The LD3 Series Infrared Tube Heater is a positive pressure, two stage radiant tube heater system. This manual provides specific information related to the LD3 series models. All persons involved with the installation, operation, and maintenance of the heater system must read and understand the information in this manual.

**WARNING**

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause property damage, injury, or death. Read the installation, operation, and maintenance instructions thoroughly before installing or servicing this equipment.

This heater **must** be installed and serviced by trained gas installation and service personnel only. Failure to comply could result in personal injury, asphyxiation, death, fire, or property damage.

**Do not** store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

In locations used for the storage of combustible materials, signs **must** be posted to specify the maximum permissible stacking height to maintain the required clearances from the heater to the combustibles. Signs must either be posted adjacent to the heater thermostats or, in the absence of such thermostats, in a conspicuous location.

**Do not use this heater in indoor living or sleeping quarters, etc.**! Installation of a tube heater system in residential indoor living spaces may result in property damage, serious injury, asphyxiation, or death.

**For Your Safety**

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.

**INSTALLER:** Present this manual to the end user. Keep these instructions in a clean and dry place for future reference.

Model#: ______________________ Serial #: _____________________________

(located on rating label)
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1.0 Introduction

Overview

The intent of this manual is to provide information regarding safety, design guidelines, installation, operation, and maintenance of the tube heater. You must read and understand the instructions and all safety warnings before installing the tube heater. This manual is property of the owner, and must stay with the owner or unit after the installation is complete.

Heater Components

Prior to installation, verify that the heater’s gas type and voltage (as listed on the rating plate) match that of your application. Also verify that you have received all heater contents included with your tube heater. Reference page 60 for a list of the kit contents for your model heater. Materials not included in the heater kit contents (e.g., screws, vent material, terminals, etc.) are the responsibility of the installer. Notify your product representative or Detroit Radiant Products of any discrepancy or missing kit contents prior to installing unit.

Specifications

Chart 1.1 • LD3 Series Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Gas Type (select one)</th>
<th>Maximum Input (BTU/h)</th>
<th>Minimum Input (BTU/h)</th>
<th>Straight Length</th>
<th>U-Tube Length</th>
<th>Standard Weight (lbs.)</th>
<th>Recommended Mounting Height**</th>
<th>Combustion Chamber (Black Coated)</th>
<th>Radiant Emitter Tube(s) (Black Coated)</th>
<th>Residential Certification^</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD3-15-40</td>
<td>Nat. or Prop.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16'-10&quot;</td>
<td>85 lbs.</td>
<td>8’ to 13’</td>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>Alum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3-15-50</td>
<td>Nat. or Prop.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>16'-10&quot;</td>
<td>85 lbs.</td>
<td>10’ to 15’</td>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>Alum</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3-20-40</td>
<td>Nat. or Prop.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>13'-0&quot;</td>
<td>13'-0&quot;</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>8’ to 13’</td>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>Alum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3-20-50</td>
<td>Nat. or Prop.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>13'-0&quot;</td>
<td>13'-0&quot;</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>9’ to 15’</td>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>Alum</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3-30-50*</td>
<td>Nat. or Prop.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>17'-8&quot;</td>
<td>17'-8&quot;</td>
<td>120 lbs.</td>
<td>9’ to 14’</td>
<td>Titan</td>
<td>Alum</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Model requires LV3-5EA-SUB optional accessory package when installing in a ‘U’ configuration (P/N: DB-TF1B/TF1B).
** Recommended mounting heights are provided as a guideline. Actual conditions may dictate variations from this data. Optional protective guard (P/N: PG) is required when mounting below 8 feet.
^ Certified models may be installed in attached residential garages/workshops.

Titan = Black coated titanium stabilized aluminized steel.
Alum = Black coated aluminized treated steel.
1.0 Introduction - Safety Signs and Labels

Safety Signs and Labels

Product safety signs or labels should be replaced by the product user when they no longer are legible. Contact either your local distributor or the product manufacturer for obtaining replacement signs or labels.

WARNING

Read and understand all safety information and warnings in this manual before installation, operation, and maintenance of the radiant tube heater system.

![Diagram of LD3 Series heater with various labels and safety signs marked]

- **Top Panel**
  - F/N: LLTC006L/C/R
  - Clearances to Combustibles Label

- **Bottom Panel**
  - F/N: LLLOGO32
  - Logo Label

- **Back Panel**
  - F/N: LLTB018 (Natural Gas)
  - LLTB019 (Propane Gas)

- **Valve and PS Label**
  - F/N: LLV3EP14

- **120V Input Label**
  - F/N: LLV3EP1

- **Combustion Air Connector Label**
  - F/N: LLAC023

- **WARNING**
  - Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, injury or death.

- **Read and understand the installation, operating and maintenance instructions thoroughly before installing or servicing this equipment.**

- **12"**
  - This heater must be installed and serviced by trained gas installation and service personnel only.
  - This is NOT an explosion-proof heater.
  - DO NOT install in explosive environments.
  - Where there is the possibility of exposure to flammable vapors or dusts, consult the local fire marshall, your insurance carrier or authorities for approval of the proposed installation.

- **VENTING**
  - This heater must be properly vented according to the manufacturer's specifications.

- **WARNING**
  - Operation of this heater, when not properly vented with an approved system, can result in carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning and possible death.

- **FRESH COMBUSTION AIR**
  - This heater requires fresh combustion air for safe operation and must meet all provisions of the specified combustion and ventilation requirements.

- **GAS CONNECTION**
  - Allowances must be made for the system to expand. A flexible gas connection of approved type is required. Flexible stainless steel gas connectors installed in one plane, without sharp bends, kinks or twists is recommended. Consult manual for further instructions.

- **WARNING**
  - Connector must be installed in a "C" configuration. Use only the connector that was furnished with the heater.
2.0 Safety

Read and understand all safety information and warnings in this manual prior to installation, operation, and maintenance of this heater. Warnings indicate a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in injury or death.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause property damage, serious injury, or death. Read and understand the installation, operation, and maintenance instructions thoroughly before installing or servicing this equipment. Only trained, qualified gas installation and service personnel may install or service this equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warning Symbols

Safety is the most important consideration during installation, operation, and maintenance of the tube heater. You will see the following symbols and signal words when there is a hazard related to safety or property damage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warning indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or injury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caution indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notice indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in property damage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applications

This is not an explosion proof heater. No tube heater may be used in a Class 1 or Class 2 Explosive environment. Consult your local fire marshal, insurance carrier, and other authorities for approval if the proposed installation is in question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Proposition 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This product can expose you to chemicals including lead and carbon monoxide, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.
Standards, Certifications, and Government Regulations

Installation of this tube heater must conform with all applicable local, state, and national specifications, regulations, and building codes. Contact the local building inspector and/or fire marshal for guidance. In the absence of local codes, the installation must conform to the latest edition of:

Canada: CAN/CGA B149.1 and .2, Canadian Electrical Code C22.1

Copies of the Standards can be viewed or purchased at www.nfpa.org or www.scc.ca.

Public Garages and Maintenance Facilities:
This heater must be installed in accordance with the latest edition of the Standard for Parking Structures, ANSI/NFPA 88A or the Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages ANSI/NFPA 30A. In Canada, refer to CAN/CGA B149.1 and B149.2.

- Heaters must not be installed less than 8 ft. (2.4 m) above the floor. Minimum clearances to combustibles must be maintained from vehicles parked below the heater.
- When installed over hoists, minimum clearances to combustibles must be maintained from the upper most point of objects on the hoist.

Aircraft Hangars:
This heater must be installed in accordance with the latest edition of the Standard for Aircraft Hangars, ANSI/NFPA 409. In Canada, refer to CAN/CGA B149.1 and B149.2.

- In aircraft storage and servicing areas, heaters shall be installed at least 10 ft. from above the upper surface of wings or of the engine enclosures of the highest aircraft that may be housed in the hangar. The measurement shall be made from the wing or engine enclosure, whichever is higher from the floor, to the bottom of the heater.
- In areas adjoining the aircraft storage area (e.g., shops, offices) the bottom of heaters shall be installed no less than 8 ft. (2.4 m) above the floor.
- Suspended or elevated heaters shall be located in spaces where they shall not be subject to damage by aircraft, cranes, movable scaffolding or other objects.

Provisions shall be made to assure accessibility to suspended tube heaters for recurrent maintenance purposes.

Not For Use in Indoor Living Spaces. Installing this unit in residential indoor living spaces or sleeping quarters, such as bedrooms or basements, may result in property damage, serious injury, or death.

WARNING

Commercial / Industrial Applications
Unless otherwise indicated, tube heaters are designed and certified for use in industrial and commercial buildings such as warehouses, manufacturing plants, aircraft hangars, and vehicle maintenance shops. For maximum safety, the building must be evaluated for potential problems before installing the heating system. A critical safety factor to consider before installation is the clearances to combustibles.

Residential Applications
Only select LD3 series models are Design Certified under CSA Requirements for residential radiant tube heaters. Not for use in the residential indoor living areas or sleeping quarters.

Standards, Certifications, and Government Regulations

Installation of this tube heater must conform with all applicable local, state, and national specifications, regulations, and building codes. Contact the local building inspector and/or fire marshal for guidance.

In the absence of local codes, the installation must conform to the latest edition of:

Canada: CAN/CGA B149.1 and .2, Canadian Electrical Code C22.1

Copies of the Standards can be viewed or purchased at www.nfpa.org or www.scc.ca.

Public Garages and Maintenance Facilities:
This heater must be installed in accordance with the latest edition of the Standard for Parking Structures, ANSI/NFPA 88A or the Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages ANSI/NFPA 30A. In Canada, refer to CAN/CGA B149.1 and B149.2.

- Heaters must not be installed less than 8 ft. (2.4 m) above the floor. Minimum clearances to combustibles must be maintained from vehicles parked below the heater.
- When installed over hoists, minimum clearances to combustibles must be maintained from the upper most point of objects on the hoist.

Aircraft Hangars:
This heater must be installed in accordance with the latest edition of the Standard for Aircraft Hangars, ANSI/NFPA 409. In Canada, refer to CAN/CGA B149.1 and B149.2.

- In aircraft storage and servicing areas, heaters shall be installed at least 10 ft. from above the upper surface of wings or of the engine enclosures of the highest aircraft that may be housed in the hangar. The measurement shall be made from the wing or engine enclosure, whichever is higher from the floor, to the bottom of the heater.
- In areas adjoining the aircraft storage area (e.g., shops, offices) the bottom of heaters shall be installed no less than 8 ft. (2.4 m) above the floor.
- Suspended or elevated heaters shall be located in spaces where they shall not be subject to damage by aircraft, cranes, movable scaffolding or other objects.

Provisions shall be made to assure accessibility to suspended tube heaters for recurrent maintenance purposes.

Not For Use in Indoor Living Spaces. Installing this unit in residential indoor living spaces or sleeping quarters, such as bedrooms or basements, may result in property damage, serious injury, or death.

WARNING
Clearances to Combustibles

A critical safety factor to consider before installation is the clearances to combustibles. Clearance to combustibles is defined as the minimum distance you must have between the tube surface, or reflector, and the combustible item. Considerations must also be made for moving objects around the tube heater. The following is a partial list of items to maintain clearances from:

**Combustible items:**
- Wood
- Paper
- Fabric
- Chemicals
- Paint
- Plastic
- Parked vehicles
- Gasoline
- Storage racks

**Moving Objects:**
- Overhead doors
- Vehicle lifts
- Cranes
- Hoists

**Hazards:**
For maximum safety the building must be evaluated for hazards before installing the heating system. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Gas and electrical lines
- Combustible and explosive materials
- Chemical storage areas
- Areas of high chemical fume concentrations
- Provisions for accessibility to the heater
- Adequate clearances around air openings
- Combustion and ventilating air supply
- Vehicle parking areas
- Vehicles with lifts or cranes
- Storage areas with stacked materials
- Lights
- Sprinkler heads
- Overhead doors and tracks
- Dirty, contaminated environment

**WARNING**
Placement of explosive objects, flammable objects, liquids, and vapors close to the heater may result in explosion, fire, property damage, serious injury, or death. Do not store or use explosive objects, liquids, or vapor in the vicinity of the heater.

**CAUTION**
Children and adults should be alerted to the hazards of high surface temperatures and should stay away to avoid burns or clothing ignition.

Young children should be carefully supervised when they are in the same space as the heater.

Clothing or other flammable materials should not be hung from the heater, or placed on or near the heater.

Any guard or other protective device removed for servicing the heater must be replaced prior to operating the heater.

Installation and repair should be done by a qualified service person. The heater should be inspected before use and at least annually by a qualified service person. More frequent cleaning may be required as necessary. It is imperative that the control compartment, air passageways and burner(s) of the heater be kept clean.

When installing the tube heating system, the minimum clearances to combustibles for your series tube heater and system configuration must be maintained. These distances are shown in Chart 2.1 on page 9 and on the burner control box. If you are unsure of the potential hazards, consult your local fire marshal, fire insurance carrier, or other qualified authorities on the installation of gas fired tube heaters for approval of the proposed installation.
In locations used for the storage of combustible materials, signs must be posted to specify the maximum permissible stacking height to maintain the required clearances from the heater to the combustibles. Signs must either be posted adjacent to the heater’s thermostat or in a conspicuous location.

The stated clearances to combustibles represent a surface temperature of 90°F (50°C) above room temperature. Building materials with a low heat tolerance (such as plastics, vinyl siding, canvas, tri-ply, etc.) may be subject to degradation at lower temperatures. It is the installer’s responsibility to ensure that adjacent materials are protected from degradation.

**WARNING**

Failure to comply with the stated clearances to combustibles may result in personal injury, property damage, and/or death.

**Chart 2.1 • Clearances to Combustibles in Inches** (see Figure 2.1 for Mounting Angles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Number</th>
<th>Mounting Angle*</th>
<th>Sides</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Behind</th>
<th>Top</th>
<th>Below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>40,000 BTU/h MODELS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3 (15, 20) - 40 [N, P]</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 1 side shield</td>
<td>45°</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 2 side shields</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>50,000 BTU/h MODELS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3 (15, 20, 30) - 50 [N, P]</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 1 side shield</td>
<td>45°</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with 2 side shields</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ft. from burner</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Heaters mounted on an angle between 0° and 45° must maintain clearances posted for 0° or 45°, whichever is greater. **NOTE:** Use high BTU output when determining clearances. The minimum end clearance is 12 in.

**Figure 2.1 • Mounting Angles**
### 3.0 Installation

**WARNING**

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause property damage, serious injury, or death.

Read and understand the installation, operation, and maintenance instructions thoroughly before installing or servicing this equipment.

Only trained, qualified gas installation and service personnel may install or service this equipment.

---

**Design Considerations and Prechecks**

Placement of infrared heaters is influenced by many factors. Aside from safety factors, considerations such as the number of heaters or vent elbows that are allowed, maximum vent lengths, ducting of combustion air, and combining exhaust vents are a few examples. All installation manuals, along with national, state, provincial, and local codes, address these issues. It is critical that you read, understand, and follow all guidelines and instructions.

To ensure a properly designed heating system, a layout should be developed for the correct placement of the burner control box, tubes, vents, and combustion air intake ducts. Inspect and evaluate the mounting conditions, vent locations, gas supply, and wiring.

**When designing an infrared radiant heating system, consider the following:**

- Has the building's heat loss been evaluated?
- Does the design meet the needs of the space?
- Have recommended mounting heights been observed?
- Have all clearance to combustible situations been observed?
- Is the supply (burner) end of the heater located where more heat is required?
- Is it best to offset the heaters and/or rotate the reflectors towards the heat zone?
- Are extra guards, side shields, ‘U’ or ‘L’ reflector covers required?
- Does the heater require outside fresh air for combustion?
- Is the environment harsh or contaminated (requiring outside air for combustion or additional ventilation)?
- Are chemicals or vapors a concern (requiring outside air for combustion or additional ventilation)?

**IMPORTANT:** Fire sprinkler heads must be located at an appropriate distance from the heater to avoid an inadvertant discharge. This distance may exceed the published clearances to combustibles as posted on the heater. Certain applications may require the use of high temperature sprinkler heads or relocation of the heaters.

**CAUTION**

Fire sprinkler systems containing propylene glycol, antifreeze, or other potentially flammable substances shall not to be used in conjunction with this heater without careful consideration for and avoidance of inadvertent discharge hazards. For further information consult NFPA 13. Always observe applicable state and local codes.

The effective infrared surface temperature of a person or object may be diminished with wind velocities above 5 mph. The use of adequate wind barrier(s) may be required.
## Chart 3.1 • Recommended Mounting Heights and Coverages

**NOTE:** This chart is provided as a guideline. Actual conditions may dictate variation from this data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Maximum Input (BTU/h)</th>
<th>Recommended Mounting Height (ft.)*</th>
<th>Coverage Area Straight Config. (LxW)</th>
<th>Coverage Area U-Tube Config. (LxW)</th>
<th>Distance Between Heaters (ft.) Dimension A</th>
<th>Distance Between Heater Rows (ft.) Dimension B</th>
<th>Maximum Distance Between Heaters and Wall (ft.) Dimension C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 ft.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>8’ - 13’</td>
<td>20’ x 12’</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10’ - 20’</td>
<td>20’ - 40’</td>
<td>16’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>10’ - 15’</td>
<td>22’ x 15’</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>20’ - 30’</td>
<td>30’ - 50’</td>
<td>18’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ft.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>8’ - 13’</td>
<td>20’ x 13’</td>
<td>12’ x 12’</td>
<td>10’ - 20’</td>
<td>20’ - 40’</td>
<td>16’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>9’ - 15’</td>
<td>22’ x 15’</td>
<td>12’ x 12’</td>
<td>20’ - 30’</td>
<td>30’ - 50’</td>
<td>18’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 ft.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>9’ - 14’</td>
<td>32’ x 15’</td>
<td>15’ x 15’</td>
<td>20’ - 30’</td>
<td>30’ - 50’</td>
<td>18’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Optional protective guard (P/N: PG) is required when mounting below 8 feet.

Factory recommended mounting heights are listed as a guideline. If infrared heaters are mounted too low or too high, they may result in discomfort or lack of heat. Detroit Radiant Products Company generally recommends observing the recommended mounting heights to optimize comfort conditions. However, certain applications such as spot heating, freeze protection, outdoor patio heating, or very high ceilings may result in the heaters being mounted outside of the factory recommended mounting heights.

**Figure 3.1 • Mounting Height Dimensions** (See Chart 3.1 for dimensions)

*Note:* Dimensions A, B, & C are based upon heaters hung at the factory recommended mounting height.
Hanger Placement and Suspension

**WARNING**

Improper suspension of the tube heater may result in collapse and being crushed. Always suspend from a permanent part of the building structure that can evenly support the total force and weight of the heater.

Suspension of the heater must conform to applicable codes referenced in the Safety section and these instructions.

1. Lay all radiant tubing out in the following order. Position tubes in approximate location (see Figure 3.2).
   - 10 ft. 4” O.D. or 4” to 3” O.D. titanium treated combustion chamber.
   - 3” O.D. aluminized radiant emitter tube(s) if applicable.

2. Connect the female end of the titanium combustion chamber to the 16” burner tube by using the 4” stainless steel tube clamp (TP-220).
   
   **Important!** The 10 ft. titanium alloy treated combustion chamber must be placed as the first tube downstream of the burner control box. The combustion chamber has an orange identification sticker located on the swaged end of the tube.

3. Place a 4” tube hanger (TP-19B) on the tapered titanium combustion chamber’s 4” O.D. end. The spacing between the burner control box mounting brackets and the 4” tube hanger should be 2’-4”.

4. Mark locations for hanging points.

   **NOTE:** If the available hanging points do not allow for the recommended spacing then additional hangers (P/N: TP-19B(4”) or TP-1079(3”)) may be necessary.

   - The spacing between the burner control box mounting brackets and the first hanger should be approximately 2’-4”.

   - The space between the first two hangers placed on the first tube, should be approximately 8’-10”.

   - The space between hangers thereafter, one per tube, should be approximately 9’-8”.
Figure 3.2 • Heater Mounting Layout

NOTE: A sticker identifying the combustion chamber(s) is located on the swaged end of the tube(s).

Chart 3.2 • Heater Mounting Requirements and Weights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Dimension*</th>
<th>Suspension Points</th>
<th>Control Box Stabilizer</th>
<th>Shipping Weight</th>
<th>Chain Set Qty. Straight</th>
<th>Chain Set Qty. w/TF1B</th>
<th>Optional Brass Knuckle (P/N: BK)</th>
<th>Optional Single Mount Bracket (P/N: SMB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 ft.</td>
<td>16'-10”</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>85 lbs.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ft.</td>
<td>21'-10”</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 ft.</td>
<td>31'-7”</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120 lbs.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refer to page 18 for U-Bend configuration dimensions.
5. Prepare mounting surface and, if necessary, weld blocks and/or drill holes (see figure 3.3). **NOTE:** The burner control box and radiant tubes should be in straight alignment and level.

6. Fasten beam clamp, screw hook, or other type of suspension anchor to hanging point.

7. **IF USING CHAINS:** Attach and close S-hook (P/N: S-HOOK) and #1 double-loop chain (P/N: THCS) to anchor. Check that it is securely attached. **NOTE:** Threaded rod and turnbuckles may be used.

8. **IF USING GRIPPLE:** (P/N: THGHxx) Pass the loop end of the cable through the hook. Thread the other end through the loop, the locking fastener, the hanger, and back up through the locking fastener. Adjust to appropriate length. **NOTE:** Threaded rod and turnbuckles may be used.

9. Attach hangers to chains. Adjust chain lengths until radiant tubing is level and equal weight distribution is achieved. Chains must be straight up and down. Do not install chains at an angle as this can result in tube warpage or separation.

**Figure 3.3 • Mounting the Hangers**
For 45° hanging angle, use two S-hooks and two #1 double-loop chains.

For variety of hanging angles, use an optional Brass Knuckle (P/N: BK) fitting with a #1 double-loop chain and S-hook.
### Combustion / Radiant Tube Assembly

**To install the combustion / radiant tubes:**

1. Place tubes in hangers with the welded seam facing downward and the swaged end of the tube towards the exhaust end of the heater system (see Figure 3.6). **NOTE:** The first 10 ft. combustion tube will utilize two (2) hangers and each subsequent tube will utilize one (1) hanger. Refer to page 22 for tube installation sequence.

   ![Figure 3.6 - Attach Hangers](image)

2. Slide tube clamps onto radiant tubes (see figure 3.7).

   ![Figure 3.7 - Attach Tube Clamps](image)

   **NOTE:** If the tube clamp comes apart, the spacer must be re-assembled with the spacer’s concave surface facing against the radiant tube surface.
3.0 Installation • Optional Elbow or U-Bend Accessory Configuration

3. Slip-fit the radiant tube sections together until tightly connected (install the swaged end of each tube towards exhaust end). **NOTE:** If it is difficult to mate the tubes, they may be installed incorrectly.

4. Center tube clamps over the seam where two radiant tube sections connect. If necessary, rotate tube clamps so they will not interfere with the reflector end caps during expansion and contraction of the heater.

5. Tighten tube clamp bolts to secure. When proper compression is obtained (40-60 ft-lbs. torque) the tube seam will create a visible mark on the tube clamp. **NOTE:** Excessive torque may damage the tube clamp.

6. Determine the location of the burner control box and note the placement of the mounting chains.

**Figure 3.8 • Tube Connections**

- Tubes fit snugly together and the tube clamp is centered over the seam.
- The tube clamp is tight when the torque is achieved (normally when seam becomes visible).
- Tubes are not fit snugly together and the tube clamp is not centered over the seam.

**Optional Elbow or U-Bend Accessory Configuration**

A 90° elbow or 180° U-bend accessory fitting may be installed on the radiant tube heating system. Refer to Chart 3.3 for minimum distance requirements from the burner control box.

**When Installing an Elbow or U-Bend Accessory Fitting:**

- The top clearance of an uncovered (no reflector) elbow or U-bend accessory fitting to combustibles is 18 inches.

- If operating the heater unvented, separate the intake air to the heater from its exhaust products a minimum of 4 ft.; further separation may be necessary. Combustion air may also be supplied.

- A maximum of two 90° elbows or one 180° U-bend can be installed on a heater.

**Figure 3.9 • Optional Tube Connections**

- 90° 3” Elbow (P/N: DB-E6) or 4” Elbow (P/N: E6)
- 180° 3” U-Bend (P/N: DB-TF1B) or 4” U-Bend (P/N: TF1B)
3.0 Installation • Optional Elbow or U-Bend Accessory Configuration

**Figure 3.10 • Elbow and U-Bend Clearances**

Elbow can be set in both directions.

U-Bend can be set in both directions.

**Figure 3.11 • U-Bend and Elbow Dimensions**

- **180° 3” U-Bend**
  - P/N: DB-TF1B

- **180° 4” U-Bend**
  - P/N: TF1B

- **90° 3” Elbow**
  - P/N: DB-E6

- **90° 4” Elbow**
  - P/N: E6

See Chart 3.6 on page 22 for tube diameters and locations.

**Chart 3.3 • Minimum Distance From Burner Control Box to Elbow or U-bend Accessory Fitting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model BTU Range</th>
<th>Dimension A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>10 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart 3.4 • Overall Dimensions for Heaters Configured With U-Bend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tube Length</th>
<th>Dimension B</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ft.</td>
<td>13’-0”</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 ft.</td>
<td>17”-8”</td>
<td>Requires P/N: LV3-5EA-SUB *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The LV3-5EA-SUB add-on may only be ordered at the time of heater production.
Burner Control Box Suspension

Suspending the burner control box must be done in accordance with applicable codes listed in the Safety section and these instructions.

The burner control box must be in straight alignment with radiant tubes and level. Contact your local distributor or the factory to see if your application allows for the rotation of the burner control box.

1. Determine the mounting chain locations for hanging the burner control box.
2. Fasten beam clamp, screw hook, or other type of suspension anchor to hanging point.
3. Attach S-hook and #1 double loop chain (P/N: THCS) to anchor. Check that it is securely connected.
4. Attach chain assemblies and S-hooks to mounting brackets on the burner control box. Adjust chain lengths until level and in straight alignment with radiant tubes. Burner sight glass will be visible from the floor.

Figure 3.12 • Burner Control Box Assembly - Side View

Figure 3.13 • Burner Control Box showing U-Shaped Configuration - End View

Note: Special consideration must be given when U-bend is configured along the left side of the unit. Adequate spacing must be provided for the service access panel.
Reflector Assembly

Reflectors and reflector accessories direct infrared energy to the floor level. The reflector assembly depends on the heater configuration, proximity to combustibles, and space surrounding the heater.

Before you begin assembly, determine if the use of reflector accessories are necessary (see Chart 3.5).

To install the reflectors (see Figure 3.14):

1. Attach the reflector center supports onto radiant tubes.
2. Slide each reflector section through the hangers and adjust the reflector tension spring into the V-groove on the top of the reflector. The reflectors should overlap approximately 4 inches.
3. To prevent the reflectors from shifting, secure the reflector sections together using sheet metal screws, except at the expansion joint (see p.22). NOTE: Installer to supply sheet metal screws.
4. Attach reflector end caps with polished finish inward to each end of the reflector run. Secure with clips.

Figure 3.14 • Reflector Assembly

Figure 3.15 • Width of Installed Reflector - Top View
3.0 Installation • Common Reflector Accessories

Chart 3.5 • Common Optional Accessories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflector Assembly</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elbow Reflector*</td>
<td>90° bend, highly polished aluminum reflector elbow designed to fit atop one elbow accessory fitting.</td>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-Reflector*</td>
<td>180° bend, highly polished aluminum reflector U-Bend designed to fit atop one U-Bend accessory fitting.</td>
<td>RU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Shield Extension**</td>
<td>Highly polished side shield extension used to direct infrared rays downward, away from sidewalls and combustibles.</td>
<td>SSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective Guard</td>
<td>Used to prevent debris or objects from becoming lodged between the radiant tube and reflector. Required when mounting heaters below 8 feet.</td>
<td>PG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reflectors cannot be rotated when used with a reflector elbow (RE), U-shaped reflector (RU), or side shield (SSE).

** Refer to the Clearances to Combustibles chart on page 9 for minimum distances to combustibles when side shield extension(s) are used.

Additional accessory options are listed in the Detroit Radiant Products Company Tube Heater Accessory Guide or online at www.detroitradiant.com.

Figure 3.16 • Reflector Shield Accessories

Elbow reflector (P/N: RE)
Used over a 90° elbow radiant tube.

U-shaped reflector (P/N: RU)
Used over a ‘U’ shaped radiant tube.

Side shield extension (P/N: SSE)
Directs infrared rays downward, away from sidewalls and combustibles.
Final Heater Assembly

Chart 3.6 • Tube Installation Sequence and Secured Joints for Reflectors

**40,000 BTU/h Models**

15 Foot

15 Foot

15 Foot

**50,000 BTU/h Models**

15 Foot

15 Foot

15 Foot

**Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TP-26B</td>
<td>4” x 10’ Titanium Stabilized Tube</td>
<td>TP-3088</td>
<td>4” to 3” x 10’ Aluminized Tube w/ Dimples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-1088</td>
<td>4” to 3” x 10’ Titanium Stabilized Tube</td>
<td>TP-21B</td>
<td>4” Tube Clamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-3076</td>
<td>3” x 5’ Aluminized Tube w/ Dimples</td>
<td>TP-220</td>
<td>4” Stainless Steel Tube Clamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-3077</td>
<td>4” to 3” x 5’ Aluminized Tube w/ Dimples</td>
<td>TP-1077</td>
<td>3” Tube Clamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-3081</td>
<td>4” to 3” x 10’ Aluminized Tube w/ Dimples</td>
<td>TP-3082</td>
<td>Expansion Joint on Reflectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-3082</td>
<td>3” x 10’ Aluminized Tube w/ Dimples</td>
<td>TP-3088</td>
<td>Secured Joint on Reflectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-3088</td>
<td>4” to 3” x 10’ Aluminized Tube</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: When securing joints on reflectors which are rotated on an angle from horizontal, secure joint only on top side of reflector to allow for sufficient heater expansion and contraction.
Venting

The LD3 series tube heater must be vented as described here to properly direct flue gases from the unit to the outside atmosphere. The venting can terminate vertically through the roof (up) or horizontally through a sidewall (sideways).

Follow these guidelines and all applicable codes for all models prior to installing the vent material. Local codes may vary.

In the absence of local codes:


**Canada**: Refer to CAN/CGA B149.1 and B149.2 Installation Codes for Gas Burning Appliances.

---

**WARNING**

Gas-fired heaters must be vented. A built in power exhauster is provided. Additional external power exhausters are not required or permitted.

Insufficient ventilation and/or improperly sealed vents may release gas into the building which could result in health problems, carbon monoxide poisoning, or death. Improper venting may result in fire, explosion, injury, or death.

---

**WARNING**

*Do not* vent this appliance through a masonry chimney.

*Do not* use dampers in the heater vent pipe.

Single wall vent pipe must not pass through any unoccupied attic, inside wall, concealed space, or floor.

Un-insulated single wall vent pipe must not be used outdoors for venting appliances in regions where winter design temperature is below freezing.

---

Replacing Existing Equipment

If the heater is replacing existing equipment and using an existing vent system, inspect the venting for proper size and horizontal pitch as directed in these instructions and the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54) or CSA B149.1 Installation Code. When an existing Category I heater is removed or replaced, the original venting system may no longer be sized to properly vent the attached appliances.

Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion, or other deficiencies that can cause hazards. The vent pipe should be corrosion-resistant galvanized steel of a thickness that meets the National Fuel Gas Code. Minimum thickness for connectors varies depending on the pipe diameter. Never vent the LD3 series with PVC or plastic pipe.

---

**WARNING**

If replacing an existing heater, vents may require re-sizing. Improperly sized venting systems can result in vent gas leakage or condensation. Refer to the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54) or CSA B149.1 - latest edition. Failure to follow these instructions can result in serious injury or death.
General Venting Requirements

The venting system for LD3 series heaters may terminate horizontally through a sidewall or vertically through the roof, and may be individually or commonly vented. Configuration of the vent termination determines the category type. All model heaters must be installed in accordance to the requirements of this section, as well as the requirements of its category determination, as described in this manual. To determine your applications category type, review “Vertical Venting (Category I)” and “Horizontal Venting (Category III)” sections of this manual.

All LD3 Series Model Requirements:

- Exhaust vent pipe must be 3 inch nominal size.
- Use vent pipe material that is corrosion-resistant galvanized steel of a thickness that meets the National Fuel Gas Code.
- Do not exceed a maximum vent length of 20 feet.
- Maintain a minimum vent length of 3 feet.
- Maintain a minimum of 12 inches of straight pipe from the flue outlet before any directional changes are made in the venting system.
- Have all vent pipe seams or connectors sealed with high temperature silicone sealant approved for at least 550°F (field supplied) and fastened together with at least three (3) corrosion resistant sheet metal screws (field supplied).
- Maintain a 6 inch clearance around all single wall vent pipe from any combustible materials. For double-wall type B vent or Duravent PVP venting, follow the vent manufacturer’s clearances to combustibles.
- The equivalent length for a 3 inch 90° elbow is 3 feet.
- The equivalent length for a 4 inch 90° elbow is 5 feet.
- Avoid using more than two 90° directional changes in the venting system.
- Suspend and secure all horizontal runs in a manner consistent with local codes and in such a way that the vent system is supported to prevent sagging.
- Vent termination must maintain a minimum distance of 6 feet from any mechanical air supply inlet.
- The vent terminal must be installed to prevent any blockage by snow and protect building material from degradation by flue gases.
- Consult NFPA ANSI Z223.1 Gas Vent Termination criteria for vents that terminate on a roof pitch that exceeds 9:12.
- **Canada:** Vents must terminate a minimum of 3 feet from a window or door that may be opened, and a non-mechanical air supply inlet or combustion air inlet into the building.
When possible, avoid venting through an unconditioned space. Venting through an unconditioned space promotes condensation. When venting through an unconditioned space is unavoidable, or if the unit is installed in an area that is prone to condensation, insure venting runs greater than 5 feet to minimize the production of condensation. Inspect for leakage prior to insulating the venting and only use insulation that is non-combustible with a temperature rating of not less than 550°F. Install a tee fitting at the low point of the vent system and provide a drip leg with a clean out cap as shown in Figure 3.17.

When venting pipe passes through a combustible interior wall or floor, a metal thimble with a diameter 4 inches greater than the vent pipe diameter must be used. If there is 6 feet or more of vent pipe prior to passing through the combustible wall or floor, then the metal thimble need only be 2 inches greater than the vent pipe diameter. If a metal thimble is not used, all clearances to combustibles from the vent pipe must be 6 inches. When permitted, type B vent or Duravent PVP venting may be used for the last section of vent pipe to reduce the required clearances to combustibles when passing through a combustible wall or floor. When using type B vent or Duravent PVP venting, follow the manufacturer’s recommended clearances to combustibles. Any material used to close or insulate the opening must be non-combustible.

**Vertical Venting (Category I)**

An appliance that operates with a non-positive vent static pressure and with a vent gas temperature that avoids excessive condensate production in the vent is said to be 'Category I'. The LD3 series heater is considered a Category I appliance if the venting system meets all of the following criteria:

- The vent system terminates vertically (up).
- The length of the horizontal portion of the vent run is less than 75% of the vertical rise length. (e.g.- If the vertical vent height is 10 feet, the horizontal run is less than 7 ½ feet).
- The vent terminates a minimum of 5 feet above the vent connection on the unit.
- Horizontal venting sections of the vent pipe must be installed with an upward slope from the appliance at a pitch of ¼ inch per foot.

For vertical vent termination, the venting must comply with all parts of this section, in addition to the requirements of the general venting.

Category I (Vertical) venting is venting at a non-positive pressure. An appliance vented as a Category I is considered a fan-assisted appliance and the vent system does not have to be ‘gas tight’. It is recommended that the venting system is installed with a tee, drip leg, and clean-out cap as shown in Figure 3.17.

**Vent Locations and Clearances:**

- Separate air intake duct from vent pipe by a minimum of 4 feet by placing vent pipes higher than adjacent air intake ducts.
- Utilize a listed type B vent termination cap.
- The vent terminal must extend a minimum of 2 feet above the roof.
- Vent caps should be located a minimum of 2 feet away from adjoining structures.

All vertically vented heaters that are Category I must be connected to a chimney or vent complying with a recognized standard, or lined masonry (or concrete) chimney with a material acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Venting into an unlined masonry chimney is not permitted. Refer to the National Fuel Gas Code and page 24 of this manual.

Use a listed vent terminal to reduce down drafts and moisture in the vent.
3.0 Installation • Vertical Venting (Category I)

Figure 3.17 • Rooftop Venting - Side View

- Vent Cap
- 24 in. Min.*
- Storm Collar
- Adjustable Roof Flashing
- Double-Wall B Vent
- 1 in. Minimum Clearance - Use Attic Insulation Shield (Field Supplied)
- Fire Stop Spacer
- B to C Adapter
- Clean Out Tee Fitting
- Clean Out Cap
- #8 Sheet Metal Screws (field supplied)

*Consult the NFPA ANSI Z223.1 Gas Vent Termination criteria if roof pitch exceeds 9:12
Horizontal Venting (Category III)

An appliance that operates with a positive vent static pressure and with a vent gas temperature that avoids excessive condensate production in the vent is said to be “Category III”. The LD3 series heater is considered a Category III appliance if the venting system meets all of the following criteria:

- The vent system terminates horizontally (sideways).
- The vent terminates vertically, but the length of the horizontal portion of the vent run exceeds 75% of the vertical rise length. (e.g.- If the vertical vent height is 10 feet, the horizontal run is greater than 7 ½ feet).
- The vent terminates below 5 feet of the vent connection on the unit.
- Horizontal venting sections of the vent pipe must be installed with a downward slope from the appliance at a pitch of ¼ inch per foot.

Vent enclosed spaces and buildings according to the guidelines in this manual and applicable national, state, provincial, and local codes.

The venting system must be provided by the installer and should be comprised of single-wall venting materials with a thickness of no less than 26 gauge. All joints must be sealed with a high temperature silicone sealant approved for at least 550°F using a minimum bead of ¼” x ¼”, and fastened with at least three corrosion resistant #8 sheet metal screws evenly spaced.

One continuous section of double-wall B vent or Duravent PVP vent may be used to pass through a combustible wall or barrier, or the installer may continue to use single-wall vent provided a combustible wall thimble is used which provides adequate clearances to combustibles.

All horizontal Category III vents must be terminated with a Simpson-Duravent sidewall vent cap (P/N: SWD-4 for 4” venting or common venting, or P/N: DB-208 for 3” venting).

**IMPORTANT!** Once all silicone sealant has fully cured according to manufacturer’s instructions, the installer must perform a leak test on the complete venting system. A solution of soap and water may be used to test the venting inside the occupied space. Once the installer has verified the venting system is completely sealed and free of leaks, the heater may be placed into operation.
Vent Locations and Clearances:

• Vent must terminate a minimum of 4 feet below, 4 feet horizontally from, or 1 foot above any window or door that may be opened or gravity air inlet into the building.

• Vent must terminate a minimum of 3 feet above any forced air inlet that is located within 10 feet.

• The bottom of the vent terminate must be located a minimum of 12 inches above grade level and must extend beyond any combustible overhang. Vents adjacent to public walkways must terminate a minimum of 7 feet above grade level.

• The vent cap must be a minimum of 6 inches from the sidewall of the building.

• Vent must be a minimum of 36 inches below or extend beyond any combustible overhang.

Never join two sections of double wall vent pipe within one horizontal vent system as it is impossible to verify that inner pipes are completely sealed.

Figure 3.18 • Sidewall Venting Requirements

*Vent must extend beyond any combustible overhang if the vent is less than 36 in. below the combustible overhang.
Common Venting (Category I)

The common vent system and all attached appliances must be Category I and must be on the same control device.

The vent connector should be routed in the most direct route from the units to the common vent.

Where two or more vent connectors enter a common gas vent or chimney flue, the smaller connector shall enter at the highest level consistent with the available head room or clearance to combustible material.

Restrictions within the common vent such as elbows should be minimized. Each elbow installed within the common portion of the vent carrying system reduces the maximum common vent capacity by 10%. Refer to NFPA 54 IFEC tables 11.2 and 11.3 for capacity.

The vent connector capacities allow for the use of two 90° directional changes. For each additional required elbow, the vent connector capacity is reduced by 10%.

The common vent cross sectional area must be equal to or greater than the largest vent connector cross sectional area.

**Consult the NFPA ANSI Z223.1 Gas Vent Termination criteria if roof pitch exceeds 9:12.
Common Venting (Category III)

- A staggered arrangement or a dual exhaust assembly (P/N: Y) must be used when joining two heaters to a common vent so that by-products of one heater do not flow into the adjoining vent of the other heater.

- A Category III appliance may be common vented only if the appliances are on the same control device so that they may only be operated at the same time to prevent the backflow of exhaust gases into a non-operational appliance. The venting system must follow all guidelines for Category III venting as listed on pages 27-28.

- The vent connector should be routed in the most direct route from the units to the common vent.

- Where two or more vent connectors enter a common gas vent or chimney flue, the smaller connector shall enter at the highest level consistent with the available head room or clearance to combustible material.

- Restrictions within the common vent such as elbows should be minimized. Each elbow installed within the common portion of the vent carrying system reduces the maximum common vent capacity by 10%. Refer to NFPA 54 IFEC tables 13.2(a) through 13.2(e) for capacity.

- The vent connector capacities allow for the use of two 90° directional changes. For each additional required elbow, the vent connector capacity is reduced by 10%.

- The common vent cross sectional area must be equal to or greater than the largest vent connector cross sectional area.

Figure 3.20 • Common Sidewall Venting - Top View
When using an unvented configuration (commercial & industrial use only), consider the following:

- A factory vent cap/diffuser (P/N: WVE-3) must be used.
- Where unvented heaters are used, natural or mechanical means must be provided to supply and exhaust a minimum of 4 CFM/1,000 BTU/h input of installed heaters.

**NOTE:** Gravity or mechanical means may be used to accomplish the air displacement. Local codes may require that the mechanical exhaust system be interlocked with the electrical supply line to the heaters, enabling both to function simultaneously.

- The minimum clearance between the air intake and the exhaust terminal is 4 feet.

**NOTE:** When installing in a U-tube configuration, use extra caution to separate vent gases from heater intake.

- Exhaust openings for removing the flue products must be located above the level of the heater(s).

![Figure 3.21 - Minimum End Clearances](image-url)
Combustion Air Requirements

Combustion air may be supplied to the heater by indoor or outdoor means. Follow these guidelines and all applicable codes for all models prior to installing the combustion air duct work. Local codes may vary. In the absence of local codes, refer and comply with the National Fuel Code ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54) latest edition or the National Standards of Canada.

**WARNING**

Sufficient combustion air must be supplied to the appliance at all times. Lack of combustion air may result in property damage, serious injury, or death.

This unit comes standard equipped for connection of supplied outdoor air for combustion. It is designed for outside air to be brought into the appliance from combustion intake ducts, and is referred to as a “Separated Combustion” appliance.

This heater must operate as a separated combustion system if any of the following criteria apply:

- Chemicals such as chlorinated or fluorinated hydrocarbons (typical sources are refrigerants, solvents, adhesives, degreasers, paints, paint removers, lubricants, pesticides, etc.) are present in the atmosphere.
- High humidity.
- Contaminants such as sawdust, welding smoke, etc.
- Negative building pressure.
- Unusually tight construction where the air infiltration rate is less than 0.40 air changes per hour.

If your application does not meet any of these criteria, then room air may be used as supplying combustion air to the heater. Refer to ‘Combustion Air Supply - Room Air’ on page 34 for details on how to utilize room air for combustion.

**Figure 3.22 • Vertical Outside Air Supply for Common Intake - Side View**

**NOTE:** Common intake heaters must share the same thermostat.
Separated Combustion Systems (Outside Combustion Air)

All LD3 series heaters come with a factory-installed combustion air adapter for attaching air intake ducts to the heater. Attach the air intake duct material to the adapter with three (3) non-corrosive sheet metal screws. If necessary, drill pilot holes prior to attaching the air intake ducts. The diameter of the intake ducts must not be smaller than the factory installed adapter.

When operating this unit as a separated combustion heater system, combustion air must be supplied to the heater by outdoor means through the factory installed vent connector. The combustion air intake duct may terminate horizontally through a sidewall or vertically through the roof. Ideally, the intake should terminate within the same pressure zone as the venting terminates, which should minimize the effects of wind.

All Separated Combustion systems must comply with the following items:

- Air intake ducts must be of galvanized steel or an equivalent corrosion-resistant material.
- Do not exceed a length of 20 feet.
- Do not exceed more than two (2) 90° directional changes (elbows) in the system.
- Seal all joints with metallic tape or silicone sealant. Wrap the tape two full turns around the vent pipe.
- Slope air intake pipe ¼ inch per foot upward or downward away from the unit.
- Do not draw air from attic space.
- Do not draw fresh air from the remaining space around a chimney liner, gas vent, special gas vent, or plastic piping installed within masonry, metal, or factory built chimney.
- Combustion air ducts may be insulated if they pass through an unconditioned space.
- A factory approved sidewall intake cap must be used when terminating the combustion air ducts horizontally through the sidewall.
- When combustion air ducts terminate vertically through the roof, a minimum of 18 inches above the roof grade must be maintained.
- Separate the air intake duct from vent pipe a minimum of 4 feet. Also, place vent pipe higher than adjacent air intake duct.
- Air intake duct must terminate a minimum of 3 feet below any forced air vent discharge that is located within 10 feet.
- The bottom of the air intake duct termination must be located a minimum of 12 inches above grade level. Air intake ducts that terminate adjacent to public walkways must be installed a minimum of 7 feet above grade level.
- The air intake duct must be installed to prevent blockage by snow, debris, or other possible obstructions.
Combustion air may be supplied to the heater by indoor or outdoor means.

If using combustion air from indoors, the required volume of the space must be a minimum of 50 ft³ per 1,000 BTU/h unless the building is of unusually tight construction. If the building is of unusually tight construction with air infiltration rates of less than 0.40 air changes per hour, outside combustion air is typically needed unless the sheer size of the building allows otherwise. Contact the factory for further determination of air infiltration rates.
Gas Supply Installation Instructions

The gas supply to the tube heater must be connected and tested in accordance with national, state, provincial, and local codes along with guidelines in this manual. In the United States refer to the latest edition of the ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54) Standard and in Canada refer to the latest edition of the CAN/CGA B149.1 Standard.

Supply gas piping to the unit should conform with the local and national requirements for type and volume of gas handled, and pressure drop allowed in the line. Avoid pipe sizes smaller than 1/2". The installation must conform with local building codes or, in the absence of such codes, the National Fuel Code (NFPA 54) and in conjunction with ANSI Z21.24/CSA 6.10 “Connectors for Gas Appliances”.

**WARNING**

Improperly connected gas lines may result in serious injury and death, explosion, poisonous fumes, toxic gases, or asphyxiation. Connect gas lines in accordance to national, state, provincial, and local codes.

Gas pressure to the appliance controls must never exceed 1/2 PSI (14" W.C.). Damage to the controls may result.

**CAUTION**

Gas lines should be purged of air as described in ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54) or CSA-B149.1– latest edition. Installation of the piping must also conform with the local building codes, or in the absence of local codes, with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54). In Canada, installation must be in accordance with CSA-B149.1

**NOTICE**

The total input to the appliance must fall within +/- 5% of the rated input as indicated on the rating plate. Otherwise the heat exchanger may prematurely fail.

**IMPORTANT!** The heating system will expand and contract during operation. **Allowances for expansion must be made between the connection to the heater and the gas supply.** A flexible gas connection of approved type is required. Flexible stainless steel gas connectors installed in one plane, and without sharp bends, kinks, or twists is recommended.
IMPORTANT! Before connecting the gas supply to the burner control box:

- Verify that the heater’s gas type (as listed on the rating plate) matches that of your application and the installation complies with national and local codes and requirements of the local gas company.
- Unless otherwise noted on the rating plate, this infrared heater is designed and orificed to operate on standard BTU gas. Contact the factory if utilizing non-standard BTU gas.
- Check that the gas piping and service has the capacity to handle the total gas consumption of all heaters being installed, as well as any other gas appliances being connected to the supply line.
- Check that the main gas supply line is of proper diameter to supply the required fuel pressures.
- If utilizing used pipe, verify that its condition is clean and comparable to a new pipe. Test all gas supply lines in accordance with local codes.

To connect the gas:

⚠️ WARNING

Failure to install, operate, or service this appliance in the approved manner may result in property damage, injury, or death. Only trained, qualified gas installation and service personnel may install or service this equipment.

The LD3 series heater is equipped to connect to the corrugated stainless steel tube flexible gas connector (included). **Do not connect the main gas line directly to the heaters gas inlet without the use of the flexible connector.** All piping must be installed in accordance with the requirements outlined in the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI/Z223.1 (latest edition) or CSA-B149.1 and B149.2. Support all gas piping with pipe hangers, metal strapping, or other suitable material. Do not rely on the heater to support the gas pipe.

When connecting piping to the unit, the use of a thread joint compound is required. The thread compound (pipe dope) shall be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gas or any other chemical constituents of the gas to be conducted through piping. Use of Teflon® tape is not permitted.

⚠️ WARNING

Always use two (2) opposing wrenches to tighten mating pipe connections to prevent excessive torque on the gas valve and manifold pipe. Excessive torque can damage the valve and/or misalign the orifice, resulting in fire, explosion, serious injury, or death.

Install ground joint union with a brass seat and a manual shut-off valve adjacent to the unit for emergency shut-off and easy servicing of controls. A 1/8” NPT plugged tap that is accessible for a test gauge connection is also recommended, as illustrated in Figures 3.25 & 3.26.

A sediment trap must be installed in the supply line in the lowest spot prior to connecting to the heater. The trap length shall be at least three inches long. Ideally, the trap would be installed as close as possible to the shut-off, as shown in Figure 3.25.
Connect the main gas supply line with an approved flexible connector or, if the authority having jurisdiction requires rigid piping, the use of approved swing joints may be used. If swing joints are utilized, the heater must be allowed to freely expand and contract without causing undue stress on the gas pipe.

The heater shall not be connected to the building piping system with rigid pipe or semi-rigid metallic tubing, including copper. When using such material, an intermediate connection device that allows for the heater expansion must be used.

The gas outlet must be in the same room as the appliance is installed, and must be accessible. It may not be concealed within or run through any wall, floor, or partition. When installing the heater in a corrosive environment (or near corrosive substances), use a gas connector suitable for the environment. Do not use the gas piping to electrically ground the heater.

**Installation of the Gas Line to the Heater**

1. Install a sediment trap / drip leg in the supply line at the lowest spot prior to the gas ball valve. The trap length shall be at least three inches long. Ideally, the trap would be installed as close as possible to the shut off.

2. Install manual shut off ball valve with optional 1/8" NPT Test connection towards the supply line. The manual shut off ball valve must be located within 6 feet of the appliance’s service access door.

3. Install the 5/8 inch flare to ½” NPT adapter piece downstream of the gas valve as shown in Figure 3.25. This piece is typically included with the flexible gas connector, loosely installed on one of the flare nuts. **NOTE:** Keep flare surfaces clean and free of sealing compounds. Only the pipe threads require sealing compounds.

4. Form the stainless steel flexible connector into a smooth C-shape, allowing approximately 12 inches between the flexible connector’s end nuts (see Figure 3.25). The connector must reach from the gas supply to the appliance without stretching, kinking, or twisting.

5. Attach the flexible connector to the 5/8” flare adapter on the gas line and the other end to the 5/8” flare on the heaters inlet pipe. **DO NOT** connect the connector flare nuts directly to pipe threads. Use only the adapters provided. **DO NOT** kink, twist or over-torque the connector when installing.

**CAUTION**

When using a stainless steel flexible gas connector, **do not** attach the connector nuts directly to the gas pipe supply. Connector nuts must be installed to an approved adapter.
Refer to Chart 3.7 for natural gas and Chart 3.8 for propane to determine the cubic feet per hour (CFH) required for the type of gas and size of unit to be installed. To determine the proper pipe diameter, use the CFH value and the length of pipe necessary from Chart 3.9. In the case where several units are serviced by the same main gas line, the total capacity (CFH) and length of main must be adequate to service all appliances downstream of this main.

**Chart 3.7 • Natural Gas Consumption**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Input (High/Low)</th>
<th>Manifold Pressure (Inches W.C.)</th>
<th>Minimum Inlet Pressure (Inches W.C.)</th>
<th>Gas Consumption* (CFH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD3-(15,20)-40</td>
<td>40,000 (High)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,000 (Low)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3-(15,20,30)-50</td>
<td>50,000 (High)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,000 (Low)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Assumes an average heating value of 1,050 BTU/SCF and a Specific Gravity of 0.60.

**Chart 3.8 • Propane Gas Consumption**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Input (High/Low)</th>
<th>Manifold Pressure (Inches W.C.)</th>
<th>Minimum Inlet Pressure (Inches W.C.)</th>
<th>Gas Consumption* (CFH)</th>
<th>Gallons per Hour*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD3-(15,20)-40</td>
<td>40,000 (High)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,000 (Low)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD3-(15,20,30)-50</td>
<td>50,000 (High)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,000 (Low)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Assumes an average heating value of 2,500 BTU/SCF and a Specific Gravity of 1.53.

Chart 3.9 allows for a 0.3 inch W.C. pressure drop in the supply pressure from the building main to the inlet of the unit. Refer to the chart for the appropriate range of inlet pressures for each gas type. When sizing the inlet gas pipe diameter, make sure that the unit supply pressure can be met after the 0.3 inch W.C. pressure drop has been subtracted from the main pressure. If the 0.3 inch W.C. pressure drop is too high, refer to NFPA 54 or the Gas Engineer’s Handbook for other gas pipe capacities.
Use a soap solution or equivalent for leak testing. Leak testing solution must be non-corrosive, and be rinsed off immediately after the leak test. Never test for leak with an open flame. Failure to comply could result in personal injury, property damage or death.

Always leak test final gas assembly for gas leaks according to the procedures outlined in NFPA 54 and all local codes and/or Standards.

**For leak testing on pressures below 1/2 PSI**
Before leak testing, close the field installed manual shut off valve shown on Figure 3.25 on the supply line to isolate the gas valve from the pressure. **NOTE:** All factory installed gas connections have passed an approved leak test.

**For leak testing on pressures above 1/2 PSI**
When leak testing with pressures above 1/2 PSI (14 inches W.C.), the unit must be isolated from the supply pipe. Close the field installed manual shut off valve, disconnect the supply line to the unit, and temporarily cap the supply line for testing purposes.

---

**Chart 3.9 • Maximum capacity for Schedule 40 Metallic pipe, in CFH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipe Length</th>
<th>1/2” Nat</th>
<th>1/2” Prop</th>
<th>3/4” Nat</th>
<th>3/4” Prop</th>
<th>1” Nat</th>
<th>1” Prop</th>
<th>1-1/4” Nat</th>
<th>1-1/4” Prop</th>
<th>1-1/2” Nat</th>
<th>1-1/2” Prop</th>
<th>2” Nat</th>
<th>2” Prop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>3050</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 feet</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 feet</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 feet</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 feet</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>1270</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 feet</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 feet</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 feet</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 feet</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>306</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 feet</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>291</td>
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<tr>
<td>125 feet</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 feet</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175 feet</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 feet</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electrical Requirements and Wiring Diagrams

**WARNING**

**Shock hazard.** Disconnect power supply before making wiring connections to prevent electrical shock and equipment damage.

Any original factory wiring that requires replacement must be replaced with wiring material having a temperature rating of at least 105°C.

All field installed wiring to the tube heater must be done in accordance with the national, state, provincial, and local codes, and to the guidelines in this manual. In the United States, refer to the most current revisions to the Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70 and in Canada refer to the most current revisions to the Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1 Part 1. The unit must be electrically grounded according to these codes. Line polarity must be observed when making field connections.

**Internal Wiring Diagrams**

Before wiring this appliance, check the existing wiring; replace if necessary. If any of the original wire supplied with the appliance must be replaced, it must be replaced with copper wiring material having a rating of at least 600 V, 105°C.

**Figure 3.27 • LD3 Internal Wiring Diagram**

**WIRING INFORMATION:**

**LINE VOLTAGE:**
- FACTORY STANDARD
- FACTORY OPTION
- FIELD INSTALLED

**LOW VOLTAGE:**
- FACTORY STANDARD
- FACTORY OPTION
- FIELD INSTALLED
Field Wiring Supply Voltage

Before proceeding with electrical connections, ensure that the supply voltage, frequency, phase, and current capacity meet the requirements specified on the rating plate. A dedicated line voltage supply with properly sized wire should run directly from the main electrical panel to the heater. The power to the unit must be protected with a circuit breaker appropriate for the load. The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes, or in their absence, with the latest edition of the National Electrical Code, ANSI / NFPA 70 and/or the Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1, latest edition.

⚠️ CAUTION

The power supply to the heater must be within +/- 5% of the voltage rating as indicated on the rating plate of the appliance. If input power does not meet these specifications, contact your utility company.

The heater comes equipped with a supply cord to connect the main power supply. It is located at the rear of the heater’s burner box, and utilizes a grounding prong. This plug must be connected into an appropriate outlet receptacle that is properly installed and grounded in accordance to local codes and ordinances.

⚠️ WARNING

Electric Shock Hazard

Do not force the three-prong plug into the grounded outlet, modify the plug, or use an adapter. Never operate this appliance if the cord or plug is damaged.

The grounding receptacle must be installed within 5 feet of the heater’s service panel, and located in the space occupied by the appliance. When plugging in the heater, make sure the supply cord is protected from damage, and keep all cords away from the heater’s surfaces and out of the clearances to combustibles zones (see page 9). When routing the electrical supply for the unit, ensure that it does not interfere with or obstruct the heater’s service panel.

Thermostat Connection

NOTE: Different thermostats operate according to their particular features. Refer to the thermostat’s specifications for details.

Prior to connecting the thermostat wire to the heater, check to make sure the wires will be long enough to allow for the heater to freely expand and contract without causing undue strain on the wires or terminal. Use 18 gauge wire (or larger) that is suitable for a NEC Class 2 rating for thermostat connections.

Each LD3 series heater requires a two-stage thermostat rated for 24 VAC to operate. The heater comes standard with a terminal strip for making the thermostatic connection, located on the back panel.
The thermostat terminal designations are as follows:

- **R**: 24 VAC Power
- **W1**: Call for Heat - Low Fire
- **W2**: Call for Heat - High Fire
- **C**: Common for 24 VAC Power (if required for thermostat power)

24 VAC is supplied from an internal 40 VA transformer. **DO NOT** supply 24 V to the terminal strip.

**Figure 3.28 • Single Two-Stage Heater, Single Thermostat Connection**

**Controlling Multiple Heaters with a Single Control Device**

When multiple heaters are operated by the same control device (for example, common vented heaters), an external relay kit (Part #ERK) must be utilized per heater. This allows the heater’s 24 V supply voltage to be isolated from the external control voltage of the thermostats. The ERK is to be installed on or near the heater. Follow the instructions that accompany the accessory for more information and wiring diagrams.

**Figure 3.29 • Multiple Heaters, Single Thermostat Connection with External Relay Kit**

**Thermostat Location**

The location of the thermostat should be determined by the desired heating requirements and be mounted on an inside wall five (5) feet above the finished floor. Locate the thermostat in a conspicuous location, away from where it could be influenced by heat from the unit or other sources, as this may cause the unit to short cycle. Care should be given to locate the thermostat away from drafts or frequently opened doors. To prevent drafts inside the wall from affecting the thermostat’s performance, plug hole for the wire with insulation or suitable caulk. For further information, see the accompanying instructions with the thermostat.
Unit Start-up (Commissioning)

⚠️ WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause property damage, serious injury, or death. This heater must be installed and serviced by a trained gas installation and service personnel only.

⚠️ CAUTION

Shock Hazard.

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

Pre-Start Up Checks

Verify that the installation conforms to all of the specifications of the manual, as well as with local, state, national, and provincial codes. In absence of local codes, the radiant heater must be installed according to the current National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54). In Canada, the installation must conform to the current National Standard of Canada CSA-B149 Sections 1 & 2.

Prior to starting up the unit, verify that:

✓ The gas type listed on the rating label matches that of your application.
✓ The gas connections have been purged of air and properly leak tested.
✓ The voltage type and frequency listed on the rating label matches that of your application.
✓ The unit is properly grounded as per the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 or Canadian Electrical code CSA C22.1 Part 1.
✓ The unit is properly mounted to a permanent structure able to bear the weight of the unit.
✓ The proper mounting height is observed for the application.
✓ All clearance to combustible distances or service clearances are maintained.
✓ The unit is properly isolated or installed to prevent excessive vibration.
✓ The unit is level horizontally.
✓ Venting is properly installed in accordance with this manual and any applicable codes.
✓ Combustion air supply is sufficient to support proper operation at all times.
Verify Proper Inlet Pressure

Before starting up the unit, smell all around the heater for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

When turning the gas shut off valve, only use your hand. Never use tools to turn the knobs, as it may damage the valve resulting in a fire or explosion. If the knob is stuck, do not try to repair it. Contact a qualified service technician or your local gas company.

To verify the proper inlet pressures, follow the following steps:

1. After removing the plastic top panel, turn off the gas supply at the manual gas shut off valve.
2. Remove the inlet pressure tap plug on the gas control valve (see Figure 3.30).
3. Connect pressure gauge tube and manometer.
4. Turn on the gas supply at the manual gas shut off valve.
5. Turn on the electrical power to the heater.
6. To light the burner, set the room thermostat to a point above room temperature.
   
   NOTE: This heater is equipped with an ignition device, which automatically lights the burner. This heater cannot be lighted manually. Do not try to light the burner by hand.

Verify minimum inlet gas supply pressure:

7. Turn on all other gas appliances that are on the same supply line. If the other gas appliances have multiple inputs, set it to the maximum rating.
8. Observe the pressure rating on the pressure gauge.

   The minimum inlet gas supply pressure for:
   
   • Natural gas is 5.0 inches W.C.
   • Propane gas is 11.0 inches W.C.

Verify maximum inlet gas supply pressure:

9. Turn off all other gas appliances on the same supply line.
10. Observe the pressure reading on the pressure gauge.

   The maximum inlet gas supply pressure for:
   
   • Natural gas is 14.0 inches W.C.
   • Propane gas is 14.0 inches W.C.

   IMPORTANT: If the inlet gas supply pressure is not within the minimum and maximum range as shown on the rating plate, contact your gas supplier.

Removing pressure gauge from inlet port on gas valve.

Set thermostat or other control device to the lowest set point.

1. After heater has completed the post-purge cycle, turn off the electrical power to the heater.
2. Turn off the gas supply at the manual gas shut off valve.
3. Remove the pressure gauge tube from the inlet pressure tap.
Replace the inlet pressure tap plug on the gas control valve.

Leak check the re-installed pressure tap plug using a soap solution or equivalent method as described in ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54).

**Figure 3.30 • Gas Valve Shown in OFF Position**

Verify Manifold Pressure

Before starting up the unit, smell all around the heater for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

When turning the gas shut off valve, only use your hand. Never use tools to turn the knobs, as it may damage the valve resulting in a fire or explosion. If the knob is stuck, do not try to repair it. Contact a qualified service technician or your local gas company.

To verify the proper manifold pressure, follow the following steps:

1. After removing the plastic top panel, turn off the gas valve with the switch located on the valve body (see Figure 3.30).
2. Remove the manifold pressure tap plug on the gas control valve (see Figure 3.30).
3. Connect the pressure gauge tube and manometer.
4. Turn on the gas valve with the switch located on the valve body.
5. Turn on the electrical power to the heater.
6. To light the main burner, set the room thermostat to a point above room temperature.
   
   **NOTE:** This heater is equipped with an ignition device, which automatically lights the burner. This heater cannot be lighted manually. Do not try to light the burner by hand.

Verify manifold pressure:

7. After the unit has successfully ignited, wait five minutes prior to taking any readings. The heater must be in a steady state of operation prior to taking a manifold pressure reading.
8. While waiting for the unit to stabilize, observe the characteristics of the flame. The flame should be stable and should not lift from the burner. The burner color should be light blue, and not create excessive noise.
After five minutes, observe the pressure rating on the pressure gauge.

*The target manifold pressure for:*
- Natural gas is 3.5 inches W.C.
- Propane gas is 10.0 inches W.C.

**NOTE:** Manifold pressure of the heater is pre-set at the factory. No adjustment should be necessary.

During the verification process, a tolerance of +/- 5% of the full scale is acceptable due to varying atmospheric conditions.

If manifold pressure is outside of this tolerance, then an adjustment may be necessary.

**Removing pressure gauge from manifold port on gas valve:**
- Set thermostat or other control device to the lowest set point.
- After heater has completed the post-purge cycle, turn off the electrical power to the heater.
- Turn off the gas valve with the switch located on the valve body (see Figure 3.30).
- Remove the pressure gauge tube and the manometer.
- Replace the manifold pressure tap plug on the gas control valve.
- Leak check the re-installed pressure tap plug using a soap solution or equivalent method as described in ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54).

**Prior to leaving the Job Site**

**Prior to leaving the job site, verify that:**
- Service access door is properly secured to the unit.
- The heater is clear of any objects that would interfere with the proper air circulation or that violate the listed clearances to combustibles.
- Manual gas shut off is ON.
- Electrical power is ON.
- Thermostat is set to desired temperature.
- Properly dispose of all packaging materials.
- Check to be sure you have all of your tools.
- Leave the Installation, Operation, Maintenance, and Parts Manual with the owner or end user.

**Chart 3.10 • Manifold Pressure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Gas</th>
<th>Required Manifold Pressure</th>
<th>Minimum Inlet Pressure</th>
<th>Maximum Inlet Pressure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>3.5 Inches W.C.</td>
<td>5.0 Inches W.C.</td>
<td>14.0 Inches W.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>10.0 Inches W.C.</td>
<td>11.0 Inches W.C.</td>
<td>14.0 Inches W.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pressure Equivalents:** 1 Inch W.C. equals 0.058 oz/sq. in. equals 2.49 mbar.
High Altitude Operation

**WARNING**

*Explosion hazard.* This heater must be converted by a trained gas installation and service personnel only. Failure to comply could result in personal injury, asphyxiation, death, fire, or property damage.

High altitude operation of this tube heater is approved, without modification, for elevations up to 6,000 feet (1,829 m) above MSL (sea level) in the United States. If the heater is being installed at an elevation above 6,000 ft, the input rate will have to be de-rated to ensure proper operation. The deration is achieved by a gas orifice change. Contact the factory for installations above these elevations.
4.0 Operation

**WARNING**

This appliance does not have a pilot ignition. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. **Do not** attempt to light the system by hand.

**BEFORE OPERATING,** 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 to the floor. Refer to page 1 “If you smell gas” and on safety label affixed to the heater.

**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.

**Operating Instructions**

**WARNING**

Use only your hand to turn the manual shutoff. Never use tools. If the knob will not turn by hand, don’t try to repair it. Call a qualified technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

**Lighting Procedures:**

1. **STOP!** Read the safety information above.
2. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
3. Turn OFF all electrical power to the appliance.
4. Turn manual shutoff clockwise to “OFF”.
5. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. If you smell gas STOP! Follow the safety information found on page 1 “If you smell gas” and on safety label affixed to the heater. If you do not smell gas, proceed to step 6.
6. Turn manual shutoff knob counterclockwise to “ON”.
7. Turn ON all electrical power to the appliance.
8. Set thermostat to desired setting.
9. If the appliance will not operate, follow instructions below to turn OFF gas to the appliance and call your service technician or gas supplier.

**Shutdown Procedures:**

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting.
2. Turn OFF all electrical power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3. Turn manual shutoff knob clockwise to “OFF”. **Do not** force.
Sequence of Operation

Standby: The ignition module (circuit board) continually checks for internal faults, circuit integrity and relay contact positioning.

Starting Circuit: Upon a call for heat, the control verifies that the burner and exhaust pressure switches are in their proper positions. The control energizes the fan. Once operational static pressure is achieved, the burner pressure switch will close initiating the ignition sequence. The hot surface igniter is powered and the gas valve opens after 45 seconds. If the flame is not sensed, the heater will attempt to re-ignite for a total of 3 trials for ignition before proceeding to soft lockout.

Low Fire Running Circuit: After ignition, the flame rod monitors burner flame. If sense of flame is lost, the control closes the gas valve within one second and a new trial sequence (identical to the starting sequence) is initiated. If flame sense is not established within 8.5 seconds, the heater will attempt two additional ignition sequences before proceeding to soft lockout. The control can be reset by briefly interrupting the power source.

High Fire Running Circuit: The second stage on the gas valve is powered directly from the second stage of the thermostat. In order for high fire to engage, low fire must be energized as well. The thermostat determines which stage to maintain for the desired comfort level.

Shut Down: When the thermostat is satisfied, the fan will enter a two (2) minute post-purge cycle.

Diagnostics

Lockout: The controls will automatically lockout the heater system when an external or system fault occurs. There are two types of lockout:

Soft Lockout: The heater will attempt to light three times. In the event of a failed attempt to light, (gas pressure, valve, no flame sense etc.), the heater will enter a soft lockout period for 30 minutes and then attempt to light three more times before entering hard lockout mode.

Hard Lockout: If proof of flame is not established, a component failure occurs or blockages are evident, the heater will enter a hard lockout. If lockout occurs, the control can be reset by briefly interrupting the power source. Refer to Charts 4.1 & 4.2 for a description of LED codes.

Externally located operational indicator lights are provided to assist in troubleshooting of the heater. Refer to pages 50-53 for additional troubleshooting.
### Chart 4.1 - LED Diagnostic Codes - Capable Controls Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED CODE</th>
<th>FAULT STATUS</th>
<th>FAULT CODE DELAY*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial flash (Red) on power up</td>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady flash (Green) during ignition</td>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady on (Green) after flame sense.</td>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 flash (Red)</td>
<td>Ignition failure</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 flash (Red)</td>
<td>Reverse polarity</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 flashes (Red)</td>
<td>Ignitor error</td>
<td>12 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 flashes (Red)</td>
<td>Gas valve error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 flashes (Red)</td>
<td>Line voltage frq. error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 flashes (Red)</td>
<td>Internal control error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 flashes (Red)</td>
<td>Pressure switch error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some LED codes have a time delay before the LED will flash.

### Chart 4.2 - LED Diagnostic Codes - Fenwal Circuit Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED CODE</th>
<th>FAULT STATUS</th>
<th>FAULT CODE DELAY*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial flash on power up, then steady off</td>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady on</td>
<td>Module failure/Internal fault</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 flash</td>
<td>Ignition failure</td>
<td>32 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 flash</td>
<td>Reverse polarity</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 flashes</td>
<td>APS 1 failure</td>
<td>12 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 flashes</td>
<td>APS 2 failure</td>
<td>22 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 flashes</td>
<td>Solenoid valve fault/Leaky valve/Flame amplifier fault</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No flash on 117 V start-up</td>
<td>Transformer fault</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some LED codes have a time delay before the LED will flash.
5.0 Maintenance

Turn on control device for heat.

Does the draft inducer motor turn on? Yes

Does the pressure switch indicator light turn on? Yes

Does the igniter warm up and glow red? Yes

Does the valve indicator light turn on? Yes

Does the gas valve turn on? Yes

Continued on page 54
**NOTICE**

Bypassing any switch is intended for testing purposes only. Do not leave switch bypassed during normal operation or the heater’s built-in safety mechanisms will be compromised.

---

Check internal controls transformer.

- **No**
  - Is there 24 VAC across the ‘R’ and ‘C’ terminals?  
    - **Yes**
      - Replace pressure switch after verifying:
        - Heater, blower, and venting are clean and free of obstructions.
        - The allowable vent length is not exceeded.
        - There is not a negative pressure experienced at the area of intake (e.g., high winds, attic space, tightly sealed building).
      - Replace pressure switch.
    - **No**
      - Check for loose wiring or restrictions in hose connections to pressure switch. Are the OK?  
        - **No**
          - Replace wiring or hose connections.
        - **Yes**
          - After approximately 10 seconds of operation, is there a flash code for Pressure Switch Failure?  
            - **Yes**
              - Replace circuit board.
            - **No**
              - Is the circuit board sending 120 VAC to the draft inducer motor?  
                - **Yes**
                  - Is the draft inducer impeller obstructed or locked up?  
                    - **Yes**
                      - The draft inducer motor is faulty and must be replaced.
                    - **No**
                      - **No**
                - **No**
                  - **No**
                  - Replace circuit board.
                  - **No**
                    - Pressure switch is faulty.
                    - **Yes**
                      - *After 10-12 seconds of non-operation has passed, is there a flash code for APS failure (2 or 3 flashes)?*  
                        - **Yes**
                          - Replace circuit board.
                        - **No**
                          - *After 10-12 seconds of non-operation has passed, is there a flash code for APS failure (2 or 3 flashes)?*  
                            - **Yes**
                              - Check for flash codes on the circuit board. Replace the ignition module.
                            - **No**
                              - Check for flash codes on the circuit board. Replace the ignition module.

- **Yes**
  - Repair thermostat or thermostat wiring.
  - **No**
  - Remove obstruction.

---

* Refer to LED diagnostic Fault Code Chart.

Continued on page 55
Continued from page 52

Does the burner light?  
- Yes  
  - Does the burner stay on?  
    - Yes
      - Does the heater stay on until the call for heat ends?  
        - Yes
          - Troubleshooting ends.  
            - For more information, contact your local representative or the factory for further assistance.  
        - No
          - The heater can shut down due to:  
            - Improper grounding  
            - High winds.  
            - Taking combustion air from the attic.  
            - Dirty environment.  
            - Fluctuating gas pressure.  
            - Pressure switch opening.
    - No
      - Does the burners light and then shut off immediately (within 1-2 seconds)?  
        - Yes
          - Check inlet pressure and limit switches.  
        - No
          - Does the burner stay on for approximately 8-10 seconds and then shut off?  
            - Yes
              - Troubleshooting ends.  
                - For more information, contact your local representative or the factory for further assistance.  
            - No
              - Check circuit board for flash codes. Consult factory.
      - No
        - Turn on gas supply line.
  - No
    - Is the gas supply valve to the heater in the ‘ON’ position?  
      - Yes
        - Were the gas lines purged of air?  
          - Yes
            - Troubleshooting ends.  
              - For more information, contact your local representative or the factory for further assistance.  
          - No
            - Turn on gas supply line.
        - No
          - Purge gas line.
  - No
    - Does the heater stay on until the call for heat ends?  
      - Yes
        - Troubleshooting ends.  
          - For more information, contact your local representative or the factory for further assistance.  
      - No
        - The heater can shut down due to:  
          - Improper grounding  
          - High winds.  
          - Taking combustion air from the attic.  
          - Dirty environment.  
          - Fluctuating gas pressure.  
          - Pressure switch opening.
Check to make sure gas pressure is within minimum and maximum inputs, as indicated on the heater's rating plate. Is the gas pressure OK?

**Yes**

Correct problem.

**No**

Replace gas valve.

Is the heater properly grounded? Is the heater's polarity correct?

**Yes**

Replace circuit board.

**No**

Correct problem.

With a microampmeter, check DC amperage at flame rod. Is it greater than 0.07 microamps?

**Yes**

Check to make sure flame sensor wire is OK and then replace sensing rod.

**No**

Sensing rod is faulty or flame is weak. Check to make sure heater is operating at proper gas pressure as indicated on heater's rating plate and then, if needed, replace sensing rod.

The heater is equipped with two safety pressure switches. The burner switch is a normally open switch and the exhaust switch is a normally closed switch. Temporarily place jumpers across the terminals of the exhaust switch (reinstall control box cover). Does the igniter glow red?

**NOTE:** If normal operation does not continue after bypassing the exhaust switch, consult factory to troubleshoot the burner switch prior to continuing.

Replace the appropriate pressure switch after verifying:

- There is continuity across the thermal fuse.
- Heater, fan blowers, squirrel cage, intake and exhaust are clean and free from dirt and obstructions.
- The 4" air intake pipe does not exceed 20 ft. and/or 2 elbows.
- There is not a negative pressure experienced at the area of air intake (e.g.; high winds, attic space, tightly sealed building).

If heater does not go into high fire mode:

**NOTE:** To confirm that the heater is not in high fire mode, check manifold pressure. If manifold pressure is 3.3" to 3.5" for natural gas or 9" to 10" for propane, the light is faulty and should be replaced.

When the heater is in low fire mode, manifold pressure is approximately 2.0" to 2.5" for natural gas or 5.0" to 6.5" for propane. If this is the case, the following troubleshooting steps should be followed:

On the outside of the control box, is there 24 V across the ‘W2’ and ‘C’ connectors on the terminal strip?

**Yes**

Measure voltage across the ‘Hi’ and the ‘C’ connectors on the gas valve. Is it 24 V?

**Yes**

Replace gas valve.

**No**

Replace relay board.

**No**

Repair or replace faulty wiring or thermostat.
Figure 5.1 • Burner Assembly Components

Figure 5.2 • Tube & Reflector Components
### Chart 5.1 • Tube & Reflector Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>Flange Gasket</td>
<td>TP-828</td>
<td>Yellow Indicator Light, 24 VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-9C</td>
<td>3/4” Conduit Coupling</td>
<td>TP-851C</td>
<td>Ignition Control Circuit Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-10C</td>
<td>4” x 3/4” Metal Conduit</td>
<td>TP-1013</td>
<td>Igniter Cover Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-13</td>
<td>#8 x 1/2” SMS - Drill Tip</td>
<td>TP-1021</td>
<td>Gasket, Igniter Cover Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-14</td>
<td>Burner Sight Glass Gasket</td>
<td>TP-1070A</td>
<td>Burner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-15</td>
<td>Burner Sight Glass</td>
<td>TP-1077</td>
<td>3” Tube Clamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-16</td>
<td>Burner Sight Glass Washer</td>
<td>TP-1078</td>
<td>3” Reflector Center Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-17</td>
<td>Burner Sight Glass Kit</td>
<td>TP-1079</td>
<td>3” Hanger w/ Reflector Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-19B</td>
<td>4“ Hanger w/ Reflector Spring</td>
<td>TP-1088</td>
<td>4” to 3” (Belled) x 10’ Titanium Stabilized Tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-20C</td>
<td>10 Foot Reflector, Aluminum</td>
<td>TP-1325</td>
<td>Isolation Relay, 24 VAC Coil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-20D</td>
<td>10 Foot Reflector, Stainless Steel</td>
<td>TP-1428</td>
<td>Green Indicator Light, 24 VAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-21B</td>
<td>4” Tube Clamp</td>
<td>TP-3001B</td>
<td>Air Chamber Side Panel, Fan Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-212</td>
<td>1/2” NPT Nipple, 3”</td>
<td>TP-3014</td>
<td>4” Plastic Air Collar w/ Screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-214</td>
<td>Hot Surface Igniter Holder</td>
<td>TP-3017</td>
<td>Restrictor Plate (Indicate Size)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-217</td>
<td>Pressure Switch Barb</td>
<td>TP-3018</td>
<td>Snap-in Bushing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-221</td>
<td>Gasket, Hot Surface Igniter Holder</td>
<td>TP-3020</td>
<td>#8 x 1/2” SMS - Point Tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-222</td>
<td>Flame Sensor</td>
<td>TP-3029</td>
<td>Thermostat Terminal Board; Two-Stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-222A</td>
<td>Flame Sensor Wire</td>
<td>TP-3033F</td>
<td>Power entry plate with hole for terminal strip; Two-Stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-245</td>
<td>3/16” x 1/8” Plastic Gas Valve 90° Vent</td>
<td>TP-3039</td>
<td>4” to 3” (Belled) x 10’ Titanium Stabilized Tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-260F</td>
<td>Pressure Switch, N.C. (50 MBH Only)</td>
<td>TP-3044</td>
<td>Manifold Pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-260M</td>
<td>Pressure Switch, N.C. (40 MBH Only)</td>
<td>TP-3045</td>
<td>Hot Surface Igniter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-264E</td>
<td>Pressure Switch, N.O. (40 MBH Only)</td>
<td>TP-3046</td>
<td>NC Pressure Switch Tubing with Vent Limiting Orifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-264F</td>
<td>Pressure Switch, N.O. (50 MBH Only)</td>
<td>TP-3047</td>
<td>NO Pressure Switch Tubing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-270</td>
<td>Manifold Gasket, 1” x 2-3/4”</td>
<td>TP-3048</td>
<td>Aluminum Pressure Switch Pickup Tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-280</td>
<td>3/16” x 1/8” Plastic Gas Valve 90° Vent</td>
<td>TP-3049</td>
<td>3” x 5’ Aluminized Tube w/ Baffle Dimples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-280A</td>
<td>Flame Sensor Wire</td>
<td>TP-3050</td>
<td>4” to 3” (Belled) x 5’ Aluminized Tube w/ Baffle Dimples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-3093</td>
<td>#8-32 Cage Nut (Q'ty. 4)</td>
<td>TP-3094</td>
<td>Air Chamber Side Panel, Pressure Switch Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-311</td>
<td>NO Pressure Switch Tubing</td>
<td>TP-3095</td>
<td>Component Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-311</td>
<td>Inducer Motor Assembly</td>
<td>TP-3096</td>
<td>Burner Access Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-313</td>
<td>Power Cord w/ 3-Prong Plug, 5 foot</td>
<td>TP-3097</td>
<td>Air Chamber Side Panel, Pressure Switch Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-383</td>
<td>Hot Surface Igniter Plate</td>
<td>TP-3098</td>
<td>Component Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-383</td>
<td>Two-Stage Gas Valve, Natural Gas</td>
<td>TP-3099</td>
<td>Inducer Motor Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-383</td>
<td>Two-Stage Gas Valve, Propane Gas</td>
<td>TP-3100</td>
<td>Burner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-383</td>
<td>Wire Harness</td>
<td>TP-3101</td>
<td>Burner Tube w/ Flange and Fittings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-383</td>
<td>Burner Tube w/ Flange and Fittings</td>
<td>TP-3102</td>
<td>Burner Tube w/ Flange and Fittings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.0 Maintenance • Routine Inspection

WARNING

Personal injury or death may result if maintenance is not performed by properly trained gas installer or service personnel. Contact the installing distributor or place of purchase for service. Do not operate heating system if repairs are necessary.

Allow heater to cool prior to servicing.
Disconnect power to heater before servicing.
Use protective glasses when maintaining the heater.

Routine Inspection:

At least once per year, the heating system should be inspected and serviced by trained gas installation and service personnel only. This inspection should be performed at the beginning of the heating season to insure that all heater components are in proper working order and that the heating system operates at peak performance. Particular attention should be paid to the following items.

- **Clearances to Combustibles**: Inspect the area near the unit to be sure there is no combustible material located within the minimum clearance requirements listed in this manual. Under no circumstances should combustible material be located within the clearances specified in this manual. Failure to maintain proper clearances could result in personal injury or equipment damage from fire.
- **Gas Connection**: Inspect the integrity of the gas connection to the heater. Check for leaks, damage, fatigue or corrosion. Do not operate if repairs are necessary and turn off gas supply to the heater. Contact service personnel.

To check gas tightness of the safety shut-off valves, turn off the manual valve upstream of the appliance combination control. Remove the hex head plug on the inlet side of the combination control and connect a manometer to that tapping.

Turn the manual valve on to apply pressure to the combination control. Note the pressure reading on the manometer, then turn the valve off. Any loss of pressure indicates a leak. If leak is detected, use a soap solution to check all threaded connection. If no leak is found, combination control is faulty and must be replaced before putting appliance back in service.

- **Vent pipe system**: Check the outside termination and the connections at the heater. Inspect the vent exhausts for leakage, damage, fatigue, corrosion and obstructions. If dirt becomes a problem, installation of outside air intake ducts for combustion is recommended.
- **Combustion air intake system** (when applicable): Check for blockage and/or leakage. Check the outside termination and the connection at the heater.
- **Heat exchangers**: Check the integrity of the heat exchangers. Replace if there are signs of structural failure. Check for corrosion and/or buildup within the tube exchanger passageways.
- **Burner**: Check for proper ignition, burner flame and flame sense. Flame should extend directly outward from burner without floating or lifting.
- **Wiring**: Check electrical connections for tightness and/or corrosion. Check wires for damage.
- **Gas Connection**: Inspect the integrity of the gas connection to the heater. Check for leaks, damage, fatigue or corrosion. Do not operate if repairs are necessary and turn off gas supply to the heater. Contact service personnel.
- **Reflectors**: To maintain effective infrared heating, always keep both sides of the reflector clean. Maintenance can vary significantly depending on the environment. Dirt and dust can be vacuumed or wiped with a soap and water solution. Use metal polish if the reflectors are severely dirty.

Contact service personnel if repairs are necessary. Do not operate unit.
Limited Warranty Terms and Conditions

**One-Year Limited Warranty.** Radiant Tube Heaters covered in this manual, are warranted by Detroit Radiant Products Company to the original user against defects in workmanship or materials under normal use for one year after date of purchase. Any part which is determined to be defective in material or workmanship and returned to an authorized service location, as Detroit Radiant Products Company designates, shipping costs prepaid, will be, as the exclusive remedy, repaired or replaced at Detroit Radiant Products Company’s option. For limited warranty claim procedures, see PROMPT DISPOSITION below. This limited warranty gives purchasers specific legal rights which vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

**Additional Limited Warranty.** In addition to the above mentioned one-year warranty, Detroit Radiant Products Company warrants the original purchaser an additional extension on the combustion chamber, radiant tubes and stainless steel burner. This extension excludes electrical/purchased components.

**General Conditions.** The Company will not be responsible for labor charges for the analysis of a defective condition of the heater or for the installation of replacement parts. The warranties provided herein will not apply if the input of the heater exceeds the rated input at time of manufacturing or if the heater in the judgment of the Company has been subjected to misuse, excessive dust, improper conversion, negligence, accident, corrosive atmospheres, excessive thermal shock, excessive vibration, physical damage to the heater, alterations by unauthorized service personnel, operation contrary to the Company’s instructions or if the serial number has been altered, defaced, or removed. The Company shall not be liable for any default or delay in the performance of these warranties caused by contingency beyond its control, including war, government restriction or restraints, strikes, fire, flood, short or reduced supply of raw materials, or parts.

**Limitation of Liability.** To the extent allowable under applicable law, Detroit Radiant Products Company’s liability for consequential and incidental damages is expressly discharged. Detroit Radiant Products Company’s liability in all events is limited to and shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

**Warranty Disclaimer.** Detroit Radiant Products Company has made a diligent effort to provide product information and illustrate the products in this literature accurately; however, such information and illustrations are for the sole purpose of identification, and do not express or imply a warranty that the products are merchantable, or fit for a particular purpose, or that the products will necessarily conform to the illustrations or descriptions. Except as provided below, no warranty or affirmation of fact, expressed or implied, other than as stated in the “LIMITED WARRANTY” above is made or authorized by Detroit Radiant Products Company.

**Product Suitability.** Many jurisdictions have codes and regulations governing sales, construction, installation, and/or use of products for certain purposes, which may vary from those in neighboring areas. While Detroit Radiant Products Company attempts to assure that its products comply with as many codes, it cannot guarantee compliance, and cannot be responsible for how the product is installed or used. Before purchase and use of a product, review the product applications, and all applicable national and local codes and regulations, and be sure that the product, installation, and use will comply with them. Certain aspects of disclaimers are not applicable to consumer products:

- e.g., (a) some jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you; (b) also, some jurisdictions do not allow a limitation on how long an implied warranty lasts, consequently the above limitation may not apply to you; and (c) by law, during the period of this limited warranty, any implied warranties of implied merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose applicable to consumer products purchased by consumers, may not be excluded or otherwise disclaimed.

**Prompt Disposition.** Detroit Radiant Products Company will make a good faith effort for prompt correction or other adjustment with respect to any product which proves to be defective within limited warranty. For any product believed to be defective within limited warranty, first write or call dealer from whom the product was purchased. Dealer will give additional directions. If unable to resolve satisfactorily, write to Detroit Radiant Products Company at address on pg. 60, giving dealer’s name, address, date and number of dealer’s invoice, and describe the nature of the defect. Title and risk of loss pass to buyer on delivery to common carrier. If product was damaged in transit to you, file claim with carrier.
Kit Contents Check List

Chart 5.2 • Kit Contents for LD3 Series - Reference the column for your model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LD3 Series Kit Contents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part No.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP-19B</td>
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<td>TP-1079</td>
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<td>LIOLD3</td>
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Filled By:

Approvals

- Indoor approval
- Certain models are residentially Certified to CSA No. 7-89
- Outdoor approval with OD-Kit
- Commercial approval

Limited Warranty

- 1 year - Burner box components
- 3 years - Combustion and radiant tubes
- 5 years - Stainless steel burner
- See page 59 for terms and conditions