

# COMMERCIAL GAS WATER HEATER

## Glass-Lined Tank-Type Water Heater

### Instruction Manual

• INSTALLATION • OPERATION • SERVICE • MAINTENANCE • LIMITED WARRANTY



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

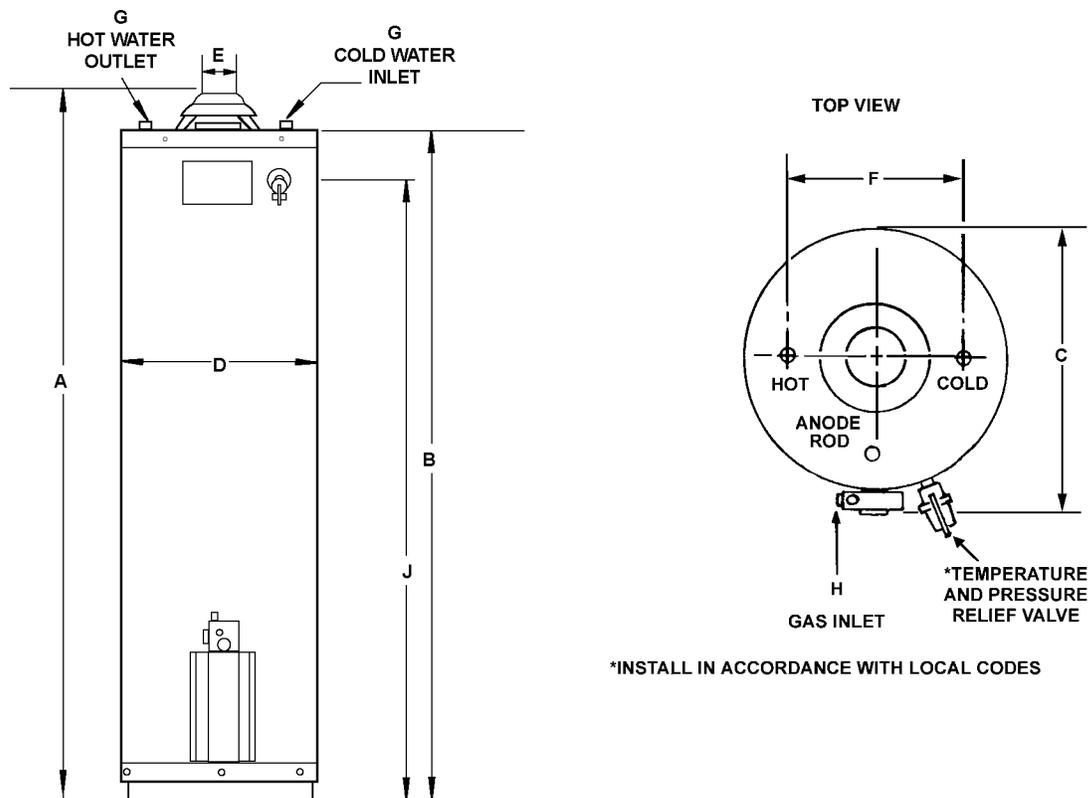
- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
- **WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS**
  - Do not try to light any appliance.
  - Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
  - Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
  - If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.
- Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.



**CAUTION**  
TEXT PRINTED OR OUTLINED IN RED CONTAINS INFORMATION RELATIVE TO YOUR SAFETY. PLEASE READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE INSTALLING AND USING THIS APPLIANCE.

PLACE THESE INSTRUCTIONS ADJACENT TO HEATER  
AND NOTIFY OWNER TO KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

# ROUGH-IN-DIMENSIONS



## DIMENSIONS

Model		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
65	In.	63 1/2	61	26	22	4	8	3/4	1/2	53 3/4
	mm	1613	1550	660	559	106	203	NPT	NPT	1,365

## RECOVERY CAPACITIES

Model	Type of Gas	RECOVERY CAPACITIES U.S. Gallons/Hrs. and Litres/Hr. at TEMPERATURE RISE INDICATED																
		Input		Approx. Capacity	F° C°	20F°	30F°	40F°	50F°	60F°	70F°	80F°	90F°	100F°	110F°	120F°	130F°	140F°
		Btuh	KW			11C°	17C°	22C°	28C°	33C°	39C°	44C°	50C°	56C°	61C°	67C°	72C°	78C°
65	Natural	65,000		65 US Gals.	GPH	299	200	150	120	100	86	75	67	60	54	50	46	43
			19.0	246 Litres	LPH	1133	756	567	453	378	324	283	252	227	206	189	174	162
65	Propane	55,000		65 US Gals.	GPH	253	169	127	101	84	72	63	56	51	46	42	39	36
			16.1	246 Litres	LPH	959	639	479	384	320	274	240	213	192	174	160	148	137

# FOREWORD

The design of Model 65 complies with the latest version of ANSI Z21.10.1/CSA 4.1 M98 as automatic storage type water heater.

Installation diagrams are found in this manual. These diagrams will serve to provide the installer with a reference for the materials and method of piping necessary. It is highly essential that all water and gas piping be installed as shown on the diagrams.

In addition to these instructions, the equipment shall be installed in accordance with those installation regulations in force in the local area where the installation is to be made. These shall be carefully followed in all cases. Authorities having jurisdiction

should be consulted before installations are made.

The installation must conform to these instructions and the local code authority having jurisdiction. In the absence of local codes, the installation must comply with the latest editions of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54, in Canada CAN/CSA B 149.1-00. Both are available from the Canadian Standards Association, 8501 East Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131. For Canadian customers, 178 Rexdale Blvd., Rexdale (Toronto), Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3. The National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 is available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

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## GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

### PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT USE THIS APPLIANCE IF ANY PART HAS BEEN UNDER WATER. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

IF THE UNIT IS EXPOSED TO THE FOLLOWING, DO NOT OPERATE HEATER UNTIL ALL CORRECTIVE STEPS HAVE BEEN MADE BY A QUALIFIED SERVICEMAN.

1. EXTERNAL FIRE.
2. DAMAGE.
3. FIRING WITHOUT WATER.
4. SOOTING

### LIQUID PETROLEUM MODELS

#### WARNING

Water heaters for propane or liquified petroleum gas (LPG) are different from natural gas models. A natural gas heater will not function safely on LP gas and no attempt should be made to convert a heater from natural gas to LP gas.

### CHEMICAL VAPOR CORROSION

#### WARNING

CORROSION OF THE FLUEWAYS AND VENT SYSTEM MAY OCCUR IF AIR FOR COMBUSTION CONTAINS CERTAIN CHEMICAL VAPORS. SUCH CORROSION MAY RESULT IN FAILURE AND RISK OF ASPHYXIATION.

Spray can propellants, cleaning solvents, refrigerator and air conditioning refrigerants, swimming pool chemicals, calcium and

sodium chloride (water softener salt), waxes, and process chemicals are typical compounds which are potentially corrosive. Do not store products of this sort near the heater. Also, air which is brought in contact with the heater should not contain any of these chemicals. If necessary, uncontaminated air should be obtained from remote or outside sources. The limited warranty is voided when failure of the water heater is due to a corrosive atmosphere. (Refer to the limited warranty for complete terms and conditions.)

### IMPROPER COMBUSTION

#### WARNING

ATTIC AND/OR EXHAUST FANS OPERATING ON THE PREMISES WITH A WATER HEATER CAN RESULT IN CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AND DEATH.

OPERATION OF THESE FANS CAN PRODUCE A NEGATIVE DRAFT IN THE AREA OF THE WATER HEATER PREVENTING THE PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION FROM EXHAUSTING THROUGH THE CHIMNEY OR VENT PIPE.

The venting of the water heater should be inspected by a qualified service technician at the time of installation and periodically thereafter to ensure a down-draft condition does not exist.

DO NOT OBSTRUCT THE FLOW OF COMBUSTION AND VENTILATING AIR. ADEQUATE AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION MUST BE PROVIDED FOR SAFE OPERATION.

### EXTENDED NON-USE PERIODS

#### WARNING

HYDROGEN GAS CAN BE PRODUCED IN A HOT WATER SYSTEM SERVED BY THIS HEATER THAT HAS NOT BEEN USED FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME (GENERALLY TWO WEEKS OR MORE). HYDROGEN GAS IS EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. To reduce the risk of injury under these conditions, 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 probably be an unusual sound such as air escaping through the pipe as the water begins

to flow. **THERE SHOULD BE NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAME NEAR THE FAUCET AT THE TIME IT IS OPEN.**

## INSULATION BLANKETS

Insulation blankets available to the general public for external use on gas water heaters are not necessary with your commercial water heater. The purpose of an insulation blanket is to reduce the standby heat loss encountered with storage tank water heaters. Your commercial water heater meets or exceeds the ASHRAE/IES 90.1b-1992 standards with respect to insulation and standby loss requirement making an insulation blanket unnecessary.

### WARNING

Should you choose to apply an insulation blanket to this heater, you should follow these instructions. Failure to follow these instructions can result in fire, asphyxiation, serious personal injury or death.

- **Do not** apply insulation to the top of the water heater, as this will interfere with safe operation of the draft hood.
- **Do not** cover the outer door, thermostat or temperature & pressure relief valve.
- **Do not** allow insulation to come within 2" (51 mm) of the floor to prevent blockage of combustion air flow to the burner.
- **Do not** cover the instruction manual. Keep it on the side of the water heater or nearby for future reference.
- **Do** obtain new warning and instruction labels from for placement on the blanket directly over the existing labels.
- **Do** inspect the insulation blanket frequently to make certain it does not sag, thereby obstructing combustion air flow.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### REQUIRED ABILITY

INSTALLATION OR SERVICE OF THIS WATER HEATER REQUIRES ABILITY EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF A LICENSED TRADESMAN IN THE FIELD INVOLVED. PLUMBING, AIR SUPPLY, VENTING AND GAS SUPPLY WORK ARE REQUIRED.

### LOCATING THE HEATER

When installing the heater, consideration must be given to proper location. Location selected should be as close to the stack or chimney as practicable, with adequate air supply and as centralized with the piping system as possible.

### WARNING

**THERE IS A RISK IN USING FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES SUCH AS GAS WATER HEATERS IN ROOMS, GARAGES OR OTHER AREAS WHERE GASOLINE, OTHER FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS OR ENGINE DRIVEN EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLES ARE STORED, OPERATED OR REPAIRED. FLAMMABLE VAPORS ARE HEAVY AND TRAVEL ALONG THE FLOOR AND MAY BE IGNITED BY THE HEATER'S PILOT OR MAIN BURNER FLAMES CAUSING FIRE OR EXPLOSION. SOME LOCAL CODES PERMIT OPERATION OF GAS APPLIANCES IF INSTALLED 18 INCHES (457 mm) OR MORE ABOVE THE FLOOR. THIS MAY REDUCE THE RISK IF LOCATION IN SUCH AN AREA CANNOT BE AVOIDED.**

**DO NOT INSTALL THIS WATER HEATER DIRECTLY ON A CARPETED FLOOR. A FIRE HAZARD MAY RESULT.** Instead the water heater must be placed on a metal or wood panel extending beyond the full width and depth by at least 3 inches (76 mm) in any direction. If the heater is installed in a carpeted alcove or closet, the entire floor shall be covered by the panel. Also, see the drain requirements.

**THIS HEATER SHALL BE LOCATED OR PROTECTED SO IT IS NOT SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL DAMAGE BY A MOVING VEHICLE.**

### WARNING

**FLAMMABLE ITEMS, PRESSURIZED CONTAINERS OR ANY OTHER POTENTIAL FIRE HAZARDOUS ARTICLES MUST NEVER BE PLACED ON OR ADJACENT TO THE HEATER. OPEN CONTAINERS OF FLAMMABLE MATERIAL SHOULD NOT BE STORED OR USED IN THE SAME ROOM WITH THE HEATER.**

**THE HEATER MUST NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE IT WILL BE SUBJECT TO FREEZING.**

**THE HEATER SHOULD BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE LEAKAGE FROM THE HEATER OR CONNECTIONS WILL NOT RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE ADJACENT AREA OR TO LOWER FLOORS OF THE STRUCTURE.**

**WHEN SUCH LOCATIONS CANNOT BE AVOIDED, A SUITABLE DRAIN PAN SHOULD BE INSTALLED UNDER THE HEATER. Such pans should be fabricated with sides at least 2" (51 mm) deep, with length and width at least 2" (51 mm) greater than the diameter of the heater and must be piped to an adequate drain. The pan must not restrict combustion air flow.**

Drain pans suitable for these heaters are available from your distributor.

For appliance installation locations with elevations above 2000 feet (610 meters), refer to HIGH ALTITUDE INSTALLATIONS section of this manual for input reduction procedure.

### HIGH ALTITUDE INSTALLATIONS

### WARNING

**INSTALLATIONS ABOVE 2000 FEET (610 METERS) REQUIRE REPLACEMENT OF THE BURNER ORIFICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8.1.2 OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE (ANSI Z223.1). FOR CANADIAN INSTALLATIONS CONSULT CANADIAN INSTALLATIONS CODES AND CAN/CSA B149.1-00. FAILURE TO REPLACE THE ORIFICE WILL RESULT IN IMPROPER AND INEFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE APPLIANCE RESULTING IN THE PRODUCTION OF INCREASED LEVELS OF CARBON MONOXIDE GAS IN EXCESS OF SAFE LIMITS WHICH COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.**

You should contact your gas supplier for any specific changes which may be required in your area.

As elevation above sea level is increased, there is less oxygen per cubic foot of air. Therefore, the heater input rate should be reduced at high altitudes for satisfactory operation with the reduced oxygen supply. Failure to make this reduction would result in an overfiring of the heater causing sooting, poor combustion and/or unsatisfactory heater performance.

## **U.S. REQUIREMENTS**

Ratings specified by manufacturers for most appliances apply for elevations up to 2000 feet (610 m). For elevations above 2000 feet (610 m), ratings must be reduced at the rate of 4% for each 1000 feet (305 m) above sea level. For example, if a heater is rated at 65,000 Btuh (19 Kw) at sea level, to rate the heater at 4000 feet (1219 m), you subtract 4 (once for each thousand feet) x.04 (4% input reduction) x 65,000 (original rating) from the original rating. Therefore, to calculate the input rating at 4,000 feet (1219 m):  $4 \times .04 \times 65,000 = 10,400$  Btuh (3.0 Kw),  $65,000$  (19 Kw) -  $10,400$  (3.0 Kw) =  $54,600$  Btuh (16 Kw). At 6000 feet (1829 m) the correct input rating should be  $49,400$  Btuh (14.5 Kw).

## **CANADIAN REQUIREMENTS**

Appliances with inputs up to and including 400,000 BTU must be factory equipped with orifices for operation at specific elevations. Standard (sea level) orifices permit operation up to 2000' (610 m) elevation. For operation between 2000' (610 m) and 4500' (1370 m) specify "HIGH ALTITUDE OPERATION" when ordering the heater(s). For operation above 4500' (2370 m) consult factory before ordering.

**Field conversion for operation at altitudes other than that specified on the heater rating plate is not permitted.**

The input reduction is primarily achieved by reducing the size of the main burner orifices. To do this, the main burner orifices require replacement with orifices sized for the particular installation elevation. Contact your local gas supplier for further information.

Upon completion of derating of the heater, adjustment to the gas pressure regulator may be required. See CHECKING THE INPUT section in this manual for inlet and manifold pressure requirements.

Also due to the input rating reduction required at high altitudes, the output rating of the appliance is reduced and should be compensated for in the sizing of the equipment for application.

## **CLEARANCES**

These heaters are approved for installation on combustible flooring in a closet having a ceiling 18" (457 mm) above top cover and with clearances to combustible construction of 6" (152 mm) from flue or vent connector, 1" (25 mm) at the sides and rear and 4" (102 mm) to front to prevent a possible fire hazard condition. A minimum of 4" (101.6 mm) shall be allowed for installation of serviceable parts.

## **HARD WATER**

Where hard water conditions exist, water softening or the threshold type of water treatment is recommended. This will protect the dishwashers, coffee urns, water heaters, water piping and other equipment.

Contact your dealer or qualified service technician for more information on this product.

## **AIR REQUIREMENTS**

REFER TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE "NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE" ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54. FOR CANADA CONSULT CAN/CSA B149.1-00.

**KEEP APPLIANCE AREA CLEAR AND FREE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, GASOLINE AND OTHER FLAMMABLES, VAPORS AND LIQUIDS.**

**DO NOT OBSTRUCT THE FLOW OF COMBUSTION OR VENTILATING AIR.**



### **WARNING**

**FOR SAFE OPERATION PROVIDE ADEQUATE AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION. AN INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF AIR WILL CAUSE RECIRCULATION OF COMBUSTION PRODUCTS RESULTING IN AIR CONTAMINATION THAT MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO LIFE. SUCH A CONDITION OFTEN WILL RESULT IN A YELLOW, LUMINOUS BURNER FLAME, CAUSING CARBONING OR SOOTING OF THE COMBUSTION CHAMBER, BURNERS AND FLUE TUBES AND CREATES A RISK OF ASPHYXIATION.**

Where an exhaust fan is supplied in the same room with a heater, sufficient openings for air must be provided in the walls. **UNDERSIZED OPENINGS WILL CAUSE AIR TO BE DRAWN INTO THE ROOM THROUGH THE CHIMNEY, CAUSING POOR COMBUSTION. SOOTING MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE HEATER AND RISK OF FIRE OR EXPLOSION.**

### **UNCONFINED SPACE**

In buildings of conventional frame, brick, or stone construction, unconfined spaces may provide adequate air for combustion, ventilation and draft hood dilution.

If the unconfined space is within a building of tight construction (buildings using the following construction: weather stripping, heavy insulation, caulking, vapor barrier, etc.), air for combustion, ventilation and draft hood dilution must be obtained from outdoors. The installation instructions for confined spaces in tightly constructed buildings must be followed to ensure adequate air supply.

### **CONFINED SPACE**

When drawing combustion and dilution air from inside a conventionally constructed building to a confined space, such a space shall be provided with two permanent openings, ONE IN OR WITHIN 12 INCHES (30.50 cm) OF THE ENCLOSURE TOP AND ONE IN OR WITHIN 12 INCHES (30.50 cm) OF THE ENCLOSURE BOTTOM. Each opening shall have a free area of at least one square inch per 1000 Btuh (2202.8 mm<sup>2</sup>/KW) of the total input of all appliances in the enclosure, but not less than 100 square inches (645 cm<sup>2</sup>).

If the confined space is within a building of tight construction, air for combustion, ventilation, and draft hood dilution must be obtained from outdoors. When directly communicating with the outdoors or communicating with the outdoors through vertical ducts, two permanent openings, located in the above manner, shall be provided. Each opening shall have a free area of not less than one square inch per 4000 Btuh (550.7 mm<sup>2</sup>/KW) of the total input of all appliances in the enclosure. If horizontal ducts are used, each opening shall have a free area of not less than one square inch per 2000 Btuh (1101.4 mm<sup>2</sup>/KW) of the total input of all appliances in the enclosure. For Canadian installations consult CAN/CSA B149.1-00.

## **COMBINATION WATER (POTABLE) HEATING AND SPACE HEATING**

1. All piping components connected to this unit for space heating applications shall be suitable for use with potable water.

2. Toxic chemicals, such as those used for boiler treatment, shall NEVER be introduced into this system.
3. This unit may NEVER be connected to any existing heating system or component(s) previously used with a non-potable water heating appliance.
4. When the system requires water for space heating at temperatures higher than required for domestic water purposes, a tempering valve must be installed (See Fig. 3).

**⚠ CAUTION**

A closed system will exist if a check valve (without bypass), pressure reducing valve (without bypass), or a water meter (without bypass) is installed in the cold water line between the water heater and street main (or well).

Excessive pressure may develop in such closed systems, causing premature tank failure or intermittent relief valve operation. This is not a warranty failure. An expansion tank or a similar device may be required in the inlet supply line between the appliance and the meter or valve to compensate for the thermal expansion of the water.

**SYSTEM CONNECTIONS**

The system installation must conform to these instructions and to the local code authority having jurisdiction. Good practice requires that all heavy piping be supported.

**VENTING**

**⚠ WARNING**

**THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS SECTION ON VENTING MUST BE FOLLOWED TO AVOID CHOKED COMBUSTION OR RECIRCULATION OF FLUE GASES. SUCH CONDITIONS CAUSE SOOTING OR RISKS OF FIRE AND ASPHYXIATION.**

Heater must be protected from freezing downdrafts.

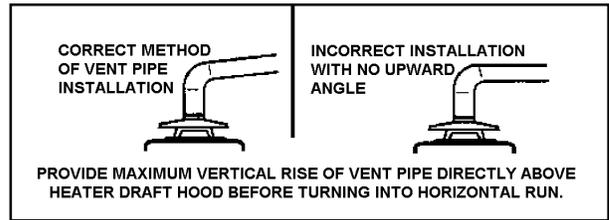
Remove all soot or other obstructions from the chimney that will retard a free draft.

Type B venting is recommended with these heaters.

This water heater must be vented in compliance with all local codes, the current revision of the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI-Z223.1) and with the Category I Venting Tables. In Canada, venting shall conform to the requirements of the current CAN/CSA B149.1-00 installation code.

If any part of the vent system is exposed to ambient temperatures below 35 degrees F (2 degrees C) it must be insulated to prevent condensation.

- Do not connect the heater to a common vent or chimney with solid fuel burning equipment. This practice is prohibited by many local building codes as is the practice of venting gas fired equipment to the duct work of ventilation systems.
- Where a separate vent connection is not available and the vent pipe from the heater must be connected to a common vent with an oil burning furnace, the vent pipe should enter the smaller common vent or chimney at a point above the large vent pipe.



**FIGURE 2**

**DRAFT HOOD**

The draft hood furnished with this heater must be installed without alteration. Provision must be made if it is installed in confined space or a small room to accommodate draft hood spillage and avoid risks described in previous steps. The upper air opening called for in the AIR REQUIREMENTS section of this manual is for this purpose.

Locate draft hood as seen in Figure 1. Position draft hood over the flue tube. Align the draft hood legs with four holes surrounding the flue. Insert tabbed end of legs into the corresponding holes and twist to lock the draft hood in place.

When installing vent piping, secure the vent pipe to the draft hood using at least three sheet metal screws in the draft hood outlet.

**VENT CONNECTION**

Vent connections must be made to an adequate stack or chimney. Size and install proper size vent pipe. Do not reduce pipe size to less than that of the draft hood outlet.

Horizontal runs of vent pipe must have a minimum upward slope toward the chimney of 1/4 inch per foot (20 mm per meter). Dampers or other obstructions must not be installed in between the heater and the draft hood. Be sure that the vent pipe does not extend beyond the inside wall of the chimney.

Where a continuous or intermittent back draft is found to exist, the cause must be determined and corrected. A special vent cap may be required. If the back draft cannot be corrected by the normal methods or if a suitable draft cannot be obtained, a blower type flue gas exhauster must be employed to assure proper venting and correct combustion.

**THERMOMETERS (Not Supplied)**

Thermometers should be obtained and field installed.

Thermometers are installed in the system as a means of detecting the temperature of the outlet water supply.

**RELIEF VALVE**

This water heater is equipped with a combination temperature-pressure relief valve that complies with the standard for relief valves and automatic gas shut-off devices for hot water supply system, ANSI Z21.22, for Canada see CAN/CSA 149.1-00. **FOR SAFE OPERATION OF THE WATER HEATER, THE RELIEF VALVE(S) MUST NOT BE REMOVED OR PLUGGED.**

ASME ratings cover pressure relief capacities. A.G.A. ratings cover release rate with temperature actuation.

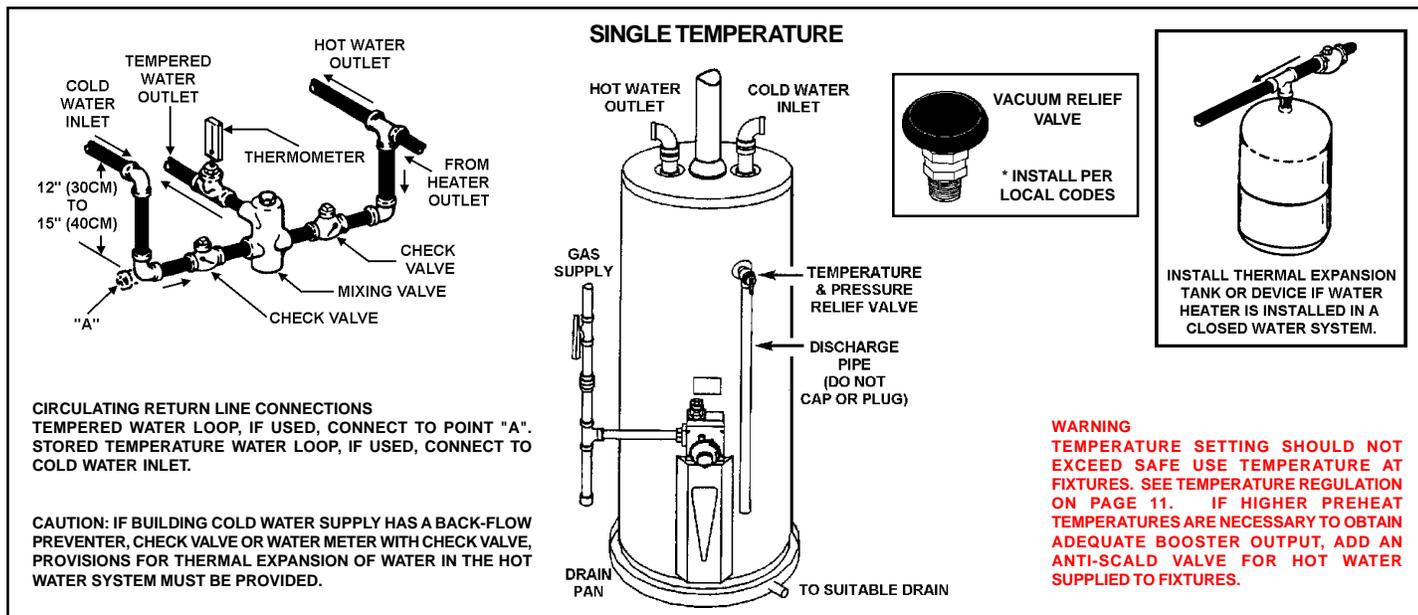


FIGURE 3

In addition to the appliance relief valve, each remote storage tank which may be used in conjunction with this appliance shall also be installed with a properly sized, rated and approved combination temperature (ANSI) and pressure (ASME) relief valve(s).

**WARNING**

THE PURPOSE OF RELIEF VALVE IS TO AVOID EXCESSIVE PRESSURE OR TEMPERATURE INTO THE STEAM RANGE, WHICH MAY CAUSE SCALDING AT FIXTURES, TANK EXPLOSION, SYSTEM OR HEATER DAMAGE. NO VALVE IS TO BE PLACED BETWEEN THE RELIEF VALVE AND TANK.

Your local code authority may have other specific relief valve requirements.

A DRAIN LINE MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE RELIEF VALVE TO DIRECT DISCHARGE TO A SAFE LOCATION TO AVOID SCALDING OR WATER DAMAGE. THIS LINE MUST NOT BE REDUCED FROM THE SIZE OF THE VALVE OUTLET AND MUST NOT CONTAIN VALVES, RESTRICTIONS NOR SHOULD IT BE LOCATED IN FREEZING AREAS. DO NOT THREAD OR CAP THE END OF THIS LINE. RESTRICTED OR BLOCKED DISCHARGE WILL DEFEAT THE PURPOSE OF THE VALVE AND IS UNSAFE. DISCHARGE LINE SHALL BE INSTALLED TO ALLOW COMPLETE DRAINAGE OF BOTH THE VALVE AND LINE.

See SERVICE INFORMATION section for procedure and precautions.

The type, size and location of the relief valve(s) must be in accordance with local codes. The location of the relief valve shown in Figure 3 is typical. The heater has a factory installed high temperature limit switch.

For circulating heaters, the separate storage vessel must have a temperature and pressure relief valve installed. This valve shall comply with the standard for relief valves and automatic gas shut-off devices for hot water supply systems.

**GAS PIPING**

Contact your local gas service company to ensure that adequate gas service is available and to review applicable installation codes for your area.

Size the main gas line in accordance with Table 1. The figures shown are for straight lengths of pipe at 0.5 in. W.C. pressure drop, which is considered normal for low pressure systems. Note: Fittings such as elbows, tees and line regulators will add to the pipe pressure drop. Also refer to the latest version of the National Fuel Gas Code. For Canadian installations consult Canadian Installation Code CAN/CSA B149.1-00.

**WARNING**

THE HEATER IS NOT INTENDED FOR OPERATION AT HIGHER THAN 10.5" W.C.(2.61 kPa) - NATURAL GAS, or 13.0" W.C.(3.23 kPa) - PROPANE GAS SUPPLY GAS PRESSURE. EXPOSURE TO HIGHER SUPPLY PRESSURE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE GAS VALVE WHICH COULD RESULT IN FIRE OR EXPLOSION. IF OVERPRESSURE HAS OCCURRED SUCH AS THROUGH IMPROPER TESTING OF GAS LINES OR EMERGENCY MALFUNCTION OF THE SUPPLY SYSTEM, THE GAS VALVE MUST BE CHECKED FOR SAFE OPERATION. MAKE SURE THAT THE OUTSIDE VENTS ON THE SUPPLY REGULATORS AND THE SAFETY VENT VALVES ARE PROTECTED AGAINST BLOCKAGE. THESE ARE PARTS OF THE GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM, NOT THE HEATER. VENT BLOCKAGE MAY OCCUR DURING ICE STORMS.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO GUARD AGAINST GAS VALVE FOULING FROM CONTAMINANTS IN THE GAS WAYS. SUCH FOULING MAY CAUSE IMPROPER OPERATION, FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

IF COPPER SUPPLY LINES ARE USED THEY MUST BE INTERNALLY TINNED AND CERTIFIED FOR GAS SERVICE. BEFORE ATTACHING THE GAS LINE, BE SURE THAT ALL GAS PIPE IS CLEAN ON THE INSIDE.

TO TRAP ANY DIRT OR FOREIGN MATERIAL IN THE GAS SUPPLY LINE, A DIRT LEG (SOMETIMES CALLED SEDIMENT TRAP OR DRIP LEG) MUST BE INCORPORATED IN THE PIPING (SEE FIG. 4). THE DIRT LEG MUST BE READILY ACCESSIBLE AND NOT SUBJECT TO FREEZING CONDITIONS. INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF SERVING GAS SUPPLIERS. REFER TO THE LATEST VERSION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE. For Canadian installations consult Canadian Installation Code CAN/CSA B149.1-00.

**TABLE 1 - GAS SUPPLY LINE SIZES (IN INCHES)\*  
MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF PIPE IN  
CUBIC FEET PER HOUR**

LENGTH IN FEET	NORMAL IRON PIPE SIZES (INCHES) INPUT IN THOUSANDS BTU/HR								
	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"
10	175	360	680	1400	2100	3960	6300	11000	23000
20	120	250	485	950	1460	2750	4360	7700	15800
30	97	200	375	770	1180	2200	3520	6250	12800
40	82	170	320	660	990	1900	3000	5300	10900
50	73	151	285	580	900	1680	2650	4750	9700
60	66	138	260	530	810	1520	2400	4300	8800
70	61	125	240	490	750	1400	2250	3900	8100
80	57	118	220	460	690	1300	2050	3700	7500
90	53	110	205	430	650	1220	1950	3450	7200
100	50	103	195	400	620	1150	1850	3250	6700
125	44	93	175	360	550	1020	1650	2950	6000
150	40	84	160	325	500	950	1500	2650	5500
175	37	77	145	300	460	850	1370	2450	5000
200	35	72	135	280	430	800	1280	2280	4600

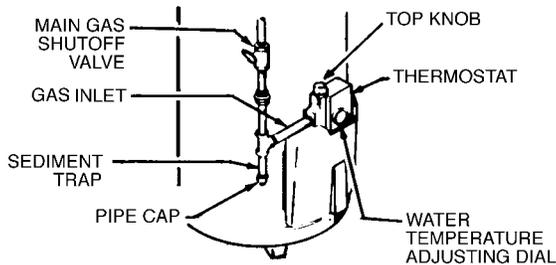
  

LENGTH IN METERS	NORMAL IRON PIPE SIZES (INCHES) INPUT IN KW								
	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"
3	51	105	199	410	615	1160	1845	3221	6735
6	35	73	142	278	428	805	1277	2255	4626
9	28	59	110	225	346	644	1031	1830	3748
12	24	50	94	193	290	556	878	1552	3192
15	21	44	83	170	264	492	776	1391	2840
18	19	40	76	155	237	445	703	1259	2577
21	18	37	70	143	220	410	659	1142	2372
24	17	35	64	135	202	381	600	1083	2196
27	16	32	60	126	190	357	571	1010	2108
31	15	30	57	117	182	337	542	952	1962
38	13	27	51	105	161	299	483	864	1757
46	12	25	47	95	146	278	439	776	1610
53	11	23	42	88	135	249	401	717	1464
61	10	21	40	82	126	234	375	688	1347

To prevent damage, care must be taken not to apply too much torque when attaching gas supply pipe to gas valve inlet.

Apply joint compounds (pipe dope) sparingly and only to the male threads of pipe joints. Do not apply compounds to the first two threads. Use compounds resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases.

**BEFORE PLACING THE HEATER IN OPERATION, CHECK FOR GAS LEAKAGE.** Use soap and water solution or other material acceptable for the purpose in locating the leaks. **DO NOT USE MATCHES, CANDLES, FLAME OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION FOR THIS PURPOSE.**



**FIGURE 4 - GAS PIPING AND DIRT LEG INSTALLATION**

**DISCONNECT THE HEATER AND ITS MANUAL GAS Shut-off VALVE FROM THE GAS SUPPLY PIPING SYSTEM DURING ANY SUPPLY**

**PRESSURE TESTING EXCEEDING 1/2 PSIG (3.45 Kpa). GAS SUPPLY LINE MUST BE CAPPED WHEN DISCONNECTED FROM THE HEATER. FOR TEST PRESSURES OF 1/2 PSIG (3.45 Kpa) OR LESS THE APPLIANCE NEED NOT BE DISCONNECTED, BUT MUST BE ISOLATED FROM THE SUPPLY PRESSURE TEST BY CLOSING THE MANUAL GAS Shut-off VALVE.**

**PURGING**

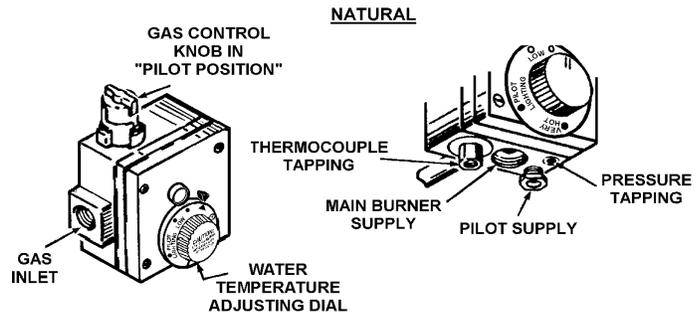
Gas line purging is required with new piping or systems in which air has entered.

**CAUTION**

**PURGING SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY PERSONS EXPERIENCED IN THIS TYPE GAS SERVICE. TO AVOID RISK OF FIRE OR EXPLOSION, PURGE DISCHARGE MUST NOT ENTER CONFINED AREAS OR SPACES WHERE IGNITION CAN OCCUR. THE AREA MUST BE WELL VENTILATED AND ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION MUST BE INACTIVATED OR REMOVED.**

**GAS METER SIZE — NATURAL GAS ONLY**

Be sure the gas meter has sufficient capacity to supply the full rated gas input of the water heater as well as the requirements of all other gas fired equipment supplied by the meter. If gas meter is too small, ask the gas company to install a larger meter having adequate capacity.



**FIGURE 5-THERMOSTAT FOR NATURAL GAS**

**GAS PRESSURE REGULATOR**

The gas pressure regulator is built into the gas valve and is equipped to operate on the gas specified on model and rating plate. The regulator is factory adjusted to deliver gas to burner at correct water column pressure allowing for a nominal pressure drop through the controls.

The minimum gas supply pressure for input adjustment is 5.0" W.C. (1.24 kPa) for natural gas or 11.0" W.C. (2.74 kPa) for propane gas.

Do not subject the combination gas valve to inlet gas pressures of more than 10.5" W.C. (2.61 kPa) - natural gas or 13.0" W.C. (3.23 kPa) - propane gas. A service regulator is necessary if higher gas pressures are encountered.

Gas pressure specified in Table 2, refer to flow pressure taken at pressure tap of automatic gas valve while heater is operating.

**TABLE 2  
MANIFOLD PRESSURE SETTING**

<b>Model Number</b>	<b>Type of Gas</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Manifold Pressure</b>
65	Natural	65,000 Btu/hr 16.7 KW/hr	4.0 in. W.C. 1.0 Kpa
65	Propane	55,000 Btu/hr 16Kw	10.0 in. W.C. 2.49kPa

## OPERATION

It is recommended that a qualified person perform the initial firing of the heater. At this time the user should not hesitate to ask the individual any questions which he may have in regard to the operation and maintenance of the unit.

 **WARNING**

THE GAS VALVE MUST HAVE BEEN IN THE OFF POSITION FOR AT LEAST 5 MINUTES. This waiting period is an important safety step. Its purpose is to permit gas that may have accumulated in the combustion chamber to clear. IF YOU DETECT GAS ODOR AT THE END OF THIS PERIOD DO NOT PROCEED WITH LIGHTING. RECOGNIZE THAT GAS ODOR, EVEN IF IT SEEMS WEAK, MAY INDICATE PRESENCE OF ACCUMULATED GAS SOMEPLACE IN THE AREA WITH RISK OF FIRE OR EXPLOSION. SEE THE FRONT PAGE FOR STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

Before lighting the pilot and operating the heater, the following conditions must exist:

- Entire system filled with water.
- Air purged from all lines and no leaks (gas and water).
- All gas and water lines open.

## PRECAUTIONS

**DO NOT USE THIS APPLIANCE IF ANY PART HAS BEEN UNDER WATER.** The heater must be replaced.

**IF THE UNIT IS EXPOSED TO THE FOLLOWING, DO NOT OPERATE HEATER UNTIL ALL CORRECTIVE STEPS HAVE BEEN MADE BY A QUALIFIED SERVICEMAN:**

1. EXTERNAL FIRE.
2. PHYSICAL DAMAGE.
3. FIRING WITHOUT WATER.
4. SOOTING.

**NEVER OPERATE THE HEATER WITHOUT FIRST BEING CERTAIN IT IS FILLED WITH WATER AND AN A.G.A. TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE IS INSTALLED IN THE RELIEF VALVE OPENING OF THE HEATER.**

**SHOULD OVERHEATING OCCUR OR THE GAS SUPPLY FAIL TO SHUT OFF, TURN OFF THE MANUAL GAS CONTROL VALVE TO THE APPLIANCE.**

A checklist is included in the SERVICE INFORMATION section of this manual. By using this checklist the user may be able to make minor operational adjustments and save himself unnecessary service calls. However, the user should not attempt repairs which are not listed in this section.

## FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE LIGHTING

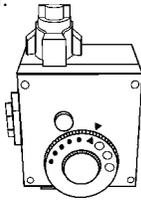
### WARNING

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

- A. This appliance has a pilot which must be lighted by hand. When lighting the pilot, follow these instructions exactly.
- B. **BEFORE LIGHTING** 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 push in or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not push in or turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.
- D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

## LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. **STOP!** Read safety information above on this label.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting by turning the water temperature dial clockwise (↻) to its lowest temperature setting (with arrow on dial) as shown. **DO NOT FORCE.**
3. Remove outer door.
9. Push in control knob all the way and hold down. Immediately light the pilot with a match. Continue to hold control knob in for about one (1) minute after the pilot is lit. Release knob and it will pop back up. Pilot should remain lit. If it goes out, repeat steps 3 through 8.



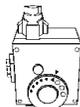
4. Turn gas control knob clockwise (↻) to "OFF" position. Knob cannot be turned from "PILOT" to "OFF" unless knob is depressed slightly. **DO NOT FORCE.**
5. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you then smell gas, **STOP!** Follow "B" in the safety information above on this label. If you don't smell gas, go to next step.
6. Remove (or open) inner door located below gas control unit.
7. Find pilot - follow metal tube from gas control. The pilot is located in front of the burner or on the right hand side of the burner.  
PILOT BURNER OR PILOT BURNER  
\*THERMOCOUPLE
8. If you don't smell gas, turn knob on gas control counter clockwise (↺) to "PILOT" position.
10. Replace (or close) inner door. Replace outer door if door does not cover gas control on/off knob or temperature adjustment knob.
11. At arms length away, turn gas control knob counter-clockwise (↺) to the full "ON" position. **WARNING: Do not use gas control knob to regulate gas flow.**
12. At arms length away, set the thermostat to desired setting. The mark (▲) indicative of approximate 120°F is preferred starting point. Some local laws may require a lower starting point. If hotter water is desired, see instruction manual and "warning" below.
13. Replace the outer door if not replaced in step 10.

### WARNING

Hotter water increases the risk of scald injury. Before changing temperature setting see instruction manual.

## TO TURN OFF GAS TO APPLIANCE

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting by turning the water temperature dial clockwise (↻) to its lowest temperature setting (with arrow on dial) as shown. **DO NOT FORCE.**
2. Turn gas control knob clockwise (↻) to "OFF" position. Knob cannot be turned from "PILOT" to "OFF" unless knob is depressed slightly. **DO NOT FORCE.**
3. Replace outer door (if removed).



## TEMPERATURE REGULATION



### **⚠ DANGER**

THIS WATER HEATER IS EQUIPPED WITH AN ADJUSTABLE THERMOSTAT TO CONTROL WATER TEMPERATURE. HOT WATER TEMPERATURES REQUIRED FOR AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER AND LAUNDRY USE CAN CAUSE PAINFUL SCALDING WITH POSSIBLE SERIOUS AND PERMANENT INJURY. THE TEMPERATURE AT WHICH INJURY OCCURS VARIES WITH THE PERSON'S AGE AND THE TIME OF THE EXPOSURE. THE SLOWER RESPONSE TIME OF CHILDREN, AGED OR DISABLED PERSONS INCREASES THE HAZARDS TO THEM. NEVER ALLOW SMALL CHILDREN TO USE A HOT WATER TAP, OR TO DRAW THEIR OWN BATH WATER. NEVER LEAVE A CHILD OR DISABLED PERSON UNATTENDED IN A BATHTUB OR SHOWER.

THE WATER HEATER SHOULD BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE THE GENERAL PUBLIC DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS. IF A SUITABLE AREA IS NOT AVAILABLE, A COVER SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER THE THERMOSTAT TO PREVENT TAMPERING. Suitable covers are available from your distributor.

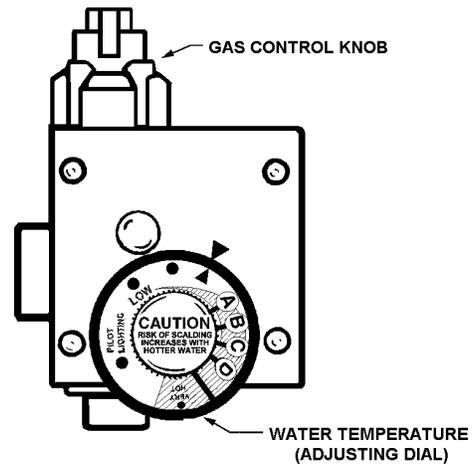
It is recommended that lower water temperatures be used to avoid the risk of scalding. It is further recommended, in all cases, that the water temperature dial be set for the lowest temperature which satisfies your hot water needs. This will also provide the most energy efficient operation of the water heater. The water temperature adjusting dial was factory set at the lowest temperature; all the way clockwise to the mechanical stop. Turning the dial counterclockwise increases temperature and clockwise reduces temperature.

SETTING THE WATER HEATER TEMPERATURE AT 120°F (49°C) (APPROX. "▲" MARK ON FACE OF THERMOSTAT) WILL REDUCE THE RISK OF SCALDS. Some states require settings at specific lower temperatures.

Figure 6 shows the approximate water temperatures produced at various thermostat dial settings. Short repeated heating cycles caused by small hot water uses can cause temperatures at the point of use to exceed the thermostat setting by up to 30°F (17°C). If you experience this type of use you should consider using lower temperature settings to reduce scald hazards.

Valves for reducing point of use temperature by mixing cold and hot water are available. Also available are inexpensive devices that attach to faucets to limit hot water temperatures. Contact a licensed plumber or the local plumbing authority.

**SHOULD OVERHEATING OCCUR OR THE GAS SUPPLY FAIL TO SHUT OFF, TURN OFF THE MAIN MANUAL GAS Shut-off VALVE TO THE APPLIANCE.**



Temperature Setting	Time to Produce 2nd & 3rd Degree Burns on Adult Skin
VERY HOT = APPROX. 180°F (82°C)	Nearly instantaneous
D = APPROX. 160°F (71°C)	About 1/2 second
C = APPROX. 150°F (66°C)	About 1 1/2 seconds
B = APPROX. 140°F (60°C)	Less than 5 seconds
A = APPROX. 130°F (54°C)	About 30 seconds
▲ = APPROX. 120°F (49°C)	More than 5 minutes
LOW = APPROX. 100°F (38°C)	-----

FIGURE 6

## HIGH TEMPERATURE LIMIT SWITCH (Single-Use Type Energy Cut Off)

The thermostat has a built-in limit switch which will extinguish the pilot light in case of excessive water temperatures. The pilot cannot be relit until the entire thermostat (labeled as single use type) is replaced. It is important that a serviceman be called to determine the reason for limit operation and thus avoid repeated thermostat replacement. Lower the temperature adjustment dial setting on new control.

## CHECKING VENTING

The following steps shall be followed with each appliance connected to the venting system placed in operation, while any other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation.

1. Seal any unused openings in the venting system.
2. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch, as required in the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 or the CAN/CGA B149 Installation codes and these instructions. Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.
3. So far as is practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the water heater(s) connected to the venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on all appliances not connected to the venting system. Turn on all exhaust fans, such as range hoods

and bathroom exhausts, so they shall operate at maximum speed. Close fireplace dampers.

4. Follow the lighting instruction. Place the water heater being inspected in operation. Adjust thermostat so appliance shall operate continuously.
5. Test for draft hood spillage at the relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation.
6. After it has been determined that each appliance connected to the venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas burning appliance to their previous conditions of use.
7. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the venting system must be corrected.

**⚠ WARNING**

**FAILURE TO CORRECT BACK DRAFTS MAY CAUSE AIR CONTAMINATION AND UNSAFE CONDITIONS.**

- If the back draft cannot be corrected by the normal method or if a suitable draft cannot be obtained, a blower type flue gas exhauster must be employed to assure proper venting and correct combustion.

## SERVICE INFORMATION

The installer may be able to observe and correct certain problems which may arise when the unit is put into operation. HOWEVER, it is recommended that only qualified servicemen, using appropriate test equipment, be allowed to service the heater.

**FOR YOUR SAFETY AND SATISFACTORY OPERATION, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS HEATER BE CHECKED ONCE A YEAR BY A COMPETENT SERVICE PERSON.**

**USERS OF THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE AWARE THAT GAS COMPONENTS WEAR OUT OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. THE GAS CARRYING COMPONENTS OF THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE INSPECTED FOR PROPER OPERATION PERIODICALLY BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIAN.**

### PILOT AND MAIN BURNER

Check pilot, figure 7, and main burner at least every 6 months for proper flame characteristics. The main burner should display the following characteristics:

1. Provide complete combustion of gas.
2. Cause rapid ignition and carryover of flame across entire burner.
3. Give reasonably quiet operation during ignition, burning and extinction.
4. Cause no excessive lifting of flames from burner ports.

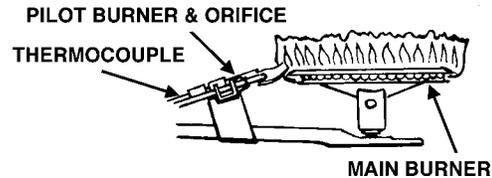
If preceding burner characteristics are not evident, check for accumulation of lint or other foreign material that restricts or blocks the air openings to the heater or burner.

**⚠ WARNING**

**SOOT BUILD-UP INDICATES A PROBLEM THAT REQUIRES CORRECTION BEFORE FURTHER USE. CONSULT WITH A QUALIFIED SERVICE TECHNICIAN.**

Should the main burner or burner air openings require cleaning, remove the burner and clean with a soft brush. Clean main burner orifice with a suitable soft material. Do not disassemble burner head unless necessary.

**CHECK FOR GOOD FLOW OF COMBUSTION AND VENTILATING AIR TO THE UNIT. MAINTAIN A CLEAR OPEN AREA AROUND THE HEATER AT ALL TIMES. DO NOT STORE COMBUSTIBLES OR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS NEAR OR AROUND AN APPLIANCE.**



**PILOT AND MAIN BURNER  
FIGURE 7**

### CHECKING GAS INPUT

For appliance installation locations with elevation above 2000 ft.(610m) refer to HIGH ALTITUDE INSTALLATIONS section of this manual for input reduction procedure.

With this heater in operation, determine whether it is receiving the full rated input of gas. This may be done by timing the gas meter and measuring gas pressure with a gauge or manometer. When the heater is operating at full capacity (full gas input) it should consume approximately 1 cubic foot of gas in the time shown in table 3.

**TABLE 3  
INPUT CHECK TIME REQUIRED TO  
CONSUME 1 CU. FT. OF GAS**

Model	Type of Gas	BTU Per Cu. Ft.	Time Required To Consume 1 Cu. Ft. of Gas
65	Natural	1050	58.2 sec.
65	Propane	2500	163.7 sec.

Use this formula to "clock" the meter. Be sure that other gas consuming appliances are not operating during this interval.

$$\frac{3,600}{T} \times H = \text{Btuh}$$

T = Time in seconds needed to burn one cubic foot of gas.

H = Heating value of gas in Btu's per cubic foot of gas.

Btuh = Actual heater input rate.

Example: (Using 65 heater)

$$T = 58.2 \text{ seconds/ft}^3$$

$$H = 1,050 \text{ Btu/ft}^3 \text{ (natural gas)}$$

$$\text{Btuh} = ?$$

$$\frac{3,600}{58.2} \times 1,050 = 64,948 \text{ Btu/hr (19.0 KW)}$$

Compare the actual input rate to that given on the heater's rating plate. In the example, the 65 full input rate should be 65,000 Btuh (19.0 KW) for natural gas.

## VENT SYSTEM

Examine the venting system every 6 months for obstructions and/or deterioration of vent piping.

## RELIEF VALVE

At least once a year the temperature and pressure relief valve should be checked to ensure that it is in operating condition. (During manual operation of this valve, avoid any contact with hot water and take preventive steps for water damage). Lift the lever at the top of the valve several times until the valve seats properly and operates freely.

### WARNING

**THE WATER PASSING OUT OF THE VALVE DURING THIS CHECKING OPERATION MAY BE EXTREMELY HOT. AVOID CONTACT AND DISCHARGE SAFELY TO PREVENT WATER DAMAGE.**

If the temperature and pressure relief valve on the heater discharges periodically or continuously, a problem exists. This may be due to unusually high water temperatures or pressures in the system, or to a faulty relief valve. Contact your dealer or a qualified service technician to find the cause of the problem and to correct it. This may also be due to thermal expansion in a closed water supply system. Contact the water supplier or local plumbing inspector on how to correct this situation. **DO NOT PLUG THE TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE.**

### WARNING

**SHOULD OVERHEATING OCCUR OR THE GAS SUPPLY FAIL TO SHUT OFF, TURN OFF THE MANUAL GAS CONTROL VALVE TO THE APPLIANCE.**

## HOT WATER ODOR

On occasion, hot water may develop a strong odor. If this occurs drain the heater completely, flush thoroughly, and refill. If the problem persists, chlorination of the heater and replacement of the factory installed magnesium anode with an aluminum anode may correct the condition.

Occasionally water softener companies recommend removal of heater anodes for odor reasons.

### CAUTION

**Unauthorized removal of heater anode will void the warranty. Replace the anode as necessary to maintain corrosion protection. For further information contact your dealer.**

## ANODE ROD INSPECTION

The heater tank is equipped with an anode rod to provide corrosion control. At least once a year the anode rod should be checked to determine if replacement is necessary. Initially the anode rod is approximately 7/8" (22mm) in diameter with a 1/8" (3mm) diameter steel core wire running down the center of the anode material. **THE ANODE SHOULD BE REPLACED** when the 1/8" (3mm)

diameter core wire is visible as this means that the anode material has been expended in the control of corrosion.

**NOTE: Anode rod inspection may need to be made more frequently in areas subject to acid rain that obtains their water supply from surface water as the low pH will accelerate anode activity.**

**CAUTION: Close cold water inlet valve serving heater and open nearby hot water faucet to relieve the pressure in the heater before attempting to remove anode(s) for inspection.**

## WINTER PROTECTION

In regions where freezing weather is encountered, all water must be drained from unit and piping when out of service (water shut off). Drain valve must be left open until unit is returned to service.

## REPLACEMENT PARTS

Now that you have purchased this water heater, should a need ever exist for repair parts or service, simply contact the company it was purchased from or direct from the manufacturer listed on the rating plate on the water heater.

Be sure to provide all pertinent facts when you call or visit.

Selling prices will be furnished on request or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

The model number of your gas water heater will be found on the rating plate located above the gas control valve.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- MODEL NUMBER
- TYPE GAS (NATURAL OR PROPANE [L.P.])
- SERIAL NUMBER
- PART DESCRIPTION

## CHECKLIST

Before contacting your dealer, check the water heater to see if the apparent malfunction is caused by some external fault. Consulting this checklist may eliminate the need for a repair call and restore hot water service.

### NOT ENOUGH OR NO HOT WATER

1. Check to see if the pilot flame is lit.
  - To relight the pilot, follow the instructions on the heater or in this manual.
  - Check to see if the main gas Shut-off valve in the gas supply pipe is partially closed or the water temperature dial is set too low.
2. Look for leaking or open hot water faucets. Check for excessive usage.
3. Your gas company can check the gas input to the heater to see that it is correct. An underfired heater will not produce hot water at its normal recovery rate.

4. If the heater was installed when incoming water temperatures were warm, colder incoming temperatures will create the effect of less hot water.
5. The thermostat water temperature adjusting dial may be set too low.
6. If you cannot determine the cause of the problems, contact your dealer.

#### **WATER TEMPERATURE IS TOO HOT**

1. The thermostat water temperature adjusting dial may be set too high.
2. If lowering control setting does not reduce the water temperature contact your dealer.

#### **GAS SMELL AT THE HEATER**

1. Close the main Shut-off valve in the gas supply pipe near the heater, see fig. 4 on page 8. The thermostat includes a gas control (top knob) which can also be closed.
2. Call your gas company.

#### **WATER LEAKAGE IS SUSPECTED**

1. Check to see if the heater drain valve is tightly closed.
2. The apparent leakage might be condensation. In warm or humid locations, condensation can accumulate and run from within the heater or its piping.
  - When a water heater is first installed and filled, the bottom of the tank might condense water. The water accumulation, if excessive, can drip into the floor shield. Also, during normal operation there may be occasions when large

quantities of water are drawn, chilling the tank bottom. This too can result in condensation.

- Condensation, appearing in the vent pipe (water dripping from draft diverter) during heater operation is evidence of poor vent action. Possible causes are too long a vent pipe or improper chimney operation.

3. If the leakage is from the temperature and pressure relief valve or its discharge pipe, it may represent a normal condition. However, see RELIEF VALVE section on page 12. **DO NOT PLUG THE TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE.** Also, the leakage could be due to unusually high water pressures or temperatures in the system, or to a faulty relief valve. Your dealer or a qualified service technician should be called to determine the cause of the problem and to correct it.

4. If you cannot identify or correct the source of water leakage:
  - Close the main Shut-off valve in the gas supply pipe at the heater. See fig. 4, page 8.
  - Close the valve which feeds water to the cold water inlet at the top of the heater.
  - Contact your dealer.

#### **WATER HEATER MAKES SOUNDS**

1. Occasional excessive condensation, as explained under LEAKAGE, can cause a sizzling sound as the moisture is vaporized by the gas flame. This is a normal sound and may be disregarded.
2. Sediment and water scale accumulations may cause rumbling noises. Contact your dealer for details of flushing the heater.
3. If you cannot identify or remedy the condition, contact your dealer.

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## NOTES

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