



Vent Switch Tripping Checklist

- 1) **Check the venting:** Follow the specifications listed in the furnace operating manual. There should be no 90° bends and the oval-to-round adapter needs to be at least 2 feet above the header plate. Check the vent type and length. We recommend 8 - 10 feet of venting from the header plate to the vent cap. Venting must be type “B” or “BW” venting. No common venting should be used.
- 2) **Check for over-firing:** Make sure the gas pressures are set for the proper gas types. If the pressure is too high, adjust accordingly. Check the burner orifice and verify it is the proper size for your elevation and gas type. Check the burner ports and alignment. Make sure they are not cracked, and that the burner is not tilted. Check the combustion chamber for cracks or leaks.
- 3) **Check make-up air and clearance:** Make sure the unit is not oversized for the room and that the fresh air intake is calculated per the manual. Make sure the unit was installed per manual clearance requirements. If the unit is recessed too far in the wall, this can cause the side relief openings to be slightly covered and choke the unit out, which can trip the switch. If the unit is too low to the ground, it can hinder the unit from getting enough air flow to draw the flue gases out.
- 4) **Check for a faulty limit switch:** Make sure the switch is closing at the proper temperature. The technician can use a heat temperature gauge to determine this. If the switch is closing before meeting the designed closing temperature, it will need to be replaced.