

# Sears



***how to plan  
a KENMORE Built-in Vacuum  
Cleaning System for  
Your Home***

***choose:***

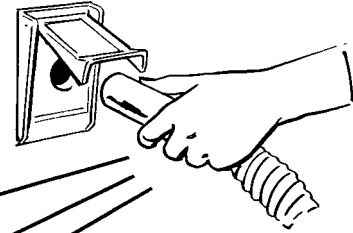
- the model*
- the electrical remote control*
- the inlet valves—quantity and location*
- materials for vacuum conveying system*
- do it yourself or use Sears' professional service*

# Because it is built-in...

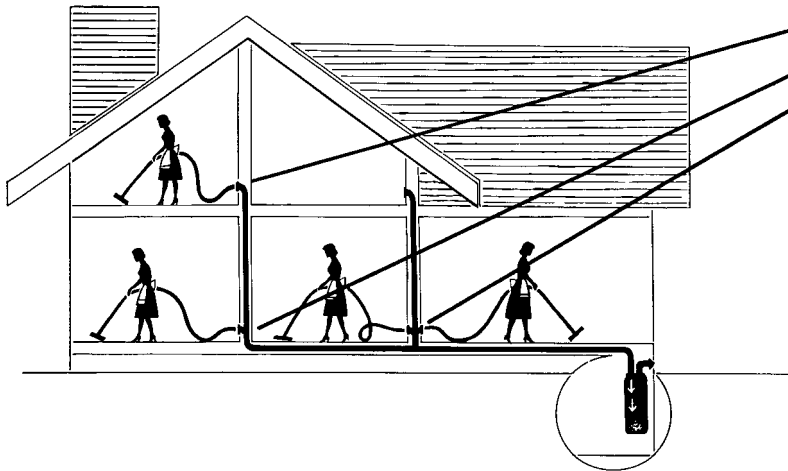
**Your Kenmore Built-In Vacuum Cleaning System provides many wonderful benefits**

A Kenmore Built-In Vacuum Cleaner is permanently built into your home — the same as your water, gas, and electric systems. It is engineered to last the life of your home, adding to its real value — a long-range investment — no fast depreciation or obsolescence.

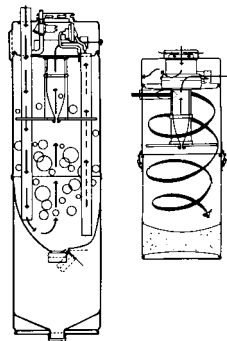
**No Machine To Lug or Tug.** You'll welcome the convenience of having cleaning power where and when you need it, because handy plug-in valves make every room accessible without having to lug, tug, or carry cumbersome machines around the house.



**JUST PLUG IT IN**



Dust is picked up and whisked out of the room forever! . . . never recirculated around the room as it is with other cleaning methods. There is never any need to redust.



The Kenmore Built-In Vacuum Cleaners' power is constant . . . no decrease in suction power from an ever-increasing accumulation of dirt. The separation chamber of the unit is always clean, getting maximum power from the heavy-duty motor. Note: Not applicable on model 100.



**CONVENIENT STORAGE**

The bracket should be installed as shown in a convenient spot such as a centrally located closet. Simply loop the cleaning hose and hang over the extension arms of the bracket.



**ECONOMICAL**

The Kenmore Built-In Vacuum Cleaner provides real economy. No sacrifice of durability for portability. No bags or filters to buy . . . and think of the *Over-the-Years Savings* made possible by protecting your big investment in furniture and decorations. Note: Not applicable on model 100.

To improve your cleaning ability and at the same time lighten your work, consider these outstanding Kenmore benefits and plan a **BUILT-IN VACUUM CLEANING SYSTEM FOR YOUR HOME.**

Built-in central powered vacuum cleaning systems hold the key to a new era in home cleaning. They represent a very major improvement over conventional powered cleaning methods and can relegate brooms, mops, dusters and other manual cleaning utilities to the role of quaint antiques.

Why is this so? This booklet will describe and compare two different types and four models of built-in power units; but, because they are all *built-in and stationary, not portable or mobile*, they assure outstanding performance benefits, as well as a great many convenience advantages. Home cleaning, like "doing the dishes" or "doing the laundry" is a continuing day-in, day-out affair. Why not do it the best and easiest way possible, as you do with automatic dishwashers and automatic washers and dryers?

**COMPARATIVE CHART**

FEATURE	KENMORE			PORTABLE VACUUM MACHINES AND DEVICES
	800	200-500	100	
Specialized cleaning tools—dry pick-up.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wet scrubbing and squeegee vacuum pick-up....	Yes	No	No	No
Automatic "down-the-drain" disposal of dirt....	Yes	No	No	No
Multiple and remote electrical operating controls, optional line current or low voltage systems...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
On-the-spot cleaning power, wall to wall—floor to ceiling; no machine to drag or carry.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Uniform cleaning power, no dirt accumulation that clogs or restricts performance.....	Yes	Yes	No	No
Outside exhaust—no recirculation of dust-laden or odoriferous air.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Quiet—away from living area operation.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Safe—nothing heavy to fall, no cord to tangle or trip over.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Economical—bypass type motor for long life and top performance.....	Yes	Yes	No	No
Economical—no bags or filters to buy, clean, or replace.....	Yes	Yes	No	No
Economical—built-in, no fast depreciation or obsolescence.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	No



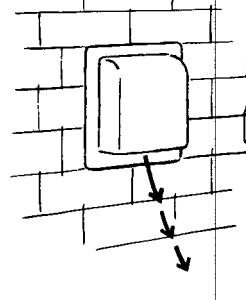
**SAFE**

So safe to use . . . no tangled cord to trip over . . . no machine to topple down the stairs . . . no frayed electric cords to worry about.



**MULTI-PURPOSE**

Used wet as well as dry, the Kenmore Built-In Vacuum Cleaner with the "Vac-mop" scrubs floors, tile walls, shampoos rugs, washes windows, even picks up emergency spills or water from storm and plumbing leaks. It all goes right down the drain. Model 800 only.



**OUTSIDE VENT**

Venting is outside. Laundry equipment, heating and sewer systems are vented outside . . . why not your cleaning system? The air inside your room **STAYS** fresh, clean and healthful.



**WHISPER QUIET**

The power unit is mounted away from the living area. Minimum sound while you are cleaning . . . does not disturb anyone in sick rooms, the nursery, during TV programs.

# Planning a Kenmore Built-In Vacuum Cleaning System



## for Your Home

### 1 Power Unit

Select the model power unit that will best meet your needs. The power unit is the heart of your built-in vacuum cleaning system, with four important functions. The motor-fan assembly produces the vacuum power, the separator or disposable dust bag removes the dirt from the vacuum air stream, the collector stores the accumulated dirt where it will not restrict air flow (not on Model 100) and the exhauster vents the air stream outside the house. For illustrations of the basic models and their descriptions, see pages 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

### 2 Electrical

Select the desired type of remote electrical switch or switch system. There are two principal options illustrated and described on page 8.

### 3 Valve-tubing System

Plan the layout of the vacuum conveying system applied to your home or building, connecting inlet valves to the power unit. There are ten principal slip-fit components that may be joined and sealed with plastic tape or approved liquid adhesive. These include three types of inlet valves, wall, floor, and utility; six kinds of connecting fittings, slip couplings and 45° "Y" branches; plus 45° ell, 45° street ell, 90° ell and 90° street ell and two kinds of tubing, flexible and rigid. For illustrations and descriptions see pages 9 to 11. For typical system schematics, see floor plans and various home designs, pages 12 to 14.

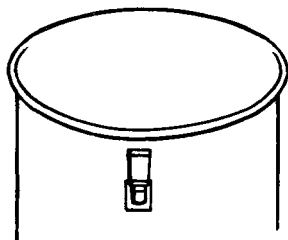
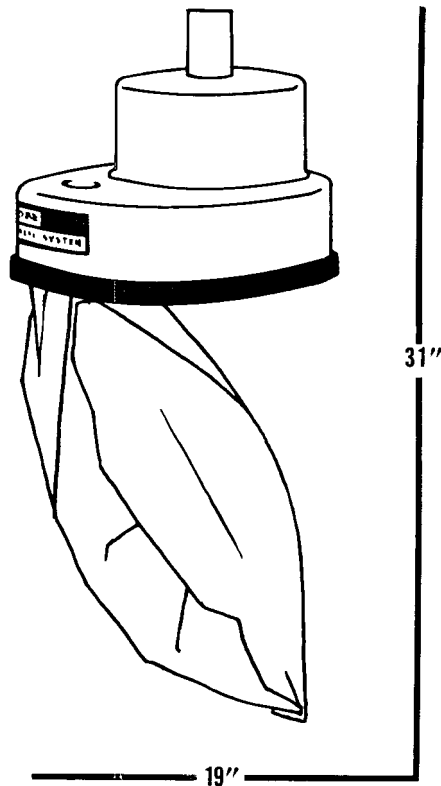
### 4 Bill of Materials

List the materials needed to make the installation, including power unit, cleaning accessories, remote electrical control and the quantities of each component in the vacuum conveying system. See form, page 15.

### 5 Installation

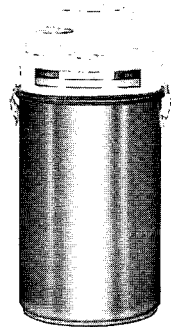
Choose to make the installation yourself using the complete instructions provided free with each system or have it done for you by Sears' trained installers. Quotations on request, without obligation. See page 16.

# 1 Power unit



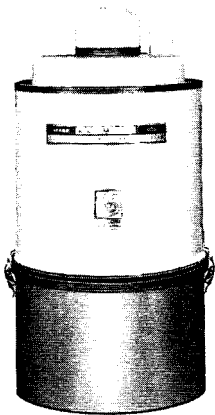
OVERALL SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Model  
100



- A. Heavy-duty type motor, 110 volt, 6 amp, 2 stage fans.
- B. Rated 70" peak vacuum power.
- C. Corrosion-resistant sturdy steel construction throughout.
- D. Large 900 cubic inch disposable bag.
- E. Underwriters' Laboratory approved (conventional dry vacuum pick-up).
- F. Exhaust to outside, no recirculation of vacuum system air within the home.
- G. Adequate working vacuum power using one inlet valve at a time. Recommended for fine cleaning results in smaller homes.

# Power Unit 1



Model  
200

A. Heavy-duty bypass type motor, 110 volt, 6.25 amp, 2 stage fans.

B. Rated 80" peak vacuum power.

C. Corrosion-resistant sturdy steel construction throughout.

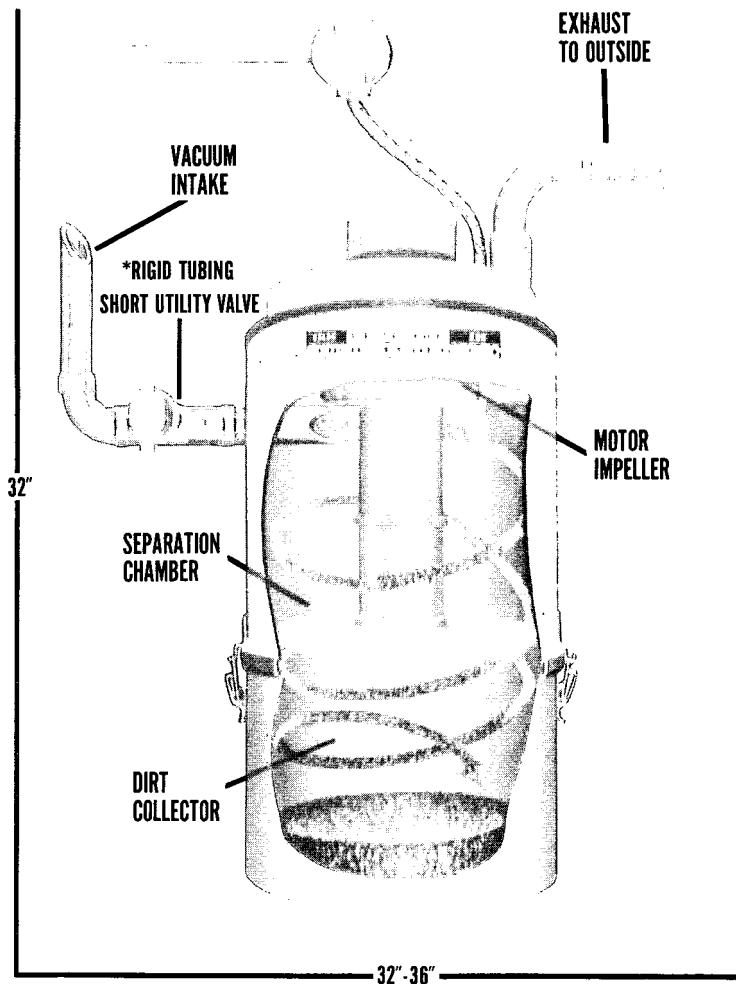
D. Exclusive cyclone design — dirt separation efficiency 98.9 per cent by weight.

E. ½-bushel capacity dirt receptacle — normally empty about 4 or 5 times per year.

F. Underwriters' Laboratory approved (conventional dry vacuum pick-up).

G. Exhaust to outside through molded plastic exhaust muffler, no recirculation of vacuum system air within the home.

H. Adequate and uniform working vacuum power using one inlet valve at a time. Recommended for fine cleaning results in smaller homes.

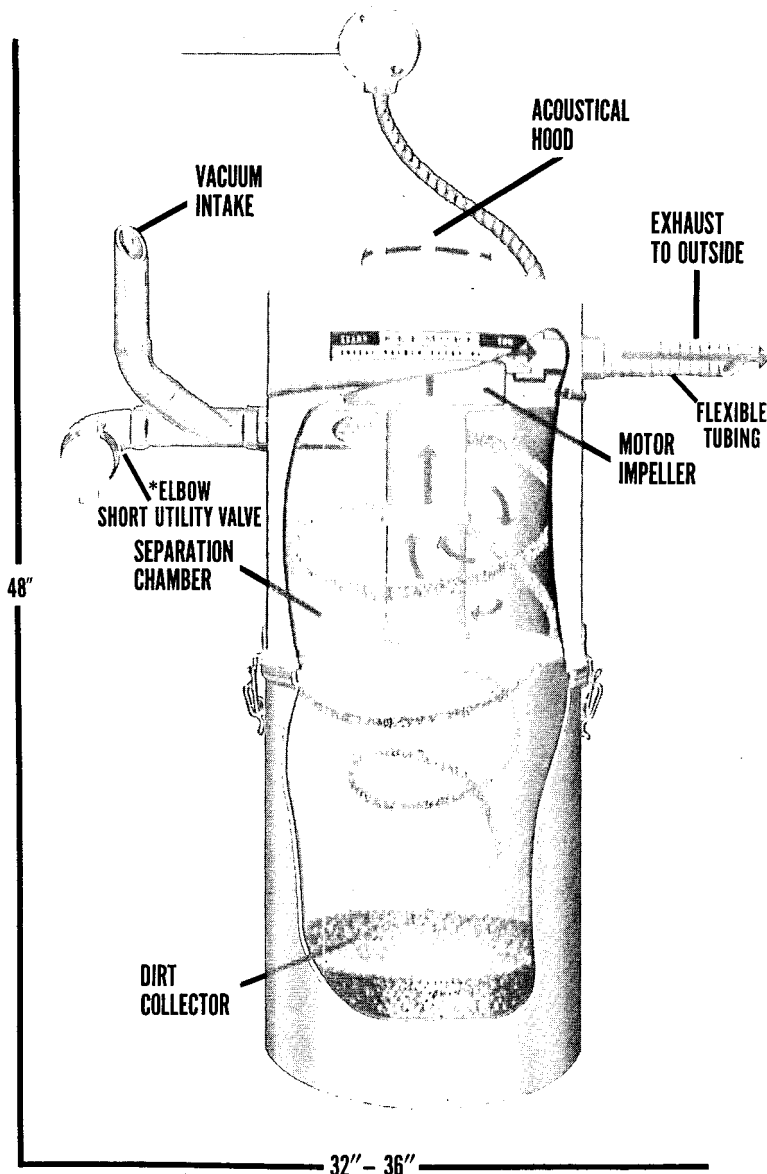


OVERALL SPACE REQUIREMENTS

\*Short utility valve shown connected to rigid tubing is shown as an example of use.

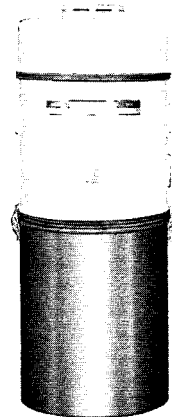
\$199.95

# 1 Power Unit



OVERALL SPACE REQUIREMENTS

\*Short utility valve shown connected to rigid tubing is shown as an example of use.



## Model 500

**A.** Heavy-duty bypass type motor, 110 volt, 12 amp with 2 stage fans.

**B.** Rated 110" peak vacuum power.

**C.** Corrosion-resistant sturdy steel construction, engineered with extra heavy reinforcements.

**D.** Exclusive cyclone design—dirt separation efficiency 99.1 per cent by weight.

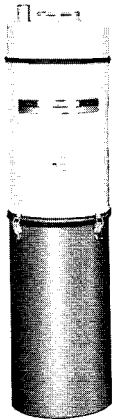
**E.** 1-bushel capacity dirt receptacle — normally empty about twice a year.

**F.** Underwriters' Laboratory approved (conventional dry vacuum pick-up).

**G.** Super uniform working vacuum power — recommended for any size system or home using one inlet valve at a time.

**H.** Exhaust to outside through molded plastic exhaust muffler—no recirculation of vacuum system air within the home.

# Power Unit 1



Model  
800

A. Heavy-duty bypass motor, 110 volt, 12 amp with 2 stage fan.

B. Rated 110" peak vacuum power.

C. Special corrosion-resistant sturdy steel construction, engineered with extra heavy reinforcements.

D. Filters vacuum air stream through water — dirt separation efficiency 99.5 per cent by weight.

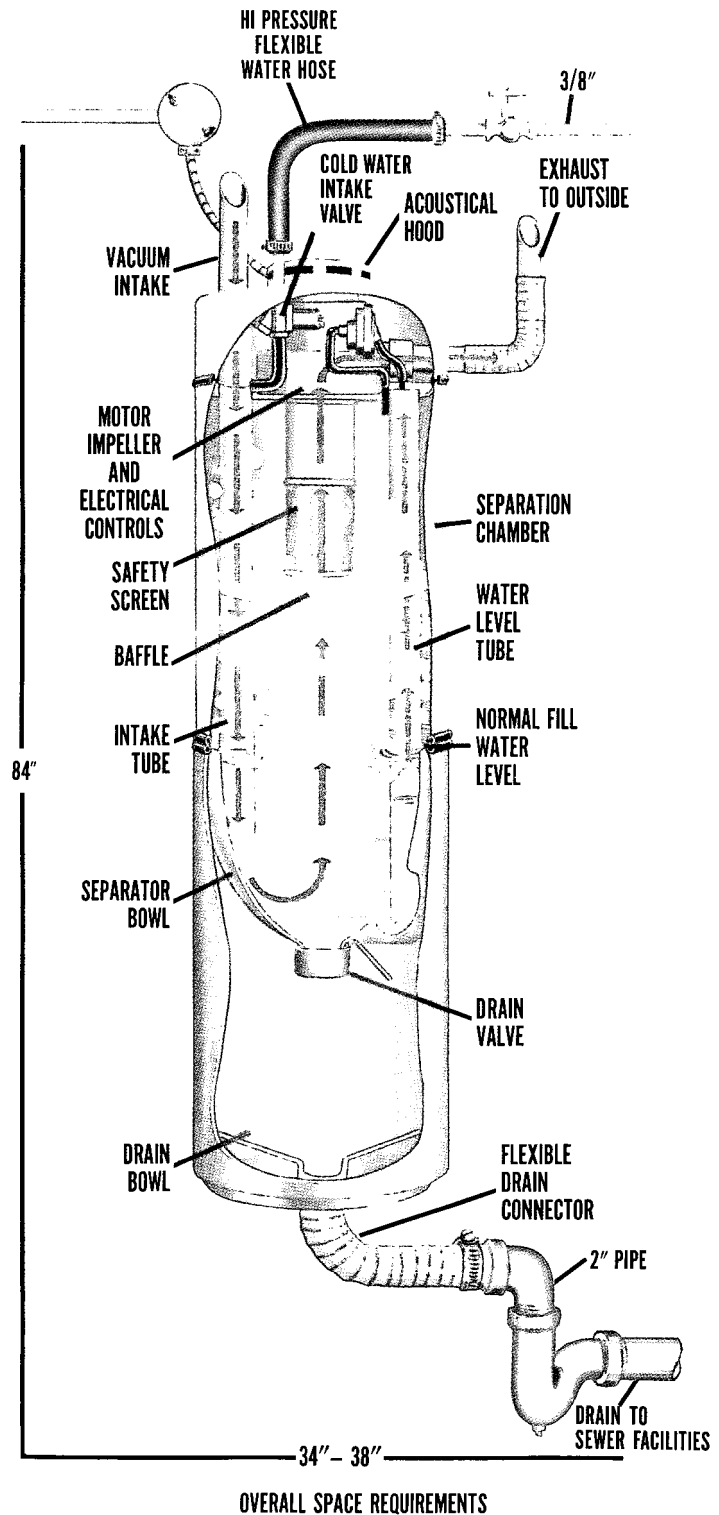
E. Exclusive, direct wet or dry vacuum pick-up, unlimited wet pick-up capacity by recycling. Separator automatically charged with water and automatically drains with each use.

F. Underwriters' Laboratory approved for wet and dry vacuum pick-up directly into the central power unit. No separate tanks or hoses to handle, empty, clean or store.

G. Exhaust to outside through molded plastic exhaust muffler, no recirculation of vacuum system air within the home.

H. Exclusive flip-over combination wet-mopping, squeegee-vacuum tool furnished for use with this model.

I. Super uniform working vacuum power — recommended for any size system or home using one inlet valve at a time.





# 1 Power Unit

## S U M M A R Y

The three types of built-in cleaning systems, "dry" models 100, 200, and 500, and "wet and dry" model 800, have many wonderful advantages and features in common; however, in planning your system, you may want to think of some of the differences.

With consideration for connecting to electric power, intake and exhaust lines, the "dry" models may be installed almost anywhere space is available; such as basements, utility rooms, garages, carports, or with a little weather protection, even on the outside of buildings. The Model 800 "wet and dry" may also be installed in basements, utility rooms, garages, carports, etc., but with consideration for accessibility to water and drain facilities in addition to electric, intake and exhaust. In cold weather areas, water and drain lines must be protected against freezing. Each valve riser must be "Trapped" where it joins suction line (see illustration, page 12). Drain lines must be two inch diameter with minimum pitch of one-half inch per foot for adequate gravity flow. Not recommended where sump pump and/or septic tanks are used for handling drainage.

NOTE: For quietness of operation, the power unit should be located on solid wall. Remote from living area.

Although the cost of the Model 800 is somewhat higher than the "dry" models because it is plumbing connected and has more automatic features, it does provide more versatile cleaning service through wet and dry pick-up and more convenience because of automatic down-the-drain disposal.

If your application calls for pick-up of liquids such as scrub water, emergency spills and leaks, the Model 800 is highly recommended. If you plan to use your system for large amounts of dry pick-up, such as sawdust, grindings, hair, etc., you may prefer the "dry" power units. If there is salvage value in the pick-up, you may also prefer the "dry" Models 100, 200, or 500 because there is a large capacity collector rather than automatic emptying in the drain.

Location

Cost

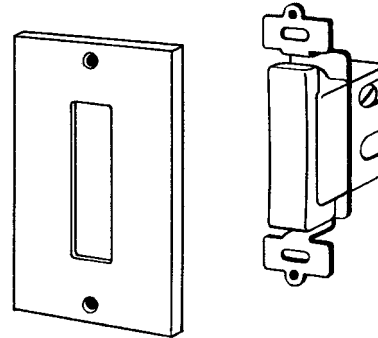
Dirt pick-up

*Know your applications — choose your system accordingly.*

# Electrical 2

## On-Off Switch

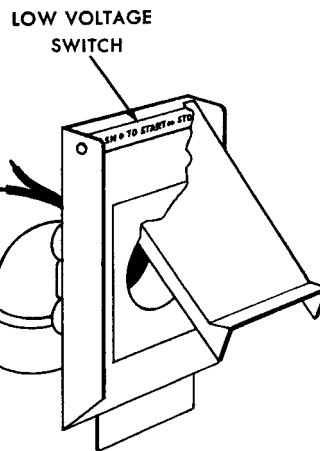
The remote switch for the power unit should be conveniently located close to the storage closet for the hose and cleaning tools. User can turn the system on when hose and tools are taken out and turn it off when the cleaning accessories are returned to storage. Three-way switches of the proper capacity may be used if two operational points are desired.



STANDARD  
ON-OFF SWITCH

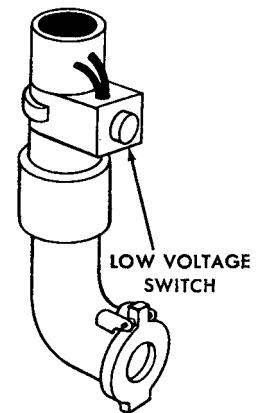
## Low Voltage Control

If the low voltage electrical control system is used, door bell (24 volt) wire is required to connect each inlet valve that is to be activated, to the transverter-relay assembly. This assembly is in a convenience box that may be mounted to the power unit mounting bracket or on joists, wall or studing close to the power unit.



WALL VALVE

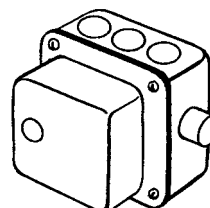
UTILITY VALVE



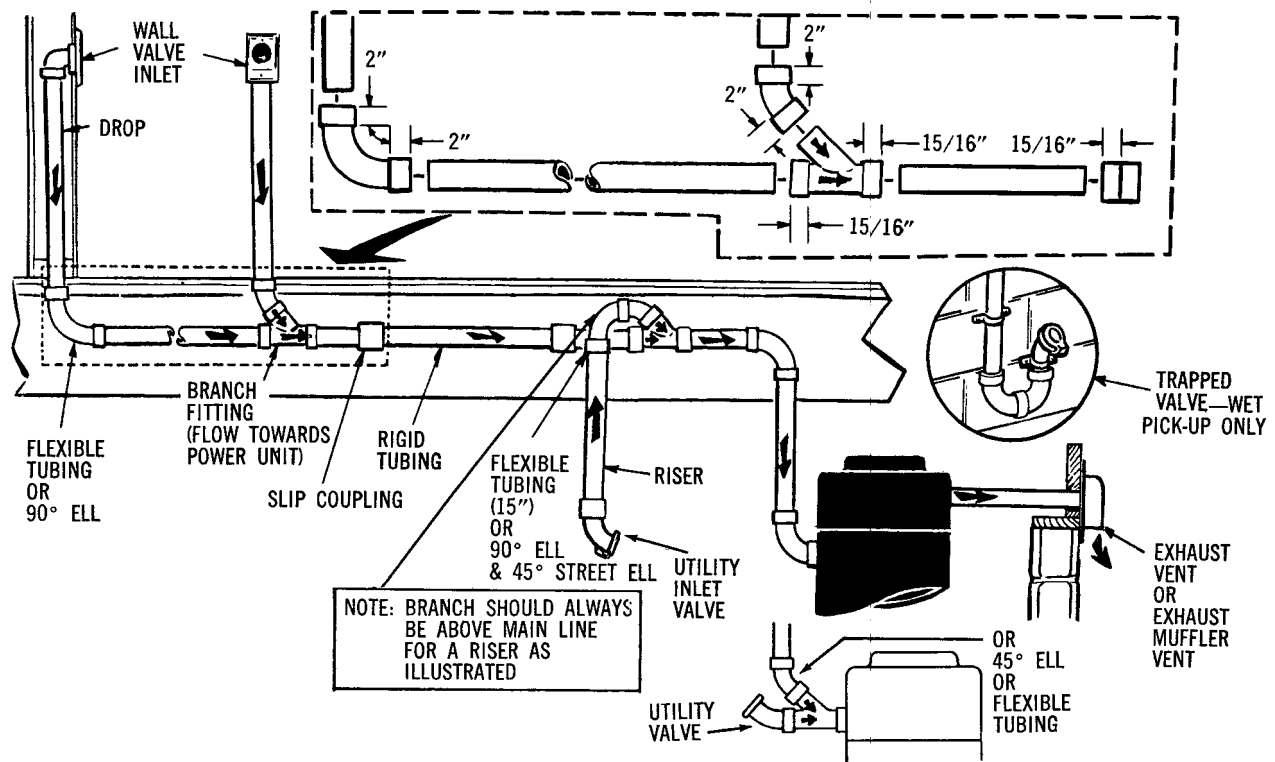
LOW VOLTAGE  
SWITCH

Because of the variance in local electrical codes, no wire or wiring supplies are included with switches or power unit. Plan to buy locally and to comply with local code requirements.

LOW VOLTAGE  
CONTROL



# 3 Rigid Conveying System



## To plan the system installation in your home or building

1. Determine the best location for the power unit (see page 7, "LOCATION" and typical illustrations in different designs, pages 12, 13, and 14).
2. Determine the number and type of inlet valve (wall, floor or utility) needed for reach to all areas with a 25' cleaning hose (see floor plan with hose, page 12). Use a 25' long string to measure from tentatively selected position to corners of all rooms or areas, floor to ceiling. After choosing the ideal position, make sure it is accessible for the in-wall tubing installation (see typical installations in different types of homes, also pages 12, 13, and 14).
3. Plan the schematic of the conveying system, applied to your home. Tubing and fittings are designed for slip fit connections. Lines may be installed under or between floor

joists, in partitions, on face of walls, in attic or crawl space, on columns or in floor slab. See typical schematic above. Start with the inlet valve farthest away from the power unit and lay out the shortest and easiest route to the intake on the power unit, while connecting all planned inlet valves to the main line. The line, from the exhaust outlet on the power unit to the outside vent, should also be included in the schematic. All connections in the system must be sealed vacuum tight, see pages 10 and 11 for description and use of individual components, including "Sealants."

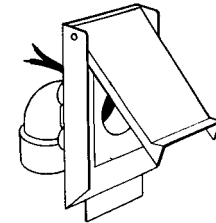
4. Measure, count or estimate the quantities for each item in the system: rigid tubing, flexible tubing, slip couplings, branch fittings, rigid ells, rigid street ells and sealants; preparatory to listing your bill of materials (see pages 10 and 11).

# Tubing Conveying System

3

## Wall Valve Assembly

The wall valve assembly is available for 2x3" and 2x4" wall studding and includes the valve, 90° elbow, "O" ring seal and mounting brackets. Low-voltage switch parts are furnished standard, not installed, but lead wires are attached to terminals on the valve for ease in connecting to low-voltage lines, if used.



WALL VALVE ASSEMBLY

## Floor Valve Assembly

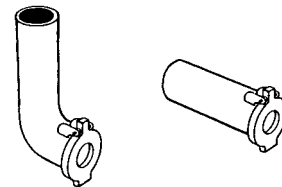
The floor valve assembly is made available for installation directly on the floor. It has a minimum projection and is of rugged die cast construction with spring loaded covers. It may also be used in other locations as a wall valve such as the garage or patio. A switch is built-in for adapting to low voltage control. Flexible tubing is used for hook-up to the rigid tubing.



LOW VOLTAGE SWITCH FLOOR VALVE ASSEMBLY

## Utility Valve Assembly

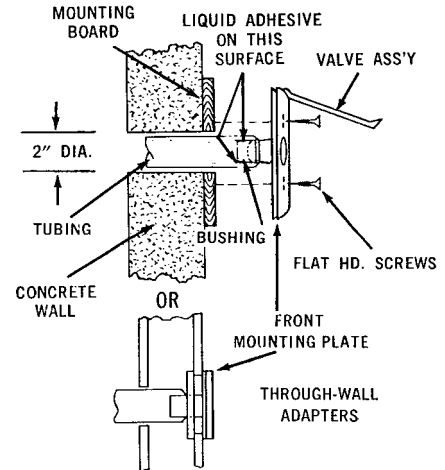
Utility valve assemblies have spring operated covers and are mounted in 45° steel zinc coated elbows. They are designed for surface installation on walls or posts and are generally used in garages, carports, patios and basements where in-wall installation is not feasible. An optional low voltage switch is available for attaching to tubing leading to the utility valve. Utility valves may be directly connected to the belled end of branch fittings. They may also be joined to branch legs or to rigid tubing by utilizing slip couplings. NOTE: All types of valves should be located in central areas of floor plans; in hallways, close to doorway and archways, for maximum coverage with cleaning hose and accessibility without moving heavy furniture. The wall and utility valve may be installed at any desired height (usually 16" to 24") depending on preference for appearance or consideration for stooping. All types are designed for use with low-voltage switches.



LONG UTILITY VALVE SHORT UTILITY VALVE

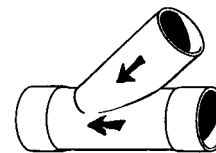
## Through-Wall Adaptors

Two adaptor kits are available for permitting a tubing run through a wall in a closet, for example, to simplify an installation. Kit #1229 includes the adaptor bushing and adaptor bracket. The bushing fits directly into the rigid tubing with liquid adhesive. The bracket replaces the mounting bracket supplied with the wall valve. Kit #1228 consists of the adaptor bushing only and is used for running rigid tubing through solid masonry walls as illustrated.



## Branch Fitting

Branch fittings are made of semi-rigid plastic with branch sections at a 45° angle to the straight leg. The O.D. is 1 3/4" except for ends of straight leg which are belled to form an I.D. to take 1 1/4" O.D. rigid tubing. They are designed to give unrestricted directional flow (branch leg always pointed with the direction of flow toward the power unit) and to connect branch valve lines to the trunk or main conveying line. One less branch fitting than the total number of valves utilized for the system is required. Example: A 3-valve system requires 2 branch fittings, a 4-valve system—3, a 5-valve system—4, etc.

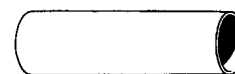
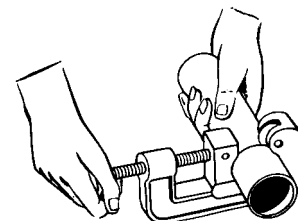


BRANCH FITTING

## Rigid Tubing

1 3/4" O.D. rigid tubing is furnished in 8' lengths. It is used for all straight runs in the transmission system. It can be easily cut to any desired length on the job with a tube cutter equipped with a cutting wheel for plastic.

Inside and outside edges should be clean and the cut should be square to shoulder completely with the interior flange in slip couplings and belled ends of branch fittings and ells. A hacksaw may be used but care should be taken to get a square cut by using a miter box or tube cutting vise. As a rule of thumb, an average of 16' to 24' of rigid tubing per inlet valve can be used for estimating quantities; for instance, a 3-inlet valve system will generally require 48' to 72' of rigid tubing, a 4-inlet valve system 64' to 96'. Another method is to measure or estimate the length of straight runs, starting with the farthest away inlet valve and ending at the machine or outside exhaust location, including side or branch runs to the main trunkline; then add to the total, 3' for each inlet valve in basement installations or 6' for overhead one-story installations. For multiple story installations, estimate lengths of both horizontal and vertical straight runs and add about 10 per cent to the total.



RIGID TUBING

**Flexible Tubing**

Flexible tubing is made of heavy-duty vinyl. Standard size is 2" O.D. by 1 3/4" I.D. by 6'. The tubing can be cut to any desired length with wire cutter. To make it easier to insert rigid tubing, trim vinyl very close to coated wire. It is used optionally with rigid ells to make all turns in the tubing system except for the 45° turn in the branch fitting and the 90° elbow in wall valve assemblies. The use of flexible tubing minimizes the number of joints and accuracy in cutting lengths of rigid tubing. The I.D. of flexible tubing snugly accepts the O.D. of rigid tubing. The insertion should be at least 2" to assure a firm joint but there is no disadvantage to air flow if the insertion is deeper.

To estimate the total length of flexible tubing required for an installation, estimate or count the number of turns, including trapping at valves for wet pick-up risers, plus any unusual lengths required for spanning obstructions or making runs not feasible with rigid tubing. Allow about 9" for each 90° turn, 6" for each 45° turn, and 18" for trapping. Measure or estimate lengths needed for spanning plumbing, ducts, and beams as well as for "fishing" to otherwise inaccessible areas.

**Rigid Ells**

There are four types of rigid ell fittings. See illustration of fittings and sample installations.

**Sealants**

All joints and connections in the tubing system should be structurally firm and carefully sealed to prevent leaks. A liquid adhesive is highly recommended for all permanent connections. It is easy and fast to apply and sets up and ages without becoming brittle. *Liquid adhesive is applied to male surfaces only.*

Plastic tape is recommended to seal all joints that will remain accessible in open areas — such as attics, basements or crawl spaces. It normally is used to connect conveying lines to intake and exhaust tubes on power unit, permitting easy disconnect for service or removal. If future extension or revision of the system is anticipated, taped connections are preferable to permanent adhesive. Plastic tape is fast and easy, and if properly applied, seals the joint securely. In making the wrap, it should be stretched slightly and pressed firmly to the surface, about half the width on each of the two surfaces being connected.

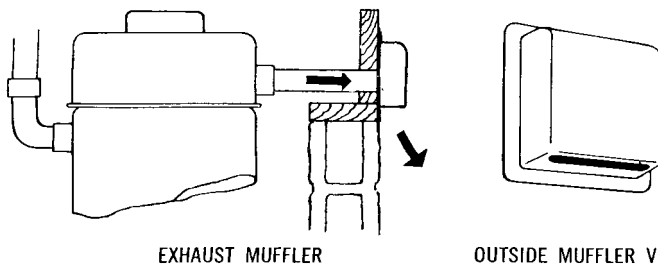
**Slip Couplings**

Slip couplings are used for joining two pieces of rigid tubing together or for mounting utility valve to rigid tubing or branch leg of branch fitting.

**Outside Vent**

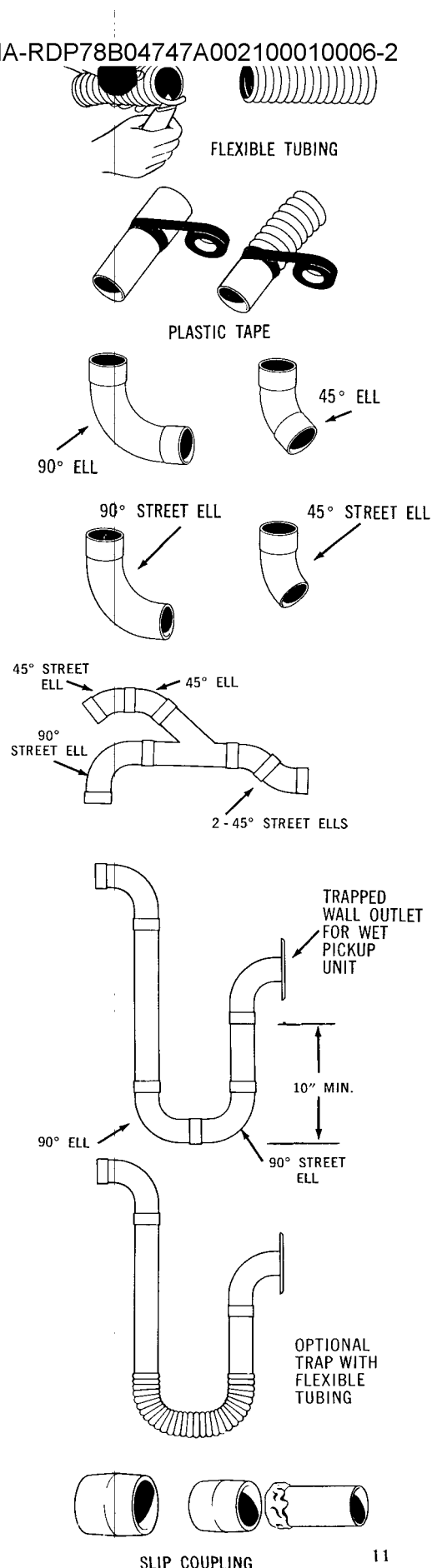
The exhaust muffler vent assembly provides a neat finished appearance for the exhaust duct on the house exterior. Exhaust sound is reduced to a more pleasant level. (Not on model 100).

The Model 100 uses an exhaust vent assembly that can be easily fastened to the house exterior with four fasteners.

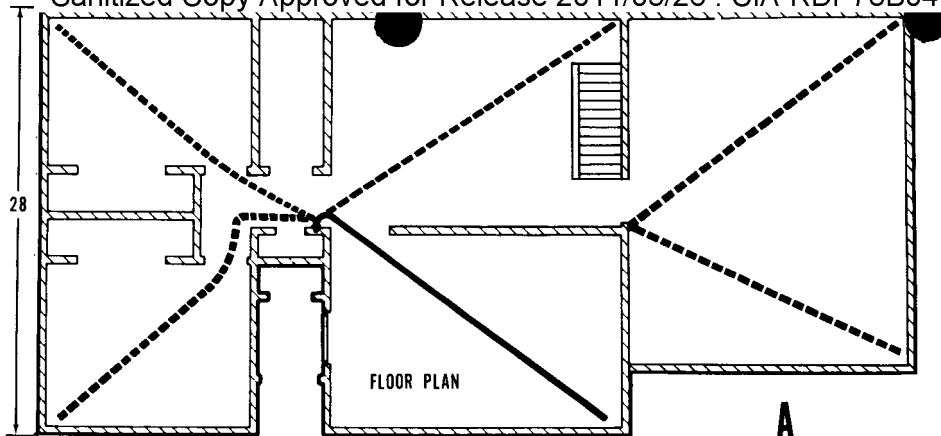


EXHAUST MUFFLER

OUTSIDE MUFFLER VENT



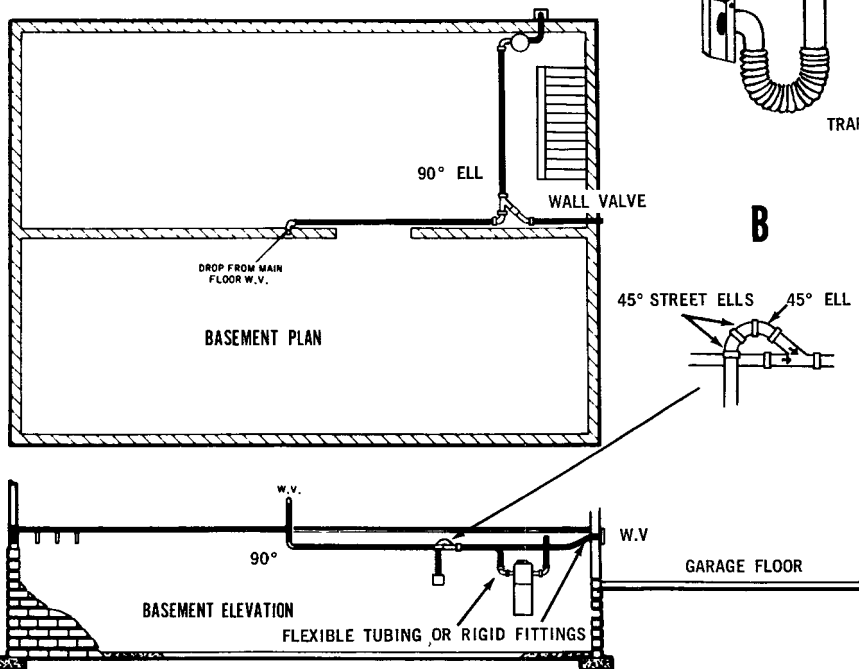
SLIP COUPLING



**TYPICAL 3 VALVE SYSTEM IN RANCH-STYLE HOME WITH BASEMENT**

**BILL OF MATERIALS — ACTUAL 3-VALVE SYSTEM FOR THIS RANCH HOME WITH BASEMENT**

- 1 Power unit optional 100, 200, 500, 800
- 1 Remote electrical control, optional toggle, or low-voltage
- 2 Wall inlet valves, #1200
- 1 Utility inlet valve, #1201 or 1 additional wall valve #1200
- 7 Pieces 8' rigid tubing (56'), #1203
- 2-6' flexible tubing (12') #1205
- OR
- 7-90° ELL
- 1-90° STREET ELL
- 2-45° ELL
- 1-45° STREET ELL
- 1-6' flexible tubing #1205
- 2 Branch fittings, #1204
- 5 Slip couplings, #1202
- 1 Can Liquid Adhesive, #1206
- 1 Roll plastic tape, #1207



**A** Floor plan showing typical locations and areas covered by a 3-inlet valve vacuum system using a regular 25' cleaning hose. Height of wall valves is optional but 16" to 24" above the floor is recommended. Preferably, inlet valves are put in hallways and close to door and archways for maximum convenience and reach, not in the middle of wall areas where they could be obstructed by large pieces of furniture and equipment.

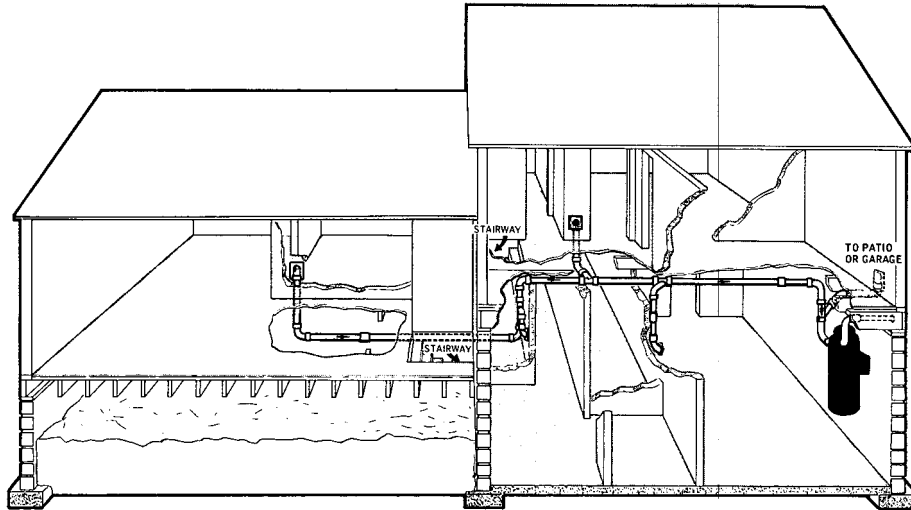
**B** Typical plan and elevation views of a 3-valve vacuum cleaning system installed in a ranch-style one-story with basement. One wall valve in regular

living area, one in garage, and one utility valve or wall valve in basement. Tubing conveying system and power unit installed in basement with tubing runs at ceiling height.

The conveying system schematic is basically the same for any one-story design. If there is no basement, mount the power unit in main floor utility room or in carport or garage. The tubing system may be installed overhead with vertical runs down to the inlet valves or it may be installed in an under-floor crawl space or in the slab with vertical runs up to main floor inlet valves, similar to basement installations. See Page 14.

# 3

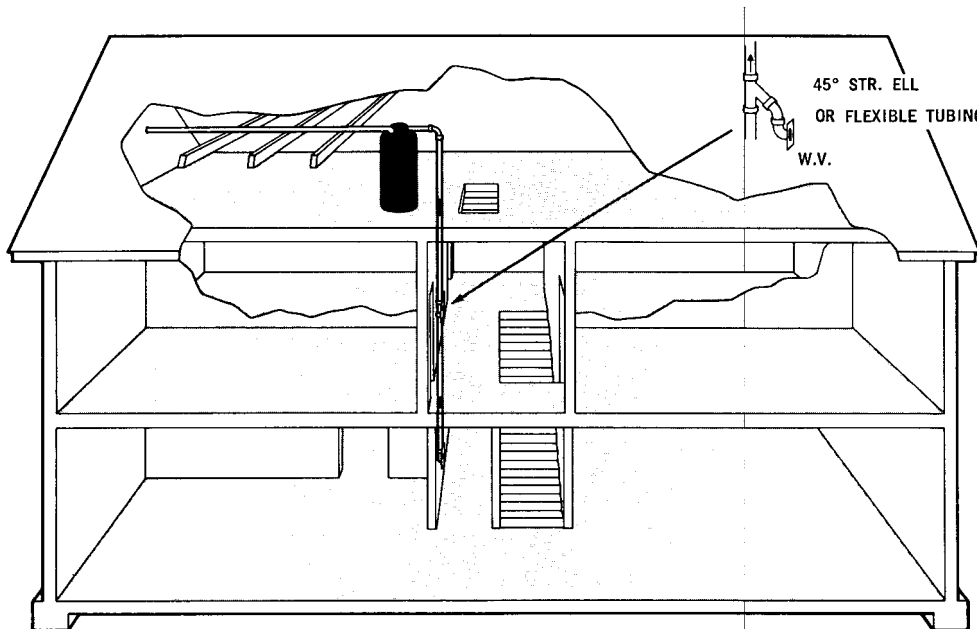
# Tubing Conveying System



TYPICAL 5-VALVE SYSTEM IN SPLIT-LEVEL HOME

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Power unit optional<br>100, 200, 500, 800                     | 3 Pieces 6' flexible tubing (18'), #1205<br>or 7-90° ell, 3-45° ell |
| 1 Remote electrical control, optional<br>toggle, or low-voltage | 4 Branch fittings, #1204  |
| 4 Wall inlet valves, #1200                                      | 10 Slip couplings, #1202  |
| 1 Utility inlet valve, #1201                                    | 1 Can Liquid Adhesive, #1206  |
| 11 Pieces 8' rigid tubing (88'), #1203                          | 2 Rolls plastic tape, #1207   |

## Bill of Materials



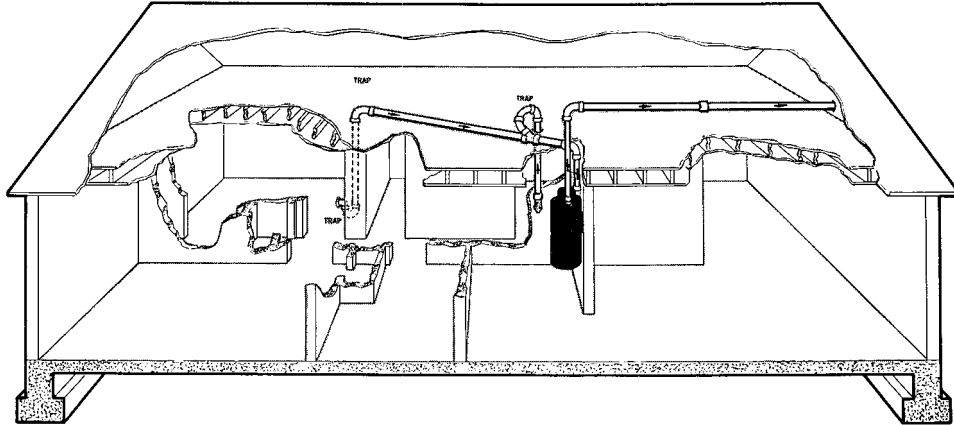
TYPICAL ATTIC INSTALLATION

**NOTE:** Wherever feasible, power unit location is recommended at grade or below grade; however, where adequate space, ventilation and access are available, unit may be installed as shown. Height of lift should not exceed 23 feet. Horizontal tubing runs must be well supported every 16 to 24 inches.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Power unit optional<br>100, 200, 500 (Do not use 800).        | 1 Piece 6' flexible tubing, #1205<br>or 2-90 ell, 1-45 street ell |
| 1 Remote electrical control, optional<br>toggle, or low-voltage | 1 Branch fitting, #1204   |
| 2 Wall inlet valves, #1200                                      | 4 Slip couplings, #1202   |
| 6 Pieces 8' rigid tubing (66'), #1203                           | 1 Can Liquid Adhesive, #1206                                      |
|   | 1 Roll plastic tape, #1207  |

## Bill of Materials

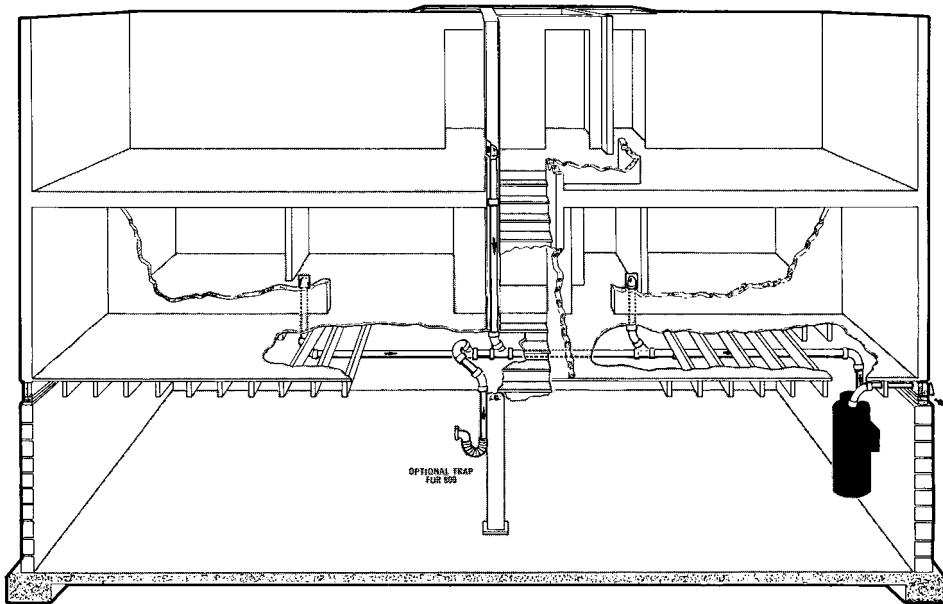
# Tubing Conveying System 3



TYPICAL 2-VALVE SYSTEM FOR OVERHEAD TRUNKLINE INSTALLATION IN RANCH HOME WITHOUT BASEMENT

## Bill of Materials

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Power unit optional 100, 200, 500, 800                     | 1 Piece 6' flexible tubing, #1205 or 6-90° ell, 3-45° ell |
| 1 Remote electrical control, optional toggle, or low-voltage | 1 Branch fitting, #1204                                   |
| 1 Wall inlet valve, #1200                                    | 5 Slip couplings, #1202                                   |
| 1 Utility inlet valve, #1201                                 | 1 Can Liquid Adhesive, #1206                              |
| 5 Pieces 8' rigid tubing (40'), #1203                        | 1 Roll plastic tape, #1207                                |



TYPICAL 4-VALVE SYSTEM IN TWO-STORY HOME WITH BASEMENT

## Bill of Materials

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Power unit optional 100, 200, 500, 800                     | 2 Pieces 6' flexible tubing (12'), #1205 or 3-90° ell, 5-45° ell |
| 1 Remote electrical control, optional toggle, or low-voltage | 3 Branch fittings, #1204   |
| 3 Wall inlet valves, #1200                                   | 5 Slip couplings, #1202  |
| 1 Utility inlet valve, #1201                                 | 1 Can Liquid Adhesive, #1206                                     |
| 9 Pieces 8' rigid tubing (72'), #1203                        | 1 Roll plastic tape, #1207                                       |

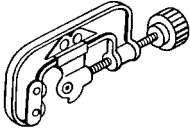


# 4 Your Bill of Materials

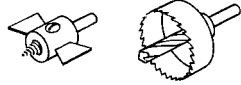
Choose ONE	Catalog No.	POWER UNITS
	100	POWER UNIT—Dry Model
	200	POWER UNIT—Dry Model
	500	POWER UNIT—Dry Model
	800	POWER UNIT—Wet and Dry Model
Choose ONE	Catalog No.	CONTROL UNITS
	1208	OFF-ON SWITCH
	1209	LOW VOLTAGE CONTROL ASSEMBLY
	Catalog No.	ATTACHMENT SETS
	1250	STANDARD ATTACHMENT SET
	1264	DELUXE ATTACHMENT SET
	1281	POWERMATE (Revolving Brush Attachment)
	1263	HOSE ONLY (25')
	1214	HOSE EXTENSION (6')
LIST QUANTITY	Catalog No.	INSTALLATION MATERIALS
	1200	WALL VALVE ASSEMBLY (2 x 4" Walls)
	1219	WALL VALVE ASSEMBLY (2 x 3" Walls)
	1201	LONG UTILITY VALVE ASSEMBLY
	1240	SHORT UTILITY VALVE ASSEMBLY
	1202	SLIP COUPLING
	1203	RIGID TUBING
	1204	BRANCH FITTING
	1205	FLEXIBLE TUBING
	1206	LIQUID ADHESIVE
	1207	PLASTIC TAPE
	1211	LOW VOLTAGE SWITCH FOR UTILITY VALVE
	1241	FLOOR VALVE AND SWITCH KIT
	1229	THRU-WALL KIT
	1232	90° RIGID ELL
	1233	90° RIGID STREET ELL
	1234	45° RIGID ELL
	1235	45° RIGID STREET ELL

# Recommended Tools

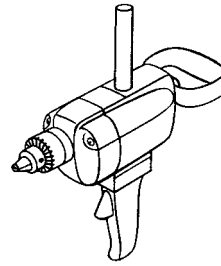
FOR EFFICIENT INSTALLATION  
OF BUILT-IN VACUUM  
CLEANING SYSTEM



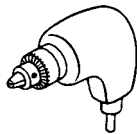
2" TUBING CUTTER  
WITH CUTTING WHEEL  
FOR PLASTIC



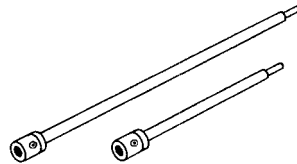
1 3/4" AND 2 1/8" BITS  
OR HOLE SAW



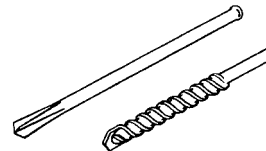
1/2" ELECTRIC DRILL



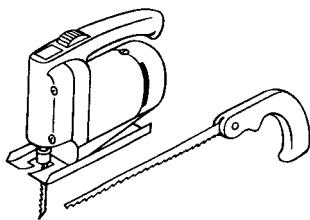
1/2" X 90°  
DRILL CHUCK  
ATTACHMENT



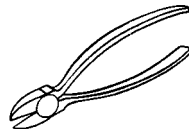
UP TO 4' OF  
DRILL EXTENSIONS  
BY 6", 12" OR 18"



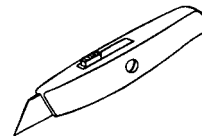
1/2" STAR OR  
MASONRY DRILL



SABRE OR  
KEYHOLE SAW



WIRE CUTTER



RAZOR OR  
BLADE KNIFE

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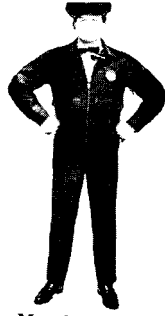
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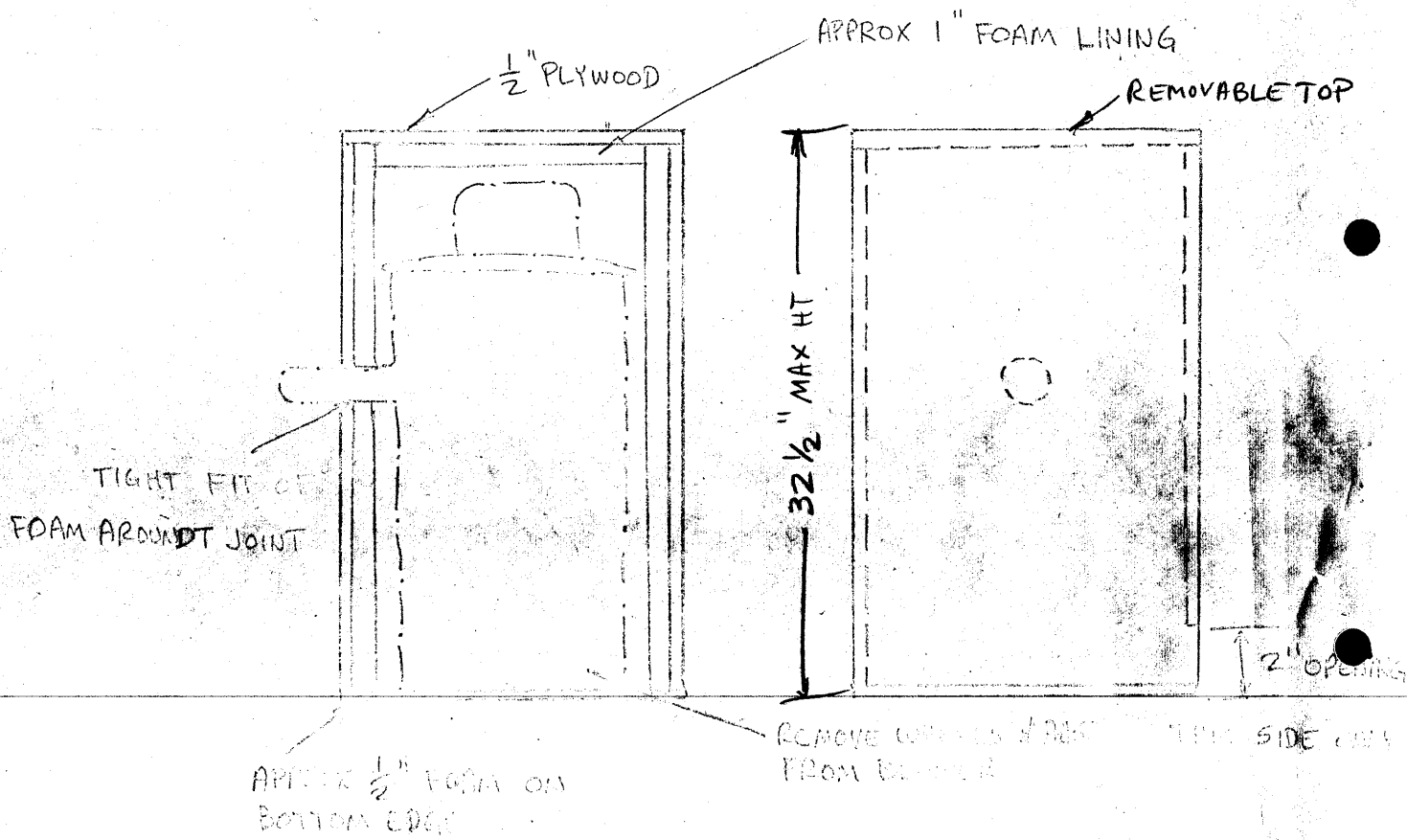
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VACUUM SEAL LOWER COVER  
PROJ. NO. 10107

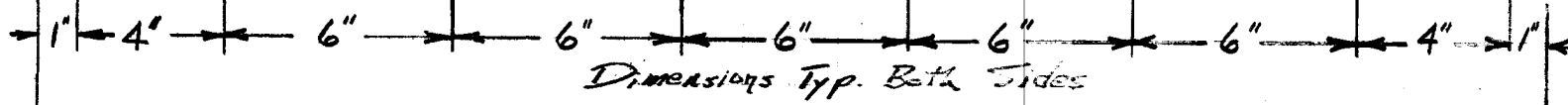
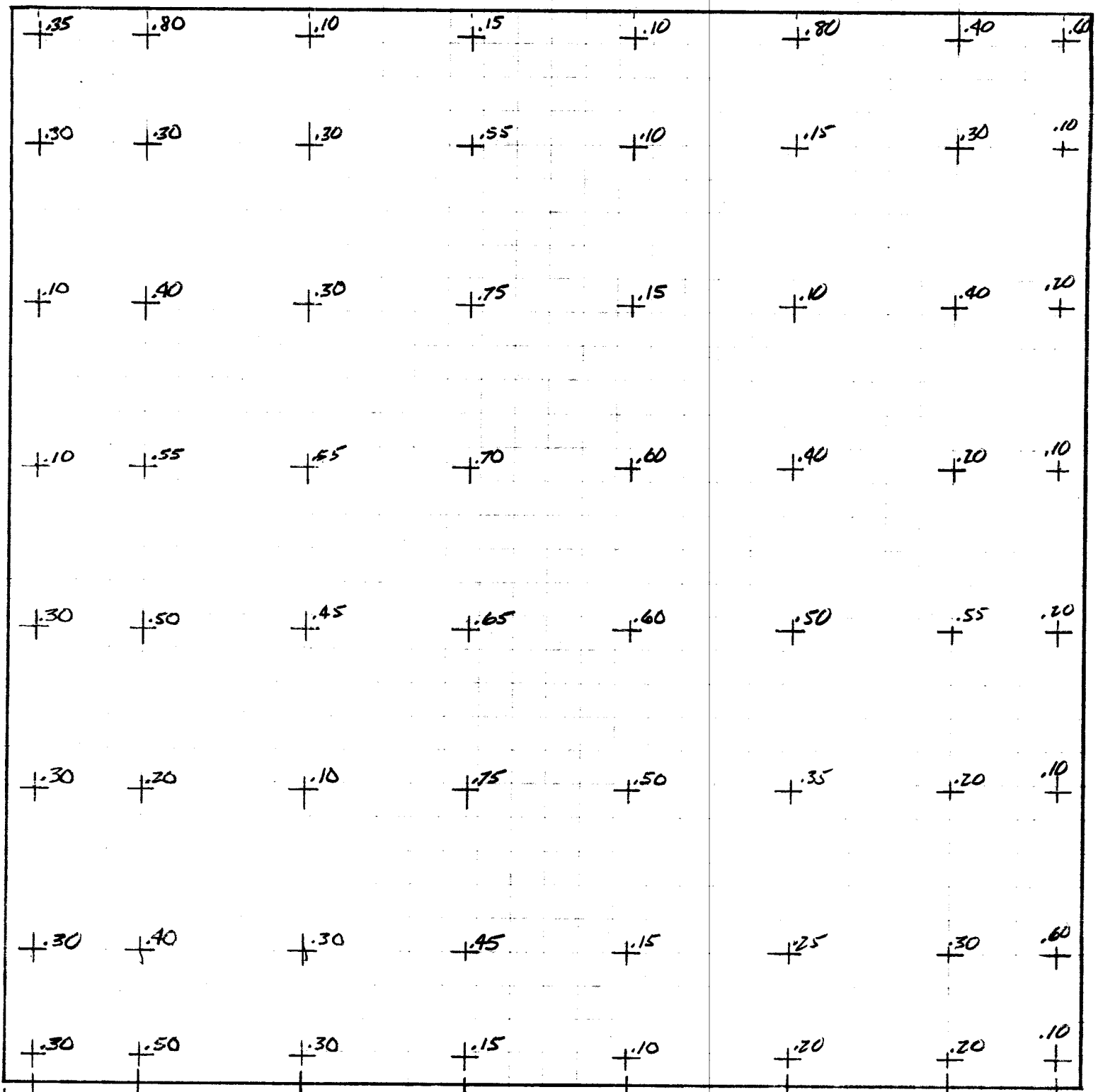
DEC 21 1967

STAT



1. Vacuum Measurement at Pump with all air flow stopped - 2.65 psi vacuum.
2. Vacuum Measurements taken at Easel
  - a) With full mask (1600 in<sup>2</sup>) - 0.85 psi vacuum
  - b) With  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mask (800 in<sup>2</sup>) - 0.70 psi vacuum.
  - c) With  $\frac{3}{8}$  Mask (400 in<sup>2</sup>) - 0.70 psi vacuum
  - d) With  $\frac{1}{8}$  Mask (200 in<sup>2</sup>) - 0.65 psi vacuum
  - e) With  $\frac{1}{16}$  Mask (100 in<sup>2</sup>) - 0.65 psi vacuum.
3. Sound level in Room with Easel on - 70 db average
4. a) Temperature of motor after 20 minutes run - 125°F  
 b) Temperature of motor 5 minutes after turnoff - 151°F  
 c) Ambient temp of motor - 66°F
5. No degradation of resolution was noted on prints exposed 0.075 inch off the easel plate.
6. Layout on next page shows measurements taken on easel.

Vacuum Measurements taken at base



Note:  
All measurements in pounds per square inch Vacuum.