



Contents

HPD PORTABLE DRYERS.....	2
INSTALLATION PROCEDURE	5
QUICK START-UP GUIDE.....	6
CLOSED LOOP LOADING SYSTEM.....	6
RECEIVER INSTALLATION	7
VACUUM CHECK	8
PROXIMITY SENSOR ADJUSTMENT	9
MATERIAL FLOW ADJUSTMENT	9
BASIC TROUBLE SHOOTING FOR CLOSED LOOP LOADING SYSTEM.....	10
CLOSED LOOP LOADER MAINTENANCE	10
DRYER OPERATION TROUBLE SHOOTING.....	11
PART LIST	13
SMART TOUCH CONTROLS GUIDE.....	15
MAIN OPERATING SCREEN:	15
SYSTEM SETUP SCREEN:.....	16
7 DAY TIMER:.....	16
FACTORY SETTINGS:	17
SETBACK (option)	18
LOADER RECEIVER (option)	20
RECIPE MENU:	21
DIAGNOSTICS SCREEN:.....	22
INPUTS:	22
OUTPUTS:	23

TEMPS:.....	23
TREND GRAPHS:.....	24
EVENT LOG:.....	25
ALARMS:	26
DIGITAL KEYPAD SCREEN:.....	27
ALPHA-NUMERIC KEYPAD:.....	28
TROUBLESHOOTING:	29

HPD PORTABLE DRYERS

FEATURES:

The HPD series dryers are a fully assembled dryer and hopper combination that is mounted on a common frame to be positioned beside molding machines. They are ideal where floor space is available and material changes are frequent. The HPD dryer series utilize the HP4-X four bed design that provides a constant supply of dry air to the material hopper.

HP4-X 4 Bed Design

While one bed is removing moisture from the process air the other is regenerating by heating the desiccant to a high temperature. Once the regenerated bed cools down, the Zone Valve switches the airflow, and the newly regenerated bed is used to desiccate the process air stream. The saturated bed is now regenerated in the same manner, completing the regeneration cycle

The airflow design of the HP4-X dryers makes the regeneration cycle more efficient because we utilize a small amount of the desiccated process air rather than ambient air to regenerate the desiccant bed. This reduces the impact of the high moisture content of the ambient air, which would contaminate the desiccant bed, and allows the dryer to attain a lower dew point. Please see the Air Flow Schematic on Page 4.

Dryer process operating temperatures are 140 degrees F (minimum) to 325 degrees F (maximum) with an accuracy of +/- 3 degrees. When the drying temperature is 275 degrees F or higher, it is necessary to install a water-cooled heat exchanger on the return hose of the dryer to ensure maximum dryer efficiency. If you do not have a heat exchanger and will be operating 275 degrees F or higher, please contact the factory for heat exchanger pricing.

Hopper Design

Dri-Air's "all stainless" hopper design utilizes a stainless-steel inner shell surrounded by a stainless-steel jacketed insulation layer. The easily removable stainless steel spreader cone promotes proper material flow to ensure that the material is dried efficiently and no dried material is left at the hopper bottom that needs to be fed out prior to operating. You must ensure that your hopper is adequately sized for your usage rate and is kept filled, to ensure that you have sufficient time to dry the material.

Closed Loop Loading System

Dri-Air's closed loop loading system utilizes a dedicated blower, small receiver, filtration system and desiccated air to move the material from the dryer hopper to the molding machine. This eliminates the possibility that your material will be contaminated with moisture as with some other material transfer systems, helping to eliminate defects resulting from moisture contamination.

Please refer to the Closed Loop Loader System section of this manual for the proper installation and maintenance.

STC Smart Touch Controls

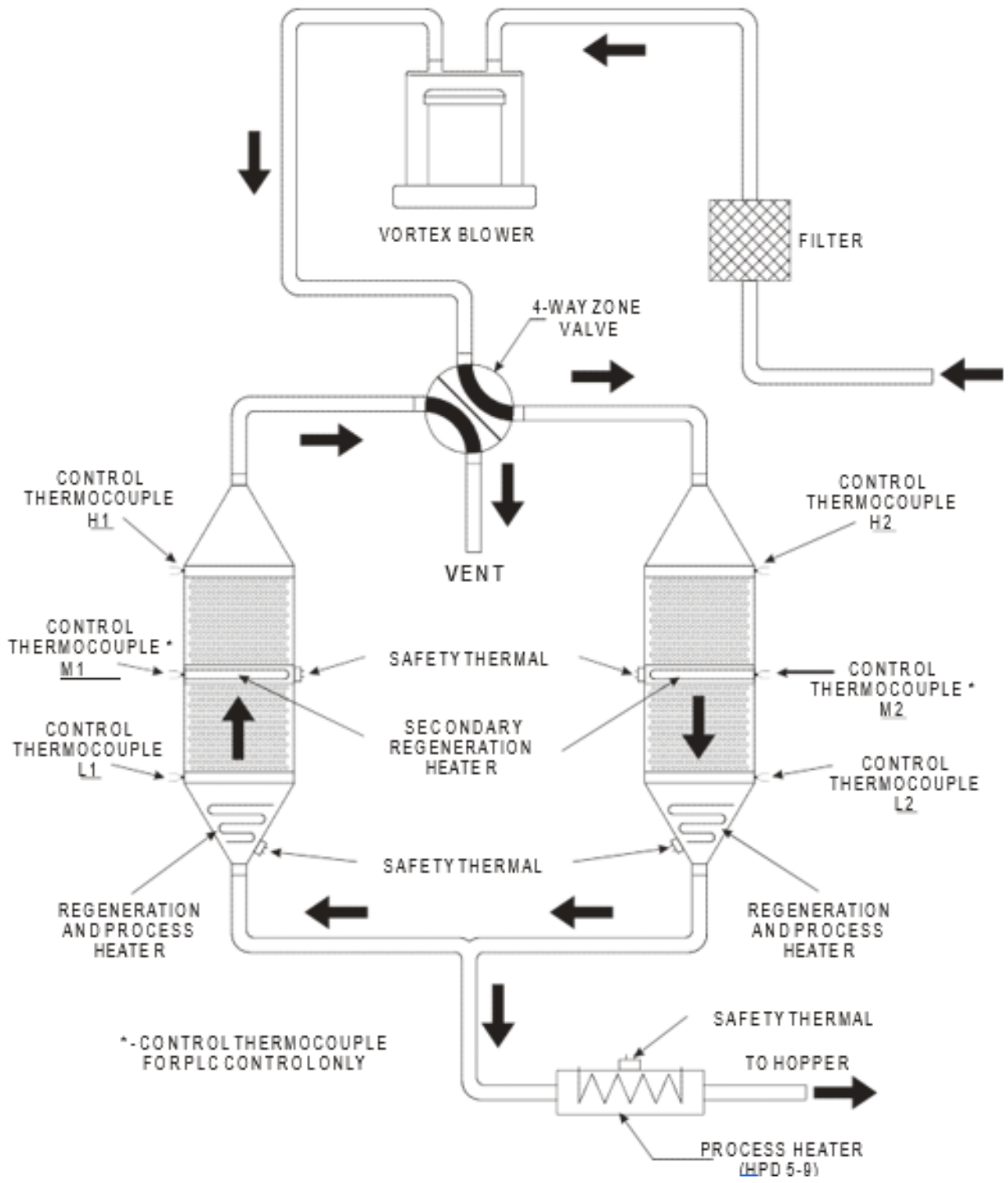
The HPD series are supplied with the Smart Touch Control (STC).

The new STC (Smart Touch Control) was introduced for optimum operation of the dryer and is as user friendly as possible. The easy-to-see, menu driven HMI allows access to all operating parameters and enables the operator to navigate through all settings and data. All data and fault conditions are shown on the display in a format that is easy to understand and stored for retention and reports

As with earlier designs, the STC is driven by thermocouples strategically located in the towers, hoses to the hoppers, and other locations to properly control the operation of the dryer. Other inputs monitor the performance of the dryer for safe and efficient operation.

Please refer to the STC controls section following the dryer operation.

**AIR FLOW SCHEMATIC
FOR HPD 1-9 DRYERS**

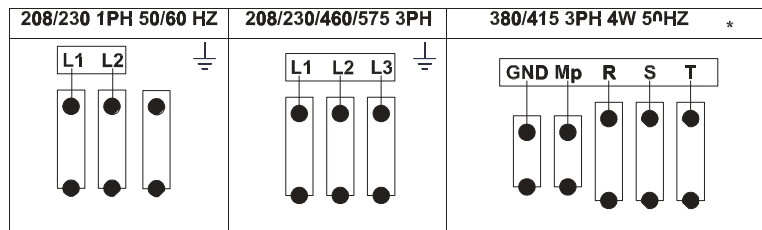


INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

Electrical Connection:

Open electrical access door on the front of the machine by turning the disconnect off and turning the lower clamping screw 1/2 turn counterclockwise. Locate the disconnect by following the operating handle down to the electrical panel.

Insert the incoming power cable or conduit through the hole provided on the side of the machine. Wire incoming power to the top of the disconnect as shown in the diagrams below.



« use approved wire and fastening means «

3 PHASE DRYER INSTALLATION CHECK FOR CORRECT MOTOR ROTATION BEFORE RUNNING DRYER

To check motor rotation.....

Leave the electrical cabinet door open so the blower can be observed. Turn on the power to the dryer and press the **ON/ START** touch pad and then immediately press the **OFF/STOP** touch pad. Observe the cooling fan on the top of the blower motor and verify the fan is turning clockwise. If the motor is not turning clockwise, switch any two adjacent supply wires.

Compressed Air Connection:

Compressed air is only required for dryers which have the closed loop loader as part of the system. For those units:

CONNECT COMPRESSED AIR TO INLET ON TOP OF THE CLOSED LOOP LOADER FILTER CANISTER. The closed loop system includes a regulator that is set to the proper pressure and an automatic drain water separator. Maximum incoming pressure not to exceed 145 psi (1.0 mpa).

The unit is now ready for operation.

QUICK START-UP GUIDE

Operating this unit is very simple. Once the dryer is connected to the facility power supply, the unit can be started by turning the disconnect handle located in the upper right-hand corner of the electrical panel enclosure to the ON position and pressing the START button on the HMI. To shut the dryer off, simply push the STOP button on the HMI.

For a more detailed explanation, please refer to the STC control section later in this manual.

CLOSED LOOP LOADING SYSTEM

The closed loop loading system uses a separate vortex blower to provide the vacuum and “pressure assist” necessary to move the dried resin from the hopper take-off box to the receiver mounted on the feed throat of the molding machine.



At the start of the loading sequence, the proximity switch on the receiver senses there is no material. The blower starts, and the loader valve on the inlet line to the blower is opened. Because the receiver is sealed, a vacuum is created within the takeoff box, pulling material from the hopper.

The outlet of the blower (pressure side) blows air into the takeoff box to help move the material to the receiver and close the air loop. When the load time times out, the blower is stopped and the loader valve is closed to prevent anymore material from being conveyed and left in the hose to possibly

be contaminated with moisture. Load time and Loader Delay (dump) time are located under system set-up.

To operate the system, complete the installation steps detailed below and turn on the system by actuating the toggle switch labeled LOADER on the front of the electrical panel enclosure. If the Dual Closed Loop Loading option has been installed, please consult the Dual Closed Loop Loader Operating Manual enclosed with your dryer.

Prior to installing the receiver, you should inspect the surface of the molding press feed throat that the receiver is being installed upon to ensure that it is clean and flush.

RECEIVER INSTALLATION

When the material in the receiver goes below the proximity switch, the proximity switch sensor light will go on indicating there is no material in front of the sensor and the loading cycle will begin.

When the loading cycle begins, there is a solenoid located on top of the loading system filter canister. The filter canister is designed in a sock configuration to offer maximum surface area and efficient performance. When the loading system begins, the solenoid valve will activate 3 times (3 pulses) in order to blow any dust or material from the filter sock.

After the pulsing of the filter canister, the blower will turn on along with the valve located in the filter canister. The valve in the filter canister turns on and off with the loading system. Its main purpose is to close off the vacuum side of the loading system at the end of the load cycle. If the vacuum side of the loading system was left open, material could still convey during the spool down of the loader blower along with keeping the flap in the receiver in the closed position.

With the blower and valve functioning, suction will be created on the filter canister which is attached to the top of the receiver on the molding machine/extruder. This suction on the top of the receiver will cause the internal flap on the receiver to pull up sealing and isolating the receiver from all leaks that are below the receiver. The vacuum in the isolated receiver will pull material from the bottom of the drying hopper. Once the suction is present at the bottom of the hopper, material will be pulled and pushed to the receiver on the molding machine/extruder.

Since the proximity switch that began the loading cycle is below the flap, the proximity switch will not be satisfied when the material has filled the receiver. Instead of using the proximity switch, a programmable fill time is in the STC controls. The adjustable time allows the operator to increase or decrease the time that the loading system conveys material and therefore increase or decrease the amount of material in the receiver.

When the fill time has expired, the blower and valve will turn off, shutting off the vacuum, causing the material to stop conveying and opening the internal flap in the receiver. The receiver Loader Delay time is an adjustable time, in seconds, that the loading system will wait for the material to drain out of the receiver and satisfy the proximity switch. If this Loader Delay time is set low, the material will not entirely drain out of the receiver top and therefore the loading system will reactivate while material still draining out. If the Loader Delay time is set high, in high throughput applications, time will be wasted waiting for the time to end when the loading cycle could restart and convey material and cause material shortage on the press.

Once the Loader Delay time has expired, the controls will determine if the proximity switch is or is not satisfied. If the proximity switch is not satisfied, the loading cycle will begin again.

In the STC controls is a load alarm. The alarm is activated when the loading system attempts to load the molding machine/extruder 3 times (default value). If the proximity switch is not satisfied at the end of the 3rd load, the alarm will be activated. The alarm can be cleared by satisfying the proximity switch, or turning the loader switch off then on again. In the controls, the number of missed loads necessary to set off the alarm can be adjusted. The alarm can regularly occur when loading an empty hopper or large receiver.

To install the receiver, simply drill holes in the bottom flange of the receiver to match the hole pattern on the feed throat and affix the receiver with bolts sufficient to accommodate the operating stresses. Connect the plug for the proximity switch into the proximity switch plug. Connect the material feed hose and vacuum hose as shown in the appendix to this manual.

VACUUM CHECK

Prior to production operation of the loading system, we strongly recommend that you ensure the loading system is properly sealed. To test the seal, follow the steps detailed below.

While the loader is running, close the hopper slide gate and remove the material wand and attached hose from the takeoff box. Check the vacuum level by placing your hand over the wand. Return the wand to the take-off box.

Remove the hose from the bottom port of the blowback filter canister. Place your hand over the filter canister port. Compare this vacuum level to the level observed at the material wand. The two vacuum levels should be the same.

Any difference between the vacuum levels is caused from leaks in the loading system. Check for loose hoses, missing gasket on the cyclone, or other possible sources of leaks described below.

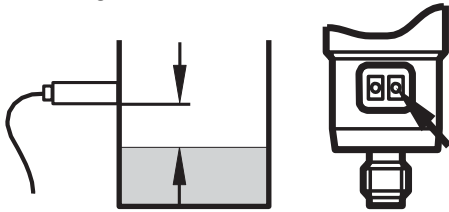
PROXIMITY SENSOR ADJUSTMENT

The proximity sensors supplied with the receiver may require adjustment to operate properly. When positioning the sensors, ensure that they are placed as close as possible to the outer surface of the receiver as they operate by sensing the density of the material in the receiver.

To adjust the sensor's sensitivity, using the basic teach empty state, the unit suppresses the installation environment. The basic teach empty state resets the unit, an adjustment teach already carried out is deleted.

Empty the tank until the level is at least 20 mm below sensor.

Set the unit as normally closed (output opens when the tank is full): Press [OUT ON] until the light on the switch flashes 2 times.



MATERIAL FLOW ADJUSTMENT

Material flow to the receiver should be continuous and smooth. Irregularities in flow rate and volume can be affected by the position of the material wand inserted into the take-off box or the density of the resin. To adjust the flow, take the steps detailed below.

Upon initial operation of the loading system, push the wand in until it stops. Then pull it out 1 to 2 inches and tighten the set screw on the take-off box material outlet. Operate the loading system and observe how the material flows into the receiver. If the flow rate is not as desired, the wand can be adjusted out to reduce the flow of material conveyed, or in, to increase the amount.

If the material flow is irregular, with “slugs” of resin being delivered to the receiver, the wand is most likely pushed too far into the take-off box. This “chokes” off the air flow required to convey the material, causing the irregular flow. To remedy this condition, pull the wand out

slightly and the material will flow more evenly and quickly.

If little or no material is conveyed and there are no blockages in the take-off box or material hose the wand may be pulled too far out of the take-off box. Push the wand in until you get the desired flow rate.

BASIC TROUBLE SHOOTING FOR CLOSED LOOP LOADING SYSTEM

1. Ensure the proximity sensors are adjusted and working properly. Sensors' LEDs should be lit when the receiver is empty. Check that the sensors are tightened on the bracket and the cable connectors are tight and correct.
2. Check system for leaks. Tighten hose clamps. Check seal at receiver/feed throat interface by comparing vacuum levels as directed in previous section on Receiver Installation.
3. Ensure the blower operates. Check the electrical system to see if the relay is working and that the blower overload is not tripped. Trip window will be orange/yellow if tripped. Check to see that the blower rotation is correct (clockwise).
4. Ensure that the compressed air is connected to the system and the pressure regulator is set to 60 psi. Does the air valve open when the system calls for material? The airline to the valve can be easily disconnected by pushing in on the plastic sleeve and removing the hose.
5. Ensure the drain valve at the bottom of the filter is closed properly.

CLOSED LOOP LOADER MAINTENANCE

Daily Maintenance:

Clean filter when loader is not working.

The filter is cleaned automatically with an air blast at the start of each loading cycle. The canister needs to be drained periodically by opening the valve at the bottom of the canister. Gently bang on the side of the cannister with your hand to loosen any fines and *close the valve.*

Monthly Maintenance:

Clean filter sock by removing the quick clamp on the filter and removing the top cover. Remove the bag assembly and blow off or vacuum clean. Install bag assembly, top cover and quick clamp checking that the seal is proper. This maintenance may need to

be performed more frequently if your material is dusty, or less frequent if your material is clean. We strongly recommend it be performed every 6 months regardless of material conditions

Tighten all hoses and hose clamps and check for leaks.

DRYER OPERATION TROUBLE SHOOTING

The SmartTouch Controls were designed for quick diagnosis of problems. The following steps should be done before proceeding with other diagnostic steps. Alarm codes that occur on the STC controls are further detailed in the controls section of this manual.

Check the Power Circuit:

1. Incoming fuses or circuit breaker
2. Check secondary fuses or circuit breakers.
3. Is power supplied to the unit?
4. Check heater continuity using a volt ohmmeter.

Compressed Air:

For those models that require compressed air.

5. Is compressed air connected with at least 60 PSI
6. Check water separator and drain if necessary
7. Pressure gage should read 60 PSI

Air Flow Circuit:

8. Ensure zone valve position is correct. Remove the hoses from the top of the desiccant towers and compare the airflow to that in the provided airflow diagram in this manual.
9. Make sure that all hoses are connected, not crushed, and free from obstructions.
10. Inspect filter and make sure cover is tight and the filter is clean and in good condition.

Control Circuit:

11. Using the PLC motherboard indicator lights as a guide for the dryer regeneration cycle, check that all inputs/outputs are proper for the part of the regeneration cycle that the machine is in.
12. Monitor the PLC output lights to ensure the corresponding LED on the power solid state relay is illuminated and there is an output voltage to the heater.

Operating Conditions:

13. Check the process temperature. It should not be set below 140° F (60° C) because the unit will go into high temp alarm.

If the temp exceeds the set point check the following:

1. Remove the hose from the top of the hopper to check air flow. There should be air flow out of the hopper with a suction on the hose. If there is little or no flow, check the inlet hose.
2. Inspect the filter to make sure that it is clean and not affecting the air flow.
3. Check to see if one of the solid-state relays has failed on. Using an ammeter or voltmeter on the output to the heater, see if there is power when the LED is not lit which will indicate a failed relay.
4. Check the valve position.

The Dri-Air valve is designed to provide very little flow restriction and no leakage. It incorporates high temperature spool for years of trouble-free service. The electrical controls are built into the end of the valve for long lasting performance.

DO NOT PUT FINGERS INTO VALVE WITH POWER ON

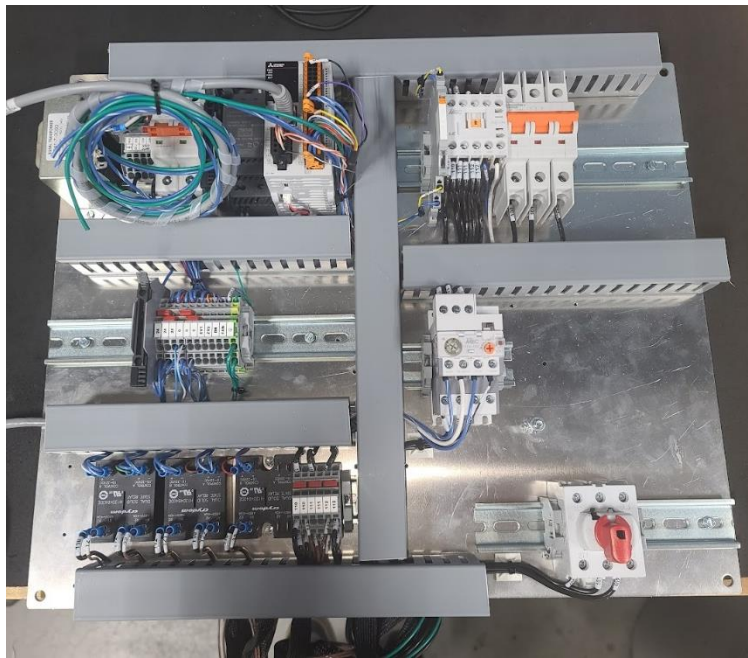
Check all electrical connections to make sure they are tight.
Contact factory with the serial number of the dryer for a replacement valve.

PART LIST



Description	Part #	Amount
Filter Element 50-300 CFM	81331	1
Thermocouple 1/8"x 9"x Female Type J (Fits 81142M Plug)	82175	8
Gasket Tower 9" For 50-100 Towers	82795	6
Fan 4.5" 24VDC – 112CFM Use W 83859 Guard – 1.5" Deep	85687	1
Blower 50 CFM 3PH Fuji 1.5" NPT Ports	87780	1
Blower 100 CFM 3PH Fuji 1.5" NPT Ports	84868	1
Switch Pressure Ultra Low 1.5" for ADC Blower Rotation	86155	1
Sensor RH ADC Control for 84936 RH Board Assembly	85374	1
Valve Zone STC 24V Assembly – Smart Touch Controls	89167	1
Thermocouple 1/8" dia 3" long female plug	87361	1

Voltage	<u>208V</u>	<u>230V</u>	<u>400V</u>	<u>480V</u>	<u>575V</u>
Cone	81351	81351	81766	81366	81432
HP Center	82364	82364	83934	82493	83372
Process	82343	82343	84204	82319	84065



Description	Part #	Amount
Contactor 12A 600V 4P 24VDC LS	85355	1
Overload 1-1.6 – LS Interchangeable w/ Carlo Gavazzi	85360	1
Relay SS 40A 480V 2P 15-32 VDC	85364	3
Switch Disconnect 40A (Handle, Shaft, Switch)	85365	1
Relay 1P DT 24VDC 6A card wago	89384	1
HMI Display	89089	1
PLC	89090	1
STC Mother Board	89030	1
Power Supply 24VDC 30W STC	89259	1
Transformer	85959	1

SMART TOUCH CONTROLS GUIDE

MAIN OPERATING SCREEN:

The operating screen displays all of the dryer performance information in an easy-to-read format visible from a long distance. The large STOP/START button is incorporated into the screen rather than being located remotely.



All common operator inputs are located on this main screen including starting and stopping the dryer, closed loop loader control and temperature changes. The asterisk (next to the setpoint) indicates the setback function is turned on. The setpoint temperature numbers change to red when the dryer is in setback.

To change the process temperature, press the SETPOINT number to display the input screen. Select the new temperature setting and press ENT.



SYSTEM SETUP SCREEN:



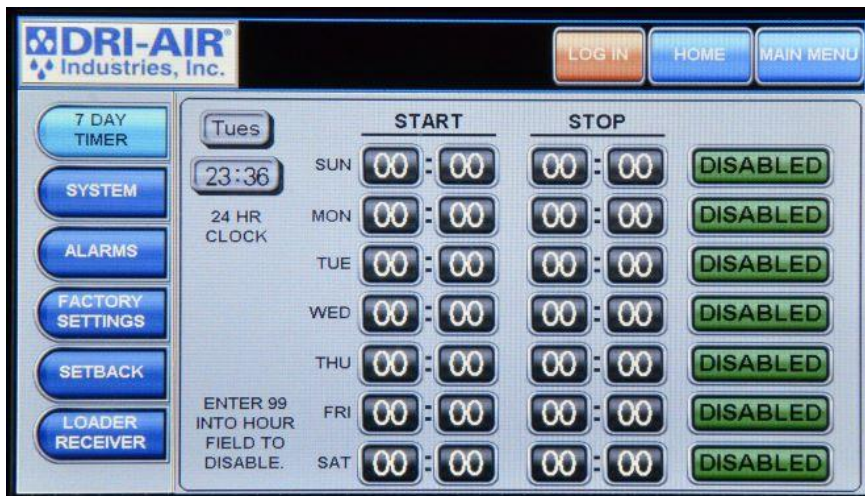
To enter the setup screen, first tap the main menu button in the top right of the touch screen, then select the “SETUP” button.

All of the parameters of the dryer are accessed through this screen that is very explanative.

To access the area of interest, simply press the associated button.

System, Alarms, and Factory settings buttons are only accessible through password protected Log In.

7 DAY TIMER:



The 7-Day Timer allows the user to set one start and one stop time per day.

Before setting the times into the schedule, check to verify the actual time matches the time set into the dryer as shown in the upper left-hand corner.

If the time is incorrect, press the hours, minutes, or seconds display and make the correction from the keypad that will be displayed.

To enter a start or stop time, press the time box on the day selected and a keypad will be displayed to make the entry desired. Note that 99 in the hour field turns off the time for that setting. All times are displayed in military time where the day is 24 hours. For 8:00 AM set 0800 and for 4:00 PM set 1600, settable 00:00 to 23:59. Then press Disabled button to Enable. You may also disable any day independently with the disabled button.



FACTORY SETTINGS:

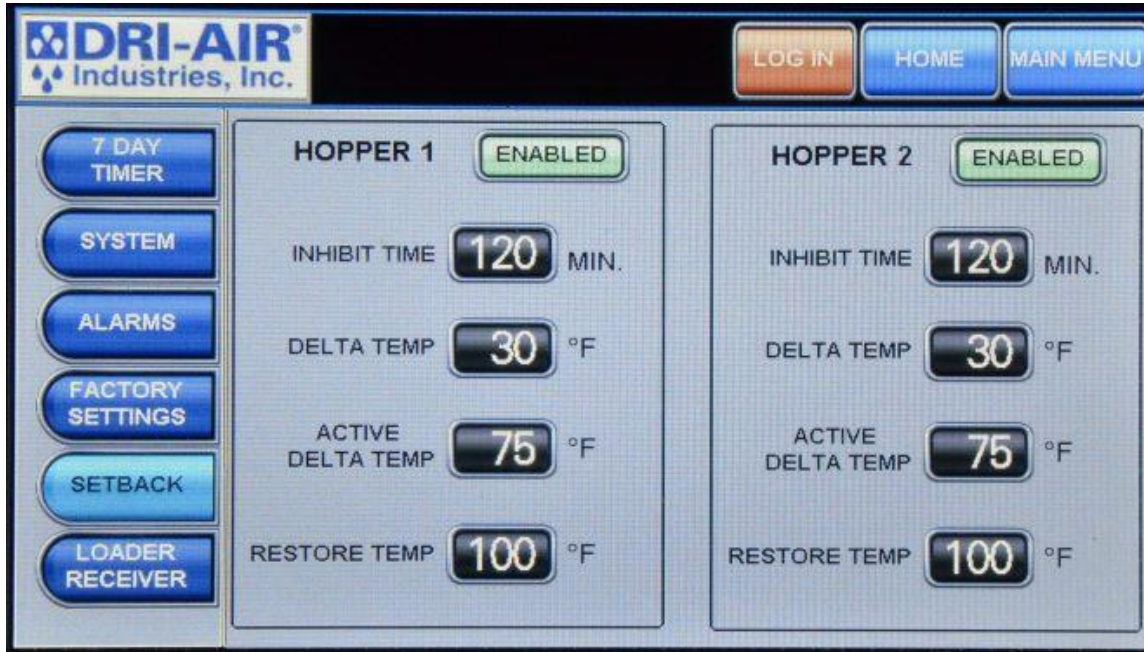
Factory settings allow DRI-AIR personnel to make changes to the basic operating parameters where necessary. This screen is password protected and only trained personnel have access.

Some pages in the setup screen are locked, and can only be accessed through factory settings; this includes the “SYSTEM” page, the “ALARM” page, and the “FACTORY SETTINGS” page. Note that this alarm page is separate from the alarms page in the diagnostic menu.



In addition, switching between Fahrenheit and Celsius can only be done under factory settings.

SETBACK (OPTION)



Temperature setback allows the dryer to automatically lower the process temperature after a period of time to keep from over drying the material. Here you can enable or disable the setback as well as setting setback parameters. The factory set parameters will work for most setback applications.

Parameter changes require a Log In and password. **Password = 1285**

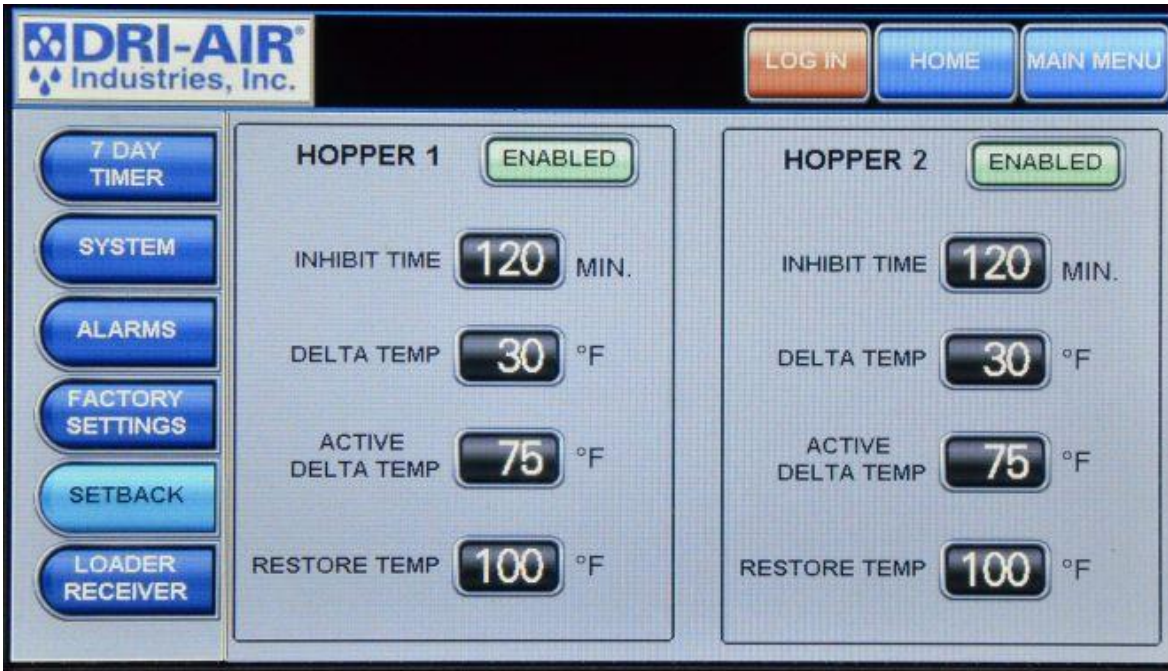
An asterisk (*) will be displayed next to the "Hopper Is On" window on the Home Screen when setback is turned on. The new setpoint temperature will change to red when the setback activates.

Inhibit Time = Time in minutes that the process temperature will maintain original setpoint before going into setback. (Settable 10-480 minutes)

Delta Temp = The amount the temperature will setback from setpoint (settable 0-999°F)
Warning: Delta temp cannot be set higher than the High Temp Alarm delta temperature.

Active Delta Temp = The difference between the setpoint temperature and the setback thermocouple temperature. The setback thermocouple temperature must be equal or less than the setpoint temperature minus the Active Delta Temp before the setback will activate. (Settable 0-999°F)

Restore Temp = The temperature that the setback thermocouple must drop down to or below for it to come out setback and revert to the original setpoint. (Settable 0-999°F)



Factory default settings will work fine for most temperature setback applications.

LOADER RECEIVER (OPTION)

Receiver	Status	Fill Time (SEC)	Drop Time (SEC)	Clean Time (SEC)
RECEIVER 1	ENABLED	10	0	5
RECEIVER 2	ENABLED	10	0	0

Parameter	Value
BLOW-BACK	ENABLED
BLOW-BACK PULSES	3
PULSE LENGTH	1 SEC.
LOADER1 CYCLES BEFORE ALARM	5
LOADER2 CYCLES BEFORE ALARM	0

For those dryers with the closed-loop loader option to load the dried material to the press, this screen is used to configure the loading cycle.

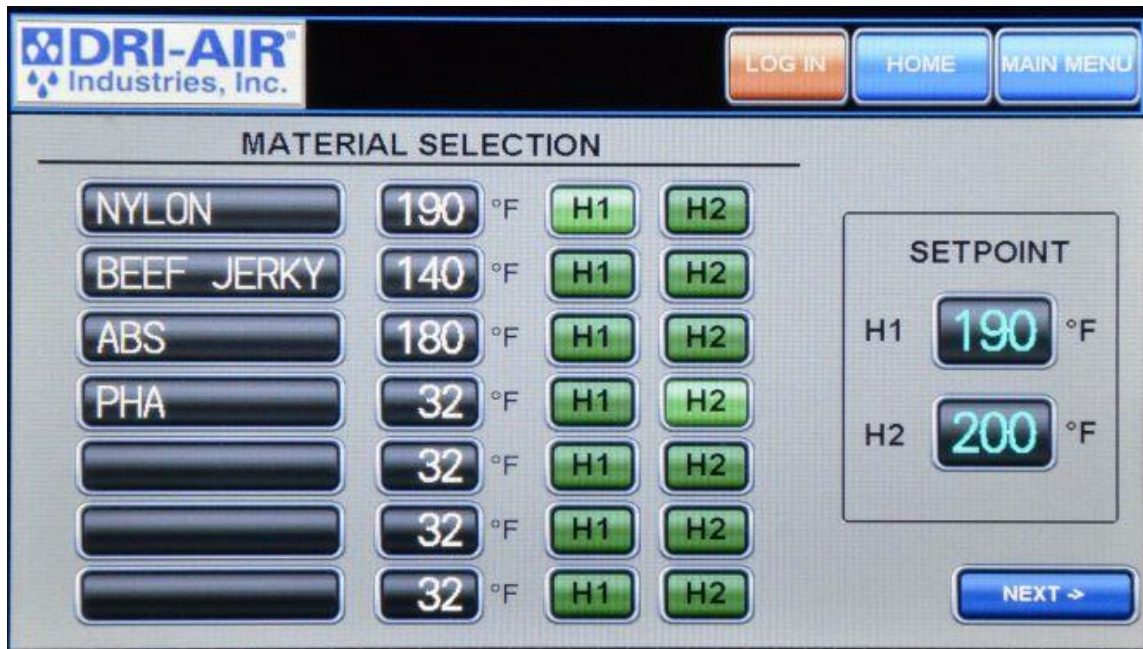
The **FILL TIME** is the time in seconds the loader sends material to the receiver and is normally in the range of 5 to 10 seconds.

The **DROP TIME** allows the material in the receiver to empty into the sight glass and inhibits the loader from trying to load again.

The **LOADER ALARM CYCLES** initiates an alarm if material has not been sent to the receiver in the set number of tries.

All adjustments are made by pressing on the selected time box which brings up a keypad to make the change.

RECIPE MENU:



*PDII Pictured

The process temperature can also be set using the **RECIPE MENU** screen. From the **MAIN OPERATING SCREEN**, press the **MAIN MENU**, then press the **RECIPE** button to access this screen.

To change the name of the recipe or any other designation you prefer and the temperature, press the section to change and a screen will appear to make the changes. The **NEXT MENU** button is the second page for this selection.

Press the **H1** button next to the desired material and the temperature setpoint of that material will be activated. **H2** represented only in PDII models.

DIAGNOSTICS SCREEN:



To enter the diagnostics screen, first tap the main menu button in the top right of the touch screen, and then select the “DIAGNOSTICS” button.

All diagnostic information about the dryer is in this screen, this includes temperature data, alarms, and event logs.

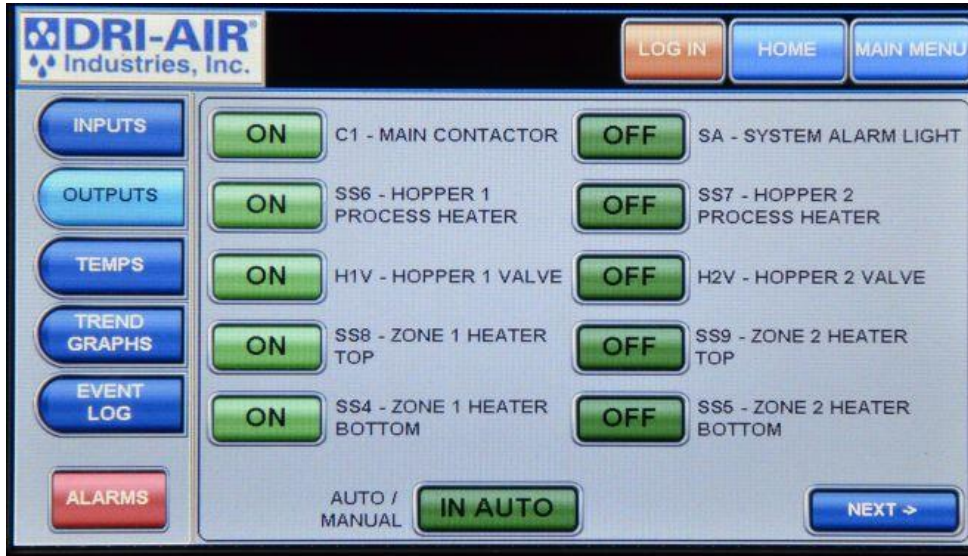
To access the area of interest, simply press the associated button.

INPUTS:



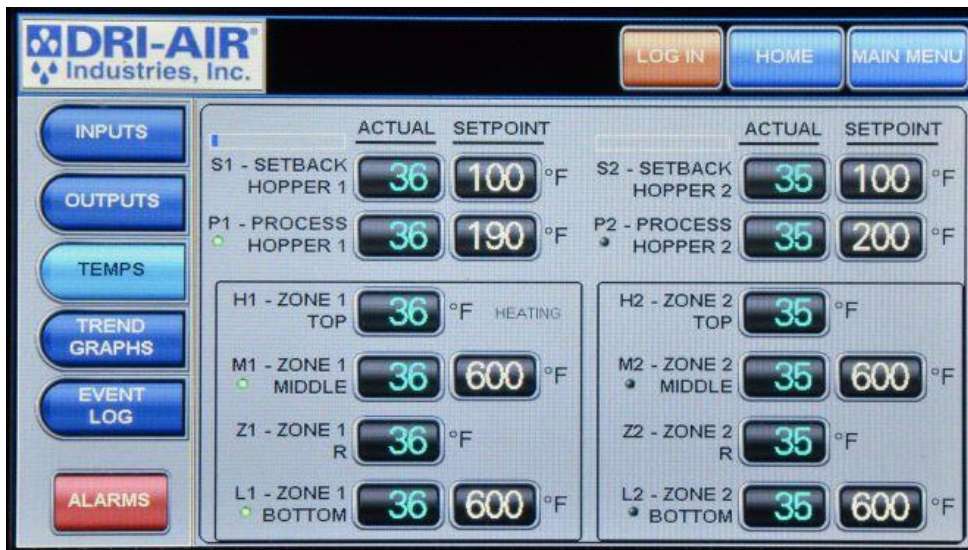
The inputs screen displays different sources of inputs, in this screen you can independently tell whether or not an input is on or off, as well as switching between auto and manual mode. This screen also displays an Hour Meter (Not resettable) and a Preventive Maintenance (PM) Meter (Which is resettable).

OUTPUTS:



The outputs screen displays different sources of outputs, in this screen you can independently tell which output sources are on or off. You can also switch from Auto to Manual mode to test output operation.

TEMPS:



The temps screen is used to display all of the thermocouple temperatures to trouble shoot a problem. The current status of the regeneration cycle is displayed in the lower right of the display. We will use this screen while assisting in determining where to look to solve a problem. Heater outputs are also displayed by a small LED to the left of each heater's temperature readout.

TREND GRAPHS:



To read the temperature data in a trend graph, select the “Trend Graphs” button to get data on the dryer’s temperature and dew points over a period of time. To record data, press write csv, to check older data use the “<< PAGE” and “PAGE>>” buttons, to check different data sheets use the “NEXT >” button to navigate. The Live Data button will refresh the data on the right to what the readings are at that moment. Write CSV will write a CSV file to an SD card; this is how you can send a file to Dri-Air Industries. Note: the Write CSV button will only write a CSV file for the data on the current screen, if you want other tracked data to be written to an SD card you will need to press the Write CSV file on those screens as well.

EVENT LOG:



OCCURRED	COMMENT
02/16 23:33	Zone 1 Heating
02/16 23:32	System Started
12/31 15:37	System Stopped
12/31 15:36	Zone 1 Heating
12/31 15:36	System Started
12/31 15:00	Hopper 1 Setpoint Changed
12/31 15:00	Hopper 1 Setpoint Changed
12/31 03:20	Zone 1 Heating
12/31 03:19	System Started
12/29 18:39	System Stopped
12/29 17:50	Zone 1 Heating

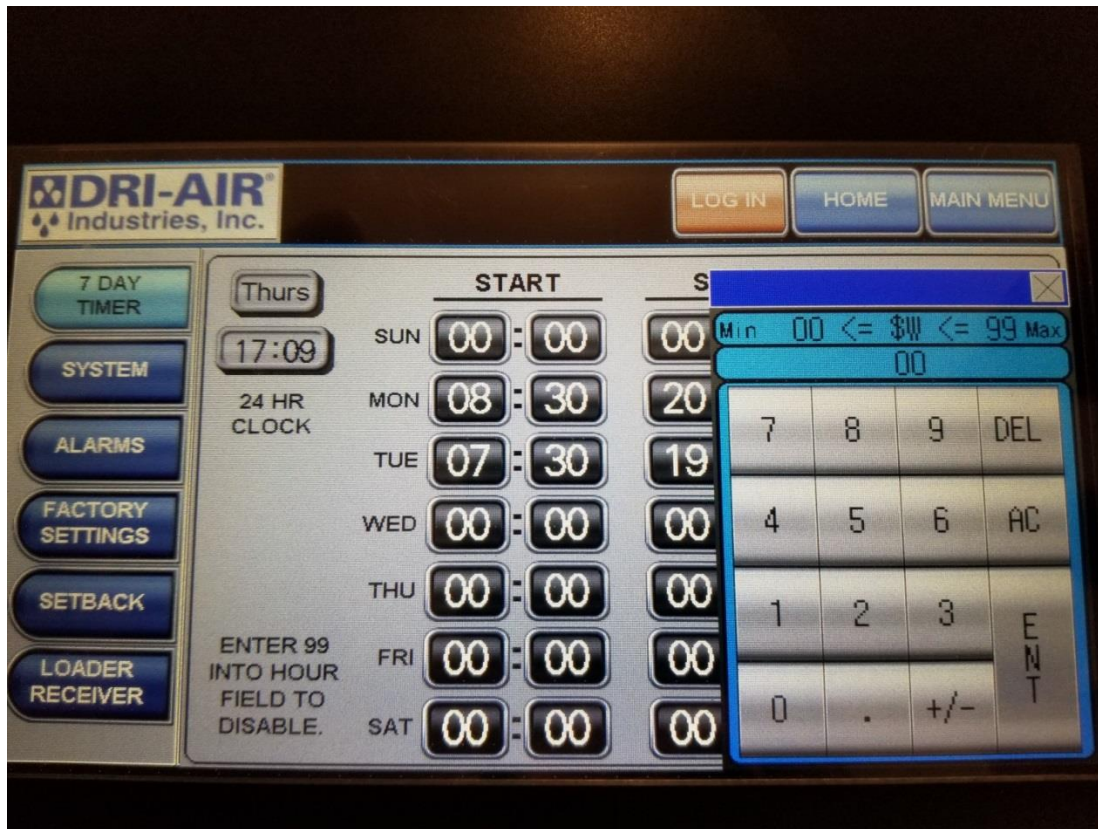
All alarms and events are stored to assist in trouble shooting a problem. They are stored in sequence with the latest one first followed by past alarms and events. To make access easier, you can select the day's events using the arrow keys on the right. All events over 7 days are cleared out with a first in, first out sequence. Alarms and events are stored in two different menus, looking at the picture above, the bottom most red button is the alarm page and the button directly above it is the event log page. Write CSV will write a CSV file to an SD card; this is how you can send a file to Dri-Air Industries. Note: the Write CSV button will only write a CSV file for the data on the current screen, if you want other tracked data to be written to an SD card you will need to press the Write CSV file on those screens as well.

ALARMS:



The Alarms page can be accessed by first hitting the “Main Menu” button, then hitting the “Diagnostics”, and finally selecting the red “ALARMS” button in the bottom left of the screen. This page displays all of the alarms set off by the machine, including the cause of the alarm and the time/date it occurred. Write CSV will write a CSV file to an SD card; this is how you can send a file to Dri-Air Industries. Note: the Write CSV button will only write a CSV file for the data on the current screen, if you want other tracked data to be written to an SD card you will need to press the Write CSV file on those screens as well.

DIGITAL KEYPAD SCREEN:



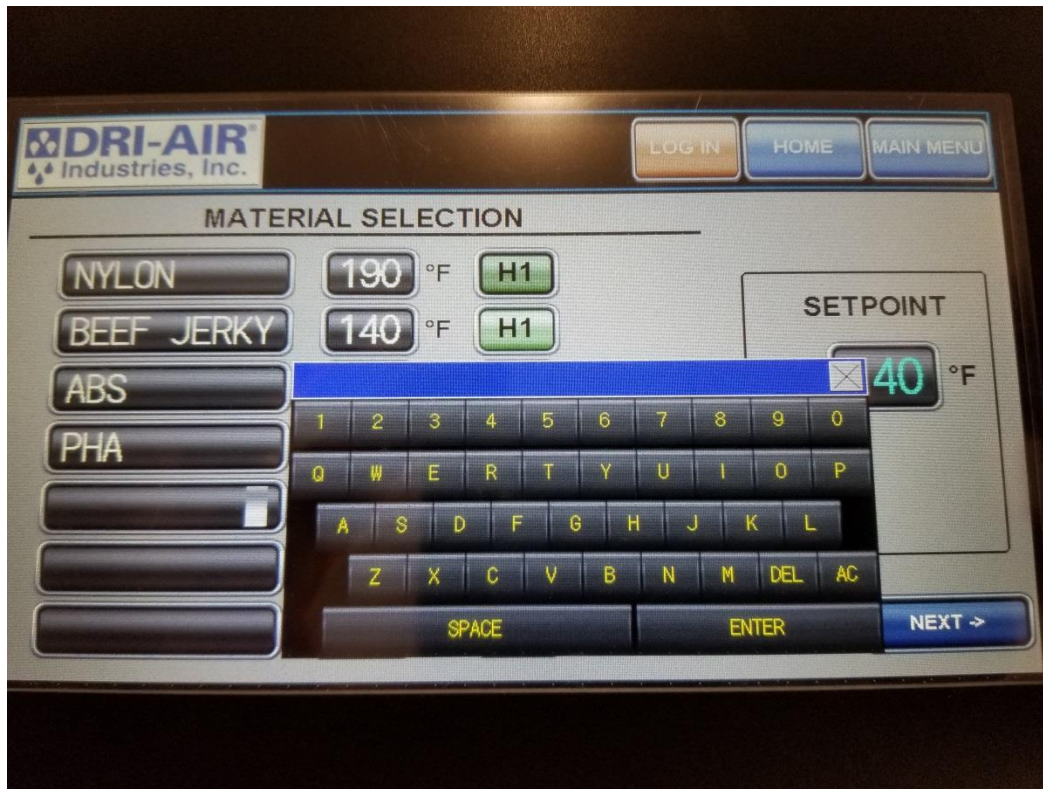
This keypad is used to enter all temperatures, times, and digital information. Press the desired numbers and then ENT to make the change.

X Close

AC Clear entry

+/- Unused

ALPHA-NUMERIC KEYPAD:



To enter a new recipe or other designation, press the center description area and the keypad as shown will appear. Type the new entry using the keypad and press enter.

To enter the temperature, press the associated temperature display to access the entry keypad.



Close out of keyboard



Clear entry



Space bar



Delete



Enter

TROUBLESHOOTING:

Below is a list of the possible error codes that might appear if an error occurs in a dryer.

Fault_Overload_Alarm

-Blower overload has tripped, Check incoming power and fuses

Fault_L1_Zone1_Bottom_TC_Backwrd

-Bottom left thermocouple on desiccant bed, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_L1_Zone1_Bottom_TC_Broken

-Bottom left thermocouple broken, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_Z1_Zone1_R_TC_Backwrd

-Second thermocouple up on bottom left, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_Z1_Zone1_R_TC_Broken

-Second thermocouple up on bottom left, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_M1_Zone1_Middle_TC_Backwrd

-Third thermocouple up on bottom left, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_M1_Zone1_Middle_TC_Broken

- Third thermocouple up on bottom left, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_H1_Zone1_Top_TC_Backwrd

-Top thermocouple on left, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_H1_Zone1_Top_TC_Broken

- Top thermocouple on left, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_P1_Process_Hopper1_TC_Backwrđ

-Hopper 1 air inlet thermocouple, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_P1_Process_Hopper1_TC_Broken

- Hopper 1 air inlet thermocouple, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_S1_Setback_Hopper1_TC_Backwrđ

-Hopper 1 return air thermocouple, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_S1_Setback_Hopper1_TC_Broken

- Hopper 1 return air thermocouple, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_L2_Zone2_Bottom_TC_Backwrđ

-Bottom right thermocouple on desiccant bed, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_L2_Zone2_Bottom_TC_Broken

- Bottom right thermocouple on desiccant bed, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_Z2_Zone2_R_TC_Backwrđ

-Second thermocouple up on bottom right, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_Z2_Zone2_R_TC_Broken

- Second thermocouple up on bottom right, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_M2_Zone2_Middle_TC_Backwrđ

-Third thermocouple up on right desiccant bed, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_M2_Zone2_Middle_TC_Broken

- Third thermocouple up on right desiccant bed, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_H2_Zone2_Top_TC_Backwrđ

-Top thermocouple on right, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_H2_Zone2_Top_TC_Broken

-Top thermocouple on right, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_P2_Process_Hopper2_TC_Backwrđ

-Hopper 2 air inlet thermocouple wiring backwards, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_P2_Process_Hopper2_TC_Broken

-Hopper 2 air inlet thermocouple broken, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_S2_Setback_Hopper2_TC_Backwrđ

-Hopper 2 return air thermocouple wiring backwards, Check thermocouple plug connection (white wire +, Red wire -)

Fault_S2_Setback_Hopper2_TC_Broken

-Hopper 2 return air thermocouple broken, Check thermocouple and thermocouple plug connections

Fault_Z1_Bottom_Loop_Break

-Bottom left heater in desiccant bed not coming up to regeneration temperature, Check heater and solid-state relay

Fault_Z2_Bottom_Loop_Break

- Bottom right heater in desiccant bed not coming up to regeneration temperature, Check heater and solid-state relay

Fault_Z1_Middle_Loop_Break

- Middle left heater in desiccant bed not coming up to regeneration temperature, Check heater and solid-state relay

Fault_Z2_Middle_Loop_Break

- Middle right heater in desiccant bed not coming up to regeneration temperature, Check heater and solid-state relay

Fault_P1_Over_Temp

-Hopper 1 air inlet temperature alarm, Check solid state relay and zone value position

Fault_P2_Over_Temp

- Hopper 2 air inlet temperature alarm, Check solid state relay and zone value position

Fault_Hopper1_Loop_Break

-Hopper 1 air inlet not coming up to set point, Check thermocouple position, Check process heater element and solid-state relay

Fault_Hopper2_Loop_Break

- Hopper 2 air inlet not coming up to set point, Check thermocouple position, Check process heater element and solid-state relay

Fault_Blower_Rotation

-Check if blower is running, Check blower rotation, Check blower pressure switch

Fault_Compressed_Air

-Check compressed air connection, Check compressed air pressure switch

Fault_System_Comm_Error

-RS 485 Cable break

Alarm_Clogged_Filter

-Return air filter is clogged, clean or replace air filter

Alarm_Receiver1_Cycle_Alarm

-Receiver 1 did not satisfy proximity switch in load cycles set, Check alarm load cycles, Check proximity switch calibration

Alarm_Receiver2_Cycle_Alarm

- Receiver 2 did not satisfy proximity switch in load cycles set, Check alarm load cycles, Check proximity switch calibration

Alarm_Hopper1_Low_Material

-Material level in hopper 1 below proximity sensor, Check material levels, Check proximity switch calibration

Alarm_Hopper2_Low_Material

- Material level in hopper 2 below proximity sensor, Check material levels, Check proximity switch calibration

Alarm_High_Dew_Point_Level

-Dew point exceeded set alarm level, Check dryer filter, Check desiccant for contamination

Fault_L1_Over_Temp

-Zone 1 bottom thermocouple exceeded 850°F, Check thermocouple and plug connection, Check zone 1 bottom heater relay

Fault_M1_Over_Temp

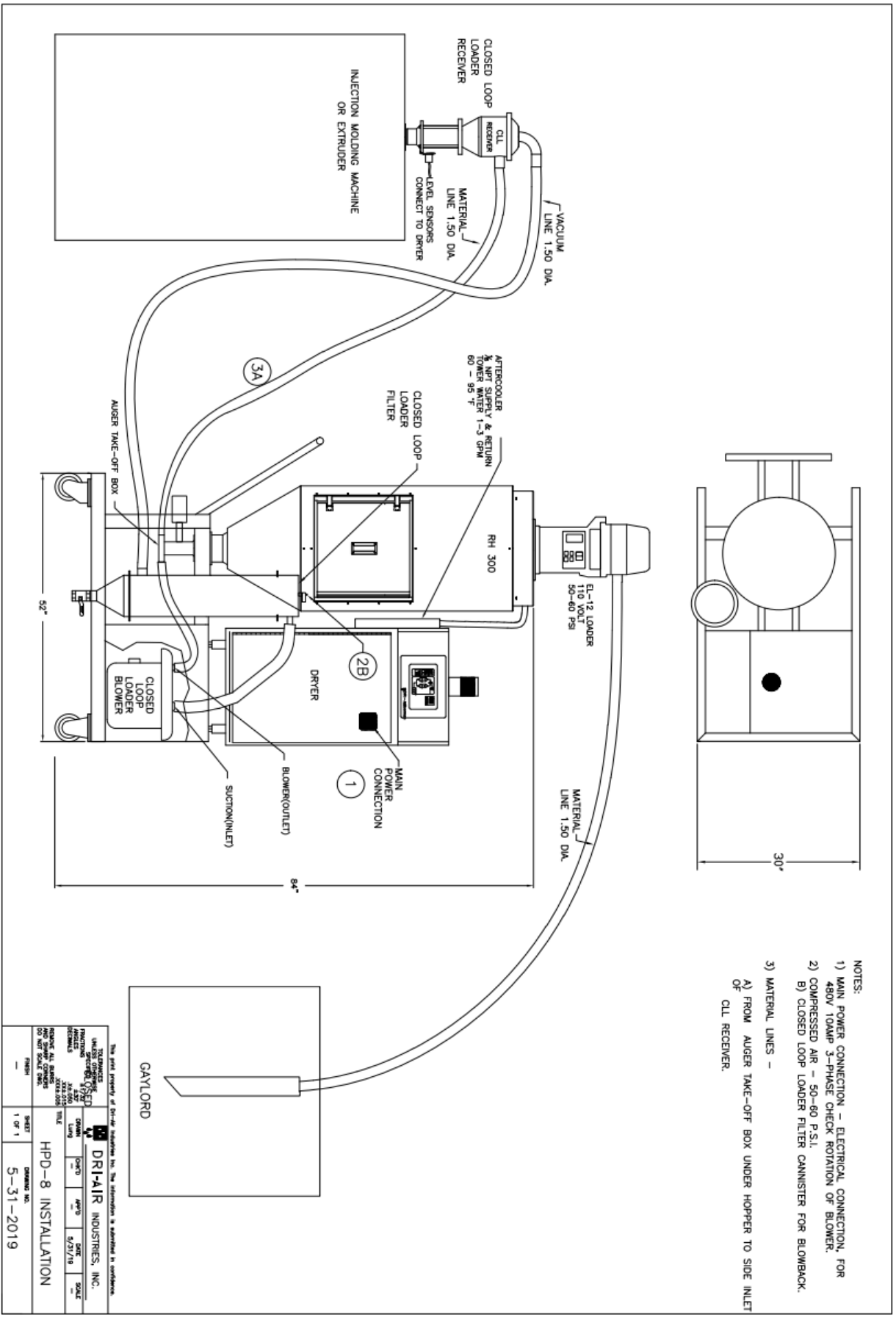
- Zone 1 middle thermocouple exceeded 850°F, Check thermocouple and plug connection, Check zone 1 top heater relay

Fault_L2_Over_Temp

- Zone 2 bottom thermocouple exceeded 850°F, Check thermocouple and plug connection, Check zone 2 bottom heater relay

Fault_M2_Over_Temp

- Zone 2 middle thermocouple exceeded 850°F, Check thermocouple and plug connection, Check zone 1 top heater relay



- NOTES:
- 1) MAIN POWER CONNECTION - ELECTRICAL CONNECTION, FOR 480V 10AMP 3-PHASE CHECK ROTATION OF BLOWER.
 - 2) COMPRESSED AIR - 50-60 P.S.I.
 - B) CLOSED LOOP LOADER FILTER CANNISTER FOR BLOWBACK.
 - 3) MATERIAL LINES -
 - A) FROM AUGER TAKE-OFF BOX UNDER HOPPER TO SIDE INLET OF CLL RECEIVER.

This is the property of DRI-AIR Industries, Inc. The information is provided in confidence.

DATE	REVISED	BY	REASON
01/19	1	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
02/19	2	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
03/19	3	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
04/19	4	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
05/19	5	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
06/19	6	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
07/19	7	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
08/19	8	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
09/19	9	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
10/19	10	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
11/19	11	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION
12/19	12	HPD	HPD-8 INSTALLATION

HPD-8 INSTALLATION

5-31-2019