

DEALER SERVICE BULLETIN

Number: DSB 09-0022

Date: 4/809

Supersedes: DSB 07-0049

Title: 90% Furnace Heat Exchanger
Inspection Procedure

PRODUCT CATEGORY:

90% furnaces

MODELS AFFECTED:

320A, 321A, 340A, 340M, 345M, 350A, 350M, 351D, 352A, 352M, 355A, 355B, 355C,
355M, 398A, 398B, 399A

58SX, SXA, SXB, SXC, DX, DXA, DXC, VCA, VUA, MCA, MCB, MXA, MXB, MSA,
UVB, MVP, MVB, MVC, MTA, MTB

490A, PG9MAA, PG9MAB

SITUATION:

There are several furnace heat exchanger inspection methodologies that have been used in the field. Improper or inadequate furnace heat exchanger inspection techniques can result in the misdiagnosis of a heat exchanger failure when a failure has not occurred or is not imminent.

SOLUTION:

Attached is the official Carrier / Bryant / Payne 90% Furnace Heat Exchanger Inspection Procedure. This procedure should be utilized to properly diagnose a heat exchanger failure once preliminary service and troubleshooting techniques indicate the heat exchanger is suspected to have failed. This bulletin may also be used as a reference to verify the furnace is installed properly. The maintenance items section can be used to identify any existing or future service related issues.

This inspection procedure details significant installation, set-up, and maintenance items that can impact furnace operation, combustion characteristics, and heat exchanger performance and reliability. In general, if an initial check of combustion performance as detailed in Section 2 of this procedure yields CO levels in the vent of 200 ppm or less, no further examination or inspection of the heat exchanger is required. Installation, set-up, and maintenance items should still be reviewed and corrected to resolve any remaining furnace operational concerns. An excess air measurement can also help in diagnosis of heat exchanger failure. The combustion check procedure included in this document details additional steps to include this diagnostic when possible.

This bulletin also includes a 90% Furnace Heat Exchanger Inspection Certificate that must be completed, signed by the technician, and faxed or e-mailed to Warranty Administration as part of the heat exchanger warranty claim approval process.

Warning: Do not perform any of the servicing instructions provided in this Service Bulletin unless you are a trained and qualified technician. Observe all precautions in the instructions, equipment tags, labels, and observe all other safety precautions that may apply. Failure to follow this warning could result in property damage, personal injury or death.

This procedure and the 90% Furnace Heat Exchanger Inspection Certificate will be posted in HVACPartners under the post-sale support service area.

Field Action: All dealers and service contractors should use this procedure to properly troubleshoot and inspect 90% furnace heat exchangers. .

For secondary heat exchangers with failure dates of June 15, 2009 or later, a copy of the 90% Furnace Secondary Heat Exchanger Inspection Certificate included in this bulletin must be faxed to Warranty Administration at (860) 998-2941, or e-mailed to admin.sams@carrier.utc.com, as part of the claim approval process. SMB09-0022 must appear in the e-mail subject line.

Unless otherwise notified by your distributor, replaced secondary heat exchangers and secondary heat exchangers from replaced furnaces must be returned to the distributor and held for potential factory audit. A copy of the 90% Furnace Secondary Heat Exchanger Inspection Certificate must also be attached to or held with the secondary heat exchanger part.

Section 1- Before you begin

Installing and servicing heating equipment can be hazardous due to gas and electrical components. **Only trained and qualified personnel should install, repair, or service heating equipment.** Untrained personnel can perform basic maintenance functions such as cleaning and replacing air filters. All other operations must be performed by trained service personnel. When working on heating equipment, observe precautions in literature, on tags, and on labels attached to or shipped with unit and other safety precautions that may apply.

▲ WARNING
FIRE, EXPLOSION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD Failure to follow this warning could result in electrical shock, fire, personal injury, or death. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, maintenance, or use can cause carbon monoxide poisoning, explosion, fire, electrical shock, or other conditions which may cause personal injury or property damage. Consult a qualified installer, service agency, local gas supplier, or your distributor or branch for information or assistance. The qualified installer or agency must use only factory-authorized and listed kits or accessories when modifying this product.

Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Have a fire extinguisher available during start-up and adjustment procedures and service calls.

Follow all Local Codes. In the absence of local codes, consult the current edition of the National Fuel Gas Code and the current edition of the National Electric Code.

Section 2- Combustion Check

Prior to performing the Combustion Check, the furnace should already have been generally inspected and any installation, service, and/or maintenance related issues resolved. The unit should already have been set to the correct firing rate and temperature rise. Should the furnace fail the combustion check, this procedure will direct you to perform a more detailed examination of installation and maintenance items which may be impacting the combustion performance.

If the furnace you are evaluating does not operate, perform a basic visual inspection of the furnace. Discuss the situation with the homeowner. It may be necessary to perform the maintenance items in Section 4, or perform other repairs to make the furnace operational. Performing a complete heat exchanger removal and inspection without performing a combustion analysis may result in unnecessary replacement of a heat exchanger. As part of the visual inspection, remove the burner box cover and inspect the primary heat exchanger inlets for excessive soot or corrosion. If the primary heat exchanger inlets are completely plugged with soot or corrosion, remove the heat exchanger for inspection as explained in Section 5.

Place an “X” in the box next to each item as you perform the test.

Combustion Testing Check List				
Set up furnace for CO reading				
	Drill a hole in the plastic PVC vent pipe approximately 12 inches from the inducer outlet. The hole should be just large enough to allow access for the sample probe of your combustion analyzer.			
	Temporarily cover this hole with duct tape			
	If this is a multi-stage appliance, lock the furnace in high fire.			
	Remove the burner box cover			
	Calibrate your combustion analyzer or CO meter outdoors			
	Measure the background CO level, the background CO level should be taken from the room the furnace is installed in.			
	Is there a measurable amount of background CO?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
IF YES	There may be another source of CO in the home such as other gas-fired appliances, automobile operation in a garage, or fireplace operation. A negative pressure condition could exist in the home created by exhaust fans or natural draft fireplaces. This could cause poor venting of a natural draft water heater or automobile exhaust from an attached garage being drawn into the home or through an un-sealed return air duct in the garage. A separate test is required to check for a negative pressure condition in the home. Discuss this with the home owner.			
IF NO	Set the furnace to call for heat and after the blower starts and runs up to full speed, observe any changes in the flame pattern in the burner box. Look for:			
	Floating flames	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
	Flame roll out	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
	Flame distortion	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO
	Flame discoloration (yellow, green, purple)	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO

	<p>These conditions indicate a possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Split heat exchanger seam Open crack Heat exchanger deterioration/restriction Gasket material failure Physical separation of the connected parts Chemical impurities in the fuel supply
	<p>Flame disturbance (i.e. significant change in flame appearance) after the blower comes on is a good indication that further inspection of the heat exchanger is required.</p> <p>Air leaks between the primary heat exchanger cell panel and the primary heat exchanger cell may also cause flame disturbance and should be corrected. Check for flame impingement on the cell panel. Flame impingement does not always indicate a heat exchanger issue. Flame impingement can be caused by burner/orifice alignment or in some cases, air leakage around the hot surface ignitor (silicon carbide ignitors).</p> <p>Correcting these issues can correct the flame impingement issue.</p> <p>If significant flame disturbance is observed after the blower comes on that cannot be corrected by eliminating other air leaks near the burners, begin a physical inspection of the heat exchanger. If no flame disturbance occurs, proceed to “Measure the CO level in the vent” below.</p>
	<p>Do you have significant flame disturbance at the burners? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
IF YES	Go to: Section 5 - Inspecting the heat exchanger. Return to this check list following inspection activities to complete procedure.
IF NO	Go to: “Measuring the CO level in the vent”
Measuring the CO level in the vent	
	Set the furnace to call for heat
	Allow the appliance to run in high fire for a minimum of 5 minutes
	Is the temperature rise at the mid-point or slightly above? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
IF NO	Adjust blower speed to correct temperature rise
IF YES	Proceed
	Is Return air temperature above 60° F. and below 80° F? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
IF NO	Allow return air to warm up above 60° F or cool down below 80° F. Verify return air temperature is not being affected by outside air ducts.
IF YES	Proceed
	Remove the tape over the sampling hole in vent
	Insert the sample probe of your combustion analyzer into the sampling hole about halfway into the exhaust gas stream. Seal the area around the sample probe to prevent room air from diluting the sample

	Take a flue gas reading and record the CO value			
	Is the CO level in high fire less than 200 ppm?	YES		NO
IF YES	Go to: "Is the excess air level above 30%?"			
IF NO	Complete review of installation and maintenance items (Sections 3 and 4) Identify and correct any related issues. Return to this check list to complete the procedure.			
	Is the excess air level above 30%? If unable to accurately measure excess air follow "YES" response path and proceed.	YES		NO
IF YES	No further examination or inspection of the heat exchanger is necessary. If furnace operational concerns remain, a complete review of installation and maintenance items (Sections 3 and 4) is recommended to correct remaining issues.			
IF NO	Complete review of installation and maintenance items (Sections 3 and 4). Identify and correct any related issues. Return to this check list to complete the procedure.			
	After completing review of installation and maintenance items and correcting related issues, re-test CO level in furnace			
	Operate the furnace for 10 minutes before re-test			
	Is the CO level in high fire less than 200 ppm?	YES		NO
IF YES	Go to: Is the excess air above 30%?			
IF NO	Go to: Section 5 - Inspecting the Heat Exchanger. Return to this check list following inspection activities to complete procedure.			
	Is the excess air level is above 30%? If unable to accurately measure excess air follow "YES" response path and proceed..	YES		NO
IF YES	No further action is necessary.			
IF NO	Go to: Sections 5 - Inspecting the Heat Exchanger. Return to this check list following inspection activities to complete procedure.			
	After adjustments and tests are made, perform the following:			
	Turn the gas and electric supplies to the furnace off			
	Remove the CO meter			
	Seal the hole in the vent pipe with RTV G.E. 162, G.E. RTV 6702 or Dow-Corning RTV 738.			
	Install a clamp around the vent pipe			
	Remove any thermostat jumpers			
	Configure the control board for the correct type of thermostat used			
	Install all doors, covers and access panels removed			
	Turn the gas and electric supplies to the furnace on			
	Run furnace through one complete heating cycle			

Section 3-Verify Equipment is Installed Correctly

The checklist below should be used to help identify installation issues that can result in a higher than normal CO reading in the vent.

Place an "X" in the box next to each item as you inspect the system.

Equipment Correctly Installed Check List	
Venting	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Proper termination location per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Termination Kit per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intake and exhaust terminations not reversed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustion-air pipe length per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustion- air pipe elbow quantity 6 or less per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vent pipe length per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vent pipe elbow quantity 6 or less per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe diameter per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe sloped to furnace per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe supported properly, without sags.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe insulated over ceilings per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe insulated where exposed to low-ambient conditions per installation instructions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustion air disk usage NOTE: Most applications require both combustion air disks be installed but larger input furnaces or higher altitudes may only require one combustion air disk or no disk at all. Check the installation instructions to verify combustion air disk requirements per the installation.
Condensate Drain	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Furnace pitched forward per installation instructions. Pitch furnace forward ¼" to ½"
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal tubing connections free of kinks and traps
<input type="checkbox"/>	External drain connections leak tight and sloped to drain
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clean condensate trap. Trapped water reduces flue gas flow and excess air.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Condensate trap primed before start-up
<input type="checkbox"/>	Heat tape installed in areas where condensate exposed to freezing conditions.
Pressure Switch Hoses	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not kinked, pinched and connected
<input type="checkbox"/>	Collector box and intake air box ports clean
Propane Conversions	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correct orifices installed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low gas pressure switch installed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Diverter plate Installed (2 stage models)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Note: gas valve conversion/adjustment can be checked during start-up
<input type="checkbox"/>	See Propane Conversion checklist included in this section.
Start-Up	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correct size orifice installed? Refer to installation instructions or conversion rating plate (propane models)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Orifice(s) not stripped or mis-aligned?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Orifices free of debris?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Burner clean and free of debris?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flame retainers not corroded or distorted?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Manifold gas pressure (input rate) set within 2 percent of value as shown on rating plate? Adjust manifold pressure according to installation instructions or conversion rating plate (propane models). Clock meter to verify firing rate (natural gas only)

	Temperature rise adjusted to mid-range per installation instructions
	Return air temperature maintained between 60° F (min) and 80° F (max)? Check for excess amounts of outside air. Check furnace for correct heating blower speed. Allow building temperature to increase above 60 degrees.
Thermostat Set-up	
	Anticipator setting adjusted or
	Electronic thermostat cycle rate (3-4 cycles per Hr.) selected
Safety Controls Check Operation-(Can be performed after Combustion Check)	
	Primary limit checked for proper operation
	Pressure switch checked for proper operation
Accessories	
	Hum__ LFP fan powered humidifier requires an isolation relay
	Outside ventilation air damper adjusted to insure return air stays within specified limits.

Propane Conversion - check list for propane units only

Use this check list to verify correct propane conversion and furnace operation on propane. Consult Propane Gas Conversion Instructions for the complete step by step procedure to convert the furnace, or for model specific requirements.

Place an "X" in the box next to each item as you inspect each item.

Propane Conversion Check List	
	Correct main burner orifices installed per Propane Installation Instructions or Conversion Kit Rating Plate
	Correct air shutter position (selected models only)
	Diverter plate installed (two stage and variable speed models only)
	Correct gas valve conversion – regulator springs and/or pre-adjust gas valve
	Low Gas Pressure Switch (LGPS) installed
	Inlet gas pressure between 11-in. wc and 13.6-in wc
	Correct inducer pressure switch wiring to accommodate LGPS
Check furnace operation and make necessary adjustments	
	Correct gas input rate (Note: the gas-input rate for propane is the same as for natural gas. See furnace rating plate for input rate.)
	Check manifold orifices for gas leaks when main burners ignite
	Check Low Gas Pressure Switch (LGPS) operation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Switch opens at not less than 6.5 in. w.c. and closes at not greater than 10.2 in. w.c. The Switch prevents operation when the propane tank level is low, which can result in gas with a high concentration of impurities, and residues that have settled to the bottom of the tank. Operation under these conditions can cause harm to the heat exchanger system.
	Check for appropriate propane conversion labeling <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conversion Responsibility Label applied to blower access door of furnace.

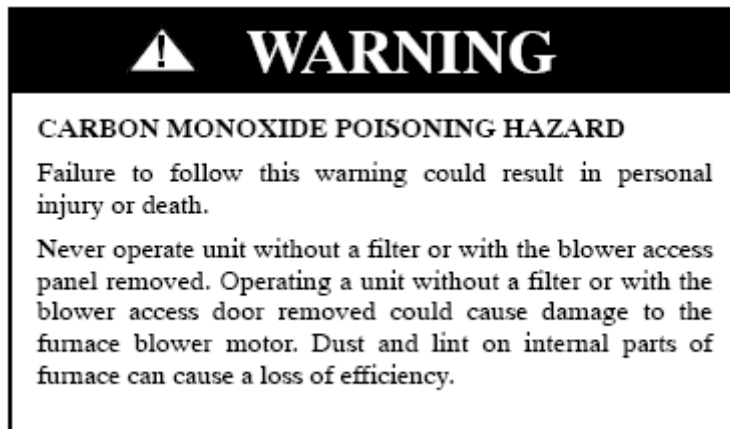
	b) Conversion Rating Plate Label c) Gas Control Conversion Label to gas valve
	Check for correct normal operation sequence of the ignition system as described in furnace Installation, Start-Up, and Operating Instructions

Section 4-Maintenance Items

Important! Refer to the Service and Maintenance Instructions for the furnace model you are servicing. The steps outlined in this section are general steps used for servicing a 90% condensing furnace. Follow the specific steps detailed in the Service and Maintenance Instructions.

The maintenance items below should be used to identify areas of the installation that if are not done or if done improperly, can result in a higher than normal CO reading in the vent.

A. Cleaning and/or Replacing Air Filter



NOTE: If the filter has an airflow direction arrow, the arrow must point toward the blower.

The air filter may be a disposable type, washable type or electronic air cleaner.

The filter may be located in a cabinet external to the furnace or located in the blower compartment. Depending on the furnace size or orientation, multiple filters may be used.

As an alternative to locating the filter at the furnace, return air filter grills may be used. There may be multiple filter grills, each with a filter.

Determine the type of filter used and either replace or clean the filter, depending on the requirements of the filter or air cleaner manufacturer.

B. Blower Motor and Wheel Maintenance

The inducer and blower motors are pre-lubricated and require no additional lubrication. These motors can be identified by the absence of oil ports on each end of the motor.

To clean the blower assembly:

Disconnect power from furnace

Remove blower access panel

Disconnect blower motor wiring from furnace control board

Remove the control box from the furnace and set aside

Note: Before you begin the next step, the condensate trap and tubing will have water in it. Use caution to avoid spilling water on electrical components

If the condensate trap is installed through the blower deck, remove the condensate trap

Remove the blower assembly from the furnace

Vacuum any loose dust from the wheel, motor and housing

If necessary, disassemble the blower assembly and clean each component separately.

Re-assemble blower assembly

Install the blower assembly in the furnace

Note: If condensate trap was removed, clean the trap before installing in the blower deck. To clean condensate trap, flush thoroughly with warm water and shake dry.

Re-install condensate trap in blower deck and re-connect all tubing and hoses (if necessary)

Reconnect any wiring removed as part of the removal process

Re-install control box in furnace

Inspect all wiring and components for loose or missing wires

Re-install blower access panel

C. Cleaning burners

To clean the burners, it will be necessary to remove the burner box. Removing the burner box will allow for inspection of the primary heat exchanger inlets in the next step. It is highly recommended that a new burner box gasket be installed when re-installing the burner box.

Turn the gas supply off at the external shut-off

Disconnect the gas line from the gas valve. *Use a back-up wrench on gas valve to prevent twisting or rotating the manifold in the burner box*

Disconnect the combustion air pipe from the air intake box

Disconnect pressure switch hose from combustion air intake box

Remove wires from the roll-out switch

Remove wires from hot surface ignitor

Remove wire from flame sensor

Remove two screws attaching top filler panel and rotate upwards to gain access to screws attaching burner box to cell panel

Remove the remaining screws from the burner box

Remove the burner box from the furnace

Remove the burner box cover from burner box

Remove the following items from the burner box:

ignitor and bracket

manifold

burners

flame sensor

combustion air intake box

Remove and clean the flame sensor with fine **steel wool**

Blow out any dust, lint or corrosion products in the burners. If the burners are rinsed out with hot water, they should be thoroughly dried before installing in the burner box

Check the flame retainers for distortion, corrosion products, damage, or blockage from corrosion

If corrosion cannot be adequately removed by cleaning, replace burners.

Verify the cross-over on each burner is not obstructed or deformed

Clean combustion air intake box of debris

Verify:

- Combustion air disk(s) installed

- Diverter Plate installed (required for all multi-stage propane installation)

Re-install the following items in the burner box:

- flame sensor

- burners

- manifold

- ignitor

- burner box cover

Note: If the ignitor is installed through the bottom of the burner box, ensure that there is not a gap between the ceramic of the ignitor and the ignitor gasket. A gap in this area can cause light –off issues or burner pulsations

Verify the following:

- Nat/Prop shutter in burner box in correct position (varies with model-refer to conversion kit instructions)

- Orifices are inserted in each burner retainer ring and the injection orifice is free of debris and has no burrs

- Manifold grommet is not binding on the burner box

- Ignitor wire (varies with model) is routed through the notch in the manifold grommet

- Verify the ignitor has the proper dimensions to the burner as shown in the installation instructions

NOTE: Do Not Install the burner box at this time.

D. Cleaning the Primary Heat Exchanger-through burner inlet openings

If the heat exchangers get an accumulation of light dirt or dust on the inside, they may be cleaned by the following procedure:

NOTE: If the heat exchangers get a heavy accumulation of soot and carbon, both the primary and secondary heat exchangers should be replaced rather than trying to clean them thoroughly. A build-up of soot and carbon indicates that a problem exists which needs to be corrected, such as:

- Improper adjustment of manifold pressure

- Insufficient or poor quality combustion air

- Improper venting or vent termination

- Fuel supply containing chemical impurities or residue

- Incorrect size, damaged or obstructed manifold orifice(s),

Restricted heat exchanger (primary or secondary)

Action must be taken to correct these problems

Clean heat exchanger openings with a vacuum and a soft brush. Check the screws where the primary heat exchanger attaches to the cell panel. Are all the screws installed? Is the cell panel rusted through? Can you see any visible gaps or cracks in the heat exchanger?

NOTE: After cleaning, inspect the heat exchangers to ensure they are free of all foreign objects that may restrict flow of combustion products.

E. Clean the Secondary Heat Exchangers-through the collector box opening

NOTE: The inlets of the secondary heat exchangers CANNOT be serviced or inspected through the collector box opening. A small number of bottom outlet openings can be inspected by removing the inducer assembly.

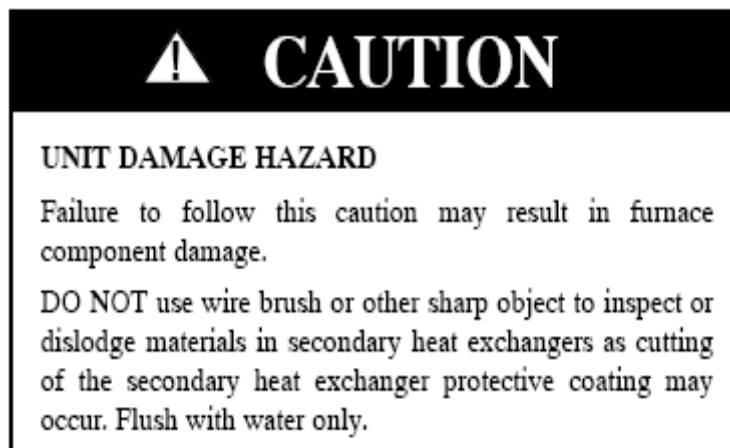
To flush the collector box and drainage system:

Disconnect:

- Inducer motor
- Pressure switch wires or connectors
- Pressure switch tubes
- Vent pipe from inducer housing outlet
- Drain tube from inducer housing

NOTE: Ensure the drain tube disconnected from the inducer housing is higher than the collector box opening or water will flow out of tube.

Remove inducer assembly by removing 4 bolts attaching inducer assembly to cell panel.



Flush inside of collector box with water until discharge from condensate trap is clean and runs freely. Inspect inside area of collector box for any pieces of foreign materials and remove them if present.

Re-install inducer and components in reverse order

Tighten the vent coupling clamp screw(s) to ≥ 15 in.-lb of torque.

F. Re-install the burner box

Note: The burner box should be fully assembled and ready to attach to the furnace cell inlet panel

Install a new burner box gasket on the burner box Use small dabs of RTV to hold the gasket in place.

Attach the burner box to the furnace cell inlet panel

Lower the furnace top panel, re-install screws

Install the following items:

Connect the gas line to the gas valve-*Use a back-up wrench on gas valve to prevent twisting or rotating the manifold in the burner box*

Install the combustion air intake box

Connect the combustion air pipe from the air intake box

Connect pressure switch hose to combustion air intake box

Connect wires to the roll-out switch

Connect wires to hot surface ignitor

Connect wire to flame sensor

Turn on gas supply to the furnace Leak test with soap bubbles, commercially available leak detection fluid or electronic leak detector.

G. Checking electrical connections

Look for:

Loose wires or connection

Loose screw terminals

Corroded connector pins or sockets

Pinched wires

Insulation nicked/missing

Burnt or discolored wires

Evidence of water damage/staining on controls or other surfaces

Mis-wired accessories

Repair or replace as necessary

H. Check all tubing

Look for:

Loose or broken clamps

Cracks or broken hoses-check all hoses even those that are capped and not used in some positions.

Pinched hoses

Hard or brittle hoses or tubing

Evidence of water damage/staining on controls or other surfaces

Inverted "trap" in collector box drain tube (hose not laying flat)

Condensate drain system plugged

Repair or replace as necessary

I. Check vent termination

- Vent termination damaged
- Evidence of water staining on building surfaces
- Evidence of leaves or debris getting into intake
- Correct level above anticipated snow/ ice level

Repair or replace as necessary

Section 5- Inspecting the heat exchanger

Any crack or hole that is big enough to affect combustion will be visible to the naked eye. Furnace heat exchangers joints are of a rolled and crimped design and operate under negative pressure.

DO NOT use water, oil, other fluids or smoking agents to check for leaks.

If there are any visible splits, cracks or holes, the heat exchanger must be replaced.

The inside of the coupling box, cold spot baffle, primary heat exchanger outlets and secondary HX inlets cannot be thoroughly inspected with out removing the heat exchanger assembly. If these areas require a more detailed inspection, it will necessary to remove the heat exchanger assembly from the furnace.

To perform a visual inspection of the outside of the heat exchanger:

Remove the blower assembly from the blower compartment.

Inspect the secondary heat exchanger assembly through the blower compartment. Use an inspection mirror and a flashlight to inspect the upper portion of the secondary heat exchanger. Is there evidence of:

- Corrosion
- Water leakage
- Perforations

If any abnormalities are noted, remove the heat exchanger assembly for further inspection.

The primary heat exchanger can be inspected in a similar manner. If an evaporator coil is not installed on the furnace, the primary heat exchanger can be inspected through an opening in the supply plenum. Cover any field-fabricated plenum opening with a supply air register or field fabricated patch for the type of duct material you are working with. Seal any leaks around the register or patch with foil tape, silicone or duct sealer.

If an evaporator coil is installed and the delta plate on the coil cannot be removed, drill a 7/8" hole in the sheet metal delta plate. Use a bore scope to inspect the individual primary heat exchanger cells. Is there evidence of:

- Split seams
- Improperly crimped seams
- Cracks
- Perforations or pitting
- Corrosion

If any abnormalities are noted, remove the heat exchanger assembly for further inspection. Plug the hole in the delta plate with a commercially available metal plug.

Other inspection options:

If there is enough "swing" in the refrigerant line set, it may be possible to remove the coil and suspend the coil outside of the furnace. However, there is a risk that the refrigerant lines could kink and have to be repaired. It is recommended that if this method is used, 2 people should work together to prevent damage to the coil and refrigerant line set.

The last option is to pump the majority of the refrigerant charge in to the outdoor unit. Then recover the remaining refrigerant charge from the system.

Remove the evaporator coil and inspect the heat exchanger.

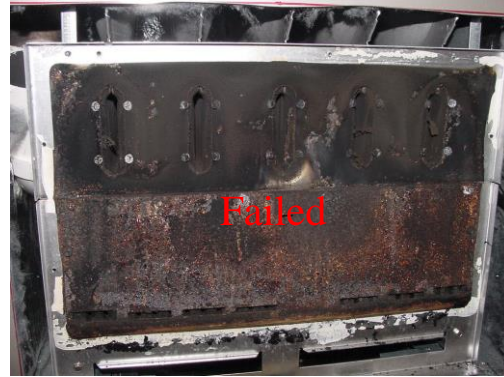
After the inspection or repair is complete, re-install the evaporator coil. Be sure to use the correct replacement filter drier(s) for the type of refrigerant used in the outdoor unit.

Heat exchanger inspection after removal

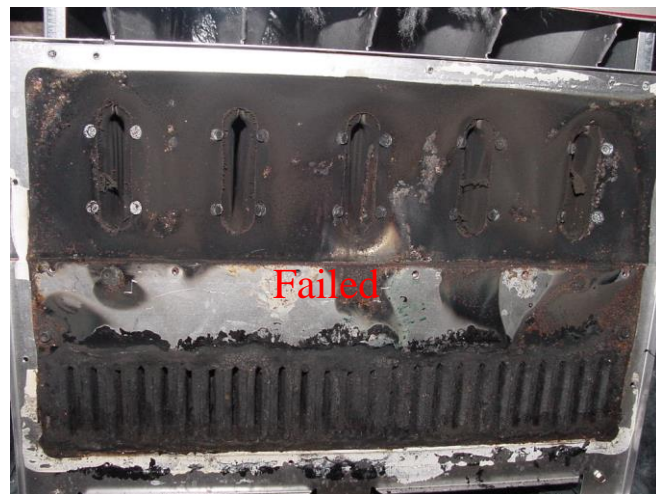
If the heat exchanger assembly is removed for further inspection, check for the following items before disassembling the furnace:

- Perforation due to corrosion
- Fatigue cracking
- Split heat exchanger seams

If any of these items are identified, replace the appropriate component. If no external defects are found, remove the coupling box cover at the rear of the furnace. The cold spot baffle is underneath the coupling box cover.



If soot is present on all parts (primary heat exchanger outlet, coupling box and secondary heat exchanger inlet), replace the entire heat exchanger assembly.



If the coupling box or cold spot baffle has significant corrosion and debris, replace the coupling box. A new cold spot baffle is included in the coupling box kit. Remove the cold spot baffle to reveal the secondary heat exchanger inlets. Clean off any excessive silicone sealant that may be obstructing the passages around the cold spot baffle.

Inspect the primary heat exchanger outlets. If the outlets are obstructed by scale and corrosion, replace each primary heat exchanger cell.



Inspect the inlets of the secondary heat exchanger. If the inlets are significantly obstructed by corrosion or there is significant corrosion and delamination of the polypropylene laminate, replace the secondary heat exchanger.



If the secondary heat exchanger inlets are partially obstructed by corrosion or excessive silicone sealant, carefully remove the corrosion or excess sealant from the secondary heat exchanger inlets.



After the heat exchanger is inspected and serviced, re-install the heat exchanger assembly in the furnace. Test the furnace for air leakage around the cell inlet panel area where the heat exchanger assembly attaches to the furnace casing. Seal any air leaks with foil tape or silicone sealant.

Re-test the unit to verify the CO level in the vent is less than 200 ppm and the excess air is greater than 30%. If the CO level in the vent is still over 200 ppm or the excess air is less than 30%, contact your Distributor Service Manager for additional assistance.

The inspection certificate begins on the next page.

90% Furnace Secondary Heat Exchanger Inspection Certificate			
Fax to Warranty Administration at (860) 998-2941 or e-mail to admin.sams@carrier.utc.com with SMB09-0022 in subject line. A copy of this certificate must also be attached to or held with the part.			
**SCA(s)			
**Customer Name			
**Customer Address			
**Customer Phone #			
**Model Number		**Serial Number	
Combustion Test Checklist			
**CO reading – Required if furnace is operational			ppm
Excess air level			%
Installation Checklist – check all areas examined per SMB09-0022			
Venting		Condensate Drain	Pressure Switch Hoses
Start-up		Propane Conversion	Thermostat Set Up
Safety Control Check		Accessories	Propane Conversion
Maintenance Items – check all items cleaned or examined per SMB09-0022			
Air Filter(s)		Blower Motor/Wheel	Burners/Igniter
Primary Heat Exchanger		Secondary Heat Exchanger	Electrical Connections
Other Tubing/Hoses			
After installation and maintenance items corrected - Combustion retest			
CO reading (2 nd) test			ppm
Excess air level (2 nd) test			%
Visual Inspection of Secondary Heat Exchanger			
**Observations from visual inspection of heat exchanger			
**If furnace is replaced provide replacement model and serial number			
**Model Number		**Serial Number	
** Dealer Name/ Dealer Number			
** Technician Name (Print)			
** Technician Signature			
I certify that the secondary heat exchanger in this unit failed or that failure was deemed imminent based on observations documented in this inspection certificate.			
			** Denotes Required Field