



Standard Desiccant Dehumidifier Troubleshooting Guide

DRY-700-35-E

WARNING: Disconnect MAIN POWER prior to performing any service. Hazardous voltage is used in this equipment. Service should only be performed by qualified personnel.

Reactivation Motor Overload (CT2/OL2) tripping: This indicates an over current/short circuit condition in the reactivation blower motor. Ensure that the overload current setting matches the motor data plate for rated voltage. Ensure that reactivation fan damper is adjusted to provide the proper pressure drop across the desiccant rotor (refer to Technical Data Sheet or contact factory for correct settings). Ensure all electrical connections are tight.

Process Motor Overload (CT3/OL3) tripping: This indicates an over current/short circuit condition in the process blower motor. Ensure that the overload current setting matches the motor data plate for the rated voltage. Ensure that process fan damper is adjusted to provide the proper pressure drop across the desiccant rotor (refer to Technical Data Sheet or contact factory for correct settings). Ensure all electrical connections are tight.

High Reactivation Temperature (DRY 500/700 only): This indicates a high temperature condition in either the reactivation heater section (above 340 °F) or the reactivation discharge (above 180 °F). The reason for the fault must be corrected prior to resetting any safety device. This fault may also indicate a reactivation air proving fault. Ensure that there are no physical obstructions in the reactivation inlet or outlet. Ensure that reactivation inlet damper is adjusted to provide the proper pressure drop across the desiccant rotor (refer to Technical Data Sheet or contact factory for correct settings). Check if filters are clean. Verify pressure tubing is attached and functional. If the pressure drops are able to be attained, but tripping still occurs, the fault may be high temperature. High temperature faults will have to be manually reset at each overheat switch. Allow at least 10 minutes for the overheat switches to cool before attempting to reset. These switches are located before and after the rotor on top of the reactivation sections. If the high temperature fault is still present, check the fusible links (FL1-1 & FL1-2) for continuity and replace if open.

Main Circuit Breaker Trips: This can occur on 208V or 230V single phase units when a blower motor capacitor fails. Remove motor capacitor cover and inspect capacitor. A failed capacitor is normally indicated by leaking fluid or visible damage to the capacitor. The capacitor will need to be replaced if it has failed.