

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual

Please read and save these instructions for future reference. Read carefully before attempting to assemble, install, operate or maintain the product described. Protect yourself and others by observing all safety information. Failure to comply with instructions could result in personal injury and/or property damage!

These instructions apply to installation of duct heaters for zero clearance installation in ducts. They are approved for use with heat pumps, air conditioners, or other forced air systems and may be controlled by contactors, relays, sequencers, or solid state devices.

The duct heaters are pre-wired, have voltage ratings of 600 volts, both single phase and three phase. The duct heaters are furnished with integral controls.

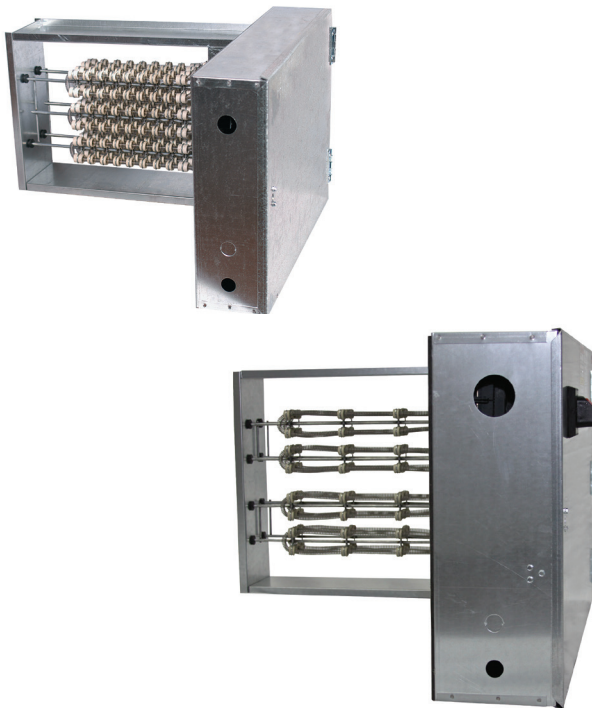


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Receiving and Handling

Upon receiving dampers, check for both obvious and hidden damage. If damage is found, record all necessary information on the bill of lading and file a claim with the final carrier. Check to be sure that all parts of the shipment, including accessories, are accounted for.

Dampers must be kept dry and clean. Indoor storage and protection from dirt, dust and the weather is highly recommended. Do not store at temperatures in excess of 100°F (38°C).

Safety Warning

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

This manual is the property of the owner and is required for future maintenance. Please leave it with the owner when the jobs is complete.

General Information

IDHB and IDHC series are intended for installation in accordance with electric heaters requirements established by:

National Fire Protection Association
NFPA Standards 90A and 90B
NFPA Standard 70

“UL Listed (see complete marking on product)
ANSI/UL Standard 1996 (File E366239)

Installation

Failure to follow instructions will void all warranties. For safe operation and best performance, the following installation procedures must be adhered to.

Heaters may be installed in the sides of either horizontal or vertical ducts but never in the top or bottom of a horizontal duct. Heaters installed in vertical ducts are tested and approved for up airflow only!

1. Install heater a minimum of (4) feet from heat pumps or central air conditioners.
2. At least 4 feet downstream from an air handler.
3. At least 2 feet either side of an elbow or turn.
4. At least 4 feet from any canvas duct connector or transition section for change in duct size.
5. At least 4 feet downstream from an air filter.
6. At least 4 feet upstream from a humidifier.

Refer to the back of this sheet for duct, electrical and air velocity requirements.

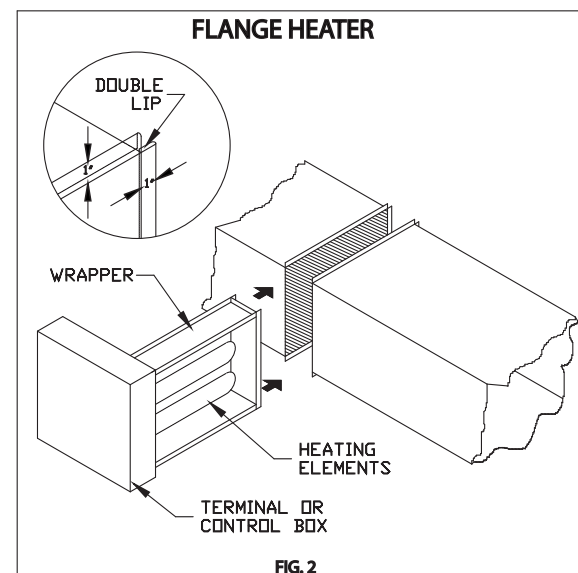
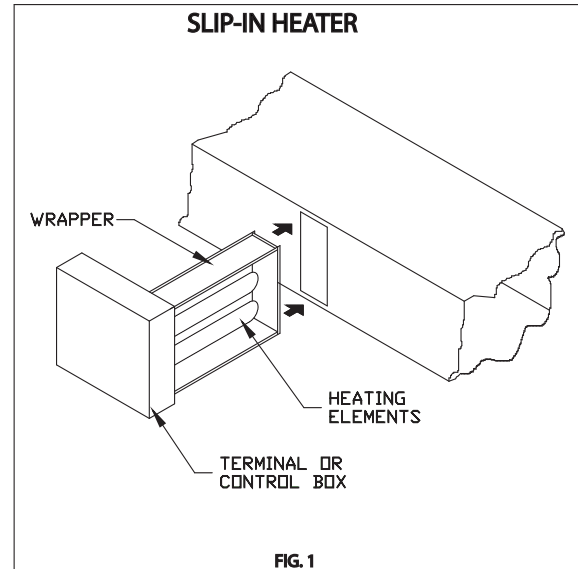
To install a slip-in heater (FIG.1), cut an opening as required in the side of the duct. Slide heater in the duct using the control box as template to mark the mounting screw holes. Remove unit and drill mounting holes. Mount unit to duct with sheet metal screws. Connect high and low voltage supplies along with fan interlock circuit (if no airflow switch is furnished). Larger heaters may require hangers.

To install a flange type heater (FIG.2), insert heater between two sections of flanged duct, and bolt in place. For additional strength, the duct flange should be doubled as shown in the figure. Large heaters may require hanger straps. Connect high and low voltage supplies along with fan interlock circuit (if no airflow switch is furnished).

The air duct should be installed in accordance with the Standards of the National Fire Protection Agency for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems (Pamphlet No. 90A) and Warm-Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems (Pamphlet No. 90B).

Do not “bank” heaters (side by side). If greater capacity is required, proportion smaller heaters in separate runouts.

Heater control boxes must be completely accessible and located to provide ventilation at all times.



Electrical Requirements

Refer to attached wiring diagram and wiring diagram on inside of cover. Make sure line and control voltage of system matches that noted on wiring diagram.

Wire in accordance with N.E.C. and any existing local codes. Check tightness of all factory and field electrical connections. Make sure fan interlock is wired in if the Duct Heater does not have an air flow switch.

Use 90°C (194°F) copper wire.

Control must be wired for N.E.C. Class 1 unless otherwise specified.

When heater has integral transformer for control voltage to thermostat, use thermostat with isolating contacts to prevent interconnection of Class 2 outputs.

Disconnect **all** electrical power before servicing.

When servicing heater, make sure all components are repositioned in the proper location and reconnected per the wiring diagram.

Replacement parts must be identical to the original components. Contact factory for replacement parts.

Minimum Air Velocities

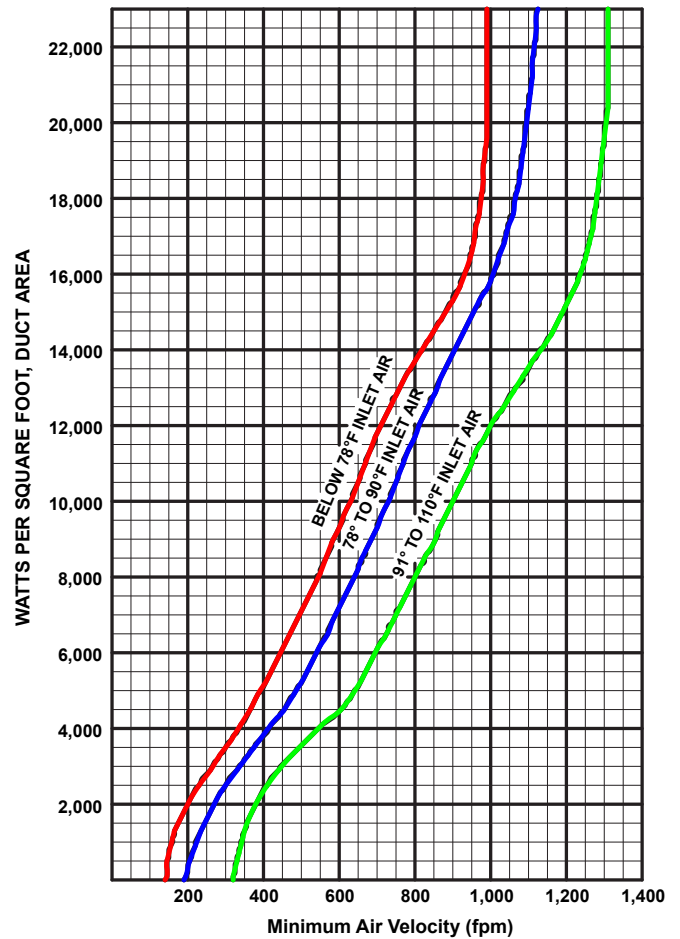
The minimum uniform airflow in a duct heater is directly related to the inlet air temperature. Consideration must be given to both airflow across the heater and inlet air temperature, (shown at left).

- To calculate the watts per sq. ft. of duct area, divide the total watts required by the duct area.

EXAMPLE: Duct Size = 2ft. x 3ft.
 Total watts = 20,000
 W/Sq. Ft. = $\frac{20,000}{6} = 3333$

- If the air handler equipment is expressed in fpm, then a direct cross reference can be made by comparing the temperature of the air (as it enters the Duct Heater) to the KW rating on the chart of rated velocity.
 - Draw a line horizontally from the Watts/Sq. Ft. required to the inlet air temperature being used.
 - From this point of intersection on the Inlet Air Curve, draw a line down vertically to establish the air velocity.
 - The velocity should never be lower than the velocity as determined from the chart. In cases where this is not true, the velocity must be increased or the KW required must be reduced.
- In cases where the air handling equipment is expressed in CFM, convert to FPM by dividing the CFM by the duct area.

EXAMPLE: $FPM = \frac{CFM}{Duct\ Area}$

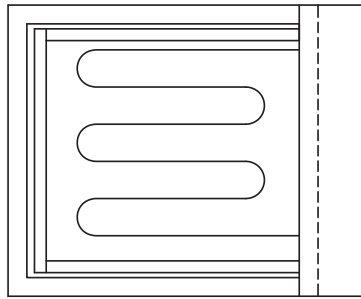


Note: Minimum airflow must be maintained at any point over the face of the heater.

Note: Observe at least one complete heating cycle to insure that cycling of the safety limit controls does not occur before leaving the installation.

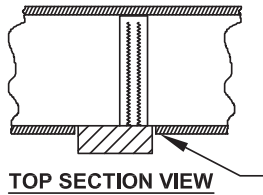
Insulated Duct Installations

Duct with External Insulation



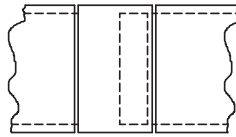
END VIEW

NOT TO SCALE



TOP SECTION VIEW

The external insulation is to be removed from the area where the heater is mounted.

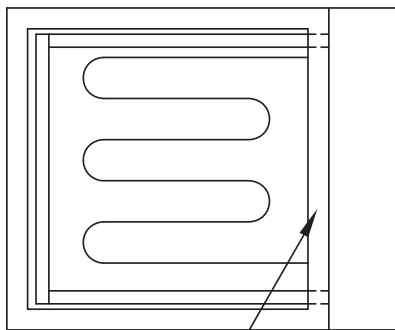


FRONT VIEW

Note: Size of heater is based on the duct size (no recess required).

Duct with Internal Insulation

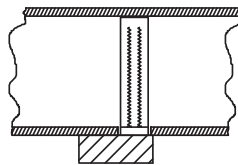
S-type with internal insulation left in place or duct constructed from insulation board



Recess = Insulation Thickness

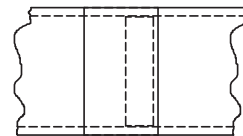
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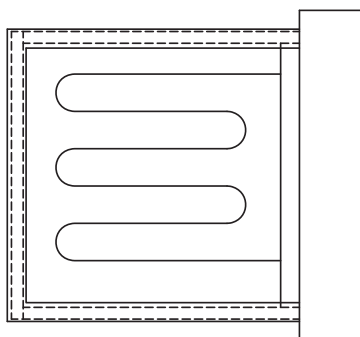
TOP SECTION VIEW

Note: Size of heater is based on the following:
 Heater 'H' = Duct 'H' - (Insulation Thickness x 2)
 Heater 'W' = Duct 'W' - Insulation Thickness (recess required)



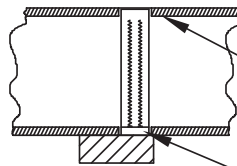
FRONT VIEW

Internal insulation cut away



END VIEW

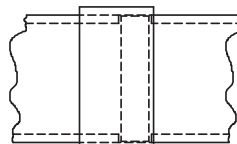
NOT TO SCALE



TOP SECTION VIEW

The internal insulation is to be removed from the area where the heater is mounted

Recess = Insulation Thickness



FRONT VIEW

Note: Size of heater is based on the duct size (recess required).

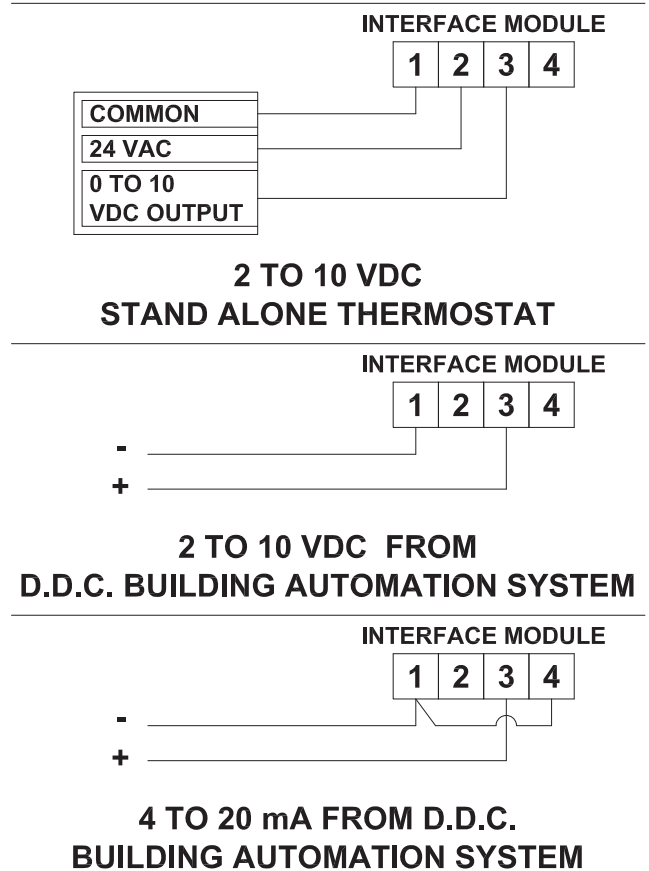
Installation Details for Electric Duct Heaters Equipped with SSR's or Electronic Step Controllers (including SSR Vernier Control)

This heater is designed to accept an analog control signal. The heater will need to be supplied with either a 0 to 10 VDC, 2 to 10 VDC or a 4 to 20 mA signal.

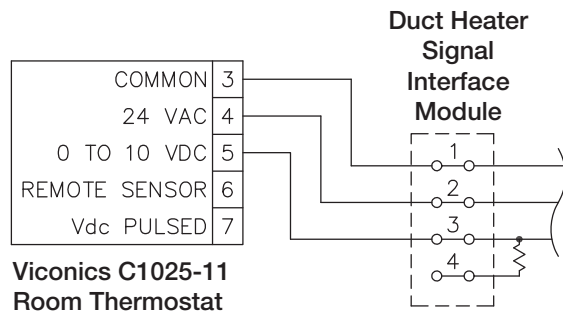
Note: This heater will not operate with a standard 24 VAC control signal.

Do not adjust any dip switches on the controls within the heater! They are factory set-control signal is determined by interface module connection.

INTERFACE MODULE CONTROL SIGNAL WIRING CONNECTION DIAGRAM

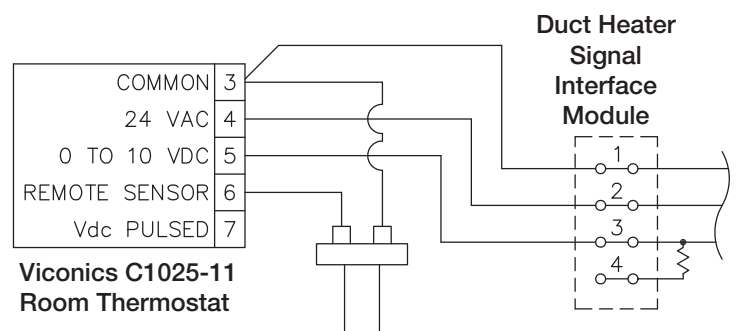


Interconnection of a Viconics C1025 stand alone thermostat and a duct heater with electronic step controller or SSR control.



Note: Do not adjust dip switches on thermostat

Without Remote Sensor



ROOM THERMOSTAT DIP SWITCH SETTINGS		
SWITCH	S1	S2
SETTING	1	0

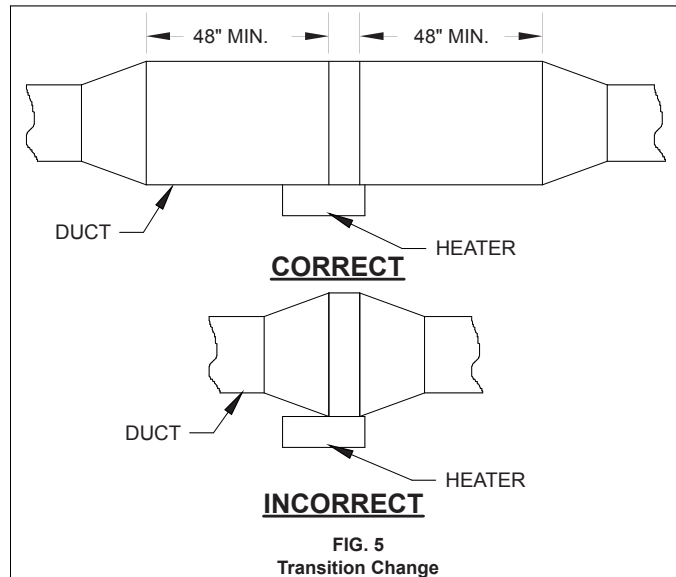
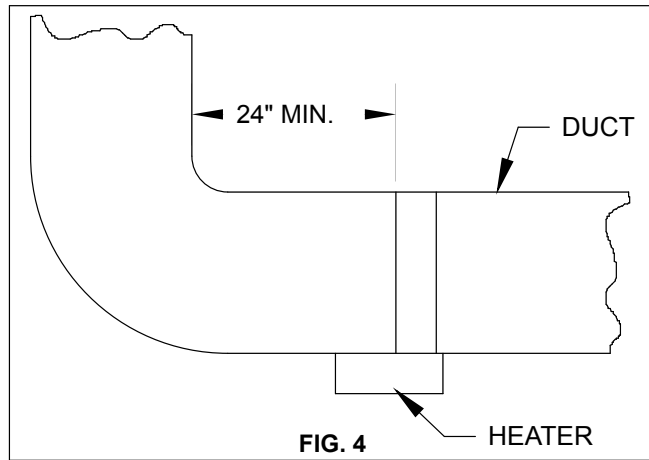
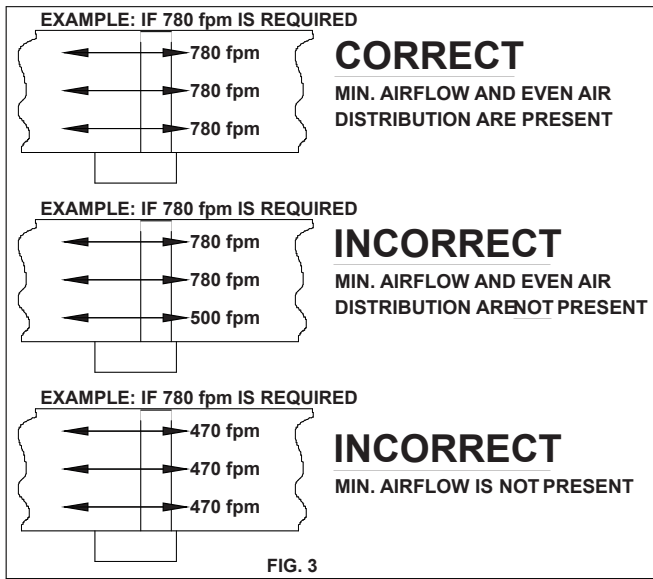
With Remote Sensor

Troubleshooting Guide

A duct heater must be installed according to the installations instructions, wiring diagram and labeling supplied with the heater.

Listed below are some important items when installing an electric duct heater:

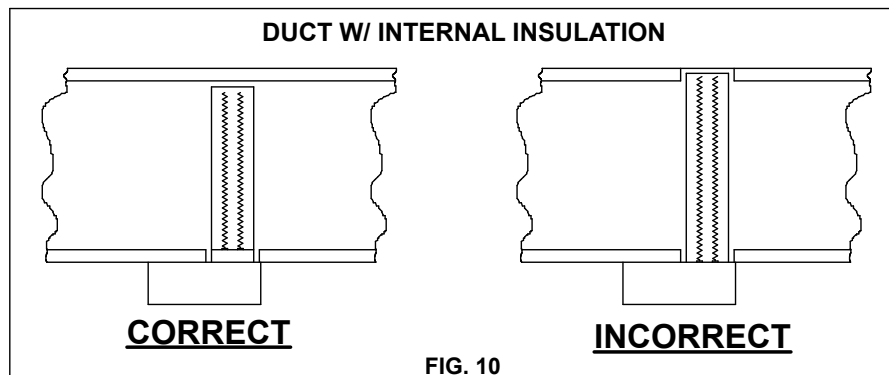
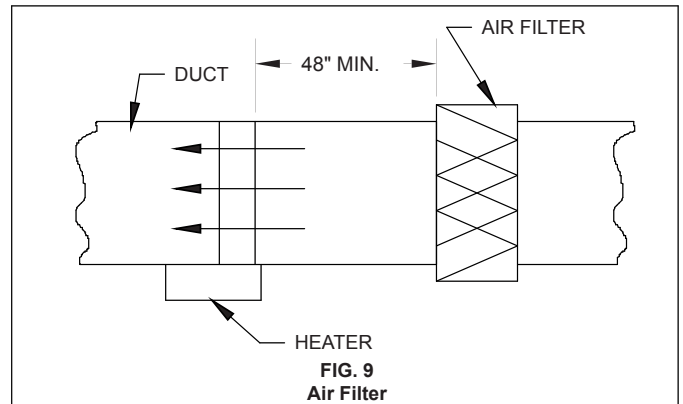
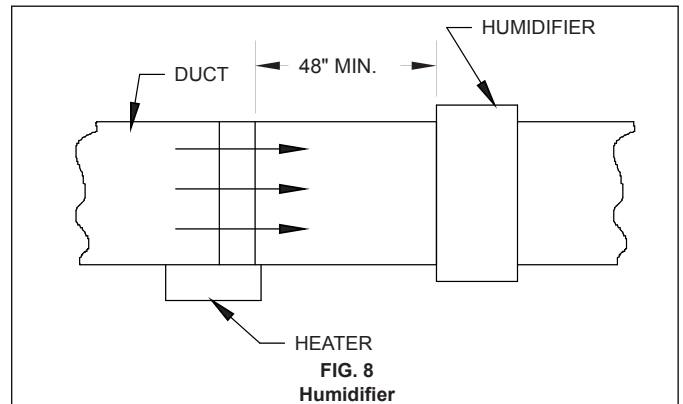
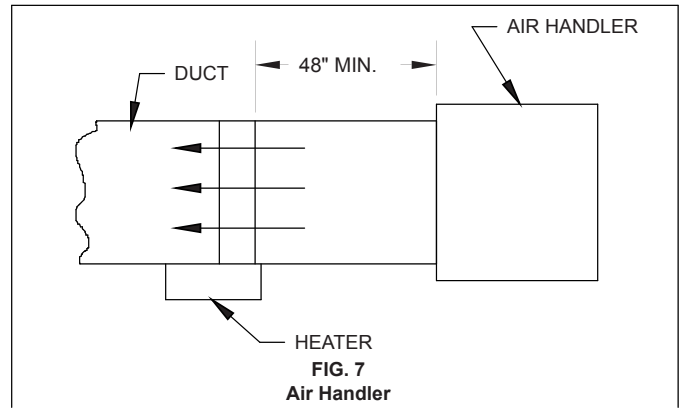
1. Never operate a duct heater without airflow. The heater must always be interlocked with the fan. This may be accomplished by either an airflow switch or fan interlock relay.
2. Never operate heater without achieving at least the minimum airflow required. Always refer to the installation instructions and the nameplate label to determine minimum air velocities based on inlet air temperature. If the minimum airflow requirements are not present the heater will not function properly and safely (see **Figure 3**).
3. Never operate the heater with uneven airflow. The minimum airflow requirements must be present at all points over the heater face (see **Figure 3**).
4. The air must be filtered. The incoming air must be free from all debris, combustible particles, and hazardous vapors.
5. Locate the heater at least 24 in. from an elbow or turn (see **Figure 4**).
6. Locate the heater at least 48 in. from the following (see **Figures 5-9**):
 - heat pump or central air
 - canvas duct connector or transition section for change in duct size.
 - downstream from an air handler.
 - upstream from a humidifier
 - downstream from an air filter
 - fan
7. Never install a standard heater into a duct with an internal obstruction. An obstruction can block airflow at the temperature limit controls and element terminations. If this situation exists, it can be corrected by using a heater with recessed control box and reduced wrapper size. This situation is common with internally insulated ducts (see **Figure 10**).
8. Never insulate the exterior of the control box. The control must be completely accessible and located where ventilation can be provided at all times (see **Figure 11**).
9. Never install a heater near a double blower outlet. A heater must be installed far enough away from a double blower outlet so that even and proper airflow is present or separate duct heaters placed in the duct runouts of each blower (see **Figure 12**).

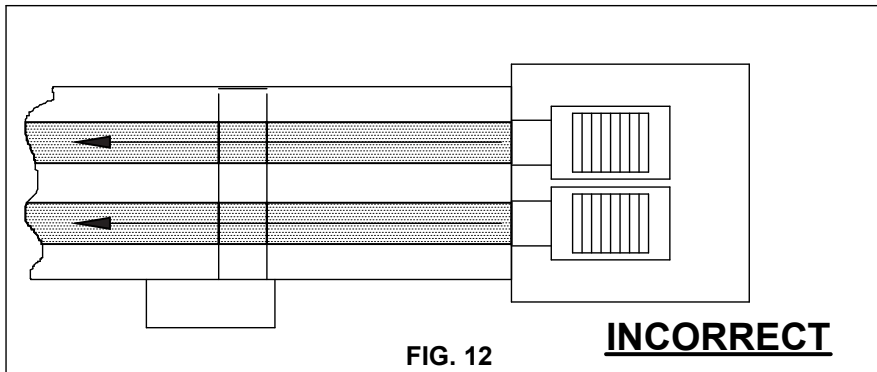
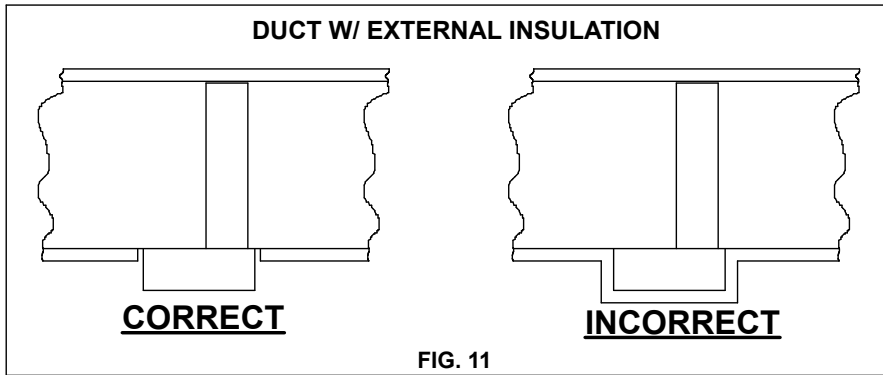


Troubleshooting Guide cont....

10. Order the heater with the factory installed linear temperature limit control if the heater width is greater than 72 inches.
11. Never use aluminum conductors. Use copper conductors only for all incoming wiring.
12. Never install a standard heater outdoors without making special provisions to protect the heater and control box from the elements.
13. Never bundle, tie or wrap power wiring. The wire could overheat or the insulation could breakdown.
14. Never use a different voltage and/or phase than what is listed on the heater nameplate label. The duct heater is to be used only at the voltage and phase that is listed on the nameplate label.

Note: An airflow switch only proves that airflow exists (a differential in static pressure), not that the minimum air velocities and proper air distribution for the duct heater exist.





Our Commitment

As a result of our commitment to continuous improvement, Greenheck reserves the right to change specifications without notice.

Specific Greenheck product warranties are located on greenheck.com within the product area tabs and in the Library under Warranties.

