

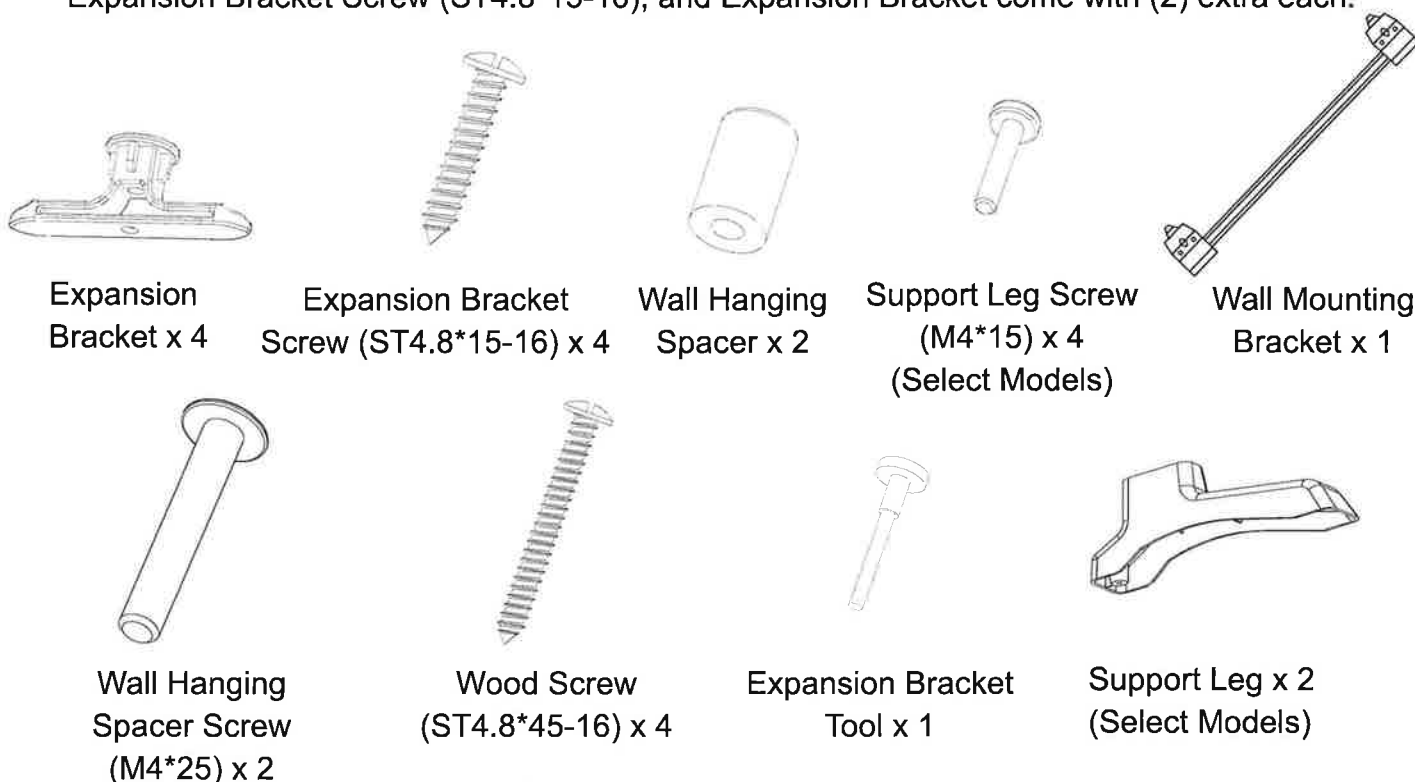
PREPARING FOR INSTALLATION

Before beginning assembly or operation of the product, make sure all parts are present. Compare parts with package contents list. If any part is missing or damaged, do not attempt to assemble, install or operate the product. Contact customer service for replacement parts.

UNPACKING

1. Remove heater from carton.
2. Remove all protective packaging applied to heater for shipping
3. Verify all contents are present.

NOTE: Support Leg Screw (M4*15) (Select Models), Wood Screw (ST4.8*45-16), Expansion Bracket Screw (ST4.8*15-16), and Expansion Bracket come with (2) extra each.



4. Check heater for any shipping damage. If heater is damaged, promptly inform dealer where you bought the heater.

WATER VAPOR: A BY-PRODUCT OF UNVENTED ROOM HEATERS

Water vapor is a by-product of gas combustion. An unvented room heater produces approximately one (1) ounce (30 mL) of water for every 1,000 BTUs (.3 Kw) of gas input per hour. An unvented room heater is intended as a supplemental heater rather than a primary heat source. In most supplemental heat applications, the water vapor does not create a problem. In most applications, the water vapor enhances the low humidity atmosphere experienced during cold weather.

The following steps will help ensure that water vapor does not become a problem:

1. Be sure the heater is the proper size for the application, including adequate combustion air and circulation air.
2. If there is high humidity, a dehumidifier may be used to help lower the water vapor content of the air.
3. Do not use an unvented room heater as the primary heat source.

AIR FOR COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION

⚠ CAUTION: This heater shall not be installed in a room or space unless the required volume of indoor combustion air is provided by the method described in the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1/NFPA54, the International Fuel Gas Code, or applicable local codes.

PRODUCING ADEQUATE VENTILATION

All spaces in homes fall into one of the three following ventilation classifications:

1. Unusually Tight Construction
2. Unconfined Space
3. Confined Space

The information on pages 7 through 9 will help you classify your space and provide adequate ventilation.

Confined and Unconfined Space

A confined space as a space whose volume is less than 50 cu. ft. per 1,000 BTU/hr (4.8 m³ per kw) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space and an unconfined space as a space whose volume is not less than 50 cu. ft. per 1,000 BTU/hr (4.8 m³ per kw) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space. Rooms connecting directly with the space in which the appliances are installed*, through openings not furnished with doors, are considered a part of the unconfined space.

This heater shall not be installed in a confined space or unusually tight construction unless provisions are provided for adequate combustion and ventilation air.

* Adjoining rooms are connecting only if there are doorless passageways or ventilation grills between them.

Unusually Tight Construction

The air that leaks around doors and windows may provide enough fresh air for combustion and ventilation. However, in buildings of unusually tight construction, you must provide additional fresh air.

Unusually tight construction is defined as construction where:

- a) walls and ceilings exposed to the outside atmosphere have a continuous water vapor retarder with a rating of one perm (6x10⁻¹¹ kg per pa-sec-m²) or less with openings gasketed or sealed and
- b) weather stripping has been added on windows that can be opened and on doors and
- c) caulking or sealants are applied to areas such as joints around window and door frames, between sole plates and floors, between wall-ceiling joints, between wall panels, at penetrations for plumbing, electrical, and gas lines, and at other openings.

If your home meets all of the three criteria above, you must provide additional fresh air. See "Ventilation Air From Outdoors" (page 9). If your home does not meet all of the three criteria above, proceed to "Determining Fresh-Air Flow For Heater Location".

PREPARING FOR INSTALLATION

DETERMINING FRESH-AIR FLOW FOR HEATER LOCATION

Determining if You Have a Confined or Unconfined Space

Use this worksheet to determine if you have a confined or unconfined space.

Space: Includes the room in which you will install heater plus any adjoining rooms with doorless passageways or ventilation grills between the rooms.

1. Determine the volume of the space $\text{Length} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Height} = \text{cu. ft. (volume of space)}$

Example: Space size 20 ft. (length) \times 16 ft. (width) \times 8 ft. (ceiling height) = 2560 cu. ft. (volume of space)

If additional ventilation to adjoining room is supplied with grills or openings, add the volume of these rooms to the total volume of the space.

2. Divide the space volume by 50 cu. ft. to determine the maximum BTU/hr the space can support.

_____ (volume of space) \div 50 cu. ft. = (Maximum BTU/hr the space can support)

Example: 2560 cu. ft. (volume of space) \div 50 cu. ft. = 51.2 or 51,200 (maximum BTU/hr the space can support)

3. Add the BTU/hr of all fuel burning appliances in the space.

Vent-free heater _____ BTU/hr

Gas water heater* _____ BTU/hr

Gas furnace _____ BTU/hr

Vented gas heater _____ BTU/hr Example:

Gas heater logs _____ BTU/hr Gas water heater 30,000 BTU/hr

Other gas appliances*+ _____ BTU/hr Vent-free heater + 26,000 BTU/hr

Total = _____ BTU/hr Total = 56,000 BTU/hr

*Do not include direct-vent gas appliances. Direct-vent draws combustion air from the outdoors and vents to the outdoors.

4. Compare the maximum BTU/hr the space can support with the actual amount of BTU/hr used.

_____ BTU/hr (maximum the space can support)

_____ BTU/hr (actual amount of BTU/hr used).

Example : 51,200 BTU/hr (maximum the space can support) 56,000 BTU/hr (actual amount of BTU/hr used)

The space in the above example is a confined space because the actual BTU/hr used is more than the maximum BTU/hr the space can support.

You must provide additional fresh air. Your options are as follows:

- Rework worksheet, adding the space of an adjoining room. If the extra space provides an unconfined space, remove door to adjoining room or add ventilation grills between rooms. See "Ventilation Air From Inside Building," page 9.
- Vent room directly to the outdoors. See "Ventilation Air From Outdoors", page 9.
- Install a lower BTU/hr heater if lower BTU/hr size makes room unconfined. If the actual BTU/hr used is less than the maximum BTU/hr the space can support, the space is an unconfined space. You will need no additional fresh air ventilation.

PREPARING FOR INSTALLATION

Ventilation Air From Inside Building

This fresh air would come from adjoining unconfined space. When ventilating to an adjoining unconfined space, you must provide two permanent openings: one within 12 in. of the wall connecting the two spaces (see options 1 and 2, Fig. 1). You can also remove door into adjoining room (see option 3, Fig. 1). Follow the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANS Z223.1. Air for Combustion and Ventilation for required size of ventilation grills or ducts.

Ventilation Air From Outdoors

Provide extra fresh air by using ventilation grills or duct. You must provide two permanent openings: one within 12 in. of the ceiling and one within 12 in. of the floor. Connect these items directly to the outdoors or spaces open to the outdoors. These spaces include attics and crawl spaces. Follow the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANS Z223.1. Air for Combustion and Ventilation for required size of ventilation grills or ducts.

IMPORTANT: Do not provide openings for inlet or outlet air into attic if attic has a thermostat-controlled power vent. Heated air entering the attic will activate the power vent. Rework worksheet, adding the space of the adjoining unconfined space. The combined spaces must have enough fresh air to supply all appliances in both spaces.

Fig. 1 - Ventilation Air from Inside Building

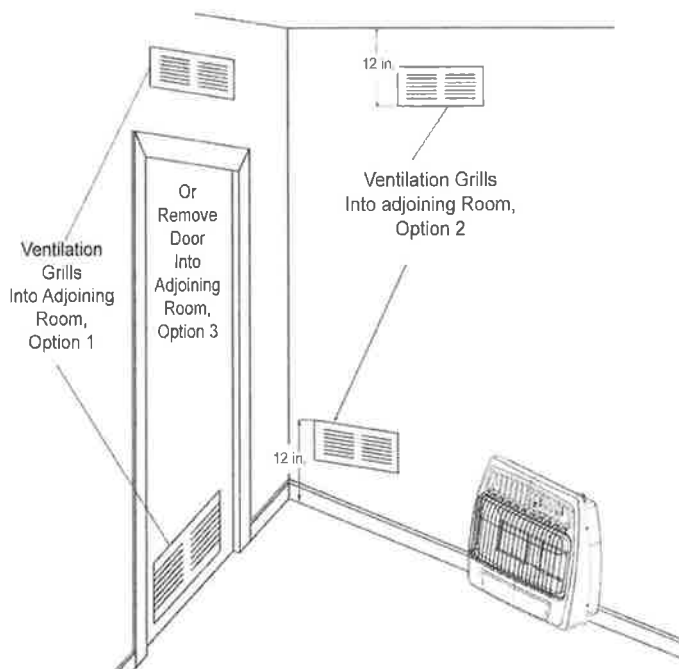
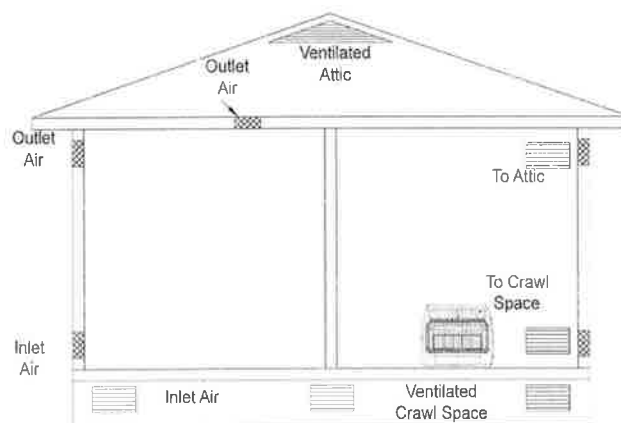


Fig. 2 - Ventilation Air from Outdoors



INSTALLATION

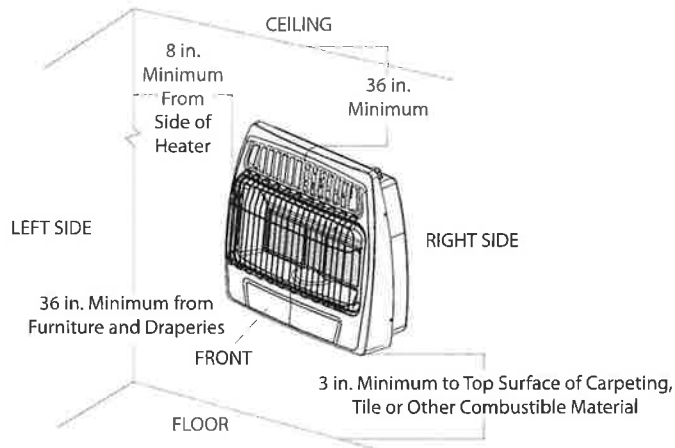
- ! NOTICE:** This heater is intended for use as supplemental heat. Use this heater along with your primary heating system. Do not install this heater as your primary heat source.
- ! WARNING:** A qualified technician must install heater. Follow all local codes.
- ! WARNING:** Maintain the minimum clearances. If possible, provide greater clearances from the floor, ceiling, and adjoining wall than required.
- ! CAUTION:** This heater creates warm air currents. These currents move heat to wall surfaces next to heater. Installing heater next to vinyl or cloth wall coverings or operating heater where impurities (such as tobacco smoke, candles, cleaning fluids, oil or kerosene lamps, etc.) in the air exist, may cause walls to discolor.

CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

Carefully follow the instructions below. This heater can be mounted on the wall or on the floor using the support legs (Select models).

- ! WARNING:** Maintain the minimum clearances shown in (See Fig. 3). If you can, provide greater clearances from floor, ceiling, and joining wall.

Fig. 3 - Mounting clearances as viewed from front of heater (inches)



MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES				
*LEFT / RIGHT	TOP	BOTTOM	FRONT	Rear
8 in.	36 in.	3 in.	36 in.	0 in. to Spacer
Top clearance is from top of heater to ceiling, wood shelf or other combustible material				
Bottom clearance is from bottom of heater to surface of carpet, tile or other combustible material.				

*A second side wall must be at least 18 in. away from the other side of the heater.
Always maintain a minimum of 36 in. clearance from furniture and draperies.

*For the installation in residential garages please refer to the bottom of page 4.

INSTALLATION

INSTALLING FAN (Select models)

IMPORTANT: Optional fan is not approved for use in KWP210 and KWN209 series wall heaters.

⚠ WARNING: Electrical Grounding Instructions
This appliance is equipped with a three-prong (grounding) plug for your protection against shock hazard and should be plugged directly into a properly grounded three-prong receptacle.

1. Wall mounted heater must be disconnected from gas supply and removed from wall before installing fan accessory. Contact a qualified service person to do this.
2. Remove fan knock-out panel using a screwdriver (See Fig. 9). Attach Fan to the rear panel of the heater using the four screws provided.

NOTE: Be sure the rocker switch is positioned in the upper right corner. (See Fig. 10).

3. This fan is equipped with manual "MAN" and automatic "AUTO" settings (See Fig. 11 on page 13). Set the rocker switch to "MAN" for manual mode, allowing the fan to continuously run until the rocker switch is returned to the OFF "O" position. Set the rocker switch to "AUTO" for the automatic mode, which will turn the fan on and off based on ambient room temperature. It may take 5 to 10 minutes for the fan to come on when the unit is cold.

NOTE: If any of the original wire as supplied with the appliance must be replaced, it must be replaced with a wire of at least an equal temperature rating. Refer to Fig. 12 on page 13 for wiring diagram.

⚠ CAUTION: Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. Verify proper operation after servicing.

Fig. 8 - Fan Electric Supply

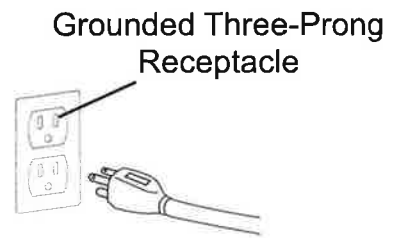


Fig. 9 - Knock-out Panel

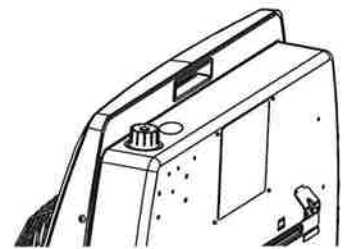
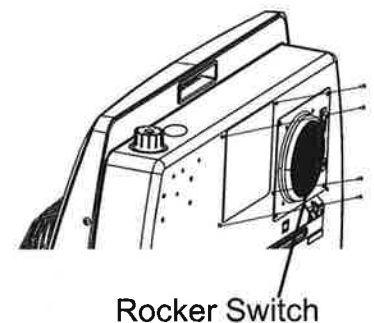


Fig. 10 - Attaching Fan



INSTALLATION

Fig. 11 - Operating Fan

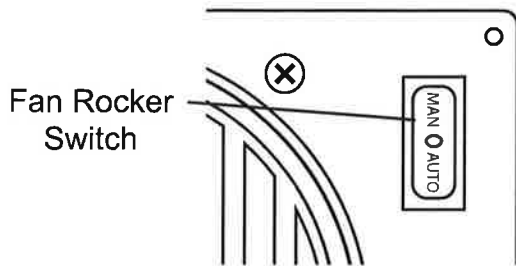


Fig. 12- Fan Wiring Diagram

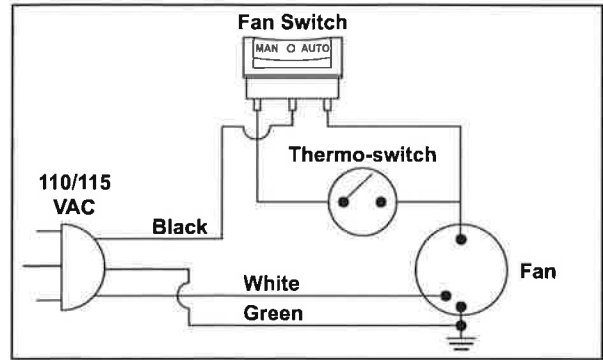


Fig. 13 - Attaching Support Legs

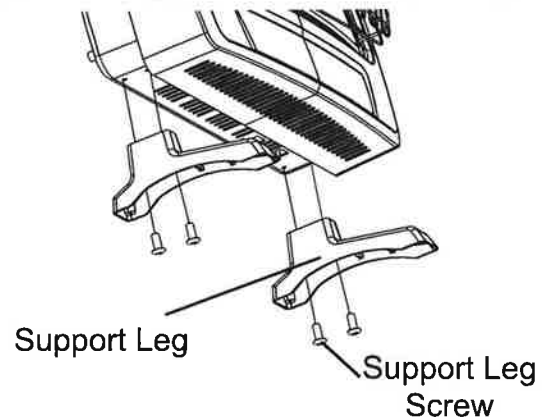
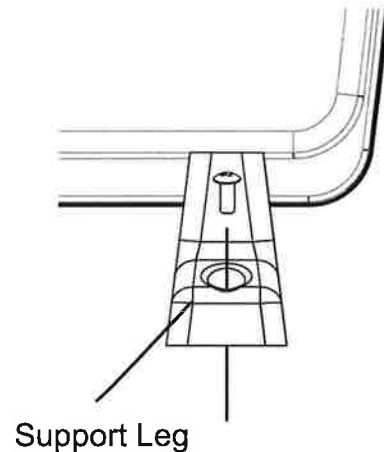


Fig. 14 - Securing Support Leg



LOCATING HEATER

This heater is designed to be mounted on a wall or on a floor, using the Support Legs (Select Models) included with select models.

For convenience and efficiency, install heater:

1. Where there is easy access for operation, inspection, and service.
2. In the coldest part of room.
3. A minimum of 3' away from furniture and draperies.

FLOOR MOUNTING (SELECT MODELS)

(Cannot be done in bedroom or bathroom)

(Cannot be used for garage and ice-house heaters)

NOTE: This is an optional accessory and is not required for operation of the heater.

Before installing Support Legs to heater base, please make sure you have the following items:

- (2) Support Legs
- (4) Support Leg Screws (M4*15)

1. Set down a blanket onto the table where the heater will be placed for leg installation to prevent scratching of the table and/or the heater.
2. Set back of heater on table with the bottom of heater extending outside the table edge.
3. Fasten Support Legs to heater using Support Leg Screws (Fig.13)

Note: If the heater is to be installed directly on carpeting, tile or other combustible material, other than wood flooring, the appliance shall be installed on a metal or wood panel extending the full width and depth of the appliance.

3. Once positioned, secure heater to the floor using Support Leg Screws (M4*15) and mounting holes found on heater Support Legs (See Fig. 14).

WALL MOUNTING

⚠ WARNING: Failure to position the parts in accordance with these diagrams or failure to use only parts specifically approved with this heater may result in property damage or personal injury.

Mounting Bracket

The mounting bracket is located separately from the unit, but packed inside the same box.

INSTALLATION

Methods For Attaching Mounting Bracket To Wall

⚠ WARNING



ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING OR GAS LINES MAY BE IN WALL.
Before cutting, drilling or hammering verify their location. If needed, contact your electrician, plumber or service person.

Use only the last hole on each end of mounting bracket to attach bracket to wall. Attach mounting bracket to a wall only in one of two ways:

1. Attaching to wall stud: This method provides the strongest hold. Insert wood screws (ST.8*45-16) through mounting bracket and into wall studs.
2. Attaching to expansion bracket: This method allows you to attach mounting bracket to hollow walls (wall areas between studs) or to solid walls (concrete or masonry).

Decide which method better suits your needs. Either method will provide a secure hold for the mounting bracket.

Marking Screw Locations

1. Tape mounting bracket to wall where heater will be located. Make sure mounting bracket is level.
2. Mark screw locations on wall (See Fig. 16).
Note: Mark only last hole on each end of mounting bracket. Insert (2) wood screws (ST.8*45-16) total through these holes only.
3. Remove tape and mounting bracket from wall.

Attaching Mounting Bracket To Wall

Note: Expansion bracket, wood screws (ST.8*45-16), and wall hanging spacers are in hardware package. The hardware package is provided with heater.

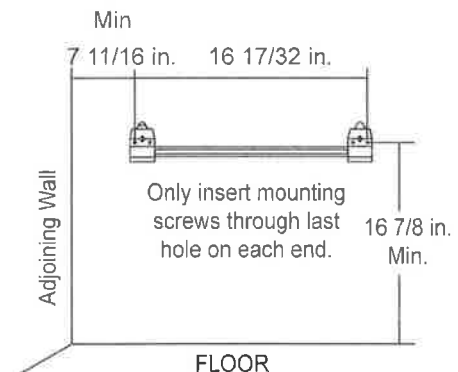
Attaching to Wall Stud Method

For attaching mounting bracket to wall studs:

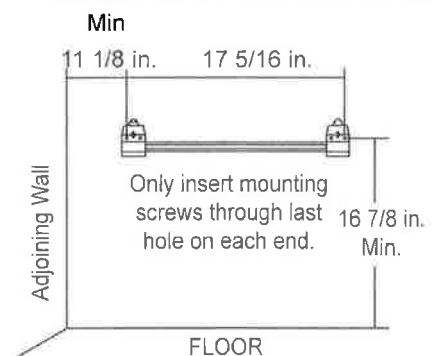
1. Drill holes at marked locations using 9/64-inch drill bit.
2. Place mounting bracket onto wall. Line up last hole on each end of bracket with holes drilled in wall.
3. Insert wood screws (ST.8*45-16) through bracket and into wall studs.
4. Tighten wood screws (ST.8*45-16) until mounting bracket is firmly fastened to wall studs.
5. Check that the bracket is secure before mounting heater!

Fig. 16 - Mounting Bracket Clearances (inches)

Series KWP / 210 / 212 / 214
KWN / 209 / 211 / 213



Series KWP / 392 / 396 / 522 / 524
KWN / 391 / 395 / 521 / 523



INSTALLATION

Attaching to Expansion Bracket Method

For attaching mounting bracket to hollow walls (wall areas between studs) or solid walls (concrete or masonry):

1. Drill holes at marked locations using 5/16-inch drill bit. For solid walls (concrete or masonry), drill at least 1 inch deep.
 2. Fold wall expansion bracket as shown in (See Fig. 17).
 3. Insert wall expansion bracket (wings first) into hole. Tap expansion bracket flush to wall.
 4. For thin walls (1/2 inch or less), insert expansion bracket tool into expansion bracket. Push expansion bracket tool to “pop” open expansion bracket wings (See Fig. 18).
- ⚠ IMPORTANT:** Do not hammer expansion bracket tool! For thick walls (over 1/2 inch thick) or solid walls, do not pop open wings.
5. Place mounting bracket onto wall. Line up last hole on each end of bracket with expansion bracket.
 6. Insert expansion bracket screws (ST4.8*15-16) through wall mounting bracket and into expansion brackets.
 7. Tighten expansion bracket screws (ST4.8*15-16) until mounting bracket is firmly fastened to wall.
 8. Check that the bracket is secure before mounting heater!

Attaching Wall Hanging Spacers to Heater

⚠ WARNING: Failure to properly install the wall hanging spacers may result in property damage, personal injury or even death.

1. Locate spacer mounting holes on the lower right/left sections of the heater back panel.
2. Secure (2) wall hanging spacers to heater back panel using (2) wall hanging spacer screws (M4*25) (See Fig. 19a).

Placing Heater On Mounting Bracket

1. Locate two horizontal slots on back panel of heater.
2. Place heater onto mounting bracket. Slide horizontal slots onto stand-out tabs on mounting bracket. Be sure spacers rest evenly against wall (See Fig. 19b).

Fig. 17 - Folding the Expansion Bracket



Fig. 18 - Popping Open Anchor Wing For Thin Walls

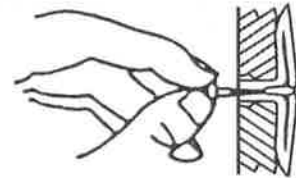
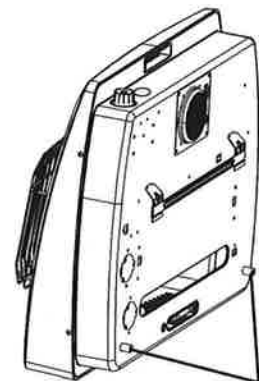


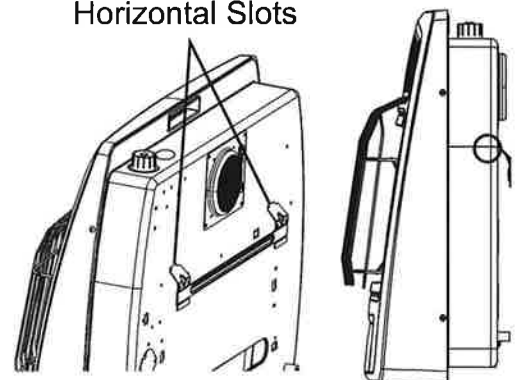
Fig. 19a - Attaching Wall Hanging Spacers to Heater



Spacers

Fig. 19b - Mounting Heater Onto Mounting Bracket

Horizontal Slots



INSTALLATION

CONNECTING TO GAS SUPPLY

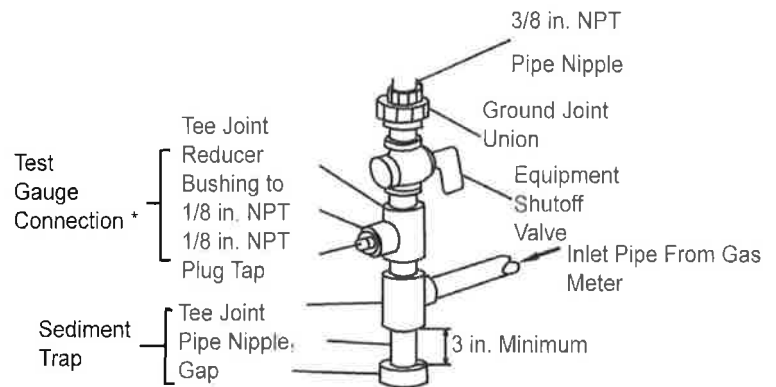
- ⚠ WARNING:** A qualified service technician must connect heater to gas supply. Follow all local codes.
- ⚠ IMPORTANT:** This appliance requires a 3/8-inch NPT (National Pipe Thread) inlet connection to the pressure regulator. Never connect the heater to private (non-utility) gas wells, commonly known as wellhead gas.
- ⚠ WARNING:** Do not overtighten gas connections.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Use only new, black iron or steel pipe. Internally tinned copper tubing may be used in certain areas. Check your local codes. Use pipe of 1/2-in. diameter or greater to allow proper gas volume to heater. If pipe is too small, undue loss of pressure will occur.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Check your gas line pressure before connecting heater to gas line. Gas line pressure must be a minimum 6" WC for NG and 11" WC for LP with a max pressure of 14"WC. If gas line pressure is higher, heater regulator damage could occur.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Never connect heater directly to an LP supply. This heater requires an external regulator (not supplied). Install the external regulator between the heater and gas supply.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Avoid damage to regulator. Hold gas regulator with wrench when connecting into gas piping and/or fittings.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Use pipe joint sealant that is resistant to gas (Propane or Natural Gas).

Typical Inlet Pipe Diameters

Use 3/8-inch black iron pipe or greater. Installation must include an equipment shutoff valve, union, and plugged 1/8-inch NPT tap. Locate NPT tap within reach for test gauge hook up. NPT tap must be upstream from heater (see Fig. 20).

- ⚠ IMPORTANT:** Install an equipment shutoff valve in an accessible location. The equipment shutoff valve is for turning on or shutting off the gas to the appliance.

Apply pipe joint sealant lightly to male threads. This will prevent excess sealant from going into pipe. Excess sealant in pipe could result in clogged heater valves.



1. Open equipment shutoff valve (See Fig. 21).
2. Make sure control knob of heater is in the OFF position.
3. Open gas supply tank valve (LP systems).
4. Check all joints from equipment shutoff valve to control valve. Apply 50/50 mixture of liquid soap and water to gas joints. If bubbles form, there may be a leak.
5. Light heater (see Operation, page 18). Check all other internal joints for leaks.
6. Turn off heater (see "To Turn Off Gas to Appliance," page 19).

