

**VENTING TABLES**  
**CATEGORY I CENTRAL FURNACES**



COPYRIGHT © 1990  
GAS APPLIANCE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

MANUAL No. 2100-171A

REVISED: JULY, 1991

## **GAMA VENTING TABLES FOR CATEGORY I CENTRAL FURNACES**

This booklet contains new venting tables designed specifically for use with Category I central furnaces. These tables are unique, in that, industry wide venting tables now exist for fan-assisted combustion system central furnaces. Venting tables for these types of appliances are not contained in the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1-1988).

All requirements contained in this booklet apply to both Category I drafthood equipped central furnaces as well as fan-assisted combustion system central furnaces. At no time should a venting system for a listed Category II, III, or IV central furnace be sized with these tables. The National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1-1988) may also be used to size venting systems for drafthood equipped central furnaces. However, at this time, the National Fuel Gas Code does not include alternate sizing methods for fan-assisted combustion systems. Therefore, until engineering data is developed to allow alternate sizing methods for Category I fan-assisted central furnaces, the enclosed venting tables must be used for fan-assisted combustion system central furnaces. These tables apply to venting single appliances and common venting multiple appliances in both metal and masonry chimneys.

The new venting tables were developed by Battelle under contract (GRI-5088-245-1728) to the Gas Research Institute (GRI). The computer program (VENT-II) developed by Battelle Columbus generated the venting tables in this booklet and this procedure has been accepted by the American Gas Association Laboratories as an appropriate engineering methodology for determining venting requirements of Category I central furnaces.

For your information, the general venting requirements listed in this booklet are not intended to be used as complete installation instructions and represent only a partial list of venting considerations.

For venting applications that fall outside the parameters of the new venting tables, refer to the furnace manufacturer's complete installation instructions, the specific vent manufacturer's complete installation instructions, and state and local codes.

### **GRI DISCLAIMER**

**LEGAL NOTICE:** This information is, in part, a result of work performed by Battelle under the sponsorship of the Gas Research Institute (GRI). Neither GRI, members of GRI, nor any person acting on behalf of either:

- a. Makes any warranty or representation, express or implied, with respect to the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of this information, or that the use of any apparatus, method, or process disclosed may not infringe privately owned rights; or
- b. Assumes any liability with respect to the use of, or for damages resulting from the use of, any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed.



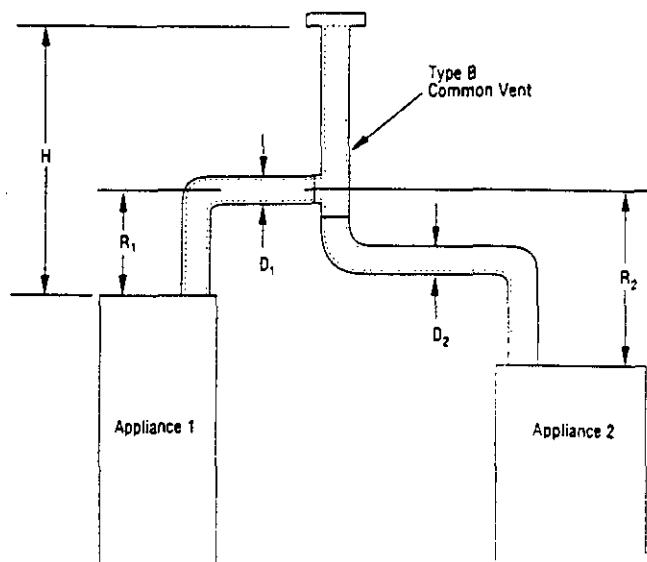






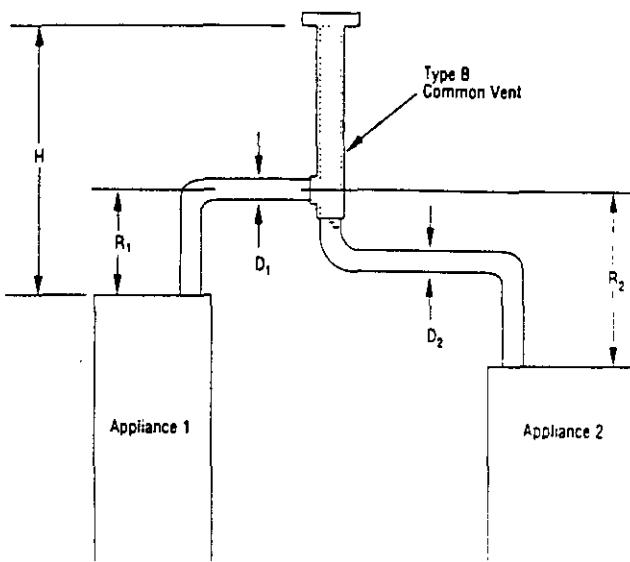


**Table 3** should be used when Type B vent connectors are attached to a Type B common vent.



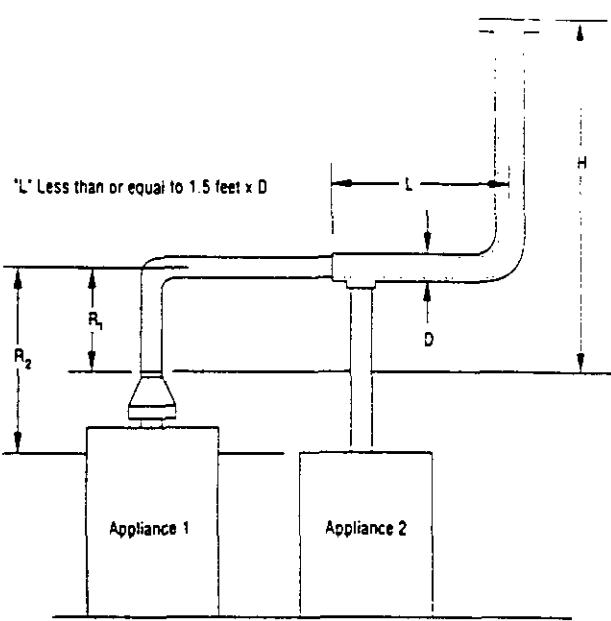
**FIGURE 5**

**Table 4** should be used when single-wall metal vent connectors are attached to a Type B common vent.



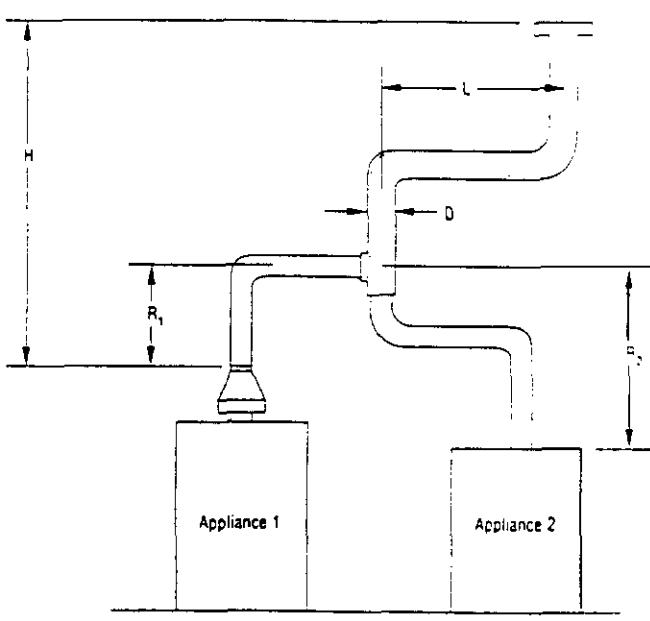
**FIGURE 6**

Schematic Diagram showing a typical manifolded common vent section "L" of the vent connector. (See Note 5)



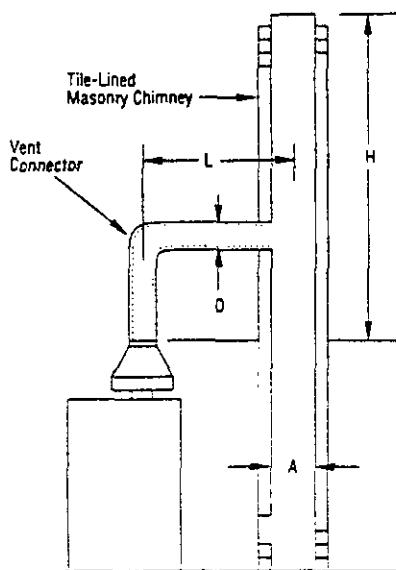
**FIGURE 7**

Schematic Diagram showing offset in the common vent section of the vertical vent. (See Note 6)



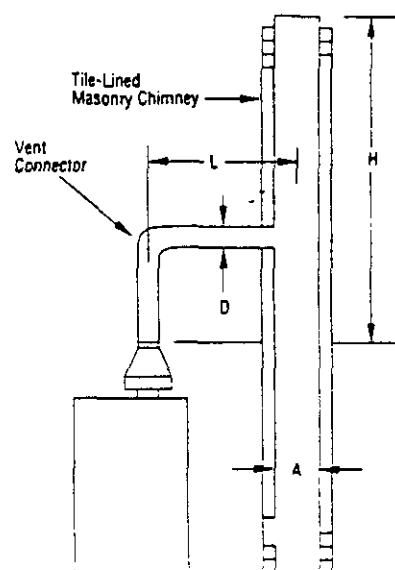
**FIGURE 8**

**Table 5** shall be used when a Type B, double-wall vent connector is attached to a tile lined masonry chimney.



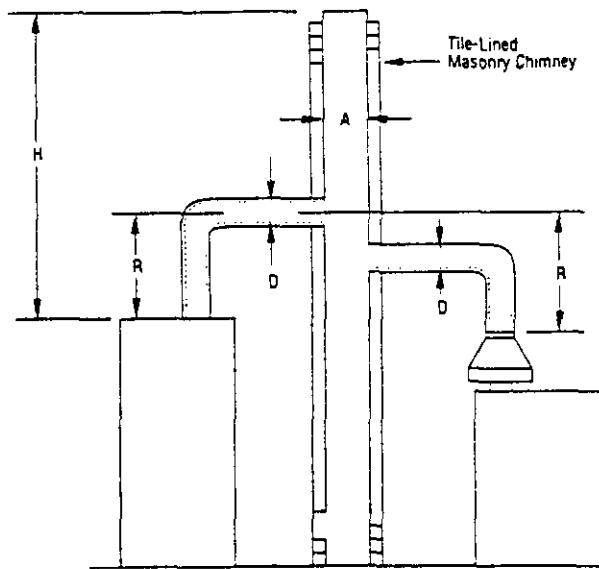
**FIGURE 9**

**Table 6** shall be used when a single-wall metal vent connector is attached to a tile lined masonry chimney.



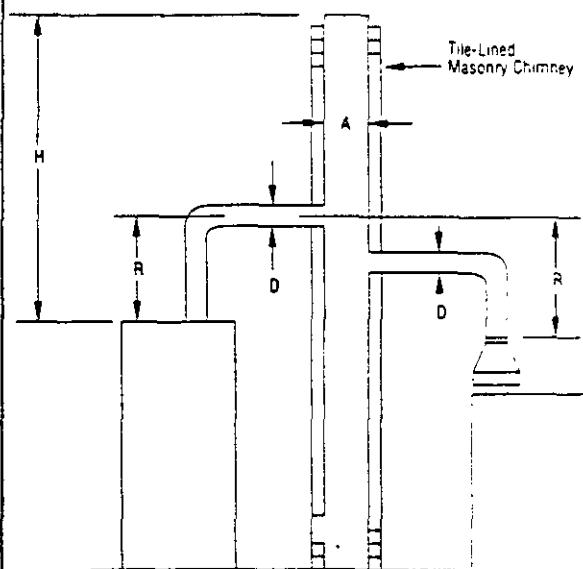
**FIGURE 10**

**Table 7** shall be used when Type B double wall vent connectors are attached to a tile lined masonry chimney.



**FIGURE 11**

**Table 8** shall be used when single-wall metal vent connectors are attached to a tile lined masonry chimney.



**FIGURE 12**





























#### EXAMPLE 6: (cont'd)

**Masonry Chimney.** From Table 9, the Equivalent Area for a Nominal Liner size of 8 inches x 12 inches is 63.6 square inches. Using Table 8, Common Vent Capacity, read down the "Fan + Nat" column under the Minimum internal Area of Chimney value of 63 to the row for 30-ft height, to find a capacity value of 739,000 Btu/hr. The combined input rating of the furnace and water heater 135,000 Btuh/hr, is less than the Table value, so this is an acceptable installation.

Note 19 requires the common vent area to be no greater than seven times the flow area of the smallest appliance outlet area. Both appliances in this installation use 4 inch diameter outlets. From Table 9, the Equivalent Area for an Inside Diameter of 4 inches is 12.2 square inches. Seven times 12.2 is 85.4, which is greater than 63.6, so this configuration is acceptable.

Note 1 specifies that the Table values are for vents or chimneys which are not exposed to the outdoors below the roofline. If the masonry chimney in this case were exposed below the roofline, then the appliance manufacturer, local gas utility, and/or authority having jurisdiction must be consulted.

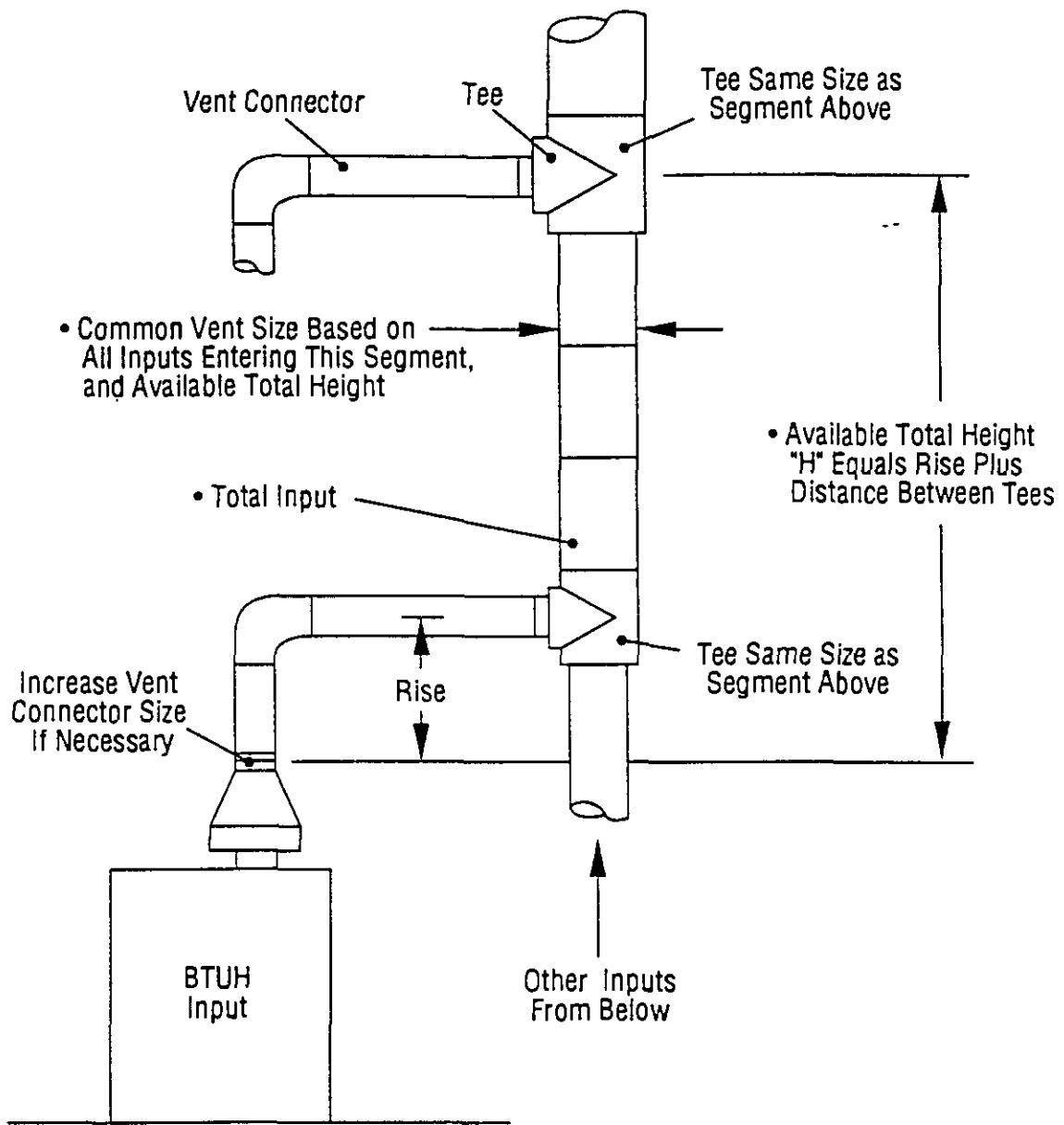
#### Example 7: Interpolating Between Table Values

An installer has an 80,000 Btu/hr input appliance with a 4 inch diameter draft hood outlet that needs to be vented into a 12-ft high Type B vent. The vent connector has a 5 ft lateral length and is also Type B. Can this appliance be vented using a 4 inch diameter vent?

#### Solution

Table 1 is used in the case of an all Type B vent system. However, since there is no entry in Table 1 for height of 12 feet, interpolation must be used. Read down the 4 inch diameter "NAT Max" column to the row associated with 10 ft. height and 5 ft. lateral to find the capacity value of 77,000 Btu/hr. Go down further to the 15 ft. height, 5 ft. lateral row to find the capacity value of 87,000 Btu/hr. The difference between the 15 ft. height capacity value and the 10 ft. height capacity value is 10,000 Btu/hr. The capacity for a vent system with a 12 ft. height is equal to the capacity for a 10 ft. height plus 2/5 of the difference between the 10 ft. and 15 ft. height values, or  $77,000 + \frac{2}{5} \times 10,000 = 81,000$  Btu/hr. Therefore, a 4 inch diameter vent may be used in the installation.

**Multi-story Gas Vent Design Procedure  
for Each Segment of System**



**Vent Connector Size  
Depends On:**

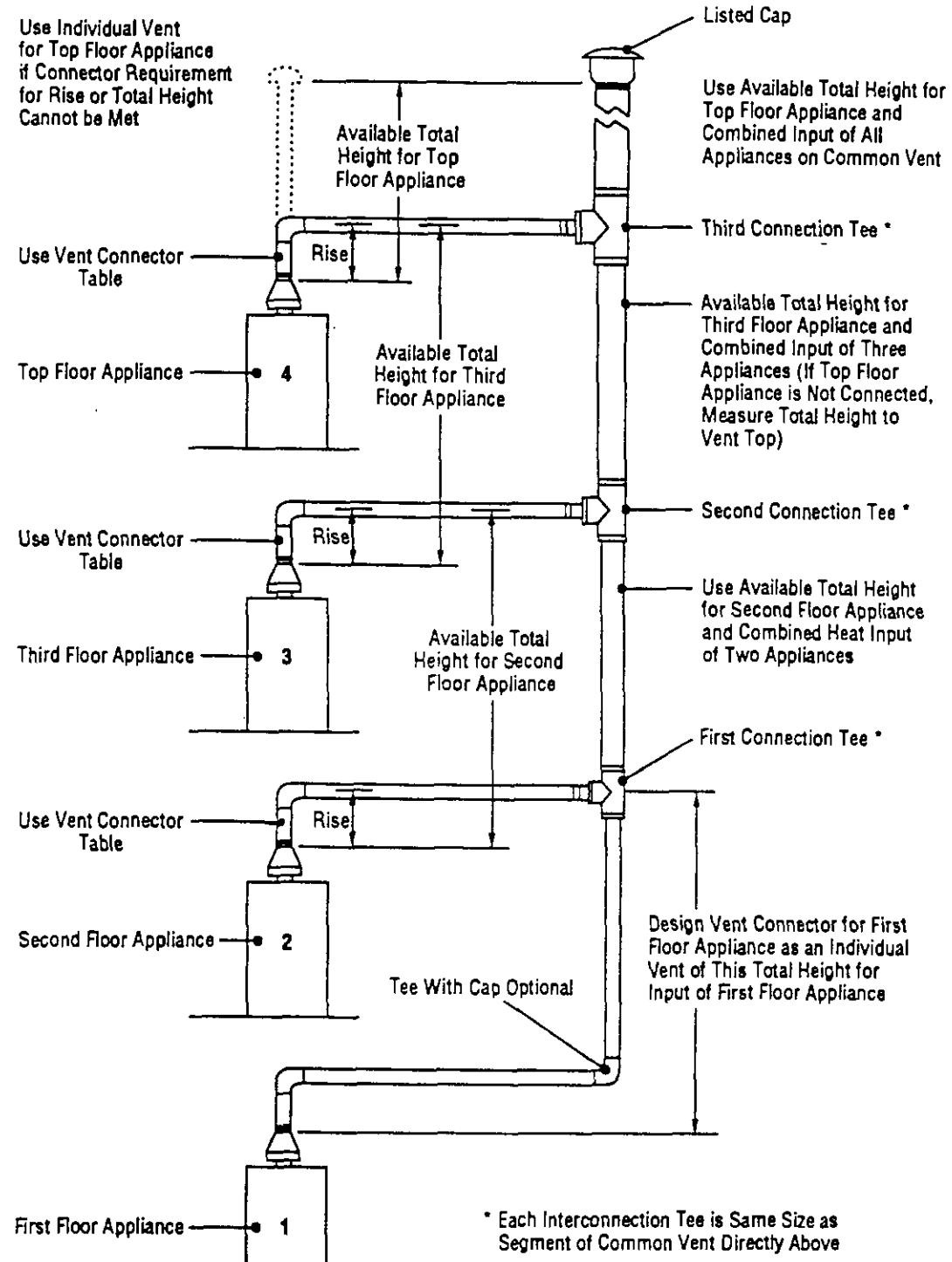
- Input
- Rise
- Available Total Height "H"
- Table 3 Connectors

**Common Vent Size  
Depends On:**

- Combined Inputs
- Available Total Height "H"
- Table 3 Common Vent
- Vertical Common Vent With No Offsets

**Figure 13**

## Multi-story Vent Systems



Principles of Design of Multi-story Vents Using  
Vent Connector and Common Vent Design Tables

**Figure 14**