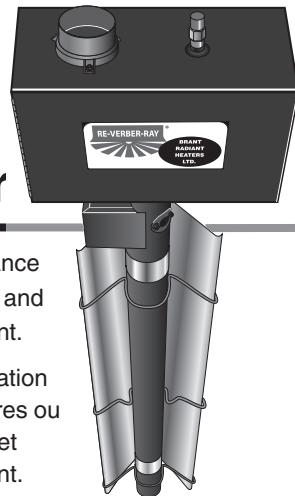


# Brant Radiant Heaters Ltd.

## AG1 Series

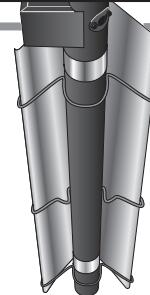


### Gas-Fired Infrared Agricultural Tube Heater



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

**AVERTISSEMENT.** Une installation, un réglage, une modification, une réparation ou un entretien incorrect peut entraîner des dommages matériel, des blessures ou la mort. Lisez attentivement les instructions d'installation, de fonctionnement et d'entretien avant de procéder à l'installation ou à l'entretien de cet équipement.



### ⚠ WARNING



**Not for residential use!** This heater is **NOT** approved for use in any residential application. This includes, but is not limited to, attached garages, solariums, living quarters, etc. Installation in residential spaces may result in property damage, asphyxiation, serious injury or death. Consult your local fire marshall and/or insurance carrier if unsure of your application.

**Interdit pour usage résidentiel.** Ne pas utiliser cet appareil à la maison, dans les chambres à coucher, dans les garages attenants, etc.



This is **NOT** an explosion proof heater. Where there is a possibility of exposure to flammable vapors, consult the local fire marshall, the fire insurance carrier and other authorities for approval of proposed installation.

Cet émetteur n'est pas un appareil antideflagrant. Lorsqu'il y a risque de contact avec des vapeurs inflammables, consulter le commissaire local des incendies, la compagnie d'assurance incendie ou tout autre autorité compétente pour approbation de l'installation.



Storage of gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance may result in fire or explosion. Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance. Always maintain published clearance to combustibles.

Il est interdit d'utiliser des liquides inflammables ou dégager des vapeurs inflammables à proximité de tout appareil fonctionnant au gaz.

#### For Your Safety

##### If you smell gas:

- Open windows.
- Do not touch electrical switches.
- Extinguish any open flame.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbour's phone.
- Do not try to light any appliances.

#### Consignes De Sécurité

##### Si vous sentez une odeur de gaz:

- Ouvrez les fenêtres.
- Ne touchez pas aux interrupteurs électriques.
- Éteignez toute flamme nue.
- Contactez immédiatement votre compagnie de gaz.

#### 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 general safety, installation, operation and maintenance of the tube heater. You must read, and understand, the instructions and safety warnings in this manual before installing the tube heater. Additional literature on this and other products is available at [www.brantradiant.com](http://www.brantradiant.com).

## 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 Brant Radiant Heaters Ltd. of any discrepancy or missing kit contents prior to installing unit.

## Specifications

Model Number	Gas Type (Select One)	BTU/H	Straight Length (Dim A)	U-Tube Length (Dim. B)	Weight (lbs.)	Stainless Steel Weight (lbs.)	Recommend Mounting Height	Combustion Chamber (Black Coated)	Radiant Emitter Tube(s) (Black Coated)	Radiant Surface Area (sq. ft.)	36" Baffle Sections
AG1-20-50	N or LP	50,000	21'-8"	13'-0"	120	N/A	9' to 15'	Alum	*Alum	20.2	5
AG1-20-60	N or LP	60,000	21'-8"	13'-0"	120	N/A	10' to 15'	Alum	*Alum	20.2	5
AG1-20-75	N or LP	75,000	21'-8"	13'-0"	120	145	11' to 18'	Alum	*Alum	20.2	5
AG1-20-80	N or LP	80,000	21'-8"	13'-0"	120	N/A	8' to 14'	Alum	*Alum	20.2	5
AG1-30-50	N or LP	50,000	31'-4"	**17'-8"	160	N/A	10' to 15'	Alum	*Alum	30.4	4
AG1-30-60	N or LP	60,000	31'-4"	**17'-8"	160	N/A	11' to 18'	Alum	*Alum	30.4	4
AG1-30-75	N or LP	75,000	31'-4"	**17'-8"	160	195	12' to 20'	Alum	*Alum	30.4	4
AG1-30-80	N or LP	80,000	31'-4"	**17'-8"	160	N/A	8' to 14'	Alum	*Alum	30.4	4
AG1-30-100	N or LP	100,000	31'-4"	**17'-8"	160	195	13' to 23'	Alum	*Alum	30.4	5
AG1-40-50	N or LP	50,000	41'-0"	22'-8"	190	N/A	11' to 18'	Alum	*Alum	40.5	2
AG1-40-60	N or LP	60,000	41'-0"	22'-8"	190	N/A	11' to 18'	Alum	*Alum	40.5	2
AG1-40-75	N or LP	75,000	41'-0"	22'-8"	190	235	12' to 20'	Alum	*Alum	40.5	2
AG1-40-80	N or LP	80,000	41'-0"	22'-8"	190	N/A	8' to 14'	Alum	*Alum	40.5	2
AG1-40-100	N or LP	100,000	41'-0"	22'-8"	190	235	13' to 23'	Alum	*Alum	40.5	4
AG1-40-125	N or LP	125,000	41'-0"	22'-8"	190	235	14' to 25'	Alum	*Alum	40.5	4
AG1-40-150	N or LP	150,000	41'-0"	22'-8"	190	235	15' to 27'	Titan	*Alum	40.5	4
AG1-50-100	N or LP	100,000	50'-8"	**27'-4"	235	290	15' to 27'	Alum	*Alum	50.6	2
AG1-50-125	N or LP	125,000	50'-8"	**27'-4"	235	290	15' to 27'	Alum	*Alum	50.6	4
AG1-50-150	N or LP	150,000	50'-8"	**27'-4"	235	290	16' to 30'	Titan	*Alum	50.6	4

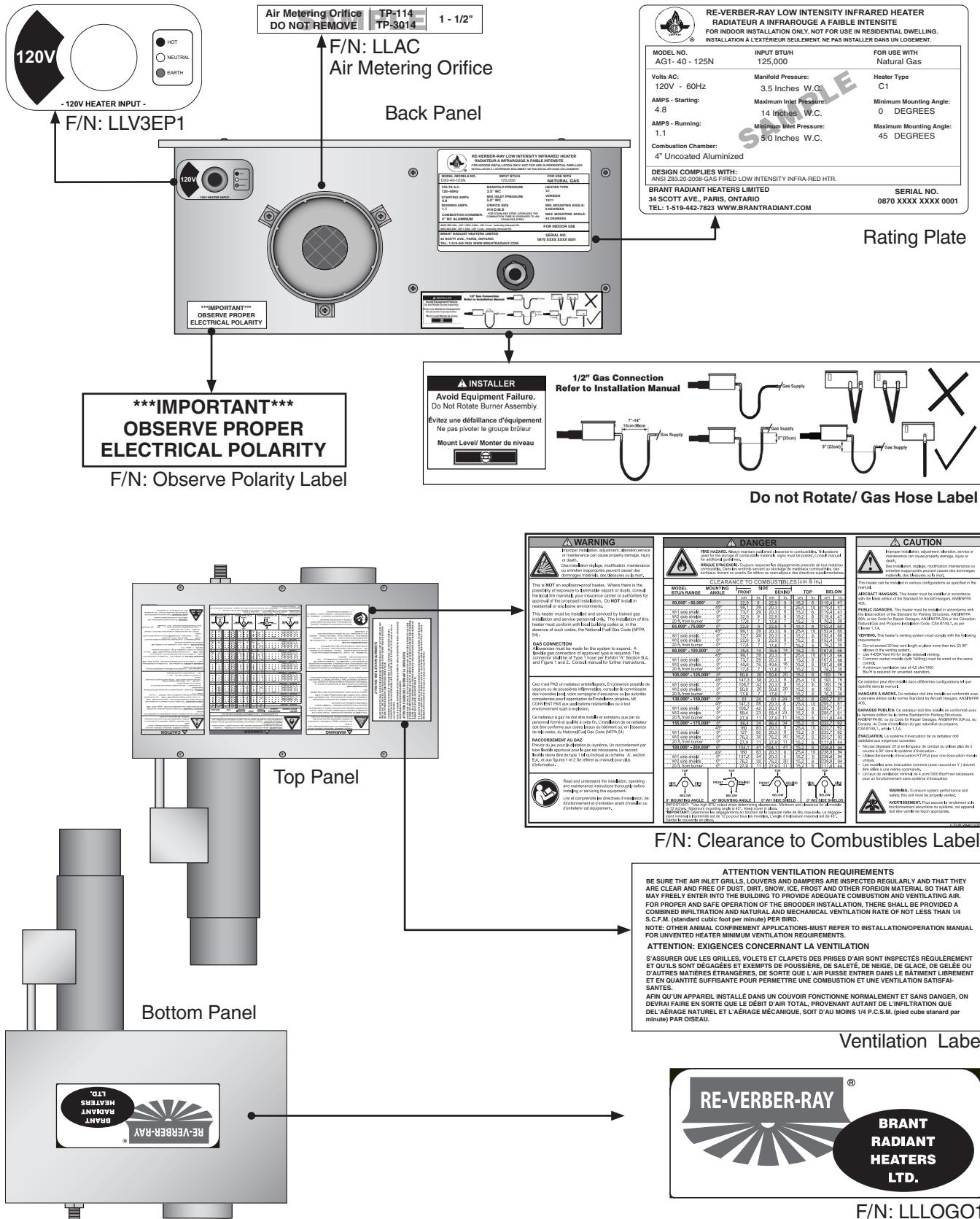
Titan = Coated titanium treated steel. Alum = Coated aluminized treated steel.

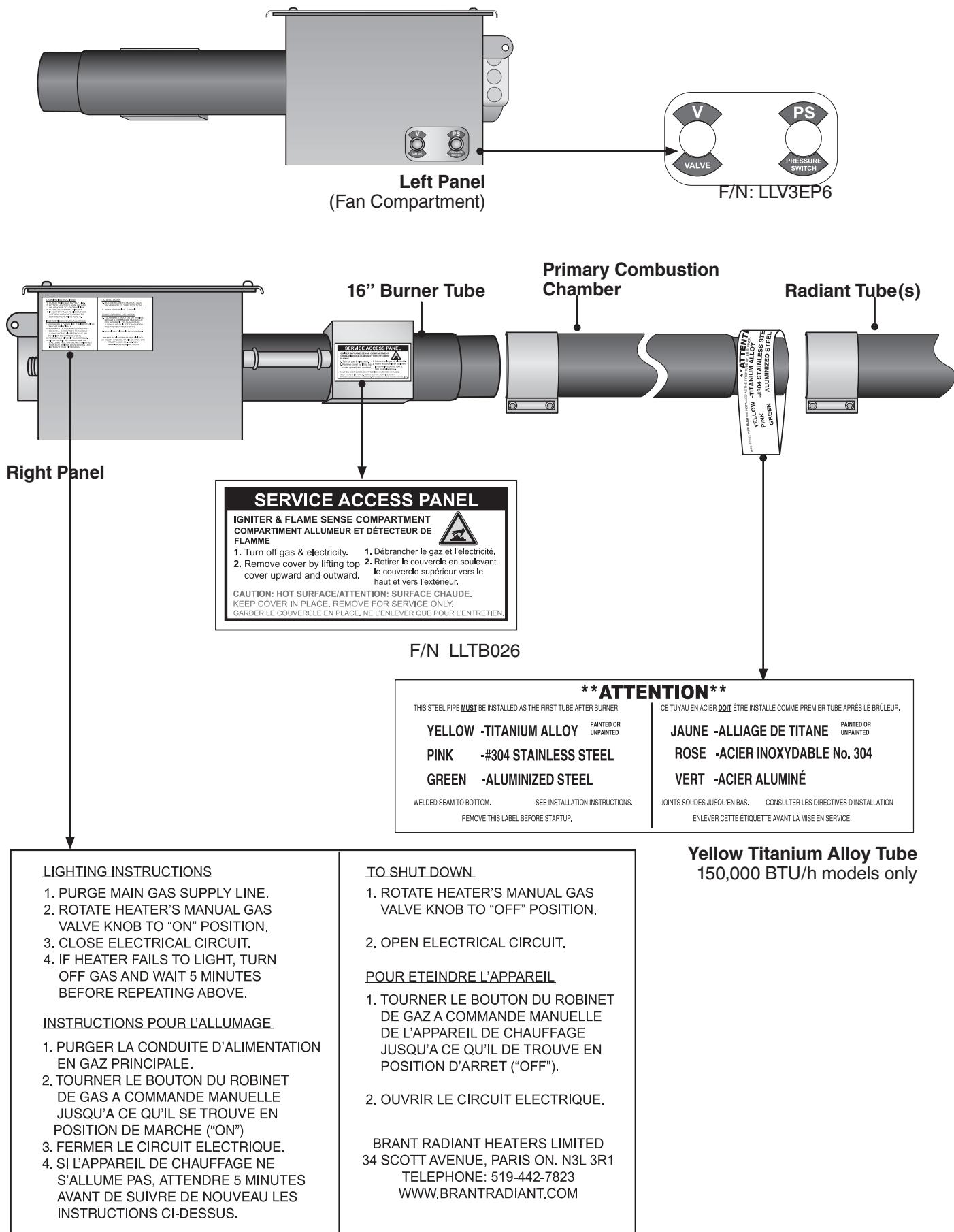
\*Hot rolled steel radiant emitters on \_C Models ex. AG1-40-100N\_C

\*\* Model requires 5EA-SUB accessory package when installing in a "U" configuration (P/N TF1B).

## Safety Labels and Their Locations

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.





# 2.0 Safety

## ⚠ WARNING



Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, serious injury or death. Read and understand, the installation, operating and maintenance instructions thoroughly before installing or servicing this equipment. Only trained, qualified gas installation and service personnel may install or service this equipment.

### 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.

## ⚠ WARNING

**Warning** indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or injury.

## ⚠ CAUTION

**Caution** indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

## NOTICE

**Notice** indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in property damage.

### 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 Marshall, insurance carrier and other authorities for approval if the proposed installation is in question.

#### Commercial / Industrial

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 clearance to combustibles.

## ⚠ WARNING

**Not For Residential Use.** Installation of a commercial tube heater system in residential indoor spaces may result in property damage, serious injury or death.

## Standards, Certifications and Government Regulations

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

In the absence of local codes, the installation must conform to the latest edition of CAN/CGA B149.1 Canadian Electrical Code C22.1

### Building Type

#### Public Garages:

This heater must be installed in accordance with the latest edition of CAN/CGA B149.1.

- 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 CAN/CGA B149.1.

- 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.

### Building Location

#### High Altitude:

Installation of this tube heater is approved, without modifications, for elevations up to 6,000 feet (1,829 m) MSL (sea level). Contact the factory for installations above these elevations.

The type of gas appearing on the nameplate must be the type of gas used. Installation must comply with national and local codes and requirements of the local gas company.

#### Non-Standard BTU Gas:

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.

### Building Aspect

#### Electrical:

The tube heater must be electrically grounded in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1 Part 1 (latest edition).

#### Venting:

Venting must be installed in accordance with the requirements within this manual and to CAN/CGA B149.1 Installation Codes for Gas Burning Appliances.

## Clearance to Combustibles

### ⚠ 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 and vapor in the vicinity of the heater.

Clearance to Combustibles is defined as the minimum distance that must exist between the tube surface, or reflector, and any combustible items (see Figure 2.1). It also pertains to the distance that must be maintained from moving objects around the tube heater. When installing the tube heater system, clearances to combustibles for the model tube heater and configuration must be maintained. Refer to Chart 2.1 to determine the required distances for your model.

#### Hazards:

For maximum safety the building must be evaluated for hazards before installing the heating system. Examples of hazards 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

If you are unsure of the potential hazards, consult your local fire Marshall, fire insurance carrier or other qualified authorities on the installation of gas fired tube heaters for approval of the proposed installation.

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
- Paint
- Paper
- Parked vehicles
- Fabric
- Gasoline
- Chemicals
- Storage racks

#### Moving Objects:

- Overhead doors
- Vehicle lifts
- Cranes
- Hoists

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

### ⚠ CAUTION

Fire sprinkler systems containing propylene glycol, antifreeze or other potentially flammable substances shall not 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 provinces and local codes.

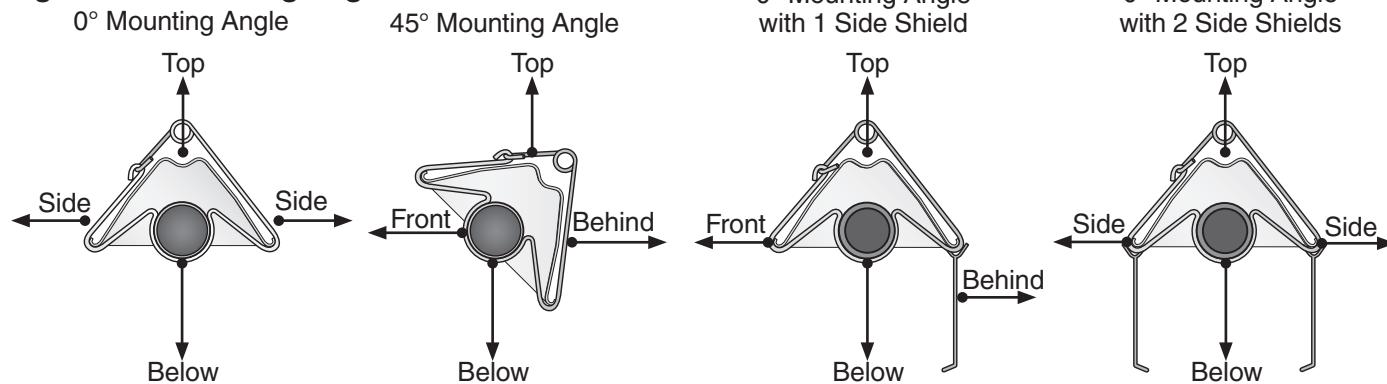
Chart 2.1 • Clearance to Combustibles in Inches and Centimeters (see Figure 1.1 for Mounting Angles)

Model Number	Mounting Angle*	Front		Behind		Top**		Below	
		in.	cm.	in.	cm.	in.	cm.	in.	cm.
AG1 (20, 30, 40) - 50 [N, P]	0°	9	22.9	9	22.9	6	15.2	47	119.4
	45°	39	99.1	8	20.3	10	25.4	47	119.4
	0°	29	73.7	8	20.3	6	15.2	47	119.4
	0°	9	22.9	9	22.9	6	15.2	47	119.4
	0°	7	17.8	7	17.8	6	15.2	30	76.2
AG1 (20, 30, 40) - 60 [N, P]	0°	9	22.9	9	22.9	6	15.2	47	119.4
	45°	39	99.1	8	20.3	10	25.4	47	119.4
	0°	29	73.7	8	20.3	6	15.2	47	119.4
	0°	9	22.9	9	22.9	6	15.2	47	119.4
	0°	7	17.8	7	17.8	6	15.2	30	76.2
AG1 (20, 30, 40) - 75 [N, P]	0°	9	35.6	9	22.9	6	15.2	60	152.4
	45°	39	99.1	8	20.3	10	25.4	60	152.4
	0°	29	73.7	8	20.3	6	15.2	60	152.4
	0°	9	40.6	9	22.9	6	15.2	60	152.4
	0°	7	17.8	7	17.8	6	15.2	30	76.2
AG1 (30, 40, 50) - 80, 100 [N, P]	0°	14	35.6	14	35.6	6	15.2	66	167.6
	45°	39	99.1	8	20.3	10	25.4	66	167.6
	0°	29	73.7	8	20.3	6	15.2	66	167.6
	0°	16	40.6	16	40.6	6	15.2	66	167.6
	0°	7	17.8	7	17.8	6	15.2	30	76.2
AG1 (40, 50) - 125 [N, P]	0°	20	50.8	20	50.8	6	15.2	76	193
	45°	58	147.3	8	20.3	10	25.4	76	193
	0°	42	106.7	8	20.3	6	15.2	76	193
	0°	20	50.8	20	50.8	6	15.2	76	193
	0°	7	17.8	7	17.8	6	15.2	30	76.2
AG1 (40, 50) - 150 [N, P]	0°	24	61	24	61	6	15.2	81	205.7
	45°	58	147.3	8	20.3	10	25.4	81	205.7
	0°	42	106.7	8	20.3	6	15.2	81	205.7
	0°	23	58.4	23	58.4	6	15.2	81	205.7
	0°	11	27.9	11	27.9	6	15.2	44	111.8

\*Heaters mounted on an angle between 0° to 45° must maintain clearances posted for 0° or 45°; whichever is greater.

The stated clearance to combustibles represents a surface temperature of 90°F (32°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 assure that adjacent materials are protected from degradation.

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, operating 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 heater 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 combustibles 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)?
- Are chemicals or vapors a concern (requiring outside air for combustion or additional ventilation)?

The effective infrared surface temperature of a person or object may be diminished with wind above 5 mph. The use of adequate wind barrier(s) may be required.

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

Sprinkler systems containing propylene glycol or other flammable substances are not to be used in conjunction with this heater without careful consideration for and avoidance of potential fire hazards. For further information, consult NFPA 13.

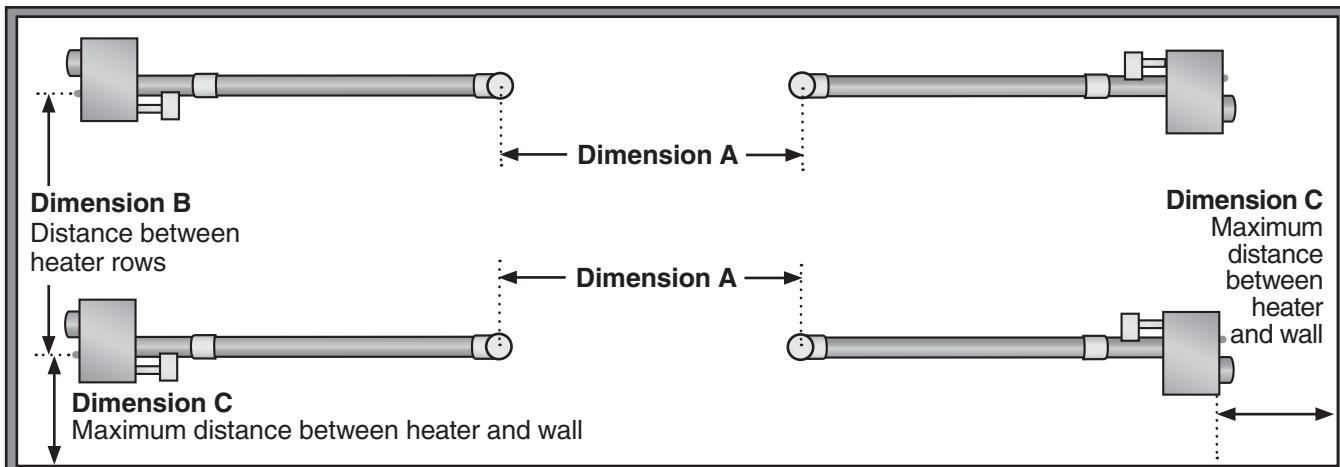
### Chart 3.1 • Recommended Mounting Heights and Coverages

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

Model	BTU Range	Recommended Mounting Height (ft.)	Coverage Area Straight Config. (LxW)	Coverage Area U-Tube Config. (LxW)	Distance Between Heaters (ft.) Dimension A	Distance Between Heater Rows (ft.) Dimension B	Maximum Distance Between Heaters and wall (ft.) Dimension C
20 ft.	50-65 MBH	10' - 16'	20' x 12'	12' x 12'	10' - 20'	20' - 40'	16'
	75-100 MBH	12' - 20'	22' x 15'	N/A	20' - 30'	30' - 50'	18'
30 ft.	50-65 MBH	10' - 16'	30' x 14'	17' x 13'	10' - 20'	20' - 40'	17'
	75-100 MBH	12' - 20'	33' x 18'	18' x 15'	20' - 30'	30' - 50'	20'
40 ft.	50-65 MBH	10' - 16'	40' x 16'	22' x 14'	10' - 20'	20' - 40'	20'
	75-125 MBH	12' - 20'	44' x 21'	23' x 17'	20' - 30'	30' - 50'	20'
	150 MBH	16' - 30'	45' x 26'	24' x 20'	30' - 40'	40' - 60'	25'
50 ft.	100-125 MBH	15' - 25'	55' x 24'	28' x 19'	20' - 30'	30' - 50'	25'
	150 MBH	16' - 30'	56' x 30'	29' x 23'	30' - 40'	40' - 60'	25'

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. Brant Radiant Heaters Ltd. 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.



Failure to maintain minimum clearance to combustibles may result in fire and/or explosion, property damage, serious injury or death. Always maintain minimum clearances and post clearance safety limit signs or the clearance safety tag where needed.

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. primary combustion chamber.
- Radiant emitter tubes.

**Important!** 150,000 BTU/h models must use the 10 ft. titanium alloy treated combustion chamber as the first tube downstream of the burner control box. The combustion chamber has a yellow identification label located on the tube.

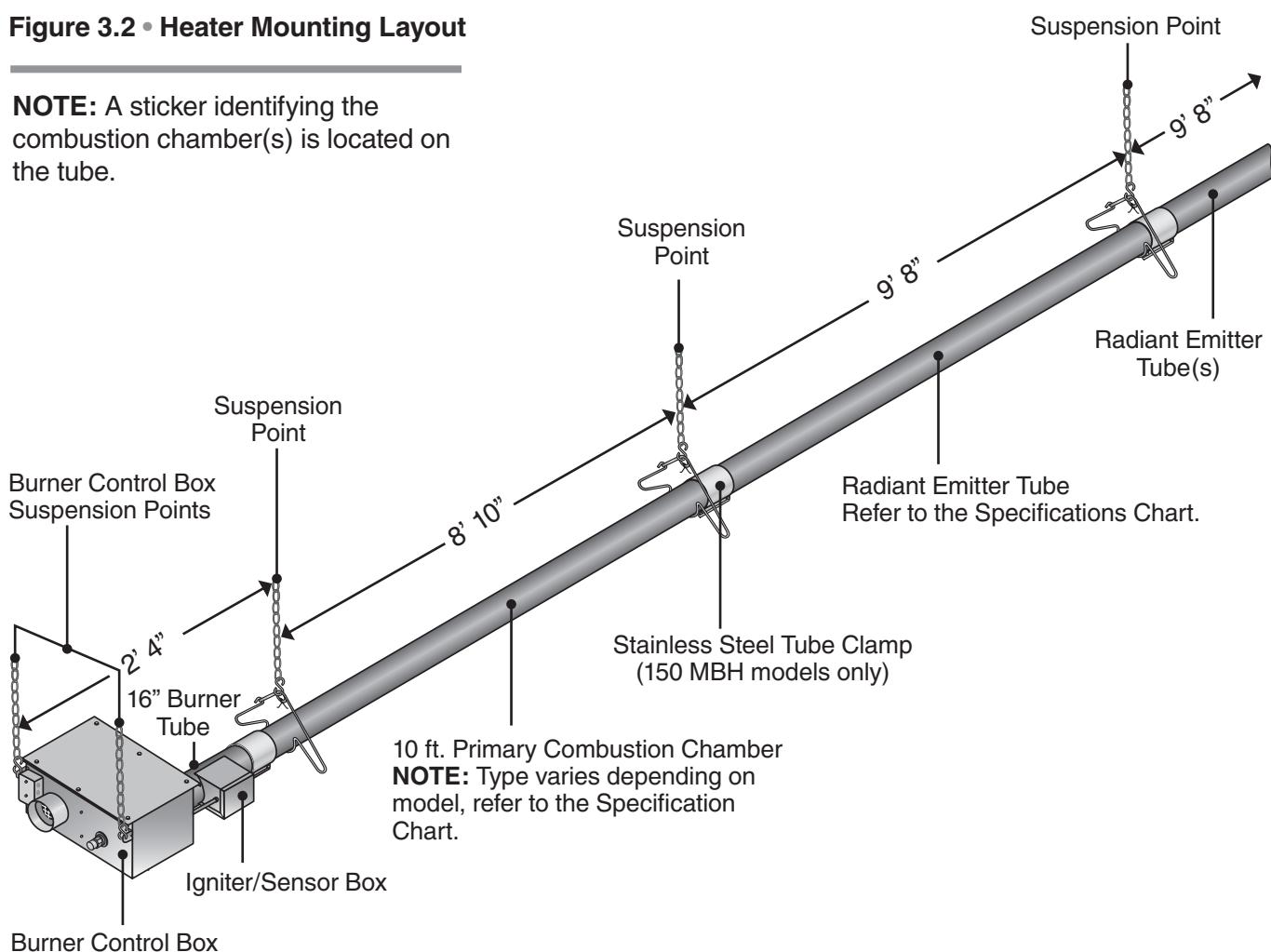
② Mark locations for hanging points.

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

- The spacing between the burner control box mounting brackets and the first hanger should be approximately 2'-4". (0.7 m)
- The space between the first two hangers placed on the first tube, should be approximately 8'-10". (2 m)
- The space between hangers thereafter, one per tube, should be approximately 9'-8". (2.94 m)

**Figure 3.2 • Heater Mounting Layout**

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

**Chart 3.2 • Heater Mounting Requirements and Weights**

Model	Dimension* Straight Configuration	Suspension Points	Control Box Stabilizer	Shipping Weight	Stainless Steel Ship Weight	Chain Set Qty. Straight	Chain Set Qty. w/TF1B	Optional Brass Knuckle (P/N:BK)	Optional Single Mount Bracket
20 ft.	21'-8" / 260"	3	2	120 lbs.	145 lbs.	5	6	3	2
30 ft.	31'-4" / 376"	4	2	160 lbs.	195 lbs.	6	8	4	3**
40 ft.	41'-0" / 492"	5	2	190 lbs.	235 lbs.	7	8	5	3
50 ft.	50'-8" / 608"	6	2	235 lbs.	290 lbs.	8	10	6	4**

\* Refer to page 18 for U-bend configuration dimensions.

\*\* Model requires 5EA-SUB accessory package when installing in a U-shaped configuration.

- ③ Prepare mounting surface, if necessary weld blocks, drill holes (see figure 3.3).

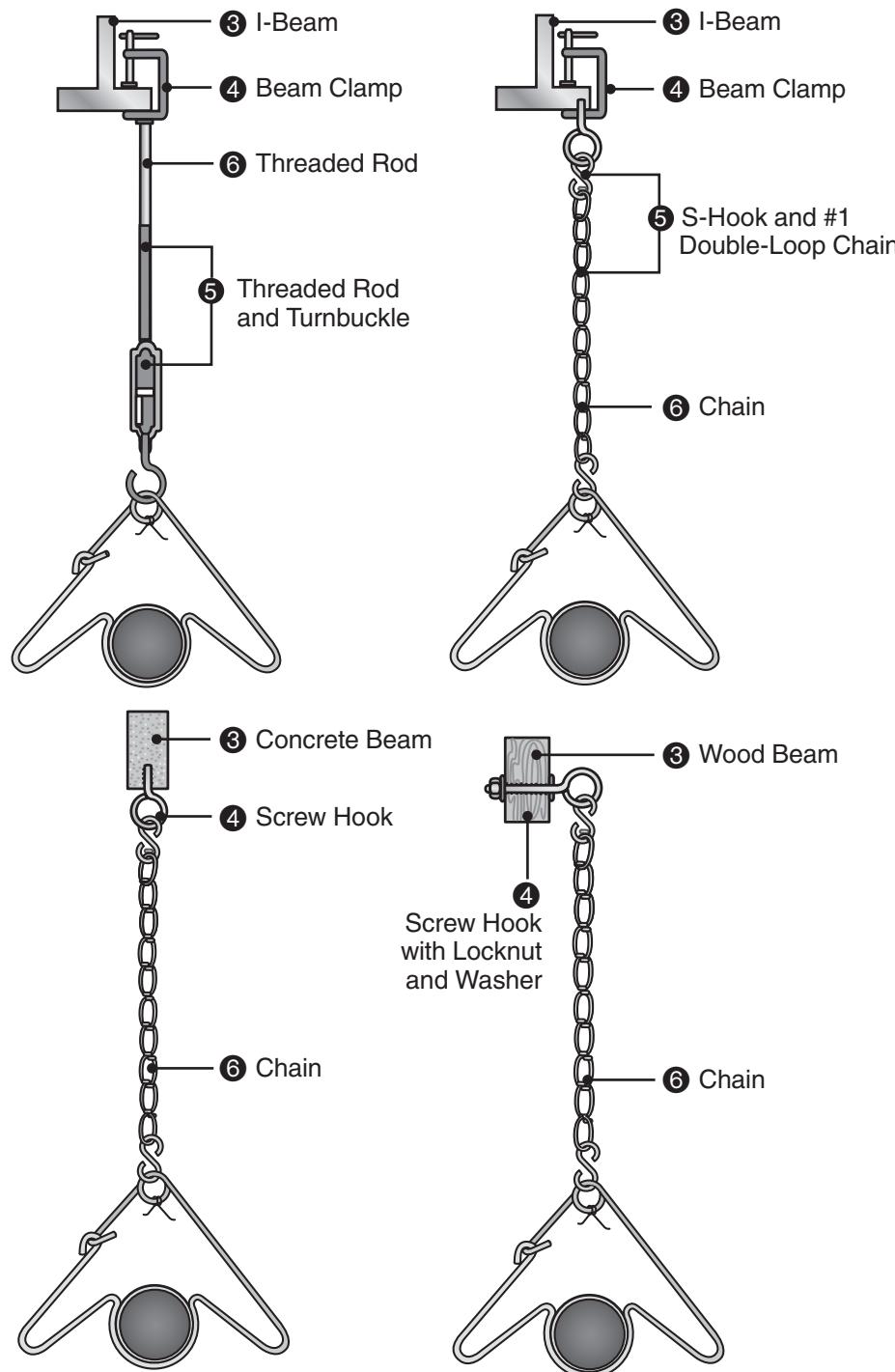
**NOTE:** The burner control box and radiant tubes should be in straight alignment and level.

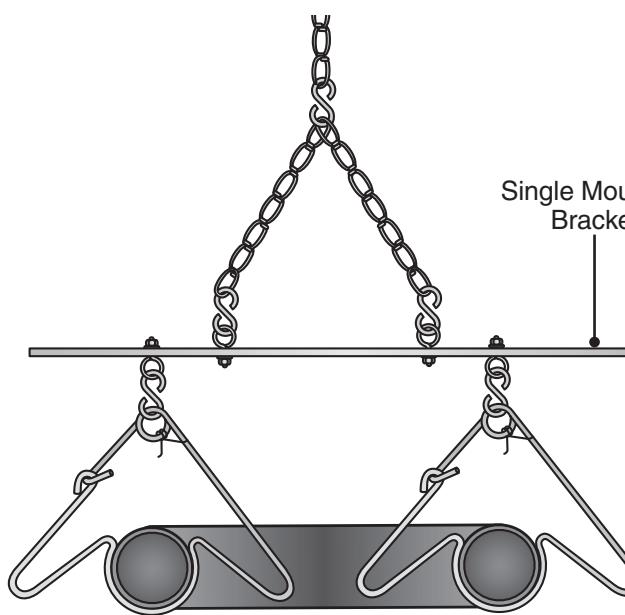
- ④ Fasten beam clamp, screw hook or other type of suspension anchor to hanging point.

- ⑤ 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.

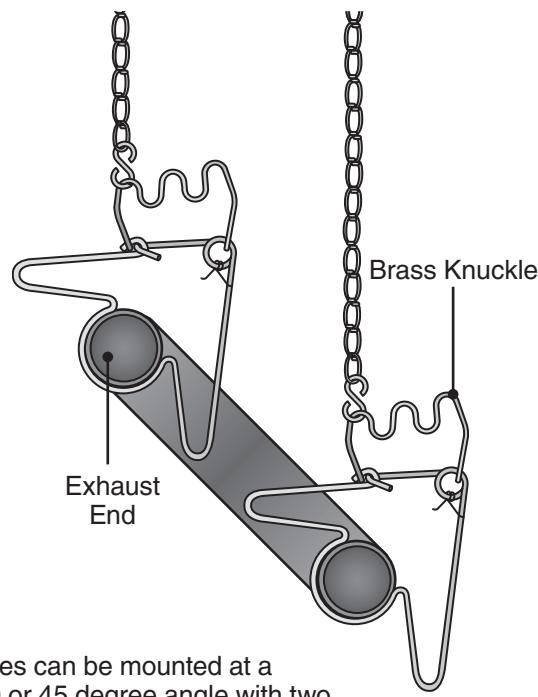
- ⑥ Attach hangers to chains. Adjust chain lengths until radiant tubing is level and equal weight distribution is achieved. Chains must be straight up and down. Do not install chains at an angle as this can result in tube warping or separation.

**Figure 3.3 • Mounting the Hangers**



**Figure 3.4 • U-Tube Hanger Mounting Options**

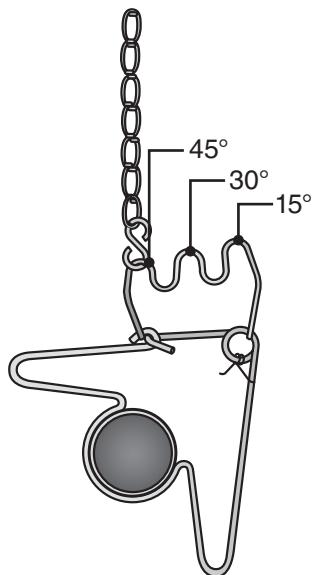
U-Tubes can be mounted from a single suspension point using a Single Mounting Bracket (P/N: SMB) with five S-hooks and #1 double-loop chains.



U-Tubes can be mounted at a 15, 30 or 45 degree angle with two suspension points, using two Brass Knuckle (P/N: BK) fittings, #1 double-loop chains and S-hooks.

**Figure 3.5 • Angled Hanger Mounting Options**

For 45 degree hanging angle use two S-hooks and two #1 double-loop chains.



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

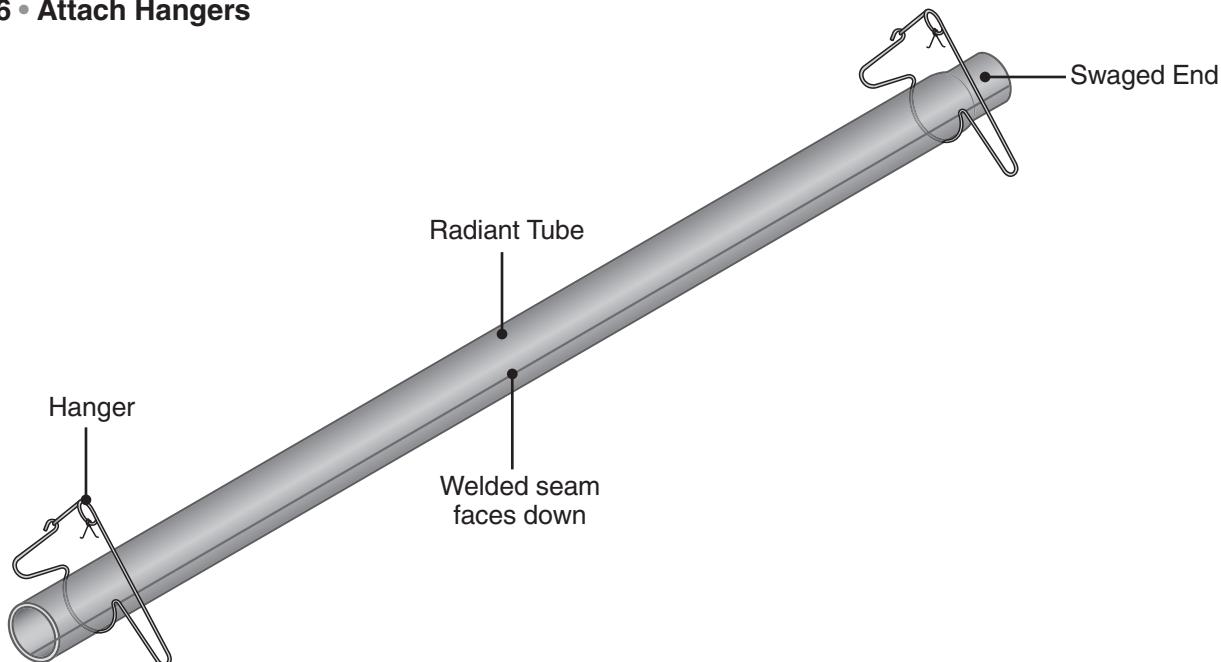
## Radiant Tube Assembly

### To install the radiant tubes:

- 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).

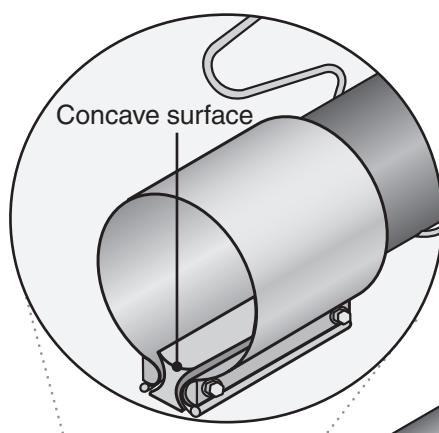
Refer to page 23 for tube installation sequence. Place the combustion chamber as the first tube connected to the burner control box. Models 150 MBH utilize a titanium combustion chamber with yellow identification tag.

**Figure 3.6 • Attach Hangers**

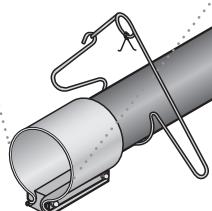
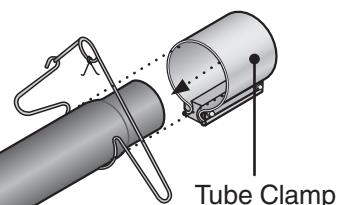


- Slide tube clamps onto radiant tubes (see figure 3.7).

**Figure 3.7 • Attach Tube Clamps**

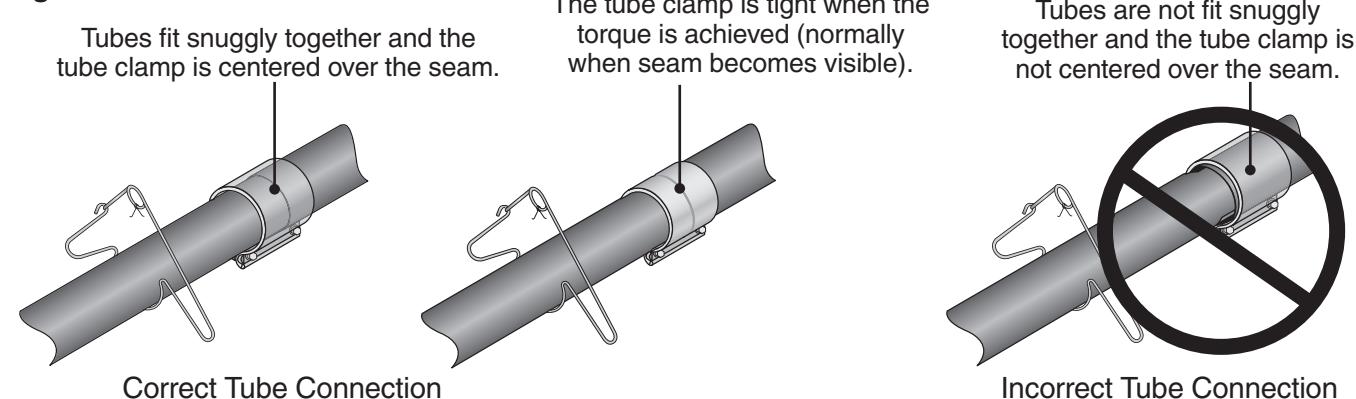


**NOTE:** If the tube clamp comes apart, the spacer **must** be re-assembled with the spacer's concave surface facing against the radiant tube surface.



**IMPORTANT!** 150,000 BTU/h models must be installed with a stainless steel tube clamp (P/N: TP-220) located at the seam between the primary combustion chamber and the second tube section downstream of the burner control box.

- 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.

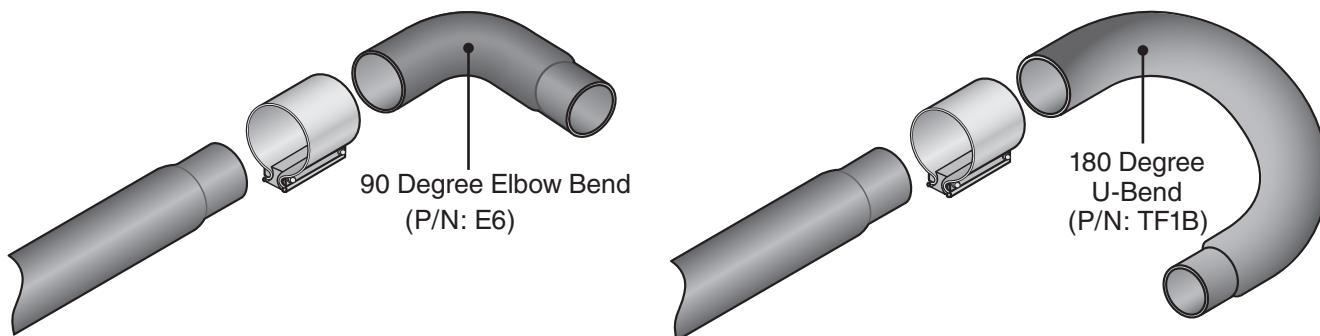
**Figure 3.8 • Tube Connections**

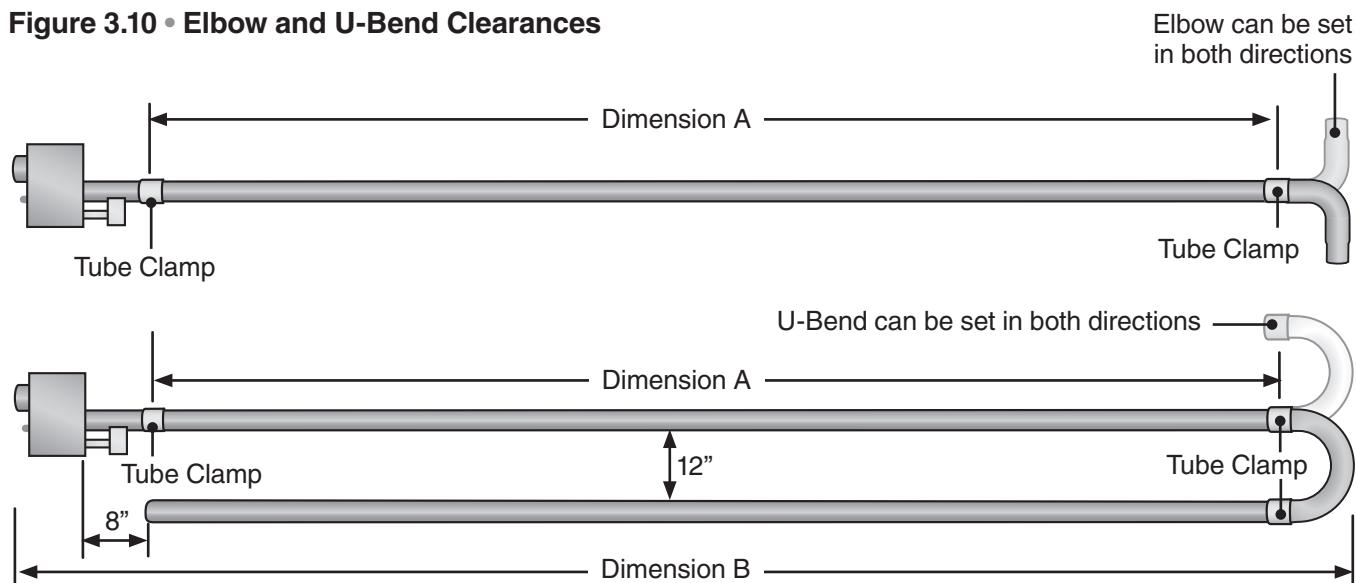
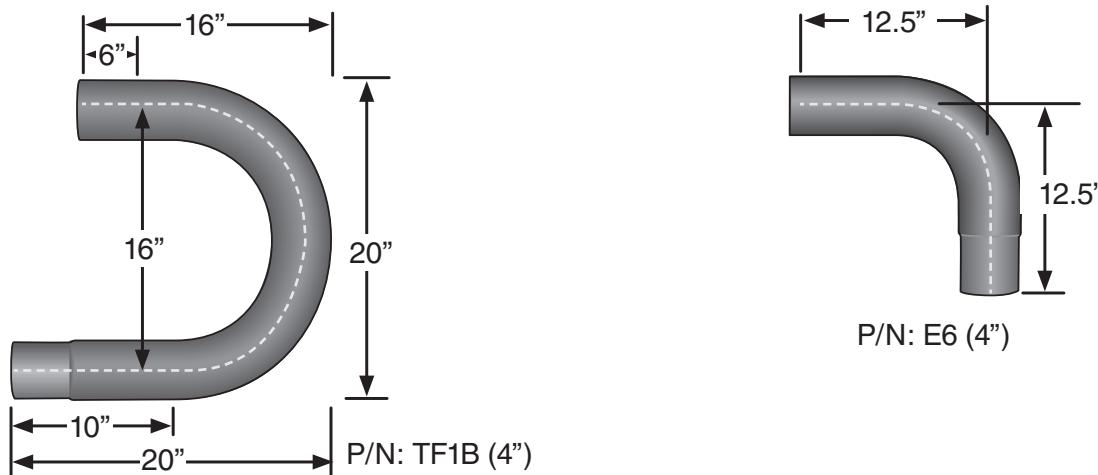
## Optional Elbow or U-Bend Accessory Configuration

A 90 degree elbow or 180 degree U-bend accessory fitting may be installed in the radiant tube heating system. Refer to Chart 3.3 on page 18 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 in.
- 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.
- Omit one 36 in. section of turbulator baffle. Refer to Baffle Assembly section.

**Figure 3.9 • Optional Tube Connections**

**Figure 3.10 • Elbow and U-Bend Clearances****Figure 3.11 • U-Bend and Elbow Dimensions****Chart 3.3**

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

Model MBH Range	Dimension A
50 - 100	10 ft.
110 - 125	15 ft
130 - 150	20 ft.

NOTE: Maintain a 36" minimum distance from vent to combustion air intake on heaters fitted with a U-bend accessory fitting.

**Chart 3.4**

**Overall Dimensions for Heaters Configured With U-Bend (P/N: TF1B)**

Model Tube Length	Dimension B	Notes
20 ft.	13'-0" / 156"	N/A
30 ft.	17'-8" / 212"	Requires P/N: 5EA-SUB *
40 ft.	22'-8" / 272"	N/A
50 ft.	27'-4" / 328"	Requires P/N 5EA-SUB *

\* 5EA-SUB may only be ordered at the time of heater production. Field corrections require two (2) TR-60 packages.

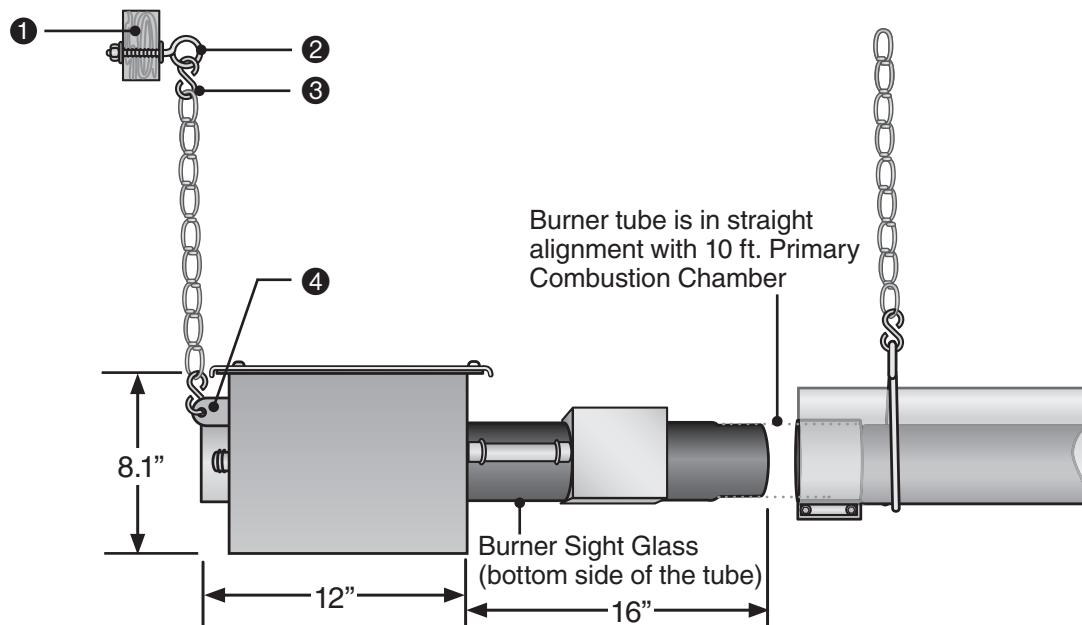
## Burner Control Box Suspension

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

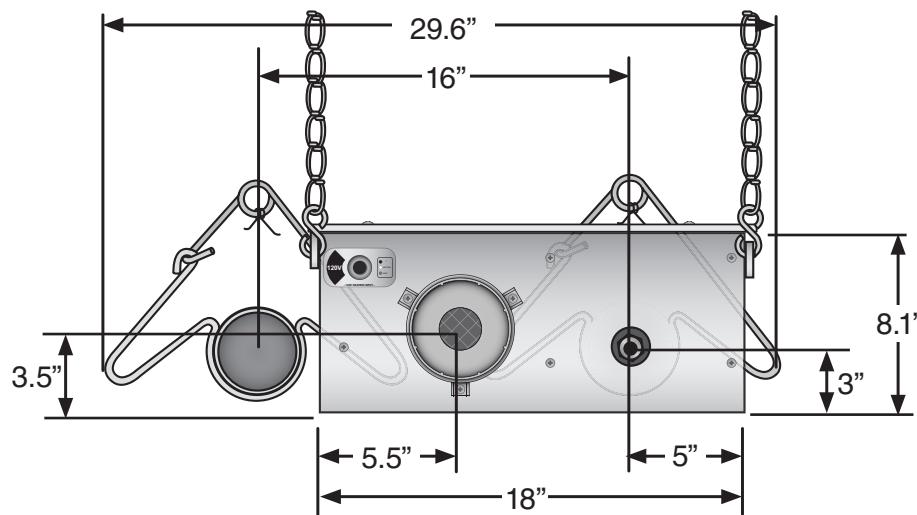
The burner control box must be in straight alignment with all radiant tubes and level. Contact your local distributor or the factory to see if your application allows for the rotation of the burner control box.

- 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 all 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**



## Reflector Assembly

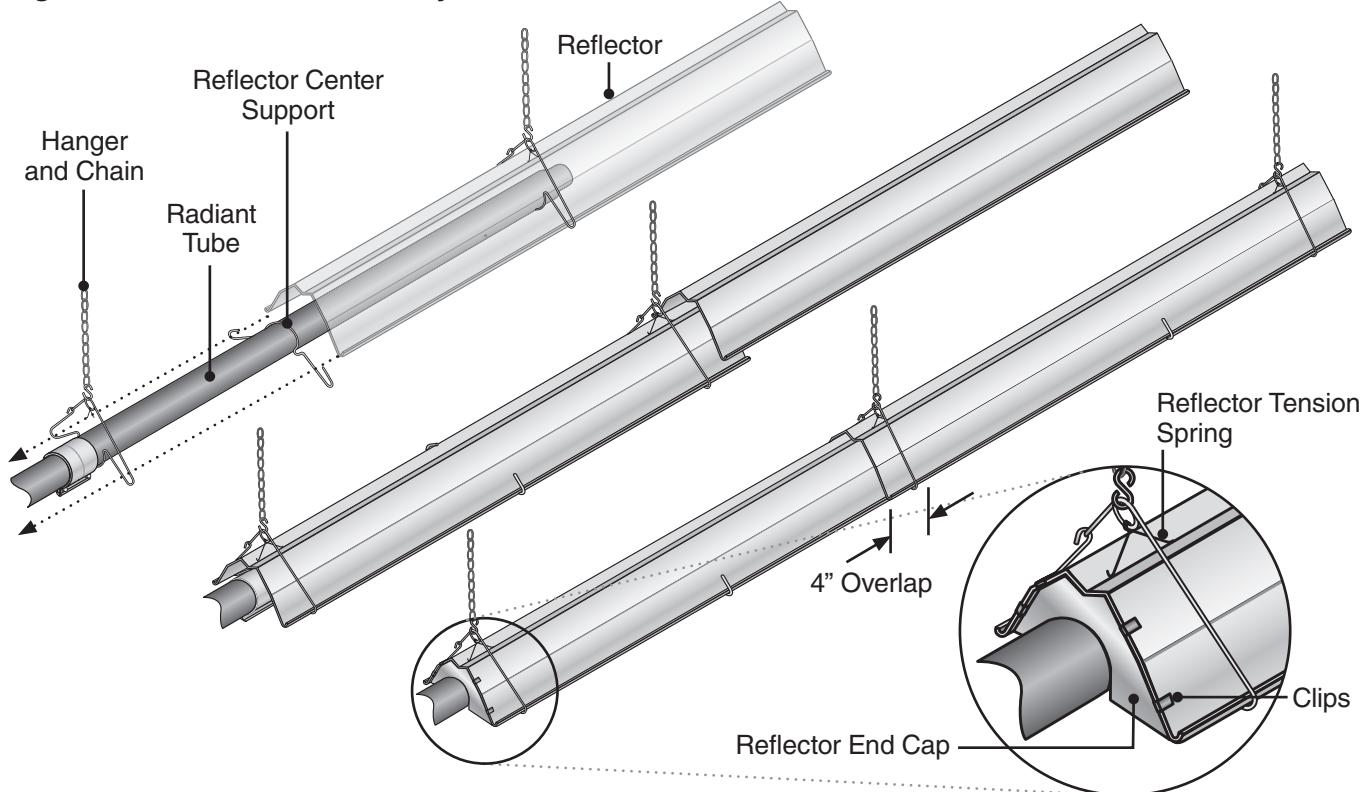
To install the reflectors (see figure 3.14):

- ① Attach the reflector center supports onto radiant tubes. **NOTE:** On models equipped with a single reflector center support, place at mid-point of primary combustion chamber.
- ② Slide each reflector section through the hangers and adjust the reflector tension spring (if applicable) 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 page 23). **NOTE:** Installer to supply sheet metal screws.
- ④ Attach reflector end caps (if applicable), with polished finish inward, to each end of the reflector run. Secure with clips.

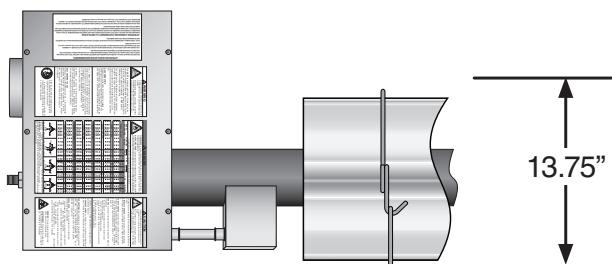
Reflectors, and reflector accessories, direct infrared energy to the floor level. The reflector assembly depends on the heater configuration, proximity to combustibles and space surrounding the heater.

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

**Figure 3.14 • Reflector Assembly**



**Figure 3.15 • Width of Installed Reflector - Top View**



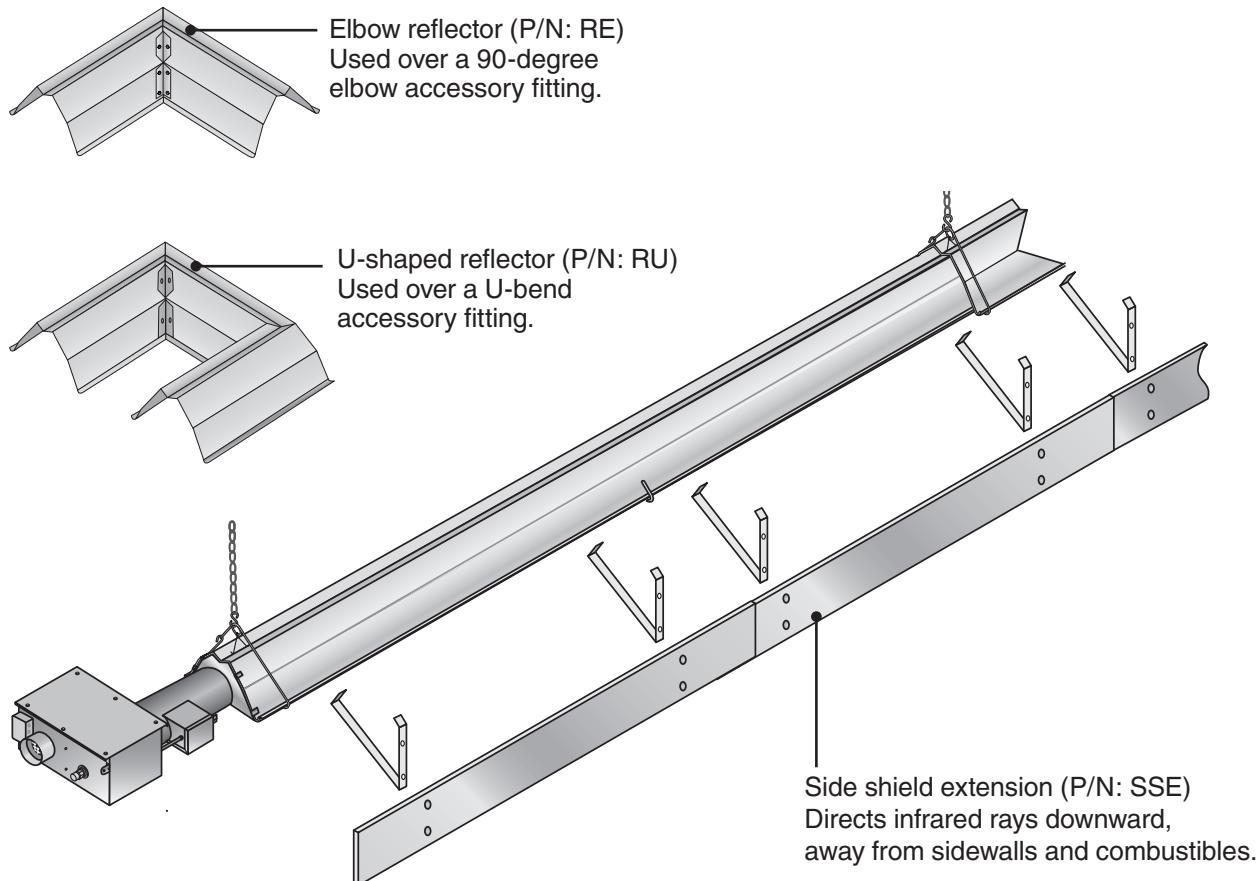
**Chart 3.5**  
**Common Optional Accessories**

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

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

\*\* Refer to the Clearance to Combustible chart in the Series Insert Manual for minimum distances to combustibles when side shield extension(s) are used.

**Figure 3.16 • Reflector Shield Accessories**



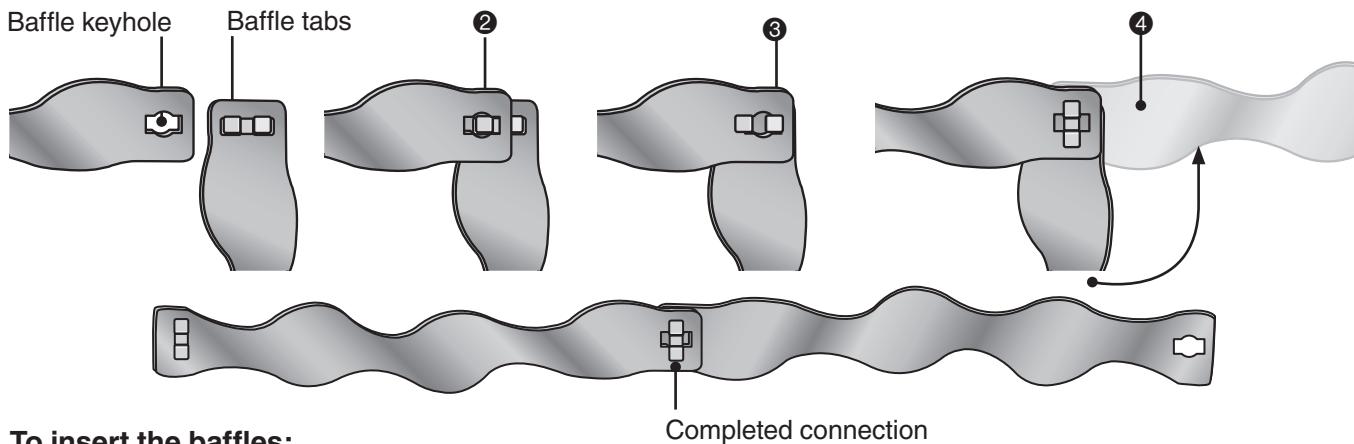
## Baffle Assembly and Placement

Different models and inputs utilize specific baffle lengths. Remove all enclosed baffle sections from box and retain with applicable heater. Reference shipping label for proper baffle size.

**To assemble the baffles:** **NOTE:** Baffles may be inserted into the tube while being assembled.

- ① Determine the number of baffles needed for your model number. **Remove one 36 in. baffle section if heater is fitted with an elbow (P/N: E6) or U-bend (P/N: TF1B) accessory.**
- ② Orient the baffle tabs at a 90° angle to the baffle keyhole (see figure 3.17).
- ③ Insert one baffle tab into keyhole and slide completely to one side until both baffle tabs appear in the keyhole.
- ④ Adjust the tabs to the center of the keyhole and rotate the baffle 90 degrees to lock the baffle sections together.
- ⑤ Repeat this process with all remaining baffle sections to complete assembly.

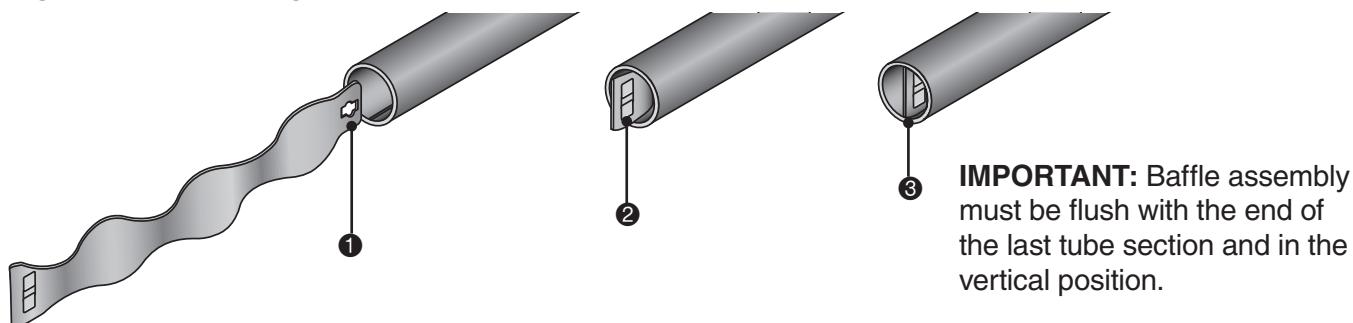
**Figure 3.17 • Assembling the Baffles**



**To insert the baffles:**

- ① Insert baffles with the keyhole end first.
- ② Rotate baffle assembly so that it is in the **vertical position**.
- ③ Slide baffle assembly into the last radiant tube section, furthest from the burner control box.  
**NOTE:** Baffle assemblies longer than 10 ft. will continue to be fed into next tube section. **When the heater is configured with a 'U' or 'L' shaped accessory fitting** It may be necessary to cut the baffle in two sections. In this case, place as much baffle as possible downstream of the fitting and the remainder just before the fitting.

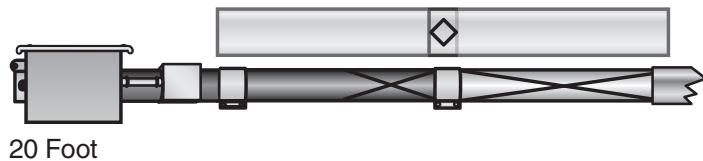
**Figure 3.18 • Inserting the Baffles**



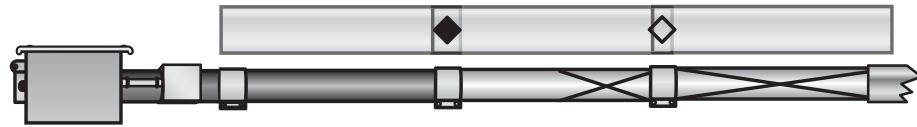
**IMPORTANT:** Baffle assembly must be flush with the end of the last tube section and in the vertical position.

## Final Heater Assembly

**Important!** The combustion chamber & radiant tube sections must be installed in the following order.



20 Foot



30 Foot



40 Foot

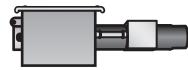
Stainless steel clamp on 150,000 BTU/h models (P/N: TP-220).



50 Foot

Stainless steel clamp on 150,000 BTU/h models (P/N: TP-220).

### Key



Burner Control Box  
w/16 in. Burner Tube



Radiant Tube  
Exchanger with Clamp



Expansion Joint on  
Reflectors



Baffle Location



Secured Joint on  
Reflectors



Secure vent material to exchanger with three #8  
sheet metal screws. Seal with high temperature  
silicone sealant. Do not use tube clamp.



Primary Combustion  
Chamber with Clamp

**NOTE:** Refer to Page 3, Specifications Chart to identify specific models combustion chambers.

## Venting

The AG1 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, refer to:

**United States:** NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 (latest edition), National Fuel Gas Code.

**Canada:** CAN/CGA B149.1 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 into another heater's vents or 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.

Determine that there is not 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 AG1 Series with PVC or plastic pipe.

### ⚠ WARNING



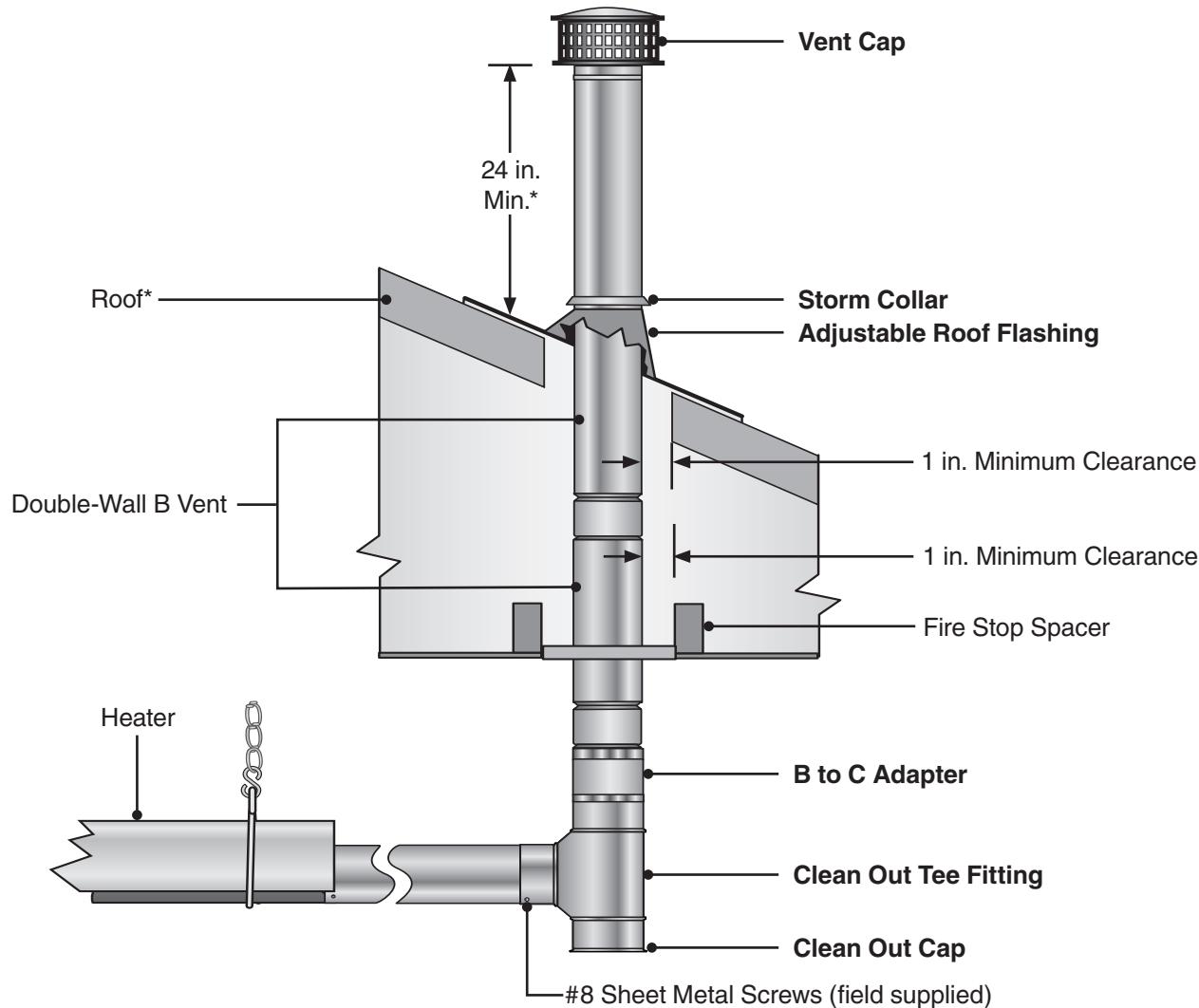
If replacing an existing heater, vents may require re-sizing. Improperly sized venting systems can result in vent gas leakage or condensation. Refer to the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 (NFPA 54) or CSA B149.1 - latest edition. Failure to follow these instructions can result in serious injury or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

## General Venting Requirements

The venting system for AG1 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 AG1 Series Model Requirements:

- Exhaust vent pipe must be 4 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 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 fastened together with at least three 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 vent pipe (type B) follow the vent manufacturer’s clearance to combustibles.
- The equivalent length for a 4 inch 90° elbow is 5 feet.
- Avoid using more than two 90° directional changes in the venting system.
- Horizontal sections of the vent pipe must be installed with an upward slope from the appliance at a pitch of ¼ inch per foot.
- Suspend and secure all horizontal runs at points no greater than 3 feet apart.
- Vent termination must maintain a minimum distance of 6 feet from any mechanical air supply inlet.
- 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 4 feet above grade level and must extend beyond any combustible overhang. Vents adjacent to the public walkways must terminate a minimum of 7 feet above grade level.
- The vent terminal must be installed to prevent any blockage by snow and protect building material from degradation by flue gases.
- 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.
- 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.

**Figure 3.19 • General Venting Requirements**

\*Consult the NFPA ANSI Z223.1 Gas Vent Termination criteria if roof pitch exceeds 9:12

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, insulate 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 400°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 3.19.

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 clearance to combustibles from the vent pipe must be 6 inches. Where permitted, type B vent may be used for the last section of vent pipe to reduce the required clearance to combustibles when passing through a combustible wall or floor. When using type B venting, follow the manufacturer's recommended clearance 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 AG1 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 7-1/2 feet).
- The vent terminates a minimum of 5 feet above the vent connection on the unit.

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

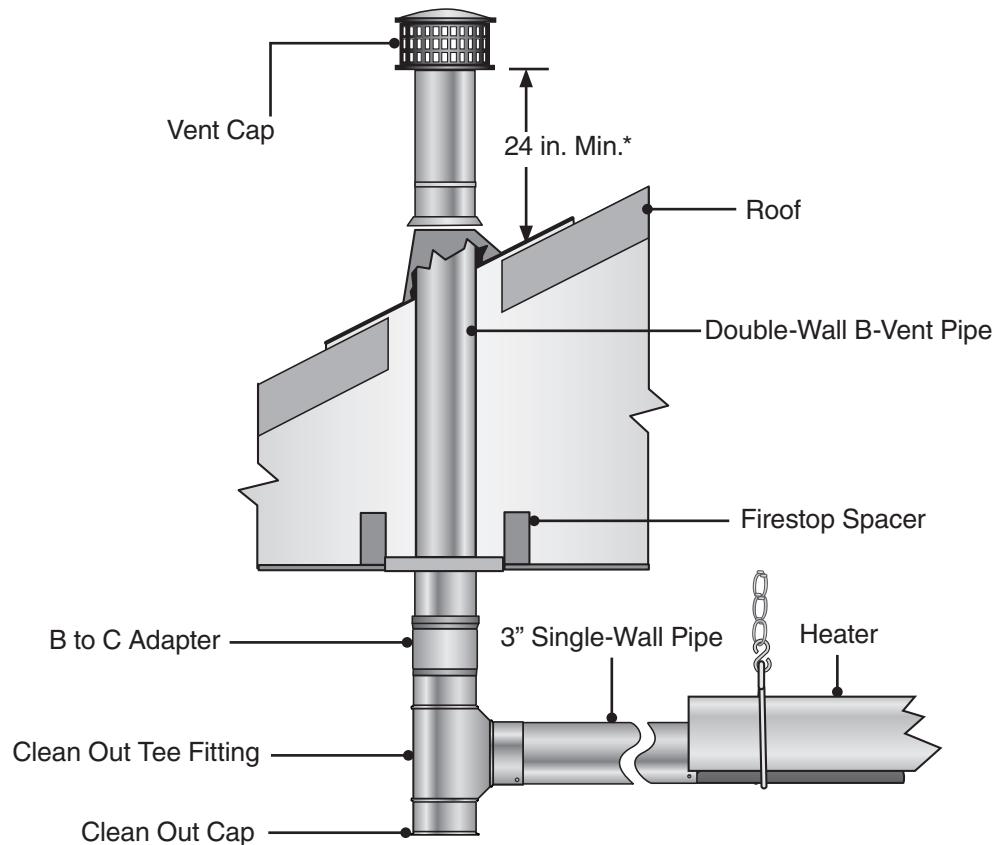
Category I (Vertical) venting is venting at a non-positive pressure. An appliance vented as a Category I is considered a fan-assisted appliance and the vent system does not have to be 'gas tight'. It is recommended that the venting system is installed with a tee, drip leg, and clean-out cap as shown in Figure 3.20.

### 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.

**Figure 3.20 • Rooftop Venting - Side View**

\*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 AG1 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 7-1/2 feet).
- The vent terminates below 5 feet of the vent connection on the unit.

Seal vent pipes with high temperature sealant and three (3) #8 sheet metal screws. Vent enclosed spaces and buildings according to the guidelines in this manual and applicable national, state, provincial and local codes.

You may either use an agency certified Category III venting system, or single wall vent pipe with all the seams and joints sealed with metallic tape or silicone sealant suitable for temperatures up to 400°F. Wrap the tape two full turns around the vent pipe. For single wall vent systems, one continuous section of double wall vent pipe may be used with the vent system to pass through a wall or barrier.

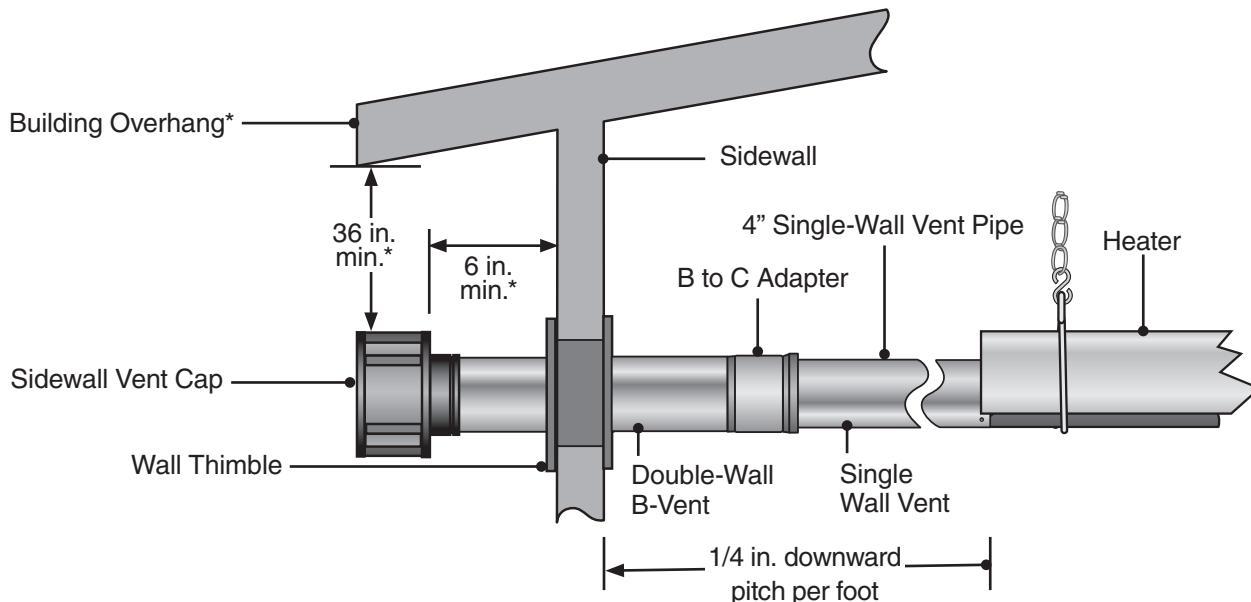
All horizontal Category III vents must be terminated with a Simpson-Duravent sidewall vent cap (P/N: SWD-4 for 4-inch venting).

## Vent Locations and Clearances:

- Category III venting systems may NOT be common vented, and no other gas units are allowed to be vented into it.
- 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.
- Horizontal venting sections of the vent pipe on a Category III termination must be installed with a downward slope from the appliance at a pitch of 1/4 inch per foot. Do not pitch heater.
- 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 terminal must be installed to prevent blockage by snow and protect building materials from degradation by flue gasses.
- 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.
- 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.
- Vents must terminate a minimum of 6 feet from a mechanical air supply inlet.

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 3.21 • 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.

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

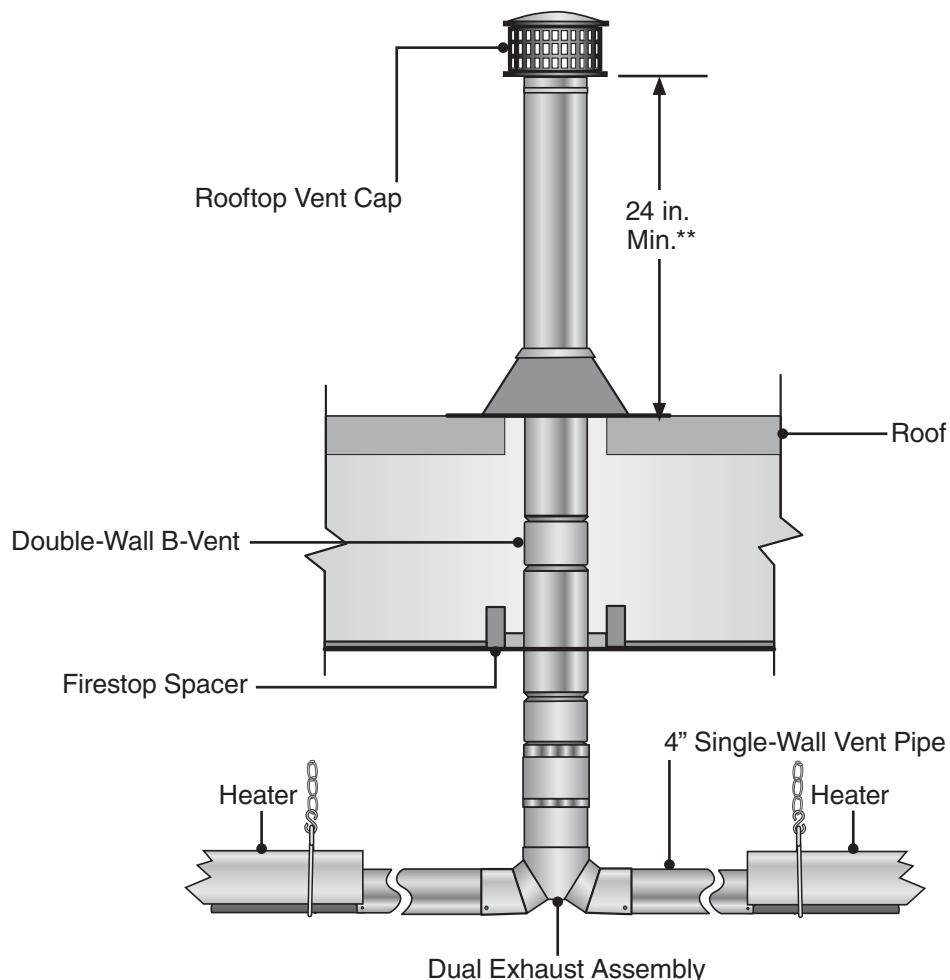
Where two or more vent connectors enter a common gas vent or chimney flue, the smaller connector shall enter at the highest level consistent with the available head room or clearance to combustible material.

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.

**Figure 3.22 • Common Rooftop Venting - Side View**



\*\*Consult the NFPA ANSI Z223.1 Gas Vent Termination criteria if roof pitch exceeds 9:12.

## Optional Unvented Operation

### ⚠ WARNING



**Not for residential use.** The use of unvented tube heaters in residential indoor spaces may result in property damage, serious injury or death. Use unvented operation in commercial and industrial installations with proper ventilation rates only.

**When using an unvented configuration (commercial & industrial use only), consider the following:**

- A factory vent cap/diffuser (P/N: WVE-GALV) **must** be used.
- Where unvented heaters are used, natural or mechanical means **must** be provided to supply and exhaust a minimum of 4 cfm/1000 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 ft.

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

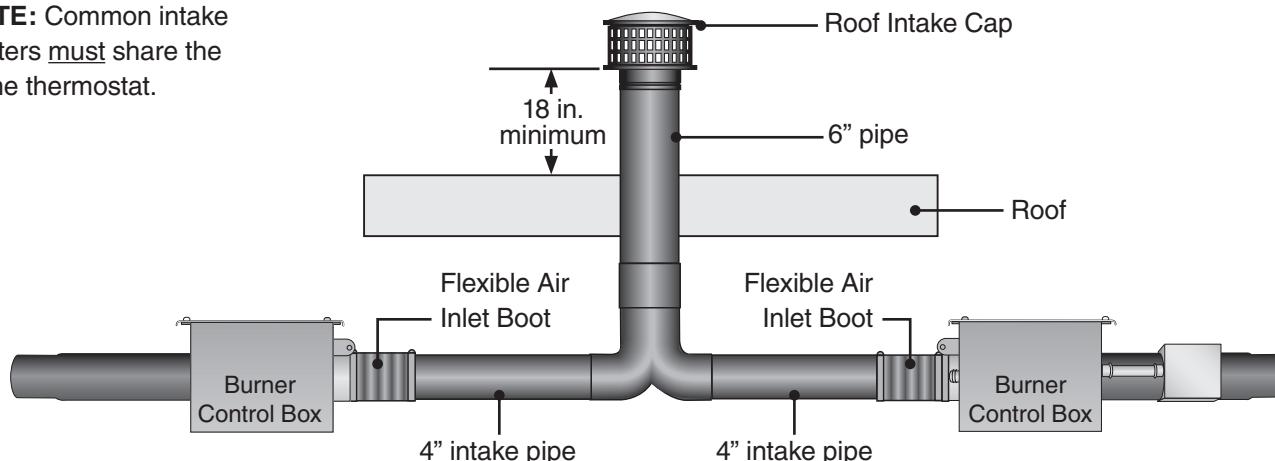
- Exhaust openings for removing the flue products must be located above the level of the heater(s).

**Figure 3.23 • Minimum End Clearances**



**Figure 3.24 • Vertical Outside Air Supply for Common Intake • Side View**

**NOTE:** Common intake heaters must share the same thermostat.



## 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.

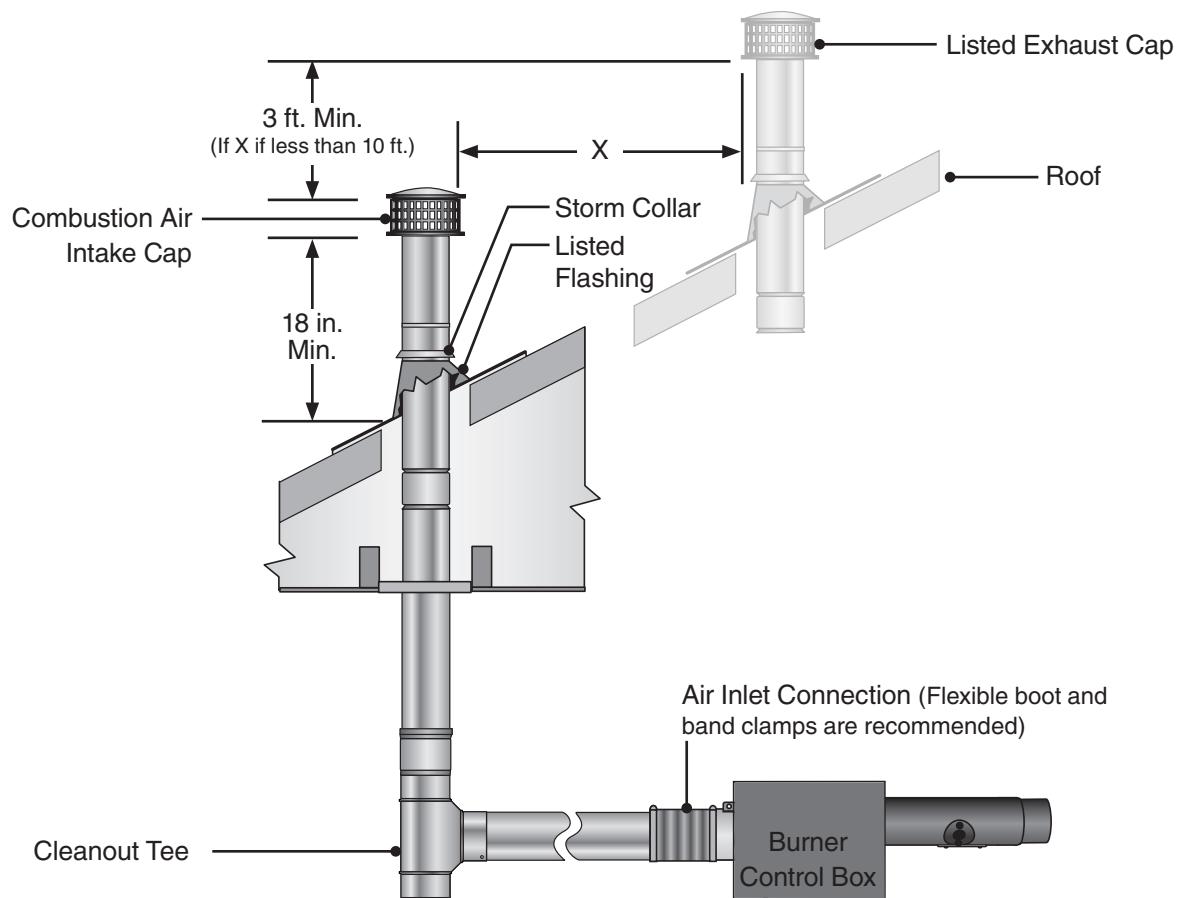
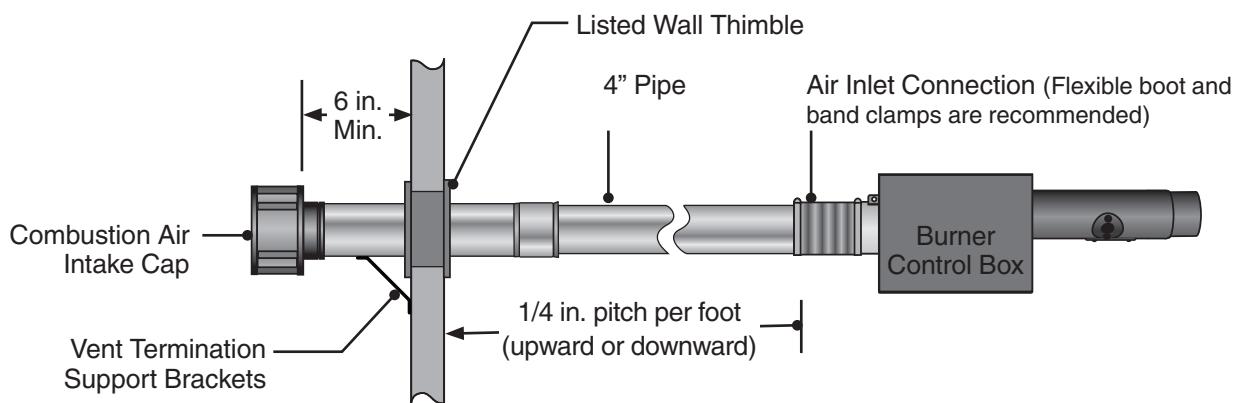
## Separated Combustion Systems

All AG1 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.

**Figure 3.25 • Outside Combustion Air Vertical Intake - Side View****Figure 3.26 • Outside Combustion Air Sidewall Intake - Side View**

## Combustion Air Supply - Room Air

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 ft<sup>3</sup> per 1000 Btu/hr 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.

Non-contaminated outside air for combustion must be ducted to the heater if any of the following 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 there is an air infiltration rate of less than 0.40 per hour.

## 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 (NFPA54) 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".

### ⚠ 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 version. 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.

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".

**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 Type 1 gas connectors installed in one plane, without any sharp bends, kinks or twists.

**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.

#### Chart 3.6 • Manifold Pressure

Type of Gas	Required Manifold Pressure	Minimum Inlet Pressure	Maximum Inlet Pressure
Natural	3.5 Inches W.C	5.0 Inches W.C	14.0 Inches W.C
Liquefied Petroleum	10.0 Inches W.C	11.0 Inches W.C	14.0 Inches W.C

**NOTE:** Check manifold pressure at the tap on the gas valve. Small variations in manifold pressure (actual vs. published) may exist due to changing atmospheric conditions. Readings will be above atmospheric pressure.

**Pressure Equivalents:** 1 inch W.C. equals .058 oz/sq. in. equals 2.49 mbar.

#### 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 AG1 Series heater is equipped to connect to the Type 1 rubber 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. Support all gas piping with pipe hangers, metal strapping, or other suitable material. Do not rely on the heater to support the gas pipe.

### ⚠ 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.

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.

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 Figure 3.29.

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 3.29.

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 if condensation may occur at any point of the gas supply line. This will decrease the possibility of loose scale or dirt in the supply line entering the heater's control system and causing a malfunction. **NOTE:** High pressure gas above 14 Inches W.C. (water column pressure) requires a high pressure regulator and ball valve (optional).
- ② Form the Type 1 hose connector (supplied) into a smooth U-shape allowing a maximum of 14 in. between the flexible connector's end nuts (see Figure 3.29).
- ③ Attach the ball valve (optional) to the gas supply pipe. Apply pipe compound to NPT adapter threads to seal the joint. Use only a pipe compound resistant to LP.  
**NOTE:** Provide a 1/8 in. (.31 cm) NPT plugged tapping accessible for test gauge connection immediately upstream of gas connection to the heater (provided an optional ball valve).
- ④ Attach the Type 1 hose connector to the adapter and burner control box inlet. Seal the joints.  
**NOTE:** Excessive torque on the manifold may misalign the orifice. **Always** use two wrenches to tighten mating pipe connections.
- ⑤ Final assembly must be tested for gas leaks according to CAN/CSA B149.1 Code and all local codes and/or Standards.

### CAUTION

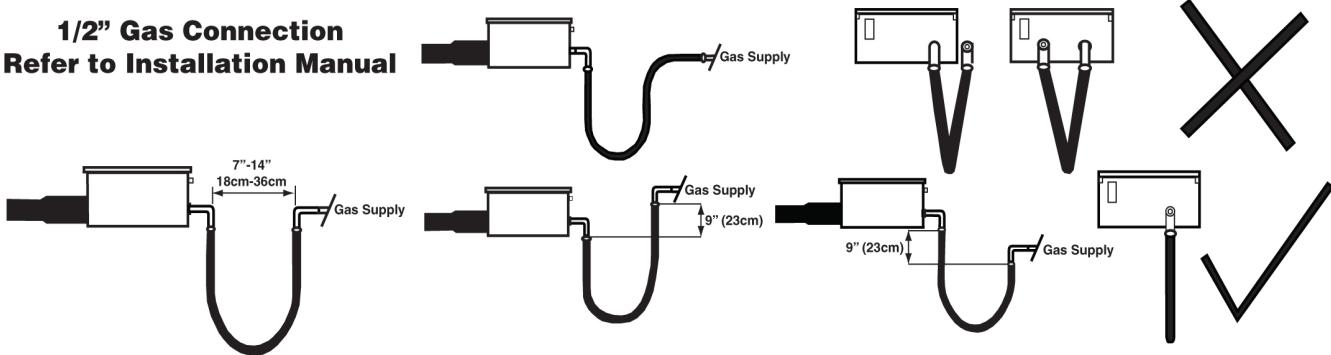
When using a Type 1 flexible gas connector, **do not** attach the connector nuts directly to the gas pipe supply. Connector nuts must be installed to an approved adapter.

**⚠ WARNING**

Testing for gas leaks with an open flame or other sources of ignition may lead to a fire or explosion and cause serious injury or death. Test in accordance with NFPA or local codes.

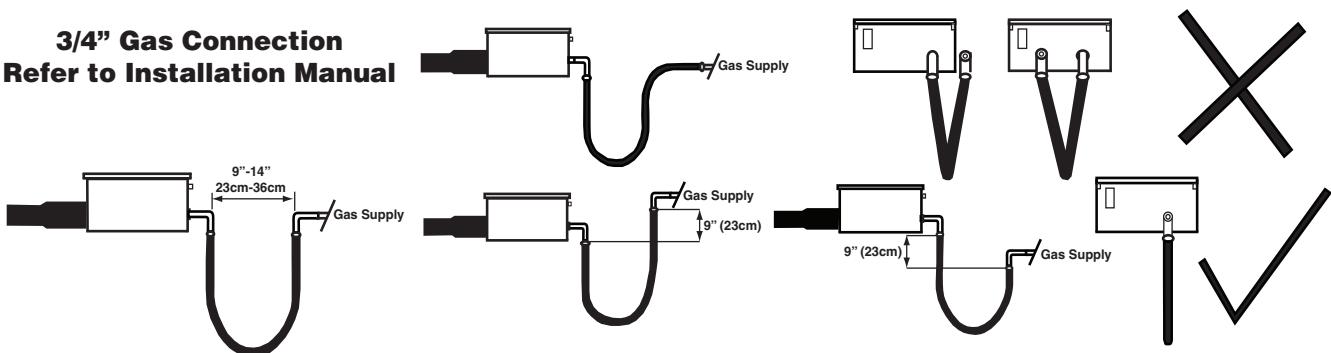
**Figure 3.27 • 1/2" Type 1 Hose Gas Connection**

**1/2" Gas Connection  
Refer to Installation Manual**



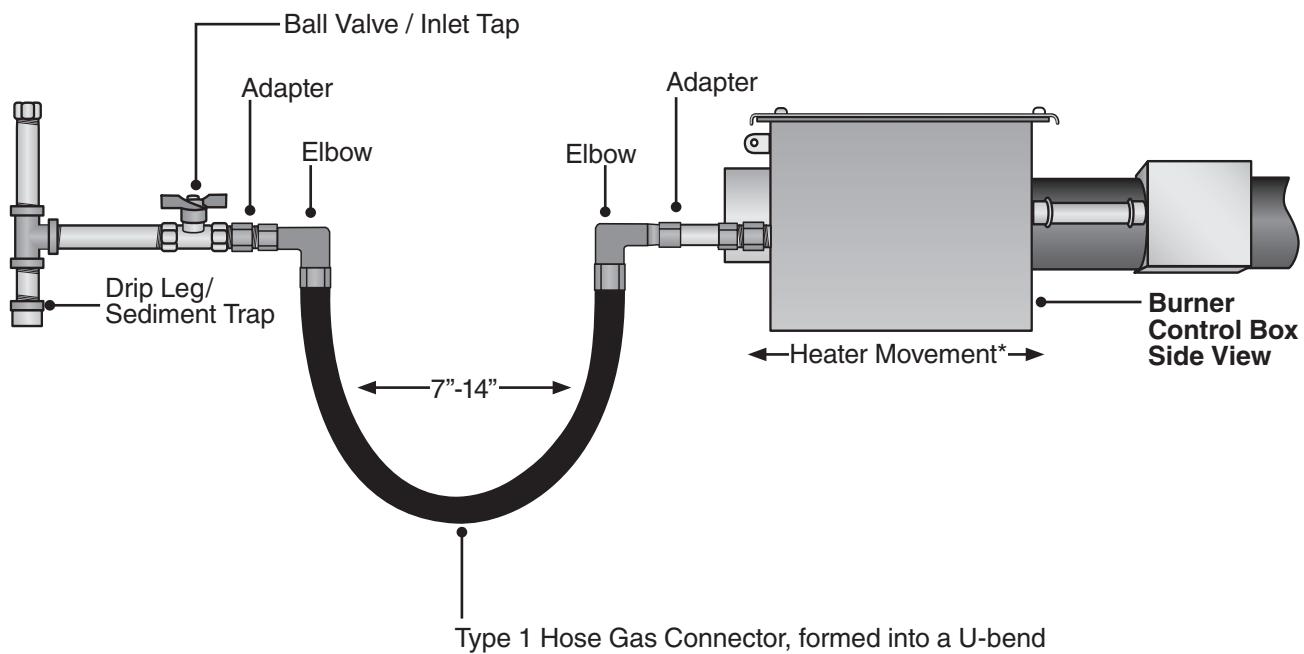
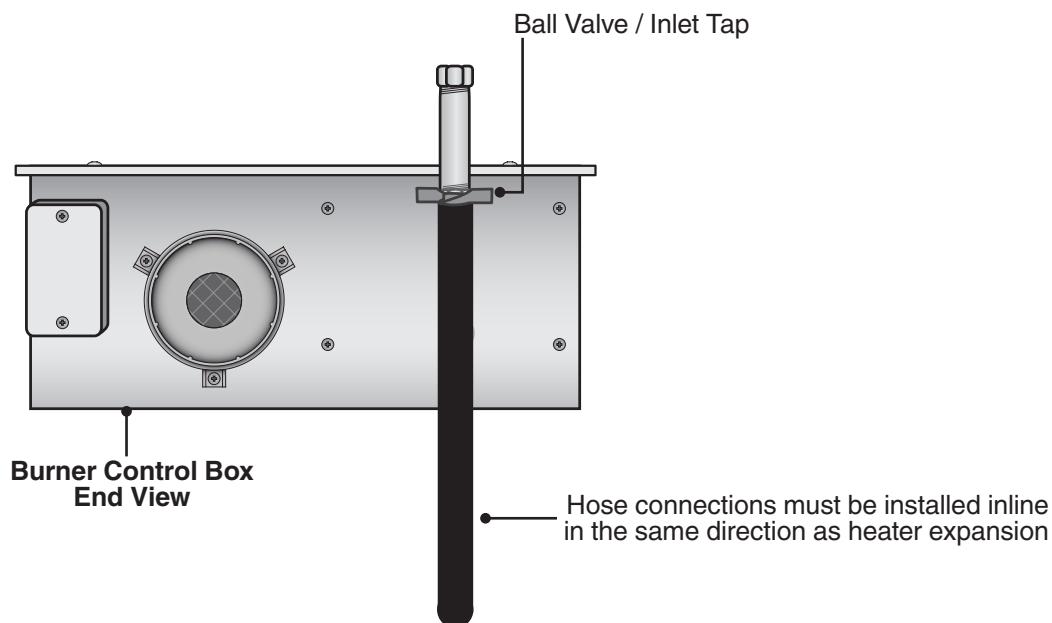
**Figure 3.28• 3/4" Type 1 Hose Gas Connection**

**3/4" Gas Connection  
Refer to Installation Manual**



**Figure 3.29 • Gas Connection (Flexible Gas Connection shown) • Side View**

NOTE: Do not exceed 14 Inches W.C. to the appliance.

**Figure 3.30 • Gas Connection (Flexible Gas Connection shown) • End View**

## Leak Testing

### ⚠ WARNING



Testing for gas leaks with an open flame or other sources of ignition may lead to a fire or explosion and cause serious injury or death. Test in accordance with NFPA or local codes.

### ⚠ WARNING



Gas pressures to the appliance controls must never exceed 14 inches W.C. (1/2 PSI). Supply pressures greater than 14" W.C. can damage the controls, resulting in personal injury, property damage, or death.

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 3.29 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.

## Allowances for Expansion

Allowances must be made for the system to expand as detailed in the Heater Expansion Chart below. The supplied Type 1 hose gas connector is recommended.

### Chart 3.9 • 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 connection.

Exchanger Length		Fixed or High-Fire Gas Input BTU/h	Expansion Length	
Feet	Meters		Inches	Millimeters
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	80,000	1 7/8	47.6
30	9.2	50,000	1 1/4	50.8
30	9.2	60,000	1 1/2	38.1
30	9.2	75,000	1 3/4	44.5
30	9.2	80,000	1 7/8	47.6
30	9.2	100,000	1 7/8	47.6
40	12.2	50,000	1 1/4	31.8
40	12.2	60,000	1 1/2	38.1
40	12.2	75,000	1 3/4	44.5
40	12.2	80,000	1 7/8	47.6
40	12.2	100,000	1 7/8	47.6
40	12.2	125,000	2	50.8
40	12.2	150,000	2 1/2	63.5
50	15.3	100,000	1 7/8	47.6
50	15.3	125,000	2	50.8
50	15.3	150,000	2 1/2	63.5

## 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 of 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 unit 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.

#### 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.

## Electrical Requirements

- 120 Volt - 60 Hz GRD, 3-wire.
- Starting current 4.8 amps.
- Running current 1.1 amps.
- 120 Volt control voltage.

## Wiring

### ⚠ WARNING

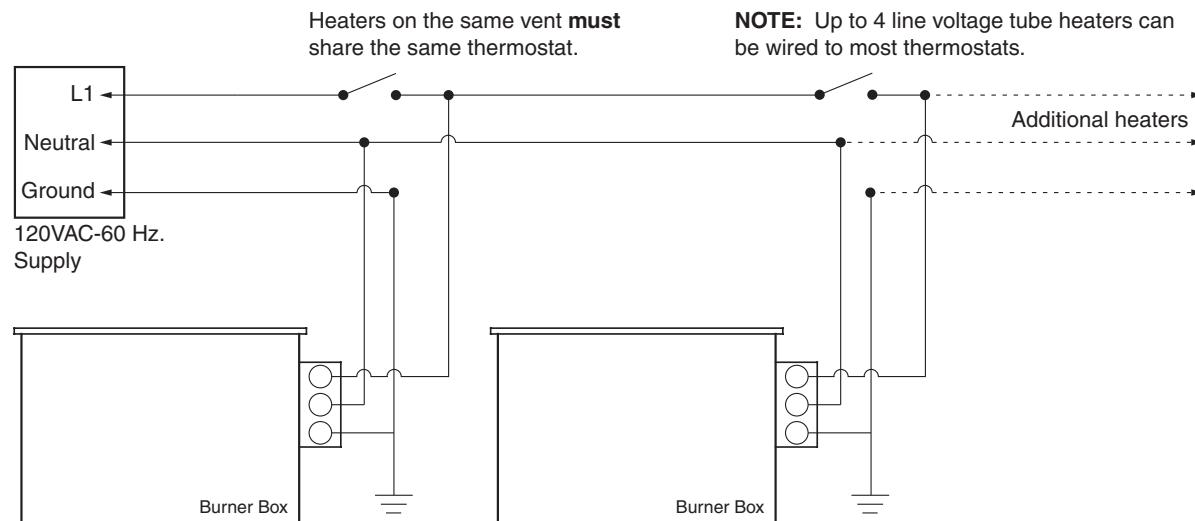


#### Electric Shock

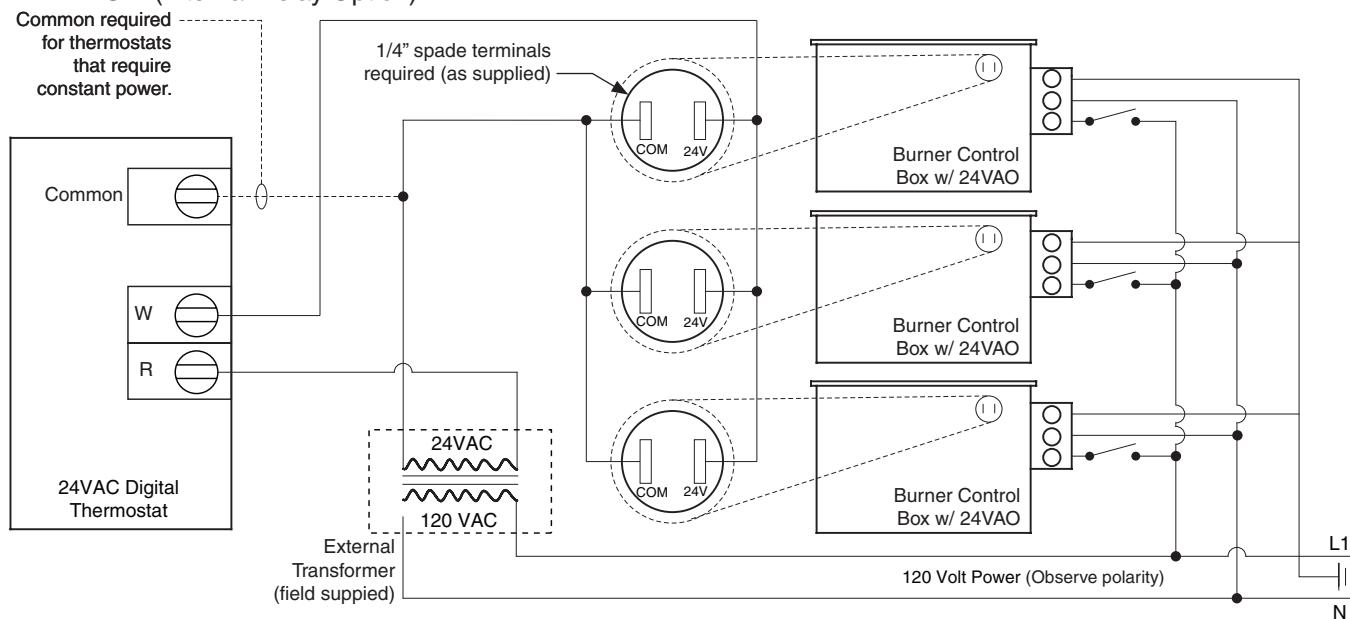
Field wiring to the tube heater must be connected and grounded in accordance with national, state, provincial, local codes and to the guidelines in the Tube Heater General Manual and Series Insert Manual. In the United States refer to the most current revisions to the ANSI/NFPA 70 Standard and in Canada refer to the most current revisions to the CSA C22.1 Part I Standard.

**Figure 3.33 • Field Wiring Diagrams**

#### A. 120VAC Single/Multiple Line Voltage Heater(s)



#### B. 24VAOX (Internal Relay Option)

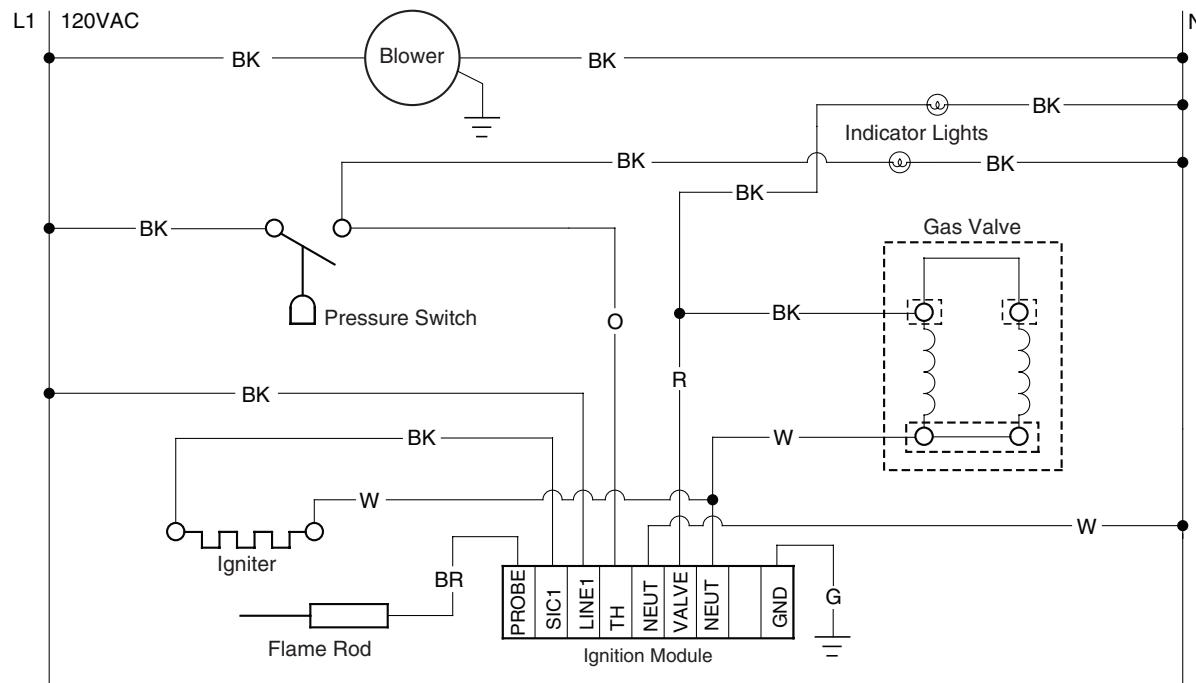


**Before field wiring this appliance** - Check existing wiring; replace if necessary.

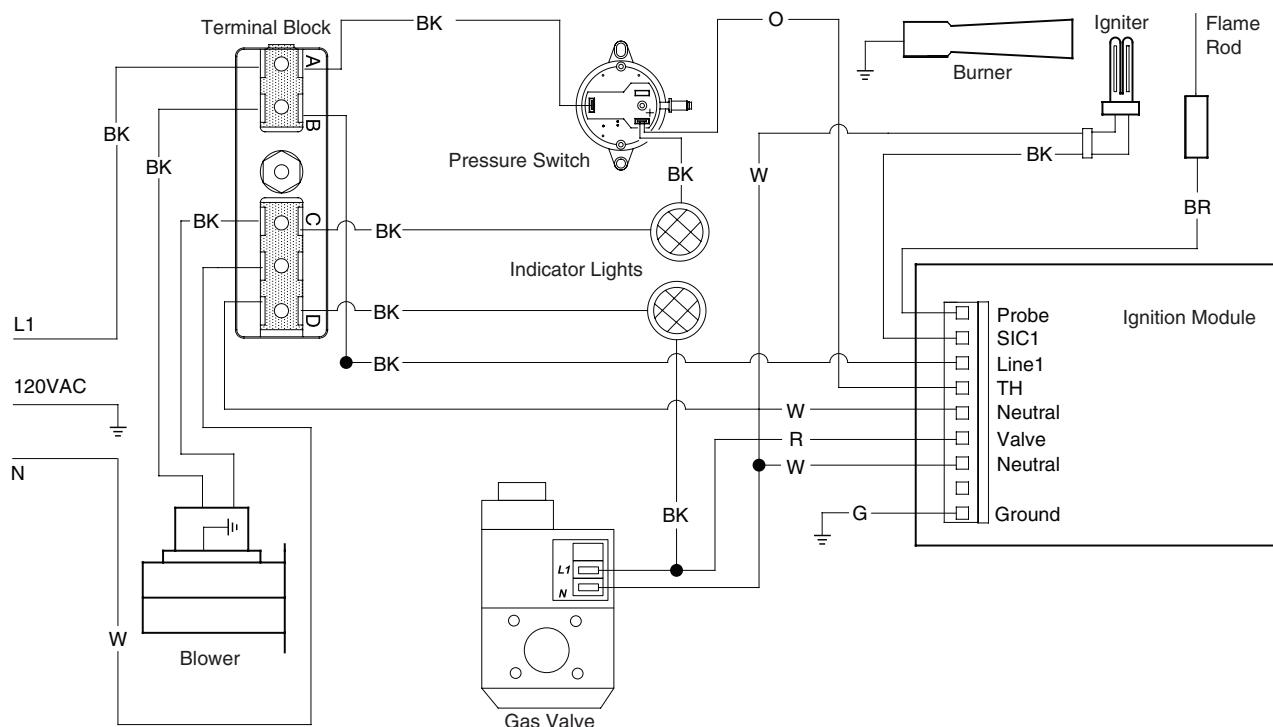
**Note:** If any of the original wire supplied with the appliance must be replaced, it must be replaced with wiring material having a temperature rating of at least 105° C.

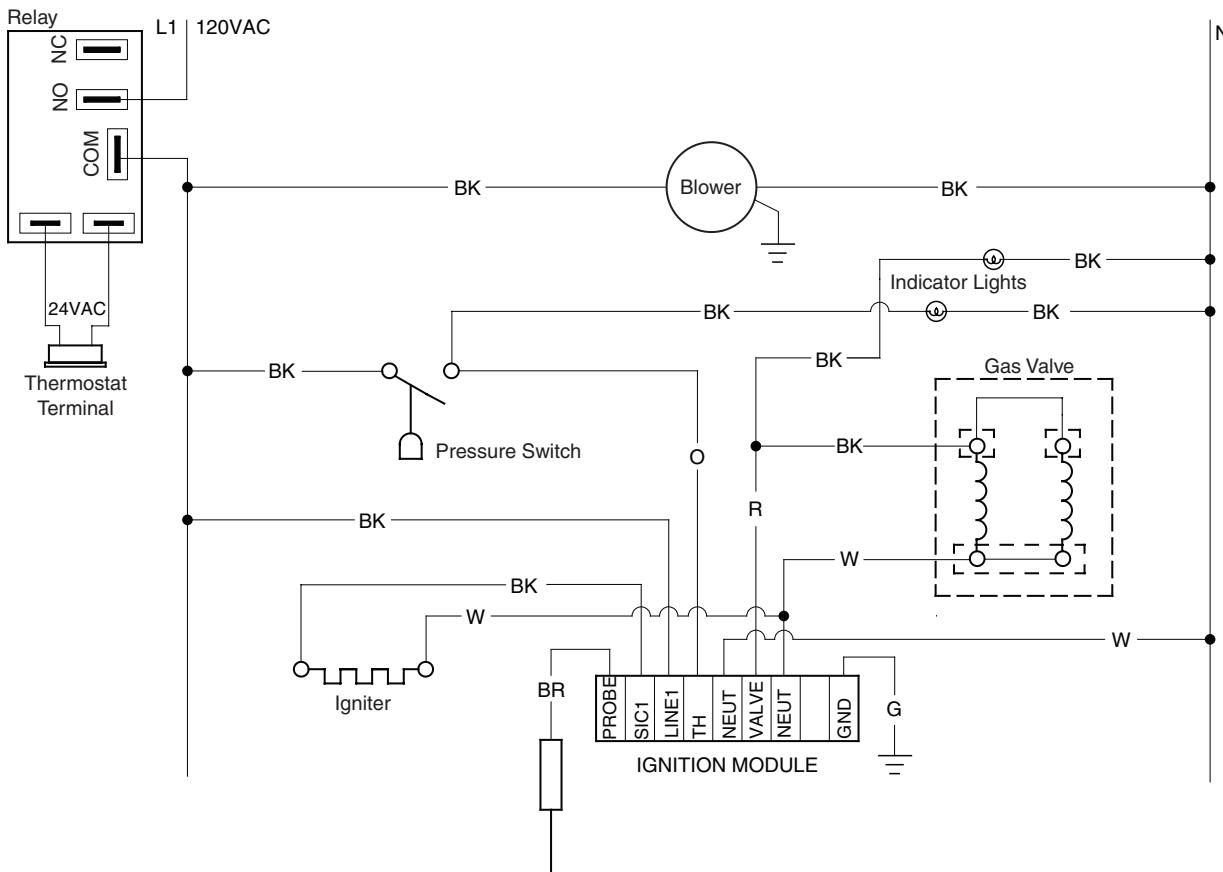
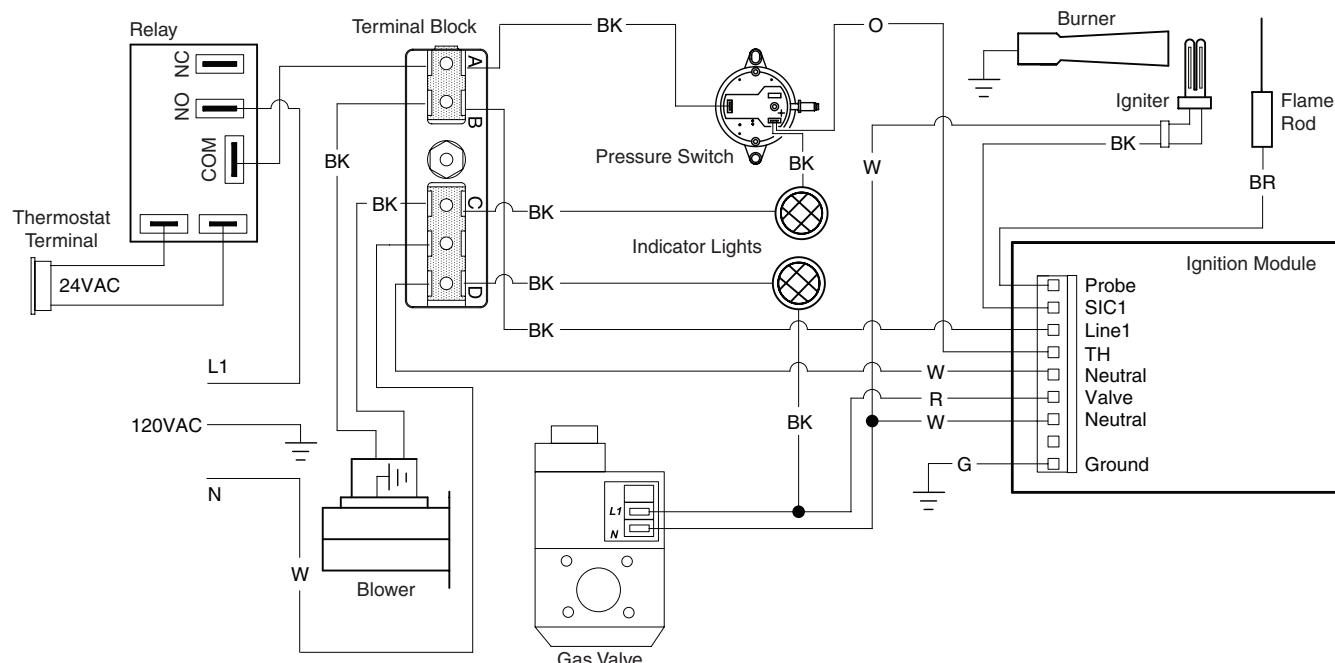
### **Figure 3.34 • Internal Wiring Diagrams**

## A. Ladder Diagram - TP-351A



## B. Block Diagram - TP-351A



**Figure 3.35 • Alternative Wiring Diagrams****A. TP-351A Ladder Diagram - Internal Relay Option (24VAO)****B. TP-351A Block Diagram - Internal Relay Option (24VAO)**

## Prior to leaving the Job Site

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### 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 clearance 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 Manual with the owner or end user.

# 4.0 Operation

## ⚠ WARNING



This heater must be installed and serviced by trained gas installation and service personnel only.

Do not bypass any safety features or the heater's built in safety mechanisms will be compromised.

### Sequence of Operation

**Starting Circuit:** Upon a call for heat, the fan is energized. Once operational static pressure is achieved, the differential switch will close initiating the ignition sequence. After a 5-second delay, the glo-bar is energized for 45 seconds and the control allows the gas valve to open.

The trial for ignition is 8 seconds. If flame sense is not established within 8.5 seconds, the heater will attempt two (2) additional ignition sequences before proceeding to soft lockout. Soft lockout automatically retries after one (1) hour or the control can be reset by briefly interrupting the power source.

**Running Circuit:** After ignition, the flame rod monitors burner flame. If sense of flame is lost, the control immediately acts to reignite the gas-air mixture (identical to the starting sequence). If flame sense is not established within 8.5 seconds, the heater will attempt two (2) additional ignition sequences before proceeding to soft lockout. The control can be reset by briefly interrupting the power source.

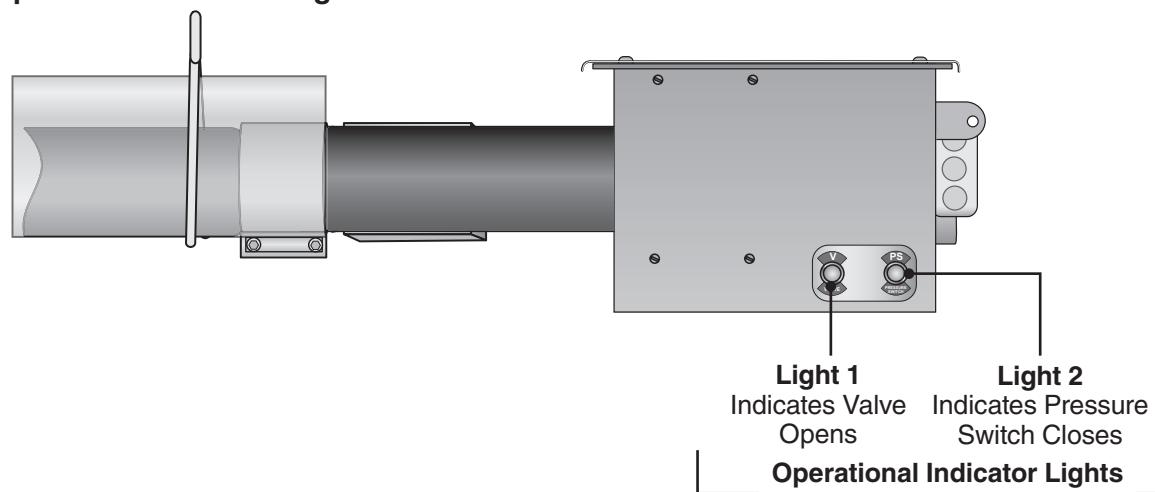
### Thermostat

**Note:** Different thermostats operate according to their particular features. Refer to thermostat specifications for details.

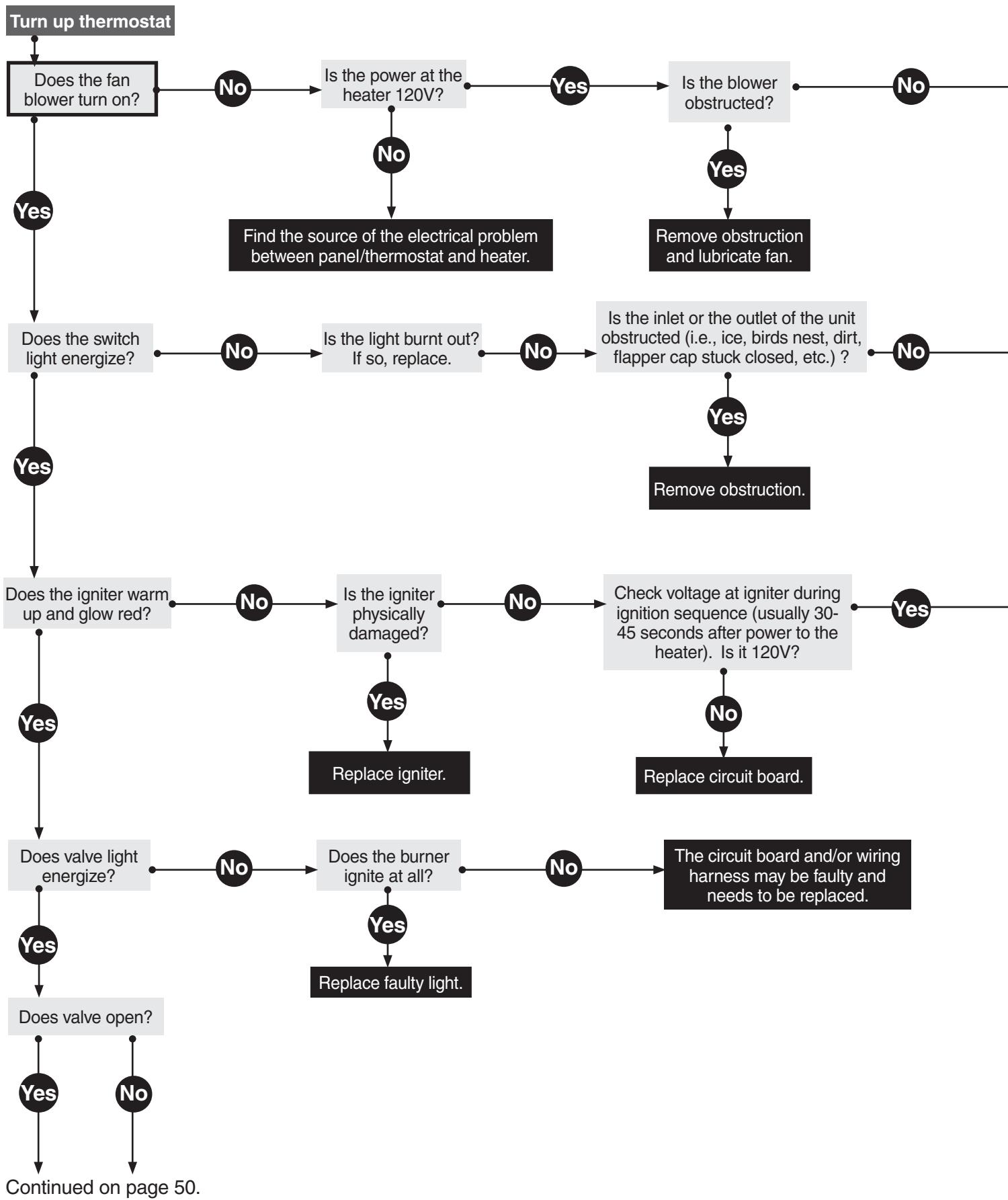
### Operational Indicator Lights

The externally located operational indicator lights are provided to assist in troubleshooting the heater. Refer to the following pages for additional troubleshooting information.

**Figure 4.1 • Operational Indicator Lights**



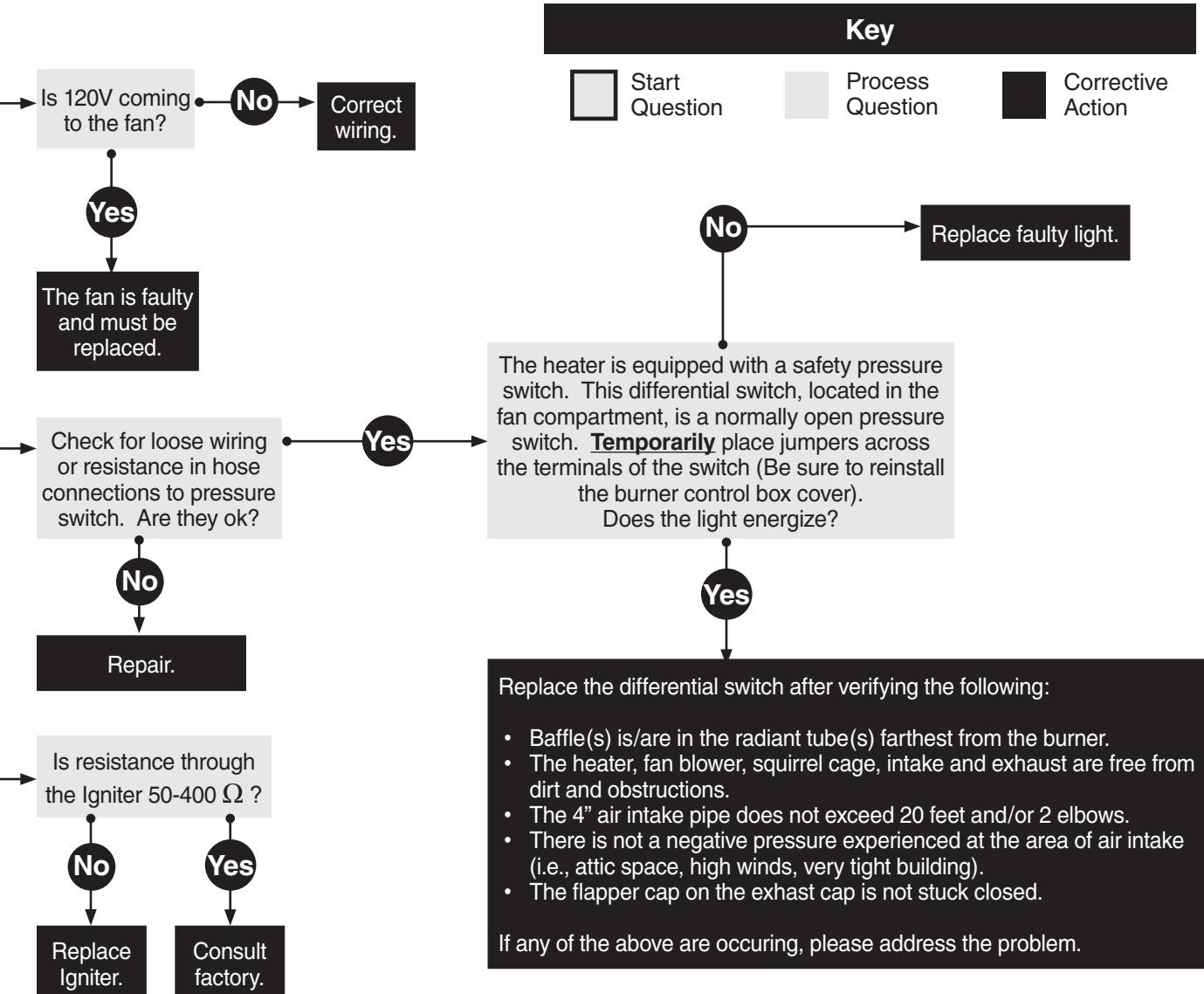
# 5.0 Troubleshooting Guide



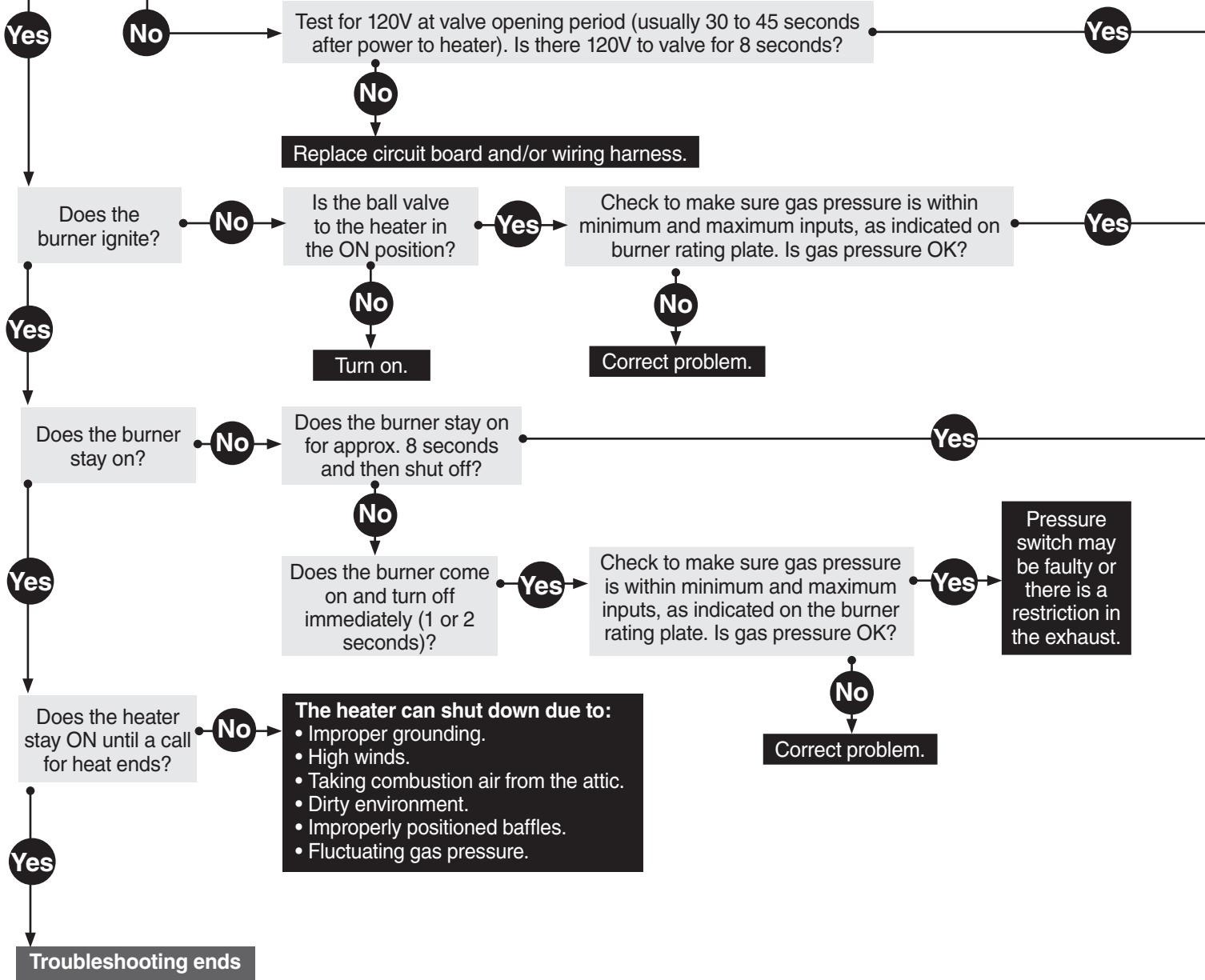
Continued on page 50.

**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.

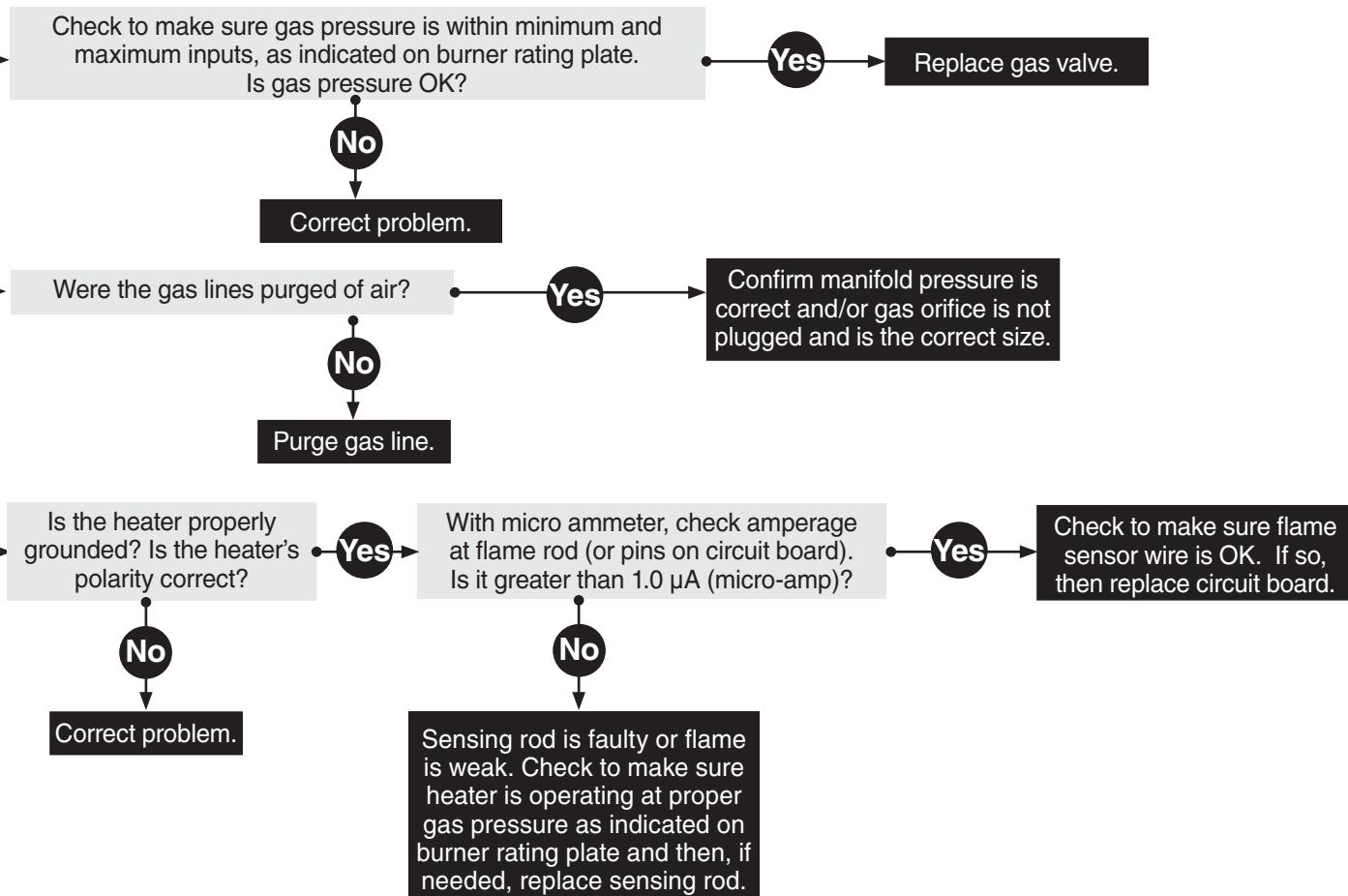


Continued from page 48.



**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.



# 6.0 Maintenance

## ⚠ 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.

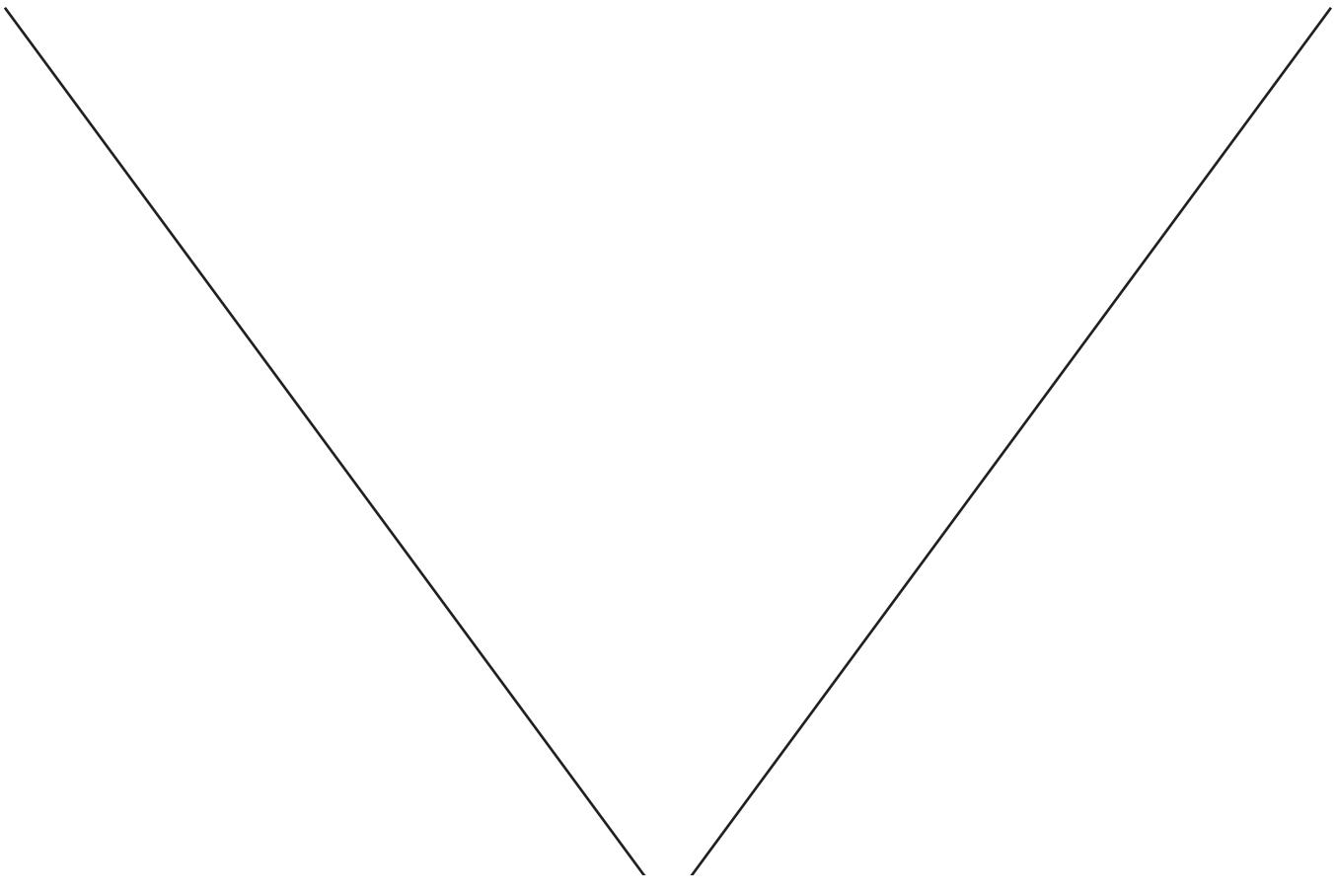
### Routine Inspection:

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.

- **Blower Motor:** Annual oiling of the blower motor with SAE 20 oil will extend bearing life significantly. Ensure that the squirrel cage in the blower is kept clean. If dirt becomes a problem, installation of outside air intake ducts for combustion is recommended.
- **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:** Inspect the integrity of the reflectors for damage, separation, missing or misaligned sections. Do not operate if repairs are necessary. Repair or replace as required per the general installation manual.

To maintain effective infrared heating, always keep both sides of the reflector clean. Dirt and dust can be vacuumed up or wiped with a soap and water solution. Use metal polish if the reflectors are severely dirty.

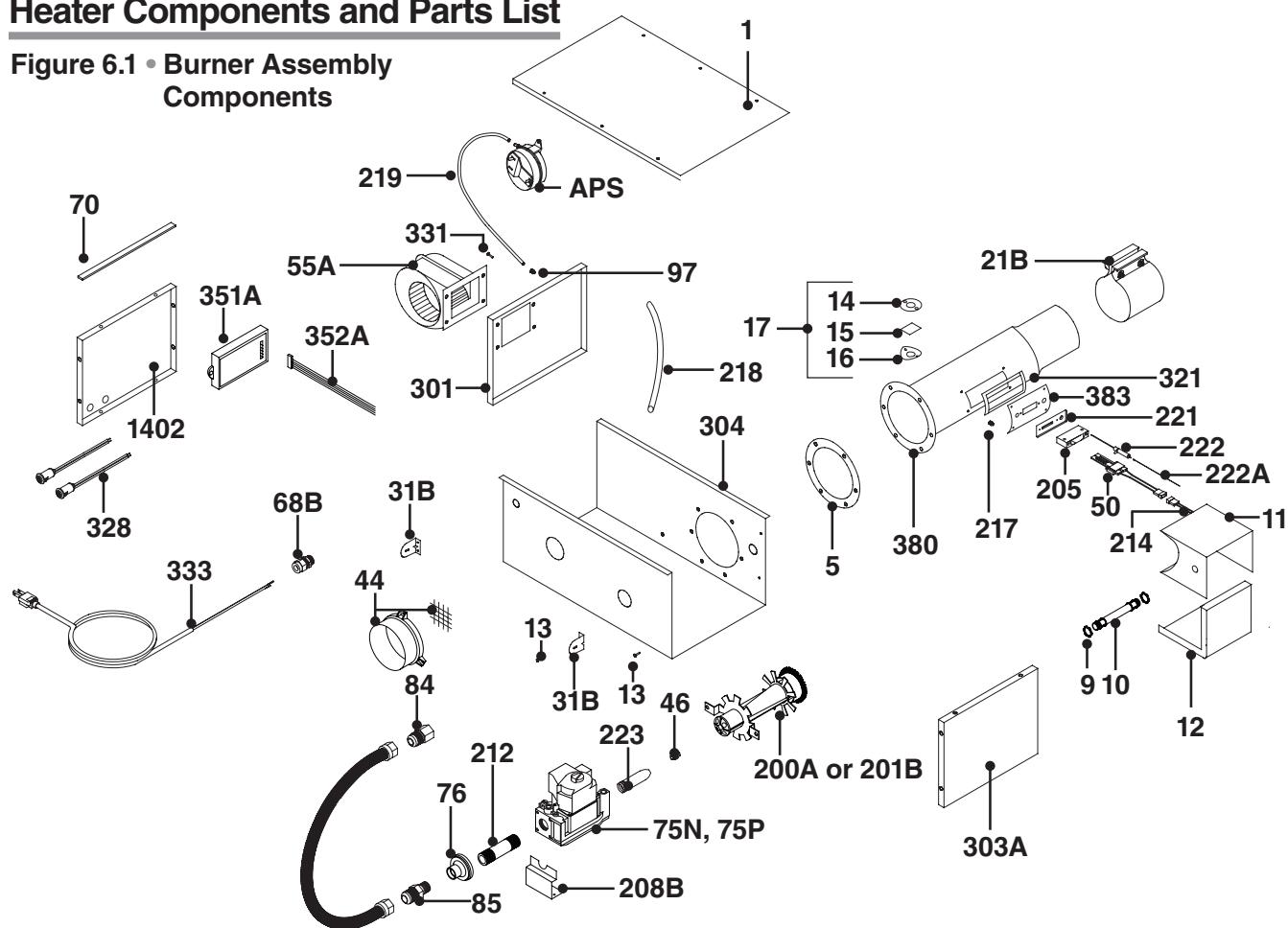
Contact service personnel if repairs are necessary. Do not operate unit.



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# Heater Components and Parts List

## **Figure 6.1 • Burner Assembly Components**

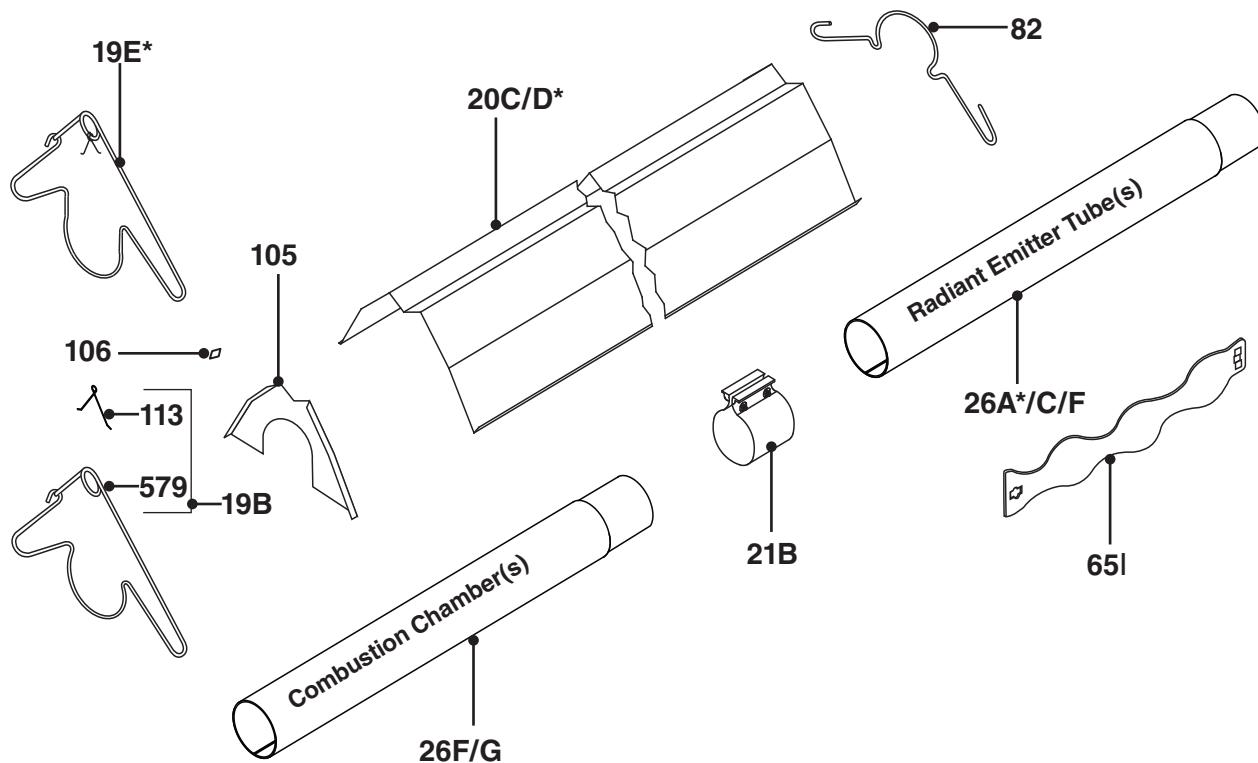


## Chart 6.1 • Parts List

Part No.	Description	Part No.	Description
RH-1	1/2" Type 1 Rubber Gas Connector,50-125 MBH	TP-26A*	10 ft. Aluminized Radiant / Combustion Tube
RH-3	3/4" Type 1 Rubber Gas Connector,150 MBH	TP-26C	10 ft. Hot Rolled (HRT) Steel Radiant Tube
TP-1	Control Box Cover	TP-26F	10 ft. Uncoated (ALUM) Combustion Tube
TP-5	Flange Gasket	TP-26G	10 ft. Uncoated (AL-TI) Combustion Tube
TP-9	Conduit Coupling	TP-31B	Control Box Mounting Bracket (Qty. 2)
TP-10	Conduit 4" x 1/2"	TP-50	Glo-Bar Igniter
TP-11	Glo-Bar Igniter Box	TP-55A	Fan Blower
TP-12	Glo-Bar Igniter Box Cover	TP-65I	36" Interlocking Turbulator Baffle
TP-13	8 x 1/2" Self-Drilling Screw	TP-68B	Large Strain Relief Bushing with Lock Nut
TP-14	Sight Glass Gasket	TP-70**	Control Box Cover Gasket (per foot)
TP-15	Sight Glass	TP-76	Rubber Grommet
TP-16	Sight Glass Washer	TP-82	Reflector Center Support (RCS)
TP-17	Sight Glass Kit	TP-84	1/2" Female / Male Flare Fitting
TP-19B	4" Wire Hanger with Tension Spring	TP-85	1/2" Male / Male Flare Fitting
TP-19E*	4" Elongated Wire Hanger (Optional)	TP-97	1/4" x 1/4" Brass Int./Ext. Atmos. Barb Fitting
TP-20C	120" Aluminum Reflector	TP-105	Aluminum Reflector End Cap
TP-20D*	120" Stainless Steel Reflector	TP-106	Reflector End Cap Clips (Qty. 8)
TP-21B	4" Standard Tube Clamp	TP-113	Reflector Tension Spring

\* Optional upgrade or add-on item. \*\* 6 feet total required to cover outer edges of the burner control box.

Figure 6.2 • Tube &amp; Reflector Components



Part No.	Description	Part No.	Description
TP-44	Plastic Air Orifice with Screen (consult factory)	TP-301	Center Divider Panel
TP-200A	Low BTU Burner (Blue) 50 to 125 MBH	TP-303A	End Panel, Right
TP-201B	Mid BTU Burner (Tan) 150 MBH	TP-304	Burner Control Box Outer Shell
TP-46	Gas Orifice (consult factory)	TP-321	Ignition Plate Gasket
TP-205	Glo-Bar Holder	TP-328	Amber Operational Indicator Light (Qty. 2)
TP-208B	Gas Valve Mounting Bracket	TP-331	Green Self Tap Ground Screw
TP-212	1/2 in. x 3 in. Pipe Nipple	TP-333	36 in. Black 120 Volt Plug
TP-214	Glo-Bar Wiring Harness	TP-351A	Mark17DU-117 Potted Circuit Circuit Board
TP-217	Pressure Switch Barb	TP-352A	Circuit Board Wiring Harness for TP-351A
TP-218	Differential Switch Vinyl Sensing Tube (exhaust)	TP-380	16 in. Burner Tube with Flange
TP-219	Differential Vinyl Sensing Tube (burner)	TP-383	Glo-Bar Igniter Plate
TP-220	Stainless Steel Tube Clamp (150 MBH)*	TP-579	4 in. Wire Hanger w/o Tension Spring
TP-221	Glo-Bar Holder Gasket	TP-1402	End Panel, Left
TP-222	Flame Rod	TP-APS	Atmospheric Pressure Switch (see below)
TP-222A	Flame Rod Wire	TP-264B	Differential Pressure Switch, 50 to 75 MBH
TP-223	Gas Manifold	TP-264E	Differential Pressure Switch, 100 to 125 MBH
TP-75N	Gas Valve Assembly - Natural Gas	TP-264F	Differential Pressure Switch, 150 MBH
TP-75P	Gas Valve Assembly - Propane Gas		

\* Optional upgrade or add-on item.

# 7.0 Limited Warranty

**One-Year Limited Warranty.** Radiant Tube Heaters covered in this manual, are warranted by Brant Radiant Heaters Limited 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 Brant Radiant Heaters Limited designates, shipping costs prepaid, will be, as the exclusive remedy, repaired or replaced at Brant Radiant Heaters Limited'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, Brant Radiant Heaters Limited warrants the original purchaser an additional extension on the combustion chamber, radiant tubes and stainless steel burner. This extension excludes electrical/purchased components. See specific product warranties on last page of the Series Manual.

**General Conditions.** The Company will not be responsible for labor charges for the analysis of a defective condition of the heater or of 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 judgement 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, defected, 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.

The warranties herein shall be null and void if the heater is not installed by a competent heating contractor and/or if the heater is not installed according to Company instructions, normal industry practices and/or if the heater is not maintained and repaired according to Company instructions. Normal product degradation and wear (rust, oxidation, etc.) does not constitute a material defect and applicable warranty claim.

**Limitation of Liability.** To the extent allowable under applicable law, Brant Radiant Heaters Limited's liability for consequential and incidental damages is expressly disclaimed. Brant Radiant Heaters Limited's liability in all events is limited to and shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

**Warranty Disclaimer.** Brant Radiant Heaters Limited 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 Brant Radiant Heaters Limited.

**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 Brant Radiant Heaters Limited 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 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.** Brant Radiant Heaters Limited 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 Brant Radiant Heaters Limited at address below, giving dealer's name, address, date and number of the 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.

## Notes

# 8.0 Kit Contents

Chart 8.1 • Kit Contents Check List - Reference the length column for your model.

AG1 Series Kit Contents					
Part No.	Description	20 ft.	30 ft.	40 ft.	50 ft.
LIO-AG1	AG1 Series Manual	1	1	1	1
TP-82	4" Reflector Center Support	2	3	4	5
RH-1	1/2" Type 1 Hose Gas Connector	1	1	1**	1**
RH-3	3/4" Type 1 Hose Gas Connector	0	0	1**	1**
TP-19B	4" Hanger w/ Tension Spring	3	4	5	6
TP-21B	4" Tube Clamp	2	3	4*	5*
TP-105	Reflector End Cap	2	2	2	2
TP-106	Reflector End Cap Clips	8	8	8	8
Filled By:					

**NOTE:**

- \* One 4" stainless steel tube clamp (P/N: TP-220) is provided for each 150,000 BTU model. Place as shown on page 23.
- \*\* RH-1- 30" x 1/2" diameter Type 1 hose supplied with Models 125,000 BTU/h and below.  
RH-3- 30" x 3/4" diameter Type 1 hose supplied with Models 150,000 BTU/h and greater.

**GSI\_C** Orders receive 1 gas cock (P/N : GC-50), and 1 vent cap with flapper (P/N : WVE-GALV)

## Approvals

- CAN/CSA.
- Indoor approval.
- Outdoor approval with OD-Kit.
- Industrial/Commercial approval.



Printed in Canada

## Limited Warranty

- 1 year - Burner box components.
- 5 years - Combustion and radiant tubes.
- 10 years - Stainless steel burner.

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 34 Scott Avenue, • Paris, ON, Canada N3L 3R1  
 Phone: (519) 442-7823 Fax: (519) 442-7321  
[www.brantradiant.com](http://www.brantradiant.com) • [sales@brantradiant.com](mailto:sales@brantradiant.com)

AG1 Installation, Operation  
and Maintenance Manual  
**F/N LIO-AG1**

