



**DRAFT GAUGE**  
Instruction 0013-9009  
Rev. 5 - May 2010

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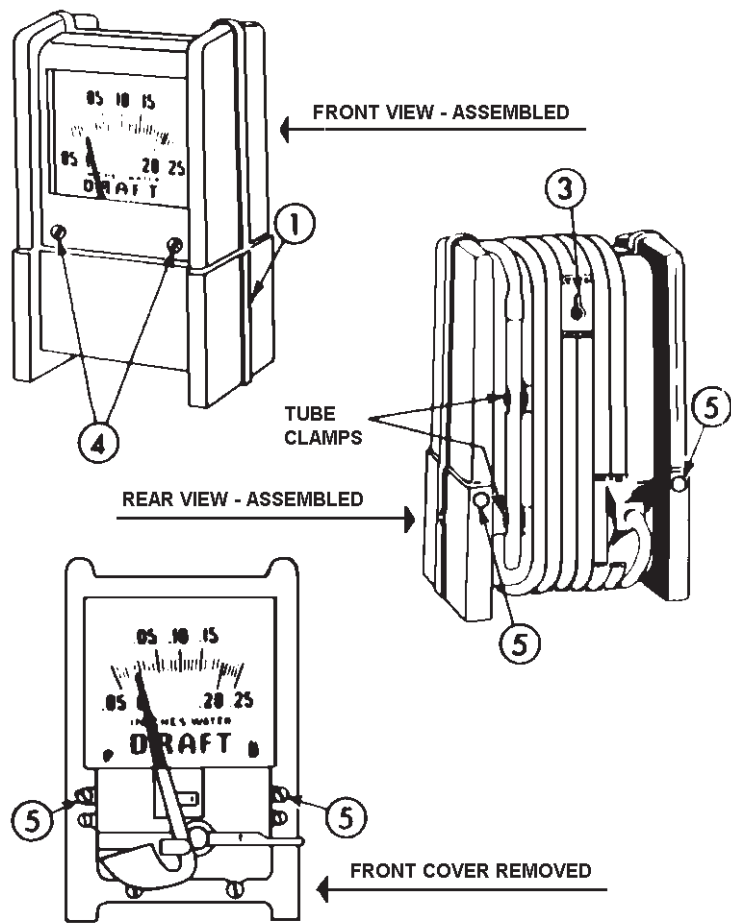


Figure 1. Draft Gauge

## Mounting the Instrument

For portable use stand the gauge on a reasonably level surface convenient to the location for checking draft. Gauge may also be hung in an upright position using the (Slotted Recess) to receive a nail or screw head. For permanent installation remove the (Screws) and front cover, fasten to panel with two number 8 screws through (Mounting Holes), replace front cover and the (Screws). Never locate gauge where temperature exceeds 110° F.

## Connections

For portable use connect the gauge to a furnace with the 9 foot length of rubber tubing and metal draft tube provided. For permanent installation, make connection from panel to draft measuring point with copper tubing or pipe, solid tubing (no fittings) is preferred. At the end of the tubing provide a small tee with a short piece of rubber tubing as shown in Figure 3. Connecting lines over 50 feet in length is not recommended. Use as few bends as possible, and keep the connecting line to a minimum length. The following tubing sizes are recommended:

Up to 10 foot length	1/4 inch ID tubing
Up to 25 foot length	3/8 inch ID tubing
Up to 50 foot length	1/2 inch ID tubing

## Zero Adjusting

When checking for zero, hold the draft tube near gauge or if permanently connected, break connecting line at panel. Zero is adjusted by moving the (Adjusting Tab) until the pointer is in line with the scales zero. For portable use, check zero each time the gauge is set up for use. For permanent installations (always disconnect the hose from the gauge before making the zero check) check zero at one or two week intervals.

## Parts List for the Draft Gauge

0013-0014	Scale +.05 <0> -.25" H <sub>2</sub> O
0013-0015	Scale +.05 <0> -1.0" H <sub>2</sub> O
0013-0016	Scale +1 <0> -25mm H <sub>2</sub> O
0013-0017	Scale +1 <0> -5mm H <sub>2</sub> O
0013-0159	Scale +1 <0> -15mm H <sub>2</sub> O
0013-0056	Leaf Spring Assembly for +.05" <0> -.25" or +1 <0> -5mm H <sub>2</sub> O Range
0013-0057	Leaf Spring Assembly for +.05" <0> -1.0" or +1 <0> -25mm H <sub>2</sub> O Range
0013-0058	Leaf Spring Assembly for +1" <0> -15" H <sub>2</sub> O Range
0013-0006	Window
0013-0024	Screw
0013-0025	Screw
0013-0029	Pointer Assy
0013-0033	Calibrating Arm
0013-0034	Slide Stud
0013-0036	Washer
0013-0046	Draft Tube
0013-0047	Tubing
0013-0049	Cradle & Zero Adjuster
0013-0050	Diaphragm Cover
0013-0055	Diaphragm Assy
0013-0060	Back Cover
0013-0128	Front Cover
0013-0134	Front Cover Assy
0001-0627	Screws
0001-1636	Screws
0001-1974	Screws
0001-2486	Screw
0001-5107	Screw
0001-5110	Screw
0002-2160	Screws
0002-2986	Lock Nuts
0002-2990	Hex Nut
0002-3735	Speed Nuts
0002-4708	Washer
0005-4703	Pointer Stops

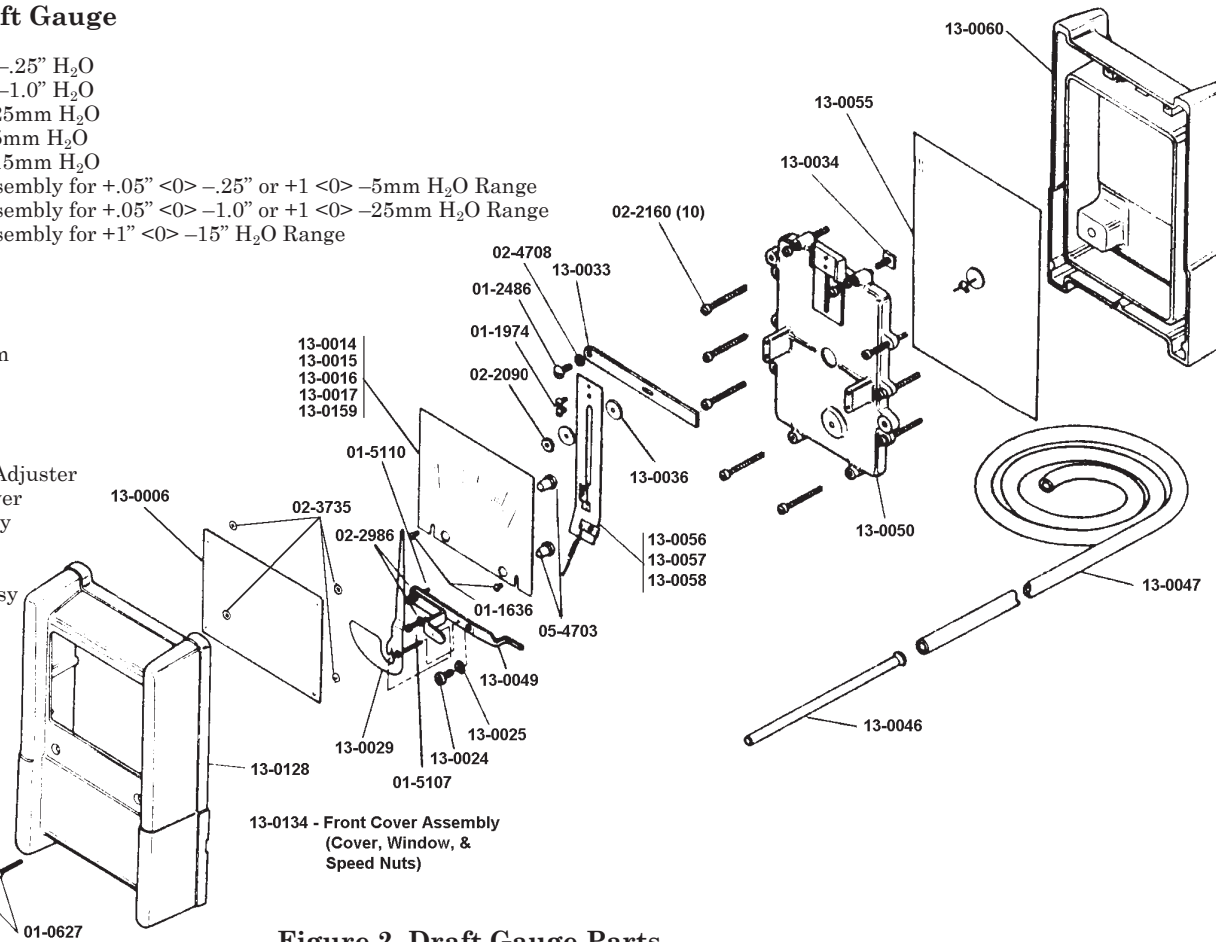


Figure 2. Draft Gauge Parts

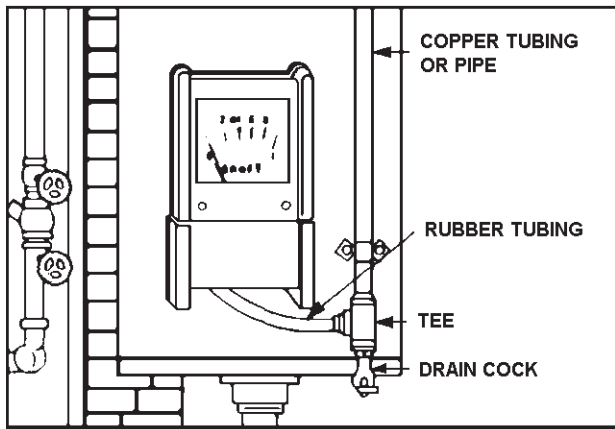


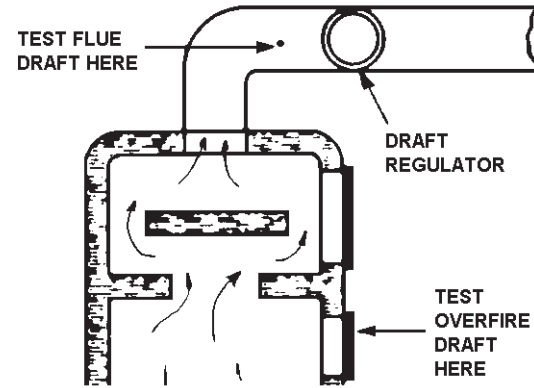
Figure 3. Mounting Draft Gauge

### Locations for Checking Draft

Furnace manufacturer may require measurement of draft (a) in flue between regulator and furnace or (b) overfire between combustion space and heat exchanger (Figure 4). Locate sampling hole in flue 6" or more from draft regulator or damper toward furnace. Use awl with ¼ shank for forming draft hole in light sheet metal. Make overfire measurement through blot hole in door or through air louvers. If necessary, drill ¼ hole. In case of over sized hole or masonry setting, draft tube (replace with 1/8" pipe if necessary) should be inserted several inches beyond inside surface of flue pipe or furnace wall. For detailed instructions on check locations, see manufacturer's service or installation manual.

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Figure 4. Draft Gauge Locations



### Measuring Draft

Allow furnace to operate for several minutes, unwrap hose, place gauge on reasonably level surface, check zero, insert metal draft tube through draft hole. After about 30 seconds read draft from gauge scale.

### Correct Draft

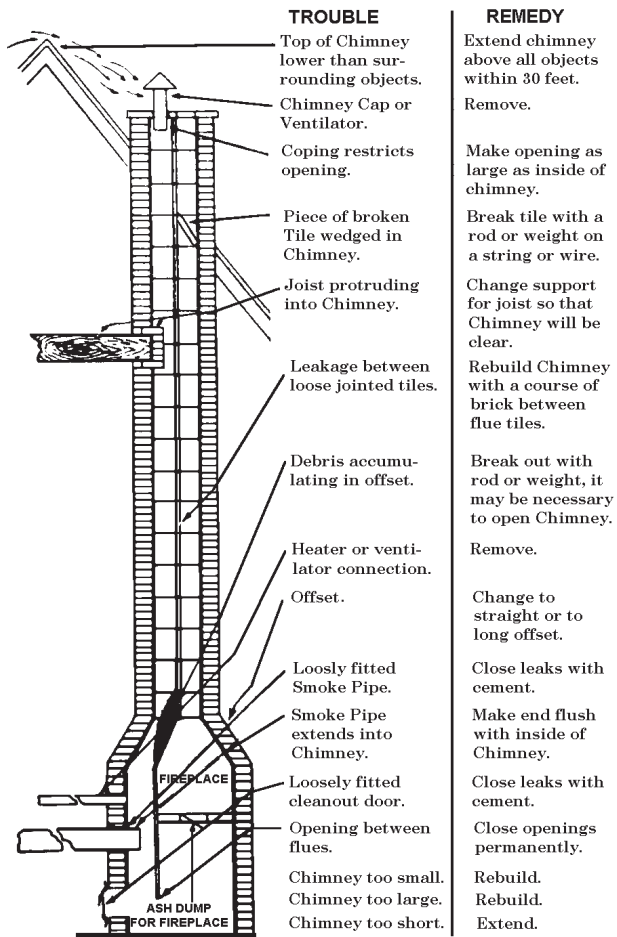
Recommendations for draft required for good performance must be obtained from the heating equipment manufacturer's installation or service manual. Some common causes of poor draft are shown in "Common Chimney Troubles".

### Maintenance

Do not oil this gauge. Protect the gauge from shock, vibration and exposure to excessively high temperatures.

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## COMMON CHIMNEY TROUBLES



**TROUBLE**

Top of Chimney lower than surrounding objects.

Chimney Cap or Ventilator.

Coping restricts opening.

Piece of broken Tile wedged in Chimney.

Joist protruding into Chimney.

Leakage between loose jointed tiles.

Debris accumulating in offset.

Heater or ventilator connection.

Offset.

Loosely fitted Smoke Pipe.

Smoke Pipe extends into Chimney.

Loosely fitted cleanout door.

Opening between flues.

Chimney too small.

Chimney too large.

Chimney too short.

**REMEDY**

Extend chimney above all objects within 30 feet.

Remove.

Make opening as large as inside of chimney.

Break tile with a rod or weight on a string or wire.

Change support for joist so that Chimney will be clear.

Rebuild Chimney with a course of brick between flue tiles.

Break out with rod or weight, it may be necessary to open Chimney.

Remove.

Change to straight or to long offset.

Close leaks with cement.

Make end flush with inside of Chimney.

Close leaks with cement.

Close openings permanently.

Rebuild.

Rebuild.

Extend.