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(54) **FURNACE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM**

(75) Inventors: **Anthony W. Abraham**, Laguna Nigel, CA (US); **Joseph G. Raffaelli**, La Canada, CA (US); **Robert W. Cuomo**, Fort Collins, CO (US); **Derek Daniel Johnson**, Loveland, CO (US); **Robert Wayne Lewis**, Gardena, CA (US); **Eldon Vaughn**, Fullerton, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Robertshaw Controls Company**, Richmond, VA (US)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **702/183**

(58) **Field of Search** 702/130, 183, 702/185; 340/539, 825.69, 555; 236/46 R, 1 A, 15 R

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Primary Examiner—John Barlow

Assistant Examiner—Demetrius Pretlow

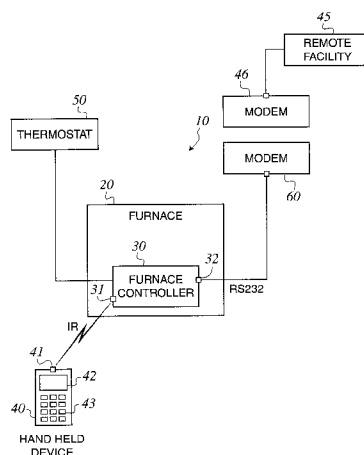
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Blackwell Sanders Peper Martin LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A furnace diagnostic system includes sensors that monitor various functions of the furnace. Data generated by such sensors may be stored for subsequent transfer or may be transferred in real time via an infra red link to a remote handheld device with which an analysis thereof is performed. The handheld device additionally allows the technician to control various furnace functions to facilitate the generation of relevant real time data. In order to further enhance the system's diagnostics capabilities, the communication may be established with a centralized computing facility which includes a data base containing data relating to an entire population of similar furnaces.

6 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets

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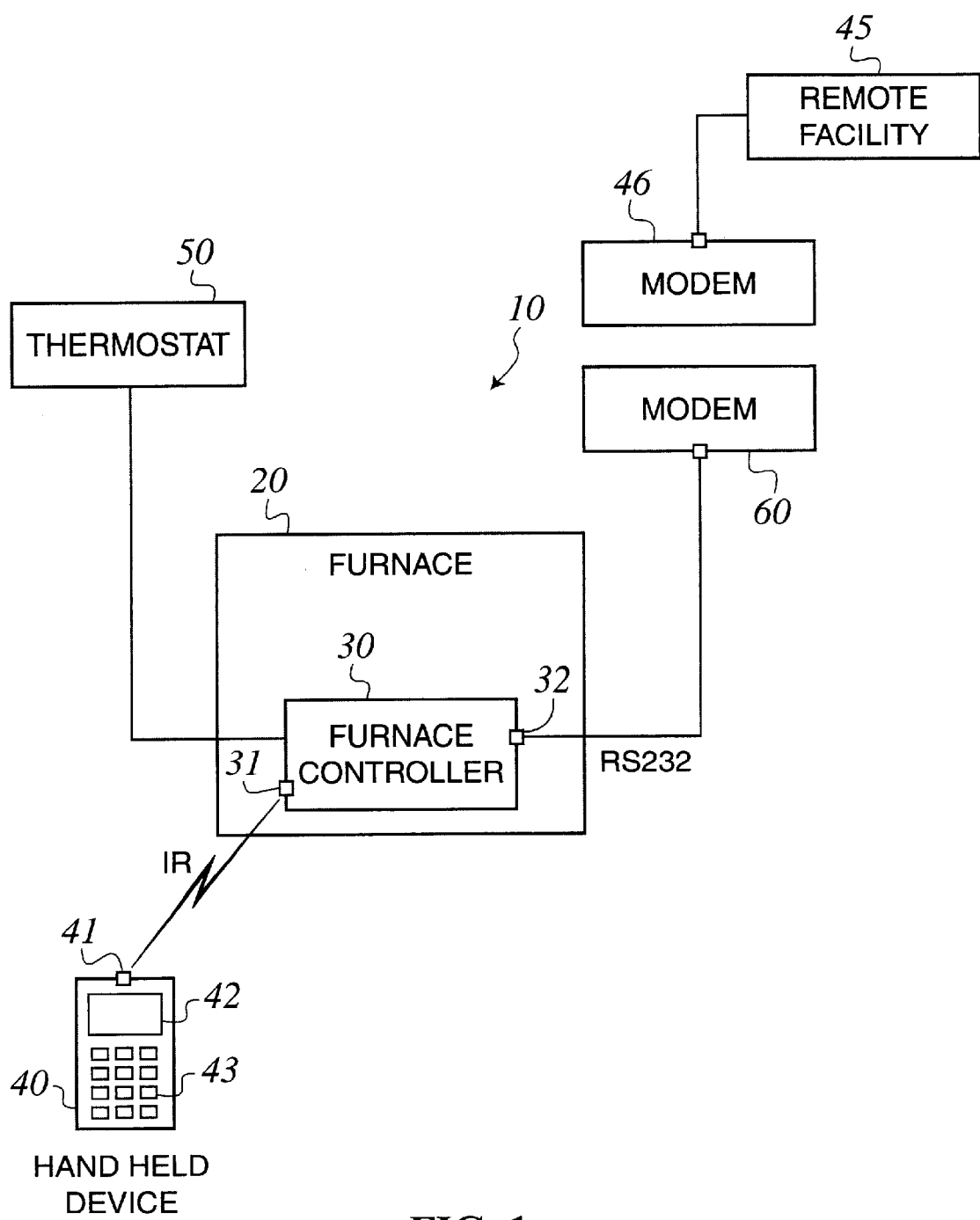


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

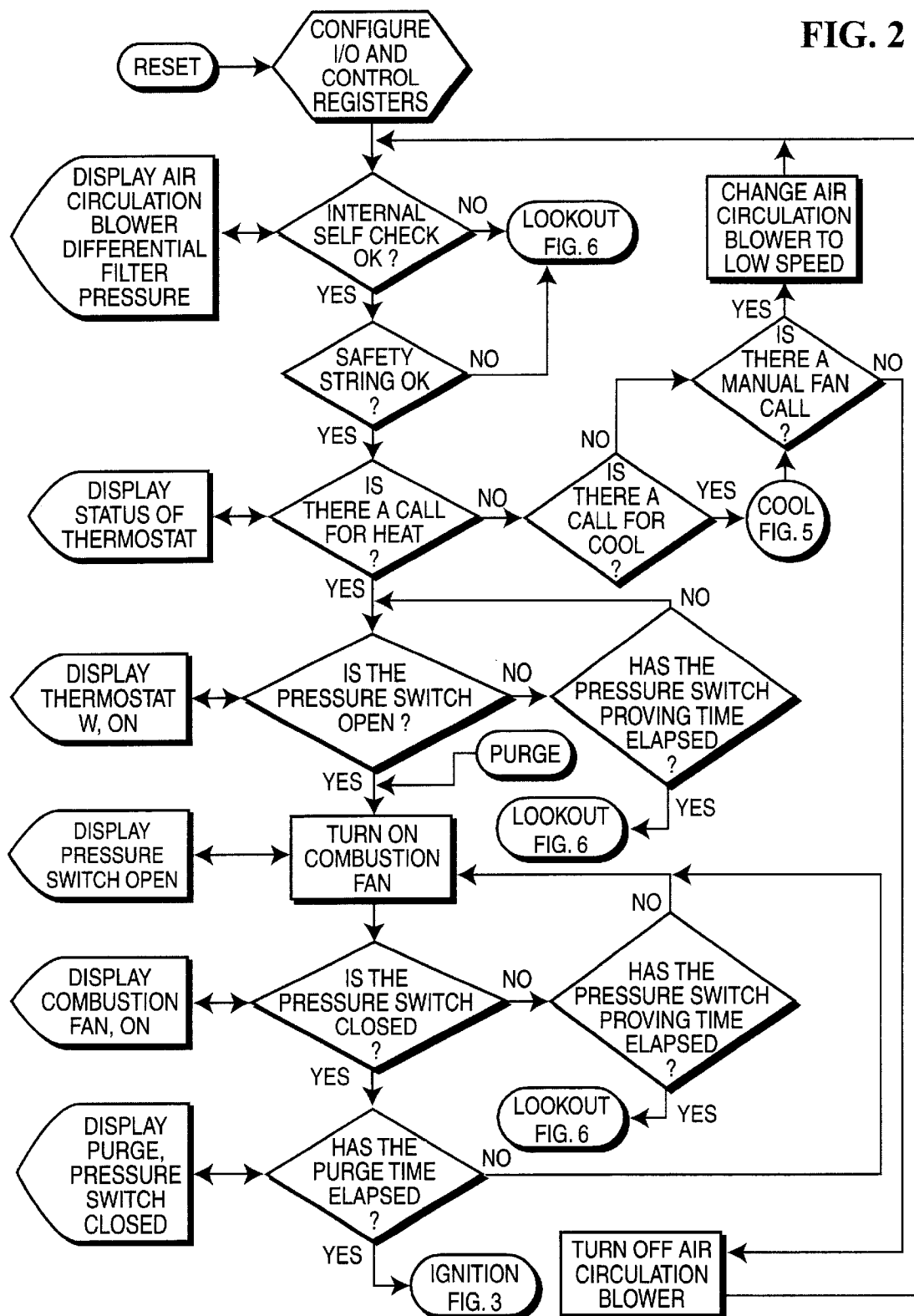


FIG. 3

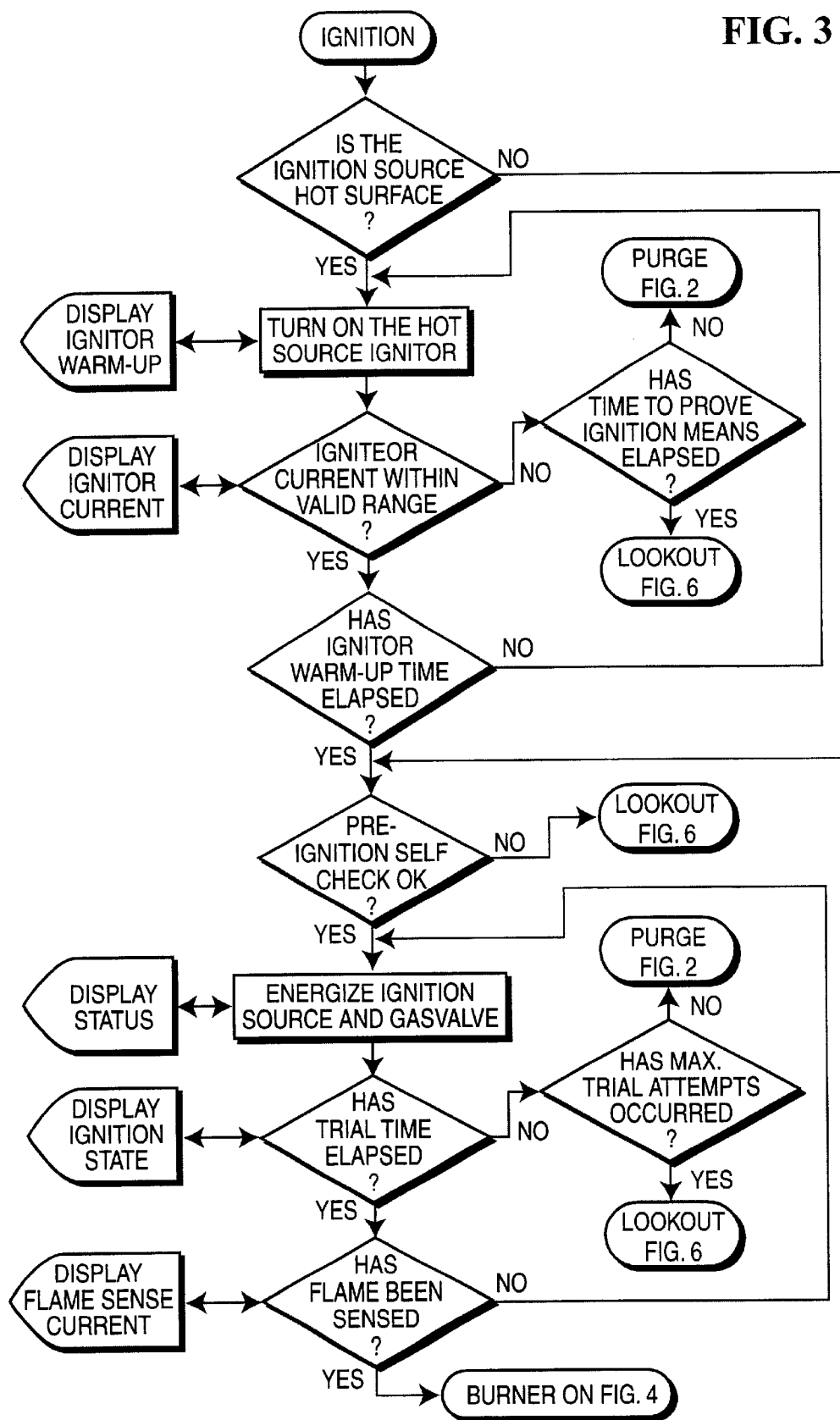
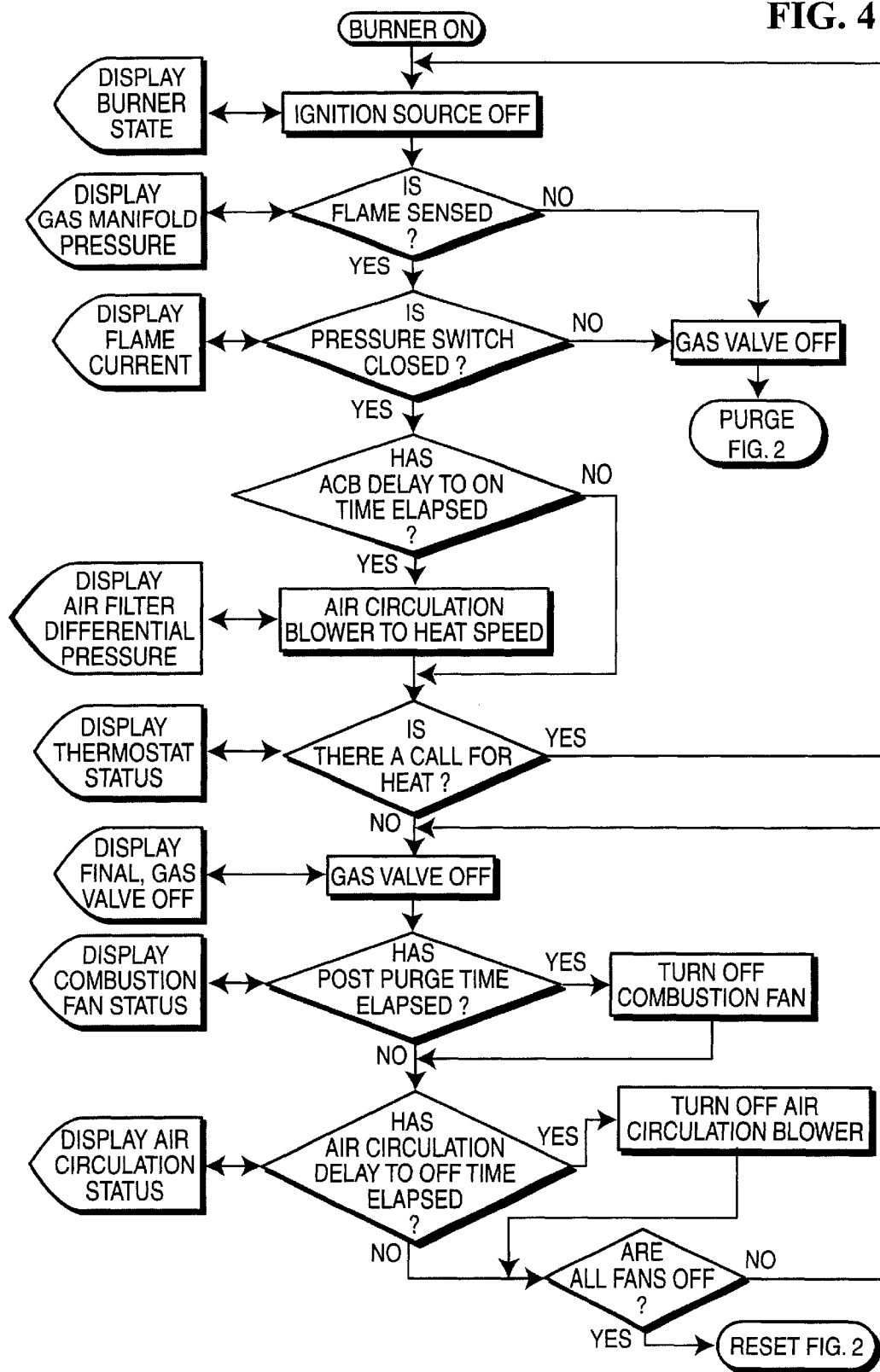


FIG. 4



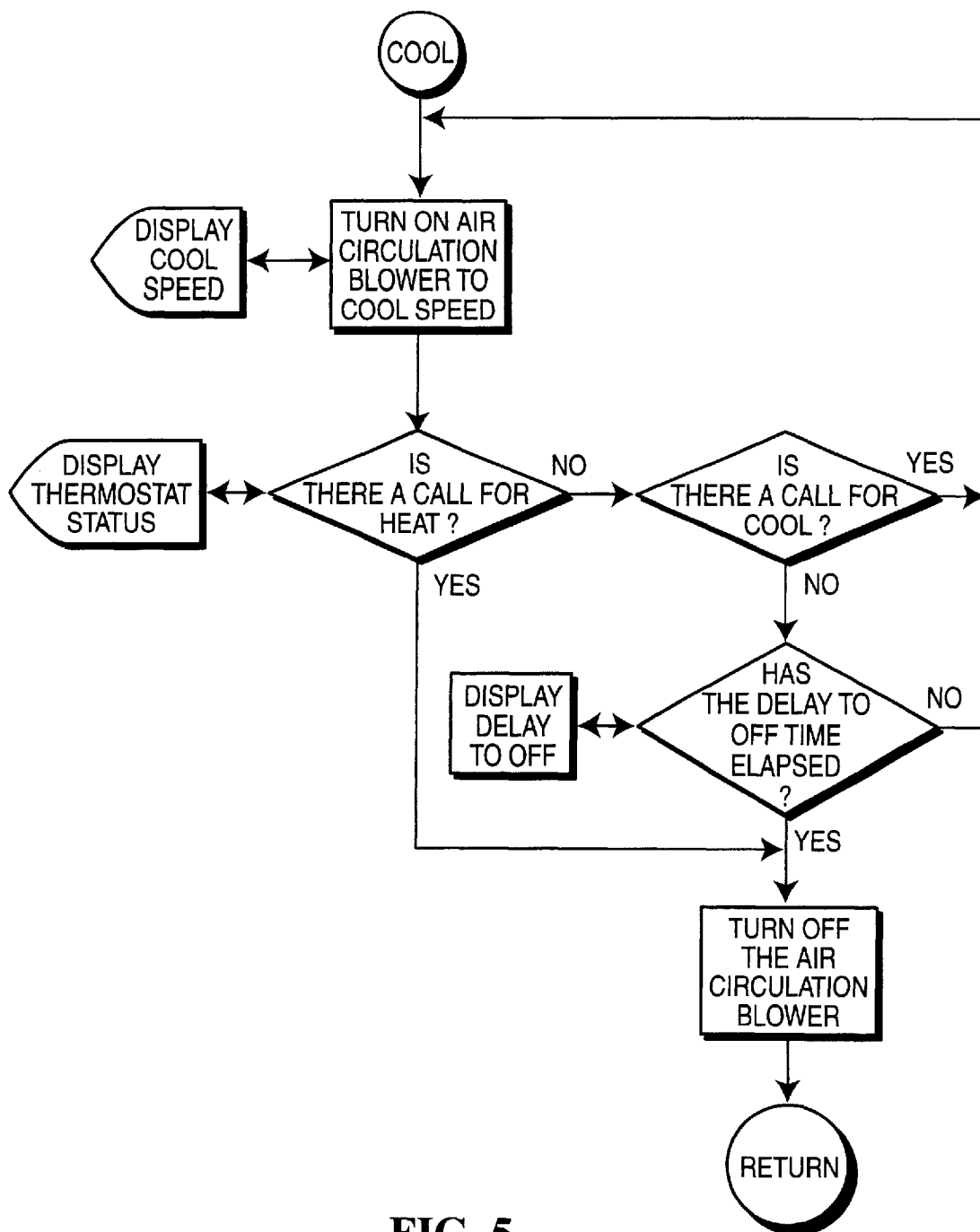
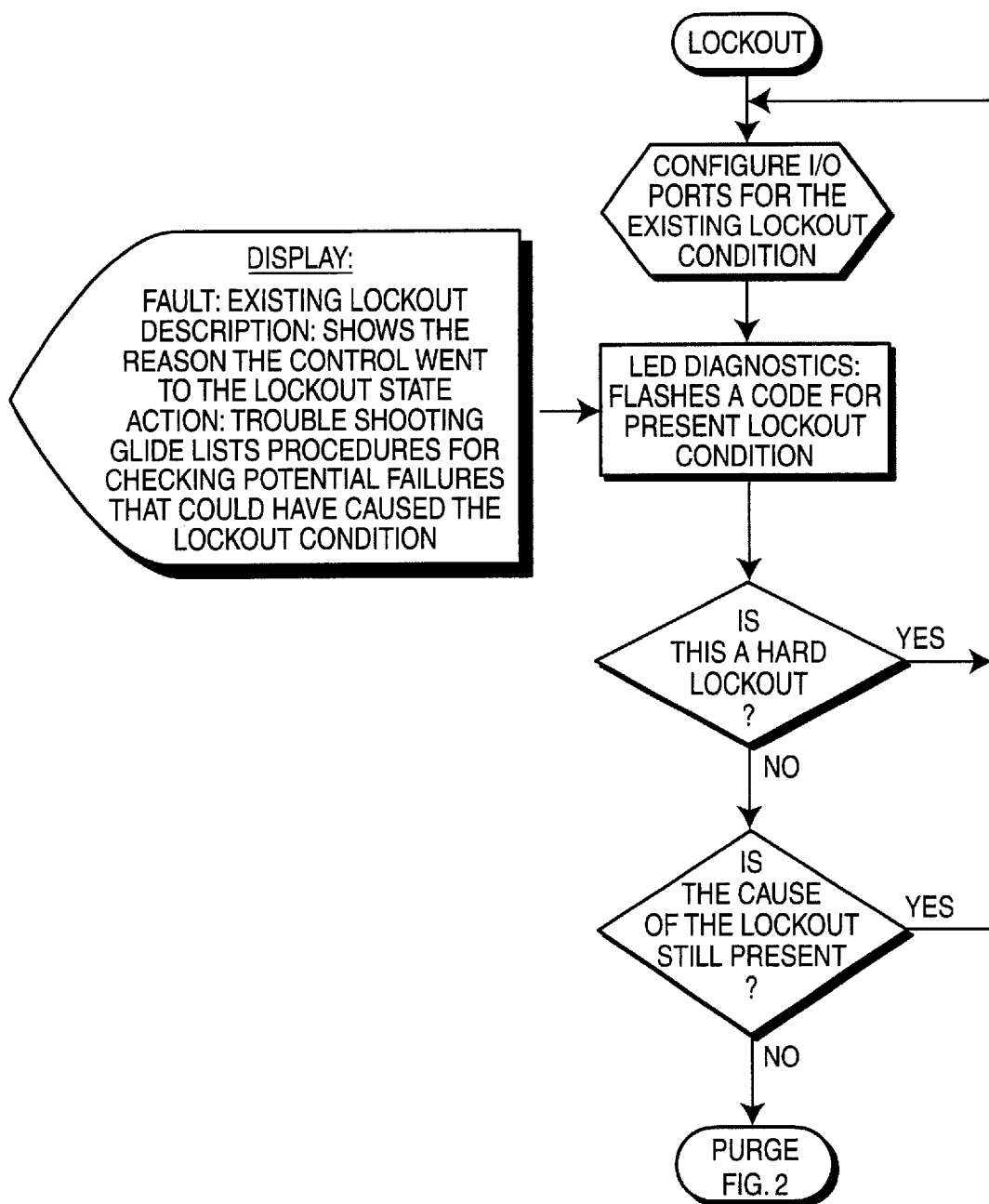
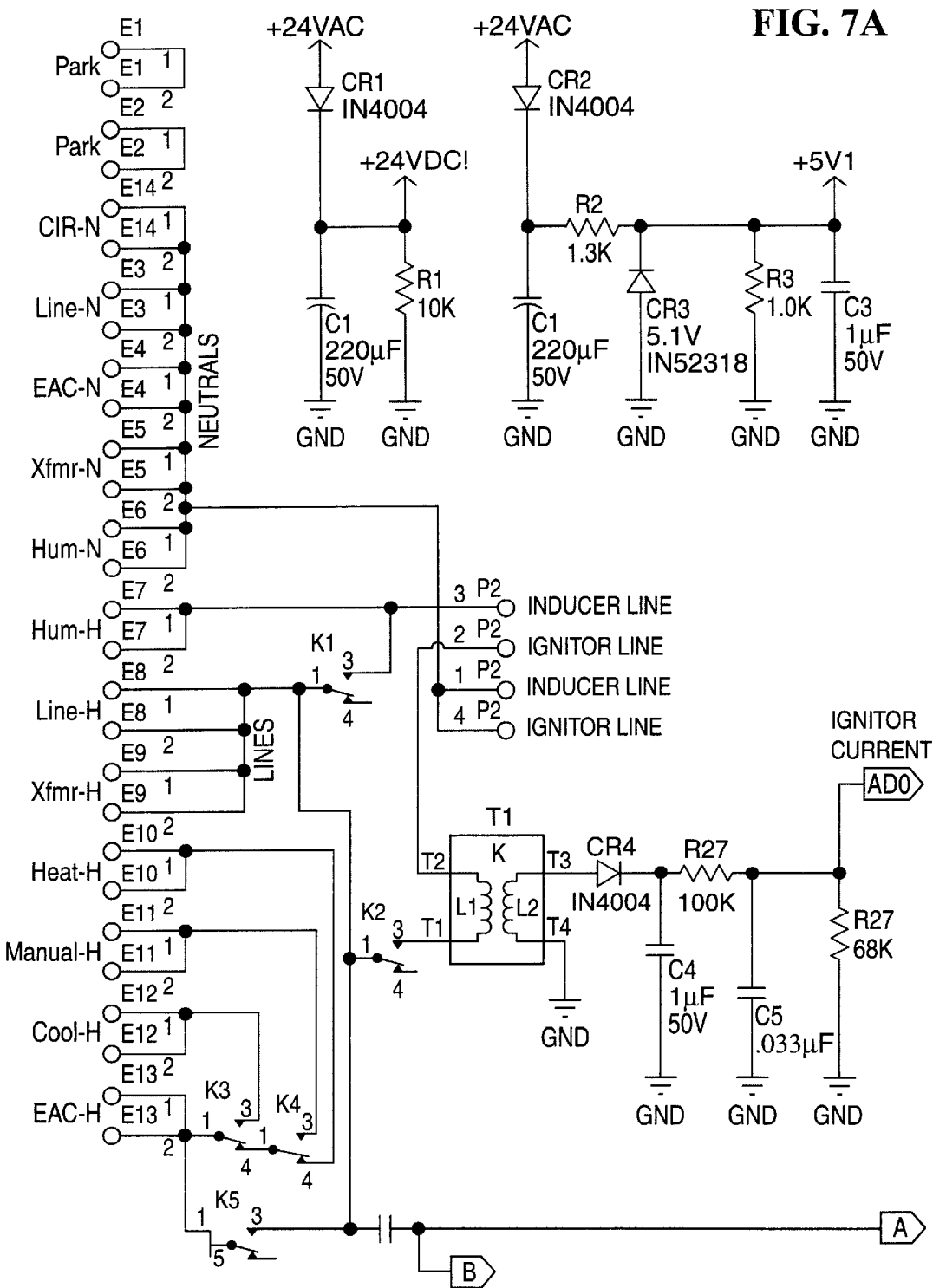
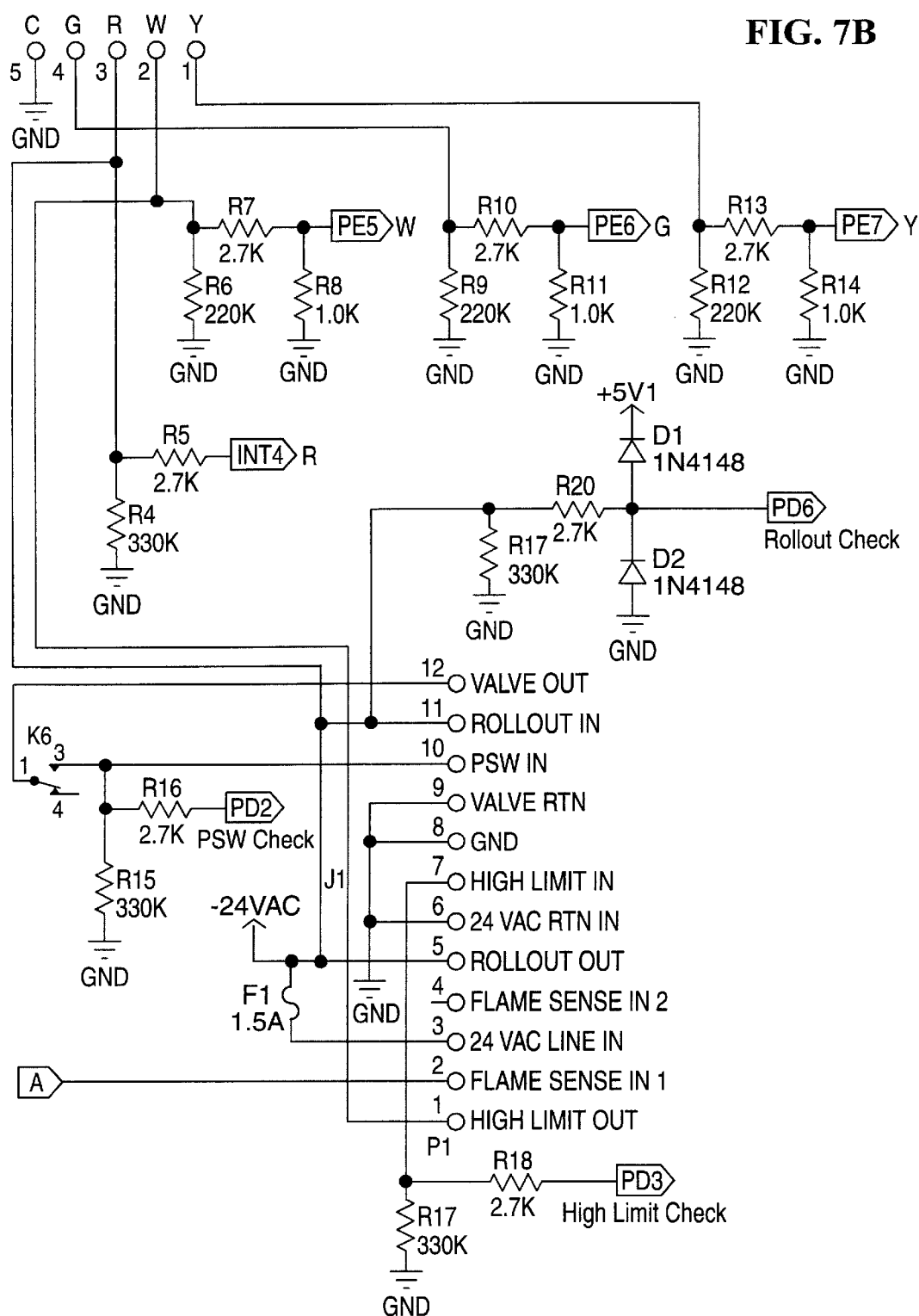


FIG. 5







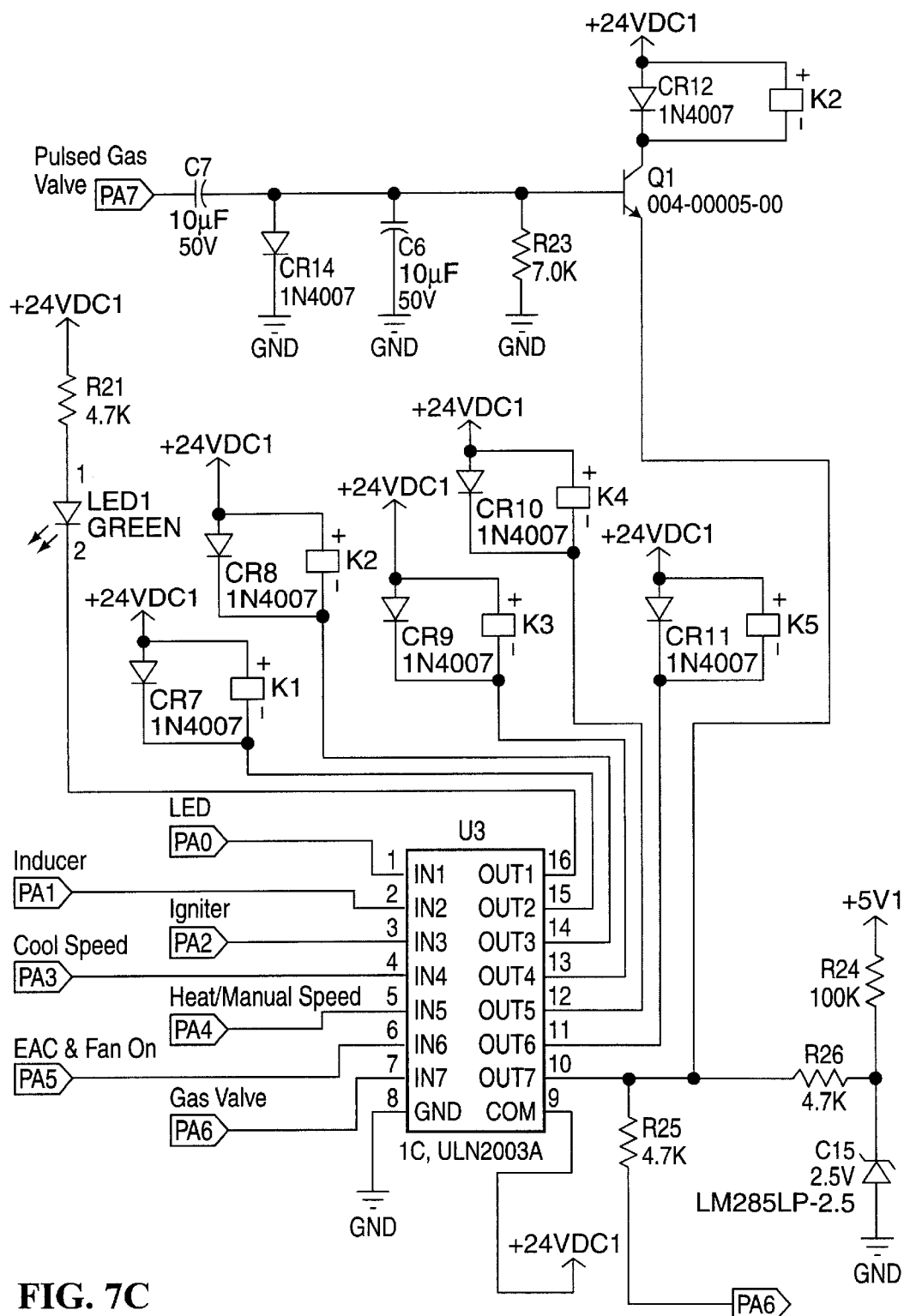
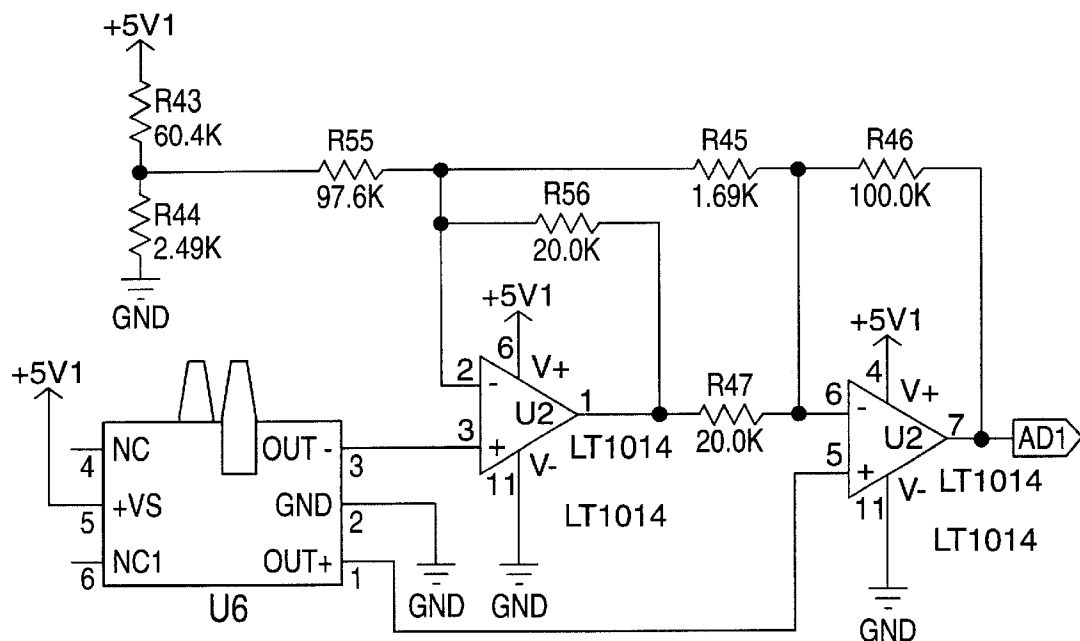
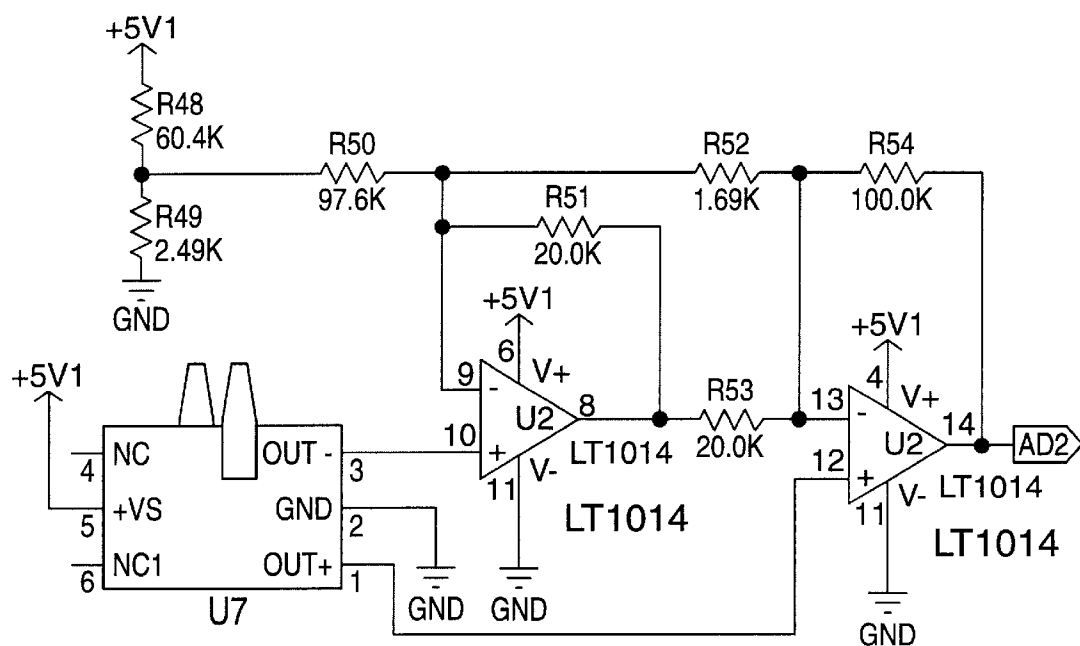


FIG. 7C



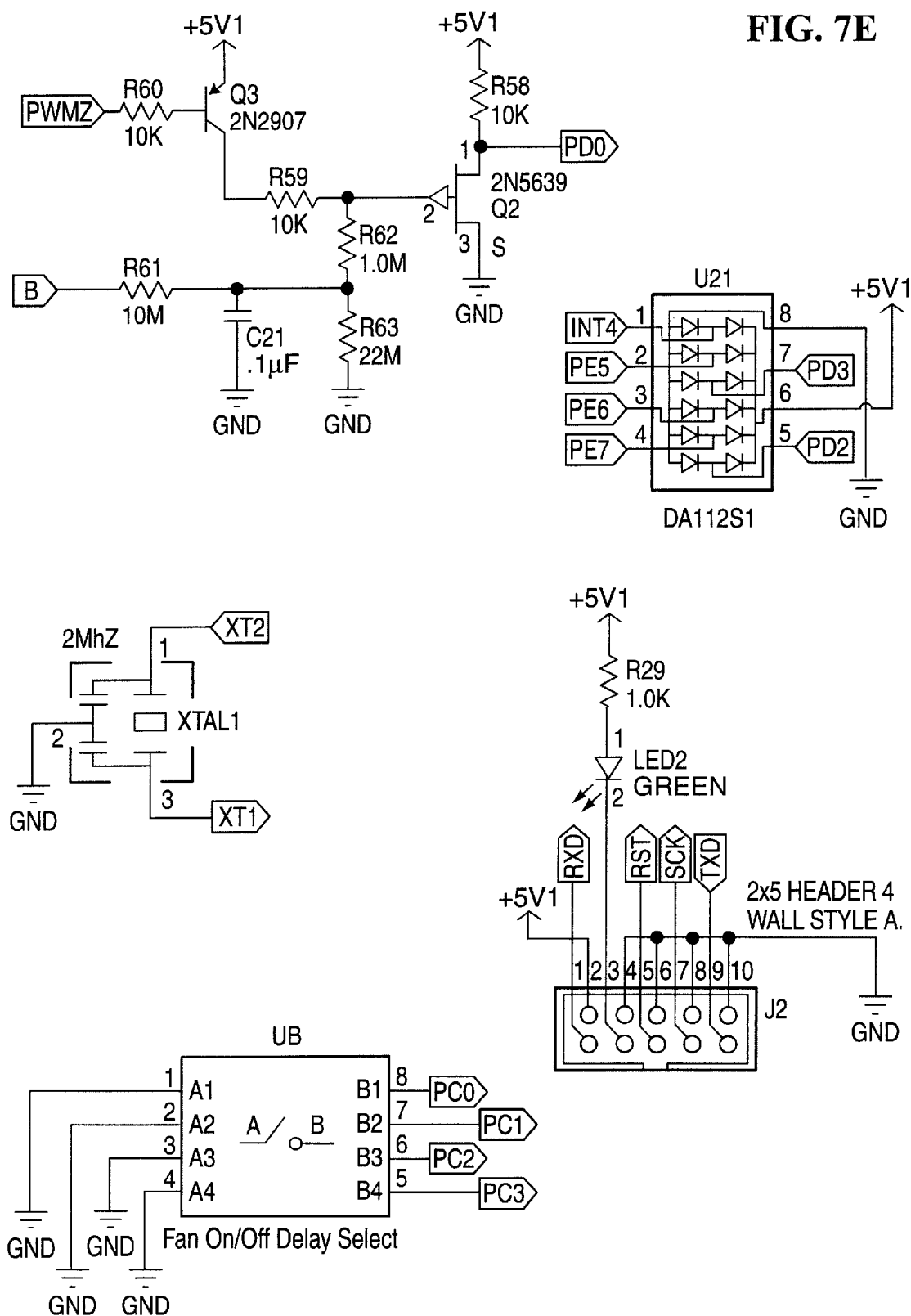
Valve Differential Pressure Transducer

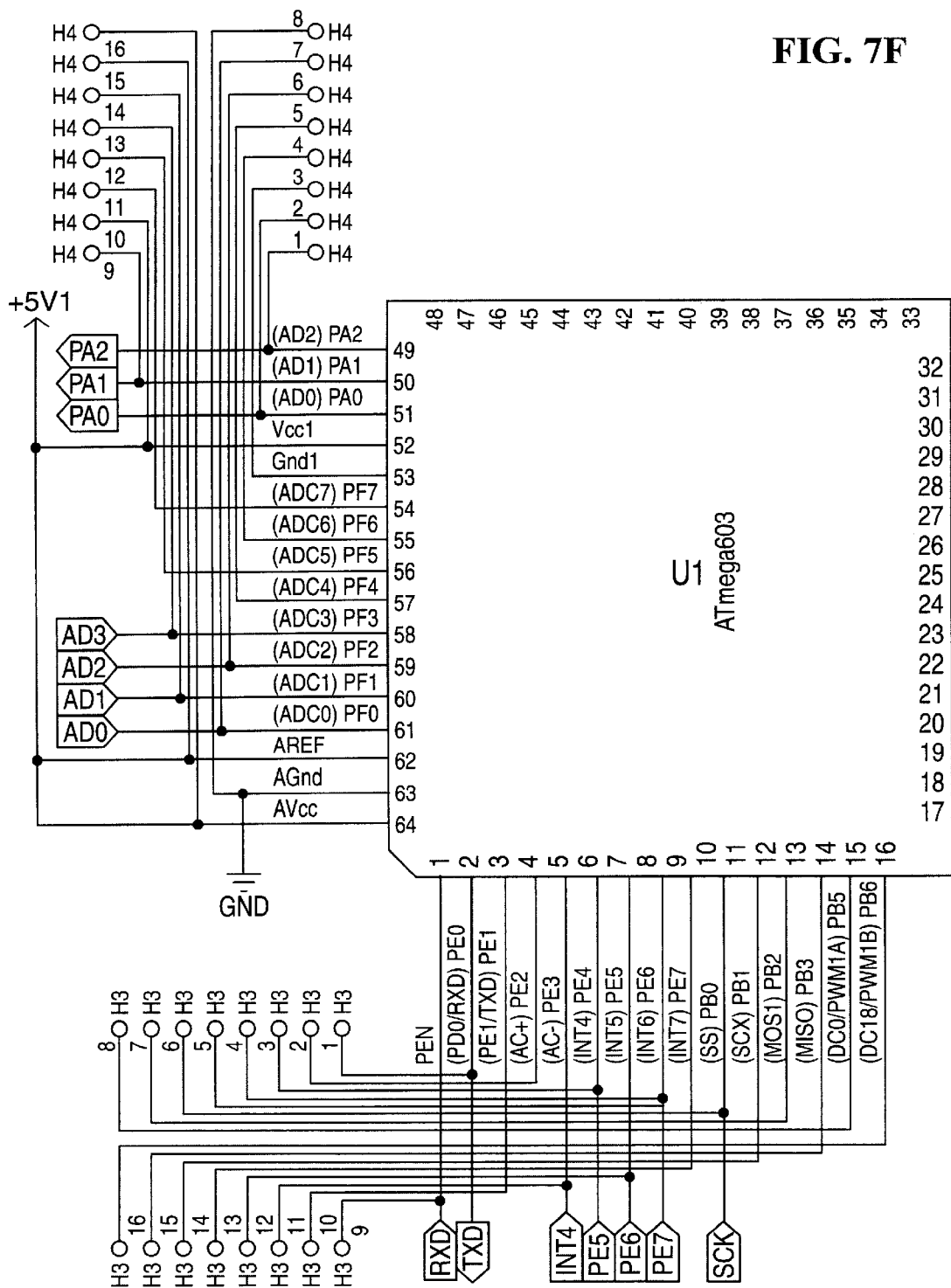


Filter Differential Pressure Transducer

FIG. 7D

FIG. 7E





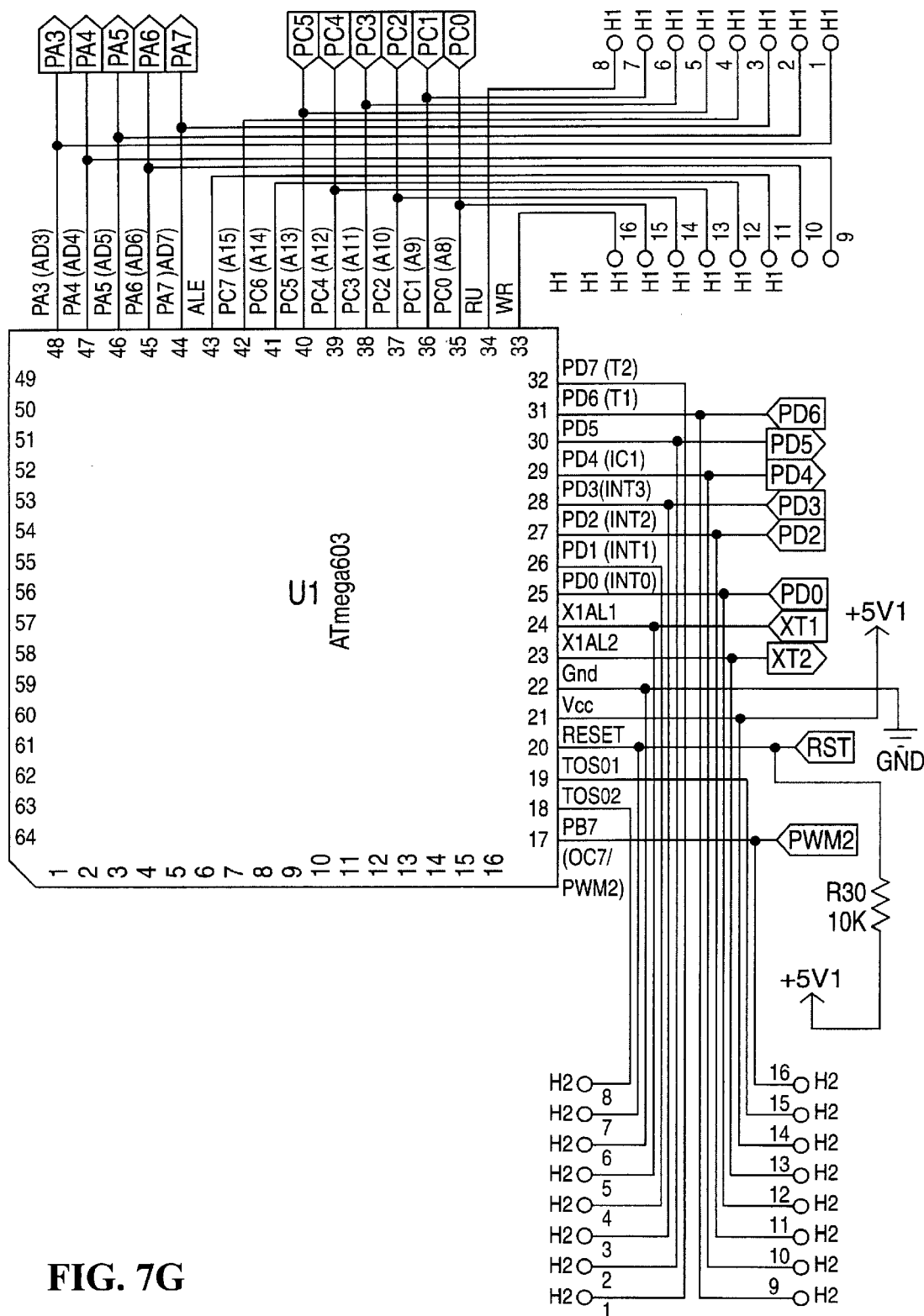
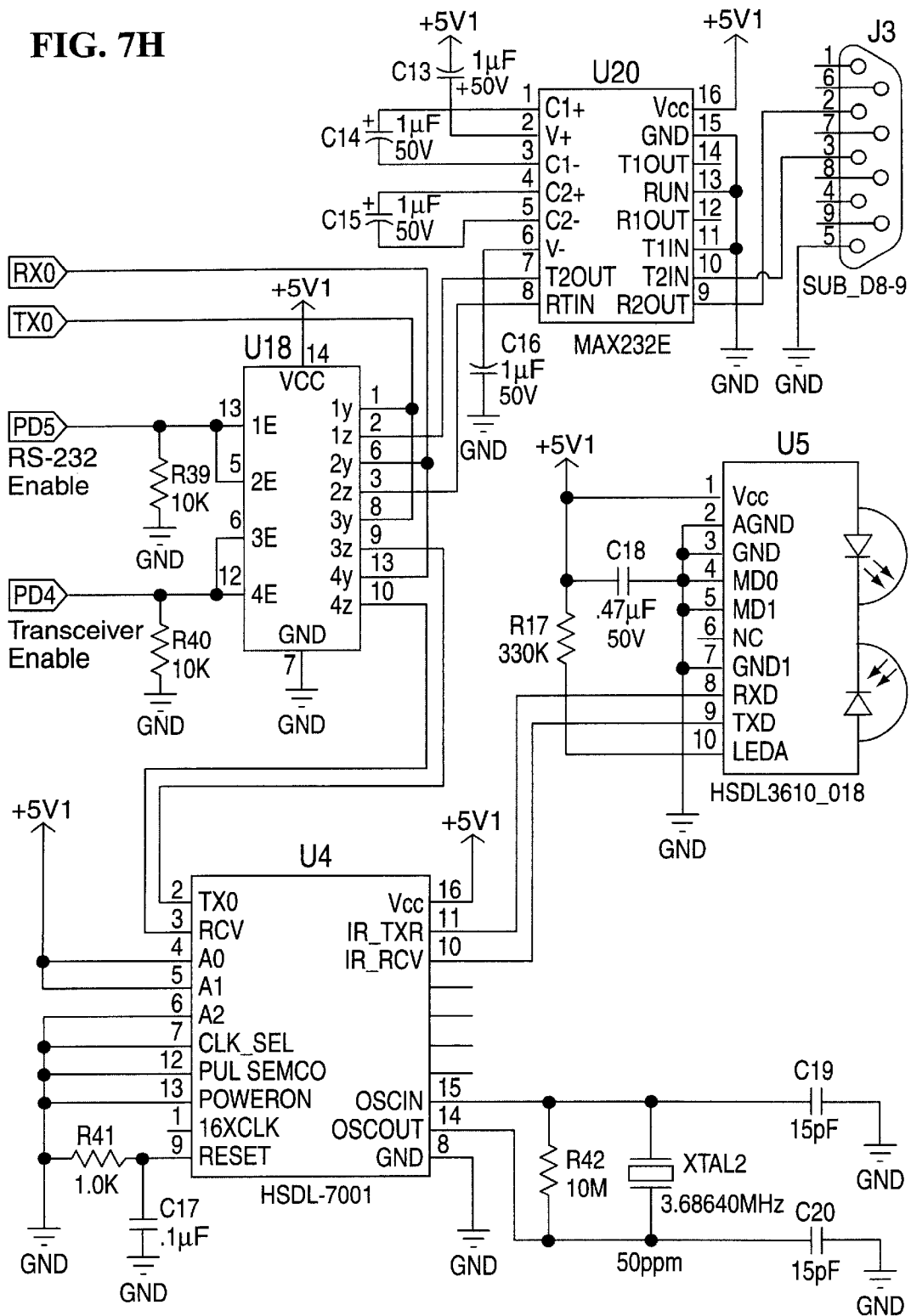


FIG. 7H



Lockout Code: "FSLK"

Lockout Description: Flame Sense Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Flame Sense Lockout

DESCRIPTION: Flame detected when no flame should be present.

ACTIONS:

- 1) There should NOT be 24V ac at the valve when there is no call for heat.
 - > If there is voltage, replace the ignition control.
 - > If there is no voltage and the valve remains open, replace the gas valve.
- 2) Check line voltage power.
- 3) Check line voltage polarity.
- 4) Check continuity of ground wire.

FIG. 8A

Lockout Code: "VOLK"

Lockout Description: Valve Open Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Valve Open Lockout

DESCRIPTION: Electronic control detected that the valve is open when it should not be.

ACTIONS:

IF THE VALVE IS LETTING GAS FLOW UNCONTROLLED TURN OFF THE GAS SUPPLY!

- 1) There should NOT be 24V ac at the valve when there is no call for heat.
 - > If there is voltage, replace the ignition control.
 - > If there is no voltage and the valve remains open, replace the gas valve.
 - > If there is no voltage, the valve remains closed, and the lockout condition persists, replace the ignition control.
- 2) Check for a short between the Line and Neutral of the gas valve terminals.
 - If there is no short, replace the ignition control.
 - If there is a short, trace its origin and repair.

FIG. 8b

Lockout Code: "VPLK"

Lockout Description: Valve Pulse Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Valve Pulse Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The gas valve does not open.

ACTIONS:

- 1) The electronic control has detected a fault with the valve watching circuit. Replace the electronic control.

FIG. 8C

Lockout Code: "VSLK"

Lockout Description: Valve Pulse Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Valve Static Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The gas valve does not open.

ACTIONS:

- 1) The electronic control has detected a fault with the valve watchdog circuit. Replace the electronic control.

FIG. 8D

Lockout Code: "ROLK"

Lockout Description: Rollout Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Rollout Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The system lockouts out preventing a heating cycle from occurring.

- 1) If flame has rolled out of the burner and tripped the rollout sensing device, shut the system down and call the manufacturer.

FIG. 8E

Lockout Code: "HLLK"

Lockout Description: Hi-Limit Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Hi-Limit Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The system detected an over temperature condition.

ACTIONS:

- 1) Check for open limit.
- 2) If the system has overheated
CALL THE MANUFACTURER.

FIG. 8F

Lockout Code: "TRILK"

Lockout Description: Trial Loskout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Trial Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The system failed to light the burner the maximum number of tries.

ACTIONS:

- 1) Check gas supply.
- 2) Check manifold pressure. If gas supply pressure is normal and there is no flow from the valve when it should be open, replace the valve.
- 3) Check for 24V ac across the valve during the ignition sequence. If voltage is present and the valve does not open, replace the valve.
- 4) Check for 24V ac at the valve terminal(s) on the ignition control. If voltage is present on the control and not at the valve, cleck the wiring between them. If no voltage is present, replace the ignition control.
- 5) Check ignition position. Adjust or replace is necessary.
- 6) Check flame probe position. Adjust or replace if necessary.

FIG. 8G

Lockout Code: "PSWLK"

Lockout Description: Pressure Switch Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Pressure Switch Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The pressure switch closure was not detected during purge.

ACTIONS:

- 1) Check line voltage level.
- 2) Check low voltage transformer.
- 3) Check for voltage to induced draft motor.
- 4) Check for 24V ac from terminal "W" to "C" on the control.
- 5) Check that the pressure switch is OPEN when the inducer is OFF.
- 6) Check that the pressure switch is CLOSED when the inducer is ON.
- 7) Check that system limits are closed.
- 8) Check wiring between control, induced draft motor, and pressure switch.
- 9) Check for a blocked vent.

FIG. 8H

Lockout Code: "IGNLK"

Lockout Description: Ignition Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Ignition Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The ignitor could not be proven after all of the ignition trials.

ACTIONS:

- 1) Check line voltage level.
- 2) Check for voltage to ignitor.
- 3) Check for ignitor current to control.
- 4) Check ignitor resistance.
- 5) Check wiring between control and ignitor.

FIG. 8I

Lockout Code: "RCYLK"

Lockout Description: Recycle Lockout

Palm Text:

FAULT: Recycle Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The maximum number of recycles after flame loss has expired.

ACTIONS:

- 1) Check line voltage power.
- 2) Check line voltage polarity.
- 3) Check continuity of ground wire.
- 4) Check insulation of ignitor leads.
- 5) Check flame sense current. If flame current is marginal:
 - > Turn power off to unit.
 - > Clean flame sensor with steel wool.
 - > Restore power to the unit and try again.
- 6) Check wiring between control and ignitor.

FIG. 8J

FAULT: Marginal Flame Current

Palm Text:

FAULT: Marginal Flame Lockout

DESCRIPTION: The flame current is at a marginal level.

ACTIONS:

- > Turn power off to Unit
- > Clean flame sensor with steel wool.
- > Restore power to the unit and try again.

If flame current is still marginal:

- 1) Check line voltage power.
- 2) Check line voltage polarity.
- 3) Check continuity of ground wire..
- 4) Check wiring between control and flame ignitor.

FIG. 8K

FAULT: Dirty Filter

Palm Text:

FAULT: Dirty Filter Detected

DESCRIPTION: The system detected a dirty filter.

ACTIONS:

- 1) Clogged filter is likely. Clean or replace filter.
- 2) Check the installation for flow through the circulation fan.

FIG. 8L

FAULT: Low Manifold Pressure

Palm Text:

FAULT: Low Manifold Pressure

DESCRIPTION: The system detected a manifold pressure below 3.2 inches w.c..

ACTIONS:

- 1) Check supply pressure.
- 2) If supply is within proper limits replace the gas valve.

FIG. 8M

FURNACE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM

This is a continuation application of co-pending application Ser. No. 09/772,252, filed Jan. 26, 2001, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. This application claims the benefit of provisional application No. 60/178,837 filed Jan. 28, 2000.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to residential furnace diagnostic systems. More particularly, the invention pertains to a method for measuring, storing, reporting and analyzing furnace diagnostic information as well as the electronic circuitry and software capable of implementing such method.

The complexity of modern heating systems has complicated the diagnosis and repair of faults from which such systems may suffer. Misdiagnosis and the replacement of the wrong components is both expensive and time consuming and can pose a substantial nuisance to all involved. On the one hand, the homeowner is subjected to a continued malfunction of the heating system and must accommodate repetitive service calls. On the other hand, the service provider must expend time and labor to repeatedly send personnel into the field to address the problem while the furnace manufacturer may be called upon to supply replacements for components that are in fact fault free and fully operational.

Some progress has previously been made to facilitate a more comprehensive analytical approach to the operation of furnace systems and to thereby allow problems to be more quickly and efficiently diagnosed and the underlying faults to be correctly identified. This has included both the modification of furnace configurations to actively accommodate the monitoring of various functions as well as the development of external analytical tools that are capable of probing the operation of existing furnace systems. However, none of the heretofore known approaches have provided an adequately comprehensive system that exploits all of the tools that are currently available to thereby allow problems to be identified as quickly and accurately as possible.

In certain previously known systems, monitoring and diagnostic systems have been integrated within a furnace to thereby provide for a data collection and memory capability. Operating data, including malfunctions are logged and can be accessed by a service technician using a portable, hard-wired data reading unit.

Other systems have been devised wherein an integrated electronic furnace control arrangement incorporates a self test feature which shuts down the furnace in the event of any one of a number of possible sensed faults. This system tests furnace sensors for false indications both while the sensor should be detecting a particular burner parameter as well as when the sensor should not be sensing that parameter and in the event of a discrepancy, performs a safety interrupt and lockout command to shut down the furnace. Additional features that may be present include a multipurpose display for selectively showing component indicative failure codes, temperature setback schedules, time of day, and day of the week.

Systems have been described that incorporate a direct ignition gas burner control system using a microcomputer and related circuitry for controlling the energizing of the ignitor and valves and for numerous checks on the integrity of the system components. Such systems may include an ignition control processor which transmits coded data sig-

nals to a portable display module via a hard-wire conduit connection. The portable display module contains a processor to process the signals received from the ignition control processor and to control a display device to display selected operating modes and last known failure conditions in human-readable form. Residence appliance management and communication systems are also known that include an interface module installed on each home appliance. In the case of the furnace, the interface module interfaces with the furnace microprocessor and reports furnace component status and failures to a central controller.

However, while such systems aid in the diagnosis of certain faults a furnace may suffer from, none of the systems that have previously been described enable a technician to enjoy the full benefit of computerized analysis of real time as well as historical data. A system is needed wherein all such capabilities can simultaneously be brought to bear on a particular problem to allow an underlying fault to be quickly and accurately identified. Such system must not only be efficient in its operation but must be easy to transport and use in the field.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a novel method and apparatus for acquiring, reporting and analyzing diagnostic information for furnaces to facilitate troubleshooting and repair. The invention is couched in the recognition that a number of different factors can contribute to a misdiagnosis, including a technician's inability to quickly and easily test a system's various functions to thereby identify faults in real time. Additionally, in the event a particular failure mode is intermittent, an inability to recall the circumstances relating to previous malfunctions can prevent positive identification of the problem. A technician's unfamiliarity with the failure and repair history of the particular unit subject to the malfunction may additionally inhibit a quick and accurate diagnosis. Finally, the inability to quickly and properly analyze a particular set of symptoms in the context of the past history of the individual heating system as well as the whole population of such systems may thwart efforts to accurately diagnose and hence quickly and efficiently remedy a particular problem.

The present invention addresses each of the above-described sources of or reasons for misdiagnosis. Moreover, the invention enables a technician to quickly and easily generate and retrieve all relevant data from the furnace and avails the analytical power of remote diagnostic facilities to analyze the data. As such, the system of the present invention includes various sensors that are integrated throughout a furnace that monitor its various functions, is capable of storing data generated by such sensors to create a fault history and allows a technician to access such data via a remote, handheld device. The handheld device additionally allows the technician to control the system's various functions and thereby generate real time data relevant to its operation. The handheld device serves to analyze the data to diagnose the underlying problem. Finally, the system allows data to be transferred to a remote centralized computing facility for further processing. Such centralized facility is capable of storing a large body of data pertaining to the operation and fault history of the entire population of individual furnace systems in the field. The ability to draw from such database provides further assistance for the technician to enable him to more quickly and accurately correlate a particular set real time and/or historical data with an underlying fault.

Thus, briefly and in general terms, in one aspect the present invention is directed to a plurality of sensors in

combination with electronic circuitry for measuring various furnace parameters.

In another aspect, a software system is provided to reside on a microcontroller and interface with the electronic circuitry to access the acquired diagnostic information, and to further interface with a portable handheld device to provide the information to a system user.

In another aspect, electronic circuitry and software is provided that is capable of storing data pertaining to the operation of the furnace for future access thereto.

In a further aspect, the invention consists of a microcontroller based furnace controller for a residential furnace with various sensors and a wireless hand held display device (such as a PalmOS™ device). Both real time data as well as stored historical data is accessible by the handheld device for analysis. The invention thereby makes the integrates detailed diagnostic information and the latest in computing technology for the benefit of the service technician.

In another aspect, the invention imparts an ability to the technician to control the operation of the furnace via the handheld device to thereby generate real time data points without having to physically access the furnace control circuits.

Finally, in a further aspect, the invention provides for the storage of and access to performance/fault data from a population of similar furnace systems in a centralized database to further enhance the system's diagnostic ability.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments, which taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, illustrate by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 presents a block diagram of a furnace diagnostic system in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a logic control diagram depicting generally the method-of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart of the IGNITION portion of the control diagram of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart of the BURNER portion of the control diagram of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of the COOL portion of the control diagram of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart of the LOCKOUT portion of the control diagram of FIG. 2;

FIG. 7 is an electronic circuit diagram depicting one preferred embodiment of a device to perform the functions of the method of the present invention; and

FIGS. 8A–M depict the various lockout codes, and associated diagnostic messages presented to the user, including possible actions to be taken by the user, associated with the LOCKOUT control diagram of FIG. 6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention discloses a new method of communicating controls and historical as well as real-time diagnostic information between a residential furnace controller and a portable hand held device carried by a service technician. The system provides a method of interrogating the furnace while operating, diagnosing the real time information as well as stored historical data on the furnace operations, controlling furnace components and monitoring

the resulting response in real-time, and providing knowledge based troubleshooting assistance to the service technician in an expeditious manner. One preferred embodiment of the method provides infrared communication ports on the furnace controller and handheld device to obviate the need to make physical attachments to the furnace. A wireless link not only makes access quicker and more convenient but allows electronic controls to be accessed without the risk of inadvertently affecting the operation of the furnace control circuitry with physical attachments which may possibly mask the cause of a malfunction. The handheld device, containing a microcontroller, display, and keyboard, provides the logic that interprets the diagnostic information from the furnace and presents the field technician with instructions for troubleshooting and quickly repairing malfunctions. The system also allows a centralized computing facility with a performance/fault database pertaining to an entire population of such furnace systems to be accessed to further enhance the system's diagnostics capability.

Thus, in one preferred embodiment, as shown in FIG. 1, the present invention is directed to an electronic control system 10 and associated software for use as a diagnostic tool in a residential furnace application targeted for 100,000 BthU, 80% efficiency residential furnaces. The invention provides a detailed diagnostic capability to a residential furnace controller 30 installed on the furnace 20. During normal operations, the furnace controller 30 interfaces with thermostat 50 to receive manual furnace control signals and also interfaces with furnace control elements and sensors to provide the required operation. During troubleshooting and diagnostic operations, an infrared communication port 31 on the furnace controller interfaces via an infrared link with an infrared communication port 41 on the service technician's handheld device 40. Using the infrared link, the service technician has the ability to read troubleshooting advice on the hand held device 40 display 42 and issue commands using the hand held device 40 key pad 43 at the same time that the furnace 20 is operating. The hand held device 40 uses a knowledge base to correlate the types of errors found and gives the technician suggestions about where to start looking for problems. This helps identify at what point in the control cycle there is a failure and what component or subsystem could be the cause. The system additionally includes a centralized computing facility 45 with which is accessible via modem 60. Such facility includes a database of the fault history of the entire population of similar furnaces as well as advance diagnostics capabilities to thereby extend the diagnostic capability of the handheld device.

As shown in FIGS. 2–6, the system provides the following diagnostic support:

Furnace Control Status: The furnace controller 30 communicates to the hand held device 40 the current state of the control system.

Real-time Help: The hand held device 40 correlates the current state of the control system to the appropriate potential problem causes in the troubleshooting scheme.

Inducer Function: In addition to automatic monitoring, the technician can turn on the inducer fan and "see" the state of the pressure switch when the controller does.

Ignitor Function: In addition to automatic monitoring, the technician can turn on the hot surface ignition device and "see" the amount of current drawn.

Manifold Pressure: In addition to automatic monitoring, the technician can monitor the magnitude of the manifold gas pressure.

Filter Differential Pressure: In addition to automatic monitoring, the technician can monitor the pressure differential across the filter for identifying a clogged filter.

Ignition Function: in addition to automatic monitoring, the technician can launch an ignition sequence to observe events or troubleshoot a particular component.

Circulation Function: In addition to automatic monitoring, the technician can turn on the various speeds of the circulation blower to aid in troubleshooting the motor.

Read Thermostat Signals: In addition to automatic monitoring, the technician can verify the signals that the furnace controller **30** "sees" from the thermostat **50**.

With reference now to FIG. 7, the electronic circuit diagram depicts the preferred embodiment of a control device for performing the method of the invention. The controller contains a 24V DC power supply consisting of diode CR1 and capacitor C1. The 24V DC power supply provides power to the relays. The controller also has a 5V DC power supply consisting of diode CR2, three-terminal 5V regulator U11, and capacitor C2. The 5V DC power supply provides power to the rest of the circuit.

A relay driver, U3, is used to pull-down the relays to ground. In order to give additional protection from a fault enabling the gas valve relay K6, a 1 kHz signal is applied to an integrator to bias on the relay driver for the gas valve. The integrator consists of capacitors C6 and C7, diodes CR3 and CR4, and resistors R30 and R31. This integrator, in conjunction with a steady signal applied from the microprocessor U1 through resistor R13 to the base of the transistor Q1, provides the ground path to the gas valve relay K6. Another unique and novel feature of this circuit is the ability to verify the condition of transistor Q1 and the relay driver U3. This is accomplished by providing a 2.5V DC reference signal through resistor R34 and reference diode CR13. This 2.5V DC signal is fed through resistor R33 to the net between the emitter of Q1 and the open collector output of U3. The signal is also fed back to an analog input of the microprocessor U1. If both of these drivers are off, the 2.5V DC signal can be read by the microprocessor and can be used as a calibration for the analog to digital converter. If transistor Q1 is turned on the signal will rise to near 5V DC. If the relay driver, U3, is turned on by feeding a 1 kHz signal to the integrator, the signal at the microprocessor will be reduced to approximately 0.7V DC.

Transformer T1, diode CR11, capacitors C4 and C5, and resistors R54 and R55 generate a voltage that is proportional to the igniter current. This voltage is fed into an analog input to the microprocessor. This allows the microprocessor to measure the igniter current.

The circuit also uses a unique method of measuring flame current. The flame sense circuit consists of capacitors C8 and C9, resistors R23, R24, R25, R26, R27 and R28, and transistors Q2 and Q3. An AC signal is fed to the flame sense circuit by capacitor C8. In the presence of flame, a negative DC current will be introduced on the flame sense input. This DC current is enough to discharge capacitor C9 until it is low enough to bias the FET Q3 off, thus indicating the presence of flame. The circuit is automatically adjusted to its maximum sensitivity by the microprocessor pulsing transistor Q2 on and off. When transistor Q2 is turned on, capacitor C9 is charged to 5V DC. The pulse width of the signal going to transistor Q2 starts at a 50% duty cycle. If flame is not detected, the duty cycle is decreased by a factor of two repeatedly until flame is detected. Then the pulse duty cycle is gradually increased until C9 is discharged sufficiently to bias the FET Q3 on and flame sense is no longer detected. The pulse width just before flame sense is no longer detected is directly proportional to the flame current.

The circuit also has two pressure transducers that are interfaced to the microprocessor U1. These pressure

transducers, U6 and U7, are amplified through U2 and various gain resistors to provide an analog voltage on the microprocessor that is proportional to the pressures being measured.

The standard external thermostat **50** contacts R, W, Y, and G are monitored to determine if the thermostat is calling for heat, cool, or if a manual fan is on. The inputs from the thermostat contacts are resistor divided and are clamped to the 5V DC and ground levels through the diode array U8. Also, the circuit monitors the high limit thermostat, rollout switches, and a pressure switch. These inputs are also resistor divided and clamped to 5V DC and ground by diode array U8 and diodes CR12 and CR13.

Within the furnace controller **30**, the circuitry for controlling and monitoring functions such as air circulation blower heat speed, cool speed and manual fan speed, igniter, gas valve, and induced draft blower are connected to connector blocks or terminals for easy connection to a furnace. A four-position DIP-switch is used to select various fan on and off delays. The circuit also has a flash programming port. This allows the microprocessor to be reprogrammed while in circuit.

The circuit also has methods of communicating to other computers. The first method is through an IRDA interface. The serial input and output leads from the microprocessor are routed through analog bilateral switch U9 to the HSDL-7001 infrared communications controller U4. U4 then connects to HSDL-3610, an infrared transceiver that provides the infrared input and output of the circuit. This infrared communications port is shown as item **31** in FIG. 1. The other method of external communications is with an RS232 interface. A DCE RS232 connection is accomplished by taking the serial input and output leads from the internal UART of the microprocessor and switching them through the analog bilateral switch U9 to the MAX232E, U10. RS232 voltage levels are attained through U10 and capacitors C10, C11, C12 and C13. These signals are then routed to the SUB-D9 connector. This port is shown as item **32** in FIG. 1 and can be used to connect to a modem **60** so that historical data can also be gathered over a phone line or over the Internet.

The communication capabilities provided above are one of the important novel features of the method and device of the present invention, and they allow the control device to be accessed through either the IRDA interface **31** or the RS232 interface **32**. This access provides the service technician the capability to troubleshoot the furnace controller **30** and measure various parameters without touching any of the circuits. In a preferred embodiment, a software interface is implemented on a hand held device **40** that allows the technician to operate portions of the furnace controller circuit on demand, as well as identify possible problems through various diagnostic messages displayed on the hand held device display **42** as shown in FIGS. 8A-M. This greatly enhances the technician's ability to troubleshoot and diagnose what is wrong with the circuit. The software also allows the technician to generate a call for heat, in which instance the controller **30** operates as if the thermostat **50** has been turned up and a call for heat has been generated.

The two-way interface also provides real time data on the conditions within the appliance (e.g. the furnace). The igniter current, flame sense current, manifold pressure, inlet pressure, etc. can be read in real time. When a call for heat is generated, the handheld device **40** can display all of the measured information in real time.

The controller **30** microprocessor U1 also stores historical data. The historical data is then transferred to the handheld device **40**. This data can then be archived to provide

information on the history of the controller. Data such as number of cycles, number of successful ignition cycles on first attempt, second attempt, third attempt and number of times in various lockouts, flame sense loss, etc. is stored for later retrieval. The controller gives this data over the life of the controller and since the last interrogation by the hand-held device **40**.

The following is a summary of the software features:
1. The software is designed for safety critical applications and will be compliant with Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 1998 table 7 specification for software safety. Other features are added above and beyond UL 1998 to ensure reliability and robust performance.

Software recovery from noise and transients. This enables recovery without a hard reset if possible.
2. The software is designed as a state machine controlling all stages of gas ignition in furnace applications.

WAIT STATE
PRE PURGE STATE
WARMUP STATE
IGNITION STATE
BURNER STATE
INTER PURGE STATE
POST PURGE STATE
COOL STATE

3. The software kernel is designed to be generic in order to function in multiple hardware configurations.

All port I/O in the main kernel program is generic in order to add a layer of abstraction to port definitions.

Software library routines are used to assign port definitions for specific products. This allows new products to be added without changing the main kernel software.

All configuration information will be read from EEPROM in order for the main kernel program to remain generic.

4. The software is designed to provide the following diagnostic capability to a hand held device **40** via an infrared port:

Real-time data availability on the hand held device display **41**.

System State and timings
Ignitor Current
Flame Current
Gas Inlet Pressure
Gas Valve Differential Pressure
Manifold Pressure
Air Filter Differential Pressure

System primitive activation capability from the hand held device **40** for troubleshooting

ACB Manual Fan On/Off
ACB Heat Speed On/Off
ACB Cool Speed On/Off
Inducer blower On/Off with pressure switch Open/
Closed feedback
Igniter On/Off with amperage reading

Historical data will be available to the hand held device **40**. This will include data relating to all critical aspects of furnace control and maintenance over time.

Number of heat, cool, and manual fan cycles
Number of first, second, and third ignition attempts
Number of retries following flame loss
Lockouts and associated reasons for error

Appendix A attached hereto contains a listing of source code for the software system described above. In particular, the HEADER program contains configuration data for implementing the method of the invention on an Atmel microcontroller, MAIN contains the functional code for operating the system, PROTO contains function prototypes used by the compiler to define for the compiler which functions to compile, RF2001 contains application specific definitions such as which microcontroller pins are assigned to what functions in the system, and SERIAL contains the code necessary for the infrared and RS232 communication for the system.

While a particular form of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will also be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited except by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A furnace diagnostic system for facilitating the troubleshooting of malfunctions in the operation of a furnace, comprising:

sensors disposed within said furnace for monitoring various parameters associated with the operation of said furnace;

electronic circuitry for transmitting by wireless means data generated by said sensors, for storing data generated by said sensors and for controlling the operation of said furnace pursuant to commands received by wireless means; and

a handheld device for receiving by wireless means data from said electronic circuitry, for transmitting commands to said electronic circuitry by wireless means to control the operation of said furnace and for utilizing data received from said circuitry so as to provide guidance for identifying faulty components that may underlie a particular malfunction of said furnace.

2. The diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein said wireless means comprises an infrared link.

3. The diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein said parameter monitored by said sensors include ignitor operation and burner operation.

4. The diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein said handheld device is capable of utilizing diagnostics associated with the operation of said furnace.

5. The diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein said handheld device is capable of utilizing diagnostics based on historical data stored by said electronic circuit.

6. The diagnostic system of claim 1, wherein said handheld device is further capable of utilizing diagnostics based on real time data generated by said electronic circuitry.

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