

<b>DENTAL AIR COMPRESSOR SYSTEM</b>	
<b>SYMPTOM</b>	<b>CORRECTIVE ACTION</b>
A. Motor will not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main switch and fuses tripped off.</li> <li>2. Magnetic starter heater coils may be tripped.</li> <li>3. Magnet starter may require reset.</li> <li>4. Points of pressure switch may be defective.</li> <li>5. Diaphragm in pressure switch may be damaged.</li> </ol>
B. Motor is noisy or overheats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check for low voltage.</li> <li>2. Check compressor valves, pistons and bearings.</li> </ol>
C. Motor stops.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main switch and fuses tripped off.</li> <li>2. Magnetic starter.</li> <li>3. Points of pressure switch may be defective.</li> <li>4. Diaphragm in pressure switch may be damaged.</li> <li>5. Check for low voltage.</li> </ol>
D. Compressor runs hot.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean compressor head, cylinder and crankcase.</li> <li>2. Check for proper motor rotation.</li> <li>3. Check compressor valves, pistons and bearings.</li> <li>4. Check and clean intake muffler.</li> </ol>
E. Compressor pumps too slowly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check compressor pump valves, pistons and bearings.</li> <li>2. Check for pipe line leaks.</li> <li>3. Check and clean intake muffler.</li> </ol>
F. Compressor will not shut off.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Points of pressure switch may be defective.</li> <li>2. Diaphragm in pressure switch may be damaged.</li> <li>3. Check compressor pump valves, pistons and bearings.</li> <li>4. Check for pipe line leaks.</li> </ol>
G. Noisy check valve.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check valve seats may be worn.</li> </ol>
H. Abnormal pressure fluctuation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check for pipe line leaks.</li> <li>2. Check valve or line to tank may be plugged.</li> </ol>
I. Air escapes from pressure switch unloader when stopped.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check valve may be leaking.</li> </ol>
J. Compressor cycles run too often.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drain receiver. It may be water logged.</li> <li>2. Check compressor pump valves, pistons or bearings.</li> <li>3. Check pipe line for leaks.</li> <li>4. Check valve seat; may be worn.</li> </ol>

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K. Starter kicks out.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check electrical power for low voltage.</li> <li>2. Check compressor pump valves, pistons or bearings.</li> <li>3. Check valve or line to tank may be plugged.</li> </ol>
L. Water downstream of air dryer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blow out system with dry air.</li> <li>2. Check valve position.</li> <li>3. Check for correct connection.</li> <li>4. Insulate or heat trace air lines exposed to low ambient or dry air to lower dew points.</li> <li>5. Install separator ahead of dryer.</li> <li>6. Replace drain mechanism if inoperative.</li> <li>7. Open drain line.</li> <li>8. Electric drains – reset time so that all liquid is discharged.</li> <li>9. Check inlet air temperature and pressure, flow rate (compressor capacity) and ambient air or water temperature. See Symptom "O" below.</li> </ol>
M. High pressure drops across air dryer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check flow rate. See Symptom "O" below.</li> <li>2. Replace filter sleeve.</li> </ol>
N. High temperature alarm.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See Item "7" above and Symptom "O" below.</li> <li>2. Contact qualified refrigeration repairman or manufacturer's service department.</li> </ol>
<p>O. Refrigeration system not functioning properly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compressor on light is off</li> <li>2. Refrigerant suction pressure gauge not in green area; gauge in red area; gauge in blue area.</li> <li>3. Refrigerant compressor cycles on and off.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check power to unit</li> <li>2. Close disconnect switch.</li> <li>3. Check for continuity.</li> <li>4. Have electrician check electrical connections.</li> <li>5. Contact qualified refrigeration repairman or manufacturer's service department.</li> <li>6. Check min./max. temperature ranges.</li> <li>7. Clean condenser and check for free air flow. If problem persists, contact qualified refrigeration repairman or manufacturer's service department.</li> <li>8. Clean strainer, check water flow and temperature. If problem persists, contact qualified refrigeration repairman or manufacturer's service department.</li> </ol>