut the existing pipe to remove burner box assembly.
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. Loosen the clamps to the flexible exhaust coupling.
10. Disconnect condensate drain line from the cold end header box.
11. Disconnect condensate drain tubing from flue collar. Remove screws that secures the flue collar into place. Remove flue collar. It may be necessary to cut the exiting exhaust pipe for removal of the fitting.
12. Mark and disconnect all combustion air pressure tubing from cold end header collector box.
13. Mark and remove wires from pressure switch assembly. Remove the assembly. Keep tubing attached to pressure switches.
14. 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.
15. Disconnect the condensate drain line.
16. Remove cold end header box.
17. Remove electrical junction box from the side of the furnace.
18. 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.
19. Remove the primary limit from the vestibule panel.
20. Remove two screws from the front cabinet flange at the blower deck. Spread cabinet sides slightly to allow clearance for removal of heat exchanger.
21. 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.
22. Back wash heat exchanger with soapy water solution or steam. If steam is used it must be below 275°F (135°C) .
23. Thoroughly rinse and drain the heat exchanger. Soap solutions can be corrosive. Take care to rinse entire assembly.
24. Reinstall heat exchanger into cabinet making sure that the clamshells of the heat exchanger assembly is engaged properly into the support bracket on the blower deck. Remove the indoor blower to view this area through the blower opening.
25. Re-secure the supporting screws along the vestibule sides and bottom to the cabinet.
26. Reinstall cabinet screws on front flange at blower deck.
27. Reinstall the primary limit on the vestibule panel.
28. Route heating component wiring through hole in blower deck and reinsert strain relief bushing.
29. Reinstall electrical junction box.

30. Reinstall the cold end header box.
31. Reinstall the combustion air inducer. Reconnect the plug to the wire harness.
32. Reinstall pressure switches and reconnect pressure switch wiring.
33. Carefully connect combustion air pressure switch tubing from pressure switches to proper ports on cold end header collector box.
34. Reconnect condensate drain line to the cold end header box.
35. Use securing screws to reinstall flue collar to the top cap on the furnace. Reconnect exhaust piping and exhaust drain tubing.
36. Replace flexible exhaust adapter on combustion air inducer and flue collar. Secure using two existing hose clamps.
37. Reinstall burner box assembly in vestibule area. Secure burner box assembly to vestibule panel using four existing screws. Make sure burners line up in center of burner ports
38. Reconnect flame roll-out switch wires.
39. Reconnect sensor wire and reconnect 2-pin plug from ignitor.
40. Reinstall gas valve manifold assembly. Reconnect gas supply line to gas valve.
41. Reconnect the combustion air intake pipe.
42. Reinstall burner box cover.
43. Reconnect wires to gas valve.
44. Replace the blower compartment access panel.
45. Reconnect gas supply piping. Turn on power and gas supply to unit.
46. Follow lighting instructions on unit nameplate to light and operate furnace for 5 minutes to ensure the furnace is operating properly.
47. Check all piping connections, factory and field, for gas leaks. Use a leak detecting solution or other preferred means.
48. 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 wires from the gas valve.
3. Remove the burner box cover (if equipped).
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 wires from flame rollout switches.
6. Disconnect combustion air intake pipe. It may be necessary to cut the existing pipe to remove burner box assembly.
7. Remove four screws which secure burner box assembly to vest panel. Remove burner box from the unit.
8. 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.
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. Reconnect the sensor wire and reconnect the 2-pin plug to the ignitor wiring harness. Reconnect wires to flame rollout switches.
11. Reinstall the gas valve manifold assembly. Reconnect the gas supply line to the gas valve. Reinstall the burner box cover.
12. Reconnect wires to gas valve.
13. Replace the blower compartment access panel.
14. Refer to instruction on verifying gas and electrical connections when re-establishing supplies.
15. 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.
16. Replace heating compartment access panel.

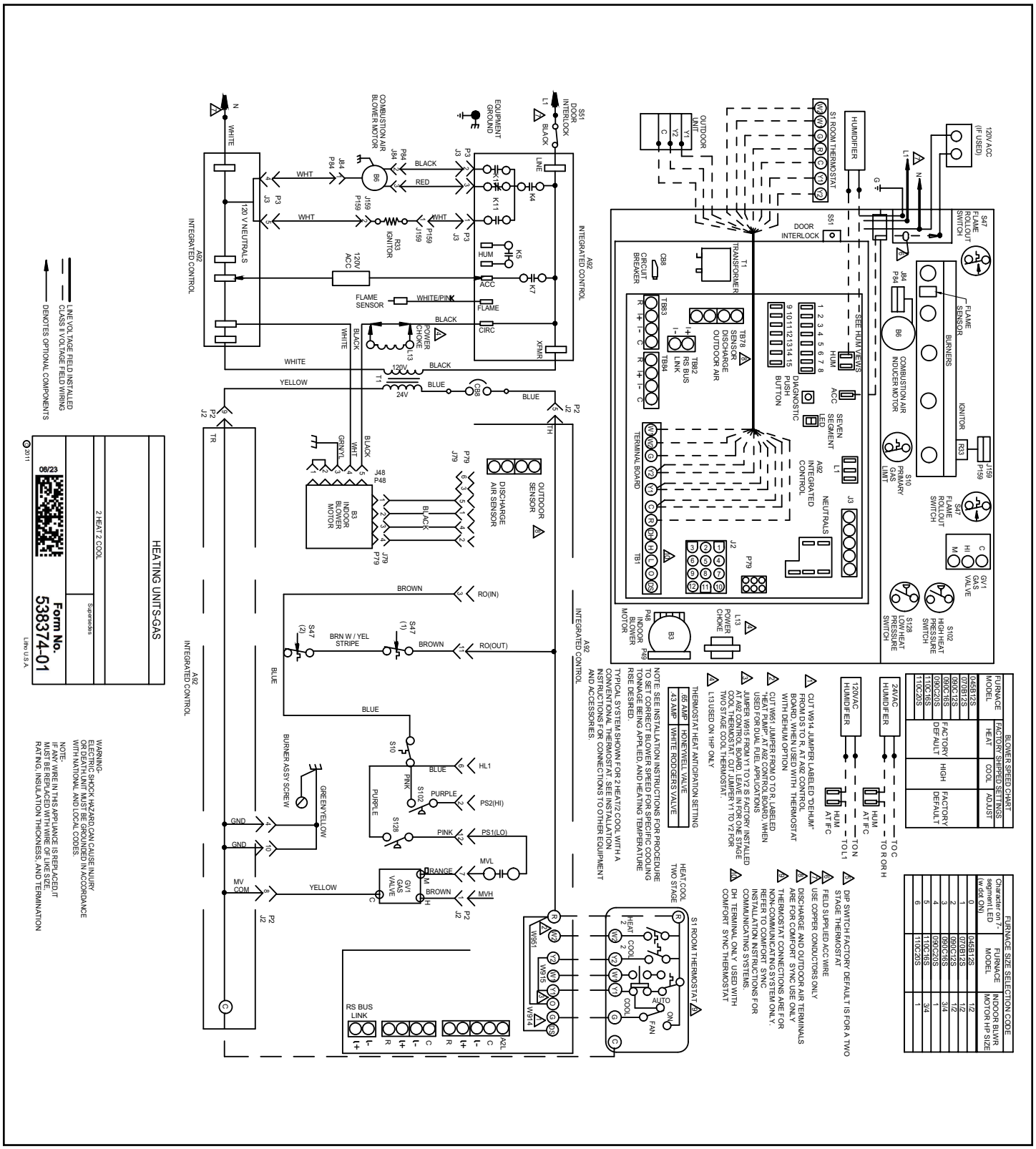


Figure 57. Wiring Diagram (045 - 110) (Control 103131-XX)

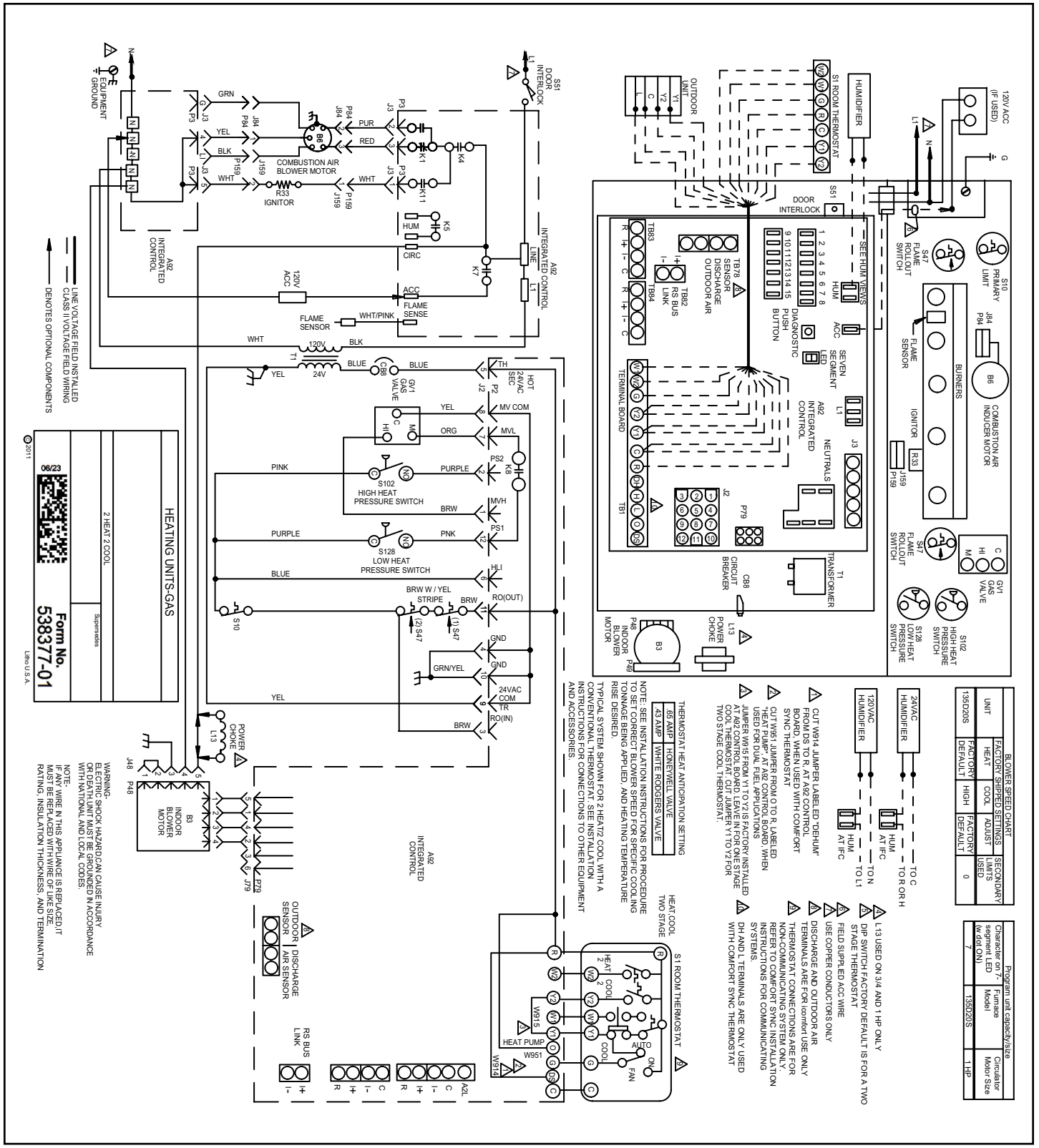


Figure 58. Wiring Diagram (135) (Control 103131-XX)

⚠ WARNING

Electric Shock Hazard.

Can cause injury or death. Unit must be properly grounded in accordance with national and local codes.

⚠ WARNING

Fire Hazard. Use of aluminum wire with this product may result in a fire, causing property damage, severe injury or death. Use copper wire only with this product.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to use properly sized wiring and circuit breaker may result in property damage. Size wiring and circuit breaker(s) per Technical Specifications and unit rating plate.

Electronic Ignition

The two-stage, variable speed integrated control used in A97US2V units has an added feature of an internal Watchguard control. The feature serves as an automatic reset device for ignition control lockout caused by ignition failure. After one hour of continuous thermostat demand for heat, the Watchguard will break and remake thermostat demand to the furnace and automatically reset the control to begin the ignition sequence.

Sequence of Operation

NOTE: *The ignition control thermostat selection DIP switch is factory-set in the "TWO-STAGE" position.*

Applications Using a Two-Stage Thermostat

A - Heating Sequence -- Integrated Control Thermostat Selection DIP Switch 1 OFF in "Two-Stage" Position (Factory Setting)

See Figure 59 for ignition control sequence.

1. On a call for heat, thermostat first-stage contacts close sending a signal to the integrated control. The integrated control runs a self-diagnostic program and checks high temperature limit switches for normally closed contacts and pressure switches for normally open contacts. The combustion air inducer is energized at low speed.
2. Once the control receives a signal that the low pressure switch has closed, the combustion air inducer begins a 15-second pre-purge in low speed.

   NOTE: *If the low fire pressure switch does not close the combustion air inducer will switch to high fire. After a 15 second pre-purge the high fire pressure switch will close and the unit will begin operation on high fire. After 10 to 20 seconds of high fire operation the unit will switch to low fire.*
3. After the pre-purge is complete, a 20-second initial ignitor warm-up period begins. The combustion air inducer continues to operate at low speed.
4. After the 20-second warm-up period has ended, the gas valve is energized on low fire (first stage) and ignition occurs. At the same time, the control module sends a signal to begin an indoor blower 30-second ON-delay. When the delay ends, the indoor blower motor is energized on the low fire heating speed, the HUM contacts close energizing the humidifier and 120V ACC terminal is energized. The furnace will continue this operation as long as the thermostat has a first-stage heating demand.
5. If second-stage heat is required, the thermostat second-stage heat contacts close and send a signal to the integrated control. The integrated control initiates a 30-second second-stage recognition delay.

   NOTE: *If the indoor thermostat is set on CONTINUOUS FAN ON mode, the furnace will light on high fire (second-stage) for 60 seconds to improve heat exchanger warm up. After 60 second warm-up period, furnace will switch to low fire (first-stage).*
6. At the end of the recognition delay, the integrated control energizes the combustion air inducer at high speed. The control also checks the high fire (second stage) pressure switch to make sure it is closed. The high fire (second stage) gas valve is energized and the indoor blower motor is energized for operation at the high fire heating speed.
7. When the demand for high fire (second stage) heat is satisfied, the combustion air inducer is switched to the low-fire heating speed and the high-fire (second stage) gas valve is de-energized. The low-fire (first stage) gas valve continues operation. The indoor blower motor is switched to the low-fire heating speed.
8. When the thermostat demand for low-fire (first stage) heat is satisfied, the gas valve is de-energized and the field-selected indoor blower off delay begins. The combustion air inducer begins a 5-second post-purge period.
9. When the combustion air post-purge period is complete, the inducer, the HUM contacts as well as the 120V ACC terminals are de-energized. The indoor blower is de-energized at the end of the off delay.

Applications Using a Single-Stage Thermostat

B - Heating Sequence -- Integrated Control Thermostat Selection DIP Switch 1 ON in "Single-Stage" Position

See Figure 60 for ignition control sequence.

NOTE: *In these applications, two-stage heat will be initiated by the integrated control if heating demand has not been satisfied after the field adjustable period (7 or 12 minutes).*

1. On a call for heat, thermostat first-stage contacts close sending a signal to the integrated control. The integrated control runs a self-diagnostic program and checks high temperature limit switches for normally closed contacts and pressure switches for normally open contacts. The combustion air inducer is energized at low speed.
2. Once the control receives a signal that the low pressure switch has closed, the combustion air inducer begins a 15-second pre-purge in low speed.

   NOTE: *If the low fire pressure switch does not close the combustion air inducer will switch to high fire. After a 15 second pre-purge the high fire pressure switch will close and the unit will begin operation on high fire. After 10 to 20 seconds of high fire operation the unit will switch to low fire.*
3. After the pre-purge is complete, a 20-second initial ignitor warm-up period begins. The combustion air inducer continues to operate at low speed.
4. After the 20-second warm-up period has ended, the gas valve is energized on low fire (first stage) and ignition occurs. At the same time, the control module sends a signal to begin an indoor blower 30-second ON-delay. When the delay ends, the indoor blower motor is energized on the low fire heating speed and the HUM contacts are energized. The integrated control also initiates a second-stage on delay (factory-set at 7 minutes; adjustable to 12 minutes).
5. If the heating demand continues beyond the second-stage on delay, the integrated control energizes the combustion air inducer at high speed. The control also checks the high fire (second stage) pressure switch to make sure it is closed. The high fire (second stage) gas valve is energized and the indoor blower motor is energized for operation at the high fire heating speed.
6. When the thermostat heating demand is satisfied, the combustion air inducer begins a 5-second low speed post-purge. The field-selected indoor blower off delay begins. The indoor blower operates at the low-fire heating speed.
7. When the combustion air post-purge period is complete, the inducer, the HUM contacts as well as the 120V ACC terminals are de-energized. The indoor blower is de-energized at the end of the off delay.

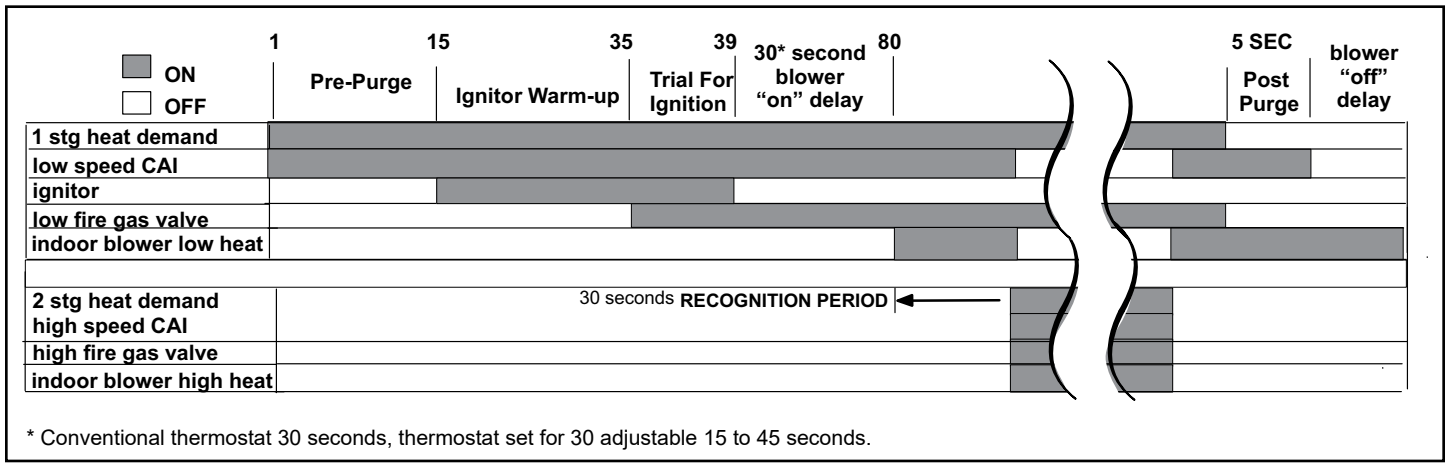


Figure 59. Heating Operation with Two-Stage Thermostat

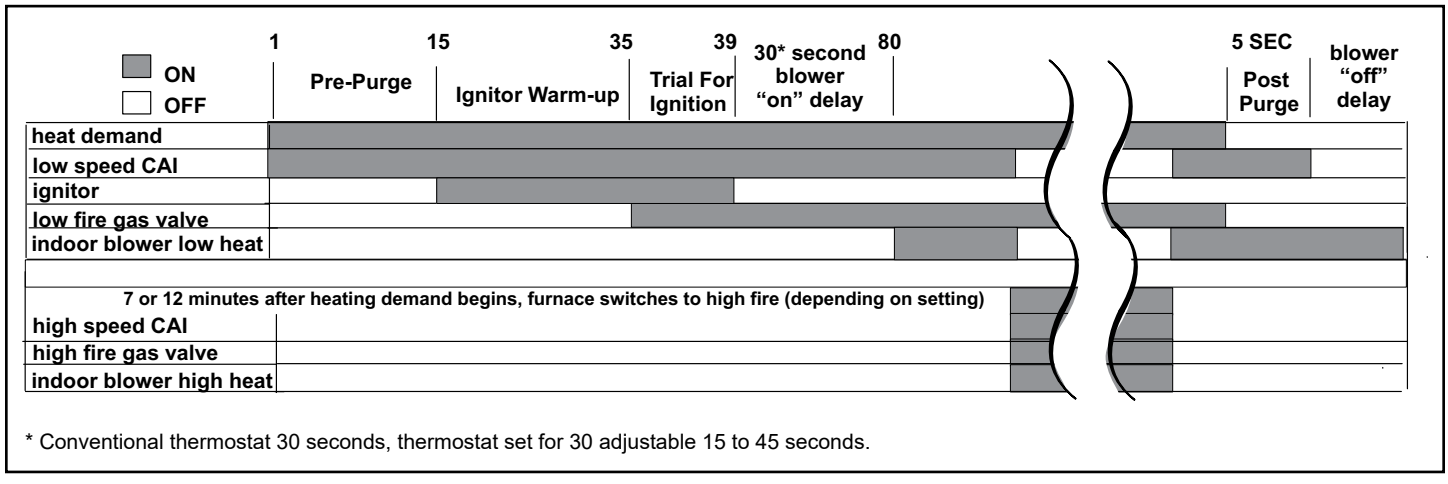
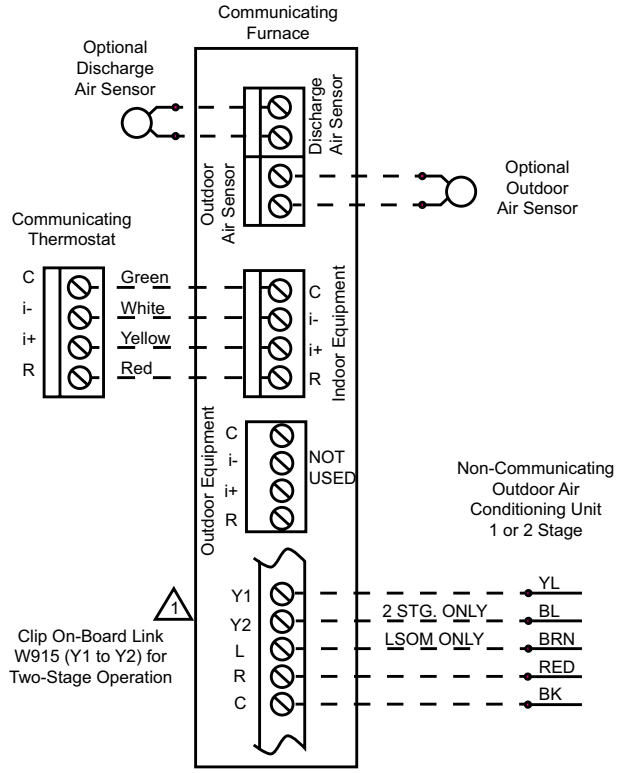
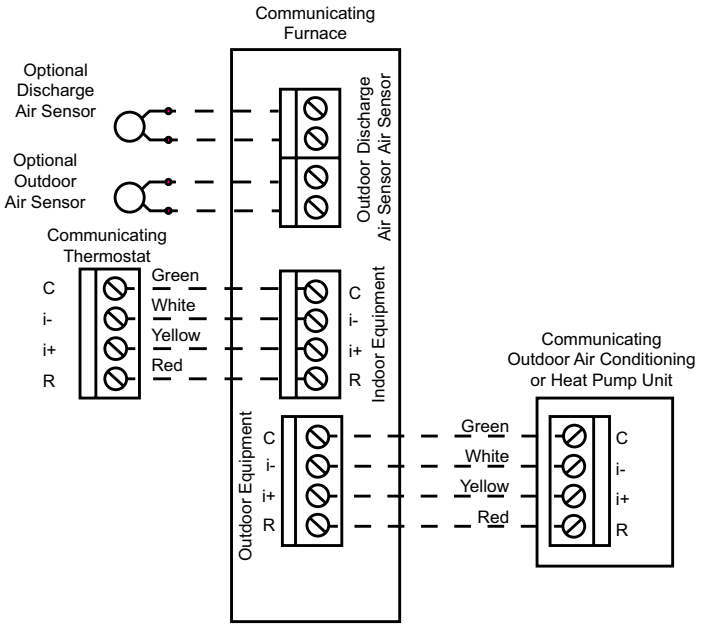


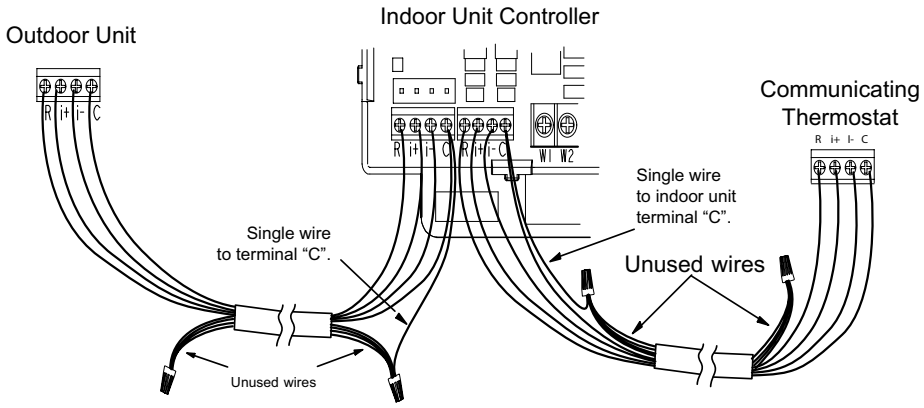
Figure 60. Heating Operation with Single Stage Thermostat

Communicating Indoor Furnace with a
Non-Communicating Outdoor Air Conditioner



Communicating Indoor Furnace with a
Communicating Outdoor Air Conditioner or Heat Pump





Communicating systems using a communicating thermostat require four thermostat wires between the thermostat and the furnace/air handler control and four wires between the outdoor unit and the furnace/air handler control. When a thermostat cable with more than four wires is used, the extra wires must be properly connected to avoid electrical noise. The wires must not be left disconnected.

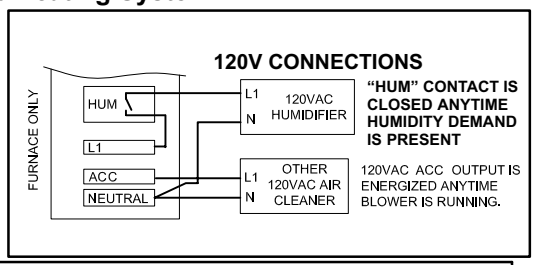
Use wire nuts to bundle the four unused wires at each end of the cable. A single wire should then be connected to the indoor unit end of the wire bundle and attached to the “C” terminals as shown above.

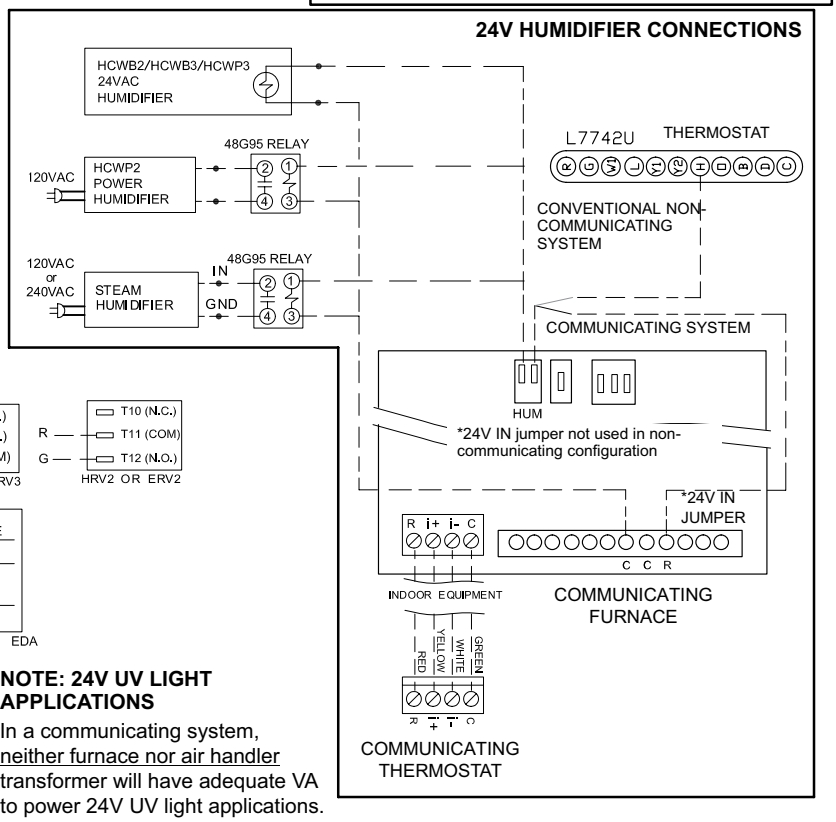
Figure 61.

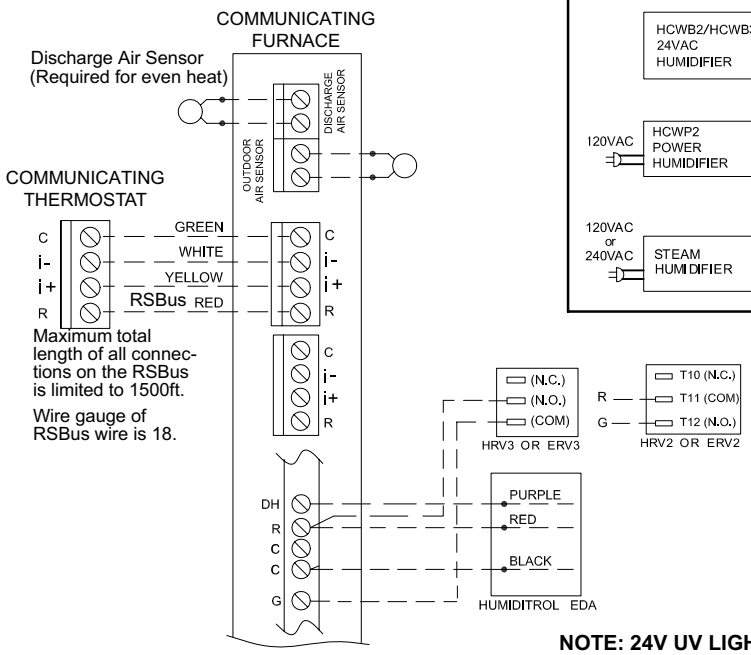
Optional Accessories for use with any Communicating System

NOTE: COMMUNICATING THERMOSTAT SENSES HUMIDITY & CONTROLS HUM CONTACTS TO CYCLE HUMIDIFIER BASED ON DEMAND. NO OTHER CONTROL OR HUMIDISTAT REQUIRED.

OPTIONAL OUTDOOR AIR SENSOR FOR USE WITH HUMIDIFIER (IF NOT ALREADY IN THE SYSTEM FOR OTHER FUNCTIONS BUILT INTO ALL COMMUNICATING OUTDOOR UNITS).

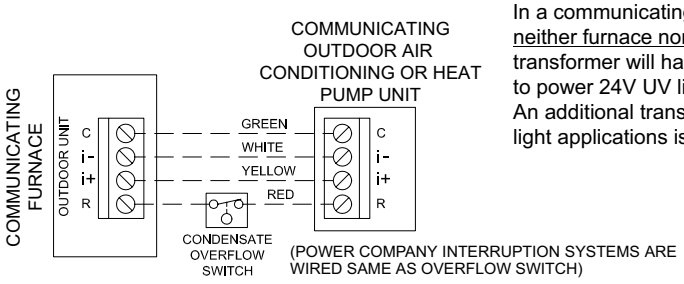


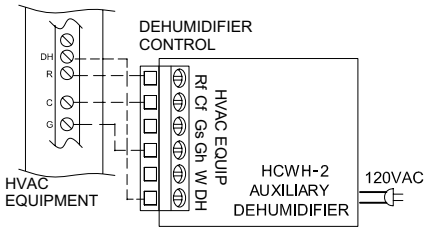


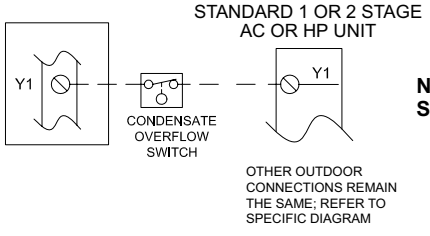


NOTE: 24V UV LIGHT APPLICATIONS

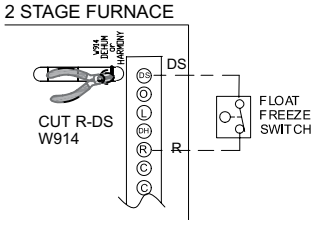
In a communicating system, neither furnace nor air handler transformer will have adequate VA to power 24V UV light applications. An additional transformer for UV light applications is required.







NON-COMMUNICATING SYSTEM WIRING



COMMUNICATING SYSTEM WIRING

Field Wiring Applications with Conventional Thermostat

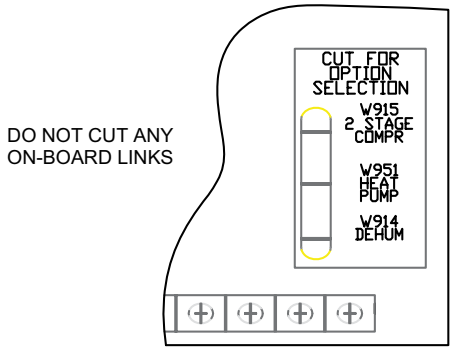
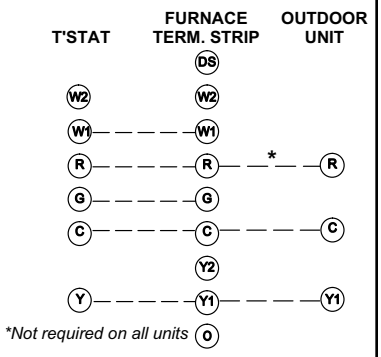
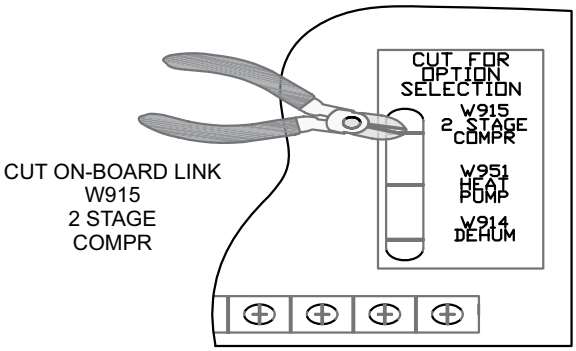
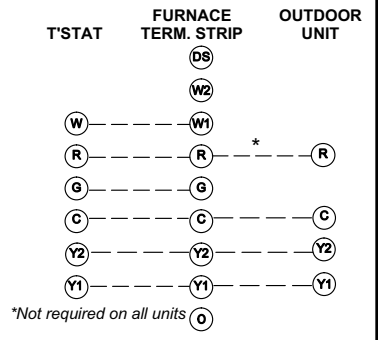
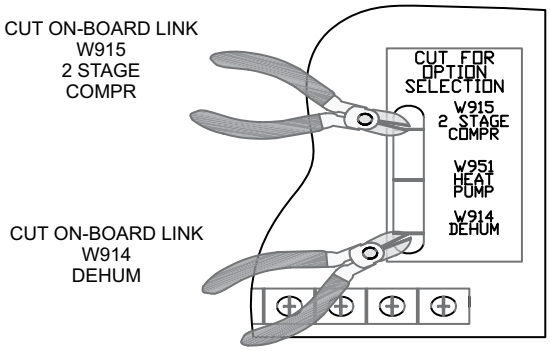
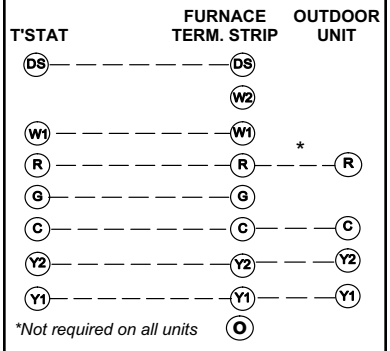
Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
1 Heat / 1 Cool *Use DIP switch 2 to set sceond-stage heat ON delay.* *OFF - 7 minutes* *ON - 12 minutes*	ON		
1 Heat / 2 Cool *Use DIP switch 2 to set sceond-stage heat ON delay.* *OFF - 7 minutes* *ON - 12 minutes*	ON		
1 Heat / 2 Cool with t'stat with dehumidification mode *Use DIP switch 2 to set sceond-stage heat ON delay.* *OFF - 7 minutes* *ON - 12 minutes*	ON		
NOTE - Do NOT make a wire connection between the room thermostat L terminal and the L terminal of the integrated control.			

Table 30. Field Wiring for Non-Communicating Thermostat Applications

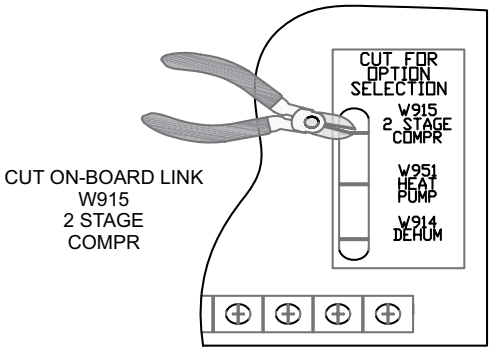
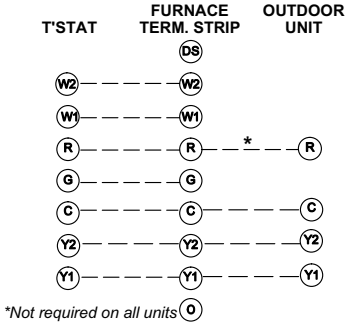
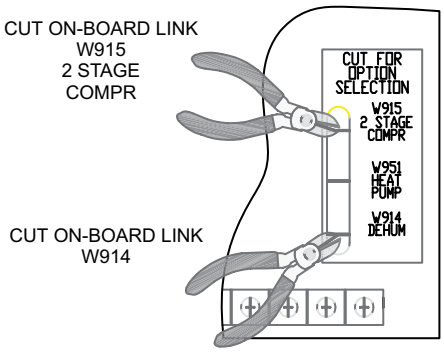
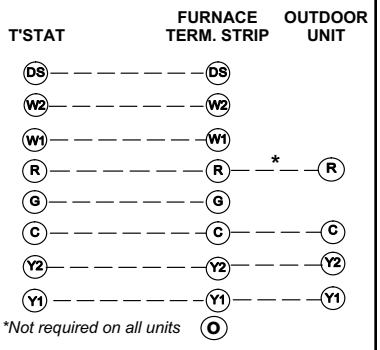
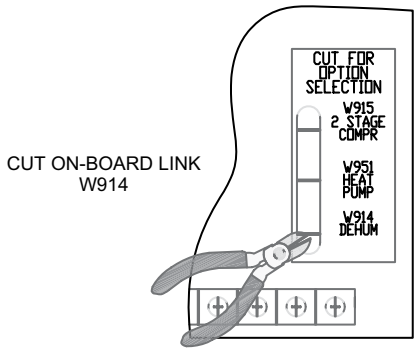
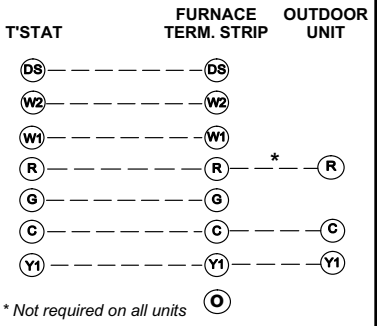
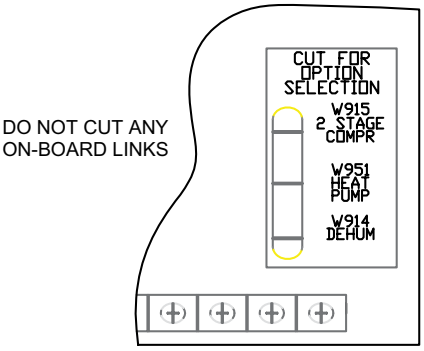
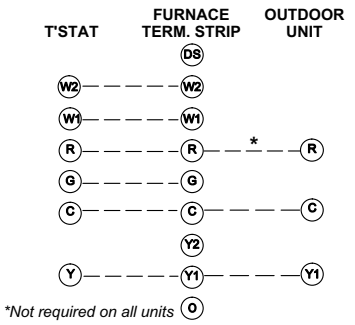
Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
2 Heat / 2 Cool	OFF		
2 Heat / 2 Cool with t'stat with dehumidification mode	OFF		
2 Heat / 1 Cool with t'stat with dehumidification mode	OFF		
2 Heat / 1 Cool	OFF		
NOTE - Do NOT make a wire connection between the room thermostat L terminal and the L terminal of the integrated control.			

Table 30. Field Wiring for Non-Communicating Thermostat Applications

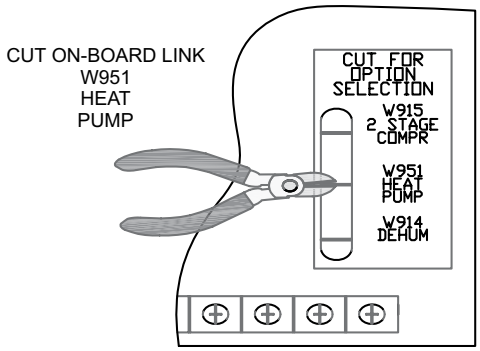
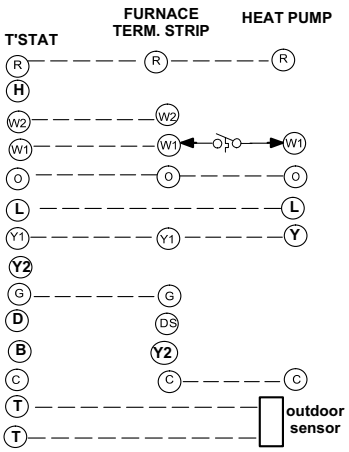
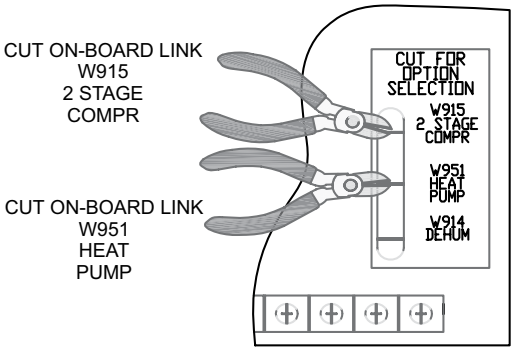
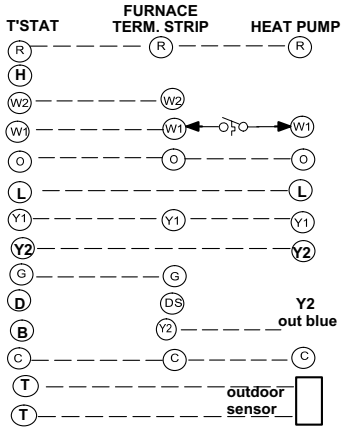
Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
Dual Fuel Single-Stage Heat Pump **Thermostat w/dual fuel capabilities** **Capable of 2-stage gas heat control**	OFF		
Dual Fuel Two-Stage Heat Pump **Thermostat w/dual fuel capabilities** **Capable of 2-stage gas heat control**	OFF		
NOTE - Do NOT make a wire connection between the room thermostat L terminal and the L terminal of the integrated control.			

Table 30. Field Wiring for Non-Communicating Thermostat Applications

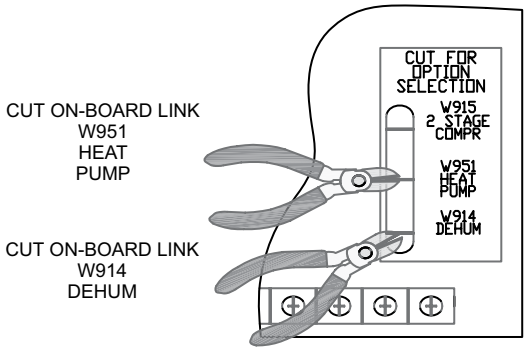
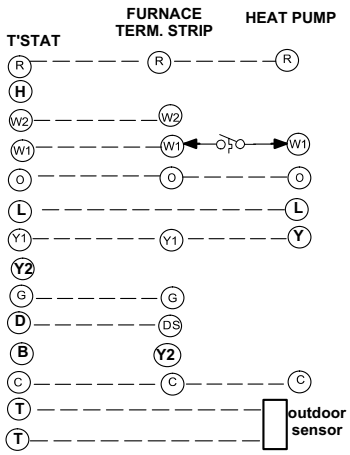
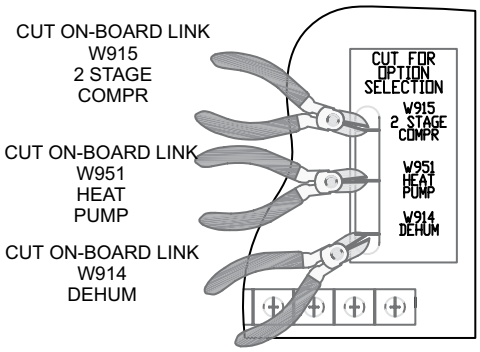
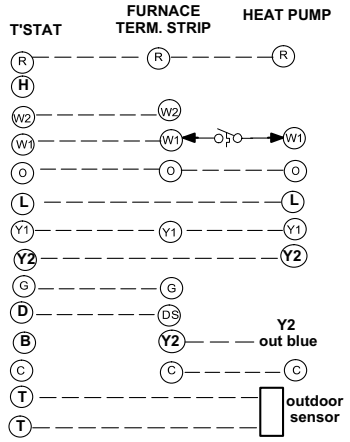
Thermostat	DIP Switch Settings and On-Board Links		Wiring Connections
	DIP Switch 1	On Board Links Must Be Cut To Select System Options	
Dual Fuel Single-Stage Heat Pump **Thermostat w/dual fuel capabilities** **Capable of 2-stage gas heat control with dehumidification mode**	OFF		
Dual Fuel Two-Stage Heat Pump **Thermostat w/dual fuel capabilities** **Capable of 2-stage gas heat control with dehumidification mode**	OFF		
NOTE - Do NOT make a wire connection between the room thermostat L terminal and the L terminal of the integrated control.			

Table 30. Field Wiring for Non-Communicating Thermostat Applications

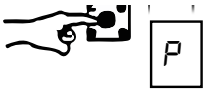
Program Unit Capacity Size Modes

Power-Up - Number displayed by integrated control represents unit size code (furnace model and capacity). If three horizontal bars are displayed followed by continuous E203, furnace control does not recognize unit size code. Configure per the following:

Furnace control in IDLE mode (No heating, cooling, or indoor fan operation)

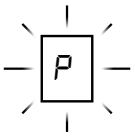
- No → Turn room thermostat to OFF.
- Yes →

To enter **Program Unit Capacity/ Size** mode: Push and hold button next to 7-segment LED display until solid "P" symbol appears. Release button.



IMPORTANT: Field replacement controls may need to be manually configured to validate furnace unit size code.

Solid P starts blinking on 7-segment LED.



Push and hold button. Integrated control will display unit size code number for each furnace model for three seconds.

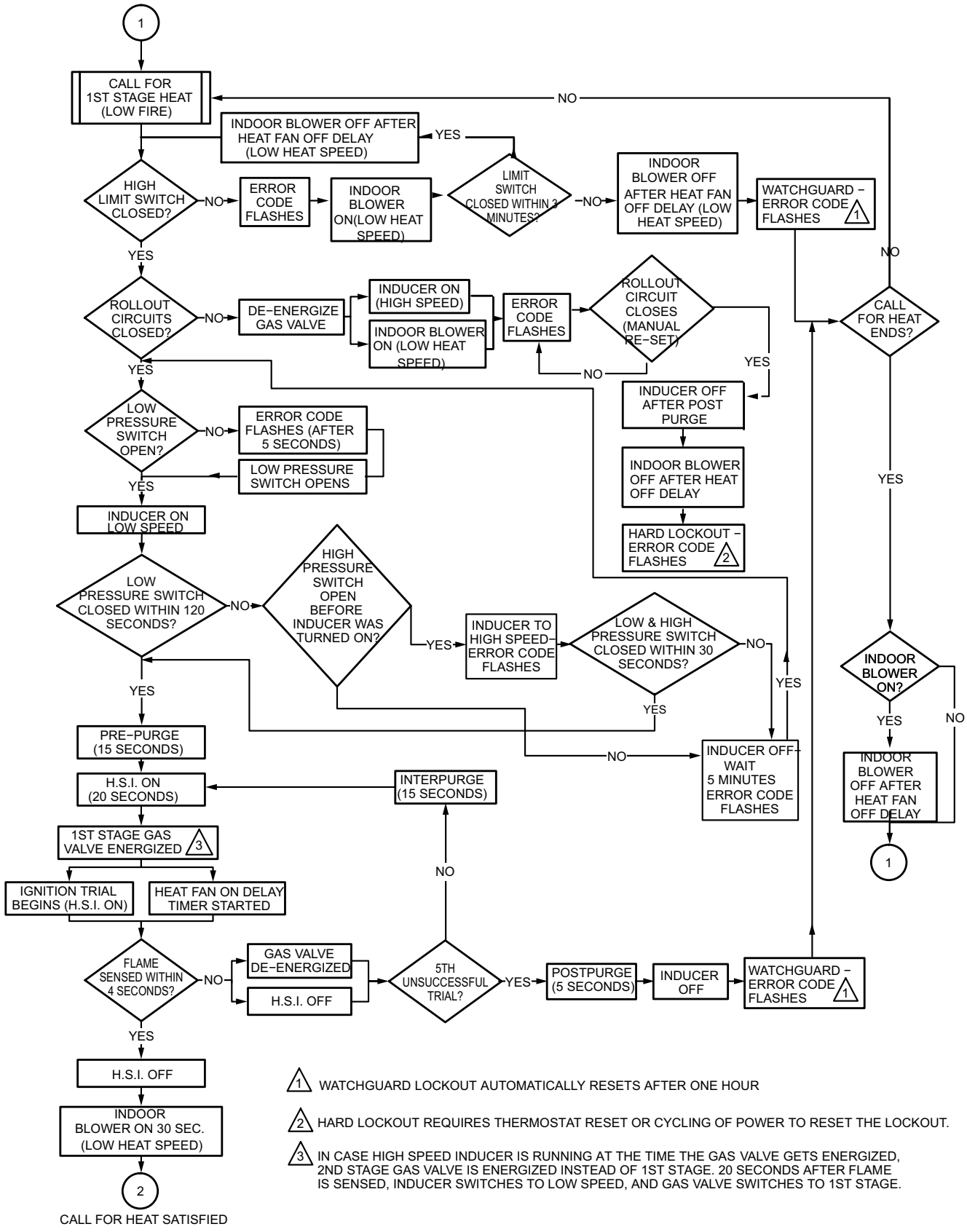
UNIT SIZE CODE	FURNACE MODEL	UNIT SIZE CODE	FURNACE MODEL
0	A97US2V045B12S-01	6	A97US2V110C20S-01
1	A97US2V070B12S-01	7	A97US2V135D20S-01
2	A97US2V090C12S-01	8	A97DS2V045B12S-01
3	A97US2V090C16S-01	9	A97DS2V070B16S-01
4	A97US2V090C20S-01	11	A97DS2V090C20S-01
5	A97US2V110C16S-01	U	A97DS2V110C20S-01

When the correct unit size code is displayed, release button. Selected code will flash for 10-second period. During that period, press and hold button for 5 seconds. Integrated control will store code in memory and will automatically exit **Program Unit Capacity/Size** mode and reset. (If second period expires or button is held less than 5 seconds, control will automatically exit **Program Unit Capacity/Size** mode and go into **Idle** mode without storing unit size code. If this happens, programming function must be repeated.)

Verify that the selected unit size code is correct and stored in non-volatile memory by cycling the 24 volt power to the furnace control. (At 24 volt power-up of the furnace control, the 7-segment LED will display a unit size code. If three horizontal bars display, the board does not recognize the unit size code. The programming function must be repeated.)

FINISHED

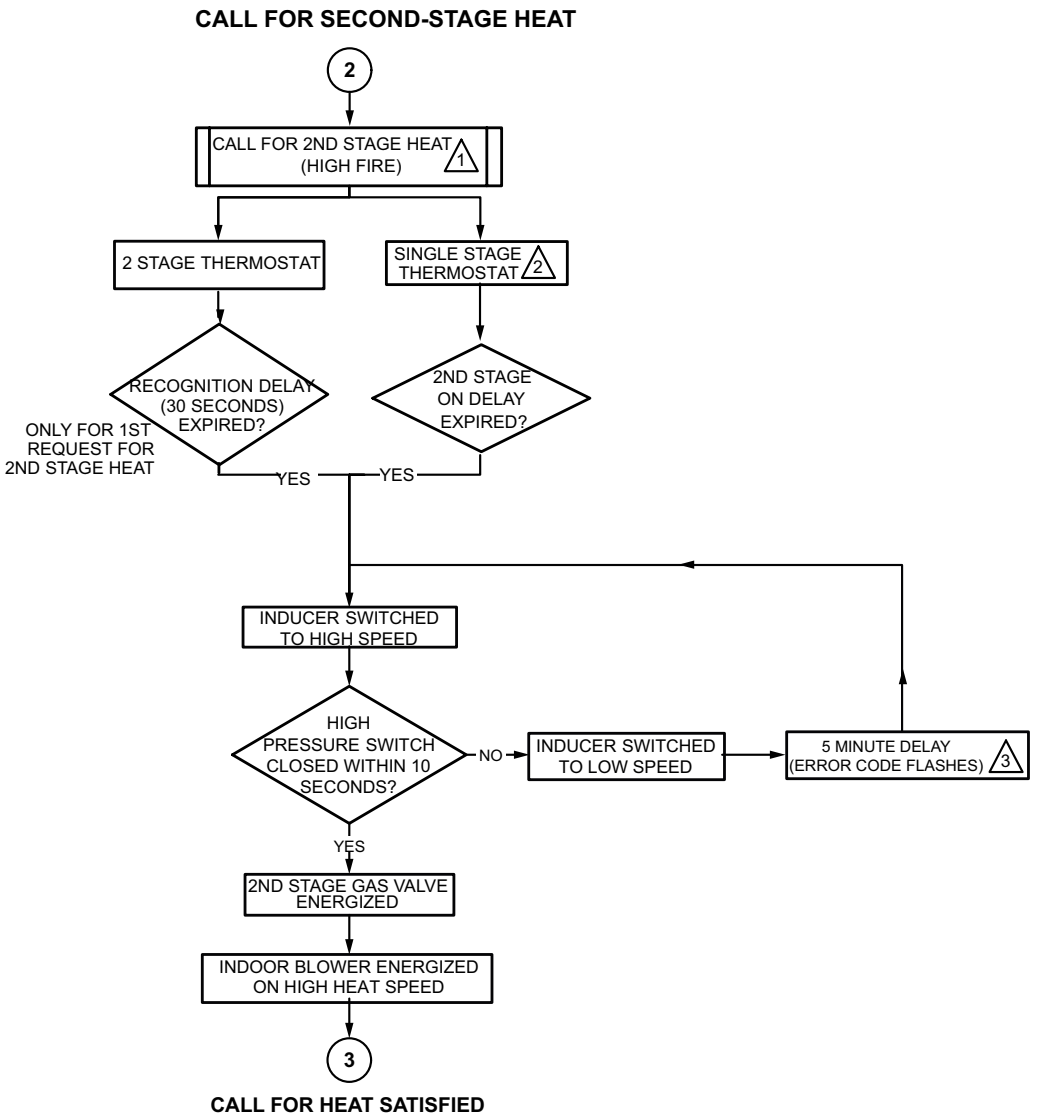
CALL FOR FIRST-STAGE HEAT



1 WATCHGUARD LOCKOUT AUTOMATICALLY RESETS AFTER ONE HOUR

2 HARD LOCKOUT REQUIRES THERMOSTAT RESET OR CYCLING OF POWER TO RESET THE LOCKOUT.

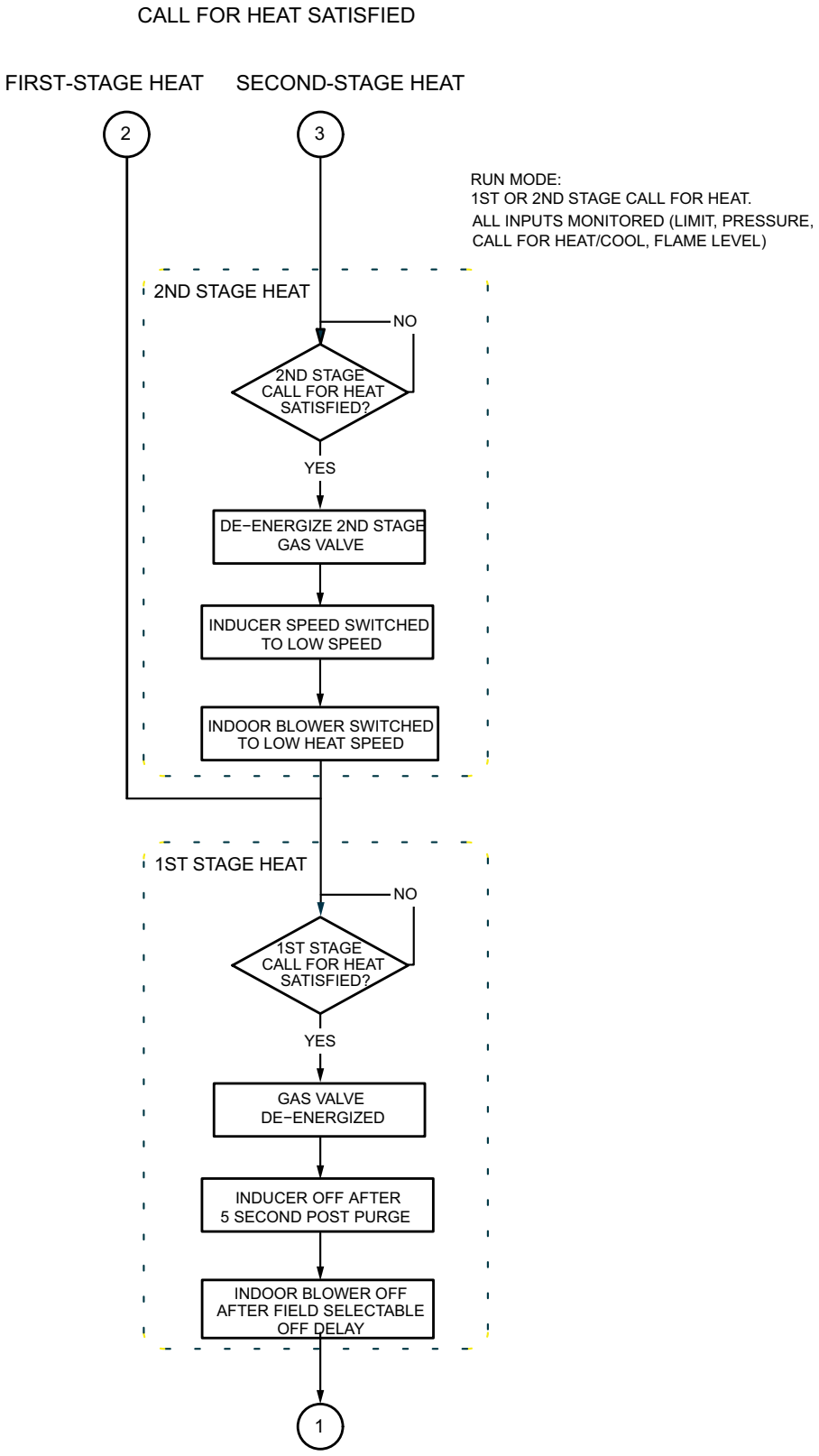
3 IN CASE HIGH SPEED INDUCER IS RUNNING AT THE TIME THE GAS VALVE GETS ENERGIZED, 2ND STAGE GAS VALVE IS ENERGIZED INSTEAD OF 1ST STAGE. 20 SECONDS AFTER FLAME IS SENSED, INDUCER SWITCHES TO LOW SPEED, AND GAS VALVE SWITCHES TO 1ST STAGE.

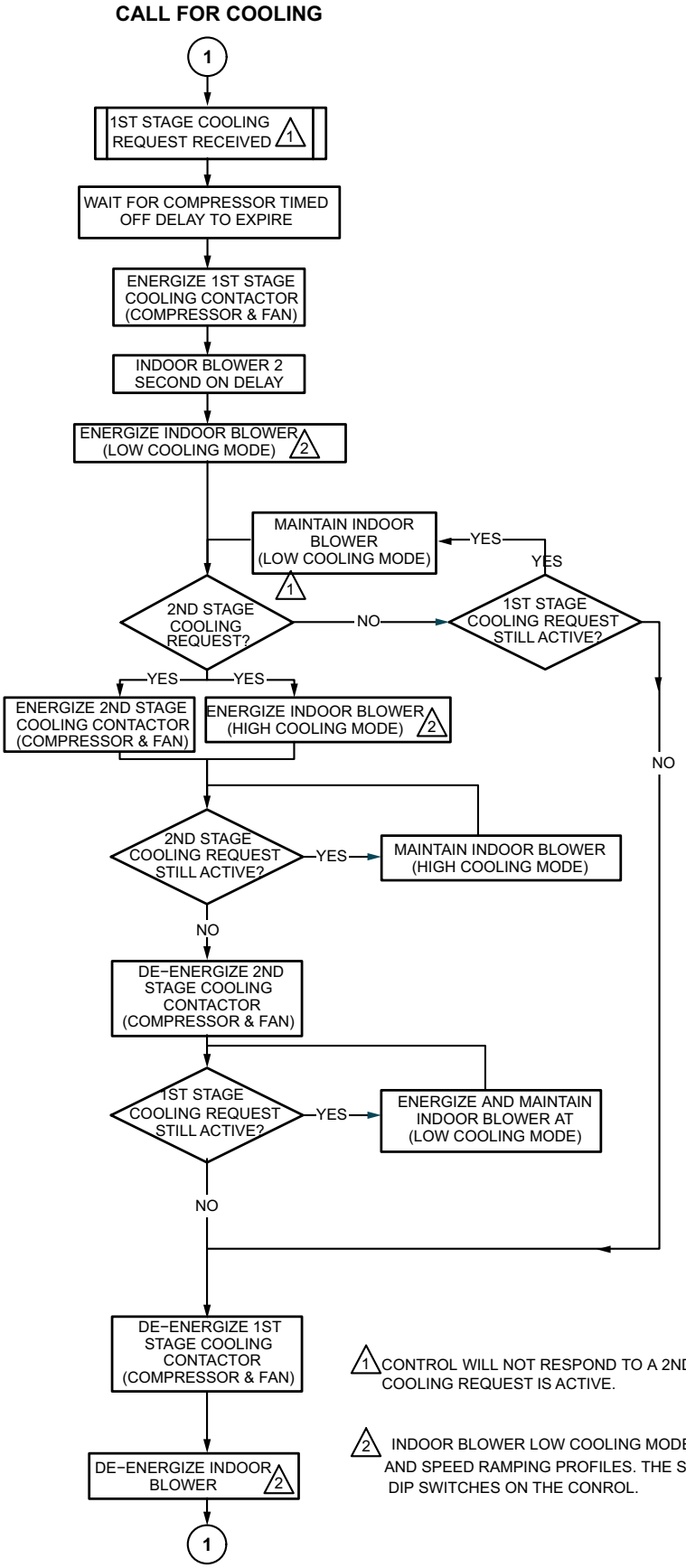


1 SYSTEM WILL ALWAYS LIGHT ON LOW FIIRE, EVEN IF 2ND STAGE HEAT IS IN PLACE.

2 WHEN USED WITH A SINGLE STAGE THERMOSTAT, SET SW1 TO THE ON POSITION IN DIP SWITCH S4.

3 IF THE HIGH FIRE PRESSURE SWITCH DOES NOT CLOSE WITHIN 5 ATTEMPTS, THE SYSTEM WILL OPERATE AT LOW FIRE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE CALL FOR HEAT REQUEST.


CALL FOR HEAT SATISFIED
FIRST-STAGE HEAT
SECOND-STAGE HEAT
2
3
RUN MODE:
1ST OR 2ND STAGE CALL FOR HEAT.
ALL INPUTS MONITORED (LIMIT, PRESSURE, CALL FOR HEAT/COOL, FLAME LEVEL)
2ND STAGE HEAT
NO
2ND STAGE CALL FOR HEAT SATISFIED?
YES
DE−ENERGIZE 2ND STAGE GAS VALVE
INDUCER SPEED SWITCHED TO LOW SPEED
INDOOR BLOWER SWITCHED TO LOW HEAT SPEED
1ST STAGE HEAT
NO
1ST STAGE CALL FOR HEAT SATISFIED?
YES
GAS VALVE DE−ENERGIZED
INDUCER OFF AFTER 5 SECOND POST PURGE
INDOOR BLOWER OFF AFTER FIELD SELECTABLE OFF DELAY
1


CALL FOR COOLING
1
1ST STAGE COOLING REQUEST RECEIVED 1
WAIT FOR COMPRESSOR TIMED OFF DELAY TO EXPIRE
ENERGIZE 1ST STAGE COOLING CONTACTOR (COMPRESSOR & FAN)
INDOOR BLOWER 2 SECOND ON DELAY
ENERGIZE INDOOR BLOWER (LOW COOLING MODE) 2
MAINTAIN INDOOR BLOWER (LOW COOLING MODE) 1
YES
YES
2ND STAGE COOLING REQUEST?
NO
1ST STAGE COOLING REQUEST STILL ACTIVE?
YES
YES
ENERGIZE 2ND STAGE COOLING CONTACTOR (COMPRESSOR & FAN)
ENERGIZE INDOOR BLOWER (HIGH COOLING MODE) 2
NO
2ND STAGE COOLING REQUEST STILL ACTIVE?
YES
MAINTAIN INDOOR BLOWER (HIGH COOLING MODE)
NO
DE−ENERGIZE 2ND STAGE COOLING CONTACTOR (COMPRESSOR & FAN)
1ST STAGE COOLING REQUEST STILL ACTIVE?
YES
ENERGIZE AND MAINTAIN INDOOR BLOWER AT (LOW COOLING MODE)
NO
DE−ENERGIZE 1ST STAGE COOLING CONTACTOR (COMPRESSOR & FAN)
DE−ENERGIZE INDOOR BLOWER 2
1
1 CONTROL WILL NOT RESPOND TO A 2ND STAGE COOLING REQUEST UNLESS A COOLING REQUEST IS ACTIVE.
2 INDOOR BLOWER LOW COOLING MODE AND HIGH COOLING MODE HAVE SPEC AND SPEED RAMPING PROFILES. THE SPECIFIC PROFILE IS SELECTED USING T DIP SWITCHES ON THE CONROL.

Troubleshooting: Continuous Fan Sequence of Operation