

**W53 N550 HIGHLAND DRIVE
P.O. BOX 0917
CEDARBURG, WI 53012
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**SWIMMING POOL
DEHUMIDIFIER
OWNER'S MANUAL**

M A I N T E N A N C E

TROUBLESHOOTING

(The following is a guide for the owner/user to follow in the event the unit malfunctions. If further service is required, a qualified service technician must be called.)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Unit does not start	Main power off.	Turn main Power On. Reset circuit breaker or replace blown fuses.
	Thermostat system switch in off position.	Set system switch in automatic position.
	Humidistat turned off.	Turn humidistat on and set to desired RH level, usually between 50% to 60% R.H.
	Humidistat set too high.	Lower humidistat setting.
	Thermostat system switch in off position.	Set system switch in automatic position.
Unit does not shut off	Malfunctioning controls.	Call service technician to repair or replace control.
Unit not operating properly, high humidity in room	Humidistat turned off.	Turn humidistat on and set to desired RH level, usually between 50% to 60%.
	Air filters dirty.	Replace filter(s).
	Controls located in room that is not being treated by dehumidifier.	Change location of controls into room being treated by dehumidifier.
	Pool water temperature too high.	Lower pool water temperature usually between 78°F to 82°F. Usually 2°F to 4°F below room temperature.
	Supply or return air registers blocked or closed.	Remove blockage and open registers. Check diffusers, make sure they are pointed in proper direction.
	Blower belt loose & slipping.	Check for worn belt and tighten or replace as necessary.

SERVICE DIAGNOSIS

(The following is a guide intended for use by qualified service personnel only. CAUTION High Voltage and refrigerant under high pressure present.)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Compressor will not start	Broken or loose wire.	Check all wire & connections.
	Compressor off on internal overload.	Allow to cool, will start automatically.
	Low voltage to unit.	Check voltage and correct.
	High pressure switch tripped.	Press reset switch.
	Low pressure switch tripped.	Check refrigerant charge.
	Compressor discharge temperature switch tripped.	Check refrigerant charge.
	Defective start relay, start capacitor, run capacitor, transformer or compressor.	Replace defective component.
Dehumidifying coil iced up	Return air below 45°F.	Raise return air temperature.
	Filters dirty or clogged.	Replace filters.
	Low air flow.	Check blower motor and belt.
		Adjust blower speed.
		Check blower rotation.
		Check duct design. Refer to manual for proper sizing and design.
	Low refrigerant Charge.	Add Refrigerant. (See charging procedure)
	Bad expansion valve.	Replace expansion valve.
	Restricted drier.	Replace drier.
Restricted distributor tubing.	Replace distributor tubing.	
Restricted distributor.	Replace distributor.	

SERVICE DIAGNOSIS

(The following is a guide intended for use by qualified service personnel only. CAUTION High Voltage and refrigerant under high pressure present.)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
High head pressure	Low air flow.	Adjust blower speed.
	Return air short cycling.	Check duct design and readjust supply and return air registers.
	Refrigerant overcharge.	Adjust refrigerant. (See charging procedure).
	Non-condensable in system.	Evacuate and recharge system.
	Dirty coils.	Clean all coils in unit and remote if equipped.
	Dirty filters.	Replace filters.
Head pressure switch tripping (Same as above)	Blower running too slow.	Adjust blower speed up.
	Blower turning backwards.	Change blower rotation. (3 phase only)
	Motor going off on internal overload.	Check for rated AMP draw. Replace motor if defective.
	Dirty filters.	Replace filters.
	Supply and return air registers restricted or blocked.	Remove restrictions or blockages.
	Refrigerant overcharge.	Adjust refrigerant. (See charging procedure).
	Dirty coils.	Clean all coils in unit and remote if equipped.
	Defective head pressure switch.	Replace head pressure
Low head pressure	Low refrigerant charge.	Add refrigerant. (See charging procedure).
	Return air temperature too low.	Return air temperature must be minimum 45°F.

SERVICE DIAGNOSIS

continued

(The following is a guide intended for use by qualified service personnel only. CAUTION High Voltage and refrigerant under high pressure present.)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
High suction pressure	High air flow.	Incorrect duct work causes stratification of air on inlet.
	Return air temperature too high.	Lower temperature in room.
	Defective compressor.	Replace compressor.
Low suction pressure	Refrigerant charge low.	Adjust refrigerant. (See charging procedure)
	Low air flow.	Adjust blower speed. Check blower, motor and pulley.
	Return air temperature too low.	Raise return air temperature.
	Dirty filters.	Replace filters.
High humidity in space	Incorrect duct work.	Check duct work design. (See manual)
	Low air flow.	Adjust blower. Check blower, motor and pulley.
	Dirty filters.	Replace filters.
	Outdoor condenser not operating properly.	Clean outdoor coil and check blower, motor and belt.
	Refrigerant system overcharge.	Check pressures. Adjust per manual.
	Unit too small or not enough capacity to handle humidity and problem.	Refer to guide lines regarding sizing dehumidifiers for load and applications.

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