

▲ Warning: This water heater is not suitable for use in manufactured (mobile) homes!

Use & Care Manual

With Installation Instructions for the Installer

Compliant with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1121 10 ng/J NOx Emissions

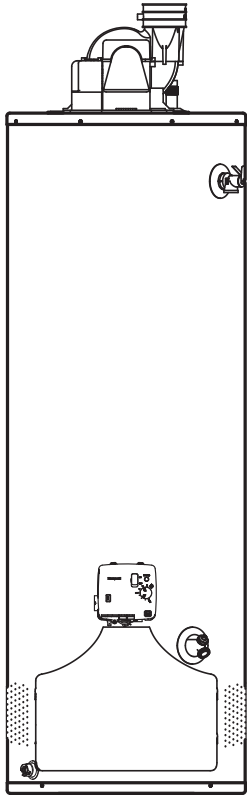
Residential Gas - Low NOx Emissions

PowerVent[®] Water Heaters

WITH ELECTRONIC CONTROL

Residential 40, 50 Gallon

FVIR Certified



The purpose of this manual is twofold: one, to provide the installer with the basic directions and recommendations for the proper installation and adjustment of the water heater; and two, for the owner-operator, to explain the features, operation, safety precautions, maintenance and troubleshooting of the water heater. This manual also includes a parts list.

It is very important that all persons who are expected to install, operate or adjust this water heater read the instructions carefully so they may understand how to perform these operations. If you do not understand these instructions or any terms within it, seek professional assistance.

Any questions regarding the operation, maintenance, service or warranty of this water heater should be directed to the seller from whom it was purchased. If additional information is required, refer to the section on "If you need service."

Do not destroy this manual. Please read carefully and keep in a safe place for future reference.



Recognize this symbol as an indication of Important Safety Information!



California Proposition 65 Warning: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.



WARNING: If the information in these instructions is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or death.

▲ FOR YOUR SAFETY!

— Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors or liquids or other combustible materials in the vicinity of this or any other appliance. To do so may result in an explosion or fire.

— WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.

- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- Do not return to your home until authorized by the gas supplier or fire department.
- Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury, or death. Refer to this manual. Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.



Printed in USA

DO NOT RETURN this water heater to the store or place of purchase. If you need technical or installation assistance, please call the Technical Support Lines at 1-800-432-8373.

El manual en Español está disponible en www.rheem.com.

AP15212-1 (08/10)

Safety Information

Safety Precautions 3-6

LP Gas Models 5

Installation Instructions

Location 7

Water Supply Connections . . 9

Gas Supply 11

Venting 12-16

Wiring Diagram 17

Pipe Insulation 18

Install User Display 19-20

User Display Operation. 21-23.

Heat Traps 24

Installation Checklist 25

Potable/Space Heating 26

Operating Instructions

Lighting Instructions 27

Water Temperature 28-30

Care and Cleaning

Draining 31

Maintenance 31

Vent System Inspection . . . 32

Burner Inspection 32

Extended Shut-Down 33

Troubleshooting Tips

Before You Call
For Service 34-36

Customer Service

Parts List 37

If You Need Service 40



FOR YOUR RECORDS

Write the model and serial numbers here:

You can find them on a label on the appliance.

Staple sales slip or cancelled check here.

Proof of the original purchase date is needed to obtain service under the warranty.



READ THIS MANUAL

Inside you will find many helpful hints on how to use and maintain your water heater properly. A little preventive care on your part can save you time and money over the life of your water heater.

You'll find many answers to common problems in the Troubleshooting Guide. If you review the chart of Troubleshooting Tips first, you may not need to call for service.



READ THE SAFETY INFORMATION

Your safety and the safety of others are very important. There are many important safety messages in this manual and on your appliance. Always read and obey all safety messages.



This is the safety alert symbol. Recognize this symbol as an indication of Important Safety Information! This symbol alerts you to potential hazards that can kill or hurt you and others.

All safety messages will follow the safety alert symbol and either the word "DANGER", "WARNING", "CAUTION" or "NOTICE".

These words mean:

▲ DANGER

An imminently hazardous situation that will result in death or serious injury.

▲ WARNING

A potentially hazardous situation that could result in death or serious injury and/or damage to property.

▲ CAUTION

A potentially hazardous situation that may result in minor or moderate injury.

Notice:

Attention is called to observe a specified procedure or maintain a specific condition.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING.

Be sure to read and understand the entire Use and Care Manual before attempting to install or operate this water heater. It may save you time and money. Pay particular attention to the Safety Instructions. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious bodily injury or death. Should you have problems understanding the instructions in this manual, or have any questions, STOP, and get help from a qualified service technician, or the local gas utility.

NOTICE: This water heater is equipped with a flammable vapor sensor that will automatically shut down the water heater in the presence of gasoline vapors and some other flammable vapors. If the flammable vapor sensor shuts down the water heater, contact a qualified service technician. Clear any hazardous materials and ventilate the area around the water heater. Do not turn off the appliance or adjust the ON/OFF switch in any way. Do not tamper with the flammable vapor sensor. Do not submerge the flammable vapor sensor in water. Do not allow the flammable vapor sensor to come into contact with any substances such as bleach or cleaners. See the “Gas Valve Error Code” Section of this manual for a list of error codes.

! DANGER!

INSTALL THE BLOWER ASSEMBLY AND PROPERLY VENT THE WATER HEATER

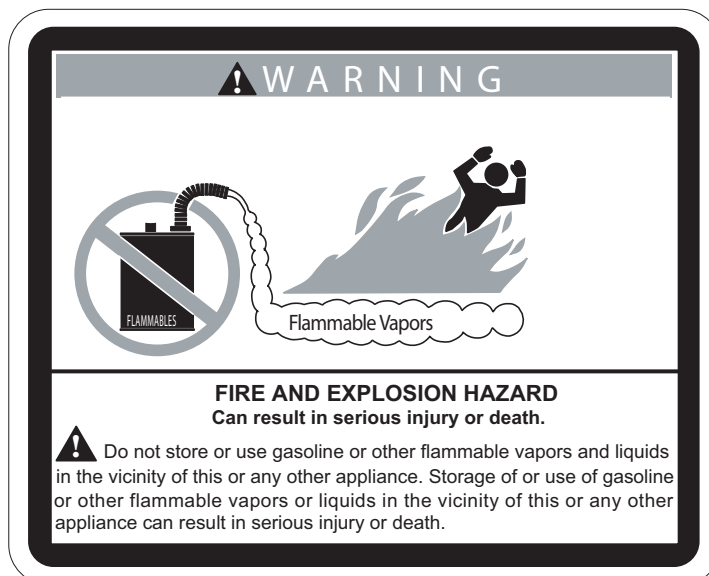


Failure to install the blower assembly and properly vent the water heater to the outdoors as outlined in the Venting Section of the Installation Instructions in this manual can result in unsafe operation of the water heater. To avoid the risk of fire, explosion, or asphyxiation from carbon monoxide, never operate this water heater unless it is properly vented and has an adequate air supply for proper operation. Be sure to inspect the vent system for proper installation at initial start-up; and at least annually thereafter. Refer to the Care and Cleaning section of this manual for more information regarding vent system inspection.



! WARNING!

Gasoline, as well as other flammable materials and liquids (which include but are not limited to adhesives, solvents, paint thinners etc.), and the vapors they produce are extremely dangerous. DO NOT handle, use or store gasoline or other flammable or combustible materials anywhere near or in the vicinity of a water heater or any other appliance. Be sure to read and follow warning label pictured below and other labels on the water heater, as well as the warnings printed in this manual. Failure to do so can result in property damage, bodily injury or death.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING.



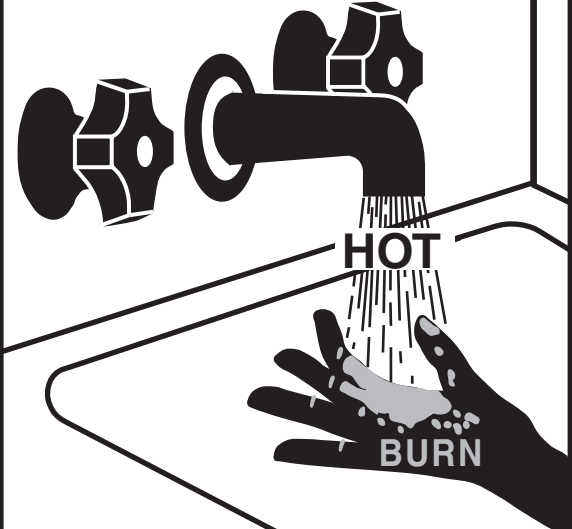
⚠️ DANGER!

WATER TEMPERATURE SETTING

Safety and energy conservation are factors to be considered when selecting the water temperature setting of a water heater's gas control. Water temperatures above 125°F can cause severe burns or death from scalding. Be sure to read and follow the warnings outlined on the label pictured below. This label is also located on the water heater.

Time/Temperature Relationship in Scalds

⚠️ DANGER



Water temperature over 125° F can cause severe burns instantly or death from scalds.

Children, disabled and elderly are at highest risk of being scalded.

See instruction manual before setting temperature at water heater.

Feel water before bathing or showering.

Temperature limiting valves are available, see manual.

Water Temperature	Time To Produce a Serious Burn
120°F	More than 5 minutes
125°F	1½ to 2 minutes
130°F	About 30 seconds
135°F	About 10 seconds
140°F	Less than 5 seconds
145°F	Less than 3 seconds
150°F	About 1½ seconds
155°F	About 1 second

Table courtesy of Shriners Burn Institute

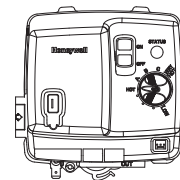
The chart shown above may be used as a guide in determining the proper water temperature for your home.

DANGER: Households with small children, disabled, or elderly persons may require a 120°F or lower gas control (thermostat) setting to prevent contact with “HOT” water.

⚠️ Maximum water temperatures occur just after the burner has shut off. To find water temperature being delivered, turn on a hot water faucet and place a thermometer in the water stream and read the thermometer. (See page 24 and 25 for more details.)

The temperature of the water in the heater can be regulated by rotating the dial on the front of the gas control (thermostat). To comply with safety regulations the gas control (thermostat) was set at “HOT” position before the water heater was shipped from the factory. The “HOT” dial position corresponds to a water temperature of approximately 120°F. **DANGER:** Hotter water increases the potential for Hot Water SCALDS. The illustration below details the approximate water temperature for each mark on the Gas Control (Thermostat) Temperature Dial.

⚠️ DANGER: Hotter water increases the potential for Hot Water SCALDS.



Valve Set Point	Estimated Temperature	Burns on Adult Skin
LOW	90°F	-----
•	98°F	-----
•	105°F	-----
•	113°F	-----
HOT	120°F	More than 5 minutes
A	130°F	About 30 seconds
B	140°F	Less than 5 seconds
C	150°	About 1-1/2 seconds
VERY HOT	160°F	About 1/2 second

Notice: Mixing valves are available for reducing point of use water temperature by mixing hot and cold water in branch water lines. Contact a licensed plumber or the local plumbing authority for further information.



⚠️ DANGER!

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM (LP — PROPANE OR BUTANE) AND NATURAL GAS MODELS

LP and Natural gas have an odorant added to aid in detecting a gas leak. Some people may not physically be able to smell or recognize this odorant. If you are unsure or unfamiliar with the smell of LP or natural gas, ask the gas supplier. Other conditions, such as “odorant fade”, which causes the odorant to diminish in intensity, can also hide or camouflage a gas leak.

- Water heaters utilizing LP gas are different from natural gas models. A natural gas water heater will not function safely on LP gas and vice versa.
 - No attempt should ever be made to convert the water heater from natural gas to LP gas. To avoid possible equipment damage, personal injury or fire, do not connect the water heater to a fuel type not in accordance with the unit data plate. LP for LP units. Natural gas for natural gas units. These units are not certified for any other fuel type.
 - LP appliances should not be installed below grade (for example, in a basement) if such installation is prohibited by federal, state and/or local laws, rules, regulations or customs.
 - LP gas must be used with great caution. It is heavier than air and will collect first in lower areas making it hard to detect at nose level.
 - Before attempting to light the water heater, make sure to look and smell for gas leaks. Use a soapy solution to check all gas fittings and connections. Bubbling at a connection indicates a leak that must be corrected. When smelling to detect a gas leak, be sure to sniff near the floor also.
 - Gas detectors are recommended in LP & natural gas applications and their installation should be in accordance with the detector manufacturer’s recommendations and/or local laws, rules, regulations or customs.
 - It is recommended that more than one method, such as soapy solution, gas detectors, etc., be used to detect leaks in gas applications.
- ⚠️ DANGER: If a gas leak is present or suspected:
- Do not attempt to find the cause yourself.
 - Do not try to light any appliance.
 - Do not touch any electrical switch.
 - Do not use any phone in your building.
 - Leave the house immediately and make sure your family and pets leave also.
 - Leave the doors open for ventilation and contact the gas supplier, a qualified service agency or the fire department.
 - Stay away from the house (or building) until the service call has been made, the leak is corrected and a qualified agency has determined the area to be safe.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING.

WARNING!

For your safety, the information in this manual must be followed to minimize the risk of fire or explosion, electric shock, or to prevent property damage, personal injury, or loss of life.



FOR INSTALLATIONS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

California Law requires that residential water heaters must be braced, anchored or strapped to resist falling or horizontal displacement due to earthquake motions. For residential water heaters up to 52-gallon capacity, a brochure with generic earthquake bracing instructions can be obtained from: Office of the State Architect, 1102 Q Street, Suite 5100, Sacramento, CA 95814 or you may call 916-445-8100 or ask a water heater dealer.

However, applicable local codes shall govern installation. For residential water heaters of a capacity greater than 52 gallons, consult the local building jurisdiction for acceptable bracing procedures.



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Have the installer show you the location of the gas shut-off valve and how to shut it off if necessary. Turn off the manual shut-off valve if the water heater has been subjected to overheating, fire, flood, physical damage or if the gas supply fails to shut off.

- Read this manual entirely before installing or operating the water heater.
- Use this appliance only for its intended purpose as described in this Use and Care Manual.
- Be sure your appliance is properly installed in accordance with local codes and the provided installation instructions.
- **Do not** attempt to repair or replace any part of your water heater unless it is specifically recommended in this manual. All other servicing should be referred to a qualified technician.

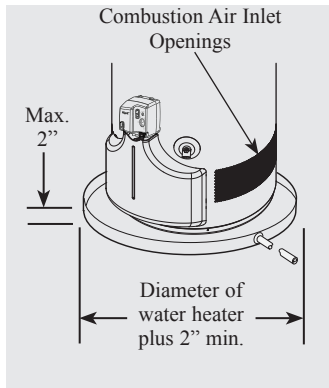


READ AND FOLLOW THIS SAFETY INFORMATION
CAREFULLY.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Installing the water heater.

This water heater must be installed in accordance with these instructions, local codes, utility company requirements, and/or in the absence of local codes, use the latest edition of the American National Standard/National Fuel Gas Code. A copy can be purchased from either the American Gas Association, 400 N. Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20001 as ANSI standard Z223.1 or National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269 as booklet NFPA 54.



The auxiliary catch pan installation MUST conform to local codes.

Location

The water heater should not be located in an area where leakage from the tank or connections will result in damage to the area adjacent to the heater or to lower floors of the structure.

When such areas cannot be avoided it is recommended that a suitable catch pan, adequately drained, must be installed under the water heater.

The pan must not restrict air flow to the combustion air inlet openings (perforation openings) located around the lower perimeter of the water heater.

Catch pan kits are available from the store where the water heater was purchased, or any water heater distributor.

Make certain the floor underneath the water heater is strong enough to sufficiently support the weight of the water heater once it is filled with water.

A gas fired water heater or any other appliance should not be installed in a space where liquids which give off flammable vapors are to be used or stored. Such liquids include gasoline, LP gas (butane or propane), paint or adhesives and their thinners, solvents or removers.

When installed in a closet, DO NOT block or obstruct any of the combustion air inlet openings located around the perimeter of the water heater. A minimum of 1" is required between these combustion air inlet openings and any obstruction.

Because of natural air movement in a room or other enclosed space, flammable vapors can be carried some distance from where liquids which give off flammable vapors are to be used or stored. The open flame of the water heater's pilot or main burner can ignite these vapors and create a shut down condition of the water heater which will not allow the water heater to ignite until examined by a Qualified Service Technician.

DO NOT obstruct or block the flammable vapor sensor.

Rheem Water Heating FVIR certified gas water heaters can be installed on a residential garage floor without the use

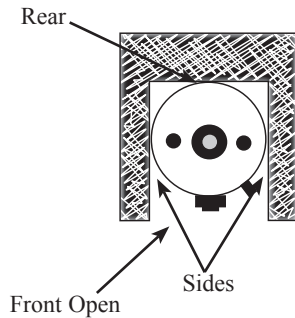
of an 18-inch stand in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54, ANSI Z223.1 2006, paragraph 9.1.10 Installation in Residential Garages, unless otherwise directed by State and Local code requirements. The water heater must be located so it is not subject to physical damage, for example, by moving vehicles, area flooding, etc

- The water heater should be installed so as to minimize the length of plastic vent pipe and the number of vent connection fittings required. (Refer to the "INSTALLATION" Section of this manual.)
- Long hot water lines should be insulated to conserve water and energy.
- The water heater and water lines should be protected from exposure to freezing temperatures.
- Do not install the water heater in bathrooms, bedrooms, any occupied rooms normally kept closed, or in unprotected outdoor areas.

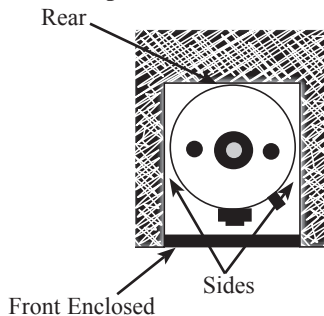
Location	Front	Sides	Rear	Top
Alcove	3" (7.6 cm)	0" (0 cm)	0" (0 cm)	12" (30.5 cm)
Closet	3" (7.6 cm)	1" (2.5 cm)	0" (0 cm)	12" (30.5 cm)

- Minimum clearance from combustible construction:
If the clearances stated on the Instruction/Warning Label, located on the front of the heater differ, install the water heater according to the clearances stated on the label.
- If the water heater is installed in an alcove or closet, the entire floor must be covered by a wood or metal panel. A minimum of 24" clearance from the front and top should be available for adequate inspection and servicing.
- The water heater may be installed on combustible floors, but not directly on carpeting. If the water heater must be installed on carpeting, place a metal or wood panel beneath the water heater, extending beyond its full width and depth at least 3" in all directions.

Top View Alcove



Top View Closet



▲WARNING: Combustible construction refers to adjacent walls and ceilings and should not be confused with combustible or flammable products and materials. Combustible and/or flammable products and materials should never be stored in the vicinity of this or any gas appliance.

Installing the water heater.

Inspect Shipment

Inspect the water heater for possible damage. Check the markings on the rating plate of the water heater to be certain the

type of gas supplied corresponds to the water heater requirements.

Combustion and Ventilation Air

Ventilation (ambient) air temperature must be 100°F or less. Proper operation of the water heater requires air for combustion and ventilation. Provisions for combustion and ventilation air must comply with referenced codes and standards.

DO NOT block or obstruct any of the combustion air inlet openings located around the perimeter of the water heater. A minimum of 1" is required between these combustion air inlet openings and any obstruction.

NOTICE: If the water heater is installed in an unconfined space within a building of conventional frame, masonry or metal construction, infiltration air is normally adequate for proper combustion and ventilation. If the water heater is installed in a confined space, provisions for combustion and ventilation air must be made.

DO NOT obstruct or block the Flammable Vapor Sensor.

A confined space is one having a volume of less than 50 cubic feet per 1000 Btuh of the aggregate input of all appliances within that space.

The air must be supplied through two permanent openings of equal area. One is to be located within 12" above the floor and the other is to be located within 12" from the ceiling.

The minimum net free area of each opening must not be less than one square inch per 1000 Btuh of the total input rating of all the appliances in the enclosure (but not less than 100 square inches), if each opening communicates with other unconfined areas inside the building.

Buildings of unusually tight construction shall have the combustion and ventilation air supplied from outdoors, or a freely ventilated attic or crawl space.

If air is supplied from outdoors, directly or through vertical ducts, there must be two openings located as specified above and each must have a minimum net free area of not less than one square inch per 4000 Btuh of the total input rating of all the appliances in the enclosure.

If horizontal ducts are used to communicate with the outdoors, each opening must have a minimum net free area of not less than one square inch per 2000 Btuh of the total input rating of all the appliances in the enclosure. If ducts are used, the minimum dimensions of rectangular air ducts shall not be less than 3".

NOTICE: If the duct openings which supply combustion and ventilation air are to be covered with a protective screen or grill, the net free area (openings in the material) of the covering material must be used in determining the size of the openings. Protective screening for the openings MUST NOT be smaller than 1/4" mesh to prevent clogging by lint or other debris.

Corrosive Atmospheres

NOTICE: The water heater should not be installed near an air supply containing halogenated hydrocarbons.

The air in beauty shops, dry cleaning establishments, photo processing labs, and storage areas for liquid and powdered bleaches or swimming pool chemicals often contain such halogenated hydrocarbons.

An air supply containing halogenated hydrocarbons may be safe to breathe, but when it passes through a gas flame corrosive elements are released that will shorten the life of any gas burning appliance.

Propellants from common spray cans or gas leaks from A/C and refrigeration equipment are highly corrosive after passing through a flame.

The water heater warranty is voided when failure of the heater is due to operation in a corrosive atmosphere.

Thermal Expansion

Determine if a check valve exists in the inlet water line. Check with your local water utility company. It may have been installed in the cold water line as a separate back flow preventer, or it may be part of a pressure reducing valve, water meter or water softener. A check valve located in the cold water inlet line can cause what is referred to as a “closed water system”. A cold water inlet line with no check valve or back flow prevention device is referred to as an “open” water system.

As water is heated, it expands in volume and creates an increase in the pressure within the water system. This action is referred to as “thermal expansion”. In an “open” water system, expanding water which exceeds the capacity of the water heater flows back into the city main where the pressure is easily dissipated.

A “closed water system”, however, prevents the expanding water from flowing back into the main supply line, and the result of “thermal expansion” can create a rapid and dangerous

pressure increase in the water heater and system piping. This rapid pressure increase can quickly reach the safety setting of the relief valve, causing it to operate during each heating cycle. Thermal expansion, and the resulting rapid, and repeated expansion and contraction of components in the water heater and piping system can cause premature failure of the relief valve, and possibly the heater itself. Replacing the relief valve will not correct the problem!

The suggested method of controlling thermal expansion is to install an expansion tank in the cold water line between the water heater and the check valve (see illustration below). The expansion tank is designed with an air cushion built in that compresses as the system pressure increases, thereby relieving the over pressure condition and eliminating the repeated operation of the relief valve. Other methods of controlling thermal expansion are also available. Contact your installing contractor, water supplier or plumbing inspector for additional information regarding this subject.

Water Supply Connections

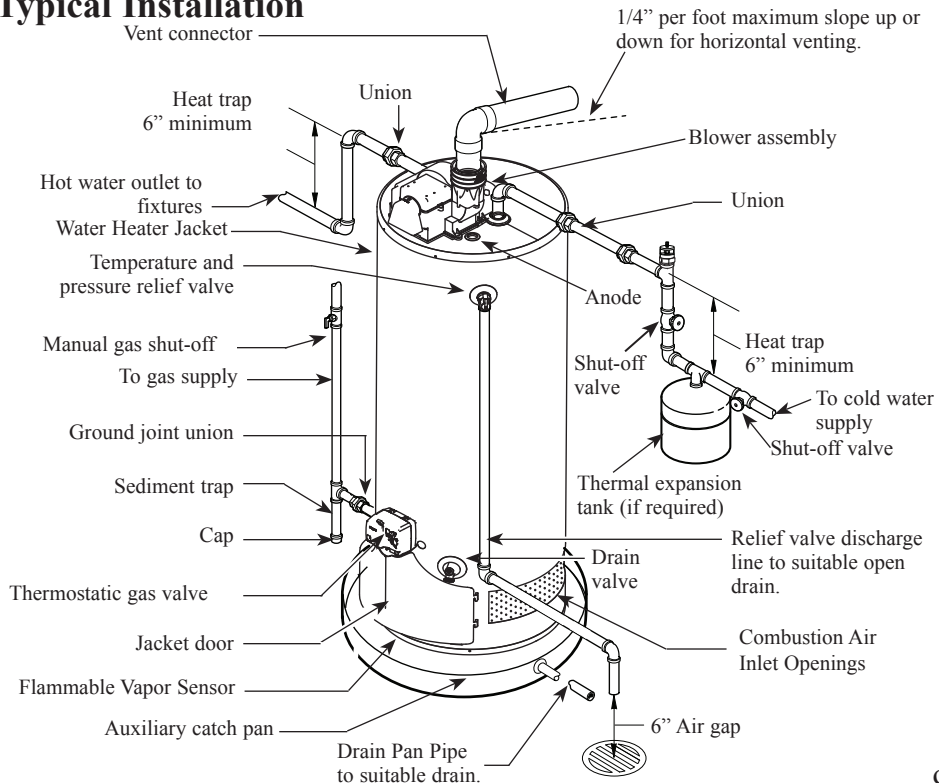
IMPORTANT: Do not apply heat to the HOT or COLD water connections. If sweat connections are used, sweat tubing to adapter before fitting adapter to the cold water connections on heater. Any heat applied to the cold water supply fittings will permanently damage the dip tube and heat traps.

NOTICE: The National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) mandates a manual gas shut-off valve: See (NFGC) for complete instructions. Local codes or plumbing authority requirements may vary from the instructions or diagrams provided and take precedent over these instructions.

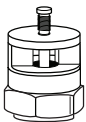
Refer to the illustration below for suggested typical installation. The installation of unions or flexible copper connectors is recommended on the hot and cold water connections so that the water heater may be easily disconnected

for servicing if necessary. The HOT and COLD water connections are clearly marked and are 3/4” NPT on all models. Install a shut-off valve in the cold water line near the water heater.

Typical Installation



Vacuum Relief Valve (Not Supplied)



If required, install per local code and valve manufacturer's instructions.

Installing the water heater.

A new combination temperature and pressure relief valve, complying with the Standard for Relief Valves and Automatic Gas Shut-Off Devices for Hot Water Supply Systems, ANSI Z21.22, is supplied and must remain in the opening provided and marked for the purpose on the water heater. No valve of any type should be installed between the relief valve and the tank. Local codes shall govern the installation of relief valves.

Relief Valve

The pressure rating of the relief valve must not exceed 150 PSI, the maximum working pressure of the water heater as marked on the rating plate.

The Btuh rating of the relief valve must equal or exceed the Btuh input of the water heater as marked on its rating plate.

Position the outlet of the relief valve above a suitable open drain to eliminate potential water damage. Piping used should be of a type approved for hot water distribution.

The discharge line must be no smaller

than the outlet of the valve and must pitch downward from the valve to allow complete drainage (by gravity) of the relief valve and discharge line.

The end of the discharge line should not be threaded or concealed and should be protected from freezing. No valve of any type, restriction, or reducer coupling should be installed in the discharge line.

▲WARNING: The tank must be full of water before heater is turned on. The water heater warranty does not cover damage or failure resulting from operation with an empty or partially empty tank.

To Fill the Water Heater

Make certain that the drain valve is closed, then open the shut-off valve in the cold water supply line.

Open each hot water faucet slowly to allow the air to vent from the water heater and piping.

A steady flow of water from the hot water faucet(s) indicates a full water heater.

Do not allow the flammable vapor sensor to become submerged in water.

Condensation

Condensation can form on the tank when it is first filled with water. Condensation might also occur with a heavy water draw and very cold inlet water temperatures.

Drops of water falling on the burner can produce a sizzling or pinging sound.

This condition is not unusual, and will disappear after the water becomes heated. If, however, the condensation continues, examine the piping and fittings for possible leaks.

NOTICE: Additional information on this subject may be found at www.rheem.com, under Rheem Water Heating, "Customer Service", scroll down to the Technical Bulletins and to Bulletins 1400 Series Section and choose Bulletin #1402..

⚠ WARNING: Do not attempt to convert this water heater for use with a different type of gas other than the type shown on the rating plate. Such conversion could result in hazardous operating conditions.

Gas Supply

The branch gas supply line to the water heater should be clean 1/2" black steel pipe or other approved gas piping material.

A ground joint union or ANSI design certified semi-rigid or flexible gas appliance connector should be installed in the gas line close to the water heater. The National Fuel Gas Code (NFGC) mandates a manual gas shut-off valve: See (NFGC) for complete instructions.

If flexible connectors are used, the maximum length shall not exceed 36" and must meet the requirements in ANSI Z21.24-Connectors for Gas Appliances.

If lever type gas shut-offs are used, they shall be T-Handle type.

Compound used on the threaded joints of the gas piping must be of the type resistant to the action of LP gas. Use compound sparingly on male threads only.

Where a sediment trap is not incorporated as part of the appliance, a sediment trap shall be installed downstream of the equipment shutoff valve as close to the inlet of the appliance as practical at the time of the appliance installation. The sediment trap shall be either a tee fitting with a capped nipple in the bottom outlet or other device recognized as an effective sediment trap.

Do not use excessive force (over 31.5 ft lbs.) in tightening the pipe joint at the gas control (thermostat) inlet, particularly if teflon pipe compound is used, as the valve body may be damaged.

The inlet gas pressure to the water heater must not exceed 10.5" w.c. for natural gas. For purposes of input adjustment, the minimum inlet gas pressure (with main burner on) is shown on the water heater rating plate. If high or low gas pressures are present, contact your gas supplier for correction.

⚠ WARNING: Never use an open flame to test for gas leaks, as property damage, personal injury, or death could result.

Leak Testing

The water heater and its gas connections must be leak tested at normal operating pressures before it is placed in operation.

- 1 Turn on the manual gas shut-off valve near the water heater.
- 2 Use a soapy water solution to test for leaks at all connections and fittings. Bubbles indicate a gas leak that must be corrected.

The factory connections to the gas control (thermostat) should also be leak tested after the water heater is placed in operation.

Pressure Testing the Gas Supply System

The water heater and its manual gas shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at pressures in excess of 3/8 psi (10.5" w.c.) for natural gas.

The water heater must be isolated from the gas piping system by closing the manual gas shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping at pressures equal to or less than 3/8 psi (10.5" w.c.) for natural gas.

⚠ WARNING: Failure to install a water heater suitable for the altitude at the location it is intended to serve, can result in improper operation of the appliance resulting in property damage and/or producing carbon monoxide gas, which could result in personal injury, or death.

High Altitude

Input rating of this water heater is based on sea level operation. At higher elevations the actual input rate may be lower than the value listed on the rating label due to the derating of natural gas. This water heater can be installed at elevation up to 2,000 feet without any change or modification.

Installations above 2,000 feet are not authorized.

Contact the local gas supplier for more information.

Installing the water heater.

The water heater must be installed with the factory supplied blower assembly in place.

⚠ DANGER: Failure to install the blower assembly and properly vent the water heater to the outdoors as outlined in the Venting section of this manual will result in unsafe operation of the water heater causing bodily injury, explosion, fire or death.

To avoid the risk of fire, explosion, or asphyxiation from carbon monoxide, NEVER operate the water heater unless it is properly vented and has adequate air supply for proper operation as outlined in the Venting section of this manual.

The vent pipe must overlap a minimum of ½” on each connection. It is important that the vent pipe engages fully into any pipe fitting and be kept in that position until the adhesive has fully cured. DO NOT drill or punch holes in the plastic pipe or fittings.

NOTICE: This unit is equipped with a Flammable Vapor Sensor. Do not apply power until enough time has passed to allow the vapors from the primer and cement to dissipate.

Venting

The water heater must be vented to the outdoors as described in these instructions. DO NOT connect this water heater to an existing vent or chimney - it must be vented separately from all other appliances.

NOTICE: This unit can be vented using only the following recommended pipe material. Use only 2- or 3-inch diameter pipe.

PVC (Schedule 40, ASTM D1785)

CPVC (Schedule 40, ASTM F441)

ABS (Schedule 40, ASTM D2661)

ABS (Schedule 40 DWV, Cellular Core, ASTM F628)

The fittings, other than the TERMINATION, should be equivalent to the following:

PVC (Schedule 40 DWV, ASTM D2665)

CPVC (Schedule 40, ASTM F438)

ABS (Schedule 40 DWV, ASTM D2661)

The unit may be vented horizontally through a wall or vertically through the roof.

Vent pipe runs must be adequately supported along both vertical and horizontal lengths.

Maximum unsupported length is recommended to be no more than 6 feet.

It is imperative that the first hanger be located on the horizontal length immediately adjacent to the first 90-degree elbow from the vertical rise of vent pipe connected to the water heater.

The support method used should isolate the vent pipe from floor joists or other structural members to help prevent the transmission of noise and vibration.

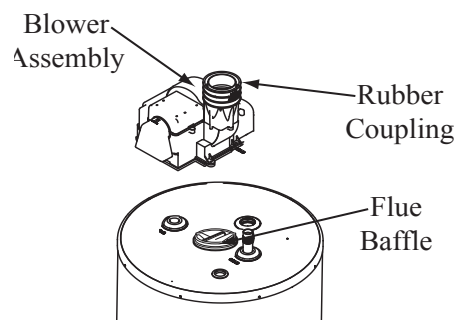
Do not support, pin or otherwise secure

the venting system in a way that restricts the normal thermal expansion and contraction of the chosen venting material.

If the water heater is being installed as a replacement for an existing power vented water heater, a thorough inspection of the existing venting system must be performed prior to any installation work.

- 1 Verify that the correct materials as detailed above have been used, and that the minimum or maximum vent length and terminal locations as detailed in this manual have been met.
- 2 Carefully inspect the entire venting system for any signs of cracks or fractures, particularly at the joints between elbows or other fittings and the straight length of vent pipe.
- 3 Check the system for signs of sagging or other stresses in the joints as a result of misalignment of any components in the system.
- 4 If any of these conditions are found, they must be corrected in accordance with the venting instructions in this manual before completing the installation and putting the water heater into service.

Additional installation information for The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is located on the back page of this manual.



Blower Assembly Installation

(if not factory installed)

Connect blower assembly with the electrical connector. Attach Blower Assembly to top pan using the six (6) screws provided (See diagram to the left). Install rubber coupling (supplied in the box with water heater) on blower housing and secure it.

NOTICE: The Blower Assembly is model specific and only the blower assembly supplied should be used on this water heater.

Maximum and Minimum Vent Lengths for Residential 40 & 50 Gallon Power Vents

Minimum vent length for 2" vent pipe is one (1) foot of vertical pipe, one (1) 90° elbow, and two (2) feet of horizontal pipe.

Maximum Venting information for 2" Vents*

Models	Maximum Altitude for 2" & 3" Vents
42VP40FN 42VP50FN	2,000'

Number of 90° elbows with Vent	Number of 45° Elbows	Maximum Vent Pipe Length in Feet (ft) 0' - 2,000'
One (1)	None	44
One (1)	One (1)	41
Two (2)	None	38
Two (2)	One (1)	35
Three (3)	None	32

* For the 2" vent, one 90° elbow is approximately equal to 6 feet of vent pipe. One 45° elbow is approximately equal to 3 feet of vent pipe.

Minimum vent length for 3" vent pipe is one (1) foot of vertical pipe, one (1) 90° elbow, and two (2) feet of horizontal pipe.

Maximum Venting information for 3" Vents**

NOTICE: The mixing of 2" and 3" vent pipe is not recommended. If 3" pipe is used, a 2" to 3" reducer fitting is recommended at the rubber coupling.

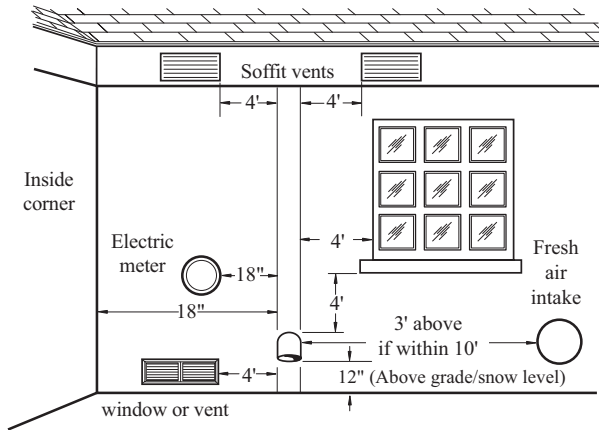
This water heater is supplied with a two-inch Schedule 40 PVC 45° vent terminal. When venting with 3" pipe, a Schedule 40 PVC 45° vent terminal must be used. Screens for both 2" and 3" vent terminals have been included.

Number of 90° elbows with Vent	Number of 45° Elbows	Maximum Vent Pipe Length in Feet (ft)
0-Maximum Altitude: See chart on upper left.		
One (1)	None	95
One (1)	One (1)	92.5
Two (2)	None	90
Two (2)	One (1)	87.5
Three (3)	None	85
Three (3)	One (1)	82.5
Four (4)	None	80
Four (4)	One (1)	77.5
Five (5)	None	75

** For the 3" vent, one 90° elbow is approximately equal to 5 feet of vent pipe. One 45° elbow is approximately equal to 2.5 feet of vent pipe.

Installing the water heater.

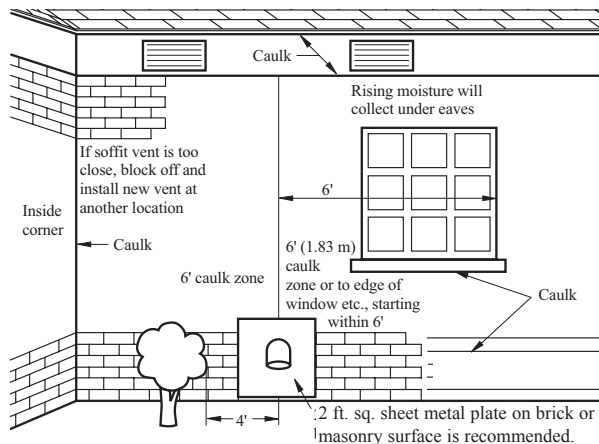
NOTICE: All pipe, fittings, solvent cement, primers and procedures must conform to American National Standards Institute and American Society for Testing and Materials (ANSI/ASTM) standards.



Horizontal Vent Terminal Location

The location of the vent terminal depends on the following minimum clearances and considerations (see illustration):

- 1 Vent Terminal must be at least twelve (12) inches above grade level and above normal snow levels.
- 2 Vent Terminal must be at least four (4) feet below, or four (4) feet horizontally from any door, operable window, soffit, under eave vent or gravity air inlet to the building or other appliances, or from gas or electric meters. Do not locate vent above walkways, doors, windows, air inlets, gas or electric meters or other equipment.
- 3 Vent Terminal must be at least three (3) feet above any forced air inlet located within ten (10) feet. Any fresh or make-up air inlet such as for a dryer or furnace area is considered to be a forced air inlet.
- 4 Vent Terminal must be at least eighteen (18) inches from an inside corner formed by two exterior walls.



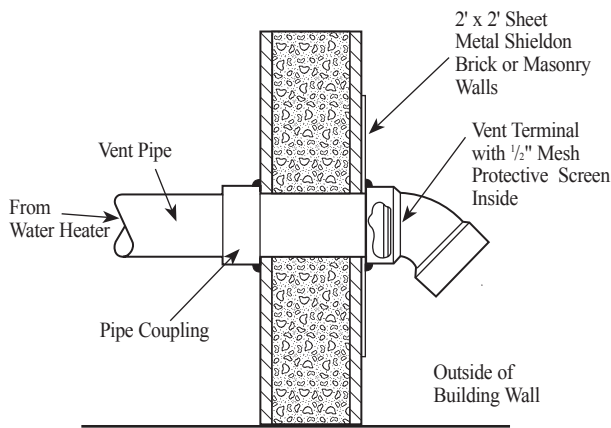
Additional Considerations

- 1 Do Not install vent terminal under any patio or deck.
- 2 To help prevent moisture from freezing on walls and under eaves, do not locate vent terminal on the side of a building with prevailing winter winds.
- 3 When terminating the vent pipe through brick or masonry surfaces, a rust-resistant sheet metal backing plate behind the vent termination is recommended. (See illustration.)
- 4 Do Not locate vent terminal too close to shrubbery, as flue gasses may damage them.
- 5 Caulk all cracks, seams and joints within six (6) feet of vent terminal.
- 6 All painted surfaces should be primed to lessen the chance of physical damage. Painted surfaces will require maintenance.
- 7 Insulate vent pipe exposed to cold conditions (attics, crawl spaces, etc.) with inflammable material to help prevent moisture from accumulating in vent pipe.
- 8 Do Not extend exposed vent pipe outside of building.

⚠ WARNING: Moisture in the flue gas will condense as it leaves the vent terminal. In cold weather this condensate can freeze on the exterior wall, under the eaves and on surrounding objects. Some discoloration to the exterior of the building is to be expected. However, improper location or installation can result in severe damage to the structure or exterior finish of the building

NOTICE: All pipe, fittings, solvent cement, primers and procedures must conform to American National Standards Institute and American Society for Testing and Materials (ANSI/ASTM) standards.

Horizontal Vent Installation



Once the vent terminal location has been determined, make a hole through the exterior wall to accommodate the vent pipe. Vent pipe must exit exterior wall horizontally only.

Insert a small length of vent pipe through the wall and connect the coupling as shown to the left.

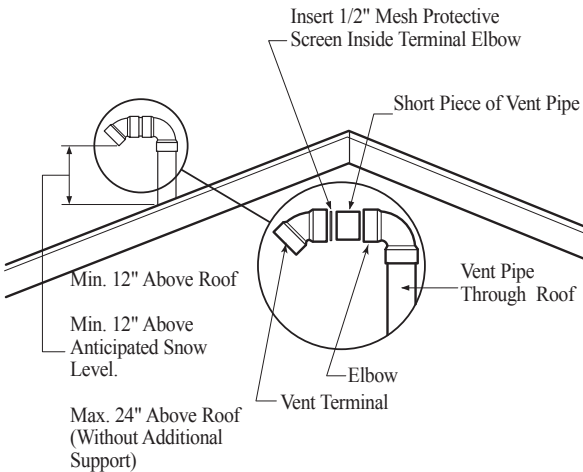
Place the 1/2" mesh metal screen inside the terminal fitting and connect it as shown to the vent pipe on the exterior of the building.

Complete the rest of the vent pipe installation to the water heater's vent connector fitting on the blower outlet.

If necessary support horizontal run as previously mentioned.

Vertical Vent Termination Location

The location of the vent terminal depends on the following minimum clearances and considerations (see illustration):



- 1** Minimum twelve (12) inches above roof.
- 2** Minimum twelve (12) inches above anticipated snow level.
- 3** Maximum twenty-four (24) inches above roof level without additional support for vent.
- 4** Four (4) feet from any gable, dormer or other roof structure with building interior access (i.e., vent, window, etc.).
- 5** Ten (10) feet from any forced air inlet to the building. Any fresh or make-up air inlet such as a dryer or furnace area is considered to be a forced air inlet.

Vertical Vent Installation

Once the vent terminal location has been determined, make a hole through the roof and interior ceiling to accommodate the vent pipe.

Complete the vent pipe installation to the water heater's vent connector fitting on the blower outlet.

Support vertical or horizontal lengths as previously mentioned.

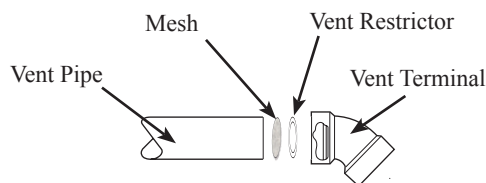
Install adequate flashing where the vent pipe passes through the roof.

Determine the vent terminal height and cut vent pipe accordingly. Refer to the above section for proper vent terminal height.

Connect vent elbow onto vertical pipe through roof.

Connect short piece of vent pipe (approximately 3" long) to elbow, then insert 1/2" mesh metal screen into terminal elbow and join it to the short piece of vent pipe.

Minimum Vent Restrictor



Install the vent restrictor at the minimum vent length only. The vent restrictor should **NOT** be installed for any vent lengths greater than those on page 13.

Installing the water heater.

NOTICE: All pipe, fittings, solvent cement, primers and procedures must conform to American National Standards Institute and American Society for Testing and Materials (ANSI/ASTM) standards.

Cementing Joints

▲WARNING: DANGER OF FIRE OR BODILY INJURY - Solvent cements and primers are highly flammable. Provide adequate ventilation and do not assemble near heat source or open flame. Do not smoke. Avoid skin or eye contact. Observe all cautions and warnings on material containers.

▲CAUTION:
For proper installation:

DO NOT use solvent cement that has become curdled, lumpy or thickened.

DO NOT thin solvent cement. Observe shelf precautions printed on the containers.

For applications below 32°F use only low temperature type solvent cement.

Appropriate solvent and cleaner must be used for the type of vent pipe used (PVC, CPVC or ABS).

All joints in the vent piping must be properly sealed and the following materials are recommended:

PVC materials should use ASTM D2564 grade cement.

CPVC materials should use ASTM F493 grade cement.

ABS materials should use ASTM D2235 grade cement.

Cleaner-Primer and Medium Body Solvent Cement:

- 1** Cut pipe end square, remove jagged edges and burrs. Chamfer end of pipe, then clean fitting socket and pipe joint area of all dirt, grease or moisture.
 - 2** After checking pipe and socket for proper fit, wipe socket and pipe with cleaner-primer. Apply a liberal coat of primer to inside surface of socket and outside of pipe. Do not allow primer to dry before applying cement.
 - 3** Apply a thin coat of cement evenly in the socket. Quickly apply a heavy coat of cement to the pipe end and insert pipe into fitting with a slight twisting motion until it bottoms out.
- NOTICE:** Cement must be fluid; if not, recoat.
- 4** Hold the pipe fitting for 30 seconds to prevent the tapered socket from pushing the pipe out of the fitting.
 - 5** Wipe all excess cement from the joint with a rag. Allow 15 minutes before handling. Cure time will vary according to fit, temperature and humidity.

NOTICE: Stir the solvent cement frequently while using. Use a natural bristle brush or the dauber supplied with the can. The proper brush size is one inch.

NOTICE: This unit is equipped with a Flammable Vapor Sensor. Do not apply power until enough time has passed to allow the vapors from the primer and cement to dissipate.

Wiring

If local codes permit, the water heater may be connected to electric service with the power cord provided (DO NOT use an extension cord). A grounded receptacle is required.

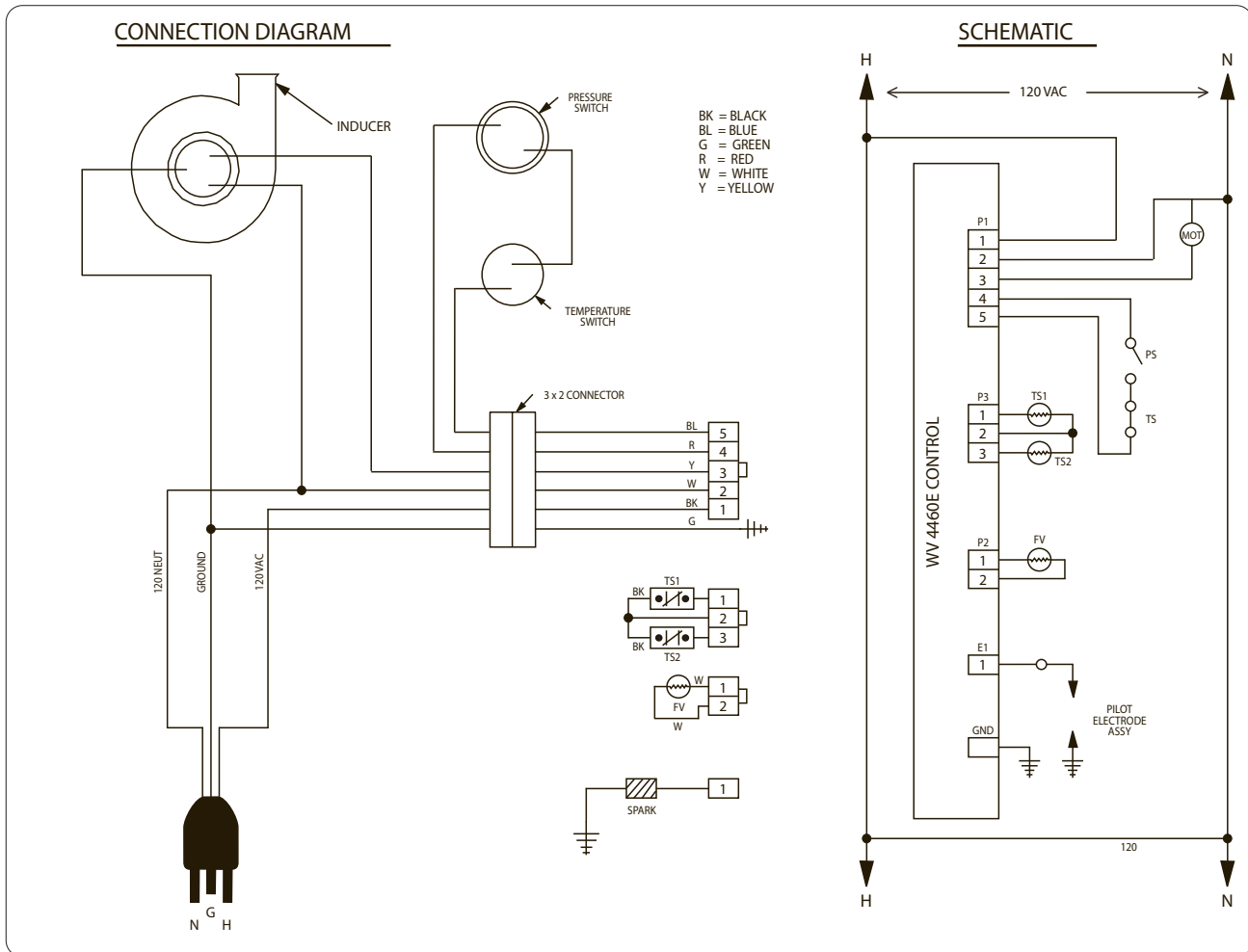
If local codes do not permit the use of cord connections, a 120 V, 50/60 Hz power supply, with suitable disconnecting means, must be connected to the black and white leads in the heater control enclosure.

A knock-out hole is provided to permit use of conduit or metal-clad cable connectors.

The maximum current draw is approximately 5.0 amps.

The water heater must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes, or, in the absence of local codes, in accordance with latest edition of the National Electric Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70. Refer to the figures below for water heater internal wiring.

NOTE: It is not recommended that this unit be installed on a GFCI circuit.



⚠ CAUTION! Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. **VERIFY PROPER OPERATION AFTER SERVICING!**

Installing the water heater.

▲ WARNING: If local codes require external application of insulation blanket kits the manufacturer's instructions included with the kit must be carefully followed.

Insulation Blankets

Insulation blankets, available to the general public, for external use on gas water heaters are not necessary. The purpose of an insulation blanket is to reduce the standby heat loss encountered with storage tank heaters. This water heater meets or exceeds the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act standards with respect to insulation and standby loss requirements making an insulation blanket unnecessary.

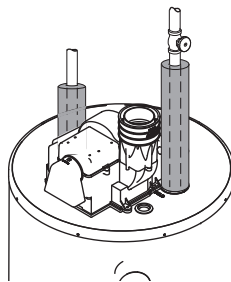
The manufacturer's warranty does not cover any damage or defect caused by installation, attachment or use of any type of energy saving or other unapproved devices (other than those authorized by the manufacturer) into, onto or in conjunction with the water heater. The use of unauthorized energy saving devices may shorten the life of the water heater and may endanger life and property.

The manufacturer disclaims any responsibility for such loss or injury resulting from the use of such unauthorized devices.

▲ CAUTION: If local codes require the application of an external insulation blanket to this water heater, pay careful attention to the following so as not to restrict the proper function and operation of the water heater:

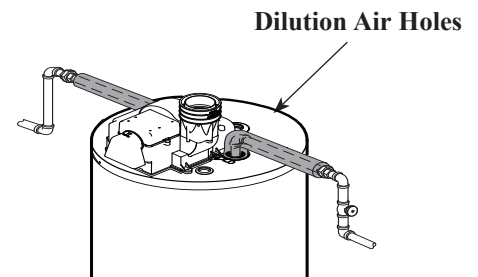
- Do not cover the operating or warning labels attached to the water heater or attempt to relocate them on the exterior of insulation blanket.
- Do not apply insulation to the top of the water heater. This will interfere with the safe operation of the blower assembly.
- Do not cover the burner access door, jacket door, gas control (thermostat)/gas valve or pressure and temperature relief valve.
- Do not apply insulation to the bottom of the water heater or the area where the combustion air inlet openings and Flammable Vapor Sensor are located. This area must be unobstructed so as not to restrict combustion air flow to the burner or operation of the sensor.
- Inspect the insulation blanket frequently making certain it has not sagged and it is not restricting the air flow to the combustion air inlet openings (perforation holes) or the Flammable Vapor sensor located around the lower perimeter of the water heater jacket. This could result in an unsafe operating condition.

Hot and Cold Pipe Insulation Installation



Typical vertical piping arrangement

For increased energy efficiency, some water heaters have been supplied with two 24" sections of pipe insulation.



Typical horizontal piping arrangement

Please install the insulation, according to the illustrations above, that best meets your requirements.

Installing the water heater continued.....

Heat Trap

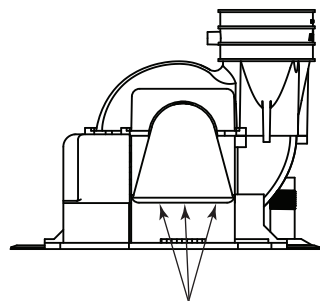
For increased energy efficiency, some water heaters have been supplied with factory installed 3/4" NPT heat traps in the hot outlet line and cold water inlet line.

These heat traps may require a minimum of one (1) 90° 3/4" NPT elbow and may require an additional 90° 3/4" NPT elbow or a 3/4" coupling depending on your installation needs. See Illustration of nipples and heat traps on page 33.

During Installation of this water heater.....

DO

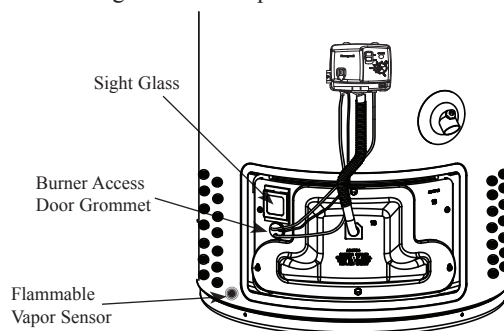
- DO check inlet gas pressure to ensure that it is within the range specified on the rating plate.
- DO provide adequate air for combustion and ventilation as discussed in the Use and Care Manual and the National Fuel Gas Code.
- DO maintain proper clearances to combustibles as specified on the rating plate.
- DO allow enough time for joint cement vapors to dissipate BEFORE applying power to the water heater.
- DO ensure that the venting system complies with the guidelines found in the Use and Care Manual and National Fuel Gas Code.
- DO contact a qualified service technician if the main burner will not stay lit. The burner chamber is designed to be sealed utilizing a gasket and tamper resistant screws.



Location of Dilution Air Holes

DON'T

- DON'T block or restrict Combustion Air Inlet Openings or the Flammable Vapor Sensor located around the lower portion of the water heater jacket.
- DON'T block or restrict the Blower Assembly Dilution Air holes (see diagram to the left).
- DON'T remove the Burner Access Door unless absolutely necessary. This should only be done by a qualified service technician. A new burner access door gasket must be installed on any burner access door that has been removed.
- DON'T install this water heater where standing water may occur. The base of the water heater is meant to be mounted on a dry surface.
- DON'T allow cleaners, solvents, or other materials to come into contact with the Flammable Vapor Sensor.
- DON'T operate the water heater if the sight glass or burner access door grommet is damaged or broken (see to the left).



Installation Checklist

A. Water Heater Location

- Close to area of vent.
 - Indoors and protected from freezing temperatures.
 - Proper clearance from combustible surfaces observed and water heater not installed on carpeted floor.
 - Sufficient fresh air supply for proper operation of water heater.
 - Air supply free of corrosive elements and flammable vapors.
 - Provisions made to protect area from water damage.
 - Sufficient room to service heater.
 - Combustible materials, such as clothing, cleaning materials, rags, etc. clear of the base of the heater.
 - Clearances of 1" from combustion air inlet openings observed
 - Flammable vapor sensor is not blocked.
-

B. Water Supply

- Water heater completely filled with water.
 - Air purged from water heater and piping.
 - Water connections tight and free of leaks.
-

C. Gas Supply

- Gas line equipped with shut-off valve, union and sediment trap.
 - Approved pipe joint compound used.
 - Soap and water solution used to check all connections and fittings for possible gas leak.
 - Gas Company inspected installation (if required).
-

D. Relief Valve

- Temperature and Pressure Relief Valve properly installed and discharge line run to open drain.
 - Discharge line protected from freezing.
-

E. Venting

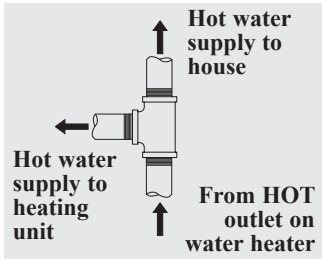
- Heater vented separately from all other appliances.
 - Flue baffle properly hung in top of heater's flue.
 - Blower assembly properly installed.
 - Proper materials and techniques used in vent assembly.
 - Vent pipe properly secured to blower housing.
 - Vent pipe supported at required intervals.
 - Appropriate minimum clearances observed.
 - Precautions taken to prevent moisture damage around vent termination.
 - Vapors from vent pipe cement and primer have dissipated prior to applying electrical power.
-

F. Wiring

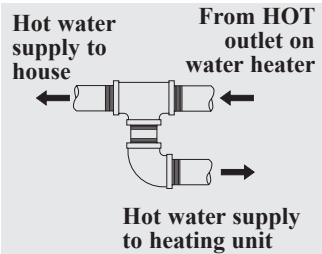
- Correct power supply (120 V).
- Electrical connections tight.
- Heater properly grounded and proper polarity observed.

Supplemental instructions for gas water heaters installed in potable water/space heating applications.

Local codes or plumbing authority requirements may vary from the instructions or diagrams provided in this manual and take precedent over these instructions.



Tee fitting for vertical hot water supply lines.



Tee fitting for horizontal hot water supply lines.

Combination Potable Water and Space Heating Application

Tee fitting must be installed as shown. This ensures that any air in the water lines will be purged through the domestic water faucets and showers.

⚠DANGER: When this system requires water for space heating at elevated temperatures (above 125°F [52°C.]), a mixing or tempering valve must be installed in the hot water supply line to the house in order to reduce the scald hazard potential.

⚠DANGER: Any piping or components used in the installation of this water heater in a combination potable and space heating application must be suitable for use with drinking water.

⚠DANGER: If this water heater is installed in an application intended to supply domestic hot water needs and hot water for space heating purposes, do not connect the heater to an existing heating unit or components of a heating system that have previously been used with a non drinking water system. Toxic chemicals such as those used for boiler treatment may be present and will contaminate the drinking water supply causing possible health risks. Never introduce toxic chemicals, such as those used for boiler treatment, into this system.

Notice: 50' - 0" maximum distance from water heater to fan coil (developed length) is required for Massachusetts State.

Typical Piping Diagram for Combination Potable/Space Heating Installation

Nominal 3/4" size mixing or tempering valve (refer to warning above). Follow mixing or tempering valve manufacturer's instructions for installation of the valve.

Spring loaded check valve in heating unit hot water supply line and cold water return line (not supplied with water heater)

NOTE: This check valve is incorporated in some heating units. Refer to the installation instructions supplied with specific heating unit to determine if it is required.

Isolation valve in hot water supply line to heating unit (not supplied with water heater)

See diagrams above for proper pipe application for vertical or horizontal supply lines.

Temperature and Pressure Relief Valve, tie to location approved by local code

Gas line to water heater

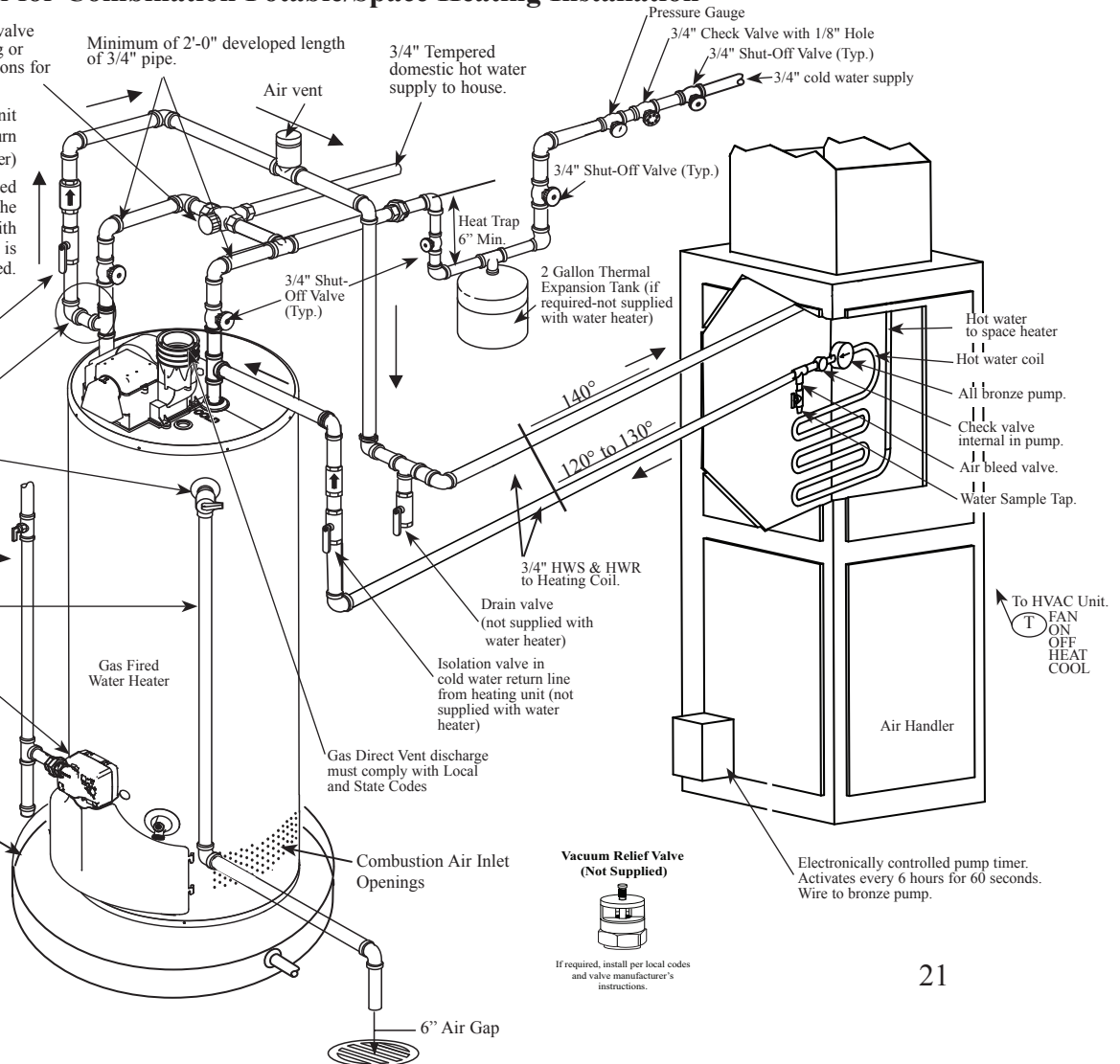
Temperature and pressure relief valve discharge line

Gas Control (Thermostat)

Water Heater drain pan installed in accordance with the Local and State Code

Water Heater to be in accordance with the Local and State Energy Code

All water piping shall be insulated in accordance with Local and State Energy Code.



Vacuum Relief Valve (Not Supplied)

If required, install per local codes and valve manufacturer's instructions.

Electronically controlled pump timer. Activates every 6 hours for 60 seconds. Wire to bronze pump.

Lighting the water heater.

Before operating this water heater, be sure to read and follow the instructions on the label pictured below and all other labels on the water heater, as well as the warnings printed in this manual. Failure to do so can result in unsafe operation of the water heater resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death. Should you have any problems reading or following the instructions in this manual, STOP, and get help from a qualified person.

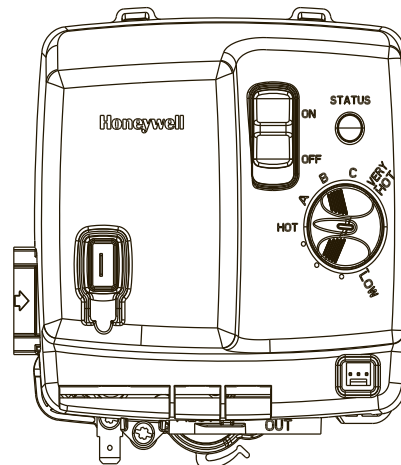
FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING

⚠WARNING: If you do not follow these instructions and use the Use & Care Manual instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

- A. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the pilot. **DO NOT** try to light the pilot by hand.
- B. BEFORE PUTTING THIS APPLIANCE INTO SERVICE - Smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.
- WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS
- Do not try to light any appliance.
 - Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
 - Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas suppliers instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- C. Use only your hand to turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not turn by hand, do not try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in fire or explosion.
- D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified installer or service agency to replace a flooded water heater. Do not attempt to repair the unit! It must be replaced!

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Stop! Read the safety information above on this label.
2. Slide the "ON/OFF" switch located on the gas valve to the "OFF" position.
3. Turn off all electric power to the appliance.
4. Set the valve thermostat dial to "LOW".
5. This appliance has an automatic spark ignition system. **DO NOT** attempt to light the pilot by hand.
6. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you smell gas, stop! Follow "B" in the safety information above on the label. If you do not smell gas, go to the next step.
7. Turn on electric power to the appliance.
8. Slide the "ON/OFF" switch located in the gas valve to the "ON" position.
9. Set the thermostat dial to the desired setting.
10. If the appliance will not operate, follow the instructions "TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE" and call your service technician or gas supplier.



TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
2. Close manual gas shut-off valve.

Operating the water heater.

▲ CAUTION: Hydrogen gas can be produced in a hot water system served by this water heater that has not been used for a long period of time (generally two weeks or more). **HYDROGEN GAS IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE!!** To dissipate such gas and to reduce risk of injury, it is recommended that the hot water faucet be opened for several minutes at the kitchen sink before using any electrical appliance connected to the hot water system. If hydrogen is present, there will be an unusual sound such as air escaping through the pipe as the water begins to flow. Do not smoke or use an open flame near the faucet at the time it is open.

Safety Precautions

- A** Do not turn off manual gas shut-off valve if water heater has been subjected to over heating, fire, flood, physical damage or if the gas supply fails to shut off.
- B** Do Not turn on water heater unless it is completely filled with water.
- C** Do Not turn on water heater if cold water supply shut-off valve is closed.
- D** Do Not allow combustible materials such as newspaper, rags or mops to accumulate near water heater.
- E** Do Not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids, such as adhesives or paint thinner, in vicinity of this or any other appliance. If such flammables must be used, open doors and windows for ventilation, and all gas burning appliances in the vicinity should be shut off including their pilot burners, to avoid vapors lighting.
- F** If there is any difficulty in understanding or following the Operating Instructions or the Care and Cleaning section, it is recommended that a qualified person or serviceman perform the work.

NOTICE: Flammable vapors can be drawn by air currents from surrounding areas to the water heater.

Operating Procedure

This heater is equipped with an electronically lit pilot to light the main burner. The pilot is automatically lit each time there is a demand for heating the water. On initial start-up, it is recommended that the outer door be removed (leave inner door in place for safety) to determine if the pilot and main burner are operating properly. Once filled with water, it is necessary to plug the power cord in and make sure the gas control switch is in the "ON" position. The blower will start and within seconds the pilot will light followed by the main burner. After the main burner ignites, replace the outer door.

If no main burner flame is established, the gas control will go through three trials for ignition before going into a lock-out. A warning light will alert the user of this lock-out condition. If this happens, refer to "Troubleshooting Guide."

Water Temperature Setting

▲ DANGER: Hotter water increases the Potential for Hot Water SCALDS. Households with small children, disabled, or elderly persons may require a 120°F or lower gas control (thermostat) setting to prevent contact with HOT water.

The temperature of the water in the water heater can be regulated by turning the knob on the front of the gas control (thermostat). Safety and energy conservation are factors to be considered when selecting the water temperature setting of the water heater's gas control (thermostat(s)). The lower the temperature setting, the greater the savings in energy and operating costs.

To comply with safety regulations, the gas control (thermostat) was set at 120°F before the water heater was shipped from the factory. The recommended starting point temperature is 120°F.

Water temperatures above 125°F can cause severe burns or death from scalding. Be sure to read and follow the warnings outlined in this manual and on the label located on the water heater near the gas control thermostat.

Mixing valves are available for reducing point of use water temperature by mixing hot and cold water in branch water lines. Contact a licensed plumber or the local plumbing authority for further information. (See page 4 for more details.)

The chart on the next page may be used as a guide in determining the proper water temperature for your home.

Operating the water heater.

Water Temperature Setting...

The following is additional information which aid in determining a safe working temperature to meet each household need.

Maximum water temperatures occur just after the burner has shut off. To determine the water temperature, turn on a hot water faucet and place a thermometer in the water stream. If an adjustment to the water temperature is preferred, then refer to the Water Heater User Display – Operation Instructions for instruction on adjusting the local and remote user display temperature set-points.

A condition known as “stacking” or “layering” can occur when a series of short and frequent hot water draws are taken. The hottest temperature water will be at the top of the tank, closest to the outlet pipe delivering hot water to the home.

Stacking can cause this top layer of water to be hotter than the water toward the bottom of the tank near the gas control (thermostat). Therefore, always remember to test the water temperature with your hand before use and remember that hotter water increases the risk of scald injury.

Also, always supervise young children or others who are incapacitated.

The gas control (thermostat) is constructed with a built in safety shut-off device designed to shut off

the gas supply to the burner if the main burner is extinguished for any reason.

The gas control (thermostat) is also equipped with a gas shut off device that will shut off the gas supply to the burner if the water heater exceeds normal operating temperatures. Refer to the “Before You Call For Service” section of this manual, or contact your dealer.

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

If the water heater has been subjected to fire, flood or physical damage, turn off the manual gas control (shut-off) valve and do not operate the water heater again until it has been checked by a qualified service technician.

NOTICE: Replace any part of the gas control system which has been under water.

Time/Temperature Relationship in Scalds

Water Temperature	Time To Produce a Serious Burn
120°F	More than 5 minutes
125°F	1½ to 2 minutes
130°F	About 30 seconds
135°F	About 10 seconds
140°F	Less than 5 seconds
145°F	Less than 3 seconds
150°F	About 1½ seconds
155°F	About 1 second

Table courtesy of Shriners Burn Institute

Sequence of Operation...

1. During initial start-up or a call for heat, the control will verify the vacuum switch is open.
2. Once the control verifies the blower vacuum switch is open, the control will energize the blower motor for the pre-purge sequence (approximately 5 seconds).
3. The control will verify the blower vacuum switch has closed, ensuring that the blower is functioning properly and that the venting system is not blocked.
4. The control will then proceed through a sequence of self-diagnostics before initiating a trial for ignition.
5. During the trial for ignition, the pilot will spark in an attempt to light the pilot. Once the pilot flame is established, the main gas valve will open allowing gas to flow to the main burner.
6. The main burner and pilot will remain lit throughout the heat cycle until the water temperature setting is reached.
7. Once the water temperature setting is reached, the control will close the main gas valve and pilot valve which will extinguish both the main burner and pilot burner flames.
8. The blower motor will stay energized for an additional 30 seconds after the control verifies that the burner flame is extinguished in order to clear combustion gases from the water heater.
9. After the post-purge sequence, the control will de-energize the blower motor and go into a stand-by mode awaiting the next call for heat.

This water heater is equipped with a flammable vapor sensor that is monitored continuously by the electronic control in all modes of operation.

In the event that flammable vapors are detected, the control will automatically shut down the water heater and prevent the water heater from being started again.

The following is a list of materials that will cause the Flammable Vapor Sensor to shut down the water heater.

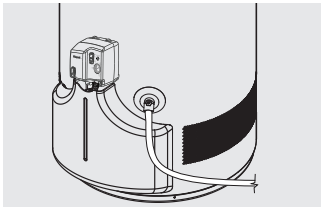
- Vapors of Gasoline.
- Vapors of certain flammable paints, stains, and thinners.
- Vapors of vent pipe Cement & Solvents.
- Bleach (direct contact with flammable vapor sensor).
- Some other flammable materials and their vapors.

If the flammable vapor sensor shuts down the water heater, then the electronic control will display the appropriate error code and you should then promptly contact a qualified service technician.

Refer to the “WARNING” on page 3 for additional information.

Care and cleaning of the water heater.

Draining the Water Heater



▲CAUTION: Shut off gas to the water heater at the gas control (thermostat) gas cock or manual shut-off valve before draining water.

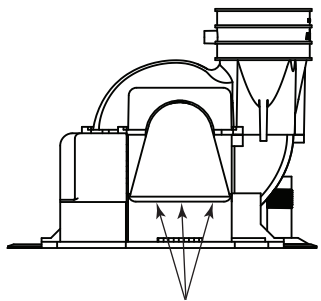
▲DANGER: Before manually operating the temperature and pressure relief valve, make certain no one will be exposed to the hot water released by the valve. The water drained from the tank may be hot enough to present a scald hazard and should be directed to a suitable drain to prevent injury or damage.

Before turning off the cold water supply to the water heater, open a hot water faucet allowing sufficient cold water into the tank to prevent the risk of a scald injury while draining the water heater. Once the water in the tank is no longer hot, turn off the cold water supply to the water heater. Open a hot water faucet or lift the handle on the relief valve to admit air to the tank.

Attach a garden hose to the drain valve on the water heater and direct the stream of water to a drain. Open the valve.

▲DANGER: Before manually operating the relief valve, make certain no one will be exposed to the danger of the hot water released by the valve. The water may be hot enough to create a scald hazard. The water should be released into a suitable drain to prevent injury or property damage.

▲DANGER: Hotter water increases the potential for Hot Water Scalds.



Location of Dilution Air Holes

▲DANGER: Failure to perform the recommended Routine Preventative Maintenance can harm the proper operation of this water heater, which can cause carbon monoxide dangers, excessive hot water temperatures and other potentially hazardous conditions.

Routine Preventative Maintenance

Properly maintained, your water heater will provide years of dependable trouble-free service.

It is recommended that a periodic inspection of the gas control (thermostat), burner, relief valve, internal flue-way and venting system should be made by service personnel qualified in gas appliance repair.

It is suggested that a routine preventative maintenance program be established and followed by the user.

Inspect plastic vent pipe. Make certain that all joints are secure and that vent pipe supports are all in place. Check the outdoor vent terminal to see that it is free of obstructions, and that there is no damage nearby caused by condensate.

Inspect dilution air inlet and combustion air inlet openings. Make certain no blockage exists. Clean any lint, dirt or oil accumulation that may exist.

At least once a year, lift and release the lever handle on the temperature pressure relief valve, located near the top of the water heater, to make certain the valve operates freely. Allow several gallons to flush through the discharge line to an open drain.

NOTICE: If the temperature and pressure relief valve on the water heater discharges periodically, this may be due to thermal expansion in a closed water system. Contact the water supplier or your plumbing contractor on how to correct this. **DO NOT** plug the relief valve outlet.

A water heater's tank can act as a settling basin for solids suspended in the water. It is therefore not uncommon for hard water deposits to accumulate in the bottom of the tank. If allowed to accumulate, these solids can cover the gas control (thermostat) sensors, causing the sensors to operate erratically. Because accumulated solids can prevent the gas control (thermostat) sensors from accurately reading the water temperature, the water at the fixture can be hotter than the gas control (thermostat) setting. It is suggested that a few quarts of water be drained from the water heater's tank every month to clean the tank of these deposits.

Rapid closing of faucets or solenoid valves in automatic water using appliances can cause a banging noise heard in a water pipe. Strategically located risers in the water pipe system or water hammer arresting devices can be used to minimize the problem.

The anode rod should be removed from the water heater's tank annually for inspection and replaced when more than 6" of core wire is exposed at either end of the rod.

Make sure the cold water supply is turned off before removing anode rod.

This water heater incorporates a combustion shut off device that shuts the operation of the water heater down if undesirable combustion conditions occur, such as the presence of flammable vapors or blockage of the combustion air inlet openings. Please contact a Qualified Service Technician if this occurs.

▲ DANGER: Combustible materials, such as clothing, cleaning materials, or flammable liquids, etc., must not be placed against or next to the water heater.

Housekeeping

Visually inspect the pilot.

To ensure sufficient ventilation and combustion air supply, proper clearances must be maintained.

When installed in a closet, DO NOT block or obstruct any of the combustion air inlet openings located around the perimeter of the water heater. A minimum of 1" is required between these combustion air inlet openings and any obstruction.

DO NOT obstruct or block the Flammable Vapor Sensor. The sensor does not require any maintenance or cleaning. DO NOT expose to cleaning agents.

Venting System Inspection

The water heater's internal flue must be inspected annually to be certain it is clean by removing the blower assembly and flue baffle.

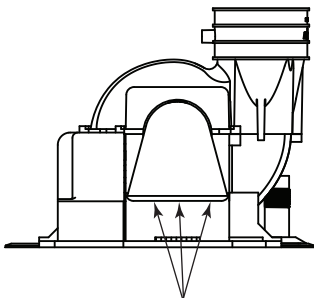
When reinstalling the flue baffle make certain it is hung securely by its hanger at the top of the flue way.

Reinstall the blower assembly.

Inspect plastic vent pipe. Make certain that all joints are secure and that vent pipe supports are all in place. Check the outdoor vent terminal to see that it is free of obstructions, and that there is no damage nearby caused by condensate.

Inspect dilution air holes. Make certain no blockage exists. Clean any lint, dirt or oil accumulation that may exist.

Test for spillage at the dilution air holes after 5 minutes of burner operation. Place a blown out match or candle close to the dilution air holes. The smoke from the candle or match should be drawn into the dilution air holes. If the smoke is pushed away from the dilution air holes, the blower or vent system may be blocked. Contact qualified service personnel.



Location of Dilution Air Holes

Burner Inspection

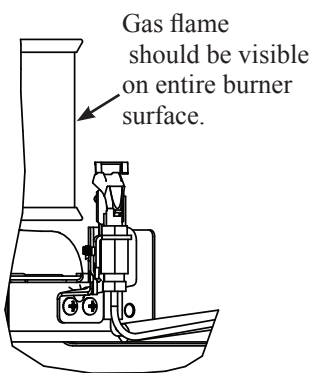
Visually inspect the pilot flame and main burner annually.

Through the sight glass, inspect the pilot and burner lighting. If any unusual pilot or burner operation is noted, the water heater should be shut off until qualified service assistance can be obtained.

The burner operates in radiant mode and glows bright orange when burning correctly. Allow approximately 30 seconds after turning on for the burner to reach the radiant mode

▲ CAUTION: For your safety, cleaning of the burner must be performed only by qualified service personnel, as it involves the disconnection of gas piping and leak testing. The burner chamber is a sealed area. If the burner access door is removed, the burner access door gasket must be replaced.

For cleaning, remove the burner from the water heater. A vacuum cleaner can be used on the burner and floor shield inside the water heater. The burner can also be cleaned by scrubbing with mild detergent.



Proper burner flame pattern

Care and cleaning of the water heater

Vacation and Extended Shut-Down

NOTICE: Refer to the Hydrogen Gas Caution in the Operating Instructions.

If the water heater is to remain idle for an extended period of time, the power and water to the appliance should be turned off to conserve energy and prevent a build-up of dangerous hydrogen gas.

water heater's operation and controls should be checked by qualified service personnel. Make certain the water heater is completely filled again before placing it in operation.

The water heater and piping should be drained if they might be subjected to freezing temperatures.

After a long shut-down period, the

Anode Rod

NOTICE: Do not remove the anode rod from the water heater's tank, except for inspection and/or replacement, as operation with the anode rod removed will greatly shorten the life of the glass lined tank and will exclude warranty coverage.

This water heater is equipped with an anode rod designed to prolong the life of the glass lined tank. The anode rod is slowly consumed, thereby eliminating or minimizing corrosion of the glass lined tank.

Water sometimes contains a high sulfate and/or mineral content and together with cathodic protection process can produce a hydrogen sulfide, or rotten egg odor in the heated water. Chlorination of the water supply should minimize the problem.

Before You Call For Service...



Troubleshooting Tips

Save time and money! Review the charts on the following pages first and you may not need to call for service.

This water heater incorporates a combustion shut off device that shuts the operation of the water heater down if undesirable combustion conditions occur, such as the presence of flammable vapors or blockage of the combustion air inlet openings. Please contact a Qualified Service Technician if this occurs.

Problem	Possible Causes	What To Do
Condensation	This usually happens when a new water heater is filled for the first time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is normal. After the water in the tank warms up, the condensation will disappear. If, however, the condition persists, examine the piping and fittings for possible leaks.
	Moisture from the products of combustion condensing on the tank surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is normal and will disappear in time. Excessive condensation can cause main burner outage.
	An undersized water heater will cause condensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a water heater size that meets the requirements of your needs.
Yellow flame or soot	Scale on top of the burner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact a qualified service technician to remove scale.
	Flue or Combustion air inlet openings are restricted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove obstruction or debris from flue or combustion air inlet openings on water heater jacket.
	Not enough combustion or ventilation air supplied to the water heater location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper operation of the water heater requires air for combustion and ventilation. See the Combustion and Ventilation Air information in the "Installing The Water Heater" section of this manual.
Unable to light the main burner	Air in gas line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact a qualified service technician to purge the air from the gas line.
	Blocked Exhaust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact a qualified service technician to evaluate vent pipe for blockage.
	Pressure Switch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure the pressure switch hose is not "kinked".
	Wire Connection not fully secured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact a qualified service technician to confirm wire connections.
	Combustion Shut-off Device tripped,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustion shut-off device should be inspected by a qualified service technician.
	Gas Control Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact a qualified service technician.
Main burner does not stay lit	Combustion Shutoff Device Tripped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The combustion shutoff device should be inspected by a qualified service technician.

▲ CAUTION: For your safety DO NOT attempt repair of gas piping, gas control (thermostat), burners, vent connectors or other safety devices. Refer repairs to qualified service personnel.

Before You Call For Service...

Troubleshooting Tips



Save time and money! Review the charts on the following pages first and you may not need to call for service.

This water heater incorporates a combustion shut off device that shuts the operation of the water heater down if undesirable combustion conditions occur, such as the presence of flammable vapors or blockage of the combustion air inlet openings. Please contact a Qualified Service Technician if this occurs.

Problem	Possible Causes	What To Do
Rumbling noise	Scale and sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drain the water heater to remove scale and sediment from the tank. Refer to the top of page 31.
Relief valve producing popping noise or draining	Pressure build up caused by thermal expansion to a closed system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This is an unacceptable condition and must be corrected. Contact the water supplier or plumbing contractor on how to correct this. Do not plug the relief valve outlet.
Not enough or no hot water	Water usage may have exceeded the capacity of the water heater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wait for the water heater to recover after an abnormal demand.
	Low gas pressure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check gas supply pressure and manifold pressure.
	The gas control (thermostat) may be set too low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See the “Water Temperature Setting” of The Water Heater section of this manual.
	Leaking or open hot water faucets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make sure all faucets are closed.
	Check valve error codes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Refer to gas valve error code table on page 30.
	“ON/OFF” switch turned off.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Turn “ON”.
	Blower unplugged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plug in. Verify power supply (120VAC).
Combustion Shutoff System tripped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contact a qualified service technician. 	
Water is too hot	The gas control (thermostat) is set too high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See the “Water Temperature Setting” of The Water Heater section of this manual.
	Gas Control (Thermostat) Defective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contact a qualified service technician to replace the gas control (thermostat).

⚠ CAUTION: Make certain power to water heater is “OFF” before removing protective cover FOR ANY REASON.

⚠ CAUTION: Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. VERIFY PROPER OPERATION AFTER SERVICING.

⚠ CAUTION: For your safety DO NOT attempt repair of gas piping, gas control (thermostat), burners, vent connectors or other safety devices. Refer repairs to qualified service personnel.

Gas Valve Error Codes

GAS VALVE LED	STATUS/PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Short flash once every four seconds	IDLE (no call for heat, no fault conditions)	Temperature setpoint achieved and burner is off	No solution required
“Heartbeat”, alternates bright/dim	Call For Heat (no fault conditions)	Water temperature is below setpoint and burner is on	No solution required
One Flash, three second pause	Low flame signal (control continues to operate)	Pilot tube restriction, carbon buildup on electrode, pilot wire damage or gas supply	1. Gas supply pressure is low 2. Low voltage supply 3. Pilot replacement
Two Flash, three second pause.	Pressure switch failed closed	Pressure switch tube blockage or faulty pressure switch.	1. Pressure switch wiring incorrect 2. Replace pressure switch
Three Flash, three second pause	Pressure switch failed open.	Vent blockage or improper installation, switch tube blockage, faulty switch, blower improper operation or temperature switch open	1. Pressure switch wiring incorrect 2. Replace pressure switch 3. Air intake or exhaust obstructed 4. Replace blower temperature switch 5. Replace blower
Four Flash, three second pause.	TCO limit lockout	Thermal well fault, gas control fault or tank is not filled with water	1. Reset valve and check for proper valve cycling 2. Make sure tank is full of water
Four Flash, three second pause	Flame out of sequence	Pilot or burner valve has failed open	1. Replace gas valve control
Six-One Flash, three second pause	Failed trial for ignition	Insufficient gas supply, unstable pilot, carbon buildup on electrode or wire/pilot tube damage	1. Check gas supply 2. Replace pilot
Six-Two Flash, three second pause	Recycle limit - PS/limit opened	Vent blockage or improper installation, switch tube blockage, faulty switch, blower improper operation, blower temperature switch open or excessive wind at vent termination	1. Pressure switch wiring incorrect 2. Replace pressure switch 3. Air intake or exhaust obstructed 4. Replace blower temperature switch 5. Replace blower 6. Check for vent termination compliance as stated in this manual
Six-Three Flash, three second pause	Recycle limit - flame lost	Pilot tube restriction, low gas supply pressure, carbon buildup on electrode, wire/pilot tube damage or combustion air port blockage	1. Gas supply pressure is low 2. Jacket air holes obstructed 3. Pilot replacement
Six-Four Flash, three second pause	Soft Lockout - flame out of sequence sensed	Valve stuck in open position	1. Replace gas valve control
Seven Flash, three second pause	Flammable vapor sensor lockout	Gasoline or other flammable gas was detected near the appliance or the sensor has failed	1. Verify no gasoline or flammable vapors are present 2. Replace the flammable vapor sensor
Eight-One Flash, three second pause	FVS fault detected	Flammable vapor sensor resistance is out of range, wiring to FV sensor is faulty or control is faulty	1. Replace FV sensor 2. Replace FV sensor wiring 3. Replace gas control valve
Eight-Two Flash, three second pause	Temperature sensor fault detected	Thermal well fault	1. Check thermal well wiring connection 2. Replace thermal well
Eight-Three Flash, three second pause	Electronics fault detected	Thermal well fault or gas control fault	1. Replace gas control valve 2. Replace thermal well
Eight-Four Flash, three second pause	Valve fault detected	Gas control valve needs to be reset or has been damaged	1. Cycle power to gas control valve 2. Replace gas control valve

⚠ CAUTION: Make certain power to water heater is “OFF” before removing protective cover FOR ANY REASON.

⚠ CAUTION: Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. VERIFY PROPER OPERATION AFTER SERVICING.

⚠ CAUTION: For your safety DO NOT attempt repair of gas piping, remote control, burners, vent connectors or other safety devices. Refer repairs to qualified service personnel.

Replacement Parts.

For 40 and 50 gallon models using natural or LP gas.

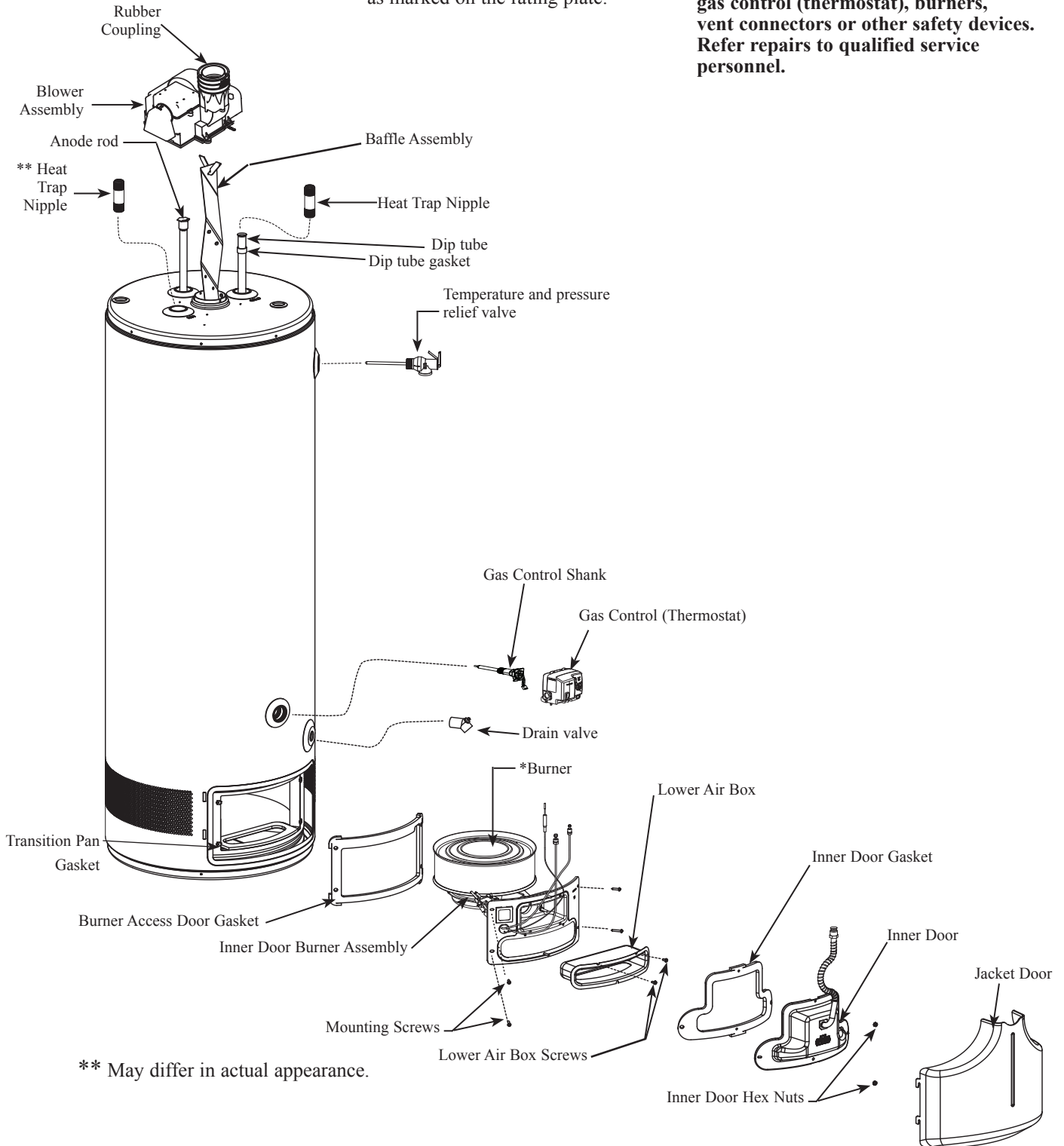
Instructions For Placing a Parts Order

All parts orders should include:

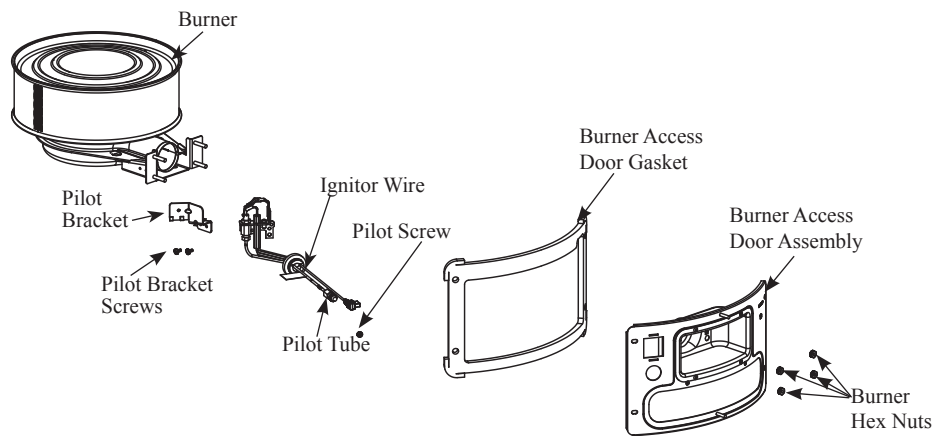
- 1 The model and serial number of the water heater from the rating plate.
- 2 Specify type of gas (natural or LP) as marked on the rating plate.

- 3 Part description (as noted below) and number of parts desired.

CAUTION: For your safety, **DO NOT** attempt repair of gas piping, gas control (thermostat), burners, vent connectors or other safety devices. Refer repairs to qualified service personnel.



Replacement Parts.

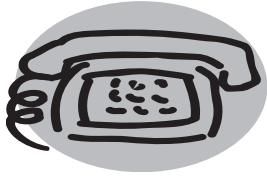


The kit provides extra speed clips and tamper resistant screws.

Notes:

Notes:

IF YOU NEED SERVICE



1. Should you have any questions about your new water heater, or if it requires adjustment, repair, or routine maintenance, it is suggested that you first contact your installer, plumbing contractor or previously agreed upon service agency. In the event the firm has moved, or is unavailable, refer to the telephone directory, commercial listings or local utility for qualified service assistance.
2. Should your problem not be solved to your complete satisfaction, you should then contact the Manufacturer's National Service Department at the following address:
1241 Carwood Court
Montgomery, Alabama 36117
Phone: 1-800-432-8373.

When contacting the manufacturer, the following information will be requested:

- a. Model and serial number of the water heater as shown on the rating plate attached to the jacket of the heater.
- b. Address where the water heater is located and physical location.
- c. Name and address of installer and any service agency who performed service on the water heater.
- d. Date of original installation and dates any service work was performed.
- e. Details of the problems as you can best describe them.
- f. List of people, with dates, who have been contacted regarding your problem.

Important Instructions for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts requires compliance with regulation 5.08: Modifications to NFPA-54, Chapter 10 : 248 CMR 4.00 and 5.00 for installation of through – the – wall vented gas appliances as follows:

(1) Revise NFPA-54 section 10.5.4.2 by adding a second exception as follows:

Existing chimneys shall be permitted to have their use continued when a gas conversion burner is installed, and shall be equipped with a manually reset device that will automatically shut off the gas to the burner in the event of a sustained back-draft.

(2) Revise 10.8.3 by adding the following additional requirements:

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

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

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

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

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

3. **SIGNAGE.** A metal or plastic identification plate shall be permanently

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Detailed instructions for the installation of the venting system design or the venting system components; and

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

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

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

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

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