NTI – TRINITY Ti

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

Ti100-200 Boilers and Ti150-200 Combi Models

VERSION DATE: 2013-05-21

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US Models

HAZARD SYMBOL DEFINITIONS

⚠ DANGER — Danger Sign: Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING — Warning Sign: Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in serious injury or death.

⚠ CAUTION — Caution Sign plus Safety Alert Symbol: Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

CAUTION — Caution Sign without Safety Alert Symbol: Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in property damage.

NOTICE — Notice Sign: Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided could result in property damage.

0.0 INTRODUCTION

General Installation Requirements

The installation of the NTI Trinity Ti gas boiler must conform to the requirements of this manual, your local authority, and the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 and or CAN/CGA B149 Installation Codes. Where required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, the installation must conform to the standard for "Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers ANSI/ASME CSD-1.

This document pertains to the correct installation and operation of NTI Trinity Ti boiler models Ti100, Ti150 and Ti200. The instructions detailed in this document supersede any and all previous instructions provided by NTI, written or otherwise. Each unit is provided with the following:

1) Installation and Operation Instruction Manual for Trinity Ti Series,
2) Trinity Users Manual and,
3) Trinity Natural to LP Conversion Kit *

* The conversion kit is required to convert the appliance so it will safely operate with Propane Gas.

⚠ DANGER Read and understand this entire document prior to proceeding with the installation of the Trinity Ti. Failure to follow instructions outlined in this document will result in property damage, injury or death.

User Responsibilities

This appliance must be installed and serviced by a qualified installer or service technician. This appliance must be serviced and inspected annually when operating in normal residential applications. Demanding applications or extreme conditions (i.e. commercial) may require more frequent service and inspection. As the User/Owner of this equipment, you are responsible for ensuring the maintenance is performed at the required intervals. It is also the Users responsibility to ensure the Vent and Combustion-Air Intake termination is kept clear of ice and snow or any other obstruction. Failure to follow these instructions could result in fire, serious injury, or death.

⚠ WARNING Failure to have the appliance properly serviced and inspected on a regular basis may result in property damage, serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING Failure to keep the Vent and Combustion Air Intake clear of ice, snow, and other debris may result in property damage, serious injury, or death.

Installer Responsibilities

As the installing technician it is your responsibility to ensure the installation is performed in accordance with this instruction manual as well as any applicable local or National installation codes. It is also your responsibility to inform the User/Owner of their obligation with respect to the above description under "User Responsibilities". Failure to follow this warning could result in fire, serious injury, or death.

ATTENTION: LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM (LP) PROPANE

The Trinity Ti is factory set to operate with Natural Gas. BEFORE OPERATING WITH PROPANE, the specified LP Conversion Kit must be installed to convert the appliance so it will operate safely with LP Propane. Listed below is the correct Natural to LP Propane Conversion Kit number for Trinity Ti100-200 boiler models. Note: kit number 82650-1 contains two LP conversion orifices. The smaller orifice, labeled 34, must be used in the Ti100, while the larger orifice, labeled 52, must be used in the Ti150 and Ti200.

Liquefied Petroleum (LP) propane gas is heavier than air; therefore, it is imperative that your Trinity Ti boiler is not installed in a pit or similar location that will permit heavier than air gas to collect. Local Codes may require appliances fueled with LP gas be provided with an approved means of removing unburned gases from the room. Check your local codes for this requirement.

	Natural to LP Propane Conversion Kit	
NTI Series	**Model Number**	**Kit Number**
Trinity Ti	**100, 150, 200**	**82650-1**

⚠ DANGER Failure to use the appropriate Natural to LP Conversion Kit when operating the Trinity Ti with Propane will result in extremely dangerous burner operation leading to property damage, serious injury or death. Refer to the above, **ATTENTION: LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM (LP) PROPANE** for correct conversion kit number.

Appliance Vent / Air-Intake Piping

⚠ DANGER The Trinity Ti is a "Direct Vent" appliance requiring a "Special Venting System". Vent and Combustion-Air Intake piping must be piped to the outdoors, using the vent material and rules outlined in these instructions. Failure to follow instructions will result in serious injury or death.

IMPORTANT **Energy Saving Feature** - This boiler is equipped with a feature that saves energy by reducing the boiler water temperature as the heating load decreases. This feature is equipped with an override which is provided primarily to permit the use of an external energy management system that serves the same function. THIS OVERRIDE MUST NOT BE USED UNLESS AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS IS TRUE:

- An external energy management system is installed that reduces the boiler water temperature as the heating load decreases.
- This boiler is not used for any space heating.
- This boiler is part of a modular or multiple boiler system having a total input of 300,000 BTU/hr or greater.
- This boiler is equipped with a tankless coil.

IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS ONLY

(a) For all horizontally vented gas fueled equipment installed in every dwelling, building or structure used in whole or in part for residential purposes, including those owned and operated by the Commonwealth and where the side wall exhaust vent termination is less than seven (7) feet above finished grade in the area of the venting, including but not limited to decks and porches, the following requirements shall be satisfied:

1. INSTALLATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS At the time of installation of the side wall horizontal vented gas fueled equipment, the installing plumber or gas fitter shall observe that a hard wired carbon monoxide detector with an alarm and battery back-up is installed on the floor level where the gas equipment is to be installed and on each additional level of the dwelling, building or structure served by the equipment. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to secure the services of qualified licensed professionals for the installation of hard wired carbon monoxide detectors.
   a. In the event that the side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment is installed in a crawl space or an attic, the hard wired carbon monoxide detector with alarm and battery back-up may be installed on the next adjacent floor level.
   b. In the event that the requirements of this subdivision can not be met at the time of completion of installation, the owner shall have a period of 30 days to comply with the above requirements; provided, however, that during said 30 day period a battery operated carbon monoxide detector with an alarm shall be installed.
2. APPROVED CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS Each carbon monoxide detector as required in accordance with the above provisions shall comply with NFPA 720 and be ANSI/UL 2034 listed and IAS certified.
3. SIGNAGE A metal or plastic identification plate shall be permanently mounted to the exterior of the building at a minimum height of eight (8) feet above grade directly in line with the exhaust vent terminal for the horizontally vented gas fueled heating appliance or equipment. The sign shall read, in print size no less than one-half (1/2) inch in size, *"**GAS VENT DIRECTLY BELOW. KEEP CLEAR OF ALL OBSTRUCTIONS**" (plate included with appliance).*
4. INSPECTION The state or local gas inspector of the side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment shall not approve the installation unless, upon inspection, the inspector observes carbon monoxide detectors and signage installed in accordance with the provisions of 248 CMR 5.08(2)(a)1 through 4.

(b) EXEMPTIONS: The following equipment is exempt from 248 CMR 5.08(2)(a)1 through 4:

1. The equipment listed in Chapter 10 entitled "Equipment Not Required To Be Vented" in the most current edition of NFPA 54 as adopted by the Board; and
2. Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment installed in a room or structure separate from the dwelling, building or structure used in whole or in part for residential purposes.

(c) MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS – GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM PROVIDED: When the manufacturer of Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas equipment provides a venting system design or venting system components with the equipment, the instructions provided by the manufacturer for installation of the equipment and the venting system shall include:

1. Detailed instructions for installation of the venting system design or the venting system components; and
2. A complete parts list for the venting system design or venting system.

(d) MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS – GAS EQUIPMENT VENTING SYSTEM NOT PROVIDED: When the manufacturer of a Product Approved side wall horizontally vented gas fueled equipment does not provide the parts for venting the flue gases, but identifies "special venting systems", the following requirements shall be satisfied by the manufacturer.

1.0 SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1-1 Specifications

DESCRIPTION	Ti100	Ti150	Ti200
CSA Input Modulation[1] btu/hr [kw]	15,000 - 93,000 [4.4 – 29.3]	25,000 - 150,000[2] [7.3 - 44.0]	25,000 - 199,000 [7.3 - 58.3]
DOE Heating Capacity[1,3] btu/hr [kw]	84,000 [24.6]	136,000 [39.8]	181,000 [53]
Net I=B=R Rating[1,3] btu/hr [kw]	73,000 [21.4]	118,000 [34.8]	157,000 [46]
DOE AFUE% [3]	93.5		
Water Connections - NPT, in.	1[4]		1
Gas Connection - NPT, in.	1/2		
Vent/Air-Intake Pipe Diameter[5], in. [mm]	3 or 4 [76 or 102]		
Vent/Air-Intake, Max. Length, NG / LP ft. [m]	105 / 105 [32 / 32]	105 / 50 [32 / 15.2]	105 / 50 [32 / 15.2]
Dimensions H x W x D in. [mm]	22.5 x 15.5 x 16.75[6] [571 x 394 x 425]	22.5 x 15.5 x 16.75[6] [571 x 394 x 425]	22.5 x 15.5 x 18.25 [571 x 394 x 464]
Approx. Appliance Weight with Water, lbs [kg]	80 [36.3]	80 [36.3]	110 [49.9]

Notes:

1. Listed Input and Output ratings are at minimum vent lengths at Sea Level. Numbers will be lower with longer venting and/or altitudes greater then 2000 feet [610 m].
2. The maximum output when operating on LP-Gas is limited to 145,000 Btu/hr [42.5 kW].
3. Based on rating plate input capacities, using standard test procedures prescribed by the U.S. Department of Energy. Ratings have been confirmed by AHRI (GAMA).
4. Units sold in Canada are 3/4" NPT.
5. Trinity Ti units require a special venting system, use only vent materials and methods detailed in these instructions.
6. Ti100 and 150 units sold in Canada have a depth of 14.75".

⚠ CAUTION This unit requires two people to lift it or property damage and personal injury may result.

High Altitude Operation

The Trinity is designed to operate at its maximum listed capacity in installations less than or equal to 2000 ft [610 m] above Sea Level. Since the density of air decreases as elevation increases, maximum specified capacity should be de-rated for elevations above 2000 ft [610 m] in accordance with Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 De-rate % for High Altitudes

Elevations	2000 ft [610 m]	3000 ft [914 m]	4000 ft [1219 m]	4500 ft [1372 m]	5000 ft [1524 m]
In Canada[1]	de-rate by 5%	de-rate by 5%	de-rate by 5%	de-rate by 5%	de-rate % may vary
In USA[2]	-	de-rate by 4%	de-rate by 8%	-	de-rate by 12%

Notes:

1. Canada: Altitudes between 2000-4500 ft [610-1372 m], de-rate by 5%. Consult local authorities for de-rating capacities for altitudes above 4500 ft [1372 m].
2. USA: De-rate capacity by 4% for every 1000 ft [305 m] over 2000 ft [610 m].

⚠ WARNING At elevations greater than 2000 feet, the combustion of the appliance must be checked with a calibrated combustion analyzer to ensure safe and reliable operation. Consult Section 8.0 for instructions on adjusting the input to provide proper operation. **It is the *Installers responsibility* to check the combustion, and to adjust the combustion in accordance with Section 8.0.** Failure to follow these instructions may result in property damage, serious injury, or death.

2.0 BOILER LOCATION

In all cases, the Trinity Ti must be installed indoors in a dry location where the ambient temperature must be maintained above freezing and below 100°F [38°C]. Gas components must be protected from dripping, spraying water, or rain during operation and servicing. Consider the proximity of system piping, gas and electrical supply, condensate disposal drain, and proximity to vent termination when determining the best appliance location.

⚠ WARNING Water or flood damaged components must be replaced immediately with new factory-approved components as failure to do so may result in fire, serious injury, or death.

Appliance Area Ventilation Air Openings

If appliance area clearances are less then the recommended clearances specified in Table 2-1, the appliance area must be ventilated. Each ventilation air opening must meet the minimum requirements of 1 in^2 per 1000 Btu/hr, but not less then 100in^2. The lower ventilation opening must be located within 6" of the floor while the upper opening must be located 6" from the top of the space.

Closet Installations

For closet installations, it is necessary to provide two ventilation air openings, each providing a minimum area equal to 1 in^2 per 1000 Btu/hr, but not less then 100 in^2 and within 6" of the top and bottom of the closet door. All Vent and Air-Intake piping within the closet must be CPVC for both Canada and the US. See Table 2.1 for Minimum and Recommended Clearances.

Alcove Installations

Alcove installations have the same minimum clearances as closet installations, except the front must be completely open to the room at a distance no greater then 18" [457 mm] from the front of the appliance and the room is at least three (3) times the size of the alcove. Provided these conditions are met, the appliance requires no extra ventilation air openings to the space. All Vent and Air-Intake piping within the alcove must be CPVC for both Canada and the US. See Table 2-1 for Minimum and Recommended Clearances.

Residential Garage Installations

When installed in a residential garage, mount the appliance a minimum of 18" [457 mm] above the floor. Locate or protect the appliance so it cannot be damaged by a moving vehicle. Check with your local authorities for other possible regulations pertaining to the installation of an appliance in a garage.

Table 2-1 Minimum Clearances for Installation and Service

Model No.	Clearances	Dimensions - inches [mm]					
		Front	Top	Sides	Bottom	Rear	Flue/Water Pipe
Trinity Ti100-200	Minimum	24 [610][1]	12 [305]	12 [305]	9 [229]	0	1 [25]
	Recommended	24 [610]	24 [610]	24 [610][2]	9 [229]	0	1 [25]

Notes:
[1] 6" if surface is removable allowing 24" [610 mm] clearance (i.e. closet installation). See "Appliance Ventilation Air Openings" above.
[2] Clearances can be as low as 12" [305 mm] on one side if clearance on the other side is 24" [610 mm].

NOTICE The appliance area is considered to be a closet or alcove if the area does not provide the recommended clearances listed in Table 2-1. See special instructions under Closet and Alcove Installations.

3.0 GENERAL VENTING

The Trinity Ti is a "Direct Vent" appliance requiring a "Special Venting System" designed for pressurized venting. Both the Vent and Air-Intake piping must be piped to the outdoors, using the vent material and rules outlined in this section. Under no conditions may this unit vent gases into a masonry chimney, unless it is vacant, and utilizes the approved venting material and rules described in this section. Installations must comply with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 (U.S.) or CSA B149.1 (Canada) and local requirements.

⚠ DANGER Vent and Air-Intake to be piped separately. The Trinity Ti cannot share a common vent or air-intake with multiple appliances. Failure to comply will result in serious injury or death.

Combustion Air-Intake Contamination

Be careful not to locate the Air-Intake termination in an area where contaminants can be drawn in and used for combustion. Combustion air containing dust, debris or air-borne contaminants will drastically increase the required maintenance and may cause a corrosive reaction in the Heat Exchanger which could result in premature failure, fire, serious injury, or death. See Table 3-1 for a list of areas to avoid when terminating air-intake piping:

Table 3-1 Corrosive Products and Contaminant Sources

Products to Avoid	Contaminated Sources to Avoid
Antistatic fabric softeners, bleaches, detergents, cleaners	Laundry facilities
Perchloroethylene (PCE), hydrocarbon based cleaners	Dry cleaning facilities
Chemical fertilizer, herbicides/pesticides, dust, methane gas	Farms or areas with livestock and manure
Paint or varnish removers, cements or glues, sawdust	Wood working or furniture refinishing shops
Water chlorination chemicals (chloride, fluoride)	Swimming pools, hot tubs
Solvents, cutting oils, fiberglass, cleaning solvents	Auto body or metal working shops
Refrigerant charge with CFC or HCFC	Refrigerant repair shops
Permanent wave solutions	Beauty shops
Fixer, hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid), bromide, iodine	Photo labs, chemical / plastics processing plants
Calcium Chloride	De-Icing / Ice Melters
Cement powder, crack fill dust, cellulose, fiber based insulation	Concrete plant or construction site

⚠ WARNING Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance. Failure to follow instructions may result in serious injury or death.

Flammable Solvents and Plastic Piping

Due to the extremely flammable characteristics of most glues, cements, solvents and primers used in the process of joining plastic vent and air-inlet pipe, explosive solvent vapors must be evacuated from the vent and air-intake prior to start-up. Avoid using excess cement or primer that may lead to pooling inside the pipe assembly. Freshly assembled piping should be allowed to cure for a minimum of 8 hours before applying power to the gas fired appliance. Refer to **Mandatory Pre-commissioning Procedure for Plastic Venting** in this section.

⚠ DANGER **Flammable Cements and Primers** – It is the installers' responsibility to familiarize themselves with the hazards associated with explosive solvents and to take all precautions to reduce these risks. Failure to follow these instructions can cause explosions, property damage, injury or death.

Near Boiler Vent/Air-Intake Piping

Each Trinity Ti is equipped with a short piece of approved CPVC vent pipe. Insert one end into the boiler flue outlet adapter and cement the other to field venting (see Table 3-3 for approved venting material). The CPVC vent pipe should extend fully into the boiler flue outlet adapter (see Table 3-2). **DO NOT** insert PVC pipe directly into the flue outlet connection as it can deform from the clamping force of the gear clamp. Ensure that the venting system does not apply a load or strain on the boiler flue outlet adapter. The manufacturer recommends using two elbows to create a "swing joint" to reduce potential strain on vent piping and cemented joints. See Figure 3-1 for illustration.

⚠ WARNING **Gasket Seating** - Improper seating can cause leakage and eventual failure of the sealing gasket. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious injury or death.

Figure 3-1(a)

Near Boiler Venting (CPVC)

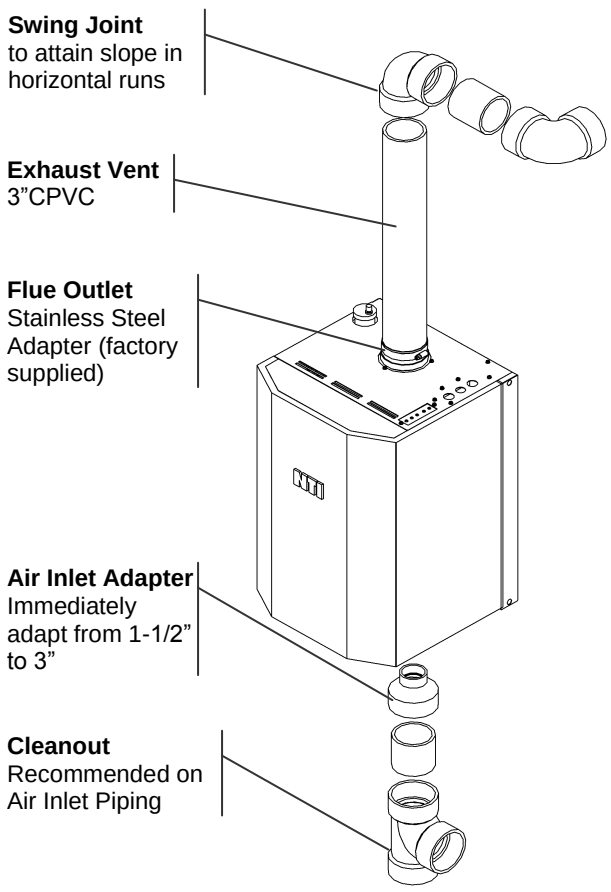
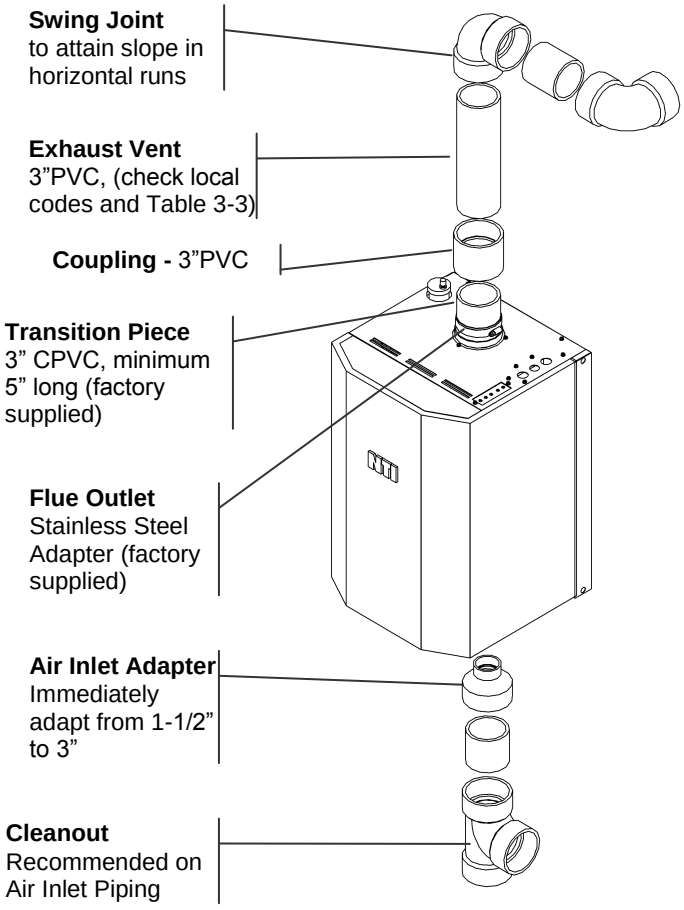


Figure 3-1(b)

Near Boiler Venting (PVC)



***** **Air-Inlet** - check with applicable local codes for acceptable pipe material.

⚠ DANGER Exhaust venting must be supported to reduce strain on piping joints. Failure to follow these instructions may result in result in damage, serious injury or death.

NOTICE In Canada, the first **3 ft (915 mm)** of vent piping must be readily accessible for inspection.

Table 3-2 Mandatory Vent Pipe Transition Piece

Model No.	CPVC Vent Pipe Size	CPVC Transition Vent Pipe Length	Full Insertion Depth
Trinity Ti100-200	3"	Minimum 5" [127 mm]	2-7/8" [73 mm]

Vent/Air-Intake Pipe Material

Table 3-3 Acceptable Vent and Air-Intake Pipe Material

Items [1]	Materials [2, 3]	Installation Standards		WARNING
		United States	Canada [4]	
Vent Piping and Fittings	PVC - DWV	ANSI/ASTM D2265	All venting material in Canada must be **ULC S636 approved**. See Note 4 below for appropriate temperature applications.	All Vent and Air-Intake materials installed on gas fired appliances in CAN/US must meet the Standards listed in Table 3-3. Failure to comply could result in fire, serious injury or death.
	PVC Schedule 40	ANSI/ASTM D1785		
	CPVC Schedule 40	ANSI/ASTM F441		
	AL29-4C	UL-1738		
	Polypropylene (PP)	n/a		
Pipe Cement	PVC	ANSI/ASTM D2564		
	CPVC	ANSI/ASTM F493		
Primers	PVC / CPVC	ANSI/ASTM F656		

Notes:
[1] Refer to Table 3-4 for Allowable Vent and Air-Intake Pipe Sizes and Lengths.
[2] PVC venting (exhaust and air-intake) is not permitted within the Closet/alcove of a Closet/alcove installation.
[3] The Air-Intake does not require high temperature pipe material. Check applicable local codes for acceptable materials.
[4] ULC S636 PVC is approved for flue gas temperatures up to 149°F (65°C) and must only be used for low temperature applications. High temperature applications requiring appliance supply water temperatures greater than 140°F (60°C) must use ULC S636 CPVC, PP or AL29-4C.

WARNING The use of cellular core PVC (ASTM F891), cellular core CPVC, or Radel® (polyphenolsulfone) in the exhaust venting system is prohibited. Failure to follow these instructions may result in property damage, personal injury or death.

WARNING Covering non-metallic vent pipe and fittings with thermal insulation is prohibited. Failure to follow these instructions may result in property damage, personal injury or death.

Mandatory Pre-commissioning Procedure for Plastic Venting

WARNING Do not apply power to the boiler prior to Step 4 in the Mandatory Pre-commissioning Procedure for Plastic Venting.

1) Working with the power turned off to the boiler, completely install the vent and air intake system, securely cementing joints together. If possible, allow primers/cements to cure for 8 hours before firing the burner. If curing time is less than 8 hours, proceed with Steps 2 through 6.
2) Maintain the boiler gas supply shut-off valve in the off position.
3) Disconnect electrical leads to the Hot Surface or Spark Igniter. Ensure the cables are placed in a fashion where they will not arc to ground or other conductor.
4) Turn power on to the boiler and apply a heat demand.
5) Allow for 3 complete trials for ignition, consisting of pre and post purge of the combustion blower, until an ignition lockout occurs. Repeat the process two more times (i.e. 9 complete ignition sequences in total).
6) Turn power off and reconnect the electrical leads to the Igniter.

Vent and Air-Intake Pipe Length Determination

Use Table 3-4 to determine the maximum pipe length that can be used. The table calculates sweep, 90º elbows, and 45º elbows at 5 equivalent feet [1.52 m] each. Note: models Ti150-200 have limitations when operating with Propane Gas (LP).

***Example*:** A Ti200 can be installed with 105 equivalent feet [32 m] of air-intake piping and 105 equivalent feet [32 m] of vent piping when operating with Natural Gas. When operating with Propane Gas (LP), the maximum vent length in equivalent feet is limited to 50' (3" pipe).

NOTICE The length of one vent pipe (intake or exhaust) may not exceed the length of the other vent pipe by more than 20 equivalent feet (6.1 m).

Table 3-4 Allowable Vent and Air-Intake Pipe Size and Lengths

Model	Pipe Size	Gas	Length ft. [m]	Number of Elbows (90's or 45's) and Equivalent Feet [Meters]								
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ti150 Ti200	3"	LP	50 [15.2]	45 [13.7]	40 [12.2]	35 [10.7]	30 [9.1]	25 [7.6]	20 [6.1]	15 [4.6]	10 [3.0]	5 [1.5]
	3"	NG	105 [32]	100 [30.5]	95 [28.9]	90 [27.4]	85 [25.9]	80 [24.4]	75 [22.9]	70 [21.3]	65 [19.8]	60 [18.3]
	4"	NG & LP	105 [32]	100 [30.5]	95 [28.9]	90 [27.4]	85 [25.9]	80 [24.4]	75 [22.9]	70 [21.3]	65 [19.8]	60 [18.3]
Ti100	3" or 4"	NG & LP	105 [32]	100 [30.5]	95 [28.9]	90 [27.4]	85 [25.9]	80 [24.4]	75 [22.9]	70 [21.3]	65 [19.8]	60 [18.3]

Termination Options

The venting system of the Trinity Ti may be terminated using field supplied piping to construct a "Two-Pipe" termination, see Figures 3-3, 3-4a, 3-6, 3-9, 3-10 and 3-11. Alternatively, the venting may be terminated used a factory kit, either "Concentric" (see Figures 3-2, 3-4b, 3-5 and 3-7) or "Low Profile" (see Figure 3-8). The Concentric Vent Termination Kit can be either Roof or Sidewall terminated, while the Low Profile Termination Kit may only be Sidewall terminated. See Table 3-5 for details on the optional termination kits.

IMPORTANT **Venting Options** - Due to potential moisture loading (build-up) along the exterior wall, sidewall venting may not be the preferred venting option. See Figs 3-2(b) and 3-3(b).

Optional Termination Kits

Kits certified with the Trinity Ti are listed in Table 3-5 and available from IPEX and/or NTI. For more information on System 636 Concentric Vent Kits or wholesaler locations contact IPEX directly. **USA:** 1-800-463-9572 or www.IPEXamerica.com | **CAN:** 1-866-473-9462 or www.ipexinc.com.

Table 3-5 Optional Vent Termination Kits

NTI P/N	IPEX P/N	Description[1,2,4]	Vent Kit Material	Kit Connection	Vent Option	
					Roof	Wall
82666	196116	Concentric Vent Termination Kit (CAN) [4,5]	ULC S636 PVC	3"	✓	✓
84355	196021			4"		
n/a	197009	Concentric Vent Termination Kit (CAN) [4,5]	ULC S636 CPVC	3"	✓	✓
84357	196985	Low Profile Termination Kit (Flush Mount)	PVC	3"	×	✓
84358	196986			4"		

Notes:
[1] Instructions included with termination kits contain more detailed assembly and installation instructions.
[2] Clearance requirements in this manual supersede those of the instructions included with the vent terminal.
[3] Terminal **MUST** be cemented together and to the vent pipes during installation.
[4] Certified to ULC S636.
[5] Vent Screen provided with boiler may be used with the IPEX Concentric Vent Kits; otherwise use IPEX vent screens (3" vent screen P/N 196051; 4" vent screen P/N 196052).

Concentric Venting Options

Figure 3-2(a)

Concentric Side Wall Termination (Optional Kit)

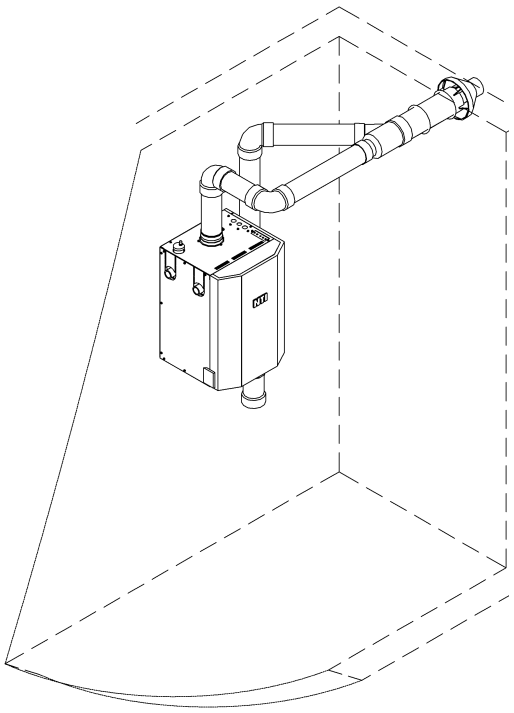
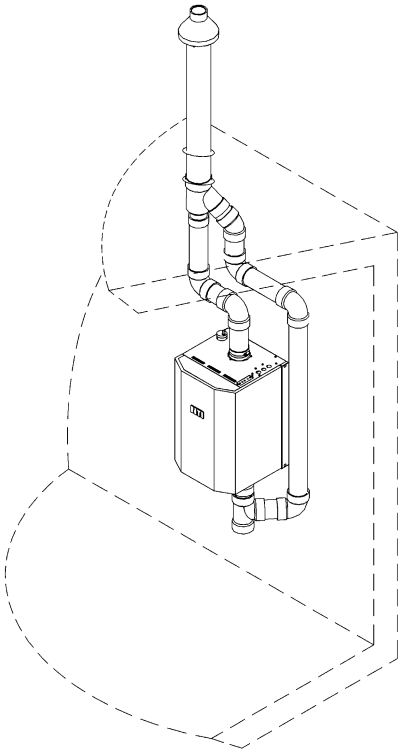


Figure 3-2(b)

Concentric Roof Termination (Optional Kit)



Two-Pipe Venting Options

Figure 3-3(a)

Two-Pipe Side Wall Termination

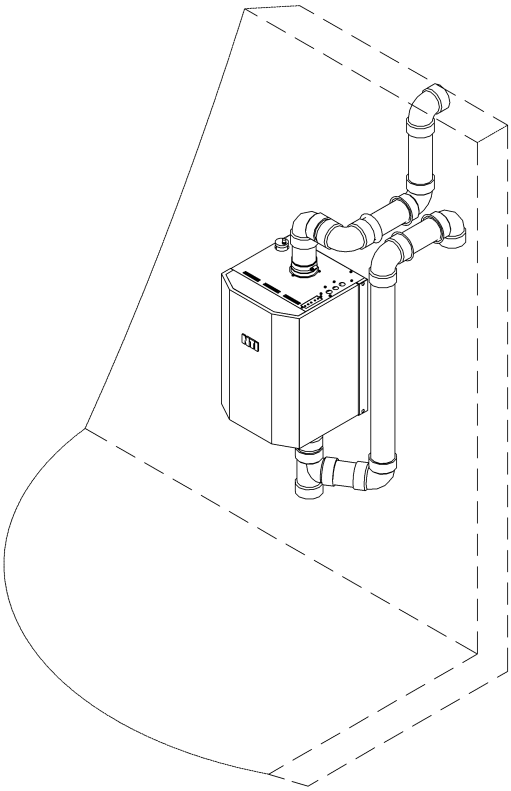
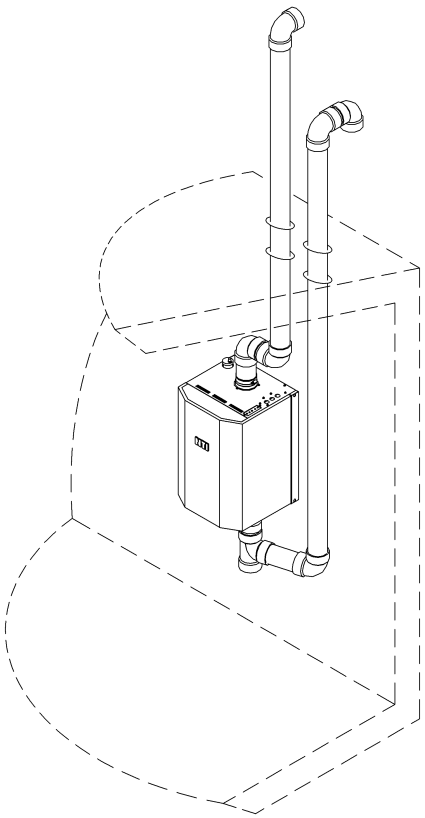


Figure 3-3(b)

Two-Pipe Roof Termination



Labeling and Identification – Roof Top Terminations

Figure 3-4(a)

Two-Pipe Roof Top Termination

Two-pipe terminations typically penetrate the roof surface. An alternative is to use an existing chimney as a chase way. See Figure 3-11 for more details.

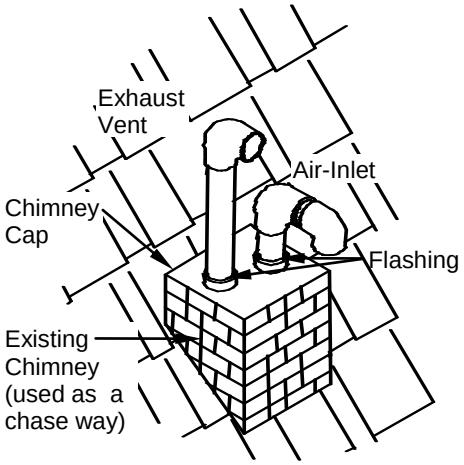
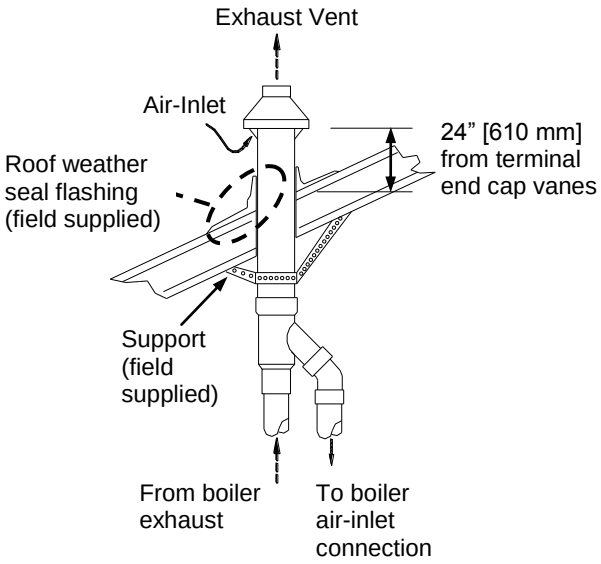


Figure 3-4(b)

Concentric Vent Roof Top Termination

To prevent water leakage, install adequate roof weather seal flashing (not included) around roof penetration as shown.



Labeling and Identification – Concentric Vent Side Wall Terminations

Figure 3-5(a)

Concentric Vent Side Wall Termination

Insert vent screen between the end of the boiler exhaust vent and the end cap as shown. The End Cap

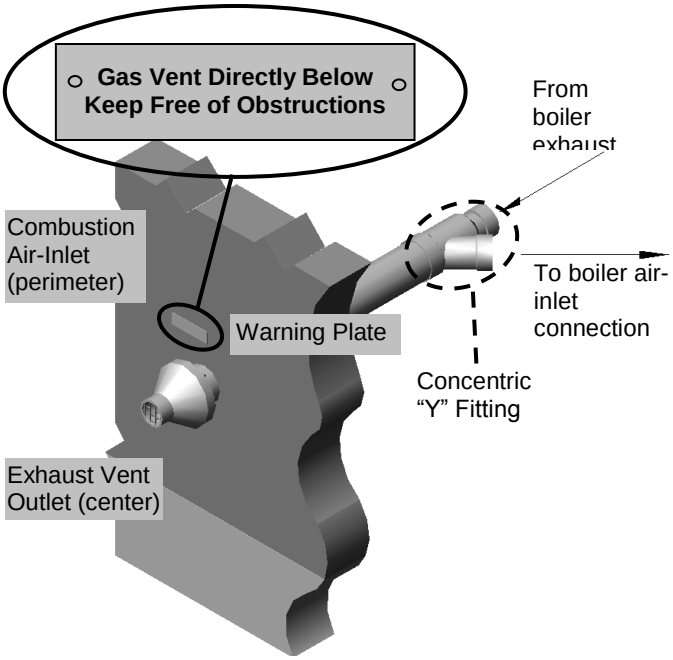
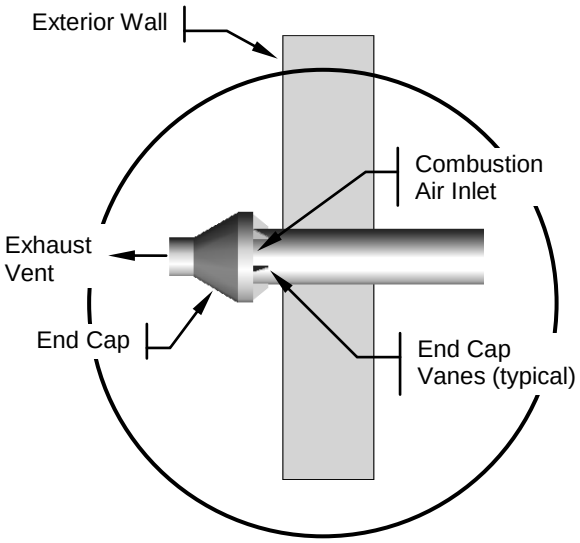


Figure 3-5(b)

Concentric Vent Detail

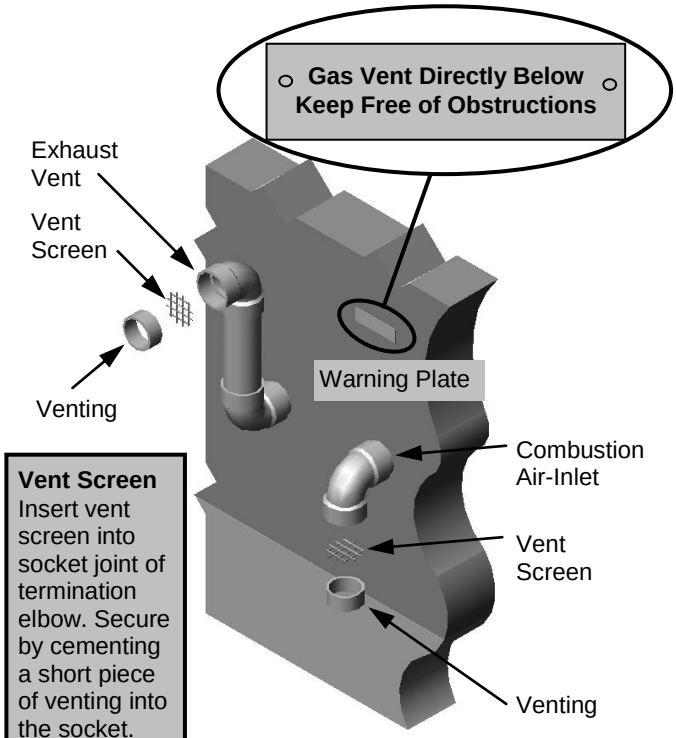
Insert vent screen between the end of the boiler exhaust vent and the end cap as shown. The End Cap must be secured to the vent pipe via cement or stainless steel screws.



Labeling and Identification – Two Pipe Side Wall

Figure 3-6

Two-Pipe Side Wall Termination

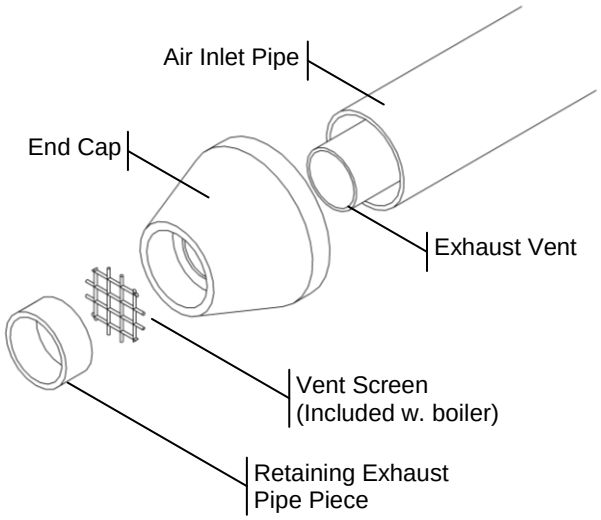


Vent Screen
Insert vent screen into socket joint of termination elbow. Secure by cementing a short piece of venting into the socket.

Labeling and Identification – Optional Kit

Figure 3-7

Concentric Vent Termination Kit

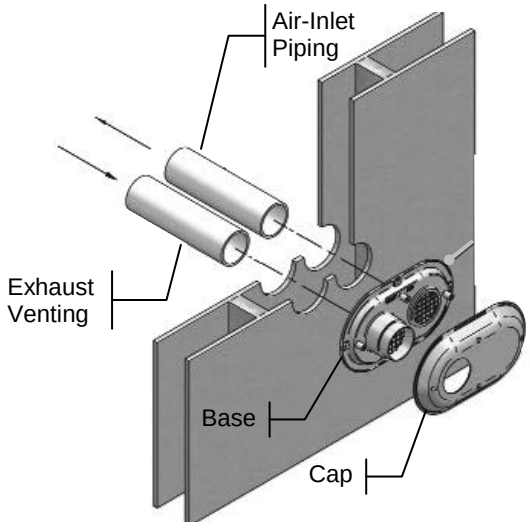


Concentric Vent Termination Kit
Insert Vent Screen into the End Cap from the outside, followed by a short piece of vent pipe to retain the Vent Screen in place. The End Cap must be secured to the Exhaust Vent via cement or stainless steel screws. Refer to Figure 4-12 for more details.

Labeling and Identification – Low Profile Termination Kit

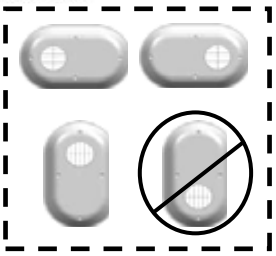
Figure 3-8

Low Profile Termination Kit



Low Profile Termination Kit
The vent /air-inlet pipes are field supplied. Vent screens are build in. Major components provided in Low Profile Kit include: base, cap, s.s. screws, and plastic anchors.

Approved Orientation



Fully Assembled and Installed

Venting Rules and Guidelines

1. **Prevailing Winds:** Ensure the vent is located where it will not be exposed to normal prevailing winds.
2. **Combustion Air-Intake Contamination:** Air for combustion must be drawn from outdoors from an area free of dust and contaminants. Combustion air containing chemicals such as chloride, fluoride, bromine or iodine or dust and debris will cause corrosion damage of the heat exchanger voiding your NTI warranty. Refer to Table 3-1 for a list of corrosive products and contaminants sources to avoid.
3. **Vertical Separation:** The exhaust must be a minimum of 18" [457 mm] above the air inlet, and the air inlet must always be a minimum of 12" [305 mm] plus snow allowance above any surface that will support snow. (Two feet plus snow allowance is highly recommended). Consult your weather office, for the maximum typical snowfall for your region.
   Example: New Brunswick Canada - typical maximum snowfall is 19", thus the inlet must be (12"+19") = 31" above grade and exhaust must be (31"+18") = 49" above grade.
4. **Horizontal Separation:** The horizontal distance between the inlet and exhaust must be a minimum of 4" [102 mm] center to center. When the horizontal distance between the inlet and exhaust is greater than 12" [305 mm], the difference in horizontal distance must be determined and the vertical separation increased by the same amount.
   Example: The horizontal distance (HD) = 24" [610 mm] and the vertical separation (VSmin) = 18" [457 mm], the new vertical separation (VSnew) can be calculated using the following equation:
   VSnew = (HD - 12") + VS, where VSnew = (24" - 12") + 18" = 30".
   (If the horizontal distance is greater than 6' [1.83 m], no additional vertical spacing is required. Vertical separation is never required to be greater than 36" [915 mm].
5. **Wall Flashing:** Under normal operating conditions this boiler will produce a plume of white gases, and should be taken into consideration when selecting an adequate location. A 36" [915 mm] diameter stainless, plastic, or vinyl shield can be used to flash the exterior of the residence.
6. **Flue Gas Hazard:** Position the vent termination where vapors cannot make accidental contact with people and pets or damage nearby shrubs and plants.
7. **Elbow Extensions:** Elbows on outside of wall must be no more than ½" [13 mm] away from the wall.
8. **Vent Sloping:** All indoor exhaust piping must be on a slope back to the boiler a minimum of ¼" per linear foot of vent [6.25 mm per linear 305 mm]. For applications where excessive condensation is possible ½" per linear foot [13 mm per linear 305 mm] is recommended.
9. **Vent Supports:** Where required Vent and Air-intake piping shall be secured to the wall for more rigidity. All interior vent pipe shall be supported a minimum of every 36" [915 mm].
10. **Roof Exhaust:** In all roof applications the discharge must point away from the pitch of the roof.
11. **Roof Flashing:** Install adequate flashing where the pipe enters the roof, to prevent water leakage.
12. **Rain Cap:** Install and seal a rain cap over existing chimney openings, in vacant chimney applications.
13. **Venting Below Grade:** For installations that exit the wall below grade refer to Figure 3-9.
14. **Vent Screens:** Install factory supplied vent screens on the outside of the last elbow for both the inlet and exhaust vent terminal elbows. Install the screen into the female opening of the elbow. Then cut a small piece of pipe to sandwich the screen into the elbow. NOTE be sure that the small piece of pipe cut, does not extend past the end of the elbow. Two screens are provided in the package. See Figures 3-6 and 3-7. Vent screens are included in Optional Termination Kits.
15. **Pipe Sizing:** It is extremely important that the intake and exhaust vent piping be adapted to the appropriate size immediately upon exiting the boiler cabinet. Refer to Figure 3-1 and Table 3-4.
16. **Condensate Hazard:** Do not locate vent over public walkways, driveways or parking lots. Condensate could drip and freeze resulting in a slip hazard or damage to vehicles and machinery.
17. **Warning Plate:** Install the warning plate "Gas Vent Directly Below", directly above (within 4 ft [1.22 m] vertically) the location of the air inlet pipe, so it is visible from at least 8 ft [2.4 m] away. See Figures 3-5a and 3-6.
18. **Wall Thickness:** Direct vent terminations are designed to work with any standard wall thickness. Installation guidelines for min/max wall thickness are as follows: Min.= 1" [25mm], Max.= 60" [1.52 m].
19. **Venting Options:** Due to potential moisture loading (build-up) along the exterior wall, sidewall venting may not be the preferred venting option. Refer to Figures 3-2(b) and 3-3(b) for roof top venting options.

Figure 3-9

Venting Below Grade

For installations that exit the wall below grade:

1. Excavate site to a point below where the pipes are to exit as shown.
2. Ensure that the wall is fully sealed where the pipes penetrate the wall.
3. The Vent/Air-intake piping MUST be secured to the side of the building above grade, as shown, to provide rigidity.
4. NTI Provides a mounting bracket PN. 82075 for securing the exhaust pipes.
5. Ensure that the Vent/Air-Intake clearances are maintained, see Section 4.0 for details.

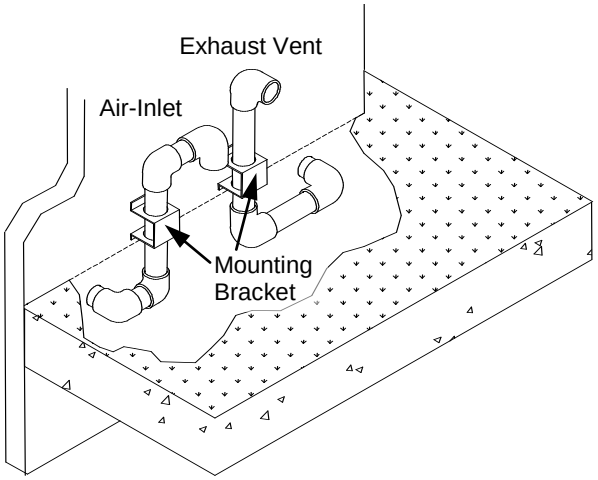


Figure 3-10

Outdoor Horizontal Venting

Vent piping outside the Building is permitted under the following conditions:

1. The maximum length outside the building is 20 feet [6.1 m]. Note that outdoor length must be included in the overall vent length calculation.
2. All normal termination clearances are maintained.
3. The pipe is supported every 24" [610 mm].
4. The exhaust and inlet are sloped back to the boiler ½" elevation for every linear foot [13 mm for every linear 305 mm].

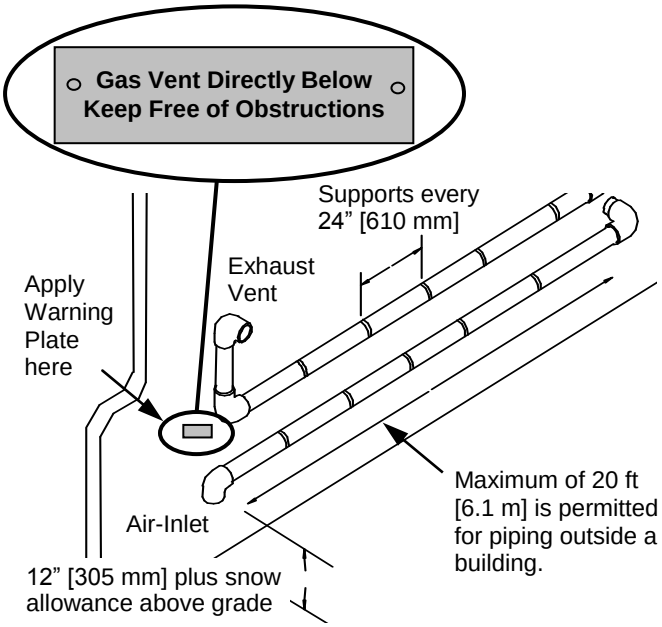
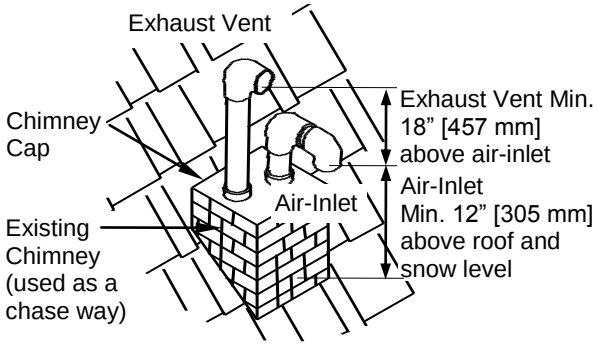


Figure 3-11

Existing Chimney Chase Way

It is permissible to use an existing chimney as a chase way to run the Vent/Air-Intake piping as long as:

1. The chimney is not being used by any other boiler.
2. Flue gases don't enter the vacant chimney.
3. Only Trinity certified venting materials are used, see Section 3.0.
4. Vent lengths are within the maximums specified.
5. The top of the chimney is capped and the Vent/Air-Inlet pipes are flashed to prevent leakage into the vacant chimney.



4.0 VENT/AIR-INTAKE TERMINATION CLEARANCES

⚠ WARNING The quick reference table below is to be read in conjunction with the numbered notes as indicated, Figures 4-1 through 4-6, and the Venting Rules and Guidelines in Section 3.0. The instructions detailed in this section are a combination of Trinity Ti specific and National Gas Code restrictions. Compliance alone doesn't insure a satisfactory installation as good common sense must also be applied. Failure to follow these instructions may result in fire, property damage, serious injury or death.

Table 4-1 Termination Clearances Quick Reference Table

Clearances to Air-Inlet Termination	Canada [1]		USA [2]	
	Min. Distance		Min. Distance	
A Above grade/roofline and snow level [8]	12 in.	305 mm	12 in.	305 mm
B Above roof line - Concentric Vent [6, 11, 13]	24 in.	610 mm	24 in.	610 mm
C To exhaust vent from any other boiler	36 in.	915 mm	12 in.	305 mm
Clearances to Exhaust Vent Termination	**Min. Distance**		**Min. Distance**	
D Minimum vertical separation above air inlet [9]	18 in.	457 mm	18 in.	457 mm
E Minimum horizontal separation from air inlet [3]	4 in.	102 mm	4 in.	102 mm
F Window, door or building opening	36 in.	915 mm	12 in.	305 mm
G To combustion air inlet from any other boiler	36 in.	915 mm	12 in.	305 mm
H Non-mechanical air supply inlet to building	36 in.	915 mm	12 in.	305 mm
I Mechanical air supply inlet to building [4]	6 ft.	1.83 m	3 ft.	915 mm
J Soffit, overhang, eave or parapet	24 in.	610 mm	24 in.	610 mm
K Soffit vent or vent opening in an overhang, eave or parapet	6 ft.	1.83 m	6 ft.	1.83 m
L Outside corner [10]	-	-	-	-
M Inside corner of an L-shaped structure (including walls and fences)	36 in.	915 mm	36 in.	915 mm
N Electric meters, gas meters, regulators and relief equipment	6 ft.	1.83 m	4 ft.	1.22 m
P Each side of center line above or below meters, regulators and relief devices [5]	36 in.	915 mm	36 in.	915 mm
Q Above a paved sidewalk, driveway, or parking lot on public property if adjacent [12]	7 ft.	2.13 m	7 ft.	2.13 m
R Above a sidewalk, driveway, or parking lot on public property	x	x	x	x
S Above a sidewalk, driveway on private property between / serving both dwellings	x	x	x	x
T Under a concrete veranda, porch, deck, or balcony [7]	24 in.	610 mm	24 in.	610 mm
U Above, under or near exterior stairs	x	x	x	x
V Into a canopy or carport	x	x	x	x

Notes:

1 - Canadian installations must comply with the current CSA B149.1 Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code and local building codes.

2 - US installations must comply with current ANSI Z223.1/ NFPA 54 National Fuel Gas Code and local building codes.

3 - Horizontal separation center-to-center (c.c.) 4"-12" (102-305 mm). Refer to "Venting Rules and Guidelines" for horizontal separation > 12" c.c. as it may impact vertical separation clearances.

4 - For US installations, an exhaust vent may be 3 ft above a mechanical air supply inlet if within 10 ft. [3 m] horizontally.

5 - Horizontal clearance must be observed up to a height of 15 ft. [4.6 m] above/below the meter, regulator, or relief devices.

6 - Concentric Vent must protrude from the roof precisely 24" [610 mm] measuring from the terminal end-cap vanes.

7 - Permitted if veranda, porch, deck, or balcony is made of concrete and a minimum of two sides are fully open beneath.

8 - 24" is the recommended snow level allowance above grade/roofline or any surface that will support snow, debris, or ice (i.e. for roof venting clearances - roofline and snow level). If living in a snowfall region, consult your local weather office for the maximum typical snowfall for your area.

9 - Note that the vent must maintain a minimum vertical distance above the air inlet. Example: Vent height = 18" (457 mm) above air inlet + 12" (305 mm) for air inlet above grade/roof line and snow level = 30" (762 mm) above grade and snow level.

10 - Clearances to an outside corner to be in accordance with local installation codes.

11 - In Canada, concentric vent materials are subject to approval by local inspectors. See Termination Kits in Section 3.0.

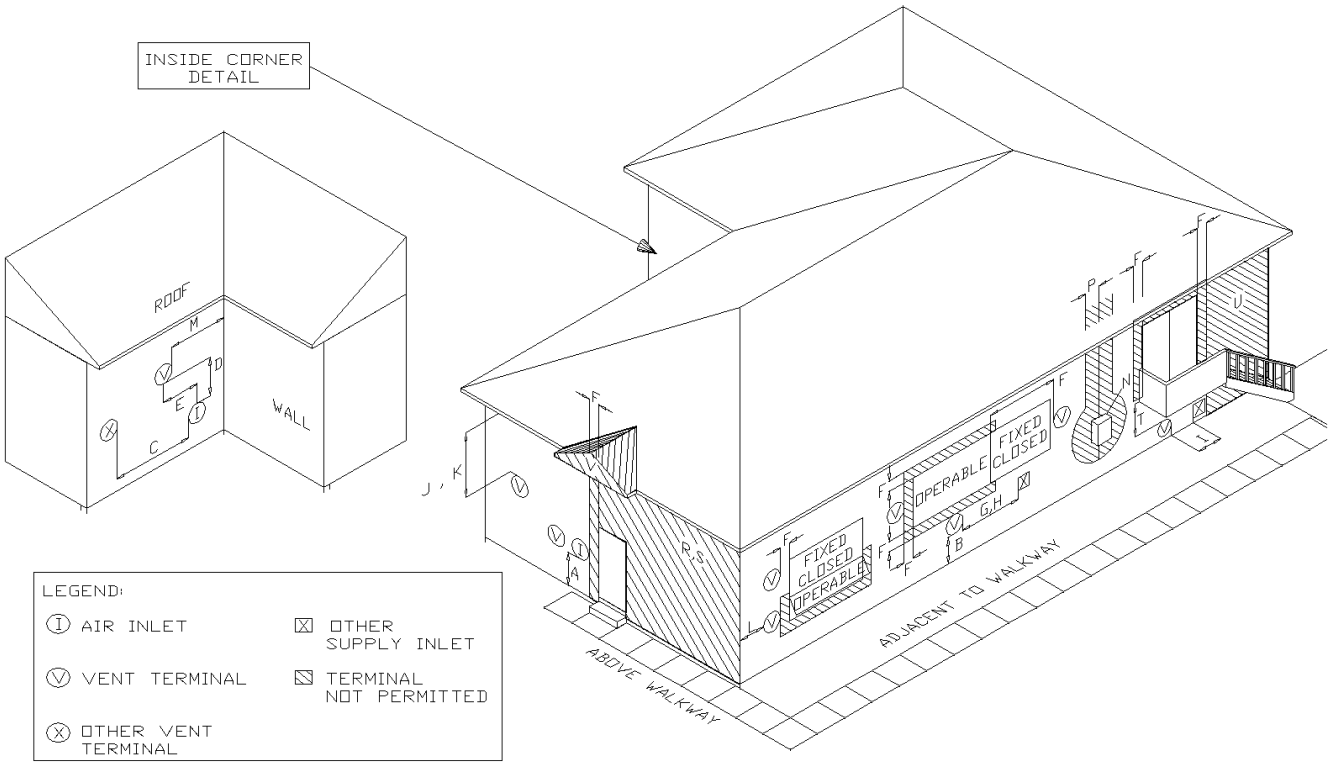
12 - Above public walkways, driveways or parking lots if adjacent to it and condensate cannot drip, freeze, or create a hazard.

13 - Contact the manufacturer for special exemptions relating to multiple boiler installations using concentric vents.

x - Not permitted by National gas code(s) and/or recommended by boiler manufacturer.

Figure 4-1

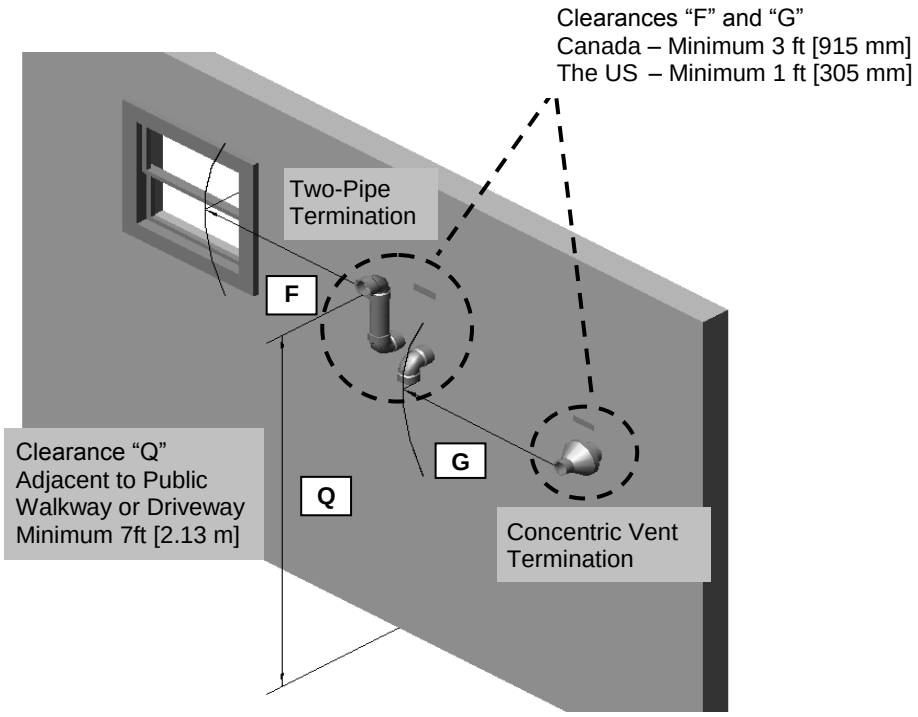
Termination Clearances Quick Reference Diagram



Illustrations of Termination Clearances

Figure 4-2

Side Wall Termination - Clearances Above Grade



G – Letter represents a specific Termination Position. Refer to Table 4-1 for corresponding termination clearances.

Figure 4-3 Typical

Two-Pipe Side Wall Clearances

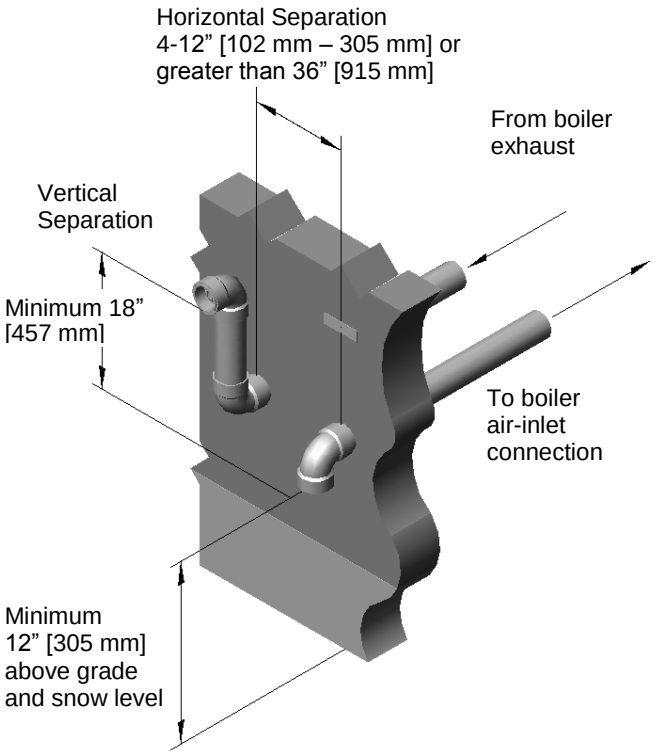


Figure 4-4

Concentric Vent Side Wall Clearances

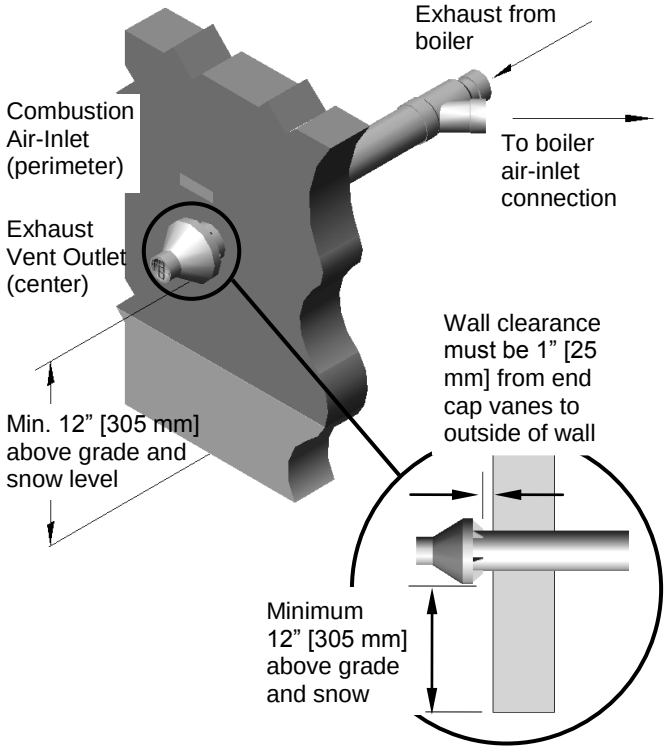


Figure 4-5

Two-Pipe Roof Top Clearances

Two-pipe systems can be vented thorough the roof. Minimum heights above snow level still apply.

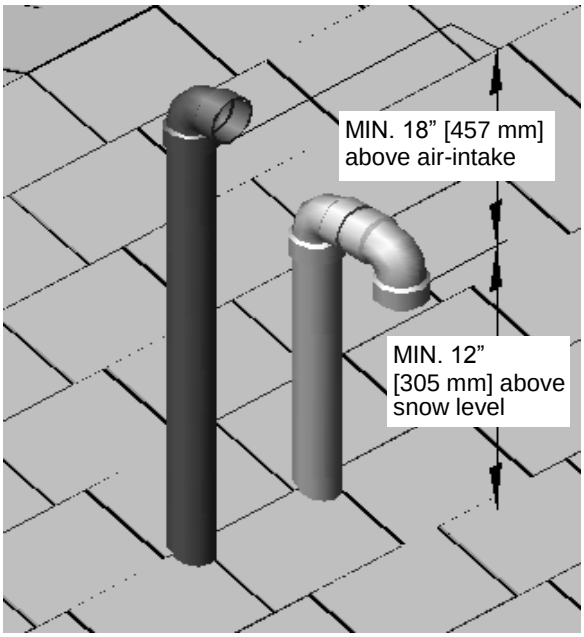
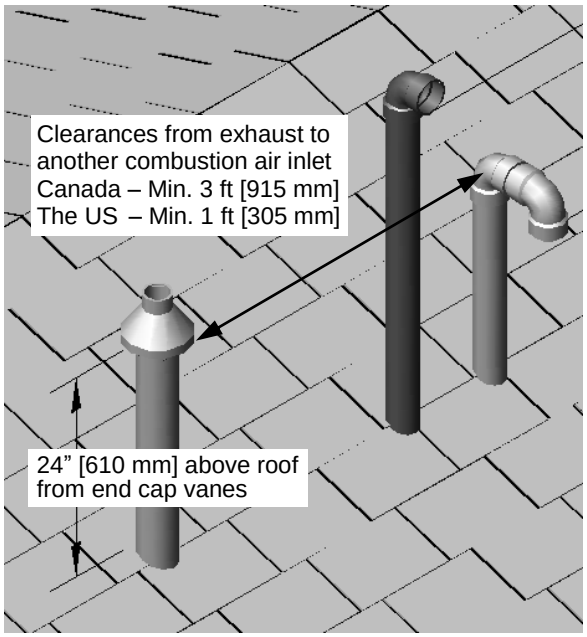


Figure 4-6

Concentric Vent Roof Top Clearances

The same clearances apply to roof-top terminations as for two-pipe sidewall terminations.



⚠ WARNING Extra precaution must be taken to adequately support the weight of the Vent/Air-Intake piping in applications using roof-top terminations. Failure to follow these instructions may result in venting or boiler component failure resulting in flue gas spillage leading to property damage, serious injury or death.

⚠ DANGER Under no circumstances may an existing chimney or chase-way be used to vent or provide combustion intake air to a Trinity Ti. Failure to follow instructions will result in fire, property damage, serious injury or death.

Removing an Existing Boiler from Common Venting System

⚠ DANGER Do not install the Trinity Ti into a common venting system with any other boilers. Failure to comply with this warning will cause flue gas spillage and leech carbon monoxide emissions into the surrounding air resulting in serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING When an existing boiler is removed from a common venting system, the common venting system is likely to be too large for proper venting of the remaining boilers connected to it. Instructions have been provided on how to remove the existing boiler and how to resize the remaining venting system. Failure to follow these instructions may result in property damage, serious injury or death.

At the time of removal of an existing boiler, the following steps shall be followed with each boiler remaining connected to the common venting system placed in operation, while the other boilers remaining connected to the common venting system are not in operation.

Steps to Removing an Existing Boiler

1. Seal any unused openings in the common venting system.

2. Visually inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch. Verify that there is no blockage, restriction, leakage, corrosion or other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.

3. Insofar as is practical, close fireplace dampers, all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the boilers remaining connected to the common venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on clothes dryers and any boiler not connected to the common venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they will operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan.

4. Place in operation the boiler being inspected. Follow the lighting instructions. Adjust thermostat so boiler will operate continuously.

5. Test for spillage at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle, or smoke from a cigarette, cigar or pipe.

6. After it has been determined that each boiler remaining connected to the common venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas burning boiler to their previous condition of use.

7. Any improper operation of the common venting system should be corrected so the installation conforms with the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 and/or CAN/CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code. When resizing any portion of the common venting system, the common venting system should be resized to approach the minimum size as determined using the appropriate tables in Part 11 of the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 and/or CAN/CSA B149.1, Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code.

5.0 CONDENSATE DRAIN

This unit produces water as a product of combustion. Much of this water condenses on the heat exchanger and in the venting system. All exhaust piping must be on a slope back to the boiler ¼" per linear foot of vent. Steps must be taken to ensure that condensate does not collect in the venting system. Condensate must be drained from the boiler into a household drain.

⚠ DANGER Failure to properly connect the condensate trap and drain will cause combustion gases to enter the room resulting in property damage, serious injury or death.

Note: check with your municipality, or local gas company to determine if disposal of combustion condensate is permitted. In the State of Massachusetts the condensate must be neutralized prior to entering a drain.

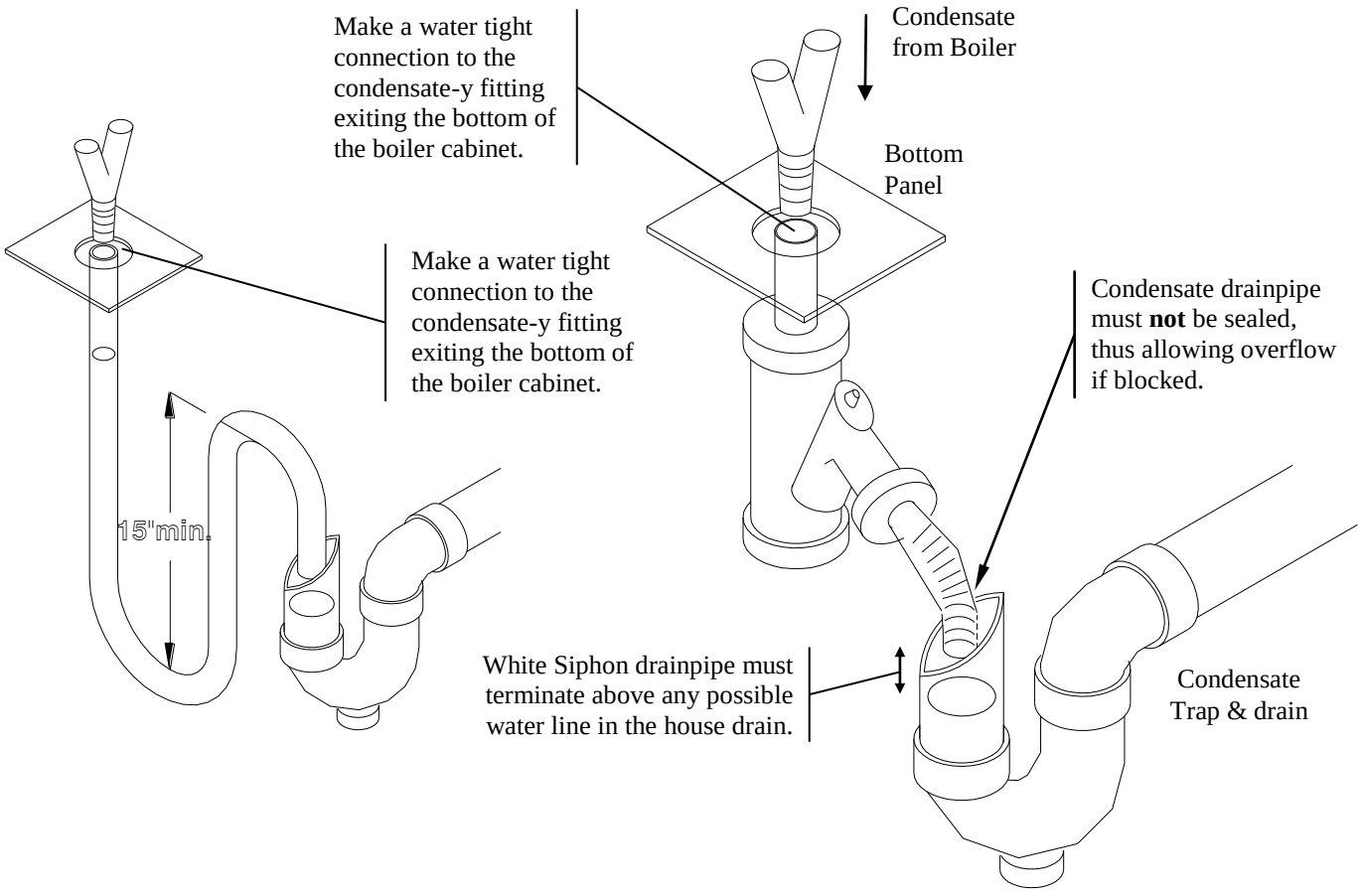
The following are important notes that must be taken into consideration when constructing the condensate system:

- **DO NOT** run condensate line outside. A frozen or blocked drain will cause the condensate to fill the combustion chamber. This will result in a no heat condition, as the unit will shut down, and damage to the flame sensor, and components can occur.
- **NEVER** use copper, steel, or galvanized piping in the construction of the condensate system (condensate is very corrosive and will rot most metals).
- When a condensate pump is used or required, select a pump that is designed for residential furnaces.

⚠ DANGER If the condensate drain becomes blocked resulting in condensate backing-up into the heat exchanger, the combustion chamber must be inspected and cleaned and internal refractory must be replaced; see "Combustion Chamber Cleaning" in Section 17.0 for further details. Failure to follow these instructions will result in dangerous boiler operation resulting in property damage, fire or loss of life.

⚠ WARNING The condensate drain kit supplied with each boiler is susceptible to flooding if the drain hose exiting the kit is lengthened or inserted into a drain. If additional length is required, do not use the drain kit provided, instead fabricate a 15" trap using tubing suitable for condensate disposal.

Figure 5-1 Condensate Drain Kits



6.0 INSTALLING GAS PIPING

⚠ WARNING The Trinity Ti is factory equipped to operate with Natural Gas, the installation of a conversion kit is required prior to operating with Propane Gas. The Natural to LP Conversion Kit must be installed prior to installing the gas piping to the appliance. Failure to properly convert the unit to operate with Propane may result in property damage, serious injury or death.

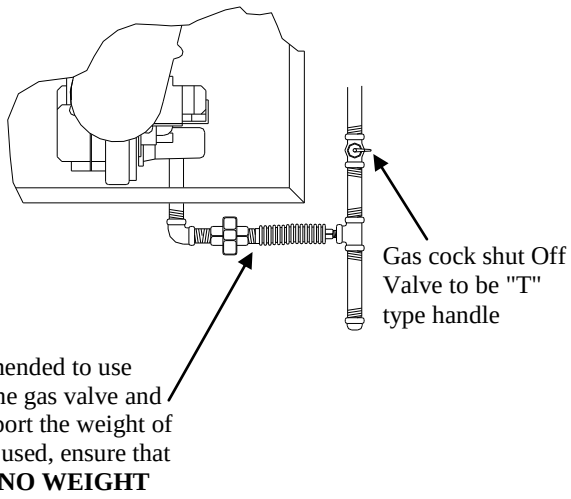
⚠ WARNING Liquefied Petroleum (LP) propane gas is heavier than air; therefore, it is imperative that your appliance is not installed in a pit or similar location that will permit heavier than air gas to collect. Check with Local Codes as they may require appliances fueled with LP gas be provided with an approved means of removing unburned gases from the room. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious injury or death.

Installation

Refer to the current **National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54 or CAN/CGA B149.1** installation codes, and local codes for gas piping requirements and sizing. Pipe size running to the unit depends on:

- Length of pipe.
- Number of fittings.
- Type of gas.
- Maximum input requirement of all gas appliances in the residence.

Figure 6-1 Gas Connection



Ensure that:

- The gas line connection to the appliance does not apply any weight to the gas valve. NTI recommends using approved flexible gas piping (if acceptable by local codes) to connect the appliance to the gas supply (See Figure 6-1 for details).
- You plan the installation so that the piping does not interfere with the vent pipe, or the removal of the valve, burner, and serviceable components.
- The Appliance shall be installed such that the gas ignition system components are protected from water (dripping, spraying, rain etc.) during installation and servicing.
- The gas piping is large enough for all the appliances in the home. No appreciable drop in line pressure should occur when any unit (or combination of units) lights or runs. Use common gas-line sizing practices.
- Always use a pipe-threading compound that is resistant to propane (LP) gas solvent action. Apply sparingly to all male threads, starting at two threads from the end. Over doping or applying dope to the female end, can result in a blocked gas line.
- DO NOT TIGHTEN FITTINGS WITHOUT SUPPORTING THE GAS VALVE as damage to the valve or blower motor can occur.
- Install a manual "Equipment Shut-Off Valve" as shown in Figure 6-1. Valve must be listed by a nationally recognized testing lab.
- The gas line piping can safely be removed from the appliance for servicing, by strategically placing the gas line shutoff and union; see example in Figure 6-1.
- All gas piping, including gas components in the appliance, are checked for leaks using a "Bubble Test", prior to operating the appliance.

⚠ WARNING Strain on the gas valve and fittings may result in vibration, premature component failure and leakage and may result in a fire, explosion, property damage, serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING Flexible gas piping cannot be used within the appliance cabinet and cannot pass through the cabinet wall, use rigid piping as shown in Figure 6-1. Failure to follow these instructions may result in fire, property damage, serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING Do not use an open flame to test for gas leaks. Failure to follow these instructions may result in fire, property damage, serious injury or death .

⚠ WARNING When performing a pressure test on the gas line piping, be sure the appliance is disconnected or isolated if the test pressure is expected to exceed 1/2 PSI (14" w.c.), as damage to the valve could occur resulting in fire, property damage, serious injury or death.

7.0 LIGHTING THE APPLIANCE

⚠ DANGER Before Start-up refer to **Mandatory Pre-commissioning Procedure for Plastic Venting** in Section 3.0. Failure to follow these instructions can result in explosions, injury or death.

⚠ DANGER Prior to turning the gas supply on and lighting the appliance, ensure all aspects of the installation are complete and in conformance with the instructions provided in this manual, including the Vent/Air-Intake, Condensate Drain, and System Water Piping. Failure to precisely follow these instructions will cause a fire or explosion resulting in property damage, serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors & liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance. Failure to follow instructions could result in explosion causing property damage, serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING If overheating occurs or the gas supply fails to shut off, turn off the manual gas control valve to the boiler. Failure to follow instructions could result in explosion causing property damage, injury or death.

FOR YOUR SAFETY, READ BEFORE OPERATING

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

B) BEFORE OPERATING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch.
- Do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

C) Use only your hand to push in or turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not push in or turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.

D) Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. STOP! Read the safety information above very carefully.
2. Set the thermostat to lowest setting. Turn off all electric power to the appliance.
3. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
4. Turn the manual gas valve to the OFF position. Remove front access panel.
5. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas, STOP! Follow "B" in the safety information above. If you don't smell gas, go to the next step.
6. Turn the manual gas valve ON. Wait an additional five (5) minutes smelling for gas.
7. Replace the front access panel.
8. Set thermostat to highest setting. Turn on all electric power to the appliance.
9. Ignition sequence is automatic. Combustion will occur after a brief fan purge.
10. If ignition does not occur, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To Appliance" and call your service technician or gas supplier.

TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

1. STOP! Read the safety information above very carefully.
2. Turn off all electric power to the appliance
3. Turn the manual gas valve to the OFF position

⚠ WARNING The initial lighting of the appliance must be performed by a licensed Gas Technician. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage, serious injury or death.

- Ensure the appliance is wired in accordance with this manual.
- Ensure the gas shut-off valve is turned on, and that the gas system has been fully tested for leaks.
- Ensure the system is completely filled with water, and that ALL the air is purged out.

⚠ DANGER Allow primers/cements to cure for 8 hours prior to Start-up. If curing time is less than 8 hours, first perform Steps 2 through 6 of **Mandatory Pre-commissioning Procedure for Plastic Venting** in Section 3.0. Failure to follow these instructions can result in explosion, serious injury or death.

Initial Start-Up

1. Turn on power to the Trinity Ti and turn-up the Thermostat(s). The appliance should run through a purge, and combustion should occur. (The control system has a built in ignition retry, allowing the system to try at least three times, before locking-out.)
2. With the unit operating at full capacity, verify that the gas line pressure is 4-10.5 inches w.c. for Natural gas, and 9-13 inches w.c. for Propane (See Section 8.0 for details).
3. Using an appropriate Oxygen or Carbon Dioxide analyzer, take a sample of the flue gas. The sample must fall within the acceptable ranges for Carbon Dioxide, which is 8.5% - 9.5% for Natural gas, and 9.5%-10.5% for propane (See Section 8.0 for details). Notice: unit shall be operating at maximum firing rate during the combustion test.
4. Perform at least three lights in succession to ensure proper operation.
5. After the three successive lights, unplug the flame probe, and allow the unit to cycle again. Ensure that it tries to light, and locks out on safety reset. Once you have successfully activated the flame safety system, replace the wire on the flame sensor, and reconfirm proper lighting.

⚠ WARNING If the unit fails to light consistently and smoothly, contact NTI for assistance at 1-800-688-2575. Never allow the appliance to continue to operate if the ignition or operation of the burner is rough or erratic. Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.

Re-lighting Unit

1. Stop and read these instructions very carefully.
2. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting, and then turn off all power to the appliance.
3. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device that automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
4. Turn the gas shut-off valve to the off position, and then remove the front cover.
5. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then check for gas, including near the floor. If you smell gas “Stop” and follow “B” above. If you don’t detect any gas proceed to the next step.
6. Turn the gas shut-off valve to the on position, wait an addition five (5) minutes and check for gas.
7. Replace the front cover.
8. Set the thermostat to the highest setting, and then turn on all power to the appliance.
9. Ignition sequence is automatic, combustion will occur after a brief fan purge. Ignition will retry 3 times.
10. If ignition does not occur, “Turn off the gas and electricity to the appliance” and contact a professional service technician, or gas supplier.

Turning Off The Appliance

1. Set the thermostat to the lowest setting, and then turn off all power to the appliance.
2. Turn the gas shut-off valve to the off position.

8.0 GAS VALVE AND BURNER SET-UP

⚠ WARNING Set-up of the Trinity Ti gas valve must be performed by a licensed Gas Technician. Failure to perform the set-up correctly may result in incorrect operation, component failure, property damage, serious injury or death.

Gas Line Pressure

The appliance gas valve is equipped with a line pressure test port; see Figures 8-1. Use the following procedure to measure the gas line pressure to the appliance to ensure if falls within the range given in Table 8-1:

1. Turn the supply of gas to the appliance off.
2. Open the bleed screw of the line pressure test port approximately 1-1/2 turns. This port is directly connected to the gas line feeding the appliance.
3. Force 1/4" ID tubing over the housing of the line pressure test port; install the other end of the tubing to an appropriate line pressure test gauge or manometer. Ensure both ends of the tubing make a tight connection.
4. Open the supply of gas to the appliance and check for gas leaks.
5. Observe the line pressure under static conditions and compare it to Table 8-1. The pressure will be greatest under static conditions.
6. With all other gas appliances in the application running, operate the burner to the maximum firing rate (See Table 8-2) and compare the observed line pressure with Table 8-1. The pressure will be lowest during the maximum flow of gas.
7. Adjust the gas line pressure to ensure the parameters in Table 8-1 are attained under all conditions. If possible adjust the line pressure to the "Nominal/Desired" value listed in Table 8-1, while the unit is operating at the maximum modulation rate, see Table 8-2.
8. Continue observing the gas line pressure until the completion of the combustion analyses, in case adjustments need to be made.
9. Upon completion of the line pressure testing, return the bleed screw of the Line Pressure Test Port to the closed position.

NOTICE The line pressure is a function of the gas supply and is affected solely by field provided parameters such as line size and regulator settings. Under no circumstances can the appliance gas valve influence or be used to adjust the gas line pressure.

⚠ DANGER Failure to close the bleed screw of the Line Pressure Test Port will cause a severe leakage of gas, resulting in a fire or explosion causing property damage, serious injury or death.

Table 8-1 Line Pressure and Combustion Parameters

Gas	Line Pressure (inches wc)			CO_2 (%)*		CO (ppm) Max.
	Nominal/Desired	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Natural	7	4	10.5	8.5	9.5	175
Propane	11	8	13	9.5	10.5	175

*Note: it is permissible to have higher CO_2 values with the burner operating at the minimum modulation rate.

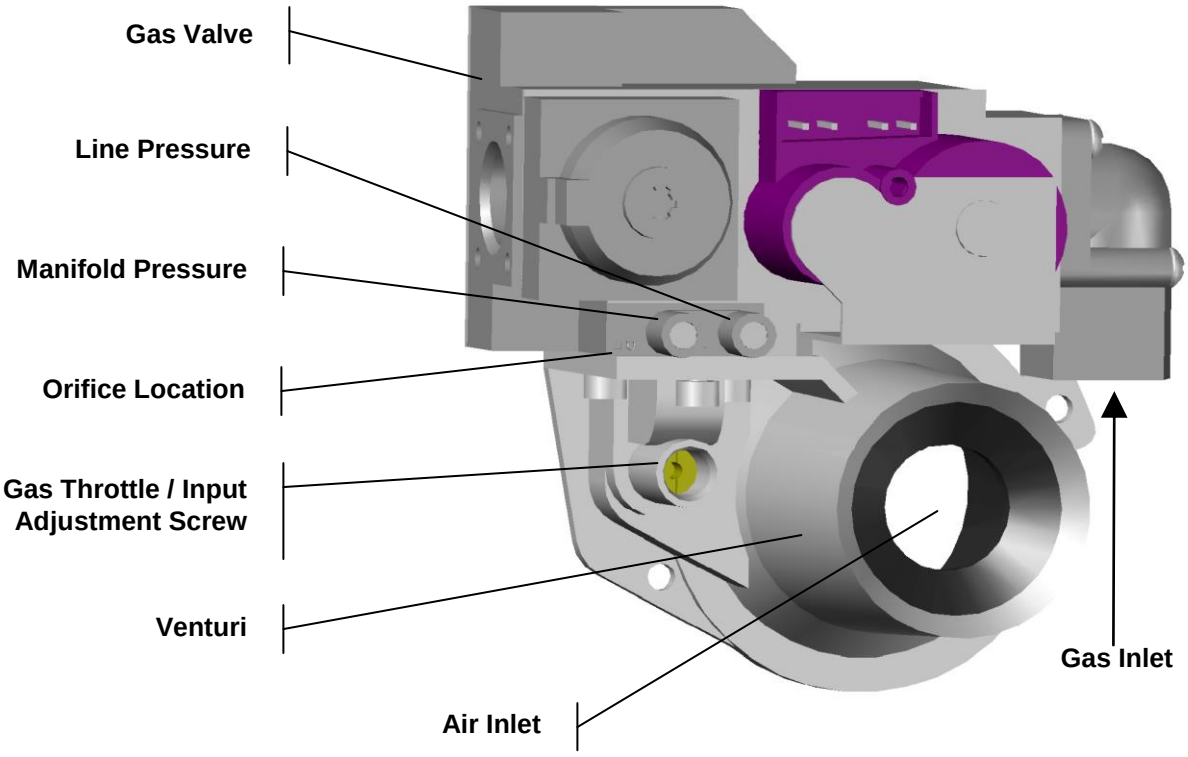
Table 8-2 Minimum and Maximum "Gas Input Values" (Modulation Rates)

Model	Minimum Gas Input Value	Maximum Gas Input Value
Ti100	50	240
Ti150	50	240
Ti200	40	240

⚠ WARNING Never leave the unit operating while producing Carbon Monoxide (CO) concentrations in excess of 175ppm. CO concentration will be greatest with the boiler operating at the highest firing rate, therefore measure and make necessary adjustments with unit operating at the Maximum Gas Input Value, see Table 8-2. Failure to follow this warning may result in serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING DO NOT adjust or measure boiler Manifold Pressure as correct pressure is factory set. Field adjustment could result in improper burner operation resulting in fire, explosion, property damage or death.

Figure 8-1 Gas Valve Venturi Assembly



Adjustment

Input Screw Adjustments - The appliance is equipped with a Throttle/Input Adjustment Screw, located on the Gas Valve and Venturi Assembly. The Throttle screw is used to adjust the flow of gas leaving the gas valve, entering the Venturi and hence entering the combustion air stream. By turning the adjustment screw in, clockwise, the flow of gas is reduced and the combustion becomes leaner, thus reducing the concentration of CO_2 in the flue gases. To increase the CO_2 the Throttle screw must be adjusted out, counterclockwise, thus increasing the flow of gas from the gas valve to the combustion air stream.

The Throttle/Input screw for models Ti100-200 is a multiple turn valve. Fully open to close is approximately 17 turns. Typical adjustment for Natural Gas is 0-1 full turns in or out from its factory position. Typical adjustment for LP Gas is 0-3 full turns in or out from its factory position. See Figure 8-1 for screw location.

Throttle/Input Adjustment Screw

Decrease gas
Turn Clockwise

Increase gas
Turn Counterclockwise

⚠ WARNING Adjustments to the Throttle screw may only be made by a qualified gas technician, while using a calibrated combustion analyzer capable of measuring CO_2 and CO. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING Adjustments to the Throttle screw may only be performed if the gas line pressure is maintained above minimum levels throughout the duration of the test, see Table 8-1. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious injury or death.

Combustion Calibration - To calibrate burner operation, perform the following procedure using a calibrated combustion analyzer capable of measuring CO_2 and CO from Natural and Propane Gas burning appliances:

1. Operate the unit at the maximum modulation rate, see Table 8-2.
2. Ensure the gas line pressure is maintained within tolerance, see Table 8-1.
3. While at the maximum Gas Input Value, measure the CO_2 and CO; adjust as necessary, using the Throttle Screw, to be within the limits listed in Table 8-1.
4. Operate the unit at the minimum Gas Input Value (Table 8-2). Ensure the combustion remains smooth and CO_2 and CO remain within the limits (Table 8-1). If not, do not adjust further, contact NTI for assistance.

Maximum Modulation Rate – The Trinity Ti boiler is equipped with an electronic burner control that will modulate the firing rate to match the demand placed on the unit. There is no way to force the appliance to operate at the maximum modulation rate; the unit will automatically determine the modulation rate based on the water temperature and the temperature set points. To help obtain the maximum modulation rate the following steps should be taken:

1. Remove the Outdoor sensor wires from the boiler (see Figure 11-1).
2. Change the HI setting to the maximum safe water temperature that the heating system can handle (see Section 12.0).
3. Turn on all heating zones and set thermostats to their maximum setting.

CAUTION Failure to reconnect the Outdoor Sensor may increase fuel consumption. Failure to return the HI setting to the heating system maximum desired working temperature may result in property damage or excessive fuel consumption.

Alternate method (DHW with Combi or Indirect Fired Water Heater):

1. Turn on several hot water fixtures
2. Set boiler LO setting to 190 (see Section 12.0)
3. If using a Combi boiler the unit will run and stay at high fire until the taps are turned off.
4. If using an indirect hot water tank, allow the tank to cool off before turning the boiler on.

CAUTION Failure to return the LO setting to the desired working temperature may result in excessive fuel consumption.

See Table 10-3 for recommended settings.

Minimum Modulation Rate – Like the maximum modulation rate, there is no way to force the Trinity to operate at the minimum modulation rate. To help obtain the minimum modulation rate follow the steps above for the maximum modulation rate, but slowly reduce the system water flow rate until the minimum modulation rate is achieved. When using the alternate method (DHW with Combi or Indirect Fired Water Heater), reduce the LO setting to the minimum value.

Flue Gas Analysis and Adjustment

Each Trinity Ti is factory set to operate with Natural Gas, for appliances field converted to operate with Propane Gas, a flue gas analysis and adjustment is mandatory. See Table 8-1 and propane conversion instructions.

⚠ WARNING Failure to perform the flue gas analysis and adjustment detailed in this section may result in erratic and unreliable burner operation, leading to reduced efficiency, increased fuel consumption, reduced component life, heat exchanger combustion deposits, and general unsafe operation. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious injury or death.

Analysis – The Trinity Ti is not equipped with an integrated flue gas test port, flue gases must be sampled at the vent termination or at the condensate drain. When measuring from the termination, ensure the combustion gases are sampled from within the exhaust pipe by inserting the combustion analyzer probe several inches into the exhaust pipe. When measuring from the condensate drain, remove the condensate drain trap and insert the combustion analyzer probe into the condensate drain line while still allowing some flue gases to vent into the room. Perform the flue gas analysis and adjust the gas Throttle/Input Screw as required until CO_2 and CO levels are within acceptable limits, see Table 8-1. If testing is performed via the condensate drain, ensure the flue gases are checked immediately to prevent high levels of Carbon Monoxide from entering the room. Once testing is complete, re-install the condensate drain assembly and check for leaks.

⚠ DANGER Failure to re-install the condensate drain will result in, property damage, serious injury or death.

9.0 BOILER AND HEATING SYSTEMS PIPING

The heat exchanger of the Trinity boiler is designed to attain the highest level of heat transfer in a compact design. To accomplish this, the heating water flows through a series of fin shaped tubes, designed to maximize the heat transfer area. To maintain the efficient and reliable operation of the heat exchanger, and to avoid heat exchanger failure, it is critical to ensure the rules and guidelines in this section are followed.

⚠ WARNING Failure to follow the instructions provided in this section will void the NTI warranty and may result in property damage, fire, serious injury or death.

Boiler System Preparation

Prior to connecting plumbing to the boiler, flush the entire system to ensure it is free of sediment, flux, solder, scale, debris or other impurities that may be harmful to the system and boiler. During the assembly of the heating system, it is important to keep the inside of the piping free of any debris including construction and copper dust, sand and dirt.

For retrofits, all system piping including radiators, must be cleand of all build-up including sludge and scale. All systems, old and new, must be cleaned to remove flux, grease and carbon residue. NTI recommends cleaning the boiler system with "Fernox F3 Cleaner". For retrofit applications with heavy limescale and sludge deposits, a heavier duty cleaner may be required; NTI recommends the use of "Fernox DS-40 System Cleaner". For information on performing the cleaning, follow the instructions included with the Fernox DS-40 System Cleaner. See Table 9-1 for list of recommended boiler cleaning products.

CAUTION Failure to rid the heating system of the contaminants listed above will void your NTI warranty and may result in premature heat exchanger failure and property damage.

Table 9-1 Boiler System Cleaners and Corrosion Inhibitors

Application	Fernox Product	NTI Part #	Description
Boiler Water Treatment	F1 Protector	83448	Corrosion inhibitor.
Cleaner for new and old systems	F3 Cleaner	83449	Removes flux, grease and carbon residue.
Cleaner for Retrofits	DS-40 System Cleaner	83450	Removes heavy limescale and sludge deposits.

Boiler Water

Pressure - The Trinity boiler is intended solely for use in pressurized closed loop heating systems operating with a minimum pressure of 15 PSI at the boiler outlet. To obtain the minimum system design pressure, follow the piping diagrams illustrated in this section.

Oxygen Elimination - This boiler may only be installed in a pressurized closed-loop heating system, free of air (oxygen) and other impurities. To avoid the presence of oxygen, ensure all of the air is removed from the system during commissioning via strategically placed adequately sized air-removal devices, located throughout the heating system. See figures in this section detailing the location of the primary air-removal device required for the boiler. Immediately repair any leaks in the system plumbing to avoid the addition of make-up water; make-up water provides a source of oxygen and minerals that may lead to heat exchanger failure. Failure to follow these instructions will result in poor performance, unnecessary wear of system components and premature failure. **NOTICE:** The Trinity Ti boiler is not approved for operation in an "open system", thus it cannot be used for direct potable water heating or process heating of any kind.

Water Chemistry – The installer of the Trinity Ti boiler must consider the condition of the water in the heating system. Ensure the condition of the boiler water falls within the following parameters:

- Water hardness – between 3 and 9 Grains/gal.
- PH – between 7.5 and 9.5.

Treatment - Boiler water must be treated with a corrosion inhibitor. Each Trinity Ti boiler is provided with a bottle of "Fernox F1 Protector" corrosion inhibitor, adequate to treat a 26.4 gallon (100 liter) heating system to a minimum required concentration of 0.5%. Systems with greater volume will require more inhibitor. For information on performing the treatment, follow the instructions included with the Fernox F1 Protector. See Table 9-1 for a list of recommended boiler system cleaners and corrosion inhibitors. **IMPORTANT**: To maintain protection, the level of corrosion inhibitor must be monitored periodically for the correct concentration.

Anti-freeze - For systems requiring freeze protection, use only inhibited propylene glycol, specially formulated for hydronic heating systems; use of other types of antifreeze may be harmful to the system and will void the warranty. Note: the use of glycol may reduce the usable output capacity of the boiler, thus requiring the unit to be "down-fired" by limiting the maximum operating capacity and/or the maximum water temperature. NTI recommends against exceeding a 35% concentration of glycol.

Near Boiler Plumbing

Pressure Relief Valve - A 30PSI Pressure Relief Valve is factory supplied with all boilers. Since all Trinity Ti boilers, excluding Ti100's and Ti150's sold in Canada (MAWP=30PSI), have a maximum operating pressure of 145PSI, a pressure relief valve with a higher discharge pressure rating (up to the MAWP of the boiler) may be used as long as the relieving capacity is in excess of the maximum input capacity of the boiler, see boiler rating plate.

The pressure relief valve must be installed at the boiler outlet and in the vertical position, as shown in Figures 9-1(a) through (d), with the drain pipe outlet exiting the side of the pressure relief valve horizontally and elbowing down. If using a higher pressure relief valve, ensure the pressure gauge is sized to display the higher pressure valve.

⚠ CAUTION If installed with the incorrect orientation (horizontally with drain pipe out the bottom) the relief valve may not function properly resulting in property damage or personal injury.

⚠ WARNING Ensure the discharge of the pressure relief is piped to a location where the steam or water will not cause property damage or serious injury.

Pressure Gauge – All models come with a factory supplied 30PSI Pressure Gauge. The pressure gauge must be installed at the appliance's outlet prior to any circulators and in the vicinity of the pressure relief valve. See Figures 9-1(a) through (d).

Figure 9-1(a) Ti200 and Ti100-150 US

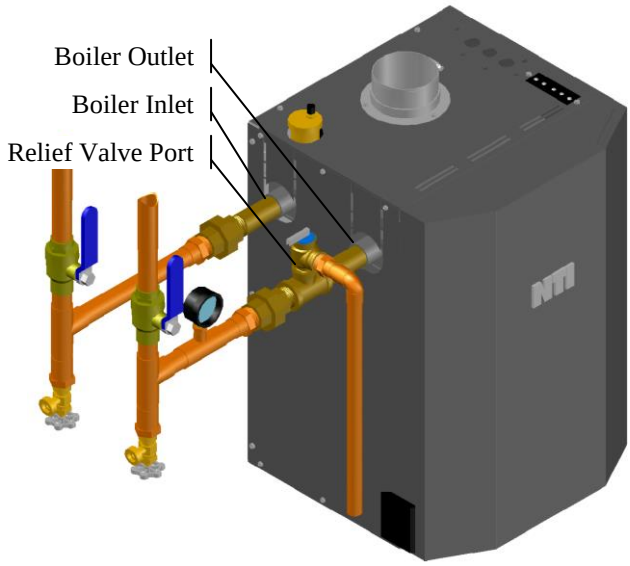


Figure 9-1(b) Ti100-150 Canada

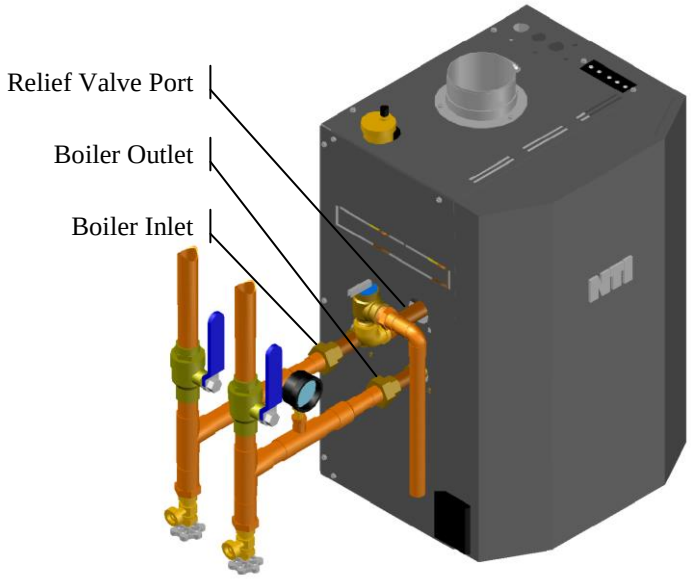
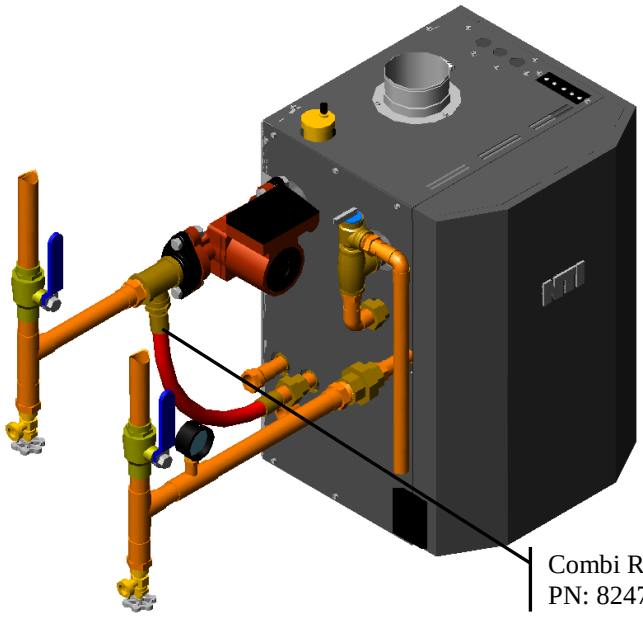


Figure 9-1(c) Ti200 Combi and Ti150 Combi US



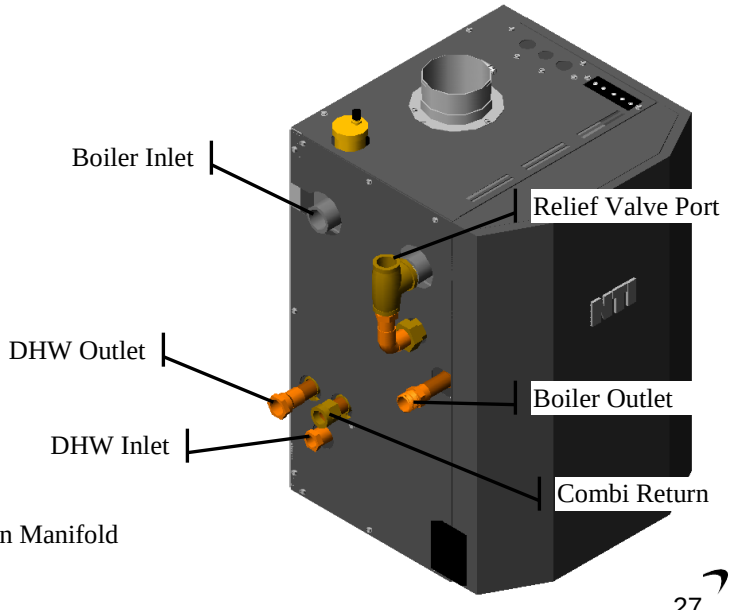
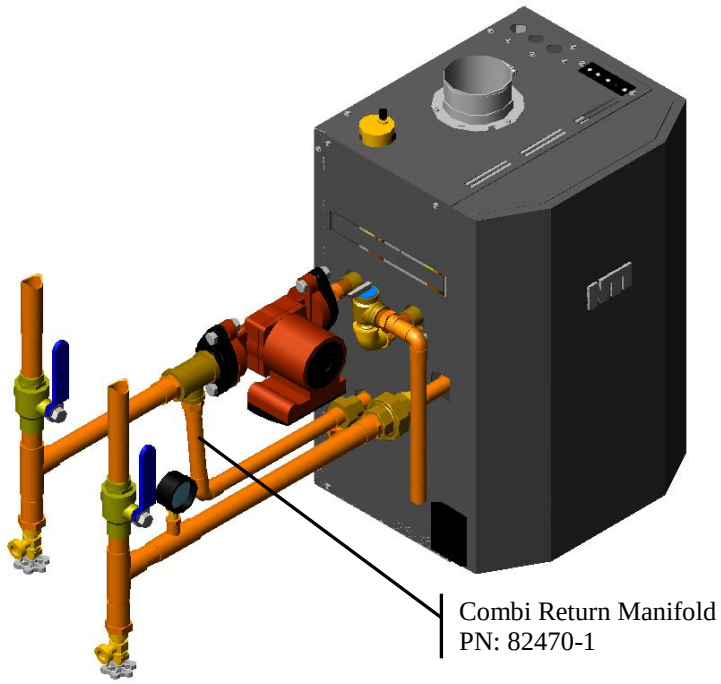
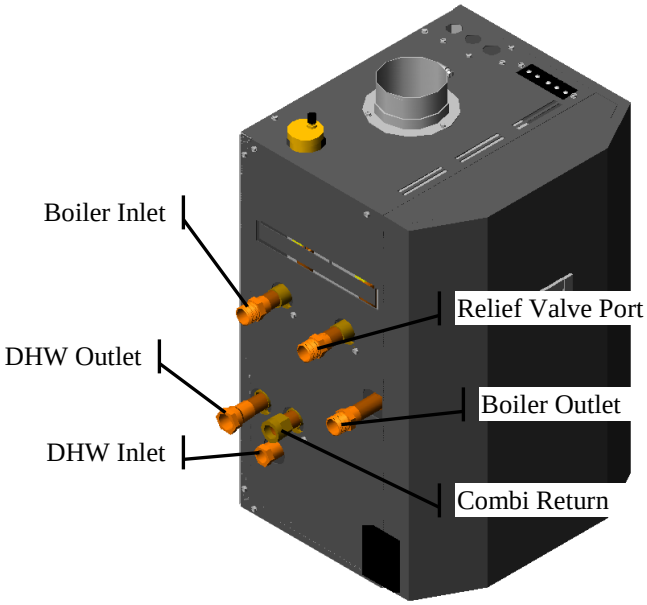


Figure 9-1(d) Ti150 Combi Canada





Boiler System Plumbing

The Trinity Ti boiler uses a low mass heat exchanger that requires a minimum rate of forced water circulation any time the burner is operating (See Table 9-3 for minimum flow rates). To ensure the minimum flow rate is attained, the boiler shall- be installed in a "Primary/Secondary" plumbing configuration utilizing "Closely Spaced Tees" to de-couple the Boiler-Primary loop from the System-Secondary loop(s). See the example of Primary/Secondary Loop configuration in Figure 9-2.

System Components – As well as a Primary/Secondary Loop Configuration utilizing closely spaced tees a properly installed system will include the following major components identified in Table 9-2 as a minimum.

Table 9-2 System Major Component Checklist

Factory Supplied Components	Field Supplied Components
☐ Pressure Relief Valve (30PSI)	☐ Boiler Loop Circulator (Pump C1 in Figure 9-2)
☐ Pressure Gauge (30PSI)	☐ DHW Loop Circulator (Pump Ap in Figure 9-2, for applications utilizing Indirect Fired Water Heater only)
☐ DHW Flow Switch (Combi Only)	☐ Central Heat (CH) Loop Circulator(s) (e.g. Zone Circulators in Figure 9-2)
☐ Combi Return Manifold, PN:82470-1 (or -2) see Figures 9-1(c) and (d) (Combi Only)	☐ Central Air Removal Devices (i.e. Micro Bubbler or Air-Scoop)
	☐ Pressure Regulating "Fill Valve"
	☐ Backflow Preventor
	☐ Expansion Tank

Circulating Pumps – The Trinity Ti boiler is equipped with two 120VAC pump outputs:

1. **PUMP Ap ("Aux. Circ.")** – Operates during a Domestic Hot Water demand (A-C contact closure).
2. **PUMP C1 ("Circ.")** – Operates during a Space Heat demand (T-C contact closure). Also operates during a DHW demand on Combi boilers only.

Ensure pumps are oriented as per the manufacturers' instructions. Wiring of these circulators will depend on the boiler configuration chosen, i.e. Combi or non-Combi boiler, see Section 11.0 for further wiring details.

NOTICE Circulators responsible for forcing the water flow rate through the boiler must be sized according to Table 9-3, see Figure 9-2 for details.

⚠ WARNING Failure to ensure the minimum water flow rate through the boiler when the burner is on will not only reduce the operating efficiency of the boiler, but may also cause premature failure, overheating and void the warranty. Failure to follow instructions may result in fire, property damage, injury or death.

Table 9-3 Minimum Circulator and Pipe Sizes

Model	Restriction Head Loss	Minimum Pipe Size	Min. Flow (GPM)	Max. Temp. Rise	Minimum Primary Loop Pump Size		
					B&G	Grundfos	Taco
100[1]	7' at 6 GPM	1"	4.5	45°F	NRF-22	UP 15-58	008
150	8' at 7 GPM	1"	6	45°F	PL-30	UP 26-99	0011
200	7' at 10 GPM	1-1/4"	8	45°F	PL-36	UP 26-99	0011

Notes:
1 – Must use pump model specified for Ti150 when using a safety flow switch.

Air Removal – The boiler and system plumbing layout must be configured to promote the removal of air from the water. Air vents and bleeders must be strategically placed throughout the system to aid in purging the air from the system during commissioning of the boiler. The system must also employ the use of a strategically located air removal device, such as an air scoop or micro-bubbler, designed to remove the air from the water as it flows through the system.

NOTICE Follow the installation instructions included with the air removal device when placing it in the system; air removal devices generally work better when placed higher in the system. Always locate air removal devices in areas of the system that have a guaranteed positive pressure, e.g., in close proximity to the water fill and expansion tank.

NOTICE Trinity boilers are equipped with an automatic air removal device to aid in the purging of air from the boiler during the initial fill. This device is **NOT** intended, nor is it sufficient to remove the air from the system plumbing, even if the air makes it back to the boiler. A strategically located air removal device must be installed in the system.

Low Water Cutoff / Flow Switch – The Trinity Ti boiler is not provided with a LWCO or Flow Switch, however one is to be field installed in any application where the boiler is located above the radiation or where local authorities require it. NTI recommends installing a LWCO or flow switch to prevent the boiler from firing without water in the heat exchanger. When used, Low Water Cut Off and Flow Switch devices must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the following:

- LWCO must be at least 6" above the top of the boiler.
- Flow Switch must be installed in a 1" diameter line directly in series with the boiler at all times. NTI recommends a "McDonnell & Miller" model number "FS8-W".
- The normally open contacts of either a LWCO or Flow Switch must be wired in series with the boiler's 24V limit circuit, see wiring schematic for more details.

⚠ DANGER Operating the boiler without sufficient water level will result in overheating and may result in property damage, fire, personal injury or loss of life.

Expansion Tank – The expansion tank must be sized in accordance with the water volume of the system as well as the firing rate of the appliance. It is important to locate the expansion tank, and make-up water fill, on the inlet side of any circulator in the system, as doing so will guarantee the lowest pressure in the system will be at least equal to the tank and make-up water pressure. See examples in Figures 9-2 and 9-3.

⚠ CAUTION Ensure the expansion tank cannot become isolated from the boiler anytime the system is operating. Failure to follow these instructions may result in discharge of the Pressure Relief Valve may result in property damage or personal injury.

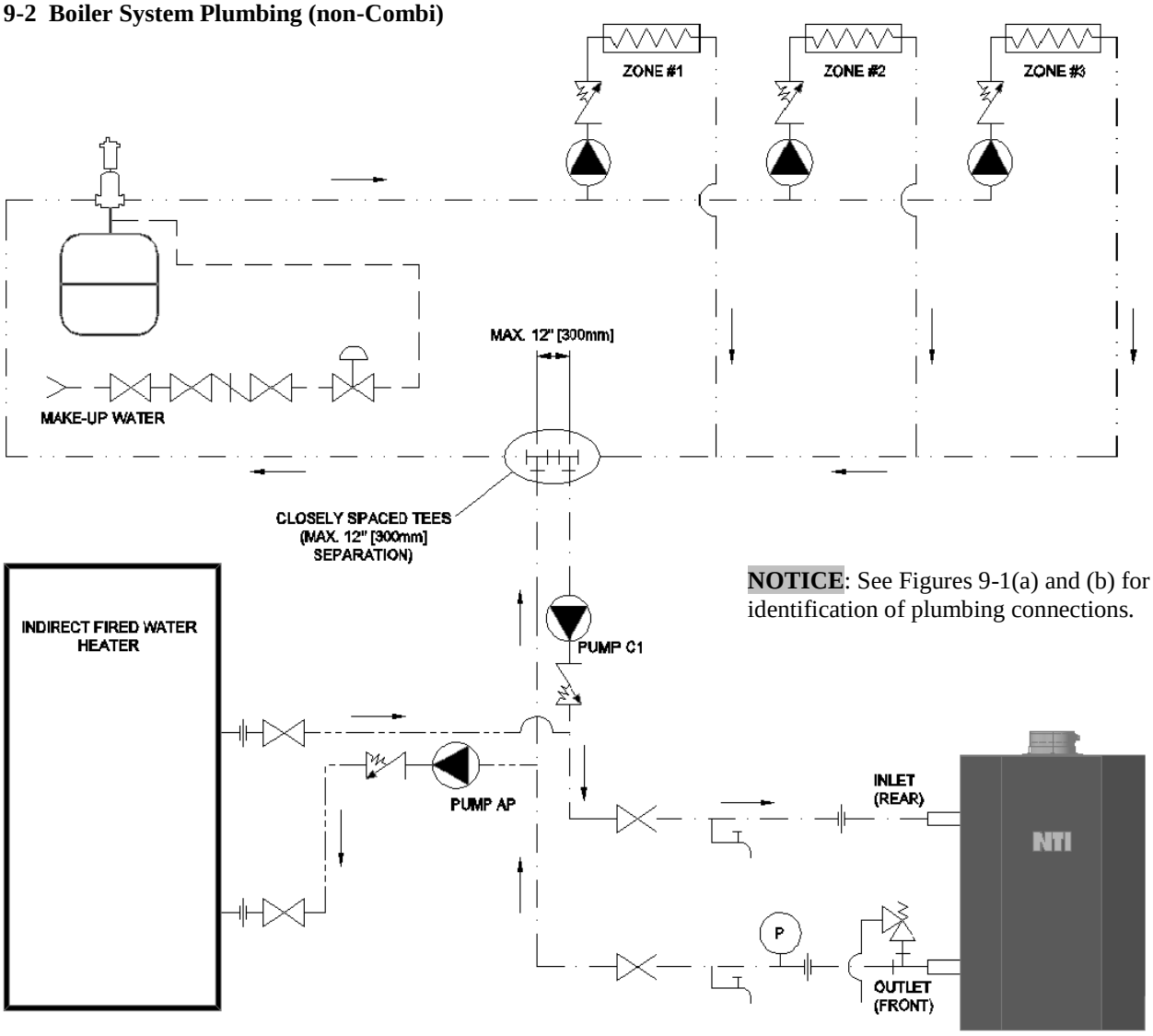
NOTICE The installation of flow checks, motorized valves or other shutoff devices (other than for the purpose of servicing) are not permitted between the location of the "Closely Spaced Tees" and the expansion tank; see Figures 9-2 and 9-3.

Indirect Fired Water Heater – The indirect fired water heater is in series with the boiler during a demand for DHW. Therefore it is important to use an Indirect Fired Water Heater that has minimal head loss. Indirect fired water heater head loss must not exceed those specified in Table 9-4. See Table 9-3 for minimum circulator specifications.

Table 9-4 Maximum Indirect Fired Water Heater Head Loss (Boiler Side) at Minimum Flow

Ti100	Ti150	Ti200
6' at 5 GPM	10' at 6 GPM	14' at 8 GPM

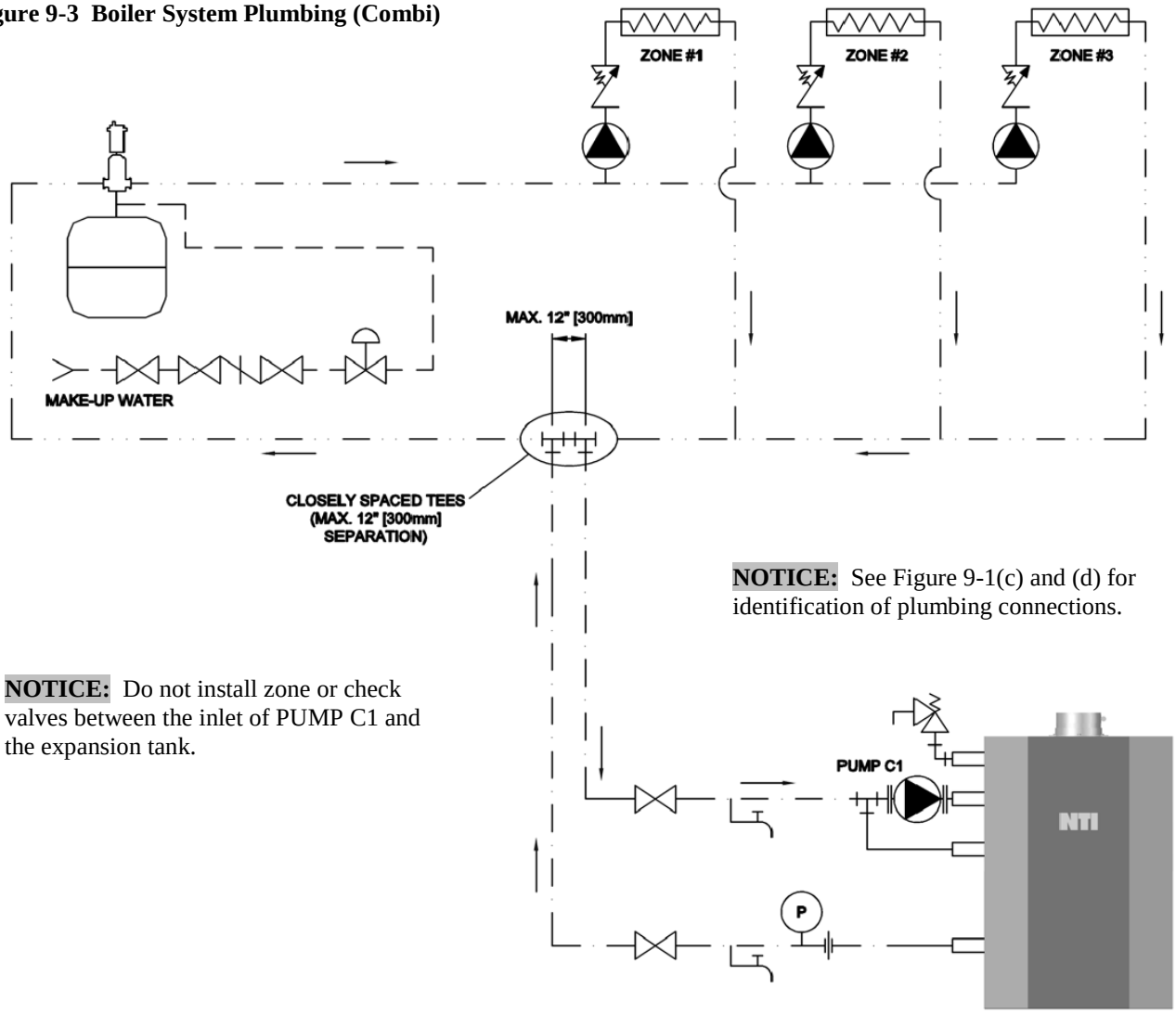
Figure 9-2 Boiler System Plumbing (non-Combi)



NOTICE: See Figures 9-1(a) and (b) for identification of plumbing connections.

LEGEND					
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	MAKE-UP WATER		BACKFLOW PREVENTOR		AIR SEPARATOR
	PRIMARY LOOP		PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		PUMP
	CENTRAL HEATING SECONDARY LOOP		PRESSURE REGULATING VALVE		UNION
	DHW SECONDARY LOOP		DRAIN VALVE		TEE
	ISOLATION VALVE		AIR VENT	P	PRESSURE GAUGE
	SPRING CHECK VALVE		EXPANSION TANK		FLOW DIRECTION
	ZONE LOAD				

Figure 9-3 Boiler System Plumbing (Combi)



NOTICE: See Figure 9-1(c) and (d) for identification of plumbing connections.

NOTICE: Do not install zone or check valves between the inlet of PUMP C1 and the expansion tank.

LEGEND					
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	MAKE-UP WATER		BACKFLOW PREVENTOR		AIR SEPARATOR
	PRIMARY LOOP		PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		PUMP
	CENTRAL HEATING SECONDARY LOOP		PRESSURE REGULATING VALVE		UNION
	DHW SECONDARY LOOP		DRAIN VALVE		TEE
	ISOLATION VALVE		AIR VENT	P	PRESSURE GAUGE
	SPRING CHECK VALVE		EXPANSION TANK		FLOW DIRECTION
	ZONE LOAD		PUMP FLANGE		ELBOW

10.0 COMBI BOILER DHW PLUMBING AND OPERATION

The Trinity Ti boiler comes in two versions; Standard (non-Combi) and Combi. Both versions are designed to provide Space and Domestic Hot Water (DHW) heating. To provide DHW heating, the Standard version must be installed in combination with an Indirect Fired Hot Water Heater, see Figure 10-2 for installation details. The Combi version of the Trinity incorporates an indirect fired DHW heat exchanger (Brazed Plate) and the controls necessary to heat DHW without requiring the addition of an Indirect Fired Hot Water Heater. The Combi option is only available on models Ti150 and Ti200, as smaller units would not produce adequate DHW.

The Trinity Combi is designed for installations where there is a limited DHW demand, such as smaller apartments and condos. In applications where there is a greater DHW demand NTI recommends the Combi in conjunction with a DHW storage tank (Figure 10-2), or a Standard Trinity in conjunction with and Indirect Fired Hot Water Heater (Figure 10-2).

DHW Description of Operation

The Trinity Combi heats domestic hot water on demand, indirectly, using a brazed plate heat exchanger. Using the factory supplied and field installed flow switch, the Trinity Combi recognizes a DHW demand when the flow switch provides a contact closure to terminals A-C on the top of the boiler; the contacts of the flow switch close at a DHW flow rate of approximately 0.5 gpm or greater. Once the flow switch contact is made, the Combi immediately goes into DHW mode regardless of the status of the Central Heating system (with the exception of an Er5 DHW lockout, see troubleshooting section). The burner fires and the Combi attempts to achieve a boiler temperature equal to the programmed "LO" setting (See Section 12.0). The LO setting is accessed via the menu in the Sentry 2100 controller, and should be set at a value sufficient to heat the potable water, i.e. 150-165ºF. NTI provides a Thermostatic Mixing Valve adjustable from 100 to 145°F; the mixing valve shall be installed between the Combi DHW outlet fitting and the hot water supply pipe to the fixtures (See Figures 10-1 and 10-2), thus providing user protection from scalding hot water.

NOTICE Code requirements may require the maximum setting of the Thermostatic Mixing Valve to be fixed at 120°F or lower, see "Thermostatic Mixing Valve" below and the instructions included with the valve.

Combi DHW Plumbing & Set-up

DHW Inlet & Outlet Connections – The Trinity Ti Combi has two potable water connections, Inlet & Outlet, which exit the left side of the Trinity Cabinet; on the inside of the cabinet the two lines are connected to the Brazed Plate Heat Exchanger; see Figures 10-1(c) and (d) for identification of the DHW Inlet and Outlet fittings. See Figures 10-1 and 10-2 for installation details.

Thermostatic Mixing Valve – A Sparcomix AM101-US-1 is provided with your package. This valve regulates the water temperature leaving the plate heat exchanger, and must be used in every instance. The dial can be set to the desired temperature required. Consult the Honeywell manual SD/IS150 for detailed instructions and settings. (Note: the valve must be set to a supply temperature of not more than 120˚F. It is the responsibility of the installer to set the valve and remove the dial.)

⚠ WARNING **Scald Hazard** - Hotter water increases the risk of scald injury. There is a hot water scald potential if the thermostatic mixing valve is set too high. Be sure to follow the adjustment instructions provided with the thermostatic mixing valve. Failure to follow these instructions may result in serious injury or death.

DHW Filter – Install a 100 micron or lower filter prior to the entrance of the DHW flow switch. Failure to protect the flow switch from dirt and debris will cause it to malfunction.

Check Valve – A check valve must be field provided and installed on the outlet of the mixing valve to prevent expansion devises down stream from back flowing when the water pressure drops during cold water draws. Failure to prevent the backflow will cause water to flow forward through the flow switch, activating it, when the cold-water draw has ended and the water pressure increases.

Throttling Valve – Install a throttling valve, after the mixing valve, to regulate the maximum hot water flow rate. The Combi is limited to a firing rate of 150MBH (200MBH for Ti200C); therefore excessive flow rates will result in cooler hot water temperatures.

Drain and Isolation Valves – Install drain and isolation valves on the inlet and outlet of the brazed plate heat exchanger, as shown in Figures 10-1 and 10-2 so it can be flushed free of possible build-up caused by dirt or hard water.

Hard Water – To prevent the formation of scale on the inside of the brazed plate heat exchanger and other components in the domestic hot water system, water with hardness higher than 50 ppm Calcium Carbonate must be treated with a "Water Softener" prior to entering the appliance. Plugging of the domestic system by scaling or accumulation of dirt is not the responsibility of NY Thermal Inc., and suitable steps shall be taken to avoid it.

Cleaning – Brazed plate heat exchangers operate with high turbulence flow, even at low flow rates. This high turbulence keeps small particles in suspension minimizing fouling and scaling. However, in some applications the fouling tendency can be very high, e.g. when using extremely hard water at high temperatures. In such cases it is always possible to clean the exchanger by circulating a cleaning liquid. Use a tank with weak acid, 5% phosphoric acid or, if the exchanger is frequently cleaned, 5% oxalic acid. Pump the cleaning liquid through the exchanger. For optimum cleaning, the cleaning solution flow rate should be a minimum of 1.5 times the normal flow rate, preferably in a back-flush mode. After use, do not forget to rinse the heat exchanger carefully with clean water. A solution of 1-2% sodium hydroxide (NaOH) or sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3) before the last rinse ensures that all acid is neutralized. Clean at regular intervals.

Instantaneous DHW (w/o Storage Tank)

The Combi will provide domestic hot water continuously when flow is sensed by the flow switch. This method is the most efficient means of heating water by allowing the boiler to operate at a lower return water temperature, thus increasing combustion efficiency, and by minimizing standby losses. See Figure 10-1 for installation details.

DHW Limitations – As the Combi produces domestic hot water instantaneously; there are inherent limitations of the system:

- NO STORAGE - As there is no water storage, the boiler can only provide water at the temperature specified at the corresponding flow rates. Flow through the fixtures must be regulated so not to exceed the ability of the boiler to heat the water. MORE FLOW = LESS TEMPERATURE. See "Procedure for Setting up Domestic Hot Water" and Tables 10-1 and 10-2.
- DOESN'T MAINTAIN TEMPERATURE – When there is no call for domestic the unit is off. From a dead stop the unit will detect flow and start providing heat in 15 seconds, and be up to capacity by 25 seconds. Once running, the unit can provide an endless amount of hot water. If the flow is momentarily turned off for whatever reason, the unit will turn off. Once off, the unit must relight, and not provide heat for 45-75 seconds. This will cause cold unheated water to pass through the unit, and advance through the domestic plumbing between the previously heated (hot) water, and the new (hot) water. This can be mistaken for an inability to adequately heat the water.

"Storage"Feature (St0) – For improved domestic hot water comfort, the Combi incorporates a "Storage" feature. This storage feature, when enabled, will keep the boiler water hot for a period of 1 to 24 hours following a call for domestic hot water (See Section 12.0 for further information of setting control). When the boiler water drops below 140°F the boiler will fire and bring the boiler to 180°F before shutting off. This "Storage" feature helps in reducing the wait time associated with a tankless hot water system. In systems where a storage tank is used (See Figure 10-2), this feature should be disabled, e.g. set to OFF.

Procedure for Setting up Domestic Hot Water – If the Combi is being installed in an application that uses municipal water, often the pressure is high enough to generate flow rates at the faucets that will exceed the appliances capacity to heat it. See the following tables to determine what flow can be expected at various inlet and outlet water temperatures.

Table 10-1 Ti150 Combi DHW Flow Rates (USgpm)

		Inlet Water Temperature (deg. F)						
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Outlet Water (F)	110	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.7
	115	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.0
	120	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.4
	125	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9
	130	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5
	135	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2
	140	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9

Table 10-2 Ti200 Combi DHW Flow Rates (USgpm)

		Inlet Water Temperature (deg. F)						
		40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Outlet Water (F)	110	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.2	8.0	9.0
	115	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.2	8.0
	120	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.2
	125	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.5
	130	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.0
	135	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5
	140	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1

To avoid having too much flow at the faucets use the throttling valve located at the "Cold Supply" in Figure 10-1 to limit the overall flow of domestic hot water. Follow these instructions to achieve the best delivery of DHW:

- Open throttle valve fully.
- Turn the dial on the mixing valve to the desired setting (do not exceed 120˚F).
- Create the maximum amount of DHW flow that is likely to occur on a regular basis. (Usually tub faucet, or choose two other faucets)
- Allow the boiler to reach steady state, and then throttle the shut-off valve until the hot water exiting the plate heat exchanger is slightly warmer than the mixed water exiting the mixing valve. Ensure the boiler is firing at the maximum rate, if not increase the Sentry "LO" setting and repeat this step. (It is beneficial to keep the "LO" setting as low as possible to limit short cycling and maintain efficiency)

NOTICE

If the flow rates listed in Tables 10-1 and 10-2 are not high enough for the application, install a storage tank with re-circulating loop as per below and Figure 10-2.

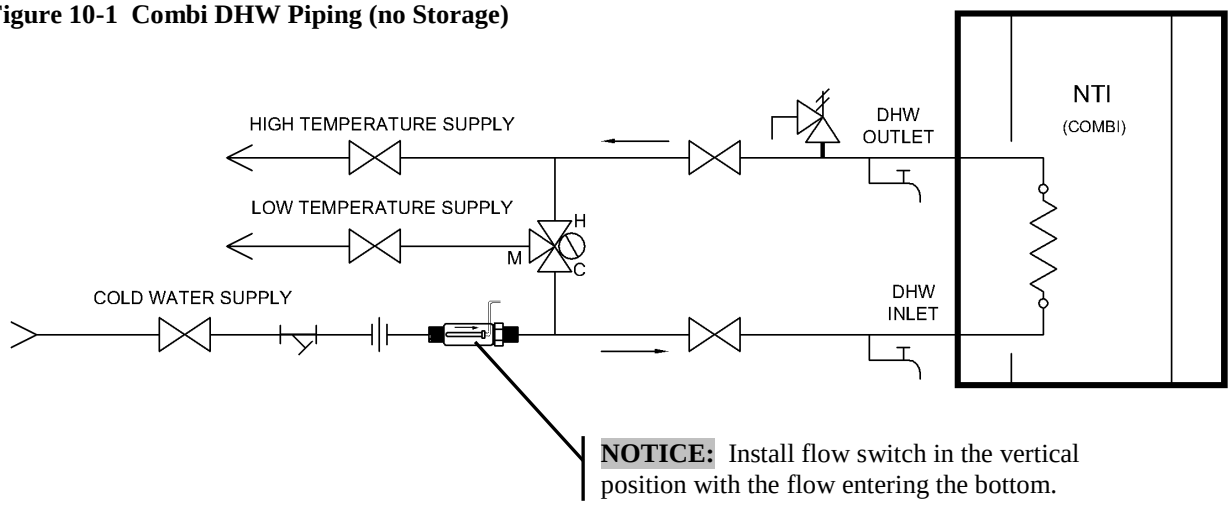
Trinity Combi w/DHW Storage Tank

To completely avoid the DHW limitations inherent with on demand hot water heating, install a DHW storage tank as per the DHW plumbing schematic shown in Figure 10-2. When the tank temperature is insufficient, an Aqua-stat (T-stat) located within the storage tank completes a 120VAC circuit to a potable (bronze or Stainless Steel) circulating pump. The pump circulates water from the bottom of the storage tank (typical location of a drain fitting) to the DHW inlet fitting of the Trinity Combi (see Figures 10-1(c) and (d) for identification of plumbing fittings). The DHW flow switch senses the water flow and triggers a DHW demand; heated water flows from the Combi and enters the inlet fitting of the storage tank.

NOTICE

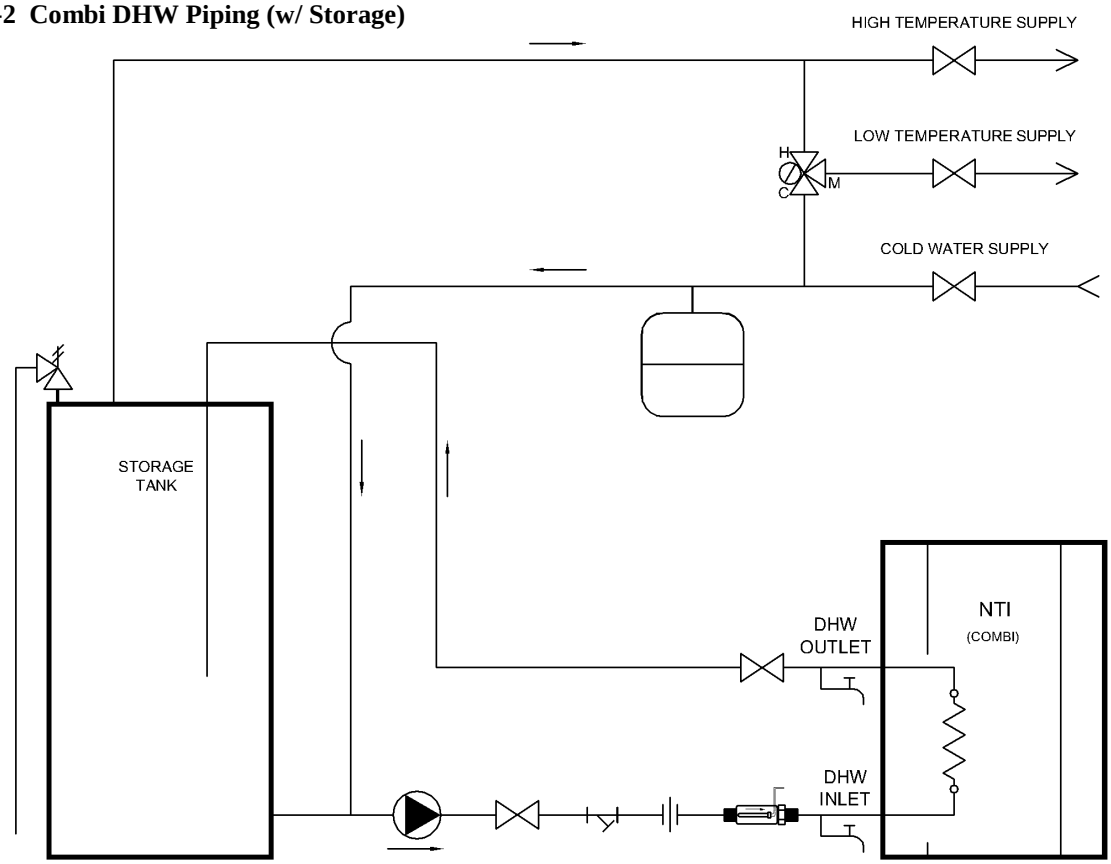
In lieu of the DHW flow switch, NTI recommends using an isolation relay activated with the potable re-circulating pump. The isolated end-switch of the relay would be wired to the boiler's A-C terminals in place of the flow switch wires.

Figure 10-1 Combi DHW Piping (no Storage)



NOTICE: Install flow switch in the vertical position with the flow entering the bottom.

Figure 10-2 Combi DHW Piping (w/ Storage)



LEGEND					
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	ISOLATION / THROTTLE VALVE		BRONZE PUMP		FLOW SWITCH
	DRAIN VALVE	H M C	THERMOSTATIC MIXING VALVE		Y STRAINER
	EXPANSION TANK		TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE		BRAZED PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER

11.0 WIRING

All wiring must be in accordance with the Canadian Electrical code, CSA C22.2 and any applicable local codes. Ensure that the wiring complies with this manual. The boiler must be electrically grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70, local codes, and/or the Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1.

⚠ WARNING **Avoid Shocks** - To Avoid Electrical Shock, turn off electrical power to the boiler prior to opening any electrical box within the unit. Ensure the power remains off while any wiring connections are being made. Failure to follow these instructions may result in component failure, serious injury or death.

CAUTION **Field Wiring** - Wire grommets must be used to secure wiring and prevent chafing when passing wiring through the cabinet wall. Failure to follow instructions may damage unit.

Line Voltage Connections

The Trinity Ti line voltage junction box is located in the upper right corner of the boiler cabinet near the wall; the junction box is accessed by removing the front door of the boiler, followed by the removal of the line voltage junction box cover. Each boiler is provided with one hole and two knockouts for routing field wiring into the line voltage junction box. Line voltage field connections are to be installed in accordance with Figures 11-1 and 11-2 for non-Combi and Combi Trinity boilers respectively and Table 11-1.

Fuse (120VAC) – The Trinity Ti Sentry controller is equipped with one 15 Amp fuse to protect the 120VAC pump outputs. The fuse is located under the cover of the Sentry 2100 control.

⚠ WARNING **Wire Protection** - When passing any wiring through the cabinet of the boiler, the installer must use wire grommets suitable for securing the wiring and preventing chafing. Failure to follow instructions may result in component failure, serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING **Power Supply** - The Trinity Ti is designed to be powered using a single phase 120VAC power supply that is fused (or protected via a circuit breaker) to allow a maximum of 15 Amps. Failure to follow instructions may result in component failure, serious injury or death.

⚠ CAUTION **Labeling** - Label all wires prior to disconnecting them when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. Failure to follow instructions may result in property damage or personal injury.

CAUTION **Continuity** - Before connecting the line voltage wiring, perform a continuity check between all wires and ground to make sure that there are no electrical leaks that could blow a fuse or damage electrical components. Also check the polarity of the line and neutral wires. Line must measure 120VAC to ground; neutral must measure zero. Failure to follow instructions may damage the unit.

NOTICE **Max Load** - Circulator outputs Ap (Purple) and C1 (Blue) are each limited to operating a circulator with a maximum current load of 3 Amps or a maximum 1/6 hp motor.

Low Voltage Connections

The Trinity Ti low voltage (thermostat) connections are located on the top-right on the outside of the boiler cabinet. Low voltage field connections are to be installed in accordance with Figures 11-1 and 11-2 for non-Combi and Combi models respectfully, and Table 11-2.

NOTICE The Trinity Ti Low Voltage connections use a low voltage DC signal for communicating inputs to the Sentry controller. Power cannot be applied to these terminals, nor can the low voltage power supply from these terminals be used to power anything, i.e. **DIGITAL THERMOSTATS CANNOT** be directly connected to the boiler T-C terminals.

Simplified Wiring Connections

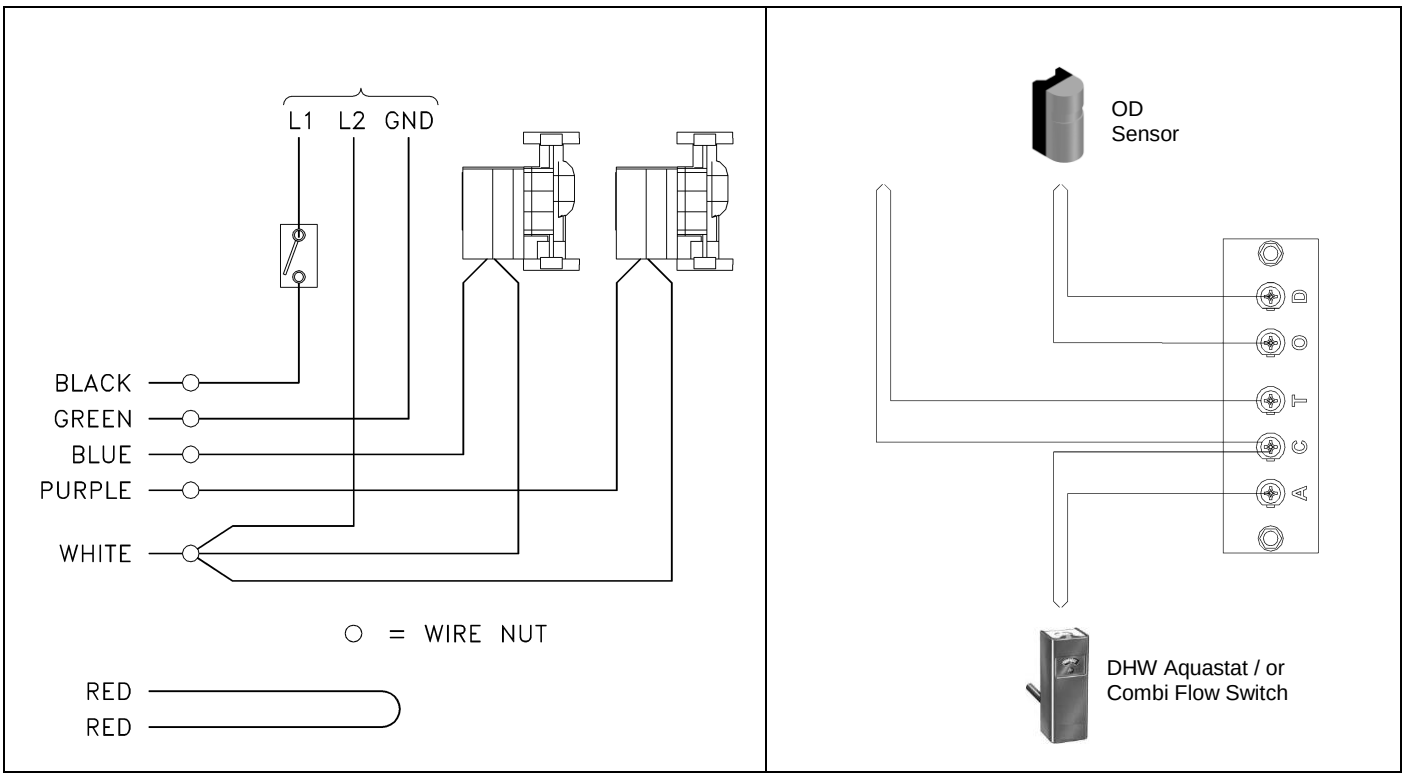


Table 11-1 Line Voltage Field Connections

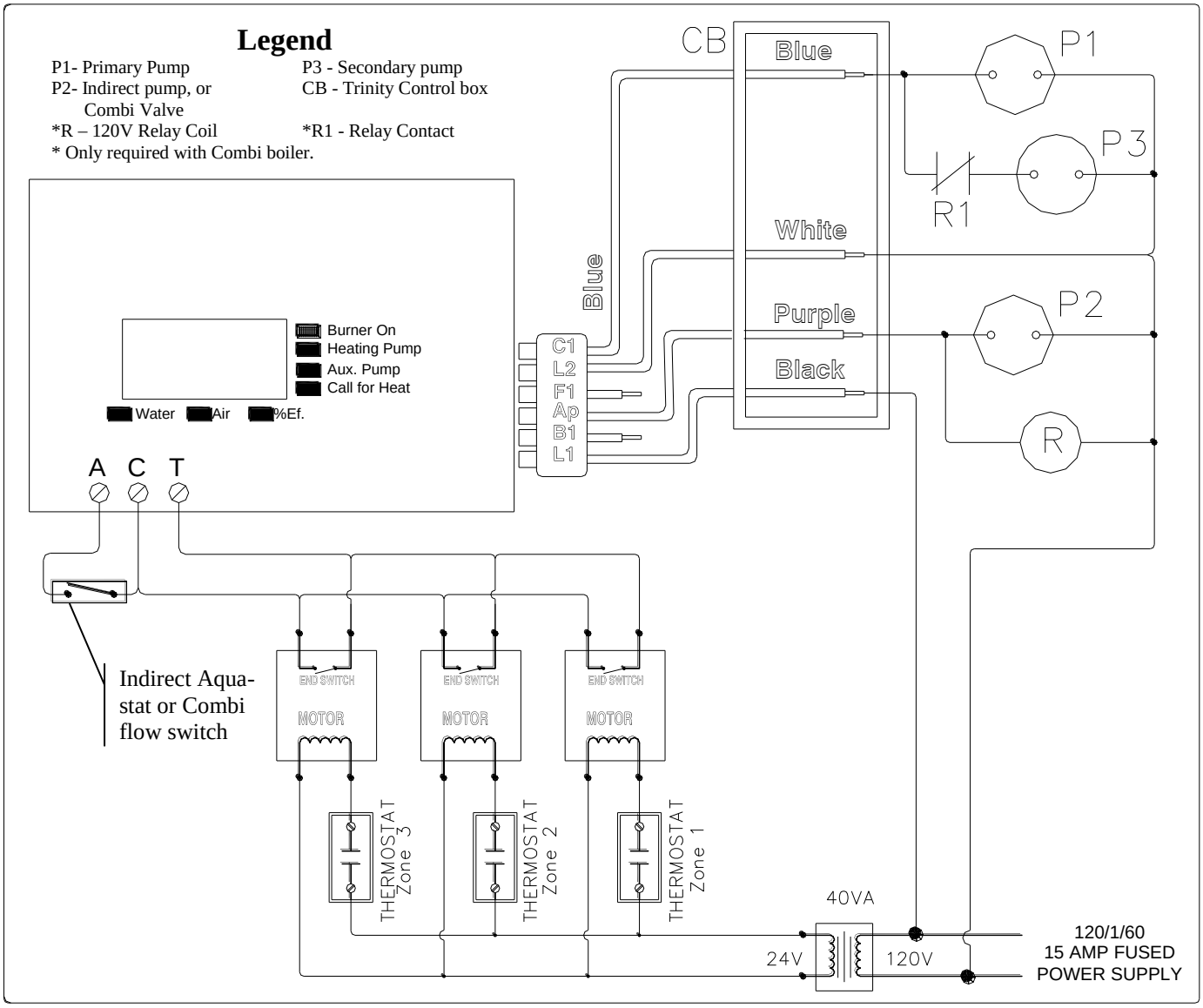
Connection	Color	Description
L1 (120VAC)	Black	Location for connecting line voltage of the power supply. Note; most installation codes require the installation of a service switch to break line voltage to the appliance.
PUMP Ap	Purple	120VAC output to the DHW circulator; powered during a demand for DHW (A-C contact closure). For Combi boilers the Purple wire is internally routed to the internal DHW diverter valve.
PUMP C1	Blue	120VAC output to the Boiler/Primary Loop circulator; powered during a demand for Space Heat (T-C contact closure) and during a demand for DHW on Combi models only. On non-Combi models the C1 circulator is disengaged during a demand for DHW. configurations, see Section
L2 (Neutral)	White	Location for connecting neutral of the power supply and all circulators.
Ground	Green	Location for connecting earth ground and for grounding all of the circulators.

Table 11-2 Low Voltage Field Connections

Connection	Description
A	**DHW Demand** – Input requiring contact with Common terminal "C" to initiate a demand for DHW. Contact made via an isolated end switch (dry contact) from an Aqua-stat located in an Indirect Fired Water Heater for Standard (non-Combi) Trinity boilers. Contact made via the isolated end switch of the factory supplied DHW flow switch for Combi boilers.
C	**Input Common** – Common contact for inputs "A" and "T".
T	**Space Heat Demand** – Input requiring contact with Common terminal "C" to initiate a demand for Space Heating. Contact is made using an isolated end switch (dry contact) via thermostat, zone controller or other device. Note: contact must be an isolated dry contact, i.e. digital thermostats cannot be directly connected to contacts T and C.
O	**Outdoor Temperature Sensor** – A wall mountable OD Sensor is included with each boiler. When connected to terminals O and D, the control will indicate the outdoor temperature and adjust the boiler temperature set point during a Space Heat demand, see Section 12.0 for details.
D	

Advanced Wiring Systems

Figure 11-3 Zone Valve System – No Zone Controller



Zone Valve System – No Zone Controller

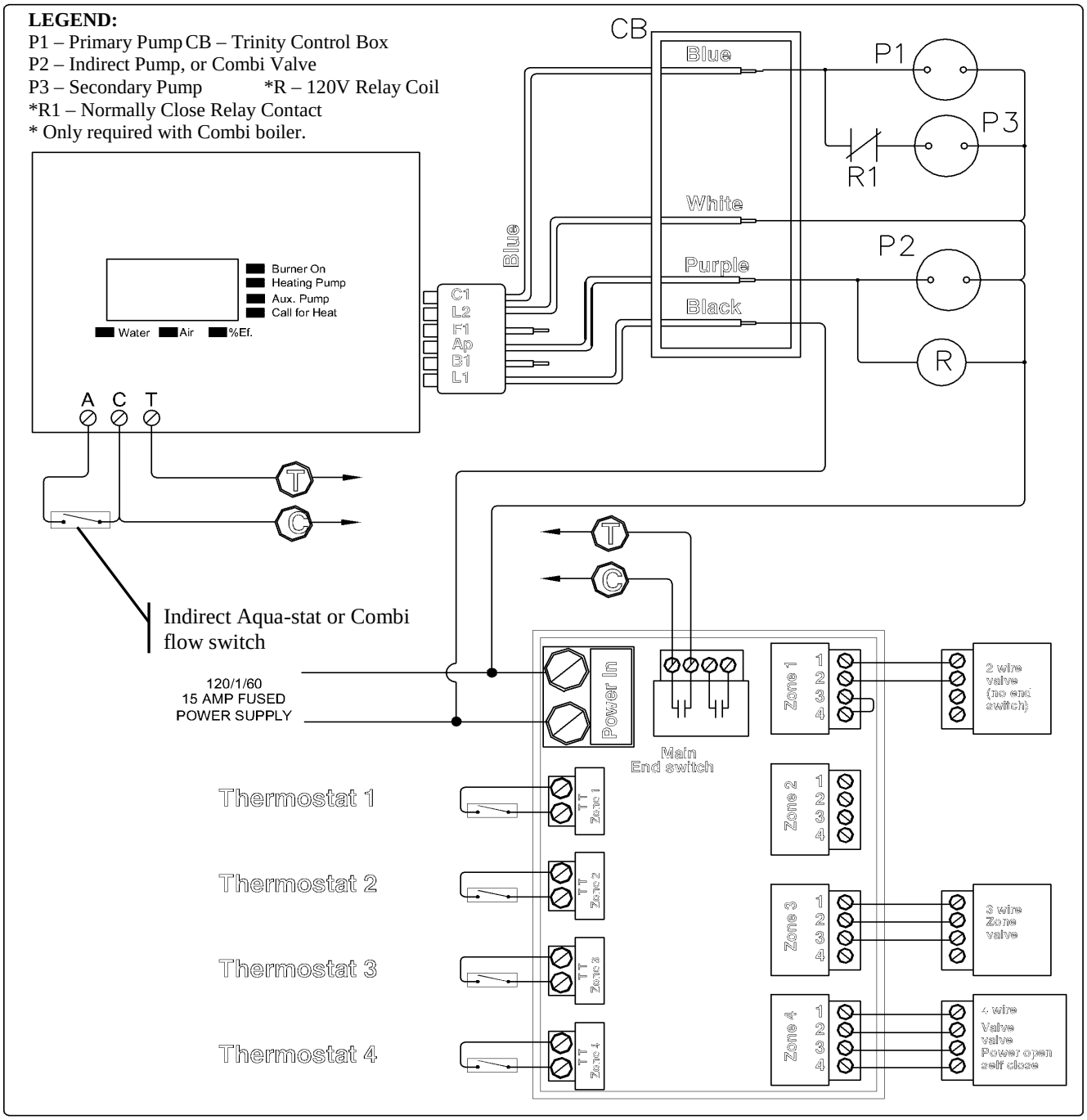
Figure 11-3 illustrates a typical wiring configuration required for a heating system using zone valves without a zone valve controller.

Operation - Room thermostat closes circuit to zone valve motor, thus opening the valve. When the valve is opened, the end switch closes the circuit between terminals T-C at the Trinity Ti Low Voltage field connection (See Table 11-2 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2). The Sentry 2100 provides power to the primary pump (P1) and secondary pump (P3) via the C1 (blue) pump output, see Table 11-1 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2. The controller then operates the burner to maintain the Space Heat Set-point (HI), see Section 12.0.

NOTICE

Combi Boilers - The indirect pump is replaced by the internal diverter valve in Combi boilers. Combi boilers using this configuration must utilize a field supplied 120VAC relay (R) with a normally closed contact (R1). The R relay is powered with the internal diverter valve on a demand for DHW; the R1 relay contact opens preventing the Seconday pump (P3) from operating on a demand for DHW.

Figure 11-4 Zone Valve System – w/Zone Controller



Zone Valve System – w/Zone Controller

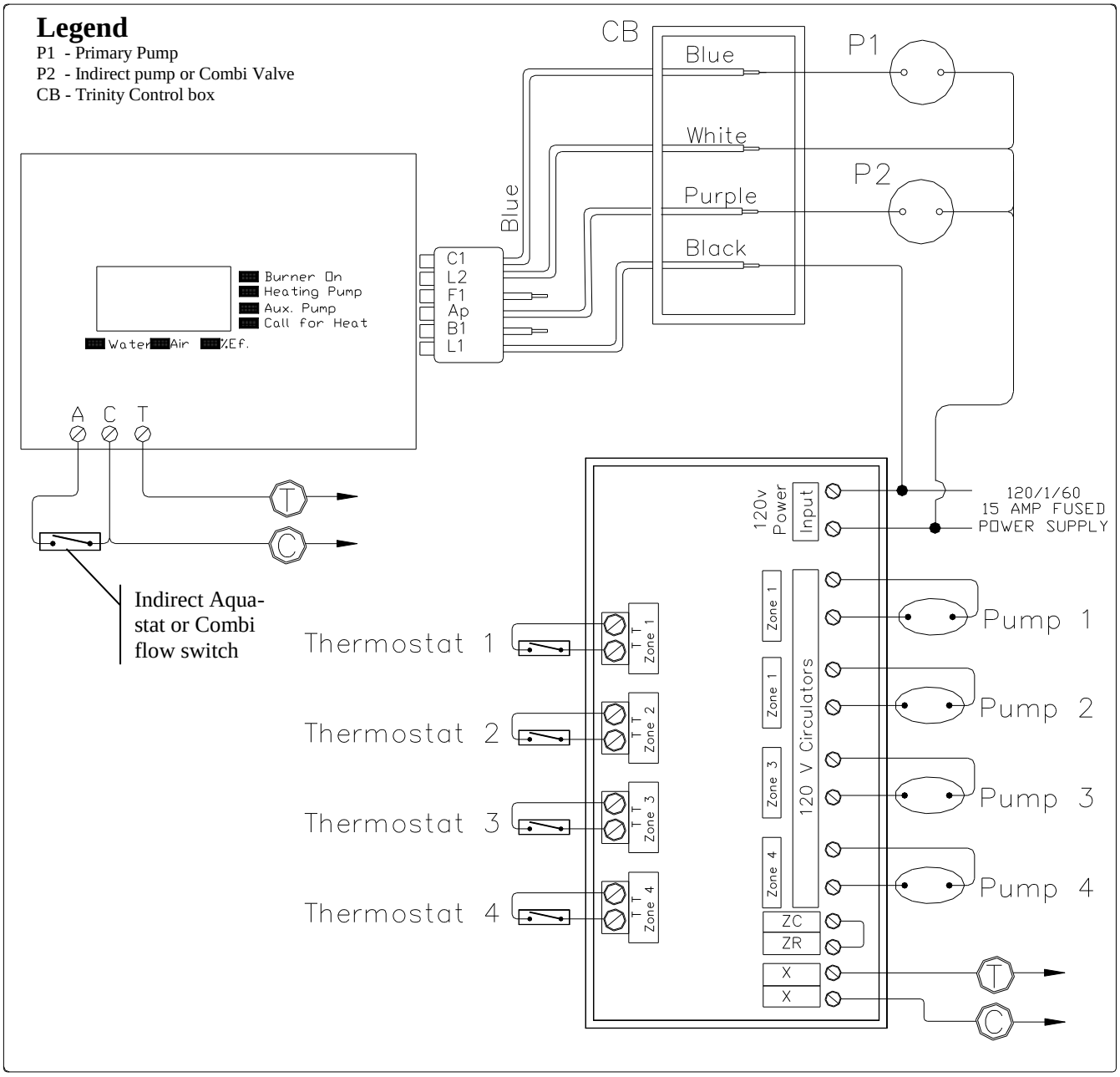
Figure 11-4 illustrates a typical wiring configuration required for a heating system using zone valves with a zone valve controller (Example shows a Taco model ZVC404).

Operation - Room thermostat closes circuit to TT terminals of the zone controller. The controller energizes the appropriate zone valve and closes the circuit between terminals T-C at the Trinity Ti Low Voltage field connection (See Table 11-2 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2). The Sentry 2100 provides power to the primary pump (P1) via the C1 (blue) pump output, see Table 11-1 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2. The controller then operates the burner to maintain the Space Heat set-point (HI), see Section 12.0.

NOTICE

Combi Boilers - The indirect pump is replaced by the internal diverter valve in Combi boilers. Combi boilers using this configuration must utilize a field supplied 120VAC relay (R) with a normally closed contact (R1). The R relay is powered with the internal diverter valve on a demand for DHW; the R1 relay contact opens preventing the Seconday pump (P3) from operating on a demand for DHW.

Figure 11-5 Zone Circulator Systems

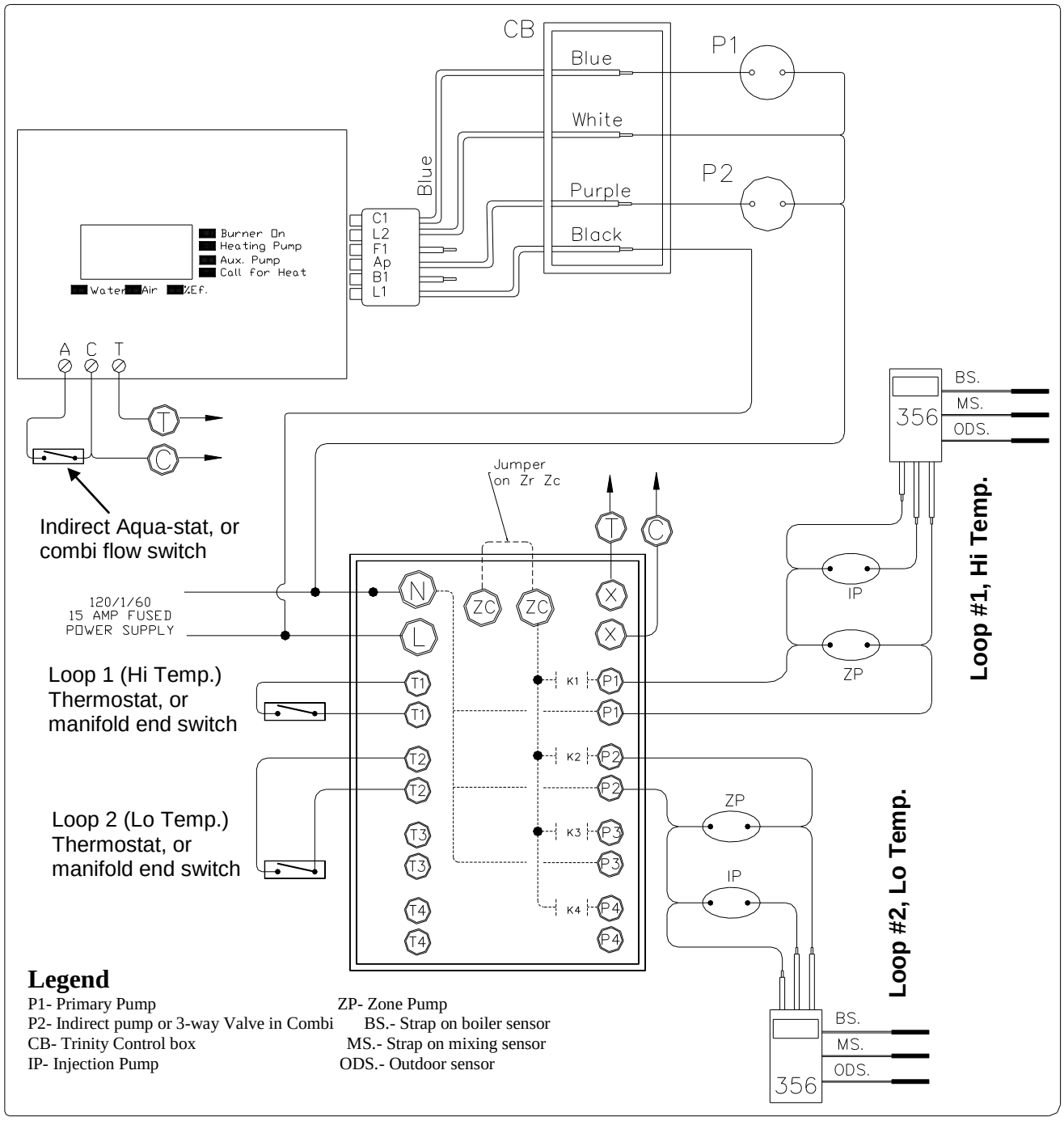


Zone Circulator System – w/Zone Controller

Figure 11-5 illustrates a typical wiring configuration required for a heating system using zone circulators with a zone circulator controller (Example shows a Taco model SR504).

Operation - Room thermostat closes circuit to TT terminals of the zone controller. The controller energizes the appropriate zone pump and closes the circuit between terminals T-C at the Trinity Ti Low Voltage field connection (See Table 11-2 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2). The Sentry 2100 provides power to the primary pump (P1) via the C1 (blue) pump output, see Table 11-1 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2. The controller then operates the burner to maintain the Space Heat set-point (HI), see Section 12.0.

Figure 11-6 Zone Circulator System w/Multiple Temperatures



Legend

P1- Primary Pump
P2- Indirect pump or 3-way Valve in Combi
CB- Trinity Control box
IP- Injection Pump
ZP- Zone Pump
BS.- Strap on boiler sensor
MS.- Strap on mixing sensor
ODS.- Outdoor sensor

Zone Circulator System – w/Multiple Temperatures

Figure 11-6 illustrates a typical wiring configuration required for a heating system with multiple space heating temperature requirements. The example is of a system using two injection pumps controlled by two mixing controls. (Example shows a Taco model SR504 zone controller and two Tekmar 356 mixing controllers).

Operation - Room thermostat or the end switch of a zoned manifold closes the circuit to TT terminals of the zone controller. The zone controller:

1. Sends 120VAC to the applicable zone circulator (which circulates mixed water throughout the zone).
2. Sends 120 volts to the injection pump, through the Tekmar 356 mixing controller.
3. Closes the circuit between terminals T-C at the Trinity Ti Low Voltage field connection (See Table 11-2 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2). The Sentry 2100 provides power to the primary pump (P1) via the C1 (blue) pump output, see Table 11-1 and Figures 11-1 and 11-2. The controller then operates the burner to maintain the Space Heat set-point (HI), see Section 12.0.

The 356 controller reduces or increases the speed of the injection pump, depending on the temperature at the "Mix sensor". Consult the Tekmar 356 installation manual for detailed installation, operation and set-up instructions.

12.0 SENTRY 2100 CONTROLLER

CAUTION The Sentry controller used on Ti400 is different then the Sentry controller used on Ti100-200 models. The T4.1 controller can only be used on Ti400's, while the T2.2 controller can only be used on Ti100-Ti200's)

The Sentry controller is the central controller for the Trinity boiler. The Sentry handles all the combustion logic, together with the energy management functions. The Sentry 2100 operates in two different modes, reset or conventional. The mode is automatically determined by the presence of the outdoor sensor. When the Sentry 2100 detects the presence of the outdoor sensor the controller will operate in Reset Mode, see Table 12-2. If the outdoor sensor is not installed, the controller will operate in Conventional Mode, see Table 12-1.

Sentry 2100 Display

The following describes the meaning of the lights on the Sentry controller.

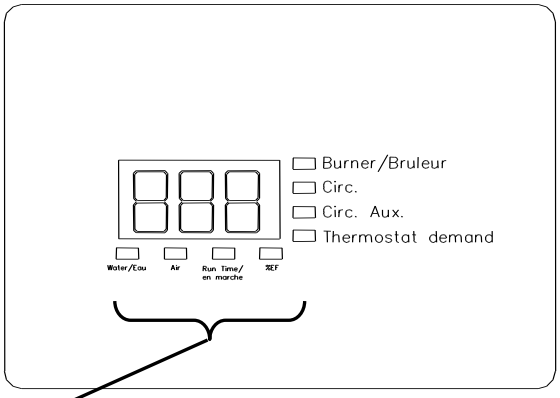
Green Lights:

Burner/Bruleur = Indicates that the ignition system is activated

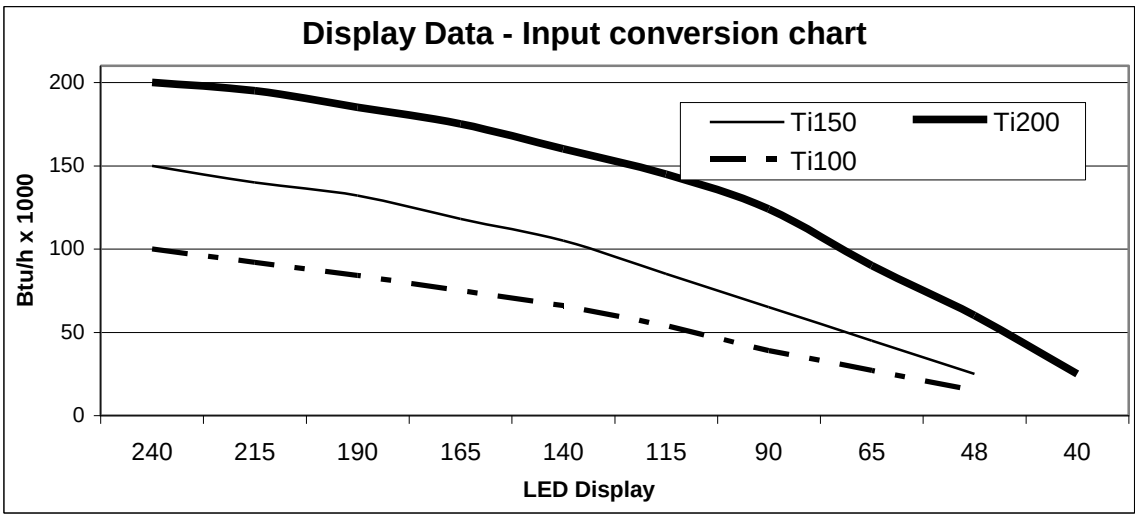
Circ. = Indicates that the pump output C1 is activated (Boiler/Primary Loop Circulator).

Circ. Aux.= Indicates that the pump output Ap is activated (DHW Circulator for non-Combi, internal DHW diverter valve for Combi).

Thermostat Demand= Indicates that terminals T-C are closed, initiating a call for space heating.



Water Temp – When illuminated, indicates that the display is showing boiler water temperature.	**Air** – When illuminated, indicates that the display is showing outdoor air temperature (only when outdoor air sensor is connected.	**Gas Input Value –** When illuminated, indicates the current input level (50-240 on Ti100-150, 40-240 on Ti200). See Chart to determine input.	**DHW Temp. –** When illuminated, indicates that terminals A-C are closed, initiating a demand for domestic hot water.



Sentry 2100 Operation

The Trinity boiler employs a pneumatic modulation system. This modulation system increases or decreases the speed of the blower to meet the demand for heating. The gas valve senses this change in blower pressure, and introduces the required amount of gas to ensure correct combustion. The term "Set Point" is used to indicate the desired temperature that the Trinity will try and maintain, by increasing or decreasing the input.

Table 12-1 Sentry 2100 Operation – Conventional Mode

		T-C & A-C Open (No Storage)	T-C Closed & A-C open	T-C Closed & A-C Closed	T-C Open & A-C Closed	T-C & A-C Open (Storage) Note 3
Conventional Mode	**Condition**	Standby	Heating Only	Domestic Only	Domestic Only	Storage Mode
	Set Point	-	HI	L0	L0	160°F
	Burner On	-	HI – DIF	(LO-10) Note 4	(LO-10) Note 4	140°F
	Burner Off	-	HI + 10	200°F	200°F	180°F
	Circ – C1	Off	On	Off Note 1	Off Note 1	On
	Aux. Circ – Ap	Off	Off	On Note 2	On Note 2	On

Table 12-2 Sentry 2100 Operation – Reset Mode

		T-C & A-C Open	T-C Closed & A-C open	T-C Closed & A-C Closed	T-C Open & A-C Closed	T-C & A-C Open (Storage) Note 3
Reset Mode	**Condition**	Standby Note 3	Heating Only	Domestic Only	Domestic Only	Storage Mode
	Set Point	-	$HI_{Calc.}$	L0	L0	160°F
	Burner On	-	$HI_{Calc} - DIF$	(LO-10) Note 4	(LO-10) Note 4	140°F
	Burner Off	-	$HI_{Calc} + 10$	200°F	200°F	180°F
	Circ – C1	Off	On	Off Note 1	Off Note 1	On
	Aux. Circ – Ap	Off	Off	On Note 2	On Note 2	On

Notes:

1- For Combi units the pump output C1 (Circ - C1) is powered for both space heating and domestic hot water demands, see Table 12-1 and Figure 12-2.

2- For Combi units the pump output Ap (Aux. Circ - Ap) powers the 3-way diverter valve located in the boiler, see Table 12-1 and Figure 12-2.

3- Combi units only, unit cycles on temperature (140-180ºF) for 1 to 24 hours (StO setting) after last domestic hot water call, unless StO is set to OFF. **NOTICE:** Primary pump will run during Storage (StO) operation.

4- For Combi units the burner turns on when the water temperature is less then 190°F on the initial call, afterwards it turns back on when water temperature is less then LO set point.

Setting the Sentry 2100

Programming is accomplished by a series of three push buttons located on the bottom side of the control. (*Function*, ↑and ↓). To enter the programming mode, press the function key once. To scroll through the various menu options depress ↑until the desired menu item is displayed. To alter the value press *Function* once, and the current value will be displayed, then use ↑for up, and ↓ for down, until the desired value is obtained. To enter the selected value press *Function*, which will return to the menu. When all desired values are selected, scroll to the RUN menu, and press Function, which exits the Programming Mode and initiates normal operation.

Sentry 2100 Menu

Table 12-3 Sentry 2100 Program Menu

Menu Item	Settable Range	Description	Typical Settings
RUN		***Program Mode*** - When Run is displayed, controller is in 'Prog' mode. Arrow up or down to scroll through menu items.	NA
LO	80-190ºF	***DHW Set Point –*** Boiler temperature the control attempts to maintain during a domestic hot water call (A-C circuit closed).	160ºF
HI	80-200ºF	***Central Heating Set Point –*** Boiler temperature the control attempts to maintain during a heating call (T-C circuit closed). Note: the domestic call takes priority over the heating call.	140-160ºF (Fan Coil) 170-190ºF (Baseboard) 100-120ºF (Low temperature Infloor)
DIF	1-40	***Differential Setting*** - Applies only to a heating call. Temperature difference below set point at which burner will re-light.	20
RES	70-HI	***Sets Outdoor Reset Curve Slope*** – The temperature where the boiler water set-point (heat call only) equals the outdoor temperature. I.e., if RES is set to 70, then the heating set point becomes 70 when it is 70ºF outdoors or higher. (Only used if outdoor sensor is connected)	See Table 12-4
SFS	75-100	***Starting Gas Input Value***	85
HFS	100-240	***Maximum Gas Input Value***	240
LFS	40-100	***Minimum Gas Input Value***	50 for Ti100-150 40 for Ti200
ER5	ON/OFF	***DHW Time-Out –*** When turned ON removes priority from DHW call after 2.5 hours; prioritizes heating call.	ON
FRE	ON/OFF	***Freeze Protection –*** When turned ON the control operates the burner and the circulator once the boiler water temperature drops below 40ºF. **WARNING** this is not a guarantee protection from freeze-up.	ON (if boiler controls primary circulator)
StO	OFF-24	***Storage Feature Timer*** – Length of time in hours storage feature will keep boiler hot after the latest DHW call, only active on Combi boilers.	2 (turn OFF if Combi boiler utilizes a storage tank)

To start the control operation, you must return to RUN in the menu, and press Function. Normal operation will begin. (*Note: LFS must not be set below 50 on Ti100-150's.)

Outdoor Sensor (10K)

To fully take advantage of the energy saving features of the Trinity boiler, it is necessary to install the outdoor sensor provided. Install the sensor preferably on the north, or coldest side of the building, not within 10 feet of the discharge of the gas vent outlet, or other sources of heat. The outdoor sensor connects to the top of the boiler on terminals O and D.

Calculating Outdoor Reset Curve (RES)

Formula:

Operating Temperature ($HI_{CALC.}$) = {(RES – Outdoor Temp) x (HI – RES) / RES} + RES

Example:

- There is a call for heat and no call for domestic hot water (T-C closed & A-C open), the control uses the programmed HI and RES settings and the current outdoor temperature.
- The HI is programmed to be 160°F.
- The RES is programmed to be 85°F.
- The outdoor temperature is 40°F.

Operating Temperature = {(85 – 40) x (160 – 85) / 85} + 85 = **125°F**

The following chart illustrates the effect of changing outdoor temperature on the boiler operating temperature for the above example.

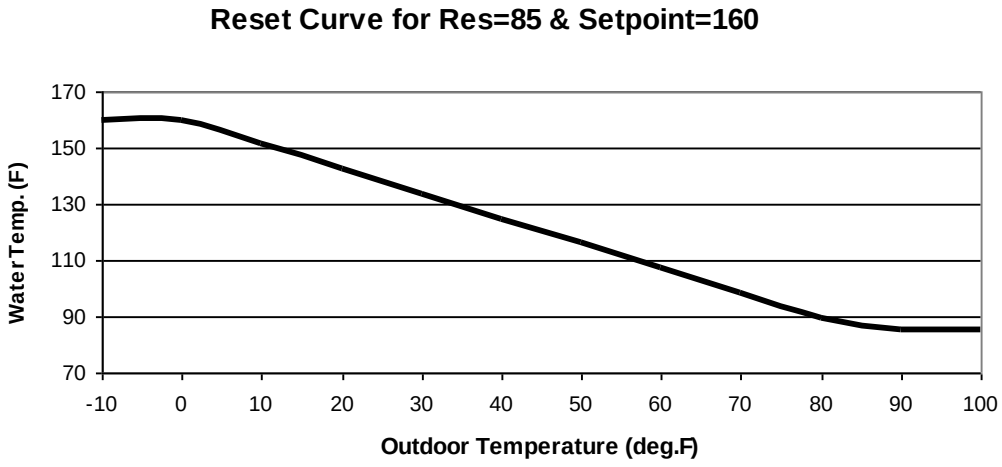


Table 12-4 Low Voltage Field Connections

Boiler Set Point – HI	Outdoor Reset – RES
80 – 110	70 – 80
110 – 140	80 – 90
140 – 170	90 – 100
170 – 200	100 – 110

13.0 TROUBLE SHOOTING

This section is intended to assist the service technician in detecting and correcting common errors. The Sentry 2100 is equipped with an internal diagnostic system that verifies control operation. The following series of error codes has been developed to aid in diagnosing control problems:

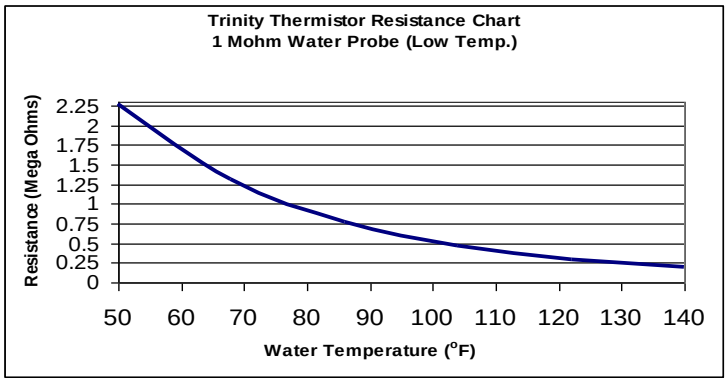
Problem	Detected Problem	Solution
ER1 On Display	**"Water Temperature Excessive"** Sentry has sensed a water temperature in excess of 250ºF at the water temperature thermister.	1. If the boiler is extremely hot check for adequate water pressure and circulation, contact NTI for assistance. 2. If not hot, check for sources of grounding or shorting (i.e. water) at the thermister electrical connections, check wiring from Sensor to Sentry Control. 3. Replace thermister if the resistance is not in the correct range. (See resistance charts for 1 M-Ohm Trinity Thermister)
ER2 On Display	**"Water Temperature Thermister Short Circuit"** Sentry has sensed a short circuit in the water temperature thermister circuit.	See ER1.
ER3 On Display	**"Water Sensor Open Circuit"** Sentry has sensed an open circuit in the Water Sensor circuit.	1. Check wiring to Water Sensor for open circuits or shorting to ground (i.e. water). (Note: ER3 will be displayed if temperature sensed is less then 0°F.) *2.* Replace Water Sensor if the resistance is not in the correct range. (See resistance charts for 1 M- Ohm Trinity Thermister)
ER4 On Display	**"24V Limit Error"** Sentry has sensed a lack of 24V on the outlet of the Sentry burner relay (B1).	The error locks the boiler out for one hour before retrying ignition. 1. Reset power, if error goes away the problem is intermittent and was likely caused by a tripped limit that has automatically reset, check for adequate water pressure and flow rate. Allow the boiler to cycle and verify proper operation including outlet water temperature and flue temperature. If operation is unsuccessful and the error reoccurs continue to step 2. 2. Ti100-200's are equipped with a low water pressure switch on the boiler return that requires a minimum of 10PSI to complete the 24VAC ignition circuit. Ensure there is a minimum of 15PSI on the boiler outlet prior to the primary circulator; ensure the boiler is plumbed in primary-secondary fashion. Replace water pressure switch if plumbing and pressure is correct and if it measures an open circuit. 3. Check for continuity through the 24VAC limit wiring and manifold and stack limits, replace limits or wiring that are not a closed circuit.
ER5 On Display	**"DHW Time-Out"** The ER5 option is ON and the Sentry has sensed that the DHW call has lasted longer then 2.5 hours, thus removing priority from the DHW call.	Reset the ER5 error by resetting the power or cycling the DHW call. Check for proper operation of the DHW call. 1. Combi's are equipped with a DHW flow switch; ensure it is not sticking in the closed position when there is no DHW flow. If so, remove it and free it of any debris and check for proper operation, replace if necessary. 2. For non-Combi boilers, operating with an indirect water heater, check for proper boiler water circulation during a DHW call, and check for proper operation of the indirect water heater's Aqua-stat. 3. For applications with prolonged DHW draws, turn the ER5 option OFF.
ER6	**"Flame Lock Out"** Sentry has sensed a lack of 24V to the gas valve during operation or a Fenwal ignition lockout.	There is a problem in the ignition sequence, it could be caused by a faulty igniter, flame sensor, gas valve or improper line pressure or combustion. Check ignition sequence to determine which component is not functioning. *(Sentry will retry ignition sequence 1 hour after ER6 code originally occurs or if control is reset)* If a 3-Flash error occurs on the Fenwal controller prior to locking out on an Er6, proceed to "Three Flashes on Fenwal".
Burner shuts off before set-point temperature is reached (and burner light goes out)	Reset calculation being used to lower HI setting.	If OD probe is being used, the HI setting will be calculated using formula in Section 12.0, adjust RES setting as necessary.
	Thermostat is satisfied	1. If the thermostat demand light is turning off, the thermostat has satisfied. 2. If DHW temp light is turning off; the Aqua-stat or call for DHW has been satisfied.

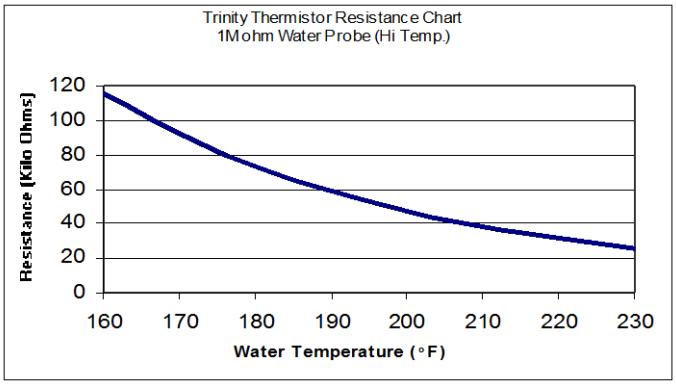
ER9	**Internal Controller Fault**	Indicates that the Sentry control has lost communication with an internal processor, contact NTI for assistance.
ASO Indicates that the Air Switch is Open	**"Air Switch Open"** This is displayed when the boiler is expecting the air switch to be closed by a differential pressure generated when the combustion blower turns on.	1. Are the vinyl tubes connected between the air switch and the ports on the inlet pipe? Negative side of switch connects to the port on the 1-1/2" PVC elbow. 2. Check for blockage on the intake and exhaust vents. 3. If fan is running the air switch may be faulty, ensure it is set at 0.2"wc. 4. If fan is not running, check 120V wiring to blower, if ok remove low voltage harness from blower, if blower fails to start, replace blower, if blower does start problem may be with blower or Sentry control.
ASC Indicates that the Air Switch is Closed	**"Air Switch Closed"** This is displayed when the boiler has turned the blower off and is expecting the air switch to be open.	1. Is the fan running. If so check for 24V between B and D terminals (see wiring diagram). If 24V is not present replace transformer. 2. If fan is not running then the Air Switch is stuck closed. a. Check to ensure switch is set at 0.2"wc. b. Check vinyl tubes to air switch for moisture, clear if necessary and check venting termination for proper clearance (moisture in tubes is generally cause by cross-contamination of the exhaust to the air inlet). c. Remove the white wire from the air switch, if ASC persists replace the Sentry 2100 controller, if an ASO message is display replace the air switch.
Two Flashes on Fenwal	**"Flame Fault"** The Fenwal controller senses flame prior to ignition sequence.	If the combustion sequence is normal, and there is no flame prior to ignition, the Fenwal control is defective, and must be replaced.
Three Flashes on Fenwal	**"Ignition Lockout"**	Check the condensate drain for blockage – a blocked condensate drain will flood the combustion chamber and cause this error, see Section 5.0 for further instructions. Reset and observe ignition sequence: 1. If the burner ignites then goes out within 2-3 seconds: a. If the boiler is newly installed, check the polarity of the 120VAC power supply – reversed polarity will cause this error. b. Ensure the cable is connected to the flame sensor. c. Check for proper sustained gas line pressure. d. Check venting and combustion chamber for blockage – clean combustion chamber. e. Replace flame probe. f. Replace Fenwal controller. 2. If the igniter glows but the burner does not ignite: a. Check for proper sustained gas line pressure. b. Check venting and combustion chamber for blockage – clean combustion chamber. c. Replace igniter. d. Replace Fenwal controller. 3. If the igniter does not glow: a. Replace igniter. b. Replace Fenwal controller.
Boiler will not stay lit.	Indicates lack of a flame signal. In order to stay running the flame signal must be at least 0.7 µAmps	1. If the Burner light on the Sentry is going out, go to "**Burner shutting off**". 2. Check the condensate drain for blockage – a blocked condensate drain will flood the combustion chamber and cause this error, see Section 5.0 for further instructions. 3. See Step 1 (a through f) under "Three Flashes on Fenwal".
Boiler bangs or hisses	Bangs or sounds like a kettle while burner is running indicates insufficient flow	1. Ensure the plumbing is installed as per this manual. Check to see if pumps are operating properly and water pressure is above 15psi. **This problem can lead to boiler overheating!** See Section 9.0. 2. Boiler may be plugging-up with scale or magnetite, clean with Fernox DS-40 Descaler and Cleaner (NTI PN: 83450). 3. If glycol is being used the concentration may be to high, recommend using a concentration lower then 35%. De-rate unit by reducing the maximum modulation rate (HFS) and/or the maximum water temperature (LO and HI), see Section 12.0.

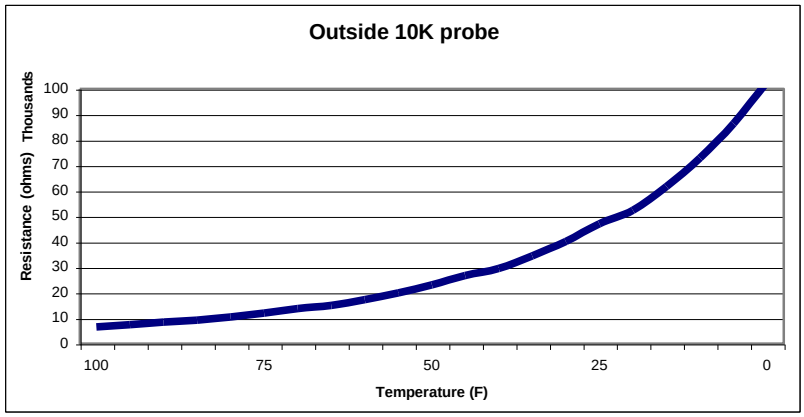
Boiler Lights rough or pulsates	Typically an imbalance in the Air to gas ratio	1. Ensure the vent lengths are in compliance with Section 4.0. 2. Check venting and combustion chamber for blockage – clean combustion chamber. 3. Check for proper sustained gas line pressure. 4. Momentarily remove the intake pipe from the boiler during ignition, if unit lights smoothly with intake pipe disconnected reconnect and check for proper combustion, see Section 8.0.
Fan appears to be creating a noise in the house	Slight vibration can cause noise in the residence (This is not a warranty issue)	Use flexible gas line to insolate the vibration noises between the gas valve and the line. Don't hang gas lines from floor joists. Use rubber insulators with gas line supports.
	Making a rubbing noise. ((This is not a warranty issue))	If gas valve is not held when the gas nipple is connected, the force of tightening the fitting can damage the valve, and warp the fan housing. If pipe is used, the gas line must not create any forces to the valve, either vertically (weight of line), or horizontally (misaligned connection)
Display Goes Blank	No power to control, blown control fuse or control failure	1. Reset power, if display comes back on contact NTI for assistance. 2. Ensure 120VAC is being supplied to the boiler. 3. Check the internal fuse in the Sentry – to access the internal fuse, remove the front decal to reveal the screws securing the face plate cover. If fuse has blown replace with equivalent. 4. Replace Sentry 2100 controller.

The following are the resistance charts for diagnosing the water and outdoor air temperature thermisters of the Trinity boiler.

1. Measure the resistance of the thermister when disconnected.
2. Using the appropriate chart, find the resistance and move either vertical (Water Sensor) or horizontal (air probe) until the line is intersected.
3. Move 90 degrees to the corresponding temperature.
4. If the temperature is plus or minus 10 degrees, then the probe is operating correctly.

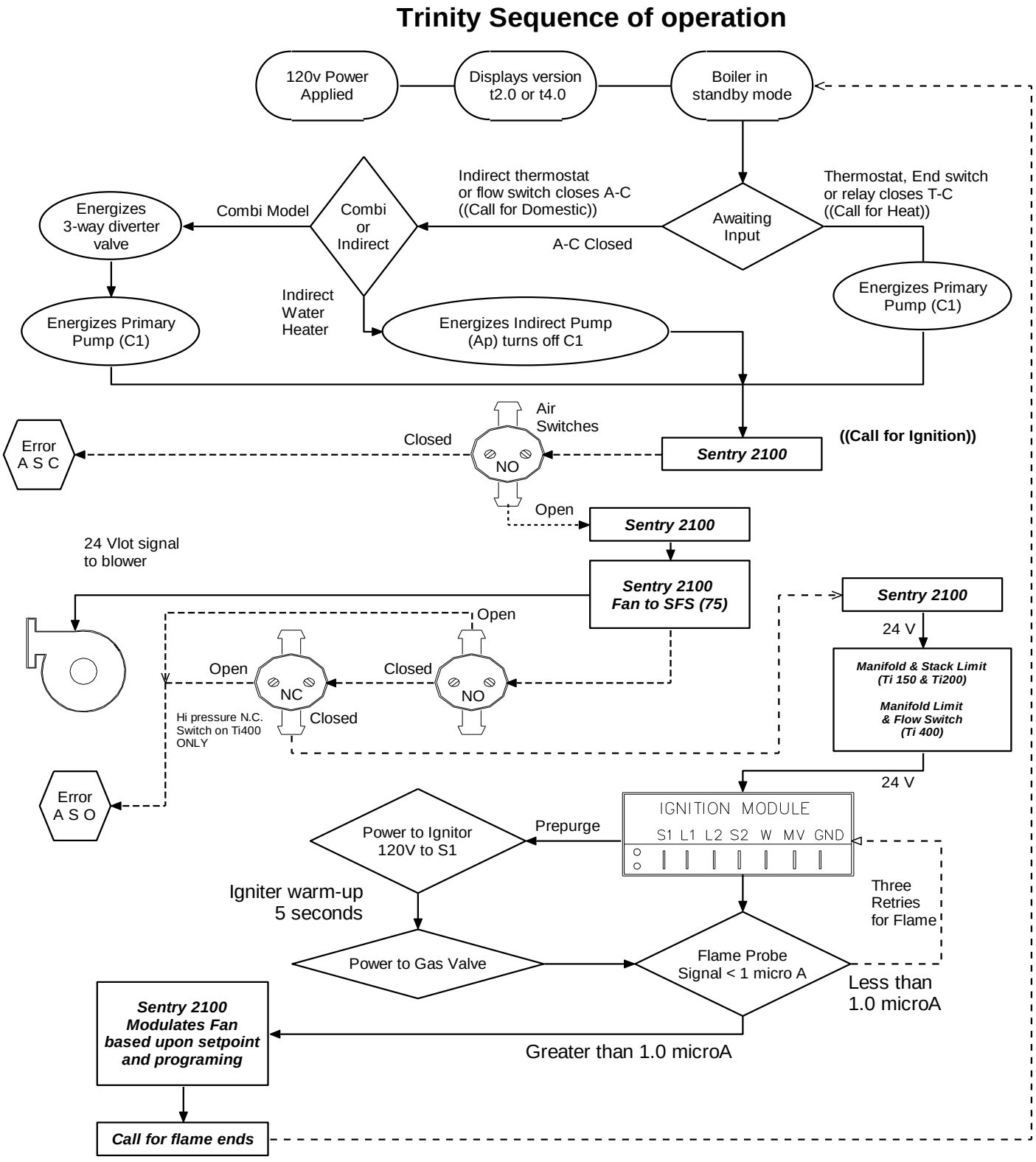




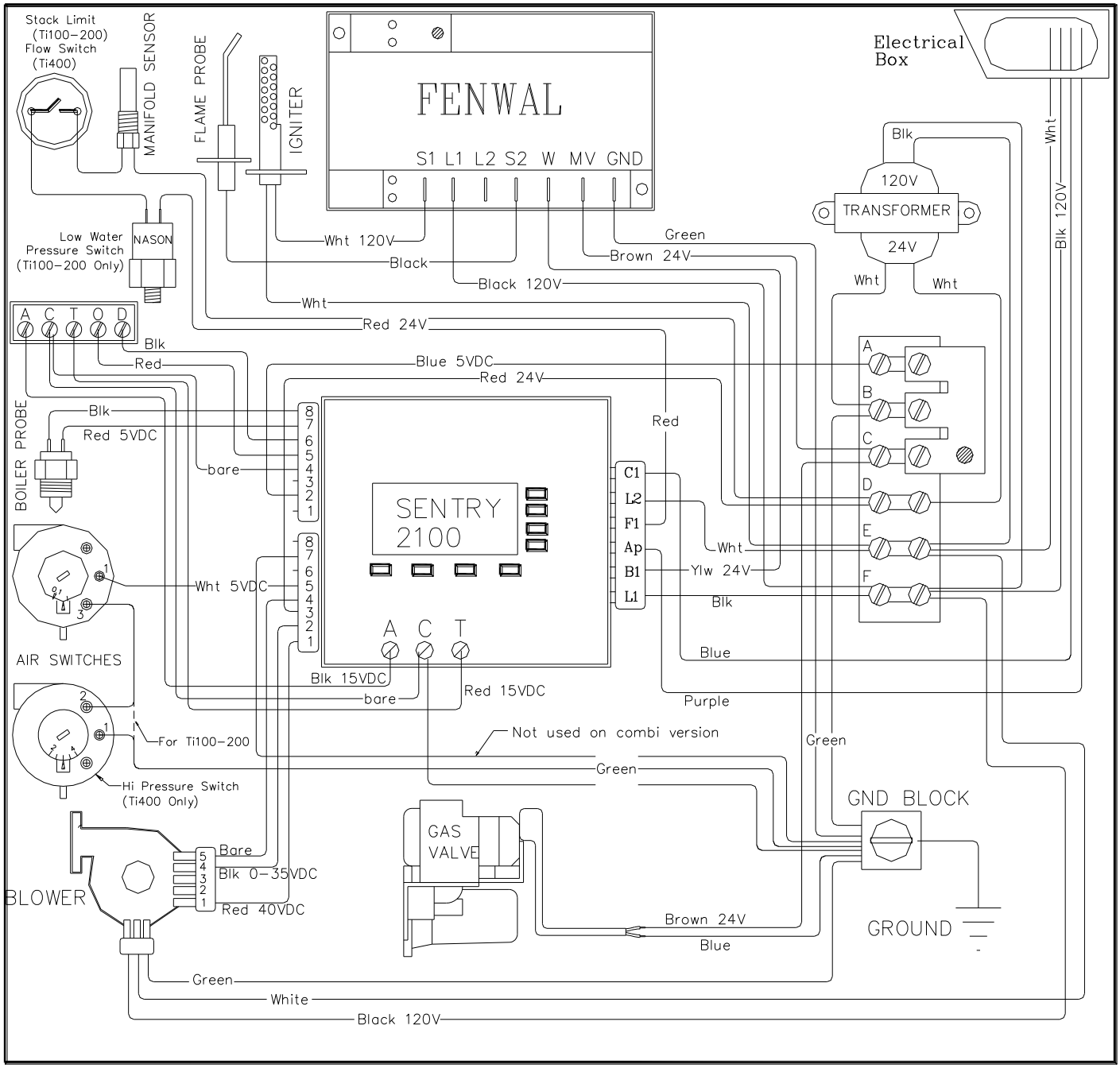


14.0 SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

The following is the normal sequence of operation for the trinity boiler.



15.0 WIRING SCHEMATIC



16.0 INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

Installation

- ☐ 1. If operating on Propane Gas, convert appliance using kit number 82650-1.
- ☐ 2. Install the Vent/Air-Intake piping in accordance with Section 4.0 of this manual. Ensure all joints are secured and cemented properly. Both the Vent and Air-Intake pipes must terminate outdoors. Perform the **Mandatory Pre-commissioning Procedure for Plastic Venting** in Section 3.0.
- ☐ 3. Connect the condensate drain in accordance with Section 5.0 of this manual.
- ☐ 4. Connect the gas supply in accordance with Section 6.0 of this manual.
- ☐ 5. Install the plumbing in accordance with the Section 9.0 of this Manual. Flush/clean the internals of the heating system (hydronic piping of hydronic systems only). Treat system water with Fernox F1 Protector.
- ☐ 6. Connect field wiring in accordance with Section 11.0 of this manual.
- ☐ 7. Advise home/building owner of their responsibilities with respect to maintaining the appliance.

⚠ WARNING The building owner is responsible for keeping the Vent/Air-Intake termination free of snow, ice, or other potential blockages and for scheduling routine maintenance on the appliance (see Section 17.0). Failure to properly maintain the appliance may result in serious injury or death.

Start-up

⚠ DANGER Allow primers/cements to cure for 8 hours prior to Start-up. If curing time is less than 8 hours, first perform Steps 2 through 6 of **Mandatory Pre-commissioning Procedure for Plastic Venting** in Section 3.0. Failure to follow these instructions can result in explosion, serious injury or death.

- ☐ 1. Turn gas shut-off valve to the ON position.
- ☐ 2. Turn Power on to appliance.
- ☐ 3. Set Controller to the desired settings.
- ☐ 4. Turn thermostat up, Ignition will occur.

Operational Checklist

- ☐ 1. System is free of gas leaks.
- ☐ 2. System is free of water leaks.
- ☐ 3. Water pressure is maintained above 15 PSI.
- ☐ 4. All air is purged from the heating system piping.
- ☐ 5. Ensure proper water flow rate; unit must not kettle, bang, hiss or flash the water to steam.
- ☐ 6. Ensure gas line pressure is in accordance with Section 6.0.
- ☐ 7. System is free of combustion leaks.
- ☐ 8. Unit must operate smoothly.
- ☐ 9. Ensure the flue gas combustion readings are within the tolerances listed in Table 8-1.
- ☐ 10. Each ignition must be smooth.
- ☐ 11. Verify that all condensate lines are clean and drain freely.

Before Leaving

- ☐ 1. Remove line pressure gauge from gas valve, tighten bleed screw, test screw for leaks. See Section 8.0.
- ☐ 2. Ensure the condensate drain is assembled and working correctly, see Section 5.0.
- ☐ 3. Allow the appliance to complete at least one heating cycle, or to operate for at least 15 minutes.
- ☐ 4. Always verify proper operation after servicing.

Instructions to Installing Contractor

- ☐ 1. Ensure that the customer receives the Warranty Documentation included with the installation manual.
- ☐ 2. Leave the manual with the customer so they know when to call for annual maintenance and inspection.

⚠ WARNING This appliance must have water flowing through it whenever the burner is firing. Failure to comply may damage the unit, void the warranty, and cause serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING Allowing the appliance to operate with a dirty combustion chamber will adversely affect its operation and void the warranty. Failure to clean the heat exchanger on a frequency that matches the need of the application may result in fire, property damage, or death.

17.0 ANNUAL MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

This unit must be inspected at the beginning of every heating season by a Qualified Technician.

Annual Inspection Checklist

- ☐ 1. Lighting is smooth and consistent, and the combustion fan is noise & vibration free.
- ☐ 2. The condensate freely flows from the unit, and is cleaned of sediment.
- ☐ 3. Relief Valve and air vents are not weeping.
- ☐ 4. Low water cut off is flushed (if applicable)
- ☐ 5. Examine all venting for evidence of leaks. Ensure vent screens are cleaned and clear of debris.
- ☐ 6. Check the burner plate for signs of leaking.
- ☐ 7. The combustion chamber must be inspected and cleaned (See Combustion Chamber Cleaning Procedure below).
- ☐ 8. Listen for water flow noises indicating a drop in appliance water flow rate.
  Important - The hydronic system may need to be flushed to eliminate hard water scale (Use Fernox DS-40 Descaler, NTI PN: 83450).

Combustion Chamber Cleaning Procedure

Units operating with LP Gas or in an industrial environment will have to be cleaned a minimum of once per year. Other applications will require the combustion chamber to be cleaned after the first year of operation, with subsequent cleanings scheduled based on the condition of the combustion chamber at the time. Unless a step is identified as model specific, the following combustion chamber cleaning procedure is the same for all models.

Crystalline Silica - Read carefully the warnings and handling instructions pertaining to Refractory Ceramic Fibers before commencing any service work in the combustion chamber. Take all necessary precautions and use recommended personal protective equipment as required.

- ☐ 1. Initiate a post-purge cycle to clear any gas from the combustion chamber, then turn gas valve off.
- ☐ 2. Access the combustion chamber by removing the aluminum burner door assembly of the appliance.
- ☐ 3. Remove the insulation disc (P/N 83112) located in the back of the combustion chamber to avoid damaging it during the cleaning process. The disc is held in place with a 2.5mm "Allen-head" screw.
- ☐ 4. Use a vacuum with a high efficiency filter to remove any loose debris or dust.
- ☐ 5. Wet the inside of the combustion chamber with water. Use a garden hose with a trigger nozzle to direct pressurized water through the gaps between the heat exchanger tubes. The water should pass in-between the heat exchanger tubes and exit via the condensate drain. This process may require the use of some dry rags or plastic to protect electrical components from being damaged by dripping or spraying water.
- ☐ 6. Use a nylon or other non-metallic brush to loosen the incrustations and any other contaminates that have remained stuck on and in-between the tubes.
- ☐ 7. Repeat steps 5 and 6 until the heat exchanger is clean and water from the condensate drain runs clear.
- ☐ 8. Re-install the insulation disc (part no. 83112) to the back of the combustion chamber.
- ☐ 9. Inspect the insulation disc located on the back-side of the burner door (p/n 82769). Replace if damaged.
- ☐ 10. Re-install the burner door, gas-supply and Air-inlet pipe, check for gas leaks.
- ☐ 13. Perform the Operational Check List detailed in Section 16.0.

Replace any gaskets or insulation discs that show any signs of damage and do not re-use. Failure to follow these instructions may result in fire, property damage or death.

Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RFC)

IMPORTANT **Personal Protective Equipment Recommended -** Read the following warnings and handling instructions carefully before commencing any service work in the combustion chamber. The insulating material on the inside of the burner door and at the back of the combustion chamber contain *Refractory Ceramic Fibers* and should not be handled without personal protective equipment.

⚠ WARNING **Potential Carcinogen** - Use of *Refractory Ceramic Fibers* in high temperature applications (above 1000°C) can result in the formation of Crystalline Silica (cristobalite), a respirable silica dust. Repeated airborne exposure to crystalline silica dust may result in chronic lung infections, acute respiratory illness, or death. Crystalline silica is listed as a (potential) occupational carcinogen by the following regulatory organizations: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Failure to comply with handling instructions in Table 16-1 may result in serious injury or death.

⚠ WARNING **Crystalline Silica -** Certain components confined in the combustion chamber may contain this potential carcinogen. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, serious injury (exposure to hazardous materials) or death. Refer to Table 16-1 for handling instruction and recommended personal protective equipment. Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier (who must read and follow the supplied instructions before installing, servicing, or removing this appliance. This appliance contains materials that have been identified as carcinogenic, or possibly carcinogenic, to humans).

Table 17-1 Handling Instructions for Refractory Ceramic Fibers (RCF)

Reduce the Risk of Exposure	Precautions and Recommended Personal Protective Equipment
Avoid contact with skin and eyes	• Wear long-sleeved clothing, gloves, and safety goggles or glasses.
Avoid breathing in silica dust	• Wear a respirator with a N95-rated filter efficiency or better. [1] • Use water to reduce airborne dust levels when cleaning the combustion chamber. • Do not dry sweep silica dust. Pre-wet or use a vacuum with a high efficiency filter.
Avoid transferring contamination	• When installing or removing RFCs, place the material in a sealable plastic bag. • Remove contaminated clothing after use. Store in sealable container until cleaned. • Wash contaminated clothing separately from other laundry.
First Aid Measures	If irritation persists after implementing first aid measures consult a physician. • **Skin** - Wash with soap and water. • **Eyes** - Do not rub eyes; flush with water immediately. • **Inhalation** – Breathe in fresh air; drink water, sneeze or cough to clear irritated passage ways.

Notes:

[1] Respirator recommendations based on CCOHS and OSHA requirements at the time this document was written. Consult your local regulatory authority regarding current requirements for respirators, personal protective equipment, handling, and disposal of RCFs.

For more information on Refractory Ceramic Fibers, the risks, recommended handling procedures and acceptable disposal practices contact the organization(s) listed below:

Canada (CCOHS): Telephone directory listing under Government Blue Pages Canada—Health and Safety—Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety; or website http://www.ccohs.ca.

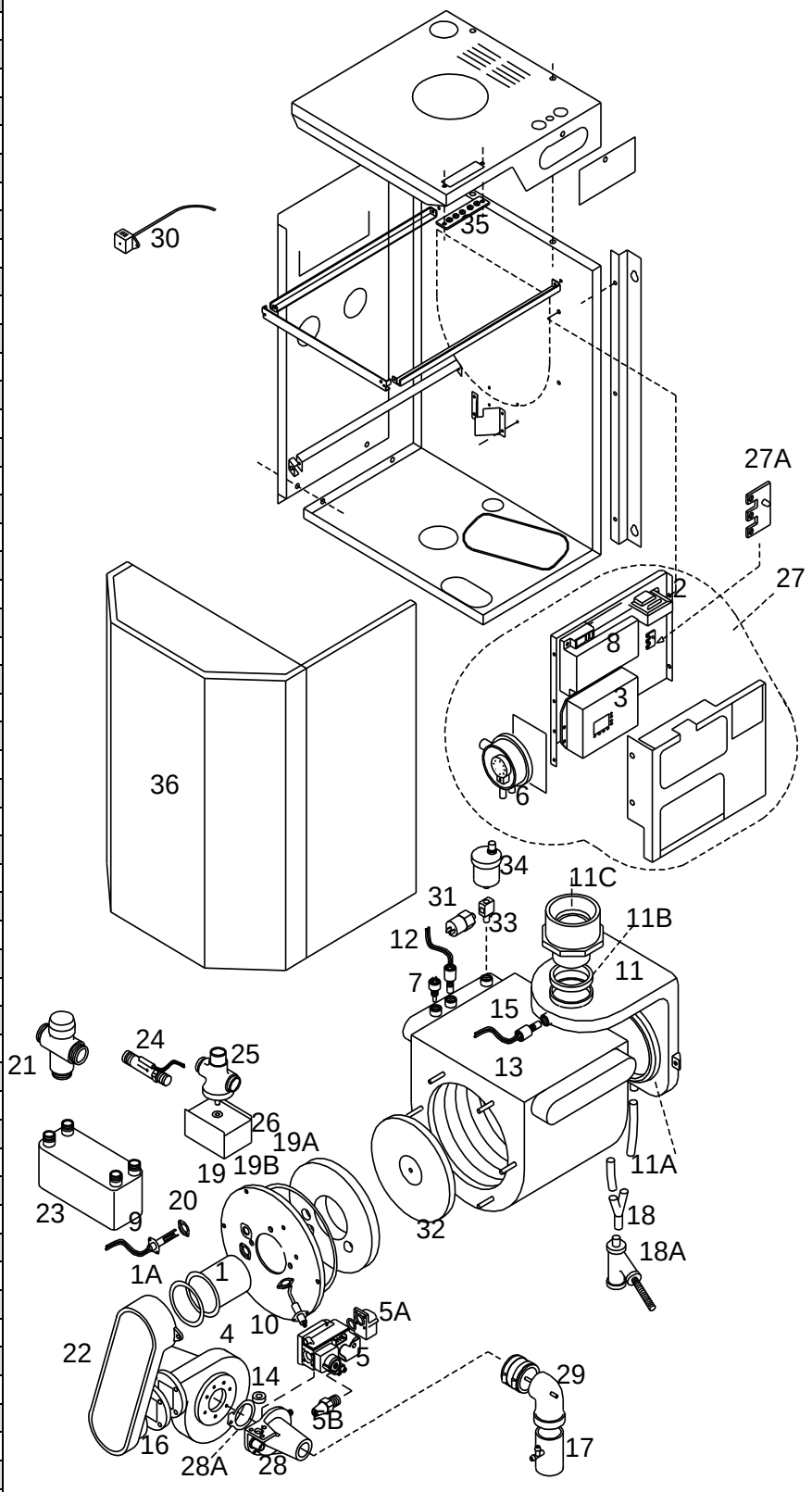
United States (OSHA): Telephone directory listing under United States Government—Department of Labor—Occupational Safety and Health Administration; or website http://www.osha.gov.

18.0 PARTS LIST

Models Ti100-Ti200

Replacement parts are available from your stocking wholesaler. Homeowners must contact their local Installer or Wholesaler. Installers or Wholesalers may contact NY Thermal Inc. for assistance at 506-657-6000. **Notes:** * Used for Combi version only.

Item	Part #	Description
1	82657	Premix burner, 135.8 Ti-150
1	82658	Premix burner, 200.6 Ti-200
1A	82761	Premix Burner Gasket
2	82457	Transformer, 24V
3	82013	Sentry 2100
4	82052	Blower #RG130 Ti-150 Only
4	82661	Blower #RG148 Ti-200 Only
5	82054	Gas Valve (CVI) VK8115F1134B
5A	82065	Gas Valve Elbow, 1/2NPT
5B	82600	Gas Valve Vent Connection
6	82662	Air switch Huba @ .2" w.c.
7	83035	Thermister, 1/4" NPT
8	82058	Ignition Module (Fenwal)
9	82708	Igniter, #601, c/w SS shield
10	82762	Rauscchert Flame Rod
11	82763	Composite Flue Box
11A	82764	Composite Flue Box Gasket
11B	82765	Composite Flue Outlet Gasket
11C	83291-1	Flue Adapter Assembly (Ti100-200)
12	82992	Manifold Limit, 1/4NPT(Ti100-150 ASME)
13	82596	Ti100-150 Heat Exchanger
13	83012	Ti100-150 ASME Heat Exchanger
13	82647	Ti 200 Heat Exchanger
14	82650	LP orifice 5.20mm Ti150-200 Only
14	83216	LP orifice 3.40mm Ti100 Only
15	82660	Stack Limit, 1/4BSP,190F, Dif=30
16	82766	Blower Gasket Ti100-150 Only
16	82719	Blower Gasket Ti200 Only
17	82622-1	Ti Inlet Pipe Assembly
18	83042	Condensate Y Drain
18A	82913	Siphon Condensate Trap
19	82767	Cast Aluminum Burner door
19A	82769	Ti Ceramic Burner Door Disc
19B	82770	Ti Burner Door Gasket
20	82768	Ti Igniter Gasket
21	82228*	Tempering Valve #AM101-US-1
22	82771	Extended Air Tube
23	82011*	Plate Heat Exchanger LA1430
24	81896*	Flow Switch FS-380, .5 activate
25	82160*	3 Way Valve VU54S2016B, 3/4"
26	82159*	3 Way Actuator VU444A1007B
27	82754	Control Panel & Harness
27A	82754-1	PCB Optocoupler
28	82054-1	CVI Venturi 01 (Ti150 & 200)
28	83205	CVI Venturi 003 (Ti100 Only)
28A	82054-2	CVI Venturi Gasket
29	82104-1	Ti Air Metering Elbow
30	81027-1	Sentry (10k) Outdoor Air Sensor
31	83223-1	Pressure Switch, 1/4NPT (Ti100-150ASME)
32	83112	Divider Plate Insul (c/w washer & screw)
33	83462	Tee, Brass, 1/4NPT
34	82539	Auto Air Vent, 1/8NPT
35	83059	Terminal Strip
36	82411-3	Ti100-200 Cover



Notes

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