

TROUBLE-SHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE MEASURES
1. Compressor motor does not start.	1. No power.	1. Check circuit breaker.
2. Compressor motor runs, but, is noisy.	2. Plastic intake hose not installed properly or is cracked.	2. Replace; make sure plastic hose does not touch chrome tubing.
3. Compressor motor tries to start but Compresso-Dri circuit breaker trips.	3a. Voltage too low.	3a. A minimum of 208 volts is needed. If voltage is 208V or below, install a boost transformer. Consult your dealer.
	3b. Unloader valve not opening when compression cycle stops.	3b. Check unloader valve.
	3c. Defective Compresso-Dri circuit breaker.	3c. Replace
	3d. Fail Safe Switches.	3d. See Below.
	<p>For normal operation, BOTH switches must be turned ON simultaneously. If a remote switch is used, then both compressor switches should be left in the "ON" position.</p> <p>These are FAIL-SAFE switches with individual circuit breakers. If one goes OFF, they both go OFF. This is a signal that a problem exists.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANALYZING THE PROBLEM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both switches should be OFF. Now, turn them on simultaneously. If there is a problem, they both go OFF. Remove spacer bars between switches. Turn the LEFT one on. If it goes OFF, the problem is in that compressor head; service is needed. If it runs, the compressor head is OK. Now shut it OFF. Turn on the RIGHT one. If it goes OFF, the problem is in that compressor head. Service is needed. If it runs, the compressor head is OK. You may operate your Compresso-Dri with one head temporarily while awaiting service. If each compressor runs separately, but, they won't run together, the voltage is too low. Check the running voltage. If it's low, a boost transformer will be required to correct the problem. Consult your dealer. 	

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4. Compressor motor runs but will not build up pressure to 100 PSI.	4a. Unloader valve not closing when compressor runs.	4a. Refer to service technician.
	4b. Intake may be restricted.	4b. Remove intake filter. If this corrects problem, replace filter.
	4c. Leak in compressor.	4c. Close the main tank shut-off valve. Check compressor discharge tubing, cylinder heads, bolts, packing gland in tank shut-off valve, pressure relief valve and all fittings for leaks. Repair as necessary. (Verify pump-up time for specific unit, see p. 7)
	4d. Pressure switch needs adjustment.	4d. Turn off power to unit. Drain tank slowly until pressure switch clicks. Tank pressure gauge should read 80 PSI. Turn on power and verify pump-up time for specific unit on data sheet, p. 7. Call service technician if adjustment is needed.
5. Compressor cycles with no air being used.	5a. Total regeneration valve is in "ON" position.	5a. After ensuring moisture monitor is blue, turn total regeneration valve "OFF"
	5b. Leak in office air system.	5b. Close main tank shut-off valve. Pump-up main tank to 100 PSI. If pressure is maintained at 100 PSI for 15-20 minutes, leak is in air system, not compressor. Contact plumber.
	5c. Leak in compressor.	5c. See 4d.
6. Moisture monitor is not blue.	6a. Compressor running too frequently or cycles without air being used.	6a. 1. Compressor undersized for installation—check with dealer. 2. Leak in Compresso-Dri or air system-locate and repair.
	6b. Unloading system not functioning properly.	6b. Check to see that the unloader closes when the compressor runs, and opens when the compressor stops. Purge tank pressure should decrease from 100 to 0 PSI within 60-120 seconds of shut-off. Consult data sheet (p. 7) for specific time on your model. If not correct, check for clogged or sticking pressure switch unloader valve.