Shut Down Mode

Pressing the power button after the first minute of operation will initiate a shut-down mode. This mode will last 15 minutes and will maintain the operation of the fan and purge pump to insure all water is removed from the unit prior to moving or storing. Pressing the power button at any time during the shut down mode will immediately shut down the unit and bypass the remainder of the shutdown mode. The unit must be purged by pressing the purge button if bypassing the shutdown mode to avoid water overflow.

The display will change during shutdown mode to a countdown timer that will indicate the time remaining before the unit shuts completely off.

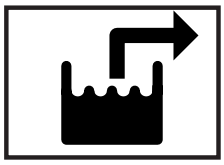

Figure 9

Functions

Loss of Power Recovery Function

In case of a loss of power, the last run state (ON or OFF) will be maintained when the power is restored.

Pump Purge Function

In normal operation, the pump will automatically empty the reservoir. Pressing the purge button (figure 9) runs the pump for 1 minute allowing manual emptying of the reservoir. The pump purge will function in all modes as long as the unit is plugged in.

Hour Meter Display

The cumulative hours will be displayed during normal operation. If the unit is off (even unplugged) pressing the hour button (figure 10) will also display the accumulative hours briefly.

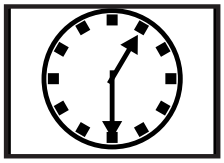

Figure 10

Venting / Ducting

Twin rear outlets (figure 11) can accommodate two individual 5" ducts or one 10" lay flat duct to be attached. This allows for warm dry air to be directed into different areas.

Figure 11

Maintenance

Air Filter

The air filter should be checked regularly. Operating the dehumidifier with a clogged filter will reduce efficiency. To access the filter, slide the filter frame up until it clears the dehumidifier cabinet (figure 12). Reverse procedure to re-install the filter into the dehumidifier. Metal filters should be washed with soap and water, and paper filters should be replaced.

Paper filter size is a nominal 12" x 12" x 1"

Operating the unit without the filter in place will cause reduced efficiency due to dirty coils and increase the frequency of internal coil cleaning.

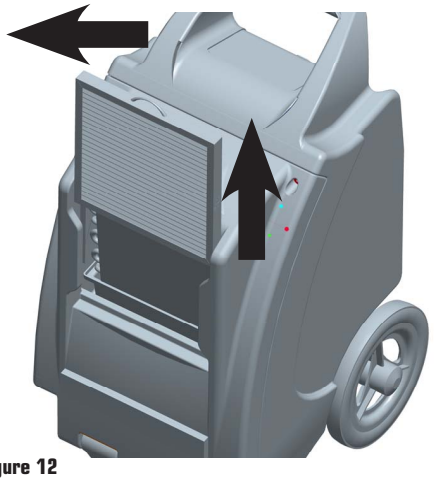

Figure 12

Stacking

The dehumidifiers can be stacked on top of each other (figure 13). The wheels from the upper unit must be resting in the cradle of the lower unit. DO NOT STACK MORE THAN TWO HIGH.

Battery Replacement

Disconnect power supply before replacing battery.
Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, fire, or electrical shock

Disconnect dehumidifier from power supply. The hour meter uses a battery backup for display when the dehumidifier is unplugged and the hour button is depressed. To change the battery, it is necessary to remove the four (4) screws from the control panel. Disconnect the old battery and replace with new battery. Replace control panel and screws. Do not overtighten screws.

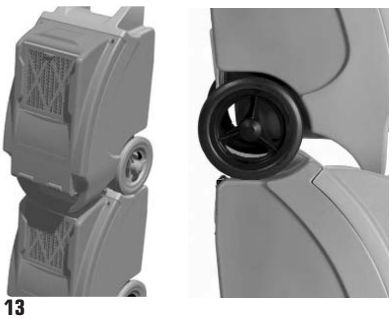

Figure 13

Cleaning

Disconnect power supply before cleaning
Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, fire, or electrical shock

External Cleaning
Use a non-flammable mild, non-abrasive soap and water solution. Wipe dry.

Internal Cleaning
Disconnect dehumidifier from power supply.

Light cleaning: Remove the air filter and spray evaporator coil with water.

Heavy cleaning: Remove two upper screws from front hood. Open hood. Spray water at coils. Close hood and replace screws. (figure 14)

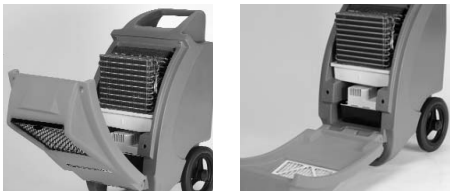

Figure 14

Care must be taken to insure coil fins are not damaged, as damaged fins can restrict airflow and reduce the unit's ability to produce water.

Storage

Freezing temperatures and biological growth must be considered before storing the dehumidifier. To prevent the biological growth, spray an evaporator cleaner on the coils and rinse into the drainage system. You must also purge the excess liquid from the pump using the manual purge function to prevent issues with freezing storage environments.

Troubleshooting

Service
A qualified refrigeration technician must service all refrigerant leaks.

The Unit is NOT working:
- Has the breaker tripped? – Reset breaker
- If in a wet area, is the unit plugged into a GFI protected circuit? – Excessive moisture will trip GFI. Remove from area.
- Is the unit being run off a generator? - Check output does not fluctuate as the unit will not operate at low voltage.
- If using an extension cord - Is the cord of the correct gauge for the distance run? (14 AWG up to 25' and 12 AWG over 25'). Note: Verify voltage while unit is starting. Start up will cause the highest current draw and largest voltage drop. Even if plugged directly to outlet there can be a significant voltage drop. Never assume the voltage is ok without verifying.

The unit shuts down and displays an error code.
ER 1: Overflow switch remaining closed for >2 minutes.
- Plugged or kinked drain hose – Remove obstruction
- Bad connection in pump circuit – Check connections
- Defective condensate pump – Replace

ER 2: Internal pressure switch indicates refrigerant pressure is too high.
- Air filter is dirty or plugged – Clean or replace air filter
- The coil is dirty – Clean the coil
- Loose or faulty electrical connections to pressure switch – check connections
- Fan is not working – Replace
- Defective pressure switch – replace

The unit continually ices up: Note that some ice buildup on the evaporator coil is normal but airflow should not be blocked.
- Is warm air blowing out the back of the unit? - No warm air, ambient temperature may be too low. Raise temperature with supplementary source.
- Is the air filter clean and airflow unobstructed? – Clean filter. Unit should have a minimum of 10" clearance all around it.
- Dirty evaporator coil? – Clean coil.

Unit moves some water but not as much as expected:
- Air filter dirty or airflow obstructed - Unit should have a minimum of 10" clearance all around it. Clean air filter and ensure adequate airflow/space around unit.
- Evaporator coil dirty – Clean coil.
- Restrictive or kinked exhaust ducting (if used) – Straighten out ducting.

Fan does not run. Compressor runs briefly but cycles on/off:
- Loose connection in fan circuit – Check connections.
- Fan obstructed and not turning – Remove obstruction.
- Defective fan – Replace fan.
- Defective control board – Replace control board.

Wiring Diagram

Electronic Control Board Terminal Locations may vary, but Terminal Labeling will remain the same.