



Pull Through vs. Push Through Quick Reference Chart

	<i>Pull Through System</i>	<i>Push Through System</i>
Operating Principle	Negative Pressure (vacuum) – products of combustion are pulled through the emitter tube via a draft inducer, which elongates the flame down the tube. Provides higher radiant efficiency, safety and venting flexibility.	Positive Pressure –products of combustion are pushed through the emitter tube via a blower in the burner box, which pushes the flame down the tube.
Safety	Emitter tubes are under negative pressure at all time, therefore preventing leakage through the emitter tube connections.	Emitter tubes under positive pressure, therefore there's leakage potential through the emitter tube connections.
Venting Flexibility	Max of 100ft. using 4" flue pipe vertically. Horizontal (Sidewall) 25ft. max with 4" and 75ft. max with 6" pipe	25 to 60ft. with 4" flue pipe
Outside Combustion Air Flexibility	Up to 50 ft.	Up to 20 to 50ft.
Total Vent & Combustion Air Duct Lengths	Up to 150 ft.	45 to 75ft. Depending on Btu and Tube Length
Maintenance	All controls are easily accessible within the control box	One will need a multimeter before starting electrical troubleshooting. The controls are located in three divided compartments within the burner box.
Noise Level	Exposed Draft Inducer with fractional 1/20 HP Motor. Less than a standard furnace noise of 58dB	The blower motor is inside the burner box. Extremely quiet (less than 49dB). Ideal for Hot Yoga Studios, Auditoriums, and other areas where quite operation is desired
Recommended Usage	Pull Through Systems are recommended for their ease of installation, higher radiant efficiency, venting flexibility and additional safety. Numerous Installations vary from maintenance shops, warehouse to aircraft hangars.	Push Through Systems are ideal for high humidity applications such as car washes, waste treatment plants, swimming pools or environments with corrosive contaminates or environments where extreme quietness is desired.