

2 INSTALLATION

2.12 Allowance for Expansion

Allowances must be made for the system to expand as detailed in the Heater Expansion Chart on this page. The supplied stainless-steel, flexible gas connector is recommended. If, however, local codes require rigid piping to the heater, a swing joint can be used.

HEATER EXPANSION CHART				
Exchanger length and gas input will determine overall expansion. Heaters in a typical installation will expand towards both the burner and vent ends. Review for proper flexible gas connector installation.				
EXCHANGER LENGTH FEET / METERS		FIXED OR HIGH-FIRE GAS INPUT BTUh	EXPANSION LENGTH	
			INCHES	MILLIMETERS
10	3.1	25,000	1/2	12.7
15	4.6	32,000	3/4	19.1
20	6.1	40,000	1	25.4
20	6.1	50,000	1 1/4	31.8
20	6.1	60,000	1 1/2	38.1
20	6.1	75,000	1 3/4	44.5
20	6.1	100,000	1 7/8	47.6
30	9.2	50,000	1 1/4	31.8
30	9.2	60,000	1 1/2	38.1
30	9.2	75,000	1 3/4	44.5
30	9.2	100,000	1 7/8	47.6
30	9.2	125,000	2	50.8
40	12.2	75,000	1 1/2	38.1
40	12.2	100,000	1 7/8	47.6
40	12.2	125,000	2 1/8	54.0
40	12.2	150,000	2 1/2	63.5
40	12.2	175,000	2 3/4	69.9
50	15.3	100,000	2	50.8
50	15.3	125,000	2 1/8	54.0
50	15.3	150,000	2 3/8	60.3
50	15.3	175,000	2 1/2	63.5
50	15.3	200,000	2 3/4	69.9
60	18.3	125,000	2 1/2	63.5
60	18.3	150,000	2 3/4	69.9
60	18.3	175,000	3	76.2
60	18.3	200,000	3 1/4	82.6
70	21.4	175,000	3 3/8	85.7
70	21.4	200,000	3 1/2	88.9
80	24.4	200,000	3 1/2	88.9

2 INSTALLATION

2.13 Electrical Requirements

1. Heaters operate on 120 volts, 60 Hz, single phase. The maximum amperage requirement (starting current) is 1.7 amps per heater. The running current is 1.1 amps.
2. Heater must be grounded in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code C22.1 (latest edition).
3. Wiring must not be exposed to direct radiant output.

2.14 Lighting Instructions

1. Purge main gas supply line at start-up.
2. Rotate heater's manual gas valve knob to the "ON" position.
3. Close electrical circuit.
4. If heater fails to light, turn off gas and wait five minutes before repeating the above procedure.

2.15 Shutdown Instructions

1. Open electrical circuit.
2. Rotate heater's manual gas valve knob to the "OFF" position.

4. Observe proper electrical polarity.
5. It is recommended that the thermostat be installed on the hot side of a fused supply line and have sufficient ampere rating for the heater(s) it controls.

Instructions pour l'allumage

1. Purger la conduite d'alimentation en gaz principale.
2. Tourner le bouton du robinet de gaz a commande manuelle jusqu'a ce qu'il se trouve en position de marche ("ON").
3. Fermer le circuit electrique.
4. Si l'appareil de chauffage ne s'allume pas, attendre 5 minutes avant de suivre de nouveau les instructions ci-dessus.

Pour eteindre l'appareil

1. Ouvrir le circuit electrique.
2. Tourner le bouton du robinet de gaz a commande manuelle de l'appareil de chauffage jusqu'a ce qu'il se trouve en position d'arret ("OFF").

3 THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 SE Models

STARTING CIRCUIT (FIGURES 3.1.1 & 3.1.2)

When voltage is applied to L1 and L2, a circuit is completed from L1 via the blower motor to L2. The blower fan is mounted in the control box and rated to supply sufficient air for combustion.

Air pressure generated by the blower will cause the normally open burner pressure switch No.1 to close. Another circuit is completed from L1 to the spark ignition module and back to L2. After a ten second pre-purge, the spark electrode and gas valve are energized simultaneously. The trial for ignition is fifteen seconds.

RUNNING CIRCUIT

After ignition, the flame rod monitors the flame. As long as a flame is present, the valve is held open. If the flame is lost, the control acts to close the valve within one second, and a new trial sequence identical to that at start-up is initiated. If proof of flame is not established within the 15 second trial for ignition within the 3 try cycle, the unit will lock out. If lockout occurs, the control can be reset by briefly interrupting the power source.

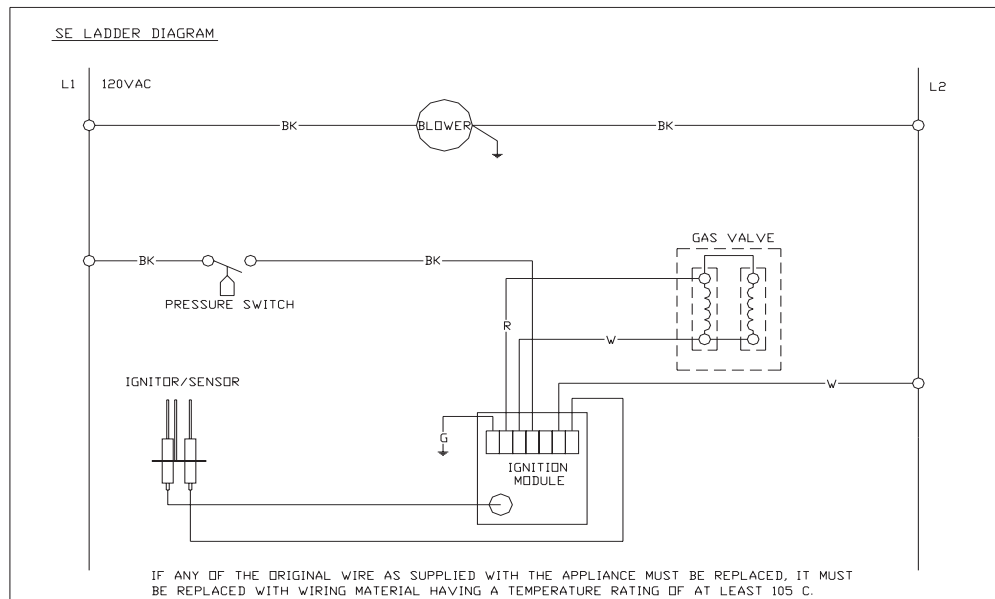


Figure 3.1.1

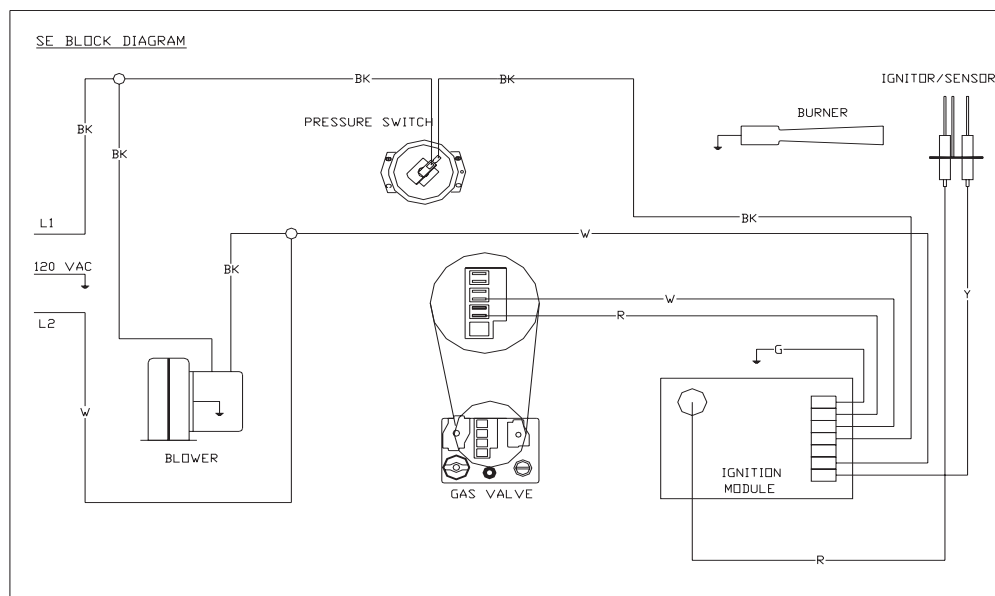


Figure 3.1.2

4 SERVICE

4.1 Maintenance

The gas fired infra-red heaters require a minimum of routine maintenance to keep them operating at peak performance.

1. Prior to the heating season heater operation must be verified by qualified service personnel.
2. Ensure that the blower impeller is kept clean. If dirt becomes a problem, installation of outside air intake ducts for combustion is recommended. Oiling the blower motor will extend bearing life beyond the 30,000 hour minimum.
3. Keep the aluminum reflectors from accumulating deposited material.



WARNING

Use protective glasses when cleaning the heater.

4.2 GENERAL TROUBLE SHOOTING

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Thermostat closed, fan does not operate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blown fuse. 2. Faulty thermostat. 3. Disconnected wire. 4. Faulty fan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace. 2. Replace. 3. Repair. 4. Replace.
Thermostat closed. Fan operates. No spark.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loose or disconnected wire. 2. Box lid or gasket not in place. 3. Plugged pressure switch lines. 4. Plugged or restricted exhaust vent. 5. Faulty pressure switch. 6. Faulty circuit board. 7. Faulty ignitor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair: as required. 2. Put in place. 3. Clean as necessary. 4. Remove foreign matter. 5. Replace only. Do not adjust. 6. Replace circuit control. 7. Replace.
Thermostat closed. Fan operates. Heater sparks. After 10 seconds ignitor shuts off. No reignition.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Closed gas supply. 2. Dirty or resisted orifice. 3. Faulty valve. Disconnected wire. 4. Inlet pressure exceeds 14" W.C.P. 5. Improper electrode gap. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open all gas connections. 2. Remove and clean with a soft object. 3. Replace or repair. 4. Lower inlet pressure. 5. Confirm gap size is between 3/16" & 1/4".
Thermostat closed. Fan and ignitor operate. Ignition occurs. Burner cycles off and will not recycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No electrical ground. 2. Faulty circuit control. 3. Low gas pressure. 4. Open circuit control connection. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connect electrical ground to junction box. 2. Replace. 3. Provide required gas pressure. 4. Repair or replace.
Thermostat closed. Fan and ignitor operate. Ignition occurs. Burner cycles off. Burner cycles on.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low gas pressure. 2. Baffle improperly positioned. 3. Faulty pressure switch. 4. Restricted flue vent. 5. Improper electrode gap. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide required gas pressure. 2. Reposition baffle at vent end. 3. Replace. 4. Remove foreign matter. 5. Confirm gap size is between 3/16" & 1/4".
Loss of heater efficiency.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low gas pressure. 2. Dirty or restricted orifice. 3. Foreign matter inside burner. 4. Unit cycles on and off. 5. Reflector is sooted and has lost its reflective ability. 6. Reflector not in place. 7. Clogged fan blower. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide required gas pressure. 2. Remove and clean with a soft object. 3. Clean as necessary. 4. Check previous symptom. 5. Clean with aluminum cleaner and soft wiping cloth. 6. Put in place. 7. Clean.
Radiant tube leaking burnt gases.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loose tube connections. 2. Holes or cracks in radiant tubes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assure that tube is fully inserted into flared end and properly clamped. 2. Replace.
Condensation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stack length too long. 2. Light gauge flue stack used. 3. Contaminated combustion air. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shorten stack. 2. Minimum of 26 gauge vent pipe required. 3. Provide fresh air inlet duct.
Tube Bowing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient combustion air. 2. Overfired. 3. Contaminated combustion air. 4. Heater unable to expand properly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide 2 sq. in. of free air per 5000 BTU/h of input. 2. Check gas pressure and orifice size. 3. Provide fresh air inlet duct. 4. Remount with flexible inlet or vent pipe.
Tube corroding.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contaminated combustion air. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide fresh air inlet duct.
Visual inspection of burner operation not possible.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dirty or sooted sight glass. 2. Unit mounted upside down. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove, clean or replace. 2. Mount correctly.
Stack sooting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient combustion air. 2. Improper gas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide 1 sq. in. of free air for every 5000 BTU/h of input. 2. Correct with proper gas input.
Odor or fumes in space.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaporized solvents decomposing when contacting radiant tubes. 2. Evaporation of oils/solvents at floor levels. 3. Lift trucks. 4. Loose tube connections. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address ventilation concerns. 2. Address ventilation concerns. 3. Address ventilation concerns/repairs. 4. Tighten to 50-100 lb.-ft.

5.1 BASIC PARTS LIST

<i>Part No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Part No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
TP-1	Control Box Cover	SE-61D	Burner Pressure Switch	SK-4VC	Vent Cap
TP-3	#8 x 1/4" Sheet Metal Screw	TP-62	#8 x 1/2" Machine Screw		(Required For Sidewall Venting on 200,000 BTU)
TP-4	Control Box	TP-65	Heat Diffuser (Baffle)	BR-VCF	Exhaust Vent w/Flapper
TP-5	Flange Gasket	TP-68A	Strain Relief Bushing	BR-VC	(Required on Unvented Models)
TP-7	1/4-20 x 1/2" Machine Screw	TP-70	Control Box Gasket	BR-4-VK	Wall Inlet Vent w/Screen
TP-7A	1/4-20 Hex Nut	TP-75	Gas Valve (DX-75)	TF-9	Side Wall Venting Kit (also SK4-VK)
TP-9	Conduit Coupling	TP-76	Rubber Grommet		Truck Exhaust Terminal for Side Wall Venting
TP-10	Conduit 1/2" x 4"	TP-80	#6-32 x 1" Machine Screw	SK-6VC	Vent Cap (Required for Dual Side Wall Vents)
TP-11	Electrode Box	TP-81	#6-32 Hex Nut	BR-NIR	Side Shield Extension
TP-12	Electrode Box Cover	TP-83	Flexible Gas Connector	BR-PS60	Radiant Tube Protective Screen 60"
TP-13	#8 x 1/2" Self-Drilling Screw	TP-101	1/2" Adapter Fitting	BR-4UA	180° 4" Radiant Pipe
TP-14	Sight Glass Gasket	TP-104	1/2" x 2" Manifold	BR-4EA	90° 4" Elbow
TP-15	Sight Glass	TP-105	Reflector End Cap (BR-ECR)	TP-33B	Gas Cock
TP-16	Sight Glass Washer	TP-106	Reflector Clip (BR-ECRC)		
TP-17	1/4-20 x 3/8" Thread-Cutting Screw	TP-122	Air Inlet Gasket		
TP-19B	Tube/Reflector Hanger (BR-4HGR)	TP-200	Burner (50,000 to 100,000 BTUH)		
TP-19C	Reflector Center Support (BR-4IH)	TP-201	Burner (125,000 to 200,000 BTUH)		
TP-20	Reflector (120")	SE-202	16" Burner Tube		
TP-21B	Butt Clamp	TP-208	"Z" Bracket		
SE-26	10 ft. Radiant Tube, Straight	TP-212	3" X 1/2" Pipe Nipple		
TP-26T	10 ft. Radiant Tube, Straight (AL-TI)	TP-217	Pressure Barb Fitting		
TP-31B	Control Box Bracket	TP-223	Manifold		
TP-41	1/4-20 Keps Nut	TP-550	High Volt Wire (SE-HVW)		
TP-44	Inlet Air Orifice w/Screen	TP-551	Circuit Control (SE-CC)		
TP-46	Orifice	TP-552	Wiring Harness (SE-WH)		
TP-54	Burner Box Divider	TP-553	Electrode Bracket (SE-EB)		
TP-55	Fan Blower	TP-554	Electrode Gasket (SE-EG)		
TP-56C	1/4 " Atmosphere Tube (Vinyl)	TP-555	Electrode (SE-E)		
TP-59	#8 Hex Nut/ Lock Washer	TP-563	Pressure Tube Hose		

NOTE: When ordering heater parts, please state the model and serial number of heater.

5.2 Optional Parts

