Blower Speeds

Follow the steps below to change the blower speeds.

1 - Turn off electrical power to furnace.
2 - Remove blower access panel.
3 - Disconnect existing speed tap at integrated control speed terminal.

NOTE - Termination of any unused motor leads must be insulated.

![HEAT FAN-OFF TIME IN SECONDS](image)

To adjust fan-off timing, reposition jumper across pins to achieve desired setting.

60 Second off Time
90 Second off Time
120 Second off Time
180 Second off Time

Figure 62

4 - Place unused blower speed tap on integrated control “PARK” terminal or insulate.
5 - Refer to blower speed selection chart on unit wiring diagram for desired heating or cooling speed. See TABLE 17 on page 54 for allowable heating speeds.
6 - Connect selected speed tap at integrated control speed terminal.
7 - Resecure blower access panel.
8 - Turn on electrical power to furnace.
9 - Recheck temperature rise.

Electronic Ignition

The integrated control has an added feature of an internal Watchguard control. The feature serves as an automatic reset device for integrated control lockout caused by ignition failure. This type of lockout is usually due to low gas line pressure. After one hour of continuous thermostat demand for heat, the Watchguard will break and remake thermostat demand to the furnace and automatically reset the integrated control to begin the ignition sequence.

Exhaust and Air Intake Pipe

1 - Check exhaust and air intake connections for tightness and to make sure there is no blockage.
2 - Is pressure switch closed? Obstructed exhaust pipe will cause unit to shut off at pressure switch. Check termination for blockages.
3 - Obstructed pipe or termination may cause rollout switches to open. Reset manual flame rollout switches on burner box assembly if necessary.

Service

⚠️ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK, FIRE,
OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.

Failure to follow safety warnings exactly could result in dangerous operation, serious injury, death or property damage. Improper servicing could result in dangerous operation, serious injury, death, or property damage. Before servicing, disconnect all electrical power to furnace. When servicing controls, label all wires prior to disconnecting. Take care to reconnect wires correctly. Verify proper operation after servicing.

⚠️ WARNING

The blower access panel must be securely in place when the blower and burners are operating. Gas fumes, which could contain carbon monoxide, can be drawn into living space resulting in personal injury or death.

Annual Furnace Maintenance

At the beginning of each heating season, and to comply with the Lennox Limited Warranty, your system should be checked as follows:

1 - Check wiring for loose connections, voltage at indoor unit and amperage of indoor motor.
2 - Check the condition of the belt and shaft bearings if applicable.
3 - Inspect all gas pipe and connections for leaks.
4 - Check the cleanliness of filters and change if necessary (monthly).
5 - Check the condition and cleanliness of burners and heat exchanger and clean if necessary.
6 - Check the cleanliness of blower assembly and clean the housing, blower wheel and blower motor if necessary.
7 - Inspect the condensate drain and trap for leaks and cracks. The drain and trap must also be cleaned and the trap must be primed with water. Inspect the rubber hoses connected to the pressure switches for cracks or loose connections, replace as necessary. Remove the rubber hoses from the cold end header box and inspect for any blockage, clean as needed. If strainers are installed in the hoses remember to remove and clean before reinstalling the hoses.
8 - Evaluate the heat exchanger integrity by inspecting the heat exchanger per the AHRI heat exchanger inspection procedure. This procedure can be viewed at www.ahrinet.org
9 - Ensure sufficient combustion air is available to the furnace. Fresh air grilles and louvers (on the unit and in the room where the furnace is installed) must be properly sized, open and unobstructed to provide combustion air.
10- Inspect the furnace intake and exhaust pipes to make sure they are in place, structurally sound, without holes, blockage or leakage and the exhaust pipe is sloped toward the furnace. Inspect terminations to ensure they are free of obstructions and are structurally sound. Inspect the furnace return air duct connection to ensure the duct is sealed to the furnace. Check for air leaks on supply and return ducts and seal where necessary.

11- Inspect the furnace return air duct connection to ensure the duct is sealed to the furnace. Check for air leaks on supply and return ducts and seal where necessary.

12- Check the condition of the furnace cabinet insulation and repair if necessary.

13- Perform a complete combustion analysis during the furnace inspection to ensure proper combustion and operation. Consult Service Literature for proper combustion values.

14- Verify operation of CO detectors and replace batteries as required.

Perform a general system test. Turn on the furnace to check operating functions such as the start-up and shut-off operation.

1 - Check the operation of the ignition system, inspect and clean flame sensor. Check microamps before and after. Check controls and safety devices (gas valve, flame sensor, temperature limits). Consult Service Manual for proper operating range. Thermal Limits should be checked by restricting airflow and not disconnecting the indoor blower. For additional details, please see Service and Application Note H049.

2 - Verify that system total static pressure and airflow settings are within specific operating parameters.

3 - Clock gas meter to ensure that the unit is operating at the specified firing rate. Check the supply pressure and the manifold pressure. If manifold pressure adjustment is necessary, consult the Service Literature for unit specific information on adjusting gas pressure. Not all gas valves are adjustable. Verify correct temperature rise.

Winterizing and Condensate Trap Care

1 - Turn off power to the furnace.

2 - Have a shallow pan ready to empty condensate water.

3 - Remove the clean out cap from the condensate trap and empty water. Inspect the trap then reinstall the clean out cap.

Cleaning the Burner Assembly

If cleaning the burners becomes necessary, follow the steps below:

1 - Turn off electrical and gas power supplies to furnace. Remove upper and lower furnace access panels.

2 - Disconnect the wires from the gas valve.

3 - Remove the burner box cover (if equipped).

4 - Disconnect the gas supply line from the gas valve. Remove gas valve/manifold assembly.

5 - Mark and disconnect sensor wire from the sensor. Disconnect wires from flame rollout switches.

6 - Disconnect combustion air intake pipe. It may be necessary to cut the existing pipe to remove burner box assembly.

7 - Remove four screws which secure burner box assembly to vest panel. Remove burner box from the unit.

8 - Use the soft brush attachment on a vacuum cleaner to gently clean the face of the burners. Visually inspect the inside of the burners and crossovers for any blockage caused by foreign matter. Remove any blockage.

9 - Reinstall the burner box assembly using the existing four screws. Make sure that the burners line up in the center of the burner ports.

10 - Reconnect the sensor wire and reconnect the 2-pin plug to the ignitor wiring harness. Reconnect wires to flame rollout switches.

11 - Reinstall the gas valve manifold assembly. Reconnect the gas supply line to the gas valve. Reinstall the burner box cover.

12 - Reconnect wires to gas valve.

13 - Replace the blower compartment access panel.

14 - Refer to instruction on verifying gas and electrical connections when re-establishing supplies.

15 - Follow lighting instructions to light and operate furnace for 5 minutes to ensure that heat exchanger is clean and dry and that furnace is operating properly.

16 - Replace heating compartment access panel.
Repair Parts List

The following repair parts are available through Lennox dealers. When ordering parts, include the complete furnace model number listed on the CSA nameplate -- Example: EL196UH045XE36B-01. All service must be performed by a licensed professional installer (or equivalent), service agency, or gas supplier.

Cabinet Parts
- Outer access panel
- Blower access panel
- Top Cap

Control Panel Parts
- Transformer
- Integrated control board
- Door interlock switch

Blower Parts
- Blower wheel
- Motor
- Motor mounting frame
- Blower housing cutoff plate

Heating Parts
- Flame Sensor
- Heat exchanger assembly
- Gas manifold
- Combustion air inducer
- Gas valve
- Main burner cluster
- Main burner orifices
- Pressure switch
- Ignitor
- Primary limit control
- Flame rollout switches

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, HORIZONTAL SIDEWALL VENT APPLICATIONS ONLY

For exterior horizontal venting applications, the 2" X 1.5" reducer for 2" venting at the point where the exhaust pipe exits the structure is not required in direct or nondirect vent applications in the Province of Ontario. In these applications, the vent should be oriented such that the exhaust plume is unobjectionable. If the installation requires more separation between the flue gases and the building structure, a reducer may be installed on the exhaust pipe to increase the flue gas velocity.

ADDENDUM FOR THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA

See below for venting in the province of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Lennox approves the following termination for use in Saskatchewan Canada.

![Vent Diagram]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2” (51MM)</th>
<th>3” (76MM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Clearance above grade or average snow accumulation</td>
<td>12” (305 mm) Min.</td>
<td>12” (305 mm) Min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Horizontal separation between intake and exhaust</td>
<td>6” (152 mm) Min. 24” (610 mm) Max.</td>
<td>6” (152 mm) Min. 24” (610 mm) Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Exhaust pipe length</td>
<td>Per: Saskatchewan Code of Practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Wall support distance from top of each pipe (intake/exhaust)</td>
<td>6” (152 mm) Max.</td>
<td>6” (152 mm) Max.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE** – Flue gas may be acidic and may adversely affect some building materials. If flue gases impinge on the building materials, a corrosion-resistant shield should be used to protect the wall surface. The shield should be constructed using wood, sheet metal or other suitable material. All seams, joints, cracks, etc. in affected area, should be sealed using an appropriate sealant.