

SER Series

Energy Recovery Ventilators



SER 1504 • SER 1504N • SER 2004 • SER 2004N • SER 3204D • SER 3204N

Your ventilation system should be installed in conformance with the appropriate provincial requirements or, in the absence of such requirements, with the current edition of the National Building Code, and / or ASHRAE's "Good Engineering Practices".

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Note	Warning/ Important note	Information	Technical information	Practical tip



PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL BEFORE INSTALLING UNIT

For residential use only

Before installation careful consideration must be given to how this system will operate if connected to any other piece of mechanical equipment, i.e. a forced air furnace or air handler operating at a higher static pressure. After installation, the compatibility of the two pieces of equipment must be confirmed by measuring the airflow of the Energy Recovery Ventilator using the balancing procedure found in this manual. It is always important to assess how the operation of any ERV may interact with vented combustion equipment (i.e. Gas Furnaces, Oil Furnaces, Wood Stoves, etc.)



Products are designed and manufactured to provide reliable performance, but they are not guaranteed to be 100% free of defects. Even reliable products will experience occasional failures, and this possibility should be recognized by the user. If these products are used in a life support ventilation system where failure could result in loss or injury, the user should provide adequate back-up ventilation, supplementary natural ventilation or failure alarm system, or acknowledge willingness to accept the risk of such loss or injury.

Your ventilation system should be installed in accordance with the local building code that is in effect, in absence of such requirements, it is recommended to check with local authorities having jurisdiction in your area prior to installing this product.

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Determining your airflow requirement

Room Count Method

Room classification	Number of rooms	CFM (L/s)	CFM Required
Master bedroom		x 10 L/s (20 CFM)	=
Basement	yes or no	if yes add 10 L/s (20 CFM) if no = 0	=
Bedrooms		x 5 L/s (10 CFM)	=
Living room		x 5 L/s (10 CFM)	=
Others		x 5 L/s (10 CFM)	=
Kitchen		x 5 L/s (10 CFM)	=
Bathroom		x 5 L/s (10 CFM)	=
Laundry room		x 5 L/s (10 CFM)	=
Utility room		x 5 L/s (10 CFM)	=
Total Ventilation Requirements (add last column)			=

1 CFM = 0.47 L/s
1 L/s = 2.13 CFM

ASHRAE method

Ventilation Air requirements

Floor area		Bedrooms									
Ft ²	m ²	0-1		2-3		4-5		6-7		>7	
		CFM	L/s	CFM	L/s	CFM	L/s	CFM	L/s	CFM	L/s
< 1500	<139	30	14	45	21	60	28	75	35	90	42
1501-3000	139.1-279	45	21	60	28	75	35	90	42	105	50
3001-4500	279.1-418	60	28	75	35	90	45	105	50	120	57
4501-6000	418.1-557	75	35	90	42	105	50	120	57	135	64
6001-7500	557.1-697	90	42	105	50	120	57	135	64	150	71
>7500	>697	105	50	120	57	135	64	150	71	165	78

* ASHRAE 62.2-2010 Table 4.1, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings.



Bathroom: If the ERV is going to provide the required local exhaust ventilation for each bathroom with each a continuous 20 CFM (10 L/s), this ventilation rate can be considered as part of the whole-building ventilation rate.

Installation examples

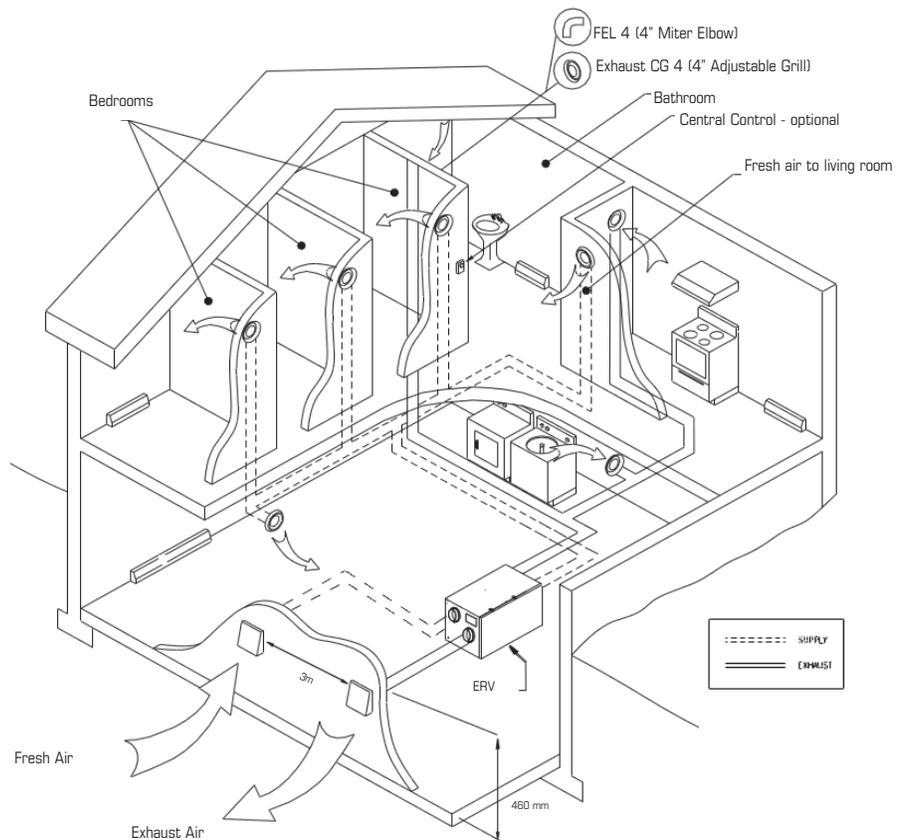
Example only – duct configuration may differ depending on the model.

It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure all ductwork is sized and installed as designed to ensure the system will perform as intended. All air movement devices have a performance curve. The amount of air (CFM) that an ERV will deliver is directly related to the total external static pressure (E.S.P.) of the system. Static pressure is a measure of resistance imposed on the blower by length of duct work/number of fittings used in duct work, duct heater etc.

FULLY DEDICATED SYSTEM BEST FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION



1. Stale air is drawn from key areas of the home (bathroom, kitchen, laundry room).
2. Fresh air is distributed through habitable rooms in the house (bedrooms, living room).
3. The ERV's airflow must be balanced on site using the procedure found in section "AIRFLOW BALANCING"



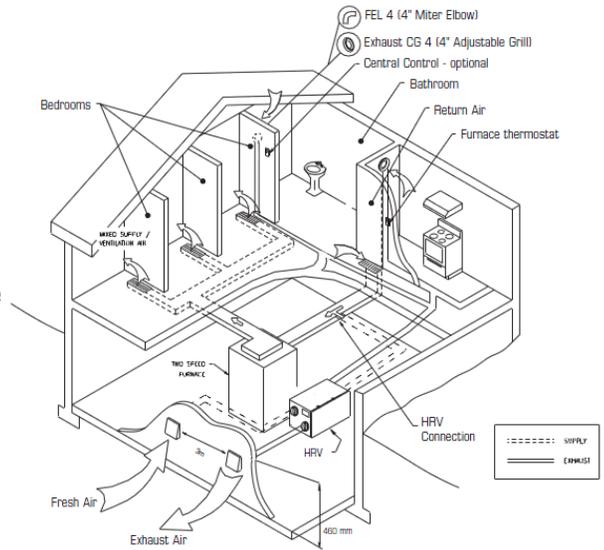
Installation examples (Cont'd)

Example only – duct configuration may differ depending on the model.

PARTIALLY DEDICATED SYSTEM (BETTER)

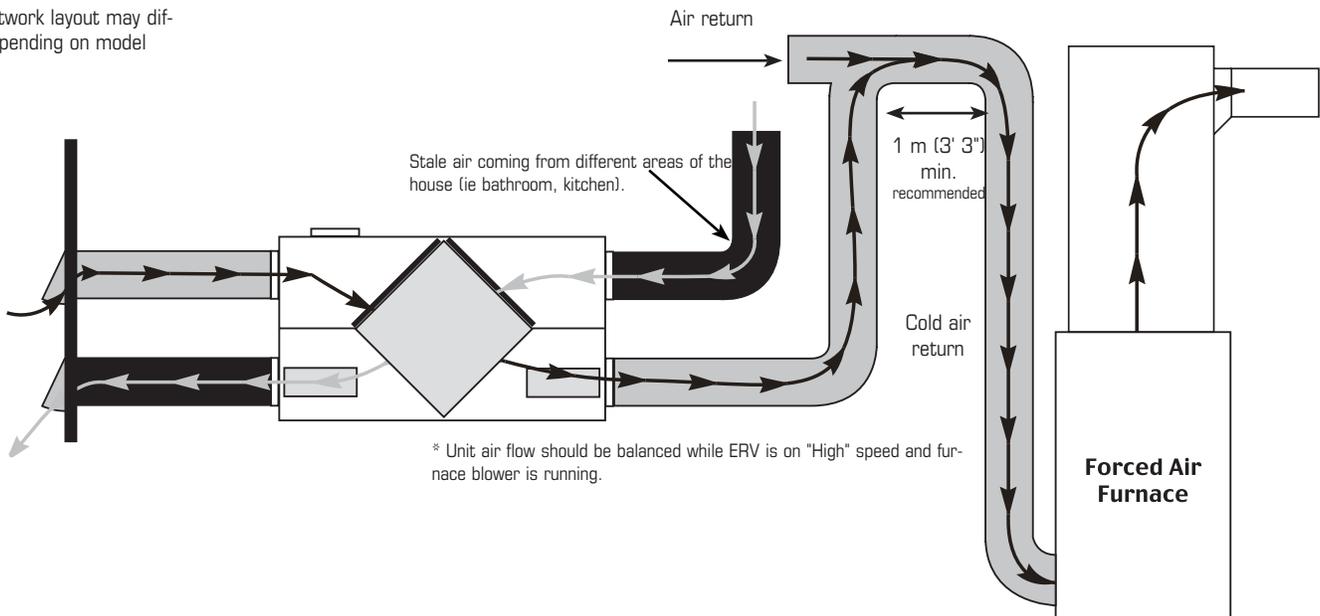


1. Stale air is drawn from key areas of the home (bathroom, kitchen, laundry room).
2. Fresh air is distributed through habitable rooms in the house (bedrooms, living room) via forced air system.
3. The ERV's airflow must be balanced on site using the procedure found in section "AIRFLOW BALANCING"



ERV/Furnace ducting for Partially Dedicated System

* Ductwork layout may differ depending on model



* Unit air flow should be balanced while ERV is on "High" speed and furnace blower is running.

Installation examples (Cont')

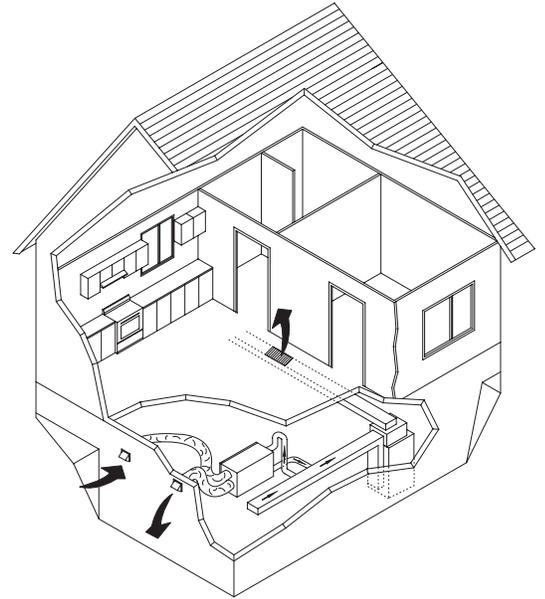
Example only – duct configuration may differ depending on the model.

SIMPLIFIED INSTALLATION

Option 1 (Return/Return Method)



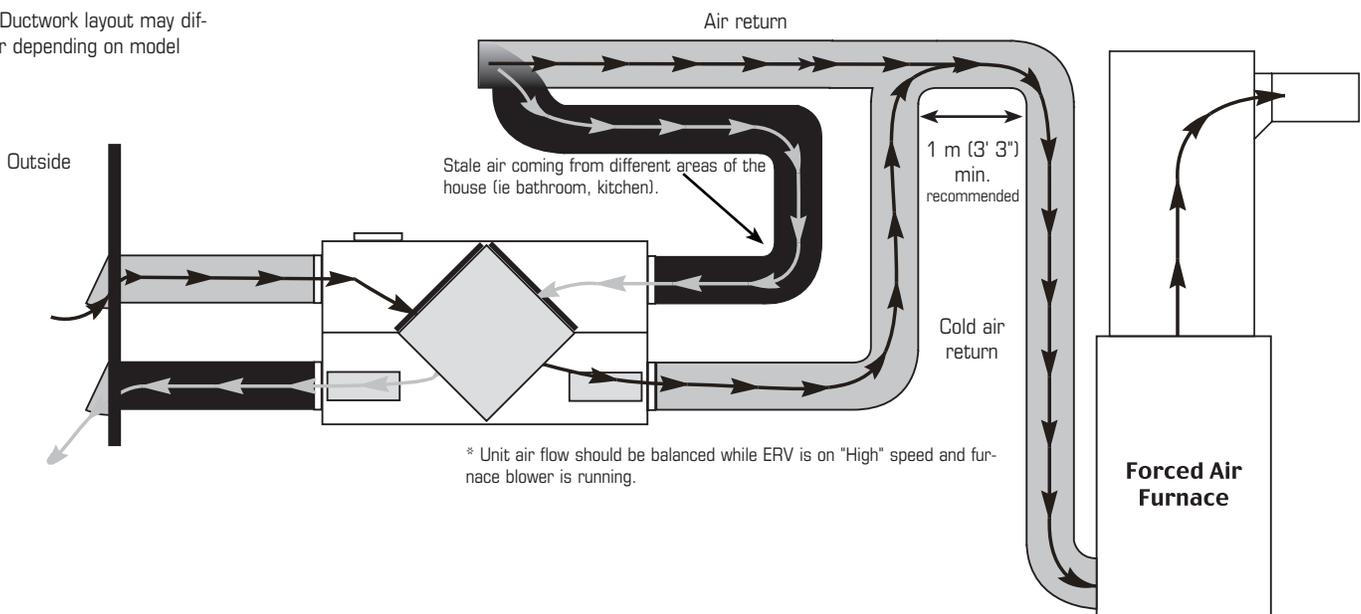
1. Furnace blower must operate when ventilation from ERV is required. The furnace should be set to run continuously or interlocked with ERV.
2. A minimum separation of 1 m (39") is recommended between the two direct connections.
3. In order to prevent exhausting any fresh air, the ERV's exhaust air connection should be upstream of the ERV's supply air connection when ducting to the furnace's cold air return.
4. Weatherhood arrangement is for illustrative purposes only. 3m (10') minimum separation and 460mm (18") above grade is recommended.
5. Due to the differences in pressure between the ERV and the equipment it is being connected to, the ERV's airflow should be balanced on site, using the procedure found in section "AIRFLOW BALANCING".



NOTE: In the case of a simplified installation, Option 1 is recommended.

ERV/Furnace ducting for Simplified Installation - Option 1

* Ductwork layout may differ depending on model



Installation examples (Cont'd)

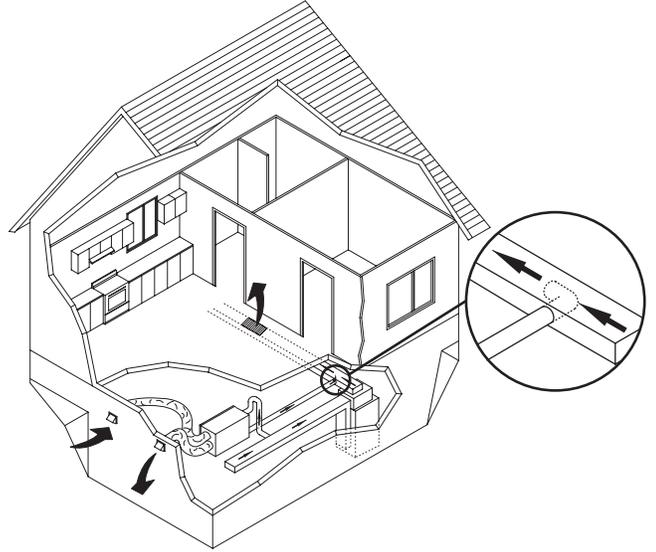
Example only – duct configuration may differ depending on the model.

SIMPLIFIED INSTALLATION

Option 2 (Supply/Return Method)



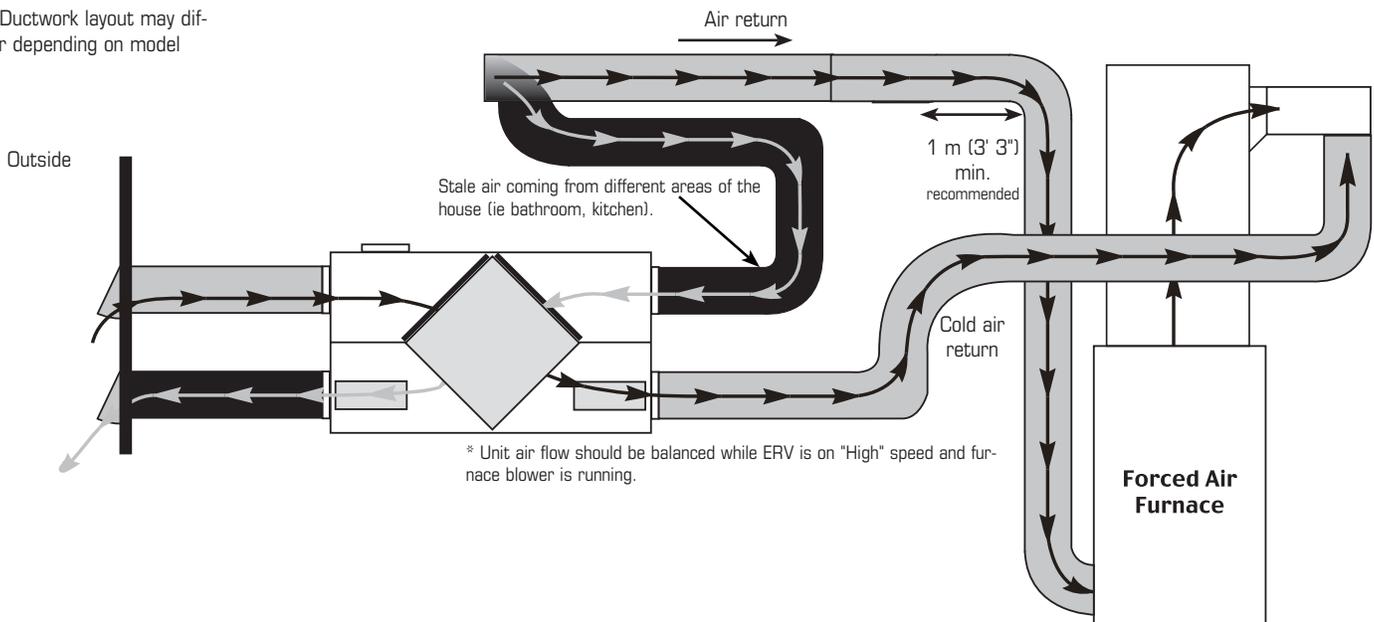
1. Furnace blower must operate when ventilation from ERV is required. The furnace should be set to run continuously or interlocked with ERV.
2. The exhaust air connection should be upstream of the supply air connection to prevent exhausting any fresh air.
3. Weatherhood arrangement is for illustrative purposes only. 3m (10') minimum separation and 460mm (18") above grade is recommended.
4. Due to the differences in pressure between the ERV and the equipment it is being connected to, the ERV's airflow must be balanced on site, using the procedure found section "AIRFLOW BALANCING".



NOTE: In the case of a simplified installation, Option 1 is recommended.

ERV/Furnace ducting for Simplified Installation - Option 2

* Ductwork layout may differ depending on model



Exterior ducting installation

Weatherhood location

- Decide where your intake and exhaust hoods will be located.

Locating the Intake Weatherhood

- Should be located upstream (if there are prevailing winds) from the exhaust outlet.
- At a minimum of 2m (6') away from dryer vents and furnace exhaust (medium or high efficiency furnaces), driveways, oil fill pipes, gas meters, or garbage containers.
- At a minimum height of 460mm (18") above the ground, or above the level of expected snow accumulation.
- At a minimum distance of 1m (3') from the corner of the building.
- Do not locate in the garage, attic, crawl space, or underneath deck.

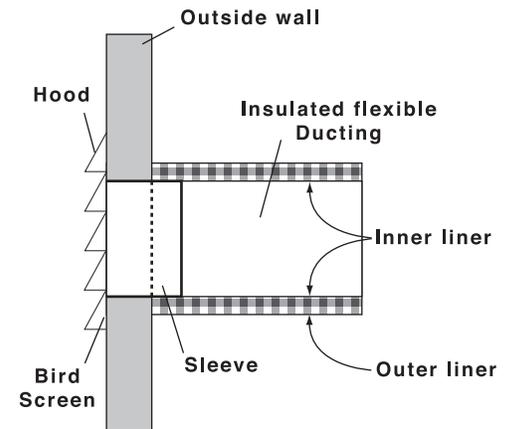
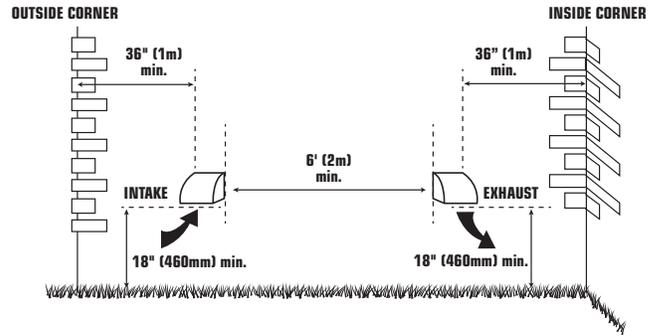
Locating the Exhaust Weatherhood

- At least 460mm (18") above ground or above the depth of expected snow accumulation
- At least 1m (3') away from the corner of the building
- Not near a gas meter, electric meter or a walkway where fog or ice could create a hazard
- Do not locate in a garage, workshop or other unheated space

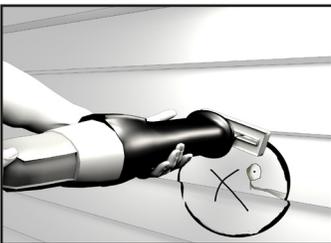
Installing the ducting to the weatherhoods

A well designed and installed ducting system will allow the ERV to operate at its maximum efficiency. The inner liner of the flexible insulated duct must be secured to the sleeve of the weatherhood (as close to the outside as possible) and to the appropriate duct connection on the ERV. The insulation should remain full and not crushed. The outer liner, which acts as a vapor barrier, must be completely sealed to the outer wall and the ERV using tape and/or caulking. A good bead of high quality caulking (preferably acoustical sealant) will seal the inner flexible duct to both the ERV duct connection and the weatherhood prior to securing them. To minimize airflow restriction, the flexible insulated duct that connects the two outside weatherhoods to the ERV should be stretched tightly and be as short as possible. Twisting or folding the duct will severely restrict airflow.

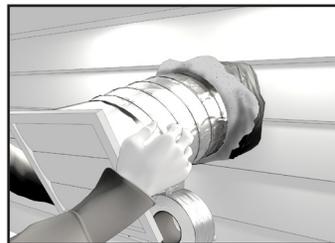
See "Installation Diagram Examples" for installation examples.



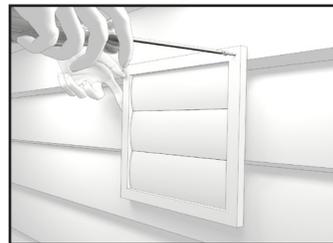
Steps for hood installation:



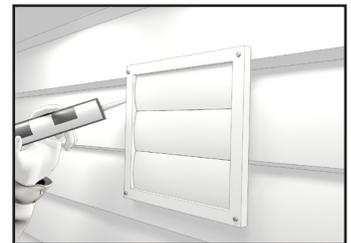
1 Using the duct connection of the outside hood, outline the intake & exhaust holes to be cut. The holes should be slightly larger than the duct connection to allow for the thickness of the insulated flexible duct. Cut a hole for both the intake and exhaust hoods.



2 Pull the insulated flexible duct through the opening until it is well extended and straight. Slide the duct's inner vinyl sleeve over the hood duct connection and secure. Pull the insulation over the duct and pull the vapor barrier over the sleeve. Secure with appropriate tape or sealant.



3 Push the hood into the opening and then attach the hood to the outside wall with mounting screws. Repeat the installation procedure for both the supply and exhaust hoods.



4 Using a caulking gun, seal around both hoods to prevent any leaks.

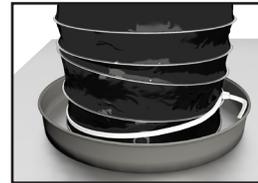
Interior ducting installation



- To maximize airflow through the ductwork system, all ducts should be kept short and have as few bends or elbows as possible.
- 45° elbows are preferable to 90°.
- Use “Y” ducts instead of “T” ducts whenever possible.
- All duct joints must be fastened with screws or duct sealant and wrapped with aluminum foil duct tape to prevent leakage.
- Galvanized ducting from the ERV to the living areas in the house is recommended whenever possible, although flexible ducting can be used in moderation when necessary.
- To avoid possible noise transfer through the ductwork system, a short length (approximately 300mm, 12”) of nonmetallic flexible insulated duct should be connected between the ERV and the supply/exhaust ductwork system.
- The main supply and return line to/from the ERV must have the same diameter as the duct connection or larger.
- Branch lines to the individual rooms may be as small as 100mm (4”).

Installing duct to ERV

For flexible duct installation, slide flexible ducting onto duct connection. Then install a cable tie over flexible duct to prevent leakage between the ducting and the duct connection.



In the case of solid ducting, slide duct over duct connection, screw in place and seal.

SUPPLY AIR GRILLES LOCATION

In homes without a forced air furnace, fresh air should be supplied to all habitable rooms, including bedrooms and living areas. It should be supplied from high wall or ceiling locations. Grilles that diffuse the air comfortably are recommended. In homes with a forced air furnace, you may want to connect the ERV to the furnace ductwork (see information below).

EXHAUST AIR GRILLES LOCATION

The stale air exhaust system is used to draw air from the points in the house where the worst air quality problems occur. It is recommended that return air ducts be installed in the bathroom, kitchen, and laundry room. Additional return air ducts from strategic locations may be installed. The furnace return duct may also be used to exhaust from. In this method, the exhaust air is not ducted back from bathrooms, kitchens, etc to the ERV with “dedicated lines”.



**As per building codes and installation requirements for combustion appliances:
Air return ducts, or openings for air return, should not be placed in enclosed spaces containing combustion appliances that are subject to spillage.**

ERV INSTALLATION



- Install the unit close to the outside wall on which the supply and exhaust hoods will be mounted.
- Have a nearby power supply 120 Volts, 60Hz. (power cord is 3 feet long)
- Mount the unit as level as possible in order to allow proper condensate drainage.
- Have access to a water drain for the condensate of the unit during defrost.
- Have a certain amount of heat around the unit (attic installation is not recommended).
- Installations close to the living space, such as closets, should be design and to minimize noise or vibration transfers.
- • Have access for future maintenance. (10" is recommended for removal of core)

Location

The ERV must be located in a conditioned space where it will be possible to conveniently service the unit. Typically the ERV would be located in the mechanical room or an area close to the outside wall where the weatherhoods will be mounted. If a basement area is not convenient or does not exist, a utility room may be used.

Attic installations are not normally recommended due to:

- The complexity of the installation
- Freezing conditions in the attic
- Difficulty of access for service and cleaning
- No drain access

Connecting appliances to the ERV is not recommended. These include:

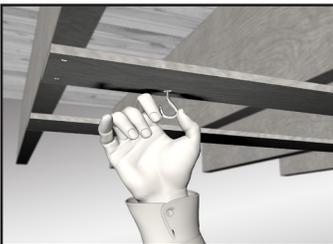
- Clothes dryer
- Range top
- Stovetop fan
- Central vacuum system
- Bathroom exhaust fans unless they are specifically designed for this purpose

These appliances may cause lint, dust or grease to collect in the ERV, damaging the unit.

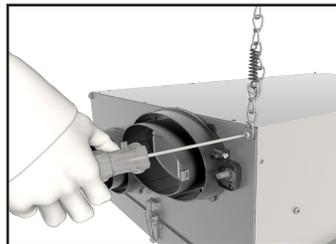


Connecting any of these types of appliances to the ERV will void your warranty.

Mounting



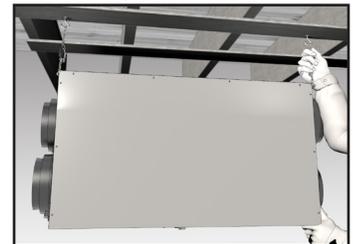
- 1** Place fastening hooks on the strapping board or the floor joists.



- 2** Attach a hanging chain (provided) to each 19 mm (3/4") bolt (provided) in the top 4 corners of the unit and tighten.



- 3** Install a spring on each chain. Hook the spring in the links so a loop is created in the chain. The spring will then support the unit's weight and absorb vibrations.

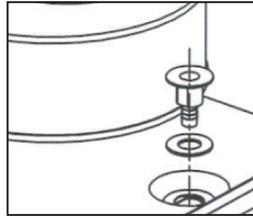


- 4** Hang the unit by slipping a link onto the hanging hooks, making sure the unit is level.

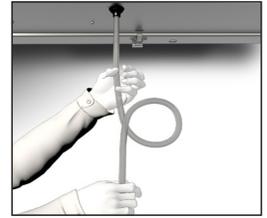
Installing drain line

Through normal operation and during its defrost mode, the ERV may produce some condensation. This water should flow into a nearby drain, or be taken away by a condensate pump. The ERV and all condensate lines must be installed in a space where the temperature is maintained above the freezing point. A "P" trap should be made in the drain line. This will prevent odors from being drawn back up into the unit.

1 Install the drain nipple.



2 Install the drain hose, making a "P" trap



Secure the condensate line to the drain connection using a tie wrap or other appropriate method.

Start up procedure

The Switch on the side of the unit is used to toggle between STANDBY, REDUCED speed and NORMAL speed modes.

Place the unit in NORMAL speed to perform the balancing.

Airflow balancing

IF THE UNIT'S AIR FLOWS ARE NOT PROPERLY BALANCED...



- THE UNIT'S EFFICIENCY MAY BE REDUCED.
- THE UNIT'S CORE MAY BECOME DAMAGED.
- NORMAL OPERATION OF THE UNIT COULD CAUSE THE PRESSURIZATION OR DEPRESSURIZATION OF YOUR HOME, WHICH CAN LEAD TO AIR LEAKS OR BACKDRAFTING OF ANY COMBUSTION APPLIANCES.

The balancing procedure consists of measuring the supply air flow and the return air flow to ensure that they are equal. A difference of up to 10% is considered acceptable. In the cases where the air flow is not exactly the same, it is recommended to have a higher return air flow to ensure that the temperature of the supply air flow coming from outside is as close to room temperature as possible.



- For optimal performance, ERV unit should be re-balanced after a major renovation or after the installation of extra grilles or registers.

Airflow balancing (cont'd)

Adjusting airflows



A damper is integrated into the Fresh Air to Building collar. This damper replaces the installation of a separate damper into the Fresh Air to Building ducting line.

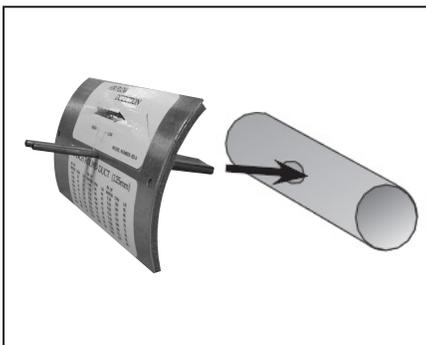
The damper-collar is pre-set in the fully opened position. If the procedure requires a reduction in airflow to the fresh air duct, simply turn positioning knob located on the side of the collar clockwise until desired airflow is obtained. The damper position can be determined by the orientation of the pointers situated on the side of the damper. The damper is fully open when the pointers are towards the top of the collar (as shown in picture) and fully closed when they are sideways.

Once procedure is completed, install a piece of tape over positioning knob to avoid any tampering by the home owner.



Do not turn positioning knob counterclock wise when dampers are fully opened as damage may occur to the mechanism

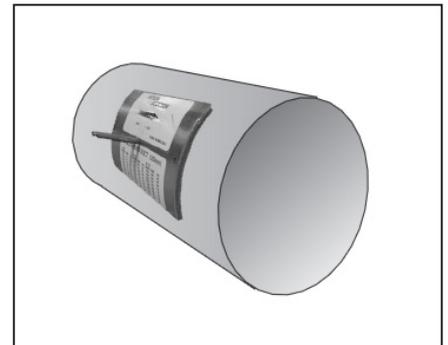
Measuring the airflow using station (grid) method



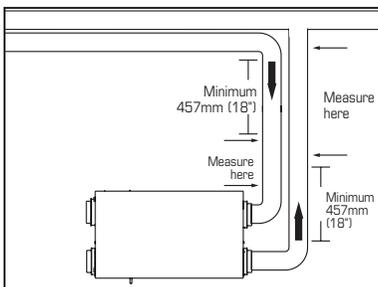
1 Cut hole in duct and insert flow measuring station. Make sure that the flow measuring station's air direction arrow points in the direction of the airflow. Secure the flow measuring station with duct tape.



2 Before taking the reading, make sure that the magnehelic gauge is level and at 0. Refer to the flow measuring station's chart to determine your unit's airflow velocity.



3 Adjust the "Supply Air Out" damper until you reach the desired velocity. Follow steps 1-3 to adjust the "Exhaust Air Out" damper, if needed.

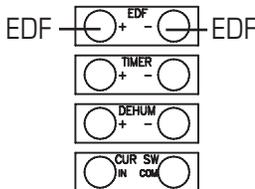
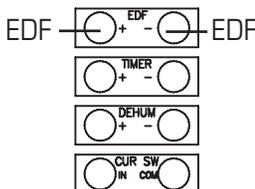
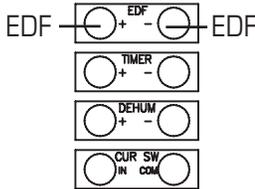


- To avoid airflow turbulence and incorrect readings, the airflow velocity should be measured on a section of steel ducting. Reading should also be taken at a minimum distance of 457mm (18") from the unit or elbow. Measurement should also be made prior to any transition in the duct work so entire airflow is measured.

Low Voltage Control Systems

* Please see instruction manuals for individual controls for proper wiring and set up of control systems.

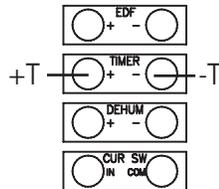
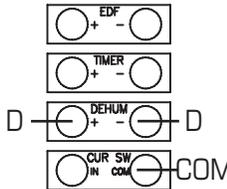
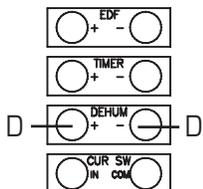
CENTRAL CONTROLS – These control options can only be used individually

CONTROLS	FEATURES	CONNECT TO
ECO-Touch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our most complete, yet easy to use control system • Sleek design with backlight touchscreen LCD • ECO mode selects the best operating mode and speed for the season, minimizing energy use associated with ventilation • Set preferred indoor relative humidity range and ventilation mode for day and night conditions • No battery to replace, all programmed settings are retained during power outage • Maintenance reminder indicator • Error code messages reduce troubleshooting time 	
EDF7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MODE button provides 3 modes of operations: Ventilation, Recirculation and Standby • User selected fan speed: Low, Medium, Normal and 20 minutes per hour • AUTO setting allows the homeowner to deactivate the dehumidistat • When the humidity exceeds the desired setpoint, the ventilation system operates at Normal speed. • Once the desired humidity level is achieved, your ventilation system resumes to its previous mode of operation 	
EDF1/1R 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press button once for continuous LOW speed • Press button twice and the unit will cycle 20 minutes ON/ 40 minutes OFF and repeat • EDF1 - Press button a third time and the system will run continuously on HIGH speed • EDF1R - Press button a third time and the system will run recirculation on HIGH speed 	



1. Ensure that unit is not plugged when connecting the control
2. Recirculation mode is only available with the "R" suffix at the end of the model number.

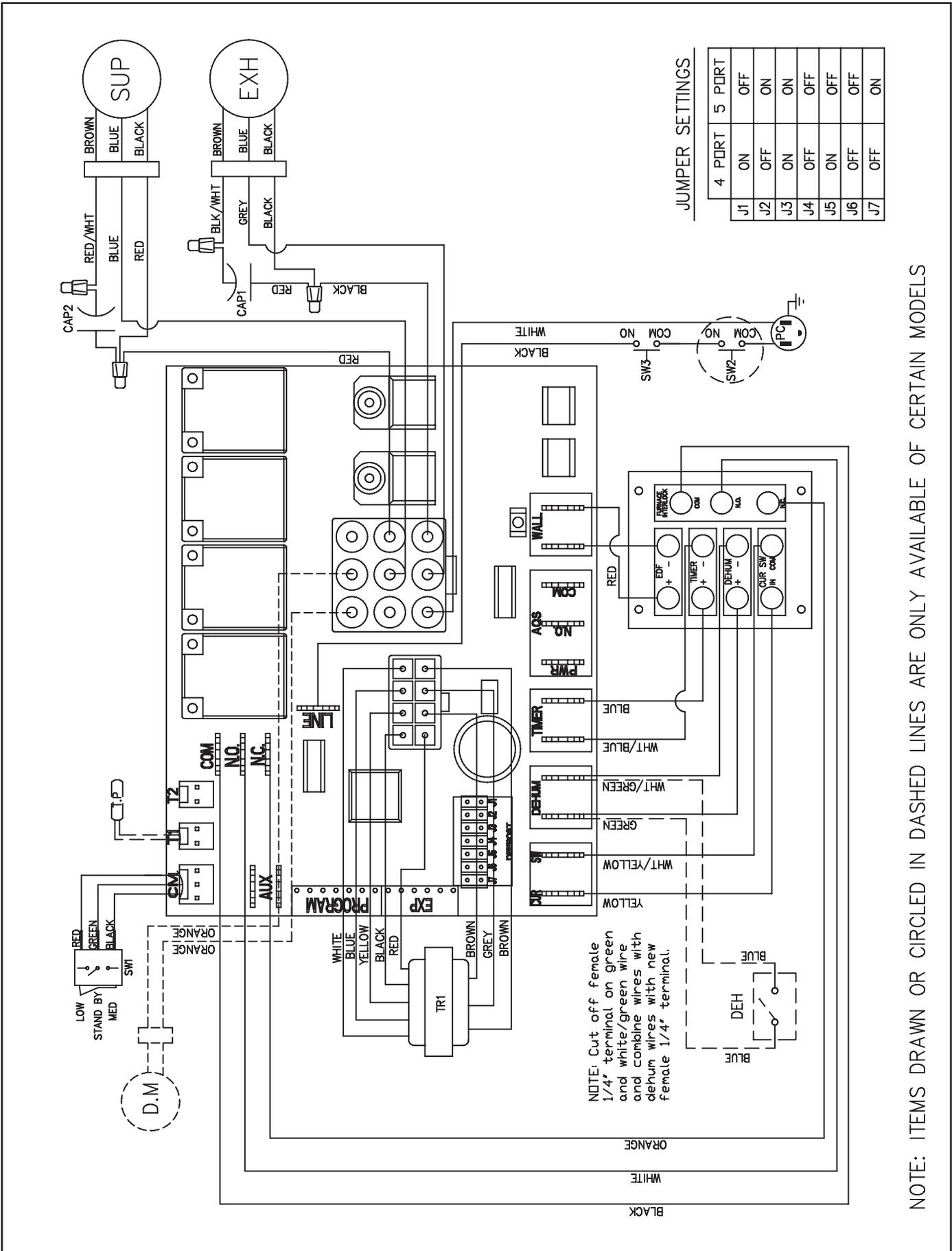
AUXILIARY CONTROL – These controls can be paired

RTS2* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20- minute timer with LED light • Boosts system to high speed with the touch of a button • Up to 5 can be used in one system • Use in bathroom, kitchen, laundry room 	
RTS3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press button once and unit will operate in continuous mode on HIGH speed for 20 minutes (Green). • Press button a second time and unit will operate in continuous mode on HIGH speed for 40 minutes (Yellow). • Press button a third time and unit will operate in continuous mode on HIGH speed for 60 minutes (Red). • Press button a fourth time to cancel the timer (LED turns off). 	
MDEH1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotary dial Dehumidistat • Multiple units can be used • We recommend setting the relative humidity above 80% during the summer 	

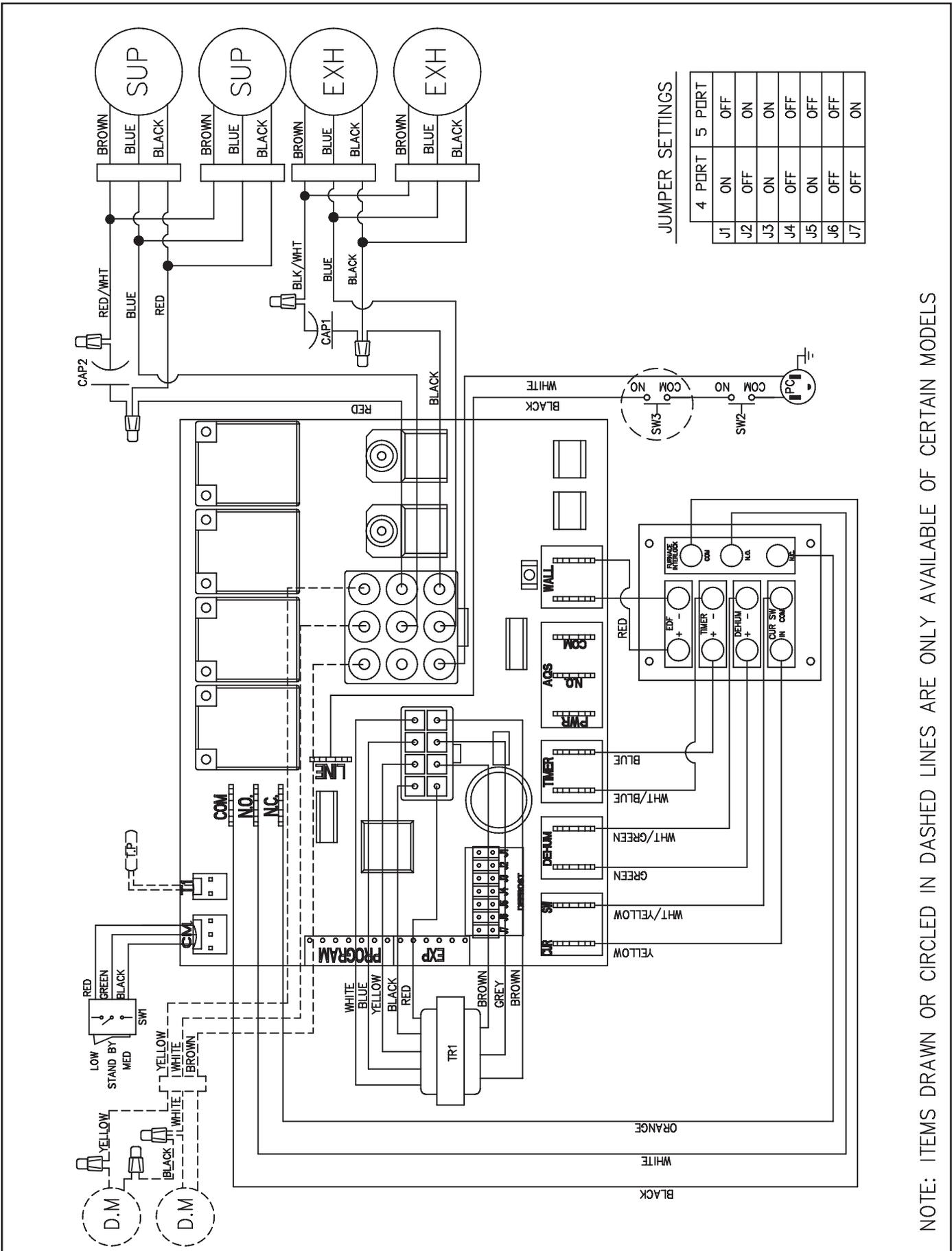
*Maintain polarity between control and HRV

(+ → + ; - → -)

Wiring Diagram – SER1504, SER1504N, SER2004, SER2004N



Wiring Diagram – SER3205D, SER3204N



NOTE: ITEMS DRAWN OR CIRCLED IN DASHED LINES ARE ONLY AVAILABLE OF CERTAIN MODELS

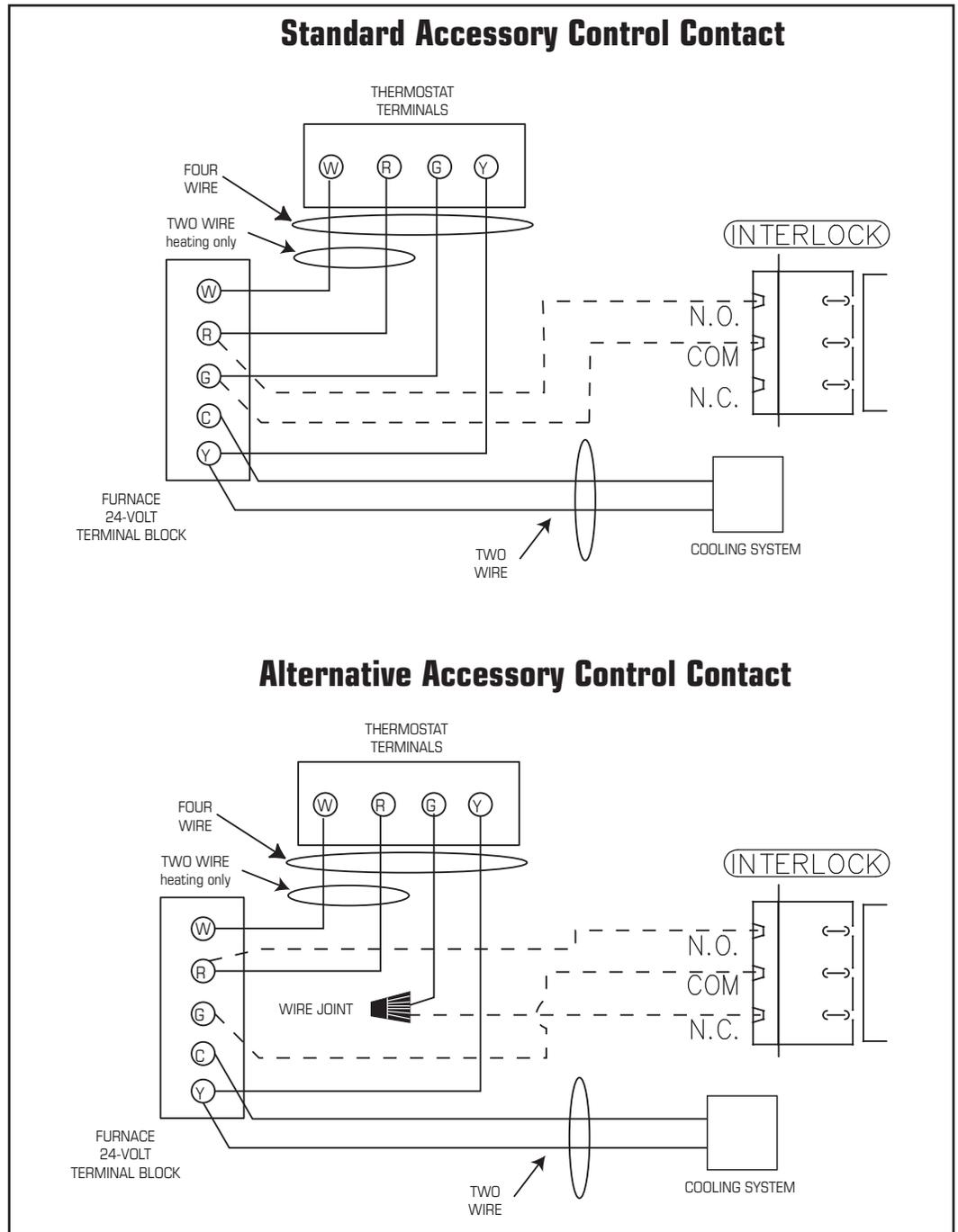
Electrical connections (Cont'd)

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TO FURNACE



FOR A FURNACE CONNECTION TO A COOLING SYSTEM:

On some older thermostats, energizing the R and G terminals at the furnace has the effect of energizing Y at the thermostat and thereby turning on the cooling system. If you identify this type of thermostat, you must use the "Alternate Furnace Interlock Wiring".



Never connect a 120 volt AC circuit to the terminals of the accessory control contacts. Only use the low voltage class 2 circuit of the furnace blower control.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Causes	Solutions
Air is too dry	Dehumidistat control is set too low	Increase the desired level of humidity. Change ventilation mode from continuous mode to standby.
	ERV out of balance	Have contractor balance ERV airflows
Air is too humid	Dehumidistat control is set too high	Reduce the desired level of humidity. Combine this with the use of continuous exchange mode.
	Sudden change in temperature	Wait until outside temperature stabilizes (winter). Heating will also improve situation.
	Storing too much wood for heating	Store a majority of your wood outside. Even dried, a cord of wood contains more than 20 gallons of water.
	Dryer vent exhaust is inside home	Make sure the dryer vent is exhausting outside.
	Poor air circulation near windows	Open curtains or blinds.
	ERV out of balance	Have contractor balance ERV airflows
	Well sealed basement door is closed	Open the door or install a grill on the door.
	Failed damper system may be stuck in recirculation mode	Check defrost damper. If damper is always blocking incoming fresh air, have contractor verify damper system.
Persistent condensation on window	Improper adjustment of dehumidistat control	Reduce the desired level of humidity. Combine this step with use of continuous exchange mode.
	ERV out of balance	Have contractor balance ERV
	Poor air circulation near windows	Open curtains or blinds.
Poor Air Flows	1/4" (6mm) mesh on the outside hoods is plugged	Clean exterior hoods or vents
	Filters plugged	Remove and clean filter
	Core obstructed	Remove and clean core
	Indoor grilles closed or blocked	Check and open grilles
	Inadequate power supply at site	Have electrician check supply voltage
	Ductwork is restricting airflow	Check duct installation
	Improper speed control setting	Increase the speed of the ERV (i.e. change unit control from REDUCED to NORMAL speed)
	ERV airflow improperly balanced	Have contractor balance ERV airflows
	Ducting has fallen down or been disconnected from ERV	Have contractor reconnect ducting
Supply air feels cold	Poor location of supply grilles, the airflow may irritate the occupant	Locate the grilles high on the walls or under the baseboards, install ceiling mounted diffuser or grilles so as not to directly spill the supply air on the occupant (eg. Over a sofa) Turn down the ERV supply speed. A small duct heater (1kw) could be used to temper the supply air Placement of furniture or closed doors is restricting the movement of air in the home
	Outdoor temperature extremely cold	If supply air is ducted into furnace return, the furnace fan may need to run continuously to distribute ventilation air comfortably
ERV and/or Ducts frosting up	ERV air flows are improperly balanced	Have HVAC contractor balance the ERV airflows
	Malfunction of the ERV defrost system	Note: minimal frost build-up is expected on cores before unit initiates defrost cycle functions
Condensation or Ice Build Up in Insulated Duct to the Outside	Incomplete vapor barrier around insulated duct	Tape and seal all joints
	A hole or tear in outer duct covering	Tape any holes or tears made in the outer duct covering Ensure that the vapor barrier is completely sealed.
LED is flashing	Everything is in good operation	
	No power is being transmitted to the Control Board	Make sure unit is plugged. Transformer may need replacing

Note: It is best to get the unit checked by a certified HVAC Contractor/Technician.

ERV maintenance chart

Maintenance Required	Recommended Frequency	Date Maintenance Performed					
Check and Clean Filters	Every 3 months or if dirty						
Check Energy Recovery Core	Every 6 months						
Check Drain Pan and Lines	Every 3 months						
Vacuum the Inside of the Unit	Annually						
Clean and Un-block Outside Hoods	Annually						
Clean and Inspect Duct Work	Annually						
General Servicing by a Qualified Contractor	Annually						

* Schedule may be altered to meet your own needs. More frequent servicing may be required depending on the severity of your home's indoor and outdoor environments.

Contractor	Telephone Number	Date Serviced

Limited Warranty

- The Energy recovery Enthaply core has limited 5 year warranty.
- The warranty is limited to 5 years on parts and 7 years on fans from the date of purchase, including parts replaced during this time period. If there is no proof of purchase available, the date associated with the serial number will be used for the beginning of the warranty period.
- The fans found in all Fantech ERVs require no lubrication, and are factory balanced to prevent vibration and promote silent operation.
- The limited warranty covers normal use. It does not apply to any defects, malfunctions or failures as a result of improper installation, abuse, mishandling, misapplication, fortuitous occurrence or any other circumstances outside Fantech's control.
- Inappropriate installation or maintenance may result in the cancellation of the warranty.
- Any unauthorized work will result in the cancellation of the warranty.
- Fantech is not responsible for any incidental or consequential damages incurred in the use of the ventilation system.
- Fantech is not responsible for providing an authorized service centre near the purchaser or in the general area.
- Fantech reserves the right to supply refurbished parts as replacements.
- Transportation, removal and installation fees are the responsibility of the purchaser.
- The purchaser is responsible to adhering to all codes in effect in his area.

* This warranty is the exclusive and only warranty in effect relative to the ventilation system and all other warranties either expressed or implied are invalid.

Fantech reserves the right to make technical changes.
For updated documentation please refer to www.fantech.net

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