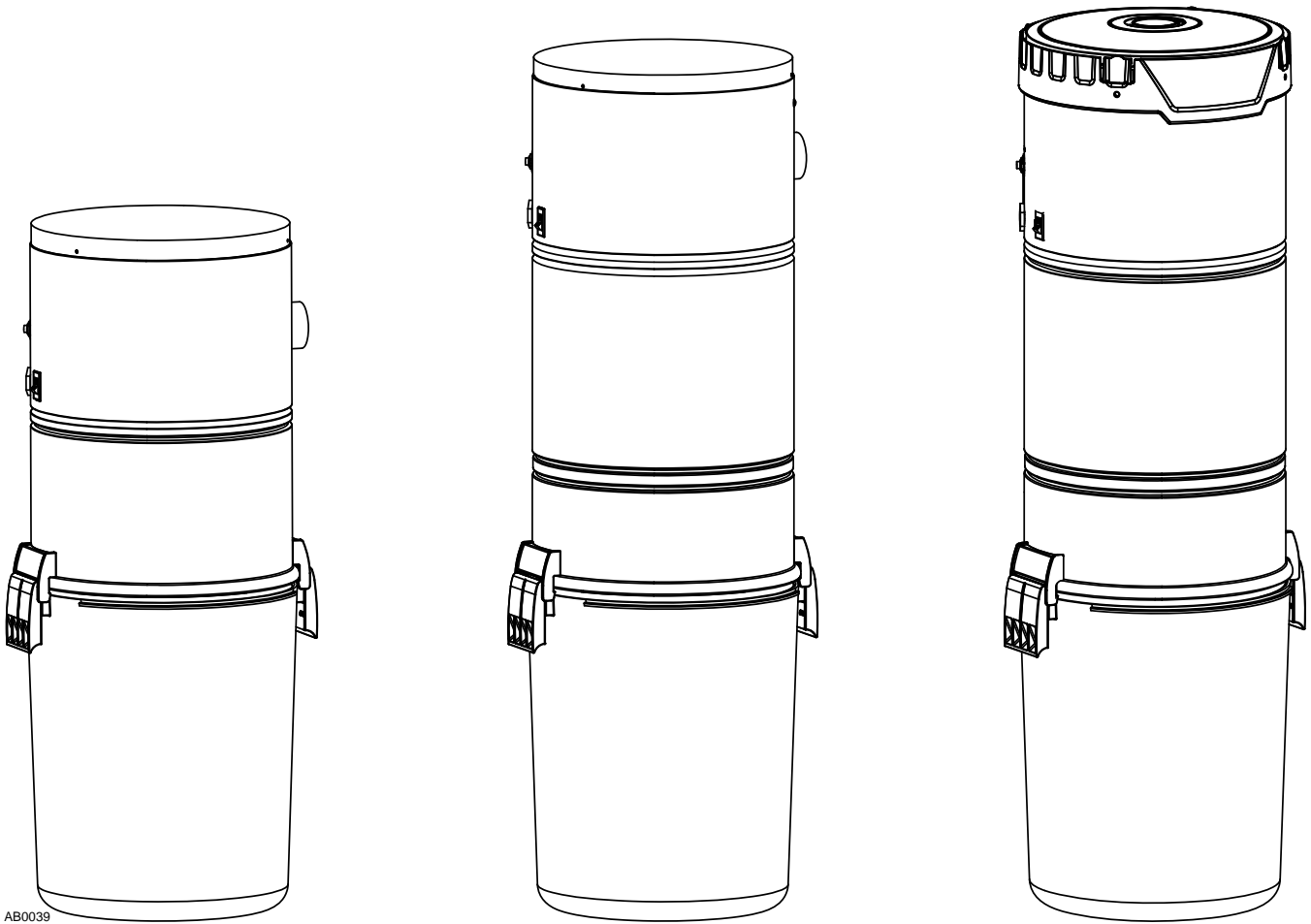


CENTRAL VACUUM POWER UNITS PUREPOWER SERIES PP5501, PP6501 & PP7001



AB0039

⚠ FOR RESIDENTIAL USE ONLY ⚠

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS
READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS APPLIANCE**

When using an electrical appliance, basic precautions should always be followed, including the following:

WARNING ⚠

To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock or injury:

1. Do not use on wet surfaces or outdoors.
2. Do not vacuum liquids or fine powders (such as drywall dust).
3. Do not use to pick up flammable or combustible liquids such as gasoline or use in areas where they may be present.
4. Do not pick up anything that is burning or smoking, such as cigarettes, matches, or hot ashes.
5. Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when used by or near children.
6. Use only as described in this manual. Use only manufacturer's recommended attachments.
7. Keep hair, loose clothing, fingers and all parts of body away from openings and moving parts.
8. Turn off all controls before unplugging.
9. Use extra care when cleaning on stairs.
10. Do not handle plug or appliance with wet hands.
11. Do not use with damaged cord or plug. If appliance is not working as it should, if it has been dropped, damaged, left outdoors, or dropped into water, return it to a Service Center.
12. Keep your work area well lighted.
13. Connect to a properly grounded outlet only. See grounding instructions shown on page 10.
14. When performing installation, servicing or cleaning the unit, it is recommended to wear safety glasses and gloves.

CAUTION

1. Do not put any object into openings. Do not use with any opening blocked; keep free of dust, lint, hair and anything that may reduce air flow.
2. Ensure air flows freely and exhausts unobstructed from top or side outlet.
3. Do not use without filter (or filters, according to the model) in place.
4. Do not use to blow leaves or debris.
5. Do not place any object on top of the unit.
6. Do not install the unit horizontally.
7. Do not use the pail as a wash bucket.
8. Do not use the pail as a stool.
9. Avoid picking up sharp objects.
10. This appliance is for use on a standard 120 VAC, dedicated 20-amp branch circuit.
11. Do not unplug the unit by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
12. Store your vacuum cleaner indoors in a clean, dry area, and away from extreme temperatures.
13. Any servicing other than that recommended in this manual should be performed by an authorized service facility.
14. We recommend that your unit be inspected by a specialized technician once a year.

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SYSTEM PLANNING AND LAYOUT

The NuTone central cleaning system consists of a power unit, PVC tubing and fittings, wall inlets, a flexible hose and various cleaning attachments.

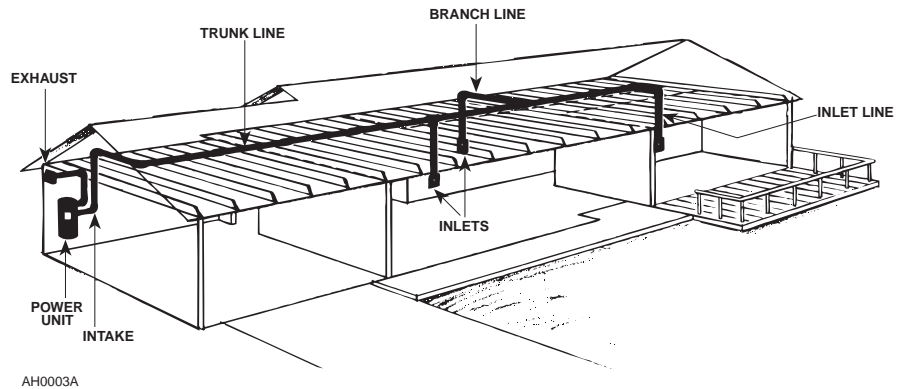
The power unit is designed to be wall-mounted away from the living area of the home and connected to the living area by means of permanently installed in-wall tubing, fittings and inlets.

Generally, an installation will require 3 to 4 inlets and 16 to 20 feet of tubing per inlet. It is suggested that a floor plan be used to more accurately determine the quantity of materials needed.

Use the following examples as an aid in planning the installation in either new or existing construction. You should be able to adapt the examples shown to your specific home layout.

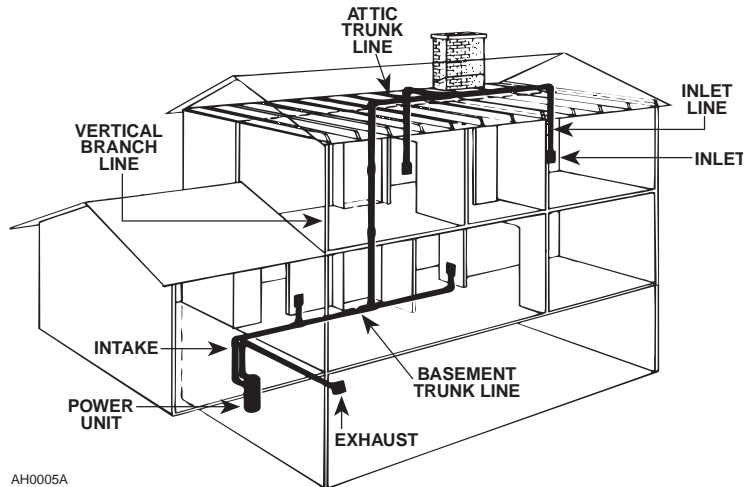
THE RANCH STYLE HOUSE

Here the power unit is mounted in the garage. The intake and exhaust tubing, the only exposed tubing in the installation, runs up the garage wall and into the attic. The trunk line runs horizontally through the attic from the power unit to the farthest inlet location. Branch lines spread throughout the attic, connecting the trunk line to the inlet tubing. Each inlet tube is threaded vertically through an inside wall. Located in hallways and in large rooms, the inlets are placed to provide maximum access to all cleaning areas. See figure at right.



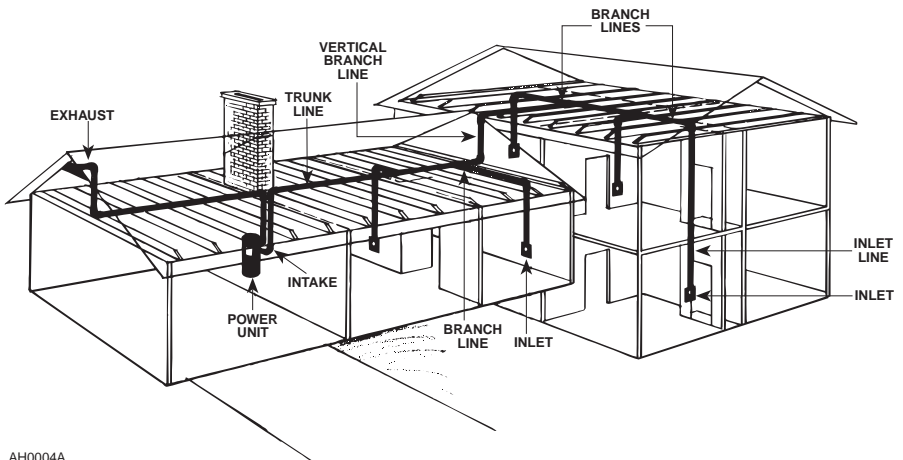
THE TWO-STORY HOUSE

A double-trunk line system is commonly used in two-story houses. In the installation shown at right, the power unit is mounted in the basement. The intake tubing runs up the basement wall and connects to the main trunk line, which runs along the unfinished basement ceiling. Two first-floor inlets are connected to the basement trunk line by vertical inlet lines run through interior walls. In the center of the house, a vertical branch line runs from the basement trunk line, through stacked closets, up into the attic. A second trunk line runs across the attic and two branch lines connect to inlet lines which are dropped down through upstairs interior walls. See figure at right.



THE SPLIT-LEVEL HOUSE

Like the two-story house, the split level installation commonly calls for a two-level trunk line. Here, the power unit is located in the garage. The intake tubing runs exposed up the garage wall and into the ground level section's attic. Two branch lines connect this part of the trunk line to inlet lines which are dropped inside interior walls. A vertical branch line runs to the upstairs attic, where the trunk line branches into a T-shape. This trunk line connects to two upstairs inlet lines and to one inlet line which drops through an upstairs wall and down into the third-level utility room to service this entire level. See figure at right.



SYSTEM PLANNING AND LAYOUT (CONT'D)

⚠ WARNING

Do not install outdoors. When performing installation, servicing or cleaning the unit, it is recommended to wear safety glasses and gloves.

LOCATING THE POWER UNIT

- Locate the power unit away from the general living area in an accessible location for cleaning and maintenance.
- When planning the installation of PP7001 power unit, remember it is equipped with an inlet to service a garage, basement, utility room, etc., wherever it is located.
- Locate the power unit within 6 feet of a grounded electrical outlet. The power unit requires a 120 VAC power source.
- Do not locate the power unit close to a source of extreme heat (i.e.: water heater) or in an area with a high ambient temperature (i.e.: attic, furnace room).
- If the power unit is located in a closet or a small utility room, make sure the area is well-ventilated (e.g.: with door louvers).
- Exhausting the power unit to the outside is recommended for optimal performance. The exhaust should not be vented into a wall, a ceiling or a concealed space in the house. The exhaust line should be vented outside the home using a Model 393 or CI330 wall caps.

TUBING AND WALL INLET LOCATIONS

- ① Locate inlets on interior walls, choosing central locations which allow several rooms to be cleaned from a single inlet using a 30-foot long hose.
- ② The tubing installation should consist of a main trunk line running from the farthest wall inlet to the power unit location, with branch lines running to each additional inlet. Keep all tubing lines as straight as possible and use as few fittings as possible.
- ③ Beginning at the area farthest from the power unit, choose a tentative inlet location. Measure 30 feet from the proposed inlet location to the farthest corner of the rooms to be cleaned by that inlet to determine if inlet location is proper. If working from blueprints (or building plans drawn at $1/4" = 1 \text{ ft.}$ scale), use a $7\frac{1}{2}"$ chain as your guide to determine inlet locations.
- ④ Locate inlets within six feet of an electrical receptacle to allow use of optional current-carrying hose.
- ⑤ Be sure inlets will not be blocked by doors or furniture.
- ⑥ Be sure inlets will not interfere with electrical, plumbing or other mechanical installations.
- ⑦ Move tentative inlet location if necessary. Use the same procedure to determine each additional inlet location, always working toward the power unit.

GENERAL INSTALLATION GUIDE

⚠ WARNING

When applicable local regulations comprise more restrictive installation and/or certification requirements, the aforementioned requirements prevail on those of this document and the installer agrees to conform to these at his own expenses.

TOOL LISTING

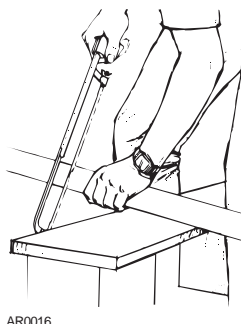
Depending on your installation, you may require the use of these tools. The power tools are recommended to make your installation proceed quickly. Also, plan a mask when cutting ducting (PVC dust) and gloves when using glue.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| • Wire Strippers | • 1/4" Drill | • Level | • Flashlight |
| • Utility Knife | • Putty Knife | • Drill Bit | • Electrical tape |
| • Knife | • Hammer | • Screwdriver | • Safety Glasses |
| • 2½" Hole Saw | • Keyhole Saw | • Wrench | • Hacksaw |
| • 1/2" Drill | • Cold Chisel | • Tape Measure | |

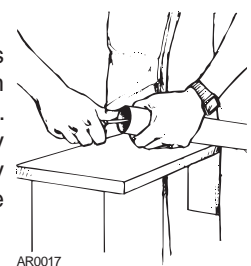
WORKING WITH PLASTIC TUBING

CUTTING THE TUBING

Before you cut a length of tube, accurately measure the length you need. Allow $5/8"$ of tubing for inserting into fittings and $1\frac{1}{2}"$ for placing into flexible tubing. Cut the plastic tubing with a hacksaw, making sure that the cut is exactly square. (You can use a tube cutter if one is available.) Use wire cutters or tin snips to cut flexible tubing. The 8" lengths of flexible tubing supplied with each inlet should not be cut. See figure at right.



Use a small knife to remove any burrs from the inside of the tube. You can also use steel wool to remove burrs. The burrs must be removed or they may impede air flow or form clogs by snagging hair and carpet thread. See figure at right.

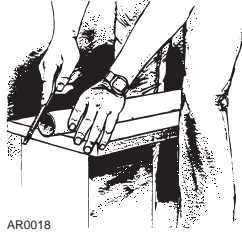


GENERAL INSTALLATION GUIDE (CONT'D)

WORKING WITH PLASTIC TUBING (CONT'D)

CUTTING THE TUBING (CONT'D)

Next, use a file to slightly bevel the outside of the tube so that it will easily slide into the fitting. Use steel wool or a light grained sandpaper to buff the surface of the tube which will be glued. This will clean the tube and assure a good seal. See figure at right.



AR0018

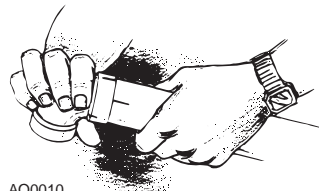
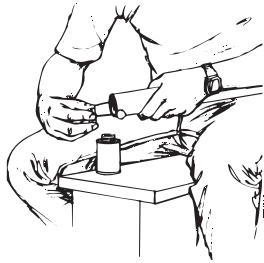
MAKING A JOINT

Insert the tube into the fitting, aligning the two parts as they will be installed. Mark the tube and the fitting so that you can quickly realign the joint. See figure at right.



AR0019

Apply cement only to the outside of the tube. Dab the cement generously in an inch-wide band. Insert the tube into the fitting with the alignment marks a quarter turn apart, and then quickly push and turn the fitting to align the marks and spread the cement. Allow one minute for the joint to dry. You may also use electrical tape or duct tape to further seal the joint. See figure at right.



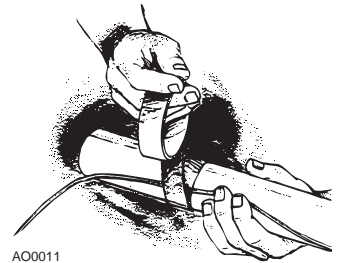
AO0010

CEMENTING FLEXIBLE TUBING

Make sure the ends of the flexible tubing are even—trim if necessary. When you join flexible tubing to plastic tubing or to an inlet mounting plate, apply cement to both the inside of the flexible tubing and the outside of the plastic tubing or mounting plate tubing ring. Twist the two pieces as you join them to evenly spread the glue. Allow five minutes for the cement to set in flexible tubing. You may also use electrical tape or duct tape to further seal the joint.

SECURE WIRE TO TUBING

The low-voltage power wiring is run along with the tubing. To insure that the wire is secure and will not hang-up in a wall, use electrical tape to attach the wire to the tubing. Tape the wire approximately every 12-18 inches. See figure at right.



AO0011

INSTALLATION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION

WALL INLET ROUGH-IN

Once the locations for the wall inlets have been determined, mount all inlet brackets.

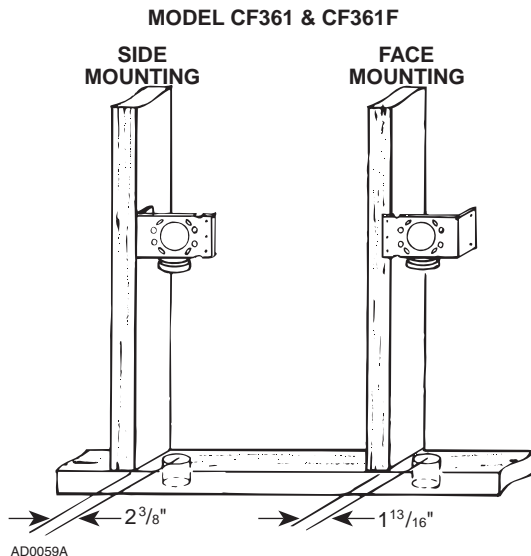
- Choose the appropriate mounting bracket for the inlet being installed. (See chart below.)

		ROUGH-IN SERIES							
		395	396-3	CI3301RK	CI3303RK	CF329	CF361	CF361F	CI399RK
WALL VALVE SERIES	330			X	X	X			
	360	X	X				X	X	
	CI358	Rough-in and wall valve sold together							
	CI399								X

- To locate a bracket on a wall stud, measure approximately 18" up from finished floor level. (Height may vary according to individual preference.)

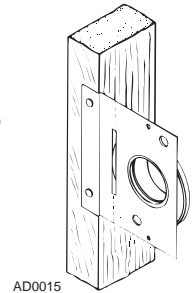
MODELS CF361 & CF361F (FOR USE WITH 360 INLET)

- Refer to figure below. Nail bracket to the side of the stud so that the front edge of the bracket is flush to the front of the stud. (The bracket may also be nailed to the front edge of the stud. See face mounting illustrated. For face mounting, use locating tabs on bracket for proper alignment.)



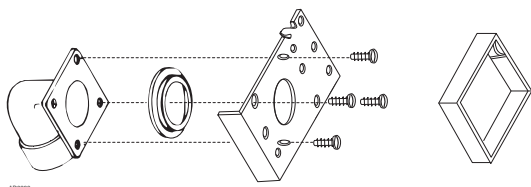
MODELS CF329 (FOR USE WITH 330 INLETS)

- When using Model CF329, glue elbow to mounting plate. Attach to stud as shown in figure at right.



- Refer to figure below. Remove cardboard from plaster guard frame. Using four (4) provided screws, attach the appropriate flanged fitting and inlet seal to back of inlet.

- Replace cardboard in plaster guard frame



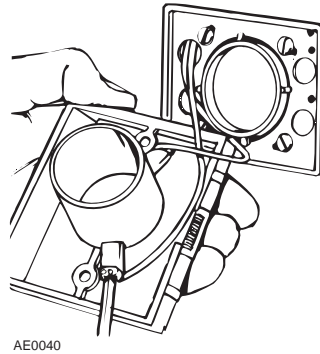
INSTALLATION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

INSTALLING THE TUBING

Use the following installation guidelines when installing tubing.

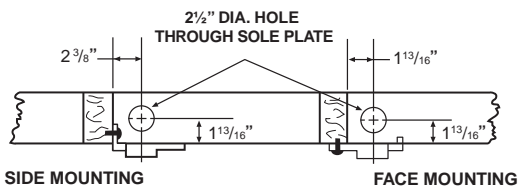
- 1 Start tubing installation at farthest inlet and work toward the power unit.
- 2 Tubing run to the power unit should be as straight as possible.
- 3 When assembling sections with elbows and tees, make sure the curve in the fitting is aligned so that the air flows toward the power unit.
- 4 Branch lines should always join the trunk line from above or from the same level. Never join a branch line from an angle below the trunk line.

- 5 Refer to figure at right. Run low voltage wiring (Model 376UL) and secure wiring to tubing as tubing is installed. Model CF380 Pipe Support can be used to support long runs of tubing (position near joists) and to clip wire along tubing. Secure tubing to joists or studs. Leave approximately 6" of wire for connection to each inlet.

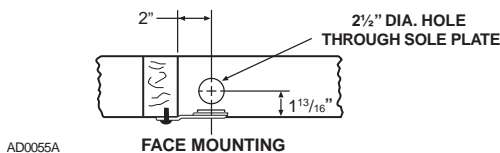


- 6 Cut a 2½" diameter hole in sole plate, header or stud directly in line with opening of inlet bracket fitting. See figure below for center line dimensions.

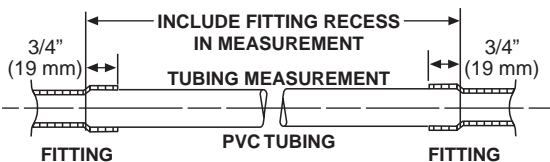
MODEL CF361 MOUNTING



MODEL CF329 MOUNTING

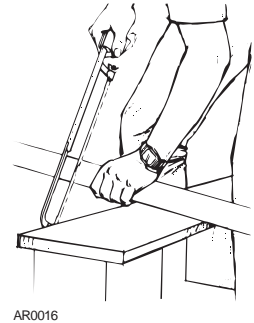


- 7 Refer to figure below. Measure length of tubing needed to connect inlet to trunk line. Allow approximately ¾" of tubing for inserting into fittings.

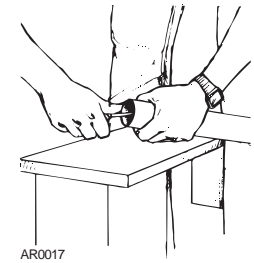


AD0017A

- 8 Refer to figure at right. Cut tubing, keeping cut square.

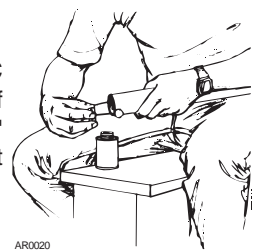


- 9 Refer to figure at right. Remove burrs from both inside and outside of tubing.

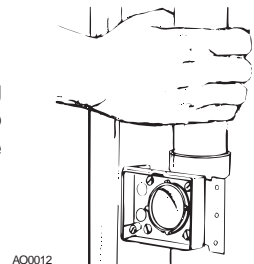


- 10 Before cementing, pre-assemble section to inlet fitting, check for proper length.

- 11 Refer to figure at right Apply PVC cement (Model 379) to outside of tubing. Coat tubing approximately 1" back. Take care to keep cement from inside of tube.

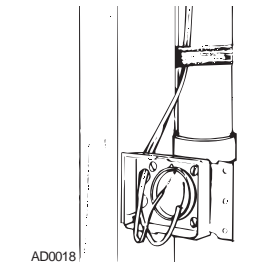


- 12 Refer to figure at right. Insert tubing into fitting with a twisting motion to evenly spread cement. Be sure tubing is firmly seated in fitting.



- 13 If fittings have been attached to tubing at the end opposite the inlet bracket, be sure alignment is proper before cement sets.

- 14 Refer to figure at right. Tape wire to tubing to hold in place and insert through hole in inlet bracket.



- 15 Connect each inlet line and branch line into main trunk line. Complete low voltage wiring as main trunk line is continued back to power unit.

⚠ WARNING

When tubing is run through the wall stud, sole plate, headers or else where building materials will be attached, place a nail plate (Model 378) over that area (on both sides if necessary) to prevent nails from piercing tubing.

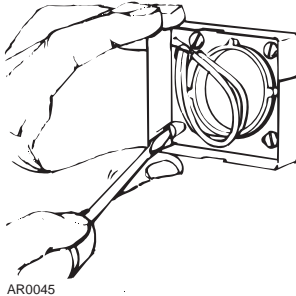
INSTALLATION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

WALL INLET INSTALLATION

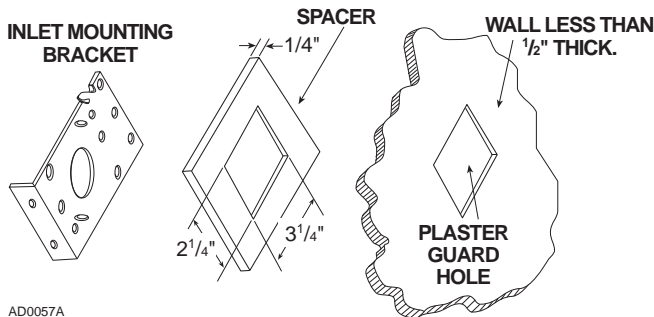
MODEL 360 WALL INLET (CF361 AND CF361F ROUGH-INS)

1 Remove the cardboard plaster guard.

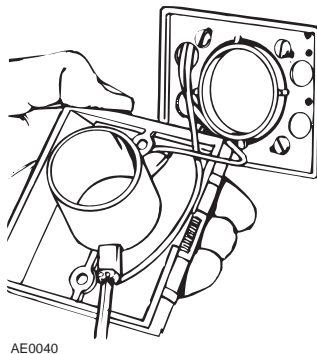
2 Refer to figure at right. For some drywall or panel construction, the plaster frame will extend beyond the finished wall. In this case, remove plaster frame from mounting bracket by removing mounting screws.



NOTE: When using the model CF361 and CF361F inlet bracket on walls thinner than 1/2", use a 1/4" spacer (not furnished) between the wall and the inlet bracket. See figure below. Spacer may be made from plywood, Masonite™, etc. Contact cement may be used to hold spacer in place during assembly. Configuration of spacer may vary depending upon installation.

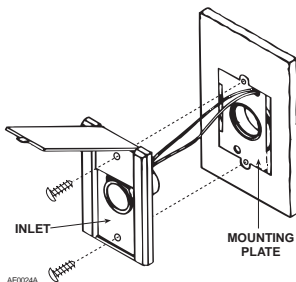


3 Refer to figure at right. Connect 2-conductor low-voltage wire to terminal screws on back of wall inlet.



4 Guide excess wire back through the hole in inlet bracket and flanged fitting.

5 Refer to figure at right. Place inlet into mounting bracket and secure.

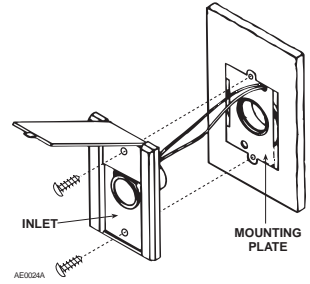


MODEL 330 WALL INLET (CF329 ROUGH-IN)

1 Refer to figure at right. Connect 2-conductor low-voltage wire to terminal screws on back of wall inlet.

2 Align inlet mounting holes with holes in mounting plate.

3 Refer to figure at right. Place inlet into mounting plate and secure with two provided screws.



INSTALLATION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

CI399 ELECTRAVALVE™ ELECTRIFIED INLET INSTALLATION (CI399RK ROUGH-IN)

- 1 Fasten the mounting plate onto a stud. Locate the lower hole on the mounting plate marked "Wire Trap" and use a zip tie to secure the wire to the back of the mounting plate at the 10" mark.
- 2 Position the assembled wire plug through the top hole in the mounting plate. Secure the plug to the mounting plate tab as shown. This will keep it secure and out of harm's way during drywalling and finishing.
- 3 Run the wire to the adjacent electrical box. If the wire is to run through a stud, drill a hole directly on the center of the stud and run the wire through. Strip 6 inches of outer sheathing from this end of the wire and place the wire into the electrical box through a strain relief. Ensure the strain relief is tightened against the outer sheathing (do not over tighten). Leave 1/2" of sheathing inside the outlet box. Fold the 6" of black and white wires into the outlet box. Leave the wires to be connected by the electrician when the outlet receptacle is being installed.
- 4 Once drywall and finishing have been completed, pull the plug off the tab and snap into the opening on the back of the new ElectraValve®. Ensure the plug is securely locked into the position as shown. Attach the low voltage wires to the screw contacts.

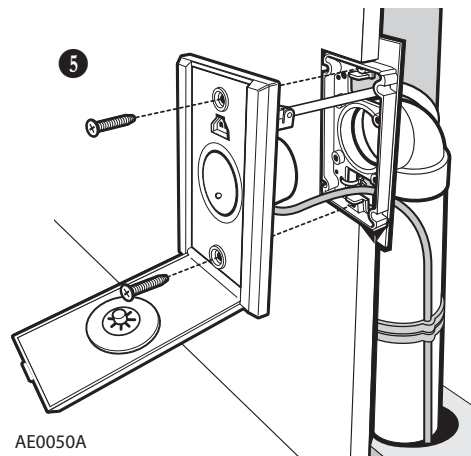
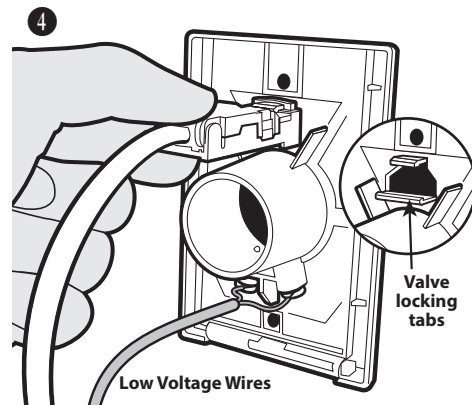
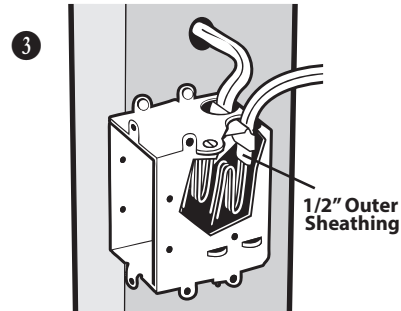
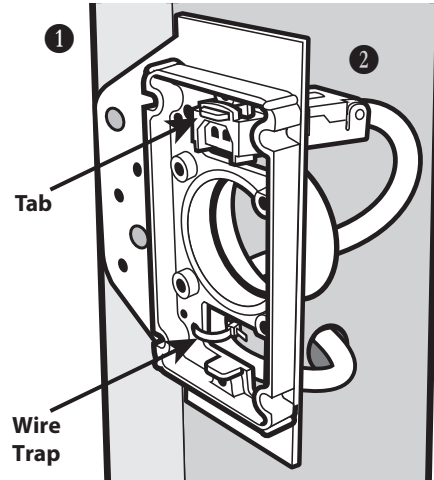
CAUTION

Power tools such as routers are not recommended for use with the inlet installation, as removal of drywall with these devices may cause damage to the mounting plate and/or inlet plug.

- 5 Insert the valve into the mounting plate and secure the valve to the mounting plate with the screws provided.

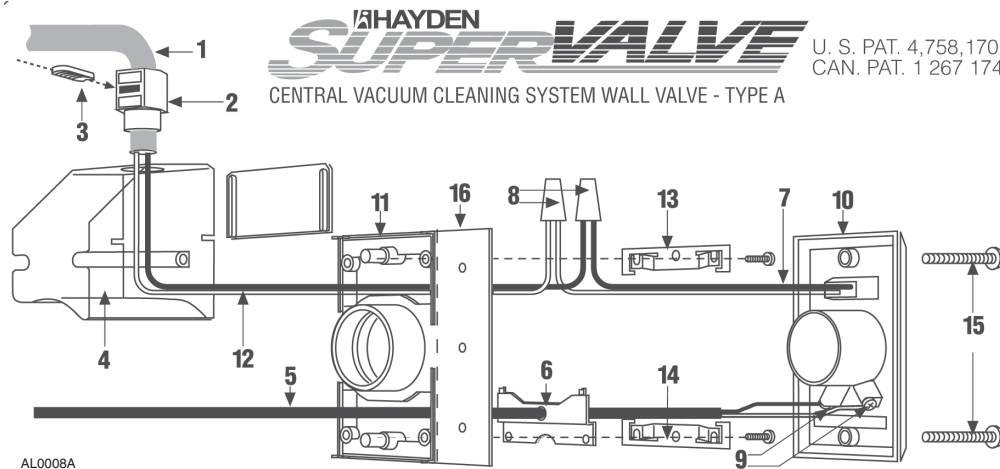
⚠ WARNING

All location and installation direct connect electrified wall valves must conform with all local and municipal building codes.



AE0050A

C1358 SUPERVALVE™ WALL INLET & ROUGH-IN KIT



SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ONLY. INSTALL ONLY ON A NOMINAL 120 V, 60 Hz, 7 A SUPPLY PROTECTED BY A MAXIMUM 15 A OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICE.

THE PIN CONNECTOR ON THIS TYPE A WALL VALVE IS INTENDED FOR USE ON A NOMINAL 120 V, 60 Hz, 7 A SUPPLY ONLY. IT IS REQUIRED TO BE WIRED BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN AND IS REQUIRED TO CONFIRM TO LOCAL ELECTRICAL CODES.

⚠ WARNING

Do not operate on wet surfaces!

NEW CONSTRUCTION

- 1 Install BUILDING WIRE CONDUCTORS (1) through the approved type electrical CONNECTOR (2) (supplied) until they protrude approximately six inches from connector. Seat connector firmly into the opening atop the WIRING COMPARTMENT (4). Insert and secure LOCKING TAB (3).
- 2 Splice wires from INLET VALVE RECEPTACLE (7) to the protruding building wire conductors with no. 31 TWIST-ON WIRE CONNECTORS (8) (not supplied).

NOTE: WHITE wire to WHITE wire and BLACK wire to BLACK wire.

- 3 Feed LOW VOLTAGE RELAY WIRES (5) through opening in the LVT COVER PLATE (6) and connect to the two contact screws of INLET VALVE FACE PLATE (9).
- 4 Push Inlet Valve face plate (10) into MOUNTING PLATE (11). At the same time, push ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS (12) and connectors (8) into WIRING COMPARTMENT (4). Back out the two screws that hold the wiring compartment in place. Slip upper FINISHED WALL CLIP (13) under the screw heads and tightly fasten both wiring compartment and upper finished wall clip (13) with MOUNTING SCREWS (supplied).
- 5 Install the lower FINISHED WALL CLIP (14) with screws (supplied).
- 6 Secure Inlet Valve face plate (10) to mounting plate (11) using the two supplied color matched SCREWS (15).



No. LR 61865



No. 27Z2

FINISHED CONSTRUCTION

After pipe, low voltage relay control wire, electrical building wires and opening in wall has been cut:

- 1 Remove mounting plate NAILING FLANGE (16). Use a hack saw or score with razor knife along dotted line and snap off.
- 2 Repeat step 1 (from NEW CONSTRUCTION).
- 3 Install modified mounting plate with short 90° ELL glued in position into wall opening.
- 4 Repeat steps 2 - 6 (from NEW CONSTRUCTION).

INSTALLATION IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION

LOCATING ACCESS KEYS IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION

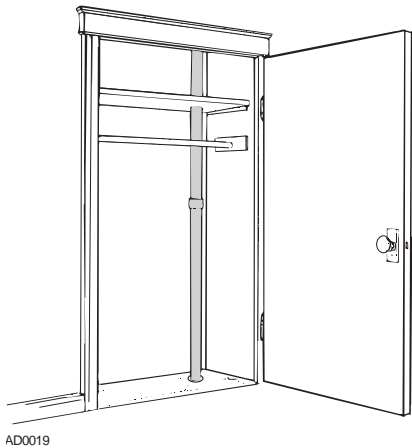
Unless your home is a ranch-style house where a single trunk line can run directly through the attic or basement, you should first investigate your house to find the key to running your tubing from level to level. Look for an accessible area free from obstructions that will accommodate the 2" tubing.

If you understand how your existing home is constructed, it can be relatively easy to find access routes to run the tubing. Refer again to the illustrations on page 4 as you consider your home construction.

Some of the keys you might find in your home are illustrated here.

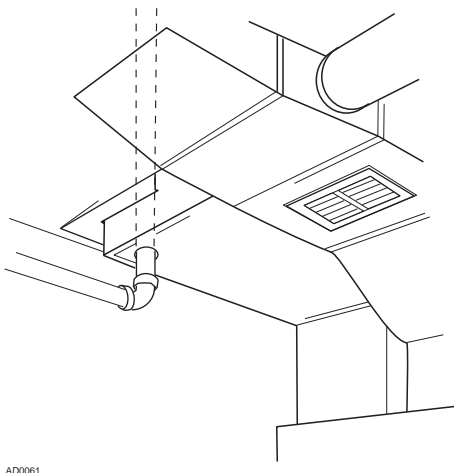
STACKED CLOSETS OR LAUNDRY CHUTE

Many homes will have an upstairs closet located directly above a downstairs closet. It is easy to run the tubing from one floor level to another inside these stacked closets. In these installations the tubing is often left exposed inside the closets. See figure below. A laundry chute could also provide access from basement to upper floors. You may also want to consider running exposed tubing through cabinets or cupboards.



COLD-AIR RETURN

A cold-air return often provides a straight run from basement to other levels of the house. See figure below. The ductwork is easily cut for access. Seal around the tube when completing the installation.



Use the following procedures for installation in existing construction. Wall inlets in existing construction may be accessed from below (basement or crawl space) or from above (attic). Instructions apply to either method.

Starting from farthest wall inlet location, install each inlet as described below. Working back toward power unit, connect each inlet line and branch line into main trunk line. See page 24. Complete low voltage wiring as main trunk line is continued back to power unit. Mount power unit and complete wiring. See pages 27-29.

AVOIDING IN-WALL OBSTACLES

The tubing which connects the inlet into the trunk line is threaded through interior partition walls. After you've chosen an inlet location, make sure the wall doesn't contain some hidden obstacle which will prevent you from running tubing to the inlet.

ELECTRICAL WIRING

The insulation in these walls will prevent you from running tubing through them.

EXTERIOR WALLS

Wiring may not obstruct your tubing, but you should always make sure that tubing does not damage the wiring. Electrical outlets and wall switches are signs of wiring.

DUCTWORK

Avoid choosing a section of wall that contains ducting. If you see signs of ductwork—such as floor or ceiling registers—move your inlet location to another section of the wall.

PLUMBING

Plumbing may or may not prevent you from running tubing through a wall. If you must choose a plumbing wall for an inlet location, be extremely careful when making a cutout in the wall.

WALL STUDS

Make sure your location is between wall studs. Locate studs by tapping walls, looking for electrical outlet (usually fastened to studs), or noticing finishing nails in the floor molding.

INSTALLING THE INLET TUBING

When your planning is complete, you will have to determine where all the inlets and the power unit will be located. You have also mapped out the location of your trunk line and found the access you need to run vertical tubing from one level of your house to another level. You should have acquainted yourself with the methods of joining plastic tubing and acquired the tools you'll need to install your NuTone Central Vacuum System. Now, you can begin installation.

The first step to install the inlet tubing which connects the wall inlets to the branch lines. As explained before, the inlet lines run inside interior walls. You will find access to these walls through your attic or basement. Briefly, you want to find the exact location in the wall, drill an access hole through the wall plate or header, and insert the tubing into the wall cavity.

This part of your installation requires close observation and careful measurements. Take your time and make sure you accurately line up your access holes with the locations you've chosen for your wall inlets.

INSTALLATION IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

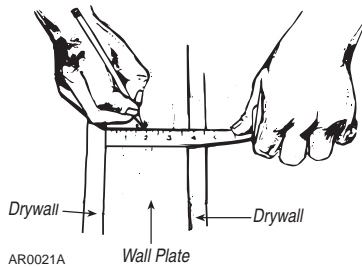
INSTALLING THE INLET TUBING (CONT'D)

LOCATING ATTIC ACCESS HOLES

Drill the access holes directly above the inlet location. To accurately locate the access hole, you must find the space between wall studs where the inlet is to be located. Observe the area around the inlet location. Look for references you might be able to find in the attic: electrical wiring, ductwork, doorways, etc. Measure and note the distance from these references to the inlet location.

Enter the attic and find the inlet wall. Have a helper downstairs knock on the top of the wall right above the inlet location; locate the general area by following the sound. Most likely, you will have to clear away insulation. Ask your helper to continue knocking until you locate the area between wall studs directly above the inlet location.

Next, measure the thickness of the wall. Mark the exact center of the wall where you will drill the access hole. Remember that the access hole must be placed exactly in the center of the wall.



LOCATING BASEMENT ACCESS HOLES

To locate access holes in the basement, remove the toe molding or baseboard at the base of the inlet wall. Carefully loosen the molding or baseboard by inserting the blade of a putty knife behind it. Force another putty knife between the first knife and the baseboard or wall. Gently hammer a cold chisel between the two knife blades, prying the loosened molding away from the baseboard or the baseboard away from the wall.



Directly below the inlet location, drill a 1/16" reference hole through the floor into the basement. (If you're drilling through carpet, use an awl to slightly open the weave. This will keep the carpet from wrapping itself around the drill bit.) Insert a piece of scrap wire or a clothes hanger into the reference hole so you can easily find the hole in the basement.



Once you've found the location in the partition wall, you must center the access hole in the middle of the wall. Measure half the thickness of the wall and mark the center of the wall where you will drill the access hole. If you cannot see the plate, you can determine this measurement from upstairs. At the nearest doorway, measure the thickness of the wall, including the baseboard.

In the basement measure a distance equal to half the thickness of the wall, using the reference hole as a starting point.

DRILLING THE ACCESS HOLES

Once you are certain that you've located the center of the wall directly above the inlet location, use a 2 1/2" hole saw to cut the access hole through the wall plate or header and into the wall cavity. (A 1/2" drill is recommended.) Remove the drill from the hole carefully.



Now, use a flashlight to inspect the wall cavity through the access hole. Make sure no hidden obstacles will interfere with the tube installation. (If this inspection reveals an obstacle, find a new inlet location.) Repeat this procedure in your attic or basement until your access holes are drilled.



ASSEMBLING THE INLET TUBING

Once you've drilled the access holes, you assemble the inlet tubing and insert it into the wall cavity. Refer to "Working With Plastic Tubing" on pages 5-6 before you begin to assemble the inlet lines.

Select a section of plastic tubing and an 8" section of the flexible inlet tubing. Apply cement to the outside of the plastic tubing and to the inside of the flexible tubing. Join the two pieces together and allow 5 minutes for them to dry.



INSTALLATION IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

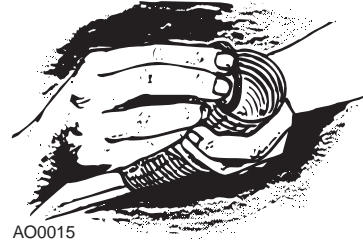
INSTALLING THE INLET TUBING (CONT'D)

ASSEMBLING THE INLET TUBING (CONT'D)

Cut a piece of low voltage wire which is long enough for the complete inlet line, allowing 6" for connections to the inlet wall plate. Secure the wire to the tubing with electrical tape.



Tuck the 6" wire lead inside the flexible tubing so that it will not snag inside the wall.



If space permits, you can assemble the entire inlet line by joining two sections of tubing with a stop coupling before dropping the assembly into the access hole. (Remember to only glue the outside of the tubing when joining two pieces of PVC tubing.) Oftentimes, tight attic spaces require you to begin your drop and then join the second section of tubing. Of course, the order of assembly, and the length of tubing required depend on your attic space and your wall height.



Whatever the case, insert the completed inlet line into the access hole and thread it down inside the wall. The inlet line should be long enough so that it extends above the joists in the attic; at this height, it can be easily connected to the branch and truck lines. When cutting the inlet tubing to length, remember that your inlet will be placed at 18" above the floor.



For a basement installation, assemble the tubing to the inlet flexible tubing in the same way and insert it into the access hole. A basement inlet line is necessarily shorter because it must only reach 18" from the floor to the inlet. Most of the time, basement inlet lines are more easily installed by two people after the inlet hole has been cut in the interior wall. See "Wall Inlet Installation."



Complete all your inlet lines, and then proceed to your inlet installations.

WALL INLET INSTALLATION

The wall inlet design allows you to work outside the wall—where assembly is easy and all the parts you need are accessible. First, you make a cutout into the wall and locate the flexible tubing attached to the inlet line which you previously threaded into the wall. Then, you attach the flexible tubing to the inlet mounting plate, assemble the other inlet parts, and make the wiring connections. You place the inlet assembly into the wall cutout, sandwiching the wall between the inner and outer parts, and secure the inlet tightly to the wall with two screws.

Assemble and install the wall inlet as shown in the illustrations and as explained in the next few pages. Be careful and patient as you make your first cutout and install your first inlet by following the procedure step by step—the other inlets will be easy to install in very little time.

MAKING THE WALL INLET CUTOUT

The wall inlet should be located 18" on-center from the floor and directly in line with the attic or basement inlet tubing hole you have already drilled in the wall plate or header. The wall inlet cutout must be exactly 3 7/8" high by 2 7/8" wide. It is crucial that you make an accurate cutout, and we have supplied a template to help you.



INSTALLATION IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

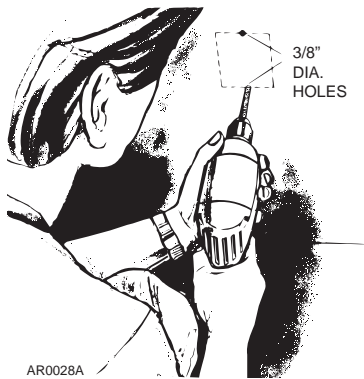
WALL INLET INSTALLATION (CONT'D)

MAKING THE WALL INLET CUTOUT (CONT'D)

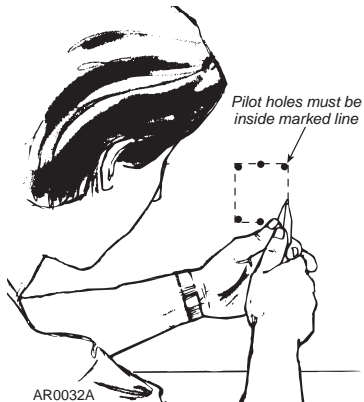
Place the template against the wall so that it is 18" on-center from the floor. Use a level along the top edge of the template to make sure it is square to the wall. Mark your wall for the cutout by tracing around the inside of the template. Then use your pencil to mark the screw hole locations through punched holes at the top and bottom of the template. Remove the template from the wall.



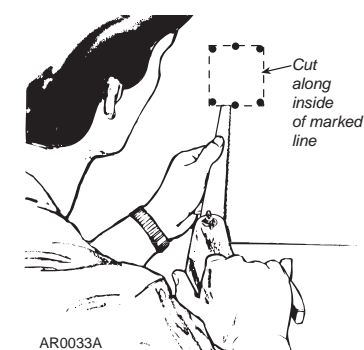
Use an awl or icepick to punch pilot holes where you marked the two hole locations. Now, drill two 3/8" diameter holes, using the pilot holes as the centers. Locate and drill these holes exactly as marked with the template.



Also drill four pilot holes in the four corners of the marked area. Make sure these holes are located inside the marked line. Then, using a utility knife, score along the inside of the marked line. For plaster walls, score the plaster deeply, being careful to stay inside the marked line.



Next, use a keyhole saw or a sabersaw to make the cutout. Again, be extremely careful to cut along the inside of the marked line.



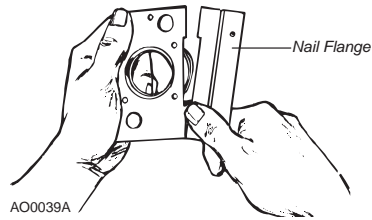
CAUTION
When cutting into plaster walls, make sure the plaster is firm and secure around the cutout area.

ATTACHING THE INLET MOUNTING PLATE

Reach through the inlet hole and locate the inlet tubing. Raise it up inside the wall until you locate the inlet tubing. If the inlet is connected from the basement, have a helper insert the inlet tubing into the access hole until you can see the flexible tubing. Then, pull the flexible tubing through the inlet hole and remove the low voltage wiring from inside the tube. If the end of the flexible tubing is not even, trim it so that it is exactly even.



Now, remove the nail flange (used for new construction) from the inlet mounting plate. Use pliers to bend this flange along the scored lines until you can break it off.



Apply cement to both the inside of the flexible tubing and to the outside of the mounting plate's tube ring. Insert the mounting plate's tube ring in the flexible tubing and twisting the pieces as you join them to spread the cement, and align the mounting plate in a vertical position.



Hold the assembly in place for a few minutes as the cement sets; allow 5 minutes for the cement to completely dry.

Now, strip the ends of the two low voltage wires, and then connect the wires to the screw terminals on the back of the inlet cover. Make sure the wires are tightly secured under the terminal screws.

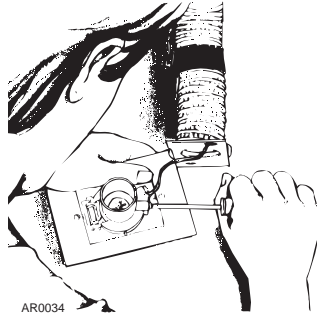


INSTALLATION IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

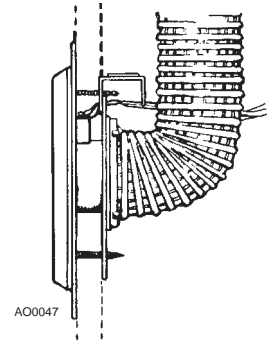
WALL INLET INSTALLATION (CONT'D)

ATTACHING THE INLET MOUNTING PLATE (CONT'D)

When the wiring is complete, assemble the inlet cover to the tube guard and mounting plate. Insert the top screw through the entire inlet assembly until the screw engages the mounting plate.

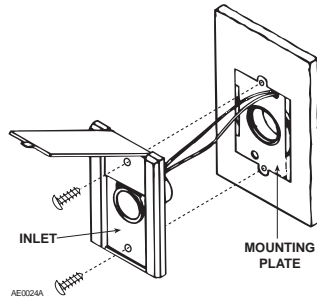


Insert the bottom screw into the inlet cover and through the other parts. Give the screw a few turns until it firmly engages in the mounting plate. Now, level and slightly lower the assembly. Make sure the wall is sandwiched between the inner and outer parts—you'll be able to feel if mounting plate is firmly centered on the inside of the wall.

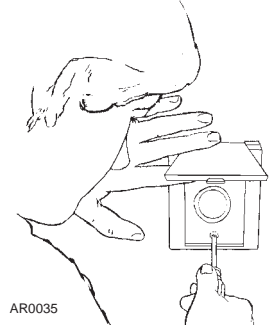


COMPLETING INLET ASSEMBLY

Once you have attached the mounting plate to the flexible tubing, pull the low voltage wire through the top wiring hole in the mounting plate.



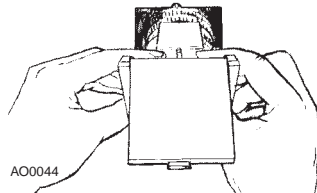
Hold the inlet in place and gradually tighten down each screw a little bit at a time. (If you completely tighten down one screw at a time, the mounting plate may pull away from the wall at the loose end and slip back into the cutout.)



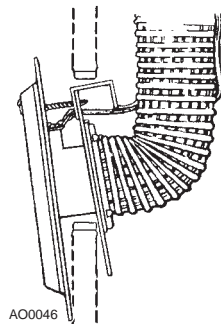
Complete all your wall inlet installations in this manner. If your cutouts are accurate, each wall inlet will install more quickly and easily.

INSTALLING THE INLET

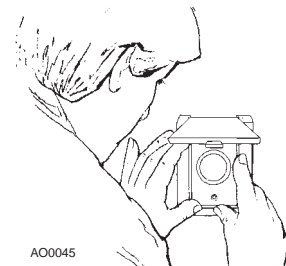
When you place the inlet into the wall cutout, the mounting plate and tube guard slip inside the wall; the inlet cover remains on the outside.



Holding the inlet assembly between your thumbs and fingers, angle the bottom of the mounting plate into the cutout. Push the assembly downward until you have clearance at the top of the cutout.



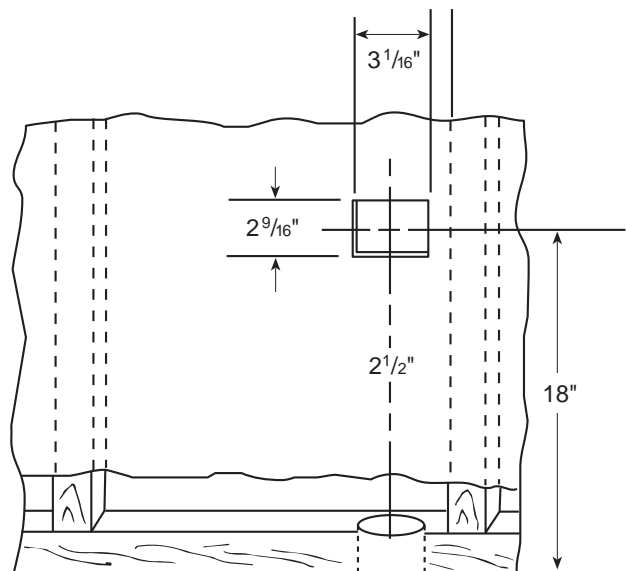
Push the top of the mounting plate into the cutout and lift the assembly upward until the top screw seats in the predrilled hole. At this point, the wall should be sandwiched between the mounting plate and the frame plate.



360 SERIES INLETS (CF361 OR CF361F ROUGH-IN)

NOTE: If 330 wall inlet is being used refer to Model 330 Series Wall Inlet on next page.

- 1 If area is clear, cut an inlet opening in the wall approximately 18" above the floor. Make sure wall opening and 2½" tube hole line up (see figure below).

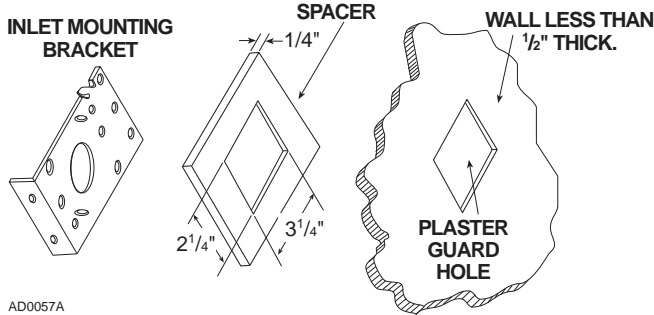


AD0062

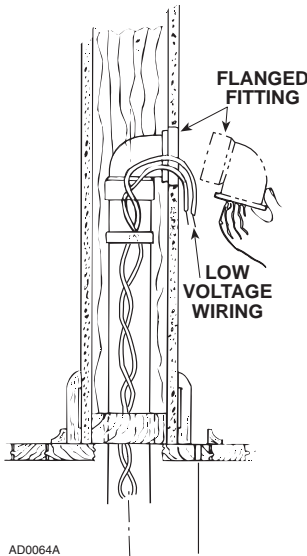
INSTALLATION IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

360 SERIES INLETS (CF361 OR CF361F ROUGH-IN) (CONT'D)

NOTE: If the wall for mounting the Model 360 inlet is less than 1/2", a spacer must be used. See figure below as a guide.

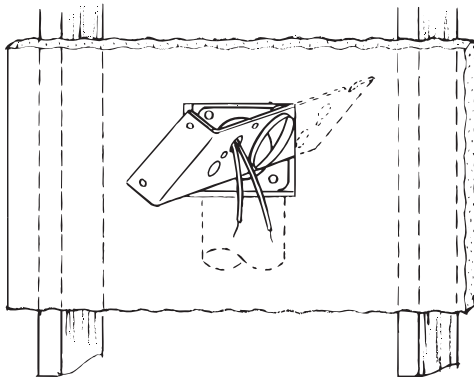


- 2 Cut a length of tubing that will extend from inlet opening to a point below floor level (or above ceiling level in attic installation). Tape low voltage wire to tube and insert tube through predrilled hole to a level opposite the wall opening.



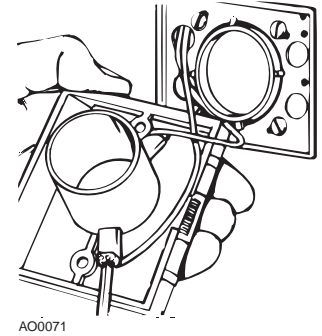
- 3 Apply cement to tube and install flanged wall fitting. Make sure fitting is well seated and sealed (see figure at right).

- 4 Remove plaster frame from mounting bracket. Pull low voltage wire through hole in bracket and insert bracket into cutout. Secure bracket to flanged fitting with 4 screws provided. Be sure seal is secure between flange fitting and mounting bracket (see figure below).



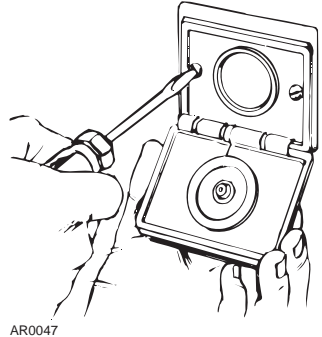
AD0063

- 5 Attach the low voltage wires to terminal screws on back of wall inlet (see figure at right). If using 361 Rough-in with CI370 Series Inlets, refer to instructions on page 7, step 3, shown in its figure.



AO0071

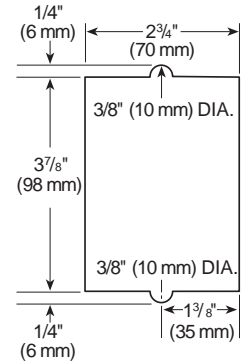
- 6 Insert wall inlet into bracket and secure with the two screws provided (see figure at right).



AR0047

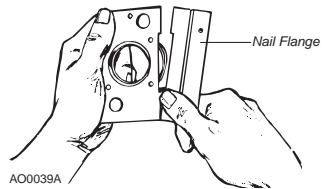
MODEL 330 SERIES WALL INLET INSTALLATION (CF329 ROUGH-IN)

- 1 Make cutout according to dimensions in figure at right.



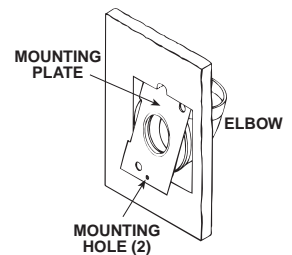
AD0020A

- 2 Refer to figure at right. Break off nail plate at scored line.



AO0039A

- 3 Refer to figure at right. Glue elbow to mounting plate, place assembly into cutout, and attach elbow to tubing inside the wall.



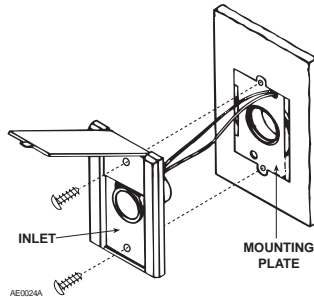
AD0021A

INSTALLATION IN EXISTING CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D)

MODEL 330 SERIES WALL INLET INSTALLATION (CF329 ROUGH-IN) (CONT'D)

- Make sure mounting holes are exactly at top and bottom.
- Connect 2-conductor low voltage wire to terminal screws on back of wall inlet.

- Refer to figure at right. Align inlet mounting holes with mounting plate holes, place inlet into mounting plate, and secure with provided screws.

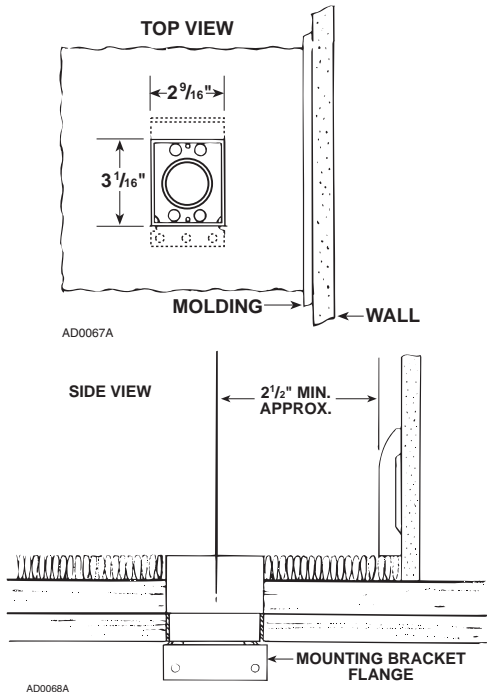


NOTE: If CF382S shorter radius elbow is used, it may be necessary to use the short mounting screw to avoid interference with elbow.

FLOOR INLET INSTALLATION IN NEW & EXISTING CONSTRUCTION

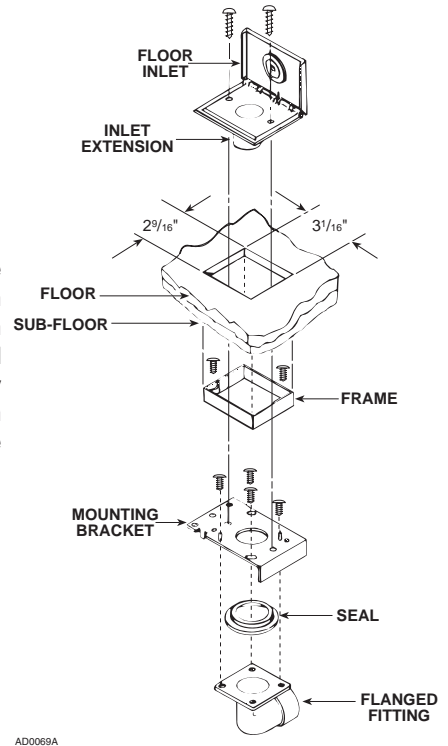
MODEL 360 SERIES INLETS (361 ROUGH-IN)

- Refer to both figures below. After floor inlet location has been selected, cut a $3 \frac{1}{16}'' \times 2 \frac{9}{16}''$ square hole in floor. Center line of inlet must be located at least $2 \frac{1}{2}''$ from wall to allow cover to be opened when hose is inserted.

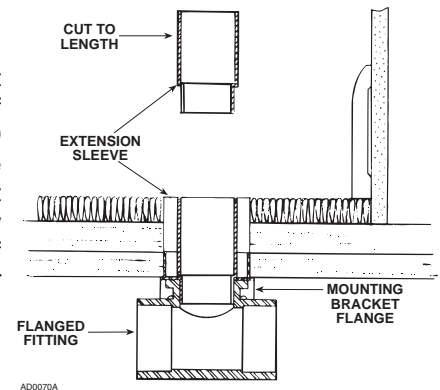


- Determine direction of tubing and attach appropriate flanged fitting to mounting bracket with four (4) screws supplied. Be sure mounting bracket flange does not interfere with tubing and seal is securely in place.

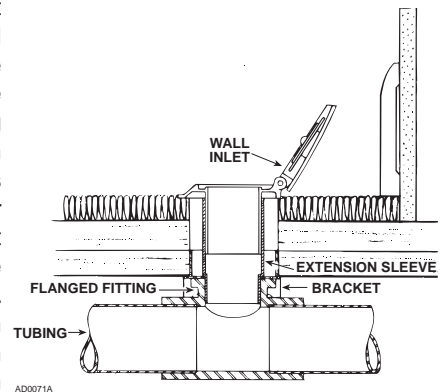
- Refer to figure at right. Position bracket with frame and flanged fitting assembly into cutout from below and secure to sub-floor.



- Refer to figure at right. Large end of Model 399 extension sleeve should be cut to length to allow proper seating of inlet against floor or carpet.

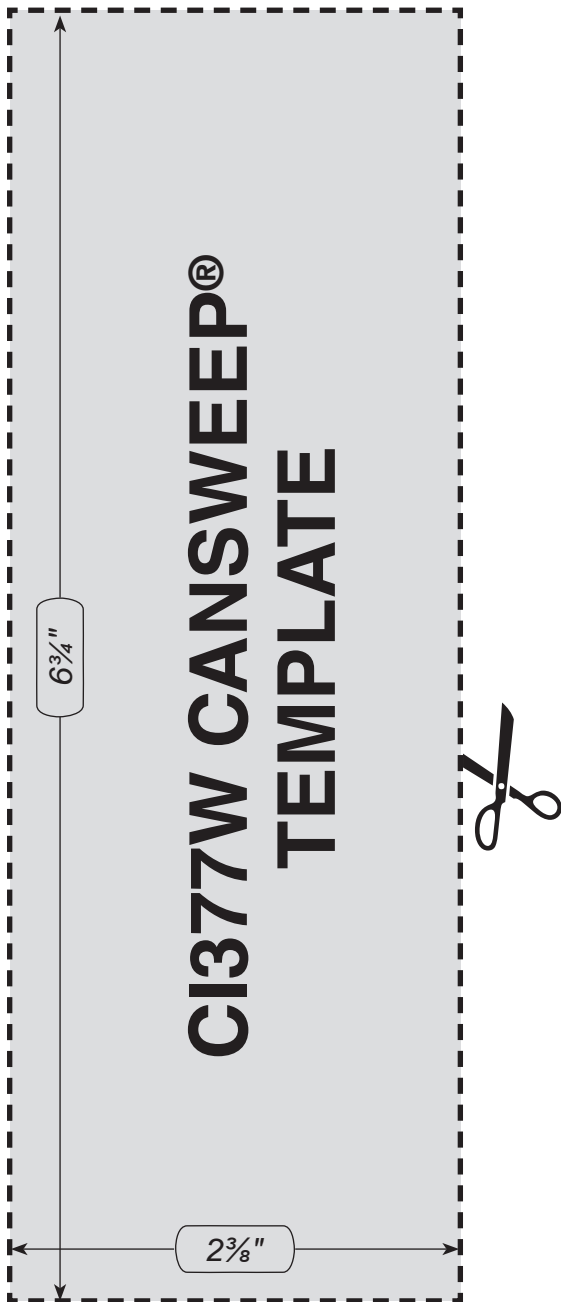


- Refer to figure at right. Pull low-voltage 2-conductor wire through mounting bracket and attach to terminal screws on back of floor inlet. Cement extension sleeve to Model 360 inlet. Insert extension sleeve through vinyl gasket in mounting bracket and firmly seat into flanged fitting.

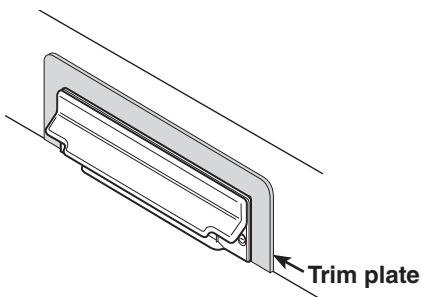


- For convenience of operation, floor inlet should be installed to open back toward wall.
- Refer to figure of step 3. Secure floor inlet in place with two screws.

CI377W CANSWEEP® UNDER CABINET INSTALLATION

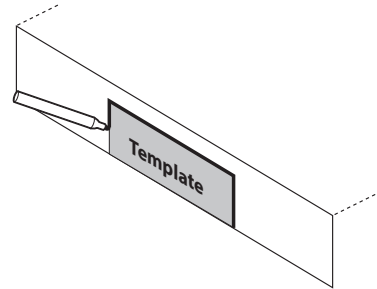


If by any chance the opening was cut too big, a trim plate (part number CI376W) is available to provide a perfect cover.



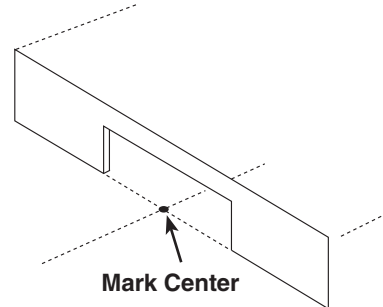
1

Align the template (cut from this instruction sheet) onto the kick plate to the desired location, and trace the outline of the area.



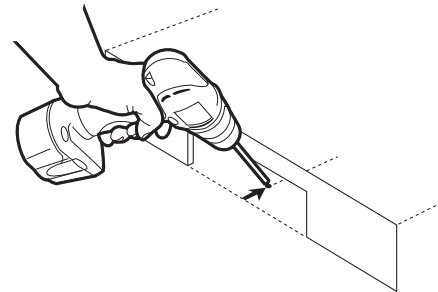
2

Cut out the desired opening and discretely mark the center of the opening on the floor.



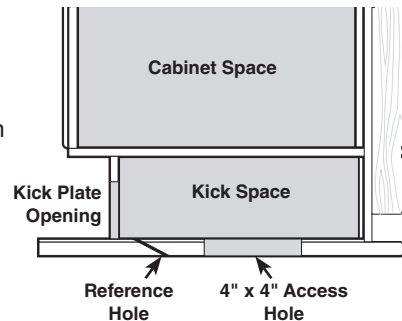
3

Drill a small reference hole along the center line behind the kick plate through the subfloor.



4

Locate the reference hole from beneath the subfloor. Cut a 4" x 4" access hole on your chosen position along the center line under the kick space.



CI377W CANSWEEP® UNDER CABINET INSTALLATION (CONT'D)

5

Fig. A

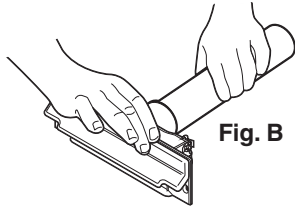
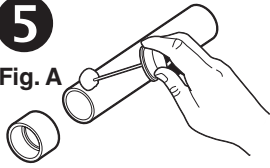


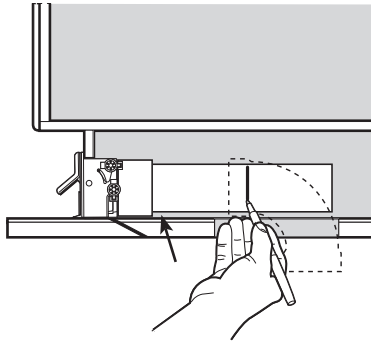
Fig. B

Solvent weld a coupling to a piece of 2" central vacuum pipe, long enough to reach the 4" x 4" access hole from the opening on the kick plate (**Fig. A**).

Friction fit the other end of the coupling to the CanSweep® until secure. Do not glue, friction fit only (**Fig. B**).

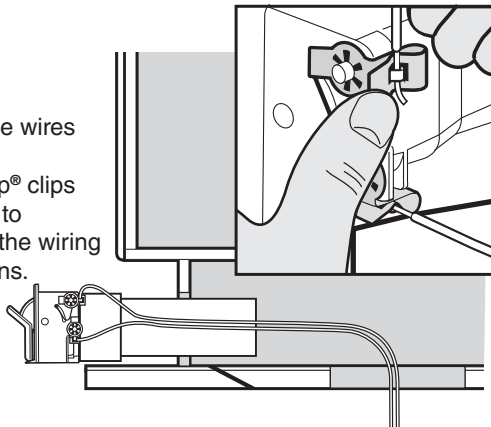
6

Insert the CanSweep®/pipe into the opening on the kick plate. Use a 90° sweep elbow fitting to determine a cut mark on the other end of the pipe. Then cut the pipe at the mark.



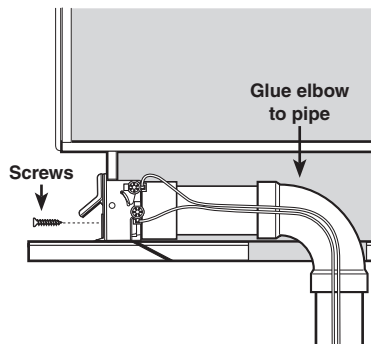
7

Slide the low voltage wires into the CanSweep® clips as shown to complete the wiring connections.



8

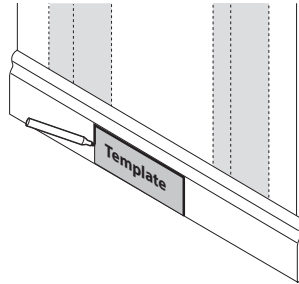
Slide the CanSweep®/pipe and low voltage wires into the opening on the kick plate. Glue both ends of the elbow to the piping system, and then secure the CanSweep® to the kick plate with the 2 supplied screws.



CI377W CANSWEEP® BASEBOARD WALL INSTALLATION

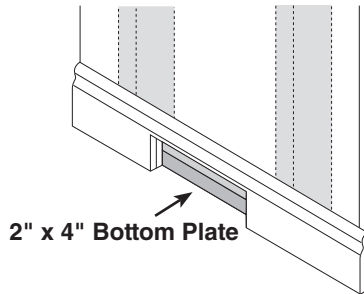
1

Choose a desired position on the baseboard **between two studs**. Place the template (cut from this instruction sheet) on the position, and trace the outline of the area.



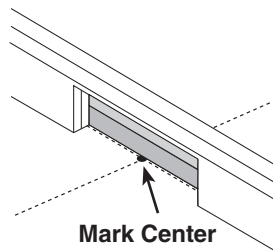
2

Trim the opening on the baseboard and through the drywall until reaching the 2" x 4" bottom wall plate.



3

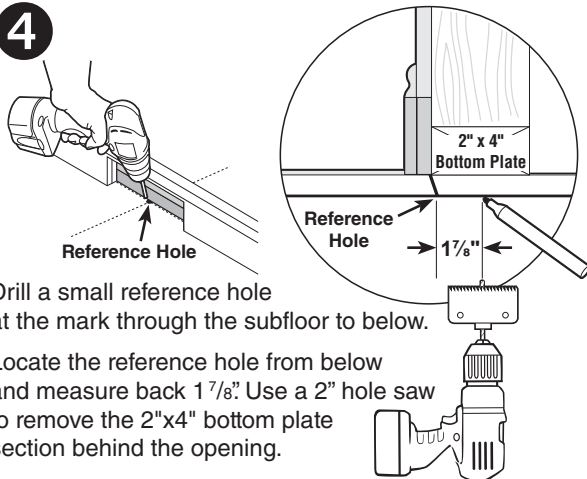
Against the edge of the 2" x 4" bottom plate, mark the center of the opening.



4

Drill a small reference hole at the mark through the subfloor to below.

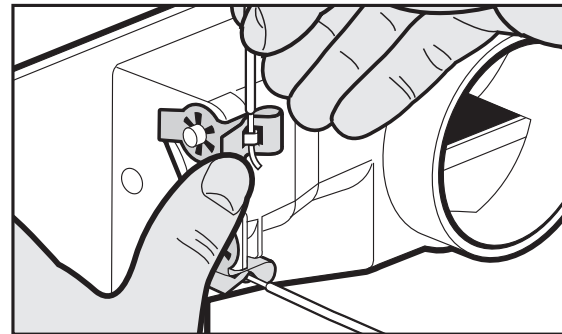
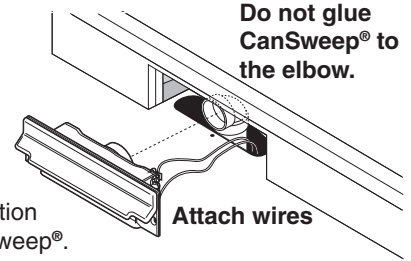
Locate the reference hole from below and measure back 1 7/8". Use a 2" hole saw to remove the 2"x4" bottom plate section behind the opening.



5

Make piping connections as required and ready the short 90° elbow in position and **Attach wires** behind the CanSweep®.

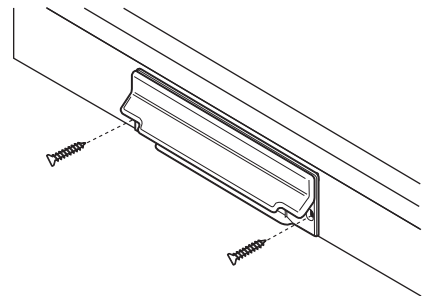
Make sure that the opening of the elbow will securely attach onto the spigot on the back of the CanSweep® when it is time for connection.



Slide the low volt wires into the CanSweep® clips as shown to complete the wiring connections.

6

Slide the CanSweep® and low voltage wires into the opening on the baseboard. Friction fit the CanSweep® spigot into the elbow. Secure the CanSweep® to the baseboard with the 2 supplied screws.



ASSEMBLING THE TUBING SYSTEM

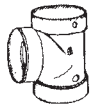
Once you have installed all your inlets, you can complete the network of tubing that connects your inlets to the power unit. This network consists of the following parts:



90° Elbows – Used for connecting the inlet lines to the branch lines. Also used for making smooth 90° turns in branch lines or trunk lines.



45° Elbows – Used for a 45° tubing turn in branch or trunk lines.



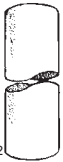
90° Tees – Used to connect branch lines to the trunk lines.



Stop Couplings – Used to join two lengths of tubing.



Flexible Tubing – Used to bypass obstacles or to make difficult S-turns in branch lines. This tubing is not the same as the inlet flex tube.



PVC Tubing – 8' straight sections of tubing used for inlet, branch and trunk lines.

AA0012

Use the tubing and fittings to run branch lines from the inlet tubing to a main trunk line. Begin at the farthest inlet from the power unit and work your way toward the power unit. When you assemble sections with elbows and tees, make sure the curve in the fitting is aligned so that the air flows toward the power unit.

Assemble the entire network of tubing and fittings, making sure every joint is accurately cut and aligned. Then, go back and cement all the joints. You may run the wiring and make the wiring connections after the network is assembled and cemented, or you may make the wiring connections as you assemble the network. Use the method that best suits your needs.

BEGINNING THE TRUNK LINE

Start the inlet line which is farthest from the power unit. Place 90° elbow onto a section of tubing and align it with the inlet tubing at the height it will run across the attic joists. Mark the inlet tubing where the elbow will join, allowing 5/8" for the tubing that inserts into the fitting collar.



AO0049

Now, cut the inlet tubing at the marked line. Make sure the cut is straight and even. Attach the elbow and check its fit. Then, insert the first section of tubing into the other end of the elbow.



AO0050



AO0051



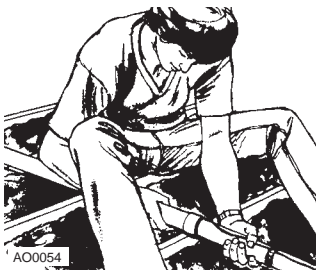
AO0052

JOINING STRAIGHT LENGTHS OF TUBING

Both branch lines and the trunk lines may require lengths of tubing longer than those 8' sections supplied. Use stop couplings to join two straight lengths of tubing. Insert one end of the tubing into the stop coupling; join the second length of tubing into the other end of the stop coupling. Stop couplings are also used to join long vertical branches which run from one level to another level of a house.



AO0053



AO0054

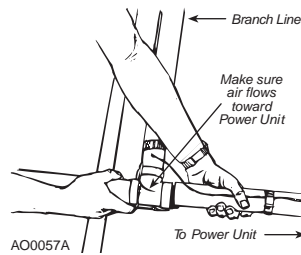
ASSEMBLING THE TUBING SYSTEM (CONT'D)

CONNECTING A BRANCH LINE

A branch line connects the inlet line to the trunk line. Follow the methods previously described for aligning, marking and cutting the inlet tubing. Attach a 90° elbow and run tubing from the inlet line to the trunk line.



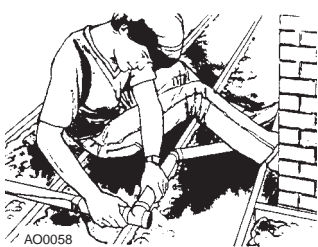
To align and measure the branch line, attach a 90° tee fitting to the trunk line. Make sure the tee connects with the air flow going toward the power unit. Align, measure, and mark the branch line for inserting it into the tee fitting. Then, cut the branch line to length and insert it into the tee. Check to make sure the cut is straight and even. Connect the next section of tubing to the out-take side of the tee fitting. Continue the trunk line until you come to another branch line junction point.



CIRCUMVENTING AN OBSTACLE

Wherever possible the branch lines should connect to the trunk line in straight paths. The fewer turns in a tubing system, the more efficient air flow. Accordingly, you should locate the inlets to avoid zig-zags in the branch lines. But, sometimes, when you just can't avoid an obstacle, you are required to construct the tubing around it.

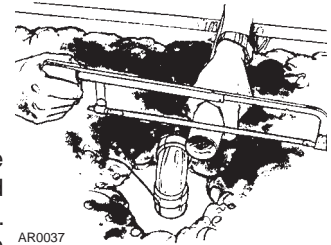
In the example illustrated here, you might run the branch line at an angle to avoid a chimney. Then, once the branch line has run past the chimney, you can use a 45° elbow to turn the branch line back perpendicular to the trunk line. Again, the branch line and the trunk line connect with a 90° tee.



You can also use a piece of flexible tubing to run a branch line around an obstacle. See "Using Flexible Tubing," on next page.

COMPLETING THE TRUNK LINE

Continue to run the trunk line toward the power unit, connecting all branch lines as you go along. Again, make sure you connect all fittings with the air flow toward the power unit.



Bring the trunk line to the access hole you have drilled for the power unit's intake tube. Place a 90° elbow over the hole and cut the trunk line to fit into this final elbow. Allow 5/8" of tubing to fit into the elbow's collar. Connect the elbow to the trunk line so that it aligns over the intake access hole. You will make the intake tube connection itself after you have installed the power unit.



When you are satisfied that all fittings and tubing are aligned for maximum air flow, make sure that all your cuts are square and that all joints are tight. Then, prepare the tubing and cement the joints as described in "Working With Plastic Tubing," page 5.

CONNECTING THE LOW-VOLTAGE WIRING

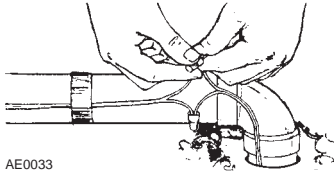
Ideally, you will run the wiring and make all the wiring connections after you have completed the tubing system. Of course, the inlet wiring must be run at the time the inlet tubing is threaded through the walls.

Run the low voltage wiring along the trunk line; at approximately 12"-18" intervals, use electrical tape to secure the wire to the tubing. Then, run wiring along the branch lines from the inlet lines to the trunk line. Also secure this wiring with electrical tape.

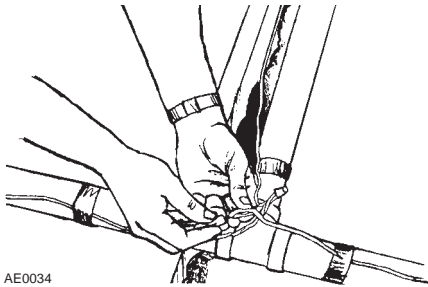
ASSEMBLING THE TUBING SYSTEM (CONT'D)

CONNECTING THE LOW-VOLTAGE WIRING (CONT'D)

At the joint of the inlet line and the branch line, make a two-wire connection. Use wire nuts to make the connections and insulate each connection with electrical tape.



At the junction of every branch line and the trunk line, cut the trunk line wire and connect it to the branch line wire. Connect this wiring in groups of threes—one branch wire, one in-coming trunk line wire, and one out-going trunk line wire. Insulate all wire connections with electrical tape.



Complete all wiring connections up to the power unit's intake access hole. You will make this connection when you mount and connect the power unit. If, for some reason, you want to connect the wire as you go along, make the same two-wire and three-wire connections where required.

ASSEMBLING A BASEMENT TRUNK LINE

Basically, the tubing network is assembled the same way for a basement installation. Begin the trunk line at the farthest inlet line from the power unit. Measure and cut the inlet tubing to the length required to align the trunk line with the joists or ceiling. Cement the inlet tubing and connect at 90° elbow. Then, run the trunk line until you reach a branch line junction point.



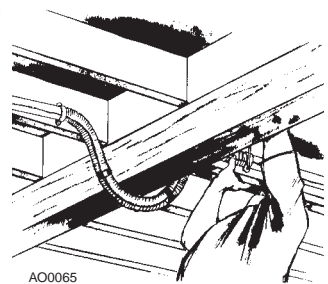
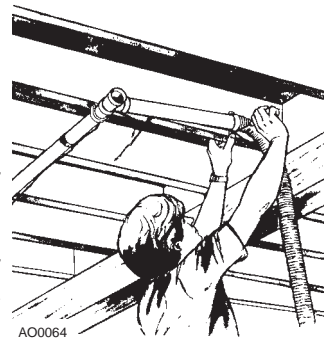
Attach the tubing to the joists or ceiling with either perforated metal or support strapping (support strapping is available from NuTone).



Make all branch line connections in the same way you would an attic installation. Make sure that all branch lines enter the trunk line at an angle that is at least levelled with the trunk line. Make sure all the fittings are oriented so the air flows toward the power unit. Complete the trunk line to the power unit location.

USING FLEXIBLE TUBING (MODEL CF367)

Flexible tubing may be used to circumvent an obstacle or to make a difficult turn. In the example illustrated here, the flexible tubing is used in order to run a branch line under a support beam. Attach this tubing to the PVC tubing, cementing only the outside of the PVC tubing as you would for a hard-fitting connection. Whenever you use the flexible tubing, you must secure both ends of it with support strapping.

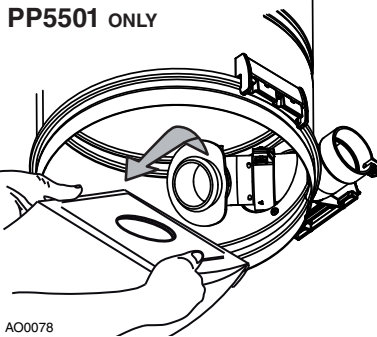


POWER UNIT INSTALLATION

CHANGING INTAKE LINE DIRECTION

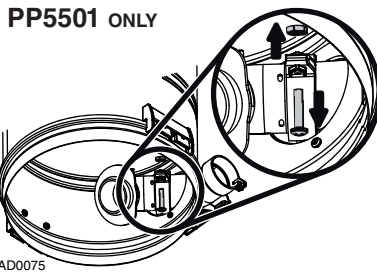
The intake line connects to the right side of the unit. However, it is possible to change this configuration; to connect the intake line to the left side of the unit, follow these steps:

- 1 Remove debris pail from power unit by releasing both latches on sides of the unit, pulling them out and then pushing up. Detach the pail from unit.

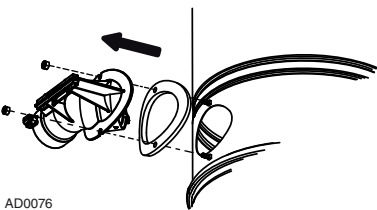


PP5501 only: Grasp the edges of the bag collar and pull down; the bag will slide off easily. **Do not pull on the bag.** Set the bag aside.

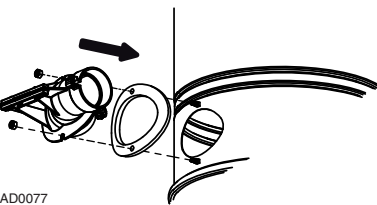
- 2 **PP5501 only:** Using a Phillips screwdriver no. 2, remove the screw tightening the bag adapter and intake elbow junction. Disassemble the bag adapter from the intake elbow and set aside with its screw and nut.



- 3 **All units:** Disassemble the intake elbow from the back of the unit using a 3/8" socket to remove its both retaining nuts and screws.

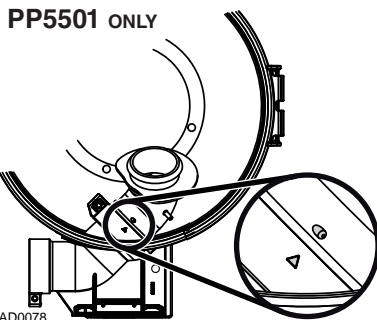


- 4 **All units:** Flip the intake elbow 180°, then reassemble it to the unit, taking care to keep its gasket at its original position.

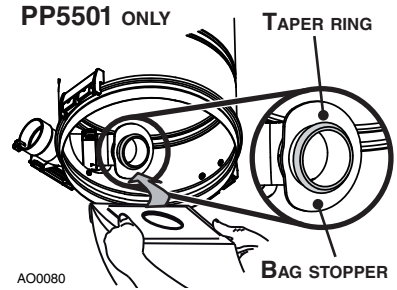


NOTE: Ensure the gasket is not folded in order to prevent lack of suction and noise.

- 5 **PP5501 only:** put the bag adaptor back in place to the intake elbow. Align triangle with small inclined stud, then tighten the junction using the screw and nut previously removed in 2.



- 6 **PP5501 only:** Put the bag back in place by grasping the edges of its collar and insert over bag adapter. Be careful not to tear the bag. Ensure the collar is positioned between the taper ring and the bag stopper on the bag adapter.



- 7 **All units:** Put the debris pail back in its place.

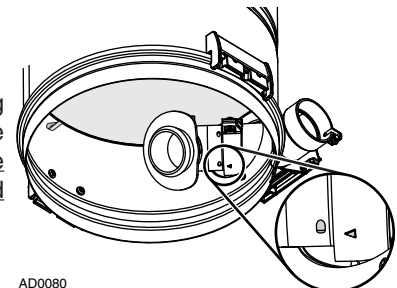
CONVERTING POWER UNIT FROM CYCLONIC OPERATION TO A BAGGED SYSTEM (DEBRIS BAG INCLUDED)

Both PP6501 and PP7001 units are factory shipped ready for use in cyclonic mode, but due to their hybrid design, they can also be operated with a disposable bag (391). The bag adapter (included with the unit) must be installed if the disposable bag will be used. Follow these steps:

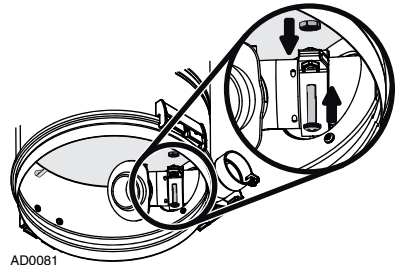
NOTE: Do not remove the cyclonic filter.

- 1 Remove the pail from unit by releasing its both side latches, pulling them out and then pushing them up. Detach the pail from unit.

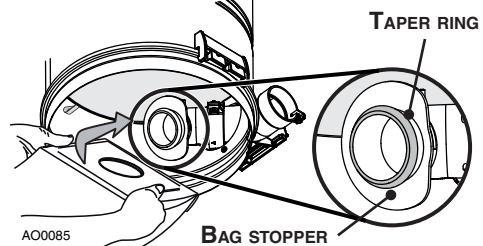
- 2 Assemble the bag adapter to the intake elbow. Align triangle with small inclined stud.



- 3 Tighten the junction using the screw and nut (included in parts bag).



- 4 Unfold the disposable bag and grasp its collar where indicated. Insert over bag adapter. Be careful not to tear the bag. Ensure the collar is positioned between the taper ring and the bag stopper on the bag adapter (see illustration below). Put the pail back in its place.

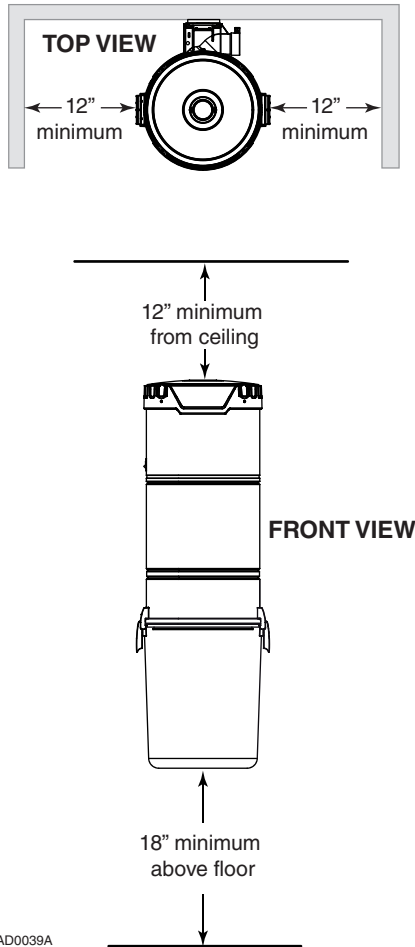


POWER UNIT INSTALLATION (CONT'D)

MOUNTING THE POWER UNIT

- Carefully remove debris pail from power unit. Make sure bag is properly installed in power unit (if need be). Remove the installation kit and securely reinstall debris pail.
- Refer to illustration below to maintain minimum walls and floor clearance dimensions.

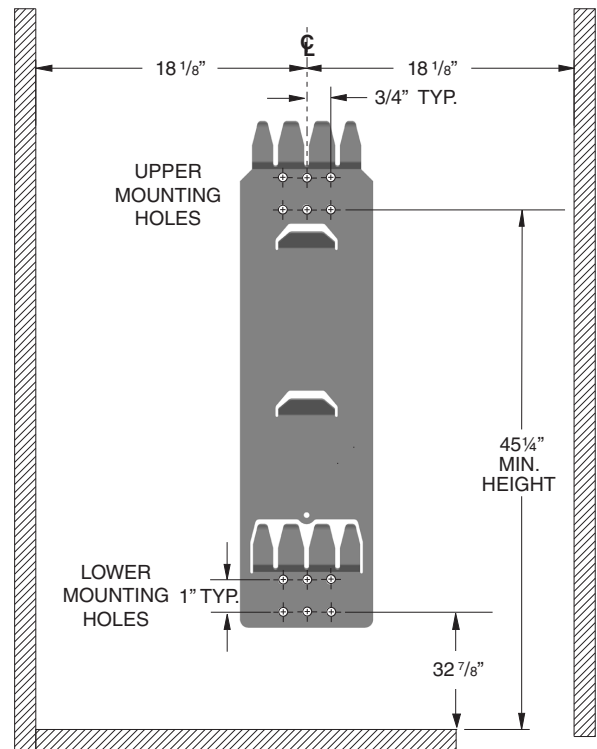
MINIMUM CLEARANCE DIMENSIONS



- Position and install the wall mounting bracket with the provided screws. Refer to illustration at right for proper mounting dimensions.

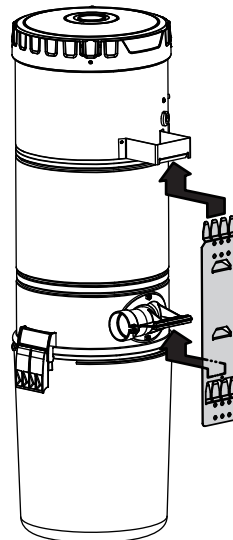
CAUTION

Ensure to screw the wall mounting bracket directly to a wall stud for a solid installation.

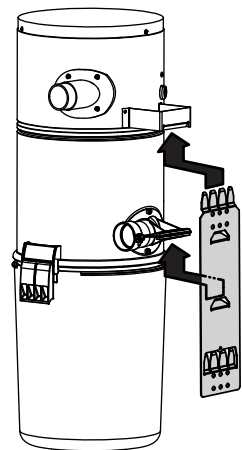


- Use the provided mounting screws to secure the mounting bracket on the wall through upper and lower mounting holes.
- Hang power unit onto wall mounting bracket. Ensure the back brackets of the power unit are engaged with corresponding wall bracket fingers (or top fingers and lower tab for PP5501 model; see figure below). Pull the power unit down to secure.

PP6501 & PP7001



PP5501

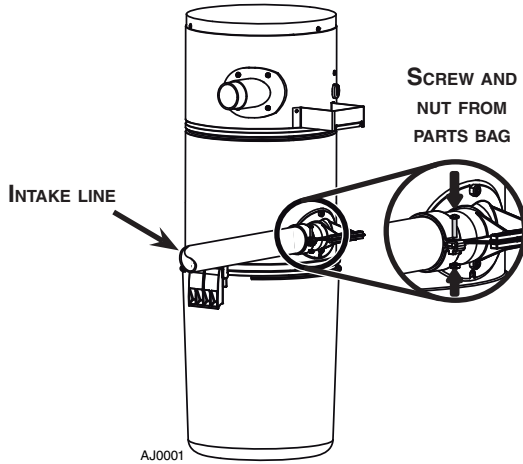


POWER UNIT INSTALLATION (CONT'D)

FITTING MAIN LINE TO POWER UNIT

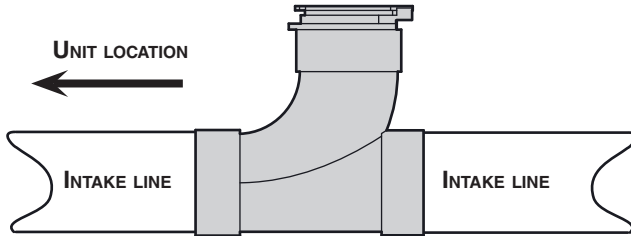
- Run house vacuum line up to the elbow behind the power unit. Insert the end of the line in the elbow opening and secure house vacuum line by hand tightening the screw and nut provided (see illustration below). **DO NOT GLUE.**

INTAKE LINE TYPICAL CONNECTION TO POWER UNIT



NOTE

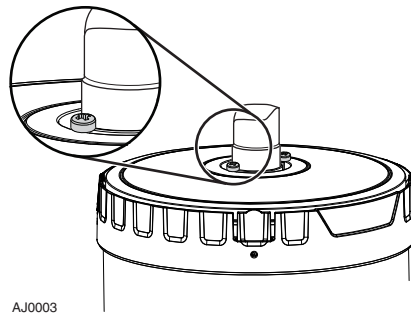
Ensure to connect the utility valve (included) to the intake line in the appropriate way, as shown below.



- Assemble exhaust tubing to exhaust outlet on top or top side of the unit, according to the power unit model. **DO NOT GLUE.**

NOTE FOR PP7001 UNIT ONLY

If desired, the coupling or elbow used to connect the exhaust line to the top of the unit may be secured using two 5/8" included screws. See illustration at right.



NOTE: Using flexible tubing will ease future top cap removal.

- Make sure all tubing connections are air tight.
- The exhaust should not be vented into a wall, ceiling or concealed space in the house. It is recommended to vent the vacuum exhaust air to the outdoors. Exterior vented exhaust line should end using Model 393 or CI330 wall cap.

NOTE: For optimal indoor air quality, exhausting the power unit to the outdoors is recommended but is not required.

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

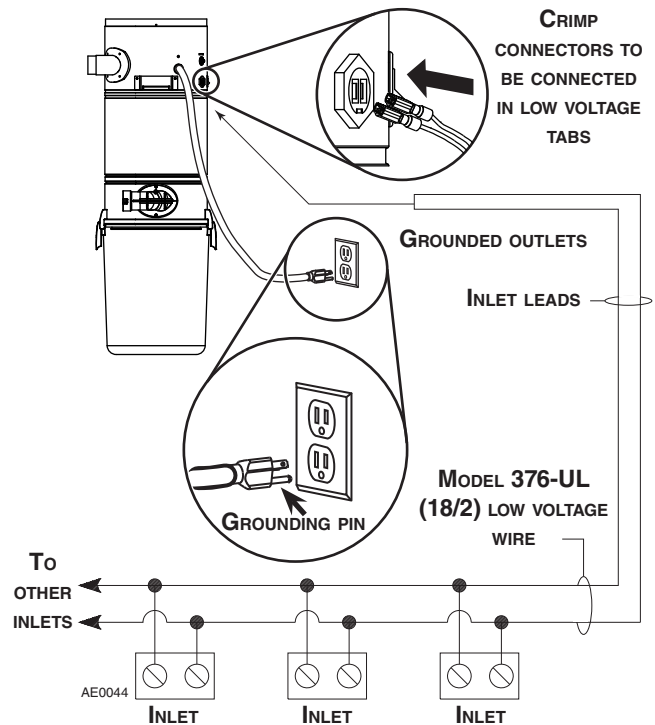
⚠ WARNING

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in a risk of electric shock. Check with a qualified electrician or service person if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded. Do not modify the plug provided with the appliance – if it will not fit the outlet, have a proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Grounding Instructions – This appliance must be grounded. If it should malfunction or break down, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current, to reduce the risk of electric shock. This appliance is equipped with a cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into an appropriate outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

WIRING

This appliance is for use on a standard 120 VAC, minimum dedicated 20-amp branch circuit with a NEMA 5-15R receptacle. Make sure that the power unit is connected to an outlet and has a grounding attachment plug that looks like the plug shown in illustration below. No adapter should be used with this power unit.



NOTE: Inlet leads to be connected to power unit low voltage tabs using crimp connectors (included in parts bag) and low voltage harness.

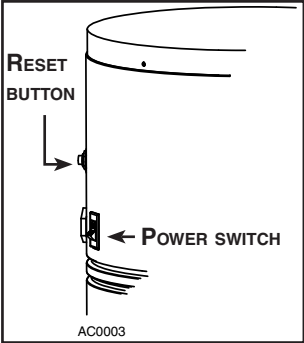
FINAL SYSTEM CHECK

Be sure all inlets are closed and soil bag (for PP5501 unit) is in place. Make sure this bag is properly installed in the power unit according to directions printed on the bag or in homeowner's manual. Check switch on power unit for manual on/off operation. Check that indicator light on side of power unit is lit.

Remove the owner's manual from the power unit debris pail. It may be convenient to store it with the cleaning tools and accessories.

Now it's time to enjoy the benefits of a NuTone Central Cleaning System. See Homeowner's Manual for operating and care information.

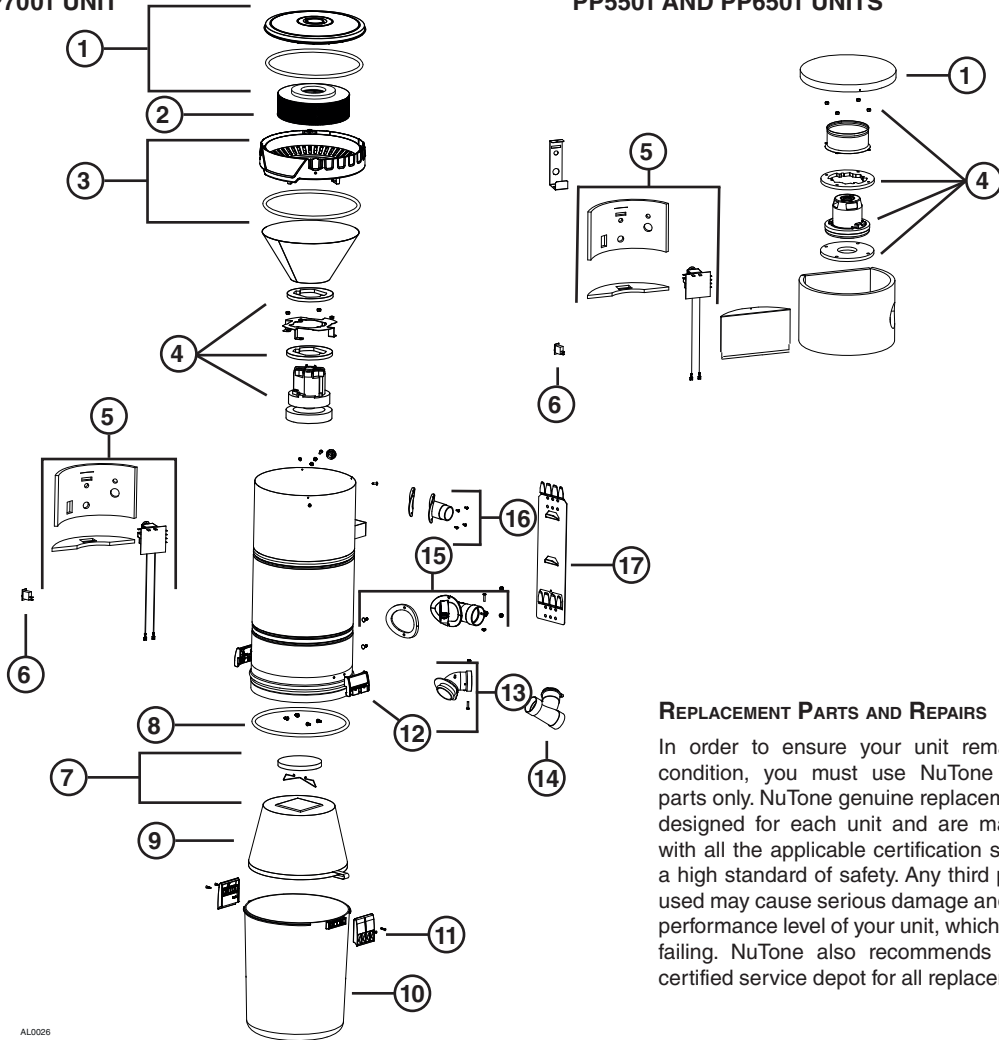
TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	POSSIBLE REMEDY
<p>1. Loss or decrease of suction occurs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris pail or disposable bag is completely full. • Debris pail gasket damaged or missing. • Obstruction in the hose. A blockage in the hose can be determined by inserting the hose into any wall inlet and, while power unit is running, check each additional inlet for normal suction by holding the palm of your hand over the open inlet. If normal suction is felt at all other inlets, insert the hose into a second inlet. If the blockage still exists it is located in the hose. However, if the blockage does not occur when the hose is changed, the blockage is probably located in the tubing system leading to the original inlet. • Obstruction in the tubing system inside the walls. • Permanent filter or disposable bag torn. • Wall inlet cover not properly sealed. • Exhaust tubing or vent clogged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empty debris pail or change the disposable bag as described in user guide on page 4. • Replace the debris pail gasket. • Disconnect the hose from the wall inlet and insert a blunt instrument into the hose — slightly smaller in diameter — such as a flexible garden hose. Push the garden hose through the cleaning system hose until the obstruction has been cleared. • Insert hose end into any inlet to make power unit running, then place the palm of your hand over the opposite end of the hose. When you can feel the suction increase, hold your hand over the hose end for a few seconds and then quickly remove your hand. This procedure repeated several times should clear the obstruction. If the blockage is not cleared, contact your nearest Service Center. • Clean the interior of the unit and install a new sealed HEPA permanent filter (or disposable bag); see user guide on pages 4 and 5. • Check all wall inlet covers to be sure they are closed and sealed tightly. • Inspect and remove any blockages.
<p>2. Power unit does not start, or stops suddenly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defective inlet. Check other wall inlets. • Power unit internal circuit breaker has been activated (the reset button is popped up). • Blown fuse or tripped circuit breaker on house electrical panel. • Defective hose. • Power unit overcurrent protector has been activated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace defective wall inlet. • Push on the circuit breaker reset button located on the left side of the power unit. If this button pops up again, contact your authorized Service Center. • Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker on house electrical panel. • Replace hose as required. • Unplug the power unit, wait at least 15 minutes and plug back the power unit. 
<p>3. Power unit runs continuously when the hose is removed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit power switch is in ON position. • An electrical short has occurred somewhere in the system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the unit power switch to OFF position. • Perform a complete check of all wall inlets and power unit low voltage control lead connections. Contact your authorized Service Center.

SERVICE PARTS

PP7001 UNIT

PP5501 AND PP6501 UNITS



REPLACEMENT PARTS AND REPAIRS

In order to ensure your unit remains in good working condition, you must use NuTone genuine replacement parts only. NuTone genuine replacement parts are specially designed for each unit and are manufactured to comply with all the applicable certification standards and maintain a high standard of safety. Any third party replacement part used may cause serious damage and drastically reduce the performance level of your unit, which will result in premature failing. NuTone also recommends to contact a NuTone certified service depot for all replacement parts and repairs.

AL0026

KEY NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	PP5501	PP6501	PP7001
1	S10941409	PP7001 TOP CAP ASSEMBLY (INCLUDING ITEM 8) (UPPER PART)			1
	S10941424	PP5501 & PP6501 TOP CAP ASSEMBLY	1	1	
2	S10941416	PP7001 EXHAUST HEPA FILTER			1
3	S10941413	PP7001 TOP CAP ASSEMBLY (INCLUDING ITEM 8) (LOWER PART)			1
4	66368	MOTOR WITH UPPER AND LOWER FOAMS AND NUTS			1
	S10941418	MOTOR WITH UPPER AND LOWER FOAMS AND NUTS	1		
	S10941419	MOTOR WITH UPPER AND LOWER FOAMS AND NUTS		1	
5	S10941420	ELECTRONIC BOARD WITH BOTTOM FOAM AND SIDE FOAM	1	1	1
6	S99670649	ROCKER SWITCH	1	1	1
7	66369	MOTOR FOAM FILTER WITH FASTENER	1	1	1
8	S10941400	GASKET	1	1	3
9	S10941415	SEALED HEPA PERMANENT FILTER		1	1
10	S99670648	DEBRIS PAIL (INCLUDING KEY NO. 11)	1	1	1
11	S10941199	LATCH AND SCREWS	2	2	2
12	S10941404	LATCH KEEPER WITH SCREWS	2	2	2
13	S10941405	BAG ADAPTER WITH NUT AND SCREW	1	1	1
14	S10941408	UTILITY VALVE	1	1	1
15	S10941406	INTAKE ELBOW WITH GASKET, SCREWS, AND NUTS	1	1	1
16	S99670650	EXHAUST PORT WITH GASKET AND SCREWS	1	1	
17	S30390555	UNIT SUPPORT BRACKET	1	1	1
*	391	DISPOSABLE BAG (SET OF 3)	1	1	1

* ITEM NOT SHOWN

NOTE: Order service parts by "Part No." — not by "Key No."