For your safety: Do not use this heater in a space where gasoline or other liquids having flammable vapors are stored.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION! READ FIRST

The heater is designed for use as a construction heater under ANSI Z83.7a-1993. The primary purpose of construction heaters is to provide temporary heating of buildings under construction, alteration, or repair and to provide emergency heat. Properly used, the heater provides safe, economical heating. Products of combustion are vented into the area being heated.

The heater IS NOT designed as an Unvented Gas Fired Room Heater under ANSI-Z21.11.2 and SHOULD NOT be used in the home.

ANSI A119.2(NFPA 501C)-1987 Recreational Vehicle Standard prohibits the installation or storage of LP-gas containers even temporarily inside any recreational vehicle. The standard also prohibits the use of Unvented Heaters in such vehicles.

NFPA-58 1989 STANDARD FOR THE STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

Use of the heater must be in accordance with this Standard and in compliance with all governing state and local codes. Storage and handling of propane gas and propane cylinders must be in accordance with NFPA 58 and all local governing codes.

We cannot anticipate every use which may be made for our heaters. CHECK WITH YOUR LOCAL FIRE SAFETY AUTHORITY IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Other standards govern the use of fuel gases and heat producing products in specific applications. Your local authority can advise you about these.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

DO NOT USE THIS HEATER IN A SPACE WHERE GASOLINE OR OTHER LIQUIDS HAVING FLAMMABLE VAPORS ARE STORED OR USED.

CONSTRUCTION HEATER GENERAL HAZARD WARNING:
Failure to comply with the precautions and instructions provided with this heater, can result in death, serious bodily injury and property loss or damage from hazards of fire, explosion, burn, asphyxiation, carbon monoxide poisoning, and/or electrical shock.

Only persons who can understand and follow the instructions should use or service this heater.

If you need assistance or heater information such as an instruction manual, labels, etc., contact your local Heat Wagon dealer or the manufacturer.

WARNING

Fire, burn, inhalation, and explosion hazard. Keep solid combustibles, such as building materials, paper or cardboard, a safe distance away from the heater as recommended by the instructions. Never use the heater in spaces which do or may contain volatile or airborne combustibles, or products such as gasoline, solvents, paint thinner, dust particles or unknown chemicals.

Not for home or recreational vehicle use!
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WARRANTY
All new Heat Wagon and Sure Flame heaters and fans are guaranteed against defective materials and workmanship for one (1) year from invoice date.

Warranty repairs may be made only by an authorized, trained and certified Heat Wagon dealer. Warranty repairs by other entities will not be considered. Warranty claims must include model number and serial number.

LIMITATIONS
Warrant claims for service parts (wear parts) such as spark plugs, igniters, flame rods will not be allowed. Diagnostic parts such as voltage meters and pressure gauges are not warrantable.

Evidence of improper fuel usage, fuel pressures outside of manufacturer’s specification, poor fuel quality, and improper electric power, misapplication or evidence of abuse may be cause for rejection of warranty claims.

Travel time, mileage and shipping charges will not be allowed. Minor adjustments of heaters are dealers’ responsibility. Defective parts must be tagged and held for possible return to the factory for 60 days from date of repair. The factory will provide a return goods authorization, (RGA) for defective parts to be returned.

No warranty will be allowed for parts not purchased from Heat Wagon.
DESIGN RELATED SAFETY FEATURES

1) FLAME FAILURE
   The electronic safeguard control shuts off the gas supply in .8 seconds if flame is lost to prevent raw gas from leaving the heater.

2) OVERHEATING
   The totally enclosed motor is protected by thermal overload. A manual reset high temperature limit switch is mounted in the heated air stream.

3) LOW SUPPLY VOLTAGE
   A panel mounted voltmeter indicates supply voltage before heater start up and also during heater operation.

4) BLOCKED AIR SUPPLY
   An airflow switch detects the differential pressure in the combustion chamber and shuts off the gas flow when airflow is insufficient.

5) LOCKING GAS SELECTOR LEVER
   To avoid over firing of the heater and damage to property, make sure the lever is locked in position when using propane.

6) LOW SHELL TEMPERATURE
   The Model 2000(L) is designed with a burner heat shield to keep the outside shell cool for added safety in the work place.

7) DURABLE CONSTRUCTION
   The Model 2000(L) uses a heavy gauge steel housing and a stainless steel burner for long life and consistent performance.

NOTE: In order to maintain the highly efficient combustion of the heater, the combustion chamber must remain as manufactured. Any change or distortion could alter the fuel/air mixture and create excessive products of combustion.

SPECIFICATIONS

Model No. 2000 & 2000(L)

Designed to ANSI Z83.7-1993 Standard Construction Heater
Gases: Natural or Propane
Capacity: 1,000,000 Btu/h maximum
Orifice Size: 32 DMS (x17)
Blower: 4,200 CFM
Electrical Rating: 115V 60Hz 15 amps, single phase
Minimum Temperature Rating: Minus 40 degrees F

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
<th>Inlet Pressure Max PSI</th>
<th>Min W.C.</th>
<th>Manifold Pressure W.C.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>9” W.C.</td>
<td>3.0”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>10 lbs.</td>
<td>9” W.C.</td>
<td>3.0”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Inlet Connection:
Model 2000 L  1/4” FNPT
Model 2000      1” FNPT

Maximum Duct Length Straight: 50 ft @ 18” diameter
Weight (approximate): 230 lbs.
The Heat Wagon Model 2000(L) is a direct fired gas heater intended to be used primarily for the temporary heating of building under construction, alteration, or repair. Since all the products of combustion are released into the area being heated, it is imperative that adequate ventilation is provided. The flow of supply air and combustion gases must not be obstructed in any way.

1. The heater is designed for indoor or outdoor installation in a horizontal position. Allow the following clearances from any combustible material or fuel containers.

   | Front Outlet: | 10 feet | Sides: | 2 feet |
   | Intake:       | 1.5 feet | Top:   | 4 feet |

Also make sure that no flammable vapors are present in the space where the heater is being used.

2. The heater should be inspected before each use, and at least annually by a qualified service person.

3. The hose assembly must be inspected prior to each use of the heater. If it is evident that there is excessive abrasion or wear, or the hose is cut, it must be replaced prior to the heater being put into operation. The replacement hose assembly shall be that specified by the manufacturer. See parts list.

4. When connecting the heater to a natural gas or propane supply line ensure that the pressure at the heater inlet is within the specified range. Excessive pressure over (10 psig) will damage the controls and void the warranty.

5. Connect the hose assembly to the heater gas inlet elbow. The 2000 elbow has a 1” female NPT thread, 2000(L) elbow has a 1/4” female NPT thread. The hose assembly is supplied with a swivel connector to avoid kinking or twisting the hose. Use a minimum inside diameter of 1/2” on LP or 3/4” on natural gas installations. Ensure that the hose assembly is protected from traffic, building materials, and contact with hot surfaces.

6. After installation, check hose assembly for gas leaks by applying a soap and water solution to each connection.

7. Connect the heater to an adequate 115 volt electrical supply as specified on the rating plate. For protection against shock hazard the supply cord should be plugged directly into a properly grounded three-prong receptacle.

8. Replacement parts are available from any Heat Wagon distributor or by calling 1-888-432-8924 for parts information.
PROPER SET UP:

Model 2000(L) is a liquid withdrawal unit. This unit will use 11 gal of LP per hour. Use at least (1) 200 gal. withdrawal tank. This will insure 18 hours of continuous operation. Since the 2000(L) is a Liquid Propane unit, it must be set up outside of the building. Force its heat through an opening. Use 3/8” or 1/2” LPG approved hose or copper tube.

Model 2000 is a Vapor Propane or Natural Gas unit. When using Propane turn the fuel selector valve (located on the lower manifold) to the Propane position. When using Natural Gas turn the selector valve to the Natural Gas position. This unit can be set up indoors or out.

If using Vapor Propane, the unit needs a vapor withdrawal tank large enough to vaporize 1,000,000 BTUs per hour. Use at least one 1,000 gal. tank per unit. This will support approximately 70 hours of continuous use.

When operating the heater on Natural Gas you must know the available supply pressure.

### LARGE PROPANE STORAGE TANK VAPORIZATION RATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TANK SIZE:</th>
<th>MAXIMUM WITHDRAWAL RATE (BTUH):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 gallon</td>
<td>480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 gallon</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proper hose sizing and extension cord usage is essential for maximum heater performance.

### HOSE SIZING:

- Use 1/2” up to 25’, over 25’ use LPG approved 3/4” O.D. hose
- Check all hose connections for leaks.

### EXTENSION CORDS:

- Properly Wired and Grounded
- Use #14 wire up to 100’
- Use #12 wire up to 200’
- Use #10 wire up to 300’
INSTALLATION USING A PROPANE SUPPLY TANK(S)

1) When installing the heater for use with propane gas, set the gas selector to “Propane” and lock in position.

2) The propane supply system must be set up for vapor withdrawal from the operating tank(s). Liquid Propane can cause the heater to overfire and will damage valve train components.

3) The heater must be located at least 6 ft from any LP-Gas container, and not directed toward any LP-Gas container within 20 ft.

4) Minimum Tank Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Outdoor Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 Gal.</td>
<td>Above +25°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 Gal.</td>
<td>+25°F to +10°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 x 1000 Gal.</td>
<td>Below +10°F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) The installation must conform with local codes, or in the absence of local codes, with the Standard for Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gasses ANSI/NFPA 58.

6) Turn off the propane supply valve at the tank(s) when the heater is not in use.

7) When the heater is to be stored indoors the propane tank(s) must be disconnected from the heater and the tank(s) stored in accordance with Chapter 5 of the above National Standard.

COMMON INSTALLATION AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

1) LOW VOLTAGE AT THE HEATER
   This is one of the most common problems and is usually the result of the supply cord having too small a wire gauge for its length, or low voltage at the power source. Low voltage results in the motor overheating, burnt relay contacts, or a relay that will not make contact. Check voltmeter on heater before start-up.

2) SUPPLY LINE TOO SMALL
   Minimum Size: 1/2” for LP, 3/4” for Natural Gas.

3) INSUFFICIENT VAPORIZATION AT SUPPLY
   Normally caused by undersized supply tank.

4) IMPROPER GAS SUPPLY PRESSURE
   Usually a result of propane supply pressure being too high because of improper or lack of regulation or too low of natural gas pressure at meter.

5) DIRTY GAS SUPPLY
   Dirty gas can cause strainers to plug or form a build-up in the burner orifice.

6) LACK OF PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
   Heaters must be cleaned as required, especially when used in a dirty environment.

7) IMPROPER SUPPLY OF FRESH AIR
   It is strongly recommended that the intake air of the heater be taken from outside the enclosed area. This provides a slight pressurization and prevents any problems associated with recirculation of products of combustion.
ON-SITE SAFETY PROBLEMS

1) SHORTING OUT OF DEFECTIVE COMPONENTS
   This is a very common problem which saves short term expense at the risk of a large future cost. Any heaters found in this condition should be removed immediately.

2) IMPROPER ENCLOSURES
   When heaters are installed partially to the outside for fresh air intake, strict adherence must be made to the minimum clearance to combustibles given on the instruction plate. Wood framing around a heater can cause a safety hazard.

3) SUPPLYING LIQUID PROPANE TO HEATER NOT EQUIPPED WITH A BUILT IN VAPORIZER
   This problem has occurred upon initial start-up. To minimize the damage, shut off the gas supply and let the heater run until all of the liquid in the lines had been consumed.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1) Set the gas selector valve for fuel being used. Check for proper gas pressure.
2) Open manual shut-off valve on heater.
3) Connect power supply (115 volt). Check voltmeter to confirm full voltage.
4) Slowly open shut-off valve at gas meter or propane tank. Check for leaks.
5) Set fan and burner switches to “on” position.
6) Set thermostat for desired room temperature.
7) To stop, turn thermostat down or turn fan switch “off”.
   (Burner will turn off; after 10 seconds fan will turn off.)
8) Close manual shut-off valve on heater.

NOTE: If the heater will be shut down over night, close valve at fuel supply first and burn all gas out of line.

The appliance area should be kept clear and free from combustible materials, gasoline, and other flammable vapors and liquids.

Ensure that the flow of supply air and combustion gases is not obstructed.

The installation and operation of the heater shall comply with the code requirements specified by the authorities having jurisdiction.

General criteria for the use of construction heaters may be found in the applicable sections of American National Standard A-10.10-1987, Safety Requirements for Temporary and Portable Space Heating Devises and Equipment Used in the construction industry.

THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE HEATER MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSON.
MODEL 2000 & 2000 L
SEQUENCE OF COMPONENT OPERATION

1) **POWER SUPPLY**
   Plug the heater into a 120 Volt grounded receptacle. Power is now at the 20 amp fuse and the 3 amp circuit breaker.

2) **20 AMP FUSE & 3 AMP BREAKER**
   If the circuit breaker and fuse are good there will be power at the thermostat and at the motor relay (normally open).

3) **THERMOSTAT**
   When the thermostat calls for heat there will be power at the fan switch.

4) **FAN SWITCH**
   With the fan switch ON it sends power to the burner switch and the control relay.

5) **BURNER SWITCH**
   This sends power to the airflow switch.

6) **CONTROL RELAY**
   After receiving power from the fan switch it closes, sending power to the fan delay timer.

7) **FAN DELAY TIMER**
   Receives power from the control relay and closes. Energizes the motor relays holding coil.

8) **MOTOR RELAY**
   With its coil energized it closes its contacts, sending power to the fan motor.

9) **FAN MOTOR**
   Turns the fan blade causing the airflow switch to close.

10) **AIR FLOW SWITCH**
    Received its power from the burner switch and sends the power to the indicator light and the flame safeguard control.

11) **FLAME SAFEGUARD CONTROL**
    This sends power to transformer and the igniter and sends power out to the high temperature limit switch.

12) **HI TEMPERATURE LIMIT SWITCH**
    This switch has normally closed contacts, it sends power to the gas solenoid valve.

13) **GAS SOLENOID VALVE**
    With its coil energized, the valve opens, gas passes through to the burner and ignites.

14) **FLAME SAFEGUARD CONTROL**
    This is now sensing flame through the flamerod and the spark stops. The heater is operating.

15) **THERMOSTAT**
    When it is satisfied, the contacts open taking power away from the ignition control, the gas valve closes, and the fan delay timer is activated.

16) **FAN DELAY TIMER**
    This will operate the fan motor for approximately 10 seconds and turns the fan off.
TROUBLE SHOOTING

DIRECTIONS: Find the specific symptom. refer to the Sequence of component Operation Guide. Check the components listed with a voltmeter for proper operation as described. Replace any components not operating correctly.

Fan will not start when fan switch & thermostat are ON.
• Check sequences 1 through 7 (Page 9).

Fan runs, no spark for ignition.
• Check sequences 5, 10 and 11 (Page 9).
• Check continuity of igniter leads. Replace if shorted or broken.
• Check igniter for carbon buildup, gap spacing (1/8”), secure mounting.
• Replace igniter if porcelain is cracked or if electrodes are rubbery.

Have spark but no flame.
• Check sequences 11, 12 and 13 (Page 9).
• Check for gas pressure on the manifold gauge, if gas is present clean the port holes in burner.

Flame occurs but burner locks out after a few seconds.
• Check the flame rod (Part No. HC1004D), if the porcelain is cracked or the electrode is rubbery, replace it.
• If the 1st step checks out, replace the ignition controls amplifier (Part No. SCMART1).

Flame occurs but small.
• Check proper pressure at manifold gauge. If yes:
  A) Clean port holes in burner.
  B) Check proper position of Gas selector valve (For Natural Gas).
• Not enough pressure at manifold gauge:
  A) Check fuel supply.
  B) Check liquid strainer for restriction (2000(L)).
  C) Check for restriction at high pressure regulator.
  D) Check for restriction at solenoid valves.

Fan does not shut off when thermostat turns off burner.
• Check for proper wiring on fan delay timer.
• Fan should run for 5 to 7 seconds after burner shuts off. Replace fan delay timer if fan runs over 10 seconds.

Fan runs, no fuel or spark.
• Check to see if the alarm light is on, on the flame safeguard control if so push the reset button.
• Check to see if any lights are on, if not, clean or adjust the airflow switch.
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

Heat Wagon Construction Heaters are built to withstand the rigors of operating on construction sites, for mining applications, and a multitude of other locations where heaters are used. To maintain the reliable performance required it is necessary to do a certain amount of regular maintenance.

1) CHECK POWER CORD
   A. Insulation not frayed or cracked.
   B. Ground peg is there on male end.
   C. Polarity is correct (Black wire on fuse, white wire on motor relay).

2) CHECK ALL WIRING FOR TIGHT AND CORRECT CONNECTIONS

3) CHECK MOTOR RELAY
   A. If it buzzes, clean contacts or replace.
   B. Check for voltage drop through L1 or T1 contacts, if its more than 2 volts replace.

4) CHECK AIR FLOW SWITCH
   A. Blow out the inlet tube and negative pressure fitting.
   B. Adjust the switch, light on control panel stays on if the heater is bumped and shuts off if fan inlet is blocked.

5) CLEAN THE BURNER
   A. Clean out the port holes (gas outlet).
   B. Clean air mixture holes.

6) CHECK IGNITER/SENSOR
   A. Move sensor probe; if rubbery, replace.
   B. If stiff; clean and regap at 1/8”.

7) CHECK FOR GAS LEAKS
   A. Operate the heater, (with leak detector or soapy water) check all pipe connections for leaks.

8) TIGHTEN ALL BOLTS
   A. Motor mounts
   B. Fan blade
   C. Burner mount
   D. Pipe train mounts
## MODEL 2000 SERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Part #</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HWP HC1069B</td>
<td>Lid/Control Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HWP HC1069A</td>
<td>Control Box w/Lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/S</td>
<td>Copper Tube / Air Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HWP HP1161</td>
<td>Fan Blade</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HWP HG1167</td>
<td>Fan Guard</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HWP HM1166</td>
<td>Motor 1 HP</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>HWP HB1177B</td>
<td>Heat Shield</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>HWP HB2000</td>
<td>Body</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>HWP HB1171B</td>
<td>Burner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>HWP HW1164</td>
<td>Wheel 8” x 1.75” x 1/2” Hub</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HWP 2000A</td>
<td>Sub assembly w/body, wheels, axle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HWP HB1171BA</td>
<td>Sub assembly w/burner &amp; igniter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HWP HW1164B</td>
<td>Axle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HWP 110</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HWP HV1160</td>
<td>1” Locking Gas Selector Valve</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>HWP HV1169</td>
<td>1” W.C. Low-Pressure Gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HWP HV1032</td>
<td>Solenoid Valve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HWP HV20SV02B</td>
<td>Regulator</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HWP HV1035</td>
<td>1” Manual Shut Valve</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>HWP HV1129B</td>
<td>“Y” Strainer 1</td>
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<td>HWP HV1032C</td>
<td>Coil Cover</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HWP HV1032RK</td>
<td>Rebuild Kit for HV1032</td>
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**2000(L) LIQUID PIPE TRAIN**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HWP HV1129</td>
<td>Liquid Strainer</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>HWP HV1054</td>
<td>Liquid Pressure Gauge</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HWP HV1137</td>
<td>Liquid Propane Solenoid Valve</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HWP HV1039</td>
<td>Safety Relief Valve</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>HWP HV1123</td>
<td>Manual Shut-Off Valve</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>HWP HV1140</td>
<td>Vaporizing Ring</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>HWP HV1042B</td>
<td>Hose</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>HWP HR1053</td>
<td>Regulator (LP)</td>
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</table>

Please see page 13
Vapor Pipe Train
MODEL 2000 CONTROLS BREAKDOWN

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SFP2453</td>
<td>Thermostat</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SFP2438</td>
<td>Flame Safeguard Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HWP HC1004C</td>
<td>Flame Rod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SFP2436</td>
<td>Motor Relay</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HWP HC1122</td>
<td>Fuse Block</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Fuse 20Amp</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>SFP2446</td>
<td>Hi Limit Switch</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>SFP4512</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>HWP HC1003A</td>
<td>D.O.B. Timer</td>
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<td>SFP2501</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>HWP HC1004D</td>
<td>Igniter</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>HWP HC1010</td>
<td>Airflow Switch</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>099125-03</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>HWP HC1019B</td>
<td>Circuit Breaker 3 Amp</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SFP2505</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>SFP5989</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>HWP HC1011</td>
<td>Burner Switch</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>HWP HC1011</td>
<td>Fan Switch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HWP 2453A</td>
<td>Thermostat Sub Assembly w/15' Cord</td>
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[Diagram of the control system]