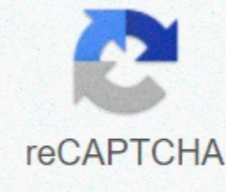




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Lowes hot water heater gas installation

The water system is a well with a two-year-old 50 gallon pressure tank and pump. The water heater was just replaced and moved to the opposite side of the basement to allow the duct and duct pan to be emptied into the well pump. Cold and hot water pipes are 3/4 cpvc. The only new parts are the heater, two closed valves and some additional 3/4 piping. After the heater moved a noticeable pressure drop developed. The cold pressure looks fine. I checked the i.D. of the valves and they are not significantly smaller as some valves can be. If you turn on a shower and go from cold to hot you can see a noticeable decrease in the volume and pressure of hot water. My question is does the hot water heater cold water supply line have to be before it is interrupted to supply the rest of the house? You said you were in a well, but it didn't give the pressure of the system. Some use a 30-50 psi pressure switch. If the pressure runs on the low side then you might see a few more problems. But generally you won't have problems with friction losses in a 3/4 pipe unless the house is several 100 feet long and only a shower is used. And depending on how the house is set, where the water comes in, and how the pipes run, simply moving the WH doesn't mean you significant longer running length of the hot water supply than the cold water supply. Now you mention the shower. It is the problem ONLY with one shower, ALL places where hot water is used, or only somewhere where hot water is used. You probably have a barrier in the pipes and/or faulty valve. If the problem is only in one shower then debere got in line and blocks the hot side of the shower valve. The house is on a separate level. In pressure is 44 and from pressure is 58. Although the water heater moved there was actually no added length to the system piping. Just added to the other end of the current piping in the basement. I keep thinking about the valves, but when I ran out of it and looked at the match it didn't seem to be smaller than the rated tube ID. That's why I was wondering if I should run the power supply directly to the water heater and then to the other circuits. I checked the heat traps at both the entrance and exit and there were plastic inserts in both nipples leading from the heat traps. I took out the nipples and left the heat traps in place. Now the pressure's much better. No loss of friction but no loss of pressure due to the contraction of the line from the water heater nipples. Just put in a new water heater cold water pressure fine, but hot is low, but hot was low pressure before the new heater set the reason we put new to the thought that it might be the problem, but still no hot water pressure Post a response as Anonymous Home House & Components Appliances Family Handyman Worn water heater leak, waste energy and can literally leave you cold. This it will show you how to install a new gas or electric water heater yourself and save a ton of money. From handyman family DIY experts You may also like: TBDTime A full dayCompleteCost Complexity Field \$101-250Overview If you have some basic plumbing experience, you can replace a water heater yourself and save \$200 to \$400 in plumber's fees. We'll show you how to replace a conventional gas water heater. The process is the same for a propane heater. If you choose a power ventilated gas model, all water and gas connections are the same as we show, but the ventilation steps are different. For more, search for power-ventilated water heater above. Replacing an electric water heater is a little easier. All water connections are the same and are not according to gas piping or ventilation. For details on situations other than the one we present here (such as electric models, plastic water lines or copper gas lines) look for a replacement water heater above. Time, materials and money if you have a lot of plumbing experience, you may be able to complete this project in half a day. But we recommend that you start in the morning so that you have enough time to do your job and not leave your family without hot water during the night. You're going to need an assistant to transport the old unit and the new one. Check with the trash carrier or recycling center to learn how to dispose of the old heater. Costana's new water heater will cost from \$250 to \$500, depending on size, efficiency and warranty. The materials you will need for installation depend on your status and local codes. Water heater installation codesIf you have worked with plumbing and gas lines in the past, play it safe and contact your local inspection department. Get a permit (if required), and go over your installation plans with an inspector. Turn off gas and waterPhoto 1: Turn off the Shut gas from the gas by turning the handle a quarter turn. In the off position, the handle is vertical to the tube. Photo 2: First unplug the gas Interconnect the gas to the joint mounting. Place the largest key in the nut and hold the collar of the compound with another key. Start with the keys a quarter turn apart. Photo 3: Cut the cold water lineThe cold water Cut the cold water line over the old gate valve to make room for a new ball valve. Cut the hot water line to the same height. To get started, the gas in the valve near the water heater (Photo 1). If the isolation valve above your water heater is a gate valve (Photo 3), we recommend replacing it with a ball valve (Photo 4). Be sure to choose a full port valve. Gate valves often leak or do not close tightly. To replace the valve, you need to turn off the water in the main valve (usually near the meter). That means your whole house will be without water until. To. of the new valve. If you already have a ball valve or if you choose to leave the old gate valve in place, you can simply close it. This way the rest of the house will have cold water while you work (toilets will still work). With water and gas away, drain the water heater. Attach a garden hose to the duct valve at the bottom of the tank, track it to a floor drain and open the duct valve. To allow air on the hot water lines and speed up the drainage process, go to the highest faucet in the house and turn on the hot side only (in single handle faucets, press the lever all the way to the left). If your valve doesn't look like this, see Old gas valves may leak. Unplug the gas, ventilation and water linesLink the gas line to the joint (Photo 2). Then disassemble the threaded tee and leg drip and remove the nipple from the gas control valve water heater. Don't throw them away - you'll need them for the new water heater. If your gas line is copper or a flexible supply line, just unscrew the nut. To disassemble the ventilation pipes, remove the sheet metal screws. Are you wearing gloves? the ends of the metal piping are sharp. You can reuse the ventilation pipes if they are in good condition. But if you even find small holes, cracks or corrosion, throw them in the trash. The new pipe is inexpensive and leaks can allow deadly carbon monoxide to build up in your home. Then cut the copper water lines with a pipe cutter (Photo 3). If you have corrugated copper water lines, simply unplug the nuts in the water heater. If you have galvanized steel pipes, unplug the joints just as we did with the gas compound shown in photo 2. Also unscrew the blow tube from the temperature and pressure (T&P) valve. You may be able to reuse it in the new water heater. At this point, the old heater should have drained enough so it can move off to the side (with an assistant). If the heater does not drain quickly enough, the sediment may clog the valve. Let it drain as much as possible and then move the heater out so you can remove the drain valve from the tank. Reconnect waterPhoto 4: Installation of new valvesConnect water. Install the new valves first so you can activate the water in the rest of the house. Then install nipples, followed by threaded fittings and pipe clippings. Hold the last section in place to highlight the Photo 5: Make the final connection Make the final connections to slip couplings. Be sure that the coupler does not slide down as you heat it. Adjust the drain pan in place with the opening facing the drain floor. Get someone to help you lift and set the heater in the pan. If you replace the isolation valve, weld to the new ball valve next. Screw dielectric nipples into the new water heater. These plastic-lined nipples reduce corrosion and increase water heater life. Some water heaters come with dielectric nipples already (buy a set if yours doesn't have them). Be sure to cover the threads with sealant tube thread or wrap with Teflon tape. Then weld female threaded copper pipe fittings into short lengths of copper tubing and set them aside to cool down. Tighten the cooled parts on the nipples. Then add short sections of the tube under the valves (Photo 4) and make the final connections with sliding couplings (Photo 5). You must use slip couplings—standard stopped couplings will not work. For tips on copper pipe welding, search for welding above. Pass a blow tube onto the T&P valve. If the old blow tube is too short, you can use 3/4-in. galvanized steel pipe or copper pipe (along with a male thread mounting). If you are using galvanized pipe, cut the threads at the bottom to prevent someone from the ceiling from hitting the tube if the T&P valve leaks. Installation of the new ventPhoto 6: Connect the ventilation tube and hoodLink the ventilation tube to the hood with sheet metal screws. Never use a lessor, even if the hood opening is smaller than the ventilation tube. Snap the new hood design onto the water heater and secure it with sheet metal screws. Check the installation manual for the recommended diameter ventilation tube for your new heater. If the recommended ventilation tube diameter is

greater than the opening of the ventilation hood, do not install a lessor. Measure a straight section of the new galvanized ventilation tube to grow as high as possible before you install adjustable elbow (the higher the rise, the better the design). In any horizontal parts of the ventilation, make sure the pipe gradients down to the water heater 1/4 in per foot of the pipe. Bend small parts of the tube and connect it directly to the ventilation hood with screws (Photo 6). Then continue installing new ventilation tube parts and connect to the drain. Most plumbing codes require at least three screws for each vent pipe joint. For tips on cutting metal ventilation, search for sheet metals above. Connect GasPhoto 7: Reconnect GasConnect Gas. Hold back the control valve to avoid its destruction. Then screw the foot drip into the te. Photo 8: Determine the correct length of the nippleMeter between the joint and the ties and add 1 in. to determine the correct nipple length. Photo 9: Test for leaksTest for leaks by brushing soapy water on every connection. If you see bubbles, tighten or the joint. Apply gas-rated pipe sealant yarn or tape (do not use standard white Teflon tape) to the gas nipple and thread it to the new gas control valve. Tighten the nipple using two tube keys (Photo 7). Assemble the te and foot drip using the same two-key technique. If the old section of the tube under the joint no longer fits, you should count for a new nipple (Photo 8). Make sure you assemble and tighten the gas joint before you measure the length for the intermediate nipple. Add 3/4 in. to 1 in. on this measurement and buy a new nipple. Nipple. the gas connections are full, turn on the gas and check for leaks (Photo 9). You can buy leak detector in a suitable spray bottle (\$3) or mix your solution (a part dish detergent, two part water). Open the water valves and a faucet upstairs and fill the tank. Leave the faucet open until the water flows out. Then turn it off and check the new water connections for leaks. Open the gas valve and turn on the pilot's light following the manufacturer's instructions. You're in for a pleasant surprise with your new water heater-manufacturers have made off with the old race-lit pilot system. Instead of igniting the pilot with a match or lighter, you just press a button. When the burner fires up, test for backdrafting, which can allow deadly carbon monoxide in your home. Close all doors and windows and turn on kitchen and bathroom exhaust fans. When the burner has been running for at least a minute, move an incense stick around the design hood. The smoke has to be pulled into the vent. If not, evaporation can enter your home. Turn off the gas and call a professional plumber. Finally, set the thermostat to a safe temperature. (For help, look for water heater temperature above.) In about two hours, you'll have enough hot water for a well-deserved big shower. Grease-pack valves found in older homes tend to leak as they age. Even if your local code doesn't require a replacement, we recommend installing a ball-type gas valve (\$10). Replacing is not difficult. You just unscrew the old valve and the new one. But you need to turn off the main gas valve and later turn on the pilot lights. If you don't know how to handle these tasks, call a professional plumber and expect to pay \$80 to \$150.You will find lots of accessories for your new water heater in the home center. Some are required by local codes. others are just good ideas. Plumbing codes vary, so contact your local inspector.1. Gas stop valve All codes require a gas valve near the water heater. If you have a fat pack valve, see Old gas valves may leak above.2. Earthquake belts These straps prevent a water heater from overturning and are required in earthquake-prone areas. \$12 per pair.3. Flexible gas line A flexible gas line can withstand traffic and is usually required in earthquake-prone areas. It's easier to connect than the steel pipe, but they're not allowed everywhere, so check with your inspector. \$15.4. Drip foot Any dust or grit in the gas line falls into this short section of pipe before it can reach the water heater's control valve. The required length of the foot drip varies.5. Isolation valve All codes require a valve on the cold water line. Although not required by codes, a second valve in the hot line makes future water heater replacement easier. Ten bucks each. Flexible water lines These lines withstand movement and are required in seismic zones. But you may want to use them just because they are easy to install. \$20 per pair.7. Overflow pan Most plumbing codes require a pan and drain pipe in places where a leak can cause damage. But installing a drain pan is a good idea for any location. \$18.8 million. Expansion tank Some codes require an expansion tank to absorb the pressure created when heated water expands. \$35.9. Blow tube The T&P valve releases pressure, and a blow tube directs scalding hot water towards the floor. The required distance between the pipe and the floor is usually 18 in. or less. New Jersey building codes require a connecting cable to be installed between cold/hot pipes and gas line. The majority of local codes do not require welding cables, but serve a purpose. According to the experts we spoke with, connecting cables can actually prolong the life of the water heater by diverting electrolysis from the anode rod and tank-even to electrical models. So whether or not your local code requires connecting cable, you may want to install one to get more life out of your water heater. This little plan is brain dead simple. It only costs about \$10 and takes about 10 minutes. Tools required for this project have the necessary tools for this DIY project lined up before you start-you will save time and frustration.4-in-1 screwdriverInfore increases the keyNippersPipe KeyPayers Image captionSafety GlassesSlip shared pliersSopting torchTape measureTube cutterRequired Materials for this ProjectAvoid last minute shopping trip by having all your ready-made materials ahead of time. Here's a list. Gas-rated pipe or tapeSolder pipe sealant and flow flow

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