

11. Trouble Shooting

If you have any problem operating the cabinet, follow the trouble shooting procedures given below. If this fails to correct the situation, please consult ESPEC CORP.

- (1) Cabinet does not operate even when the power switch is turned on.
The power cord plug may be disconnected from the receptacle.
Plug it in securely.

- (2) No temperature/humidity control takes place.
Line voltage may be too low.

Make 100VAC $\pm 10\%$ and 15A power supply available.

Wet-bulb wick is dry.

Wick pan is empty (add water to the wick pan).

Ambient temperature is too high.

Improve the condition of the installation site.

Insufficient water delivered by the electromagnetic pump.

Clean the electromagnetic pump strainer.

Replenish the tank with water.

- (3) Wet-bulb wick readily dries.

Low water level in wick pan.

No water is sent to the wick pan water feeder.

Water circuit is blocked.

Slightly raise the wick pan water feeder position.

Fine wick is soiled.

Remove foul water from the wick pan with a syringe, and replace the fine wick with a new one.

Water circuit is dirty (clean the water circuit).

Clean the tank.

Clean the wick pan water feeder.

Clean the water leveler for the humidifying tray.

(4) The burnout protector operates.

Low water level in the humidifying tray.

Insufficient water is delivered by the electromagnetic pump
(clean the electromagnetic pump protection strainer).

Slightly raise the position of the humidifying tray water
leveler.

Insufficient water supplied due to a dirty water circuit (clean
the water circuit).

Tank is dirty. (Clean the electromagnetic protection strainer)

(5) The automatic overheat protection circuit functions.

Confirm that the air circulator is turning.

(6) Alarm display [AL display]

For local operation, alarm display [AL-1] appears when any
burnout of the dry- or wet-bulb temperature sensor, or any hu-
midity (%R.H.) missetting occurs.

For remote operation, alarm displays [AL-3, etc.] appear when
any burnout of remote input or any input of temperature (°C)
or relative humidity (%R.H.) not specified by the cabinet takes
place.

The following table describes the types of alarm displays,
their possible causes, and remedies.

Type of displays	Description and Cause	Remedy
AL - 1	•The dry-bulb temperature sensor is disconnected during local operation.	•Properly connect the dry-bulb temperature sensor signal line to the input terminal. •Replace the dry-bulb temperature sensor.
AL - 2	•The wet-bulb temperature sensor is disconnected during local operation.	•Properly connect the wet-bulb temperature sensor signal line to the input terminal. •Replace the wet-bulb temperature sensor.
AL - 3	•The dry-bulb temperature input line is disconnected during remote operation.	•Properly apply DC voltage (mV) to the remote I/O terminal.
AL - 4	•The relative humidity input line is disconnected during remote operation.	•Properly apply DC voltage (mV) to the remote I/O output voltage.

Type of Displays	Description and Cause	Remedy
AL - 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The dry-bulb temperature is Set above or at +90.0°C Set below or at -30.0°C Input above or at +90.0mV Input below or at -30.0mV during local or remote operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Properly set the dry-bulb temperature or apply DC voltage to the remote I/O terminal with reference to the temperature/humidity control range.
AL - 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The humidity is input above or at 99.0 mV during remote operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Properly apply DC voltage to the remote I/O terminal with reference to the temperature/humidity controllable range.