



⚠ CAUTION!

TROUBLESHOOTING SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED HVAC TECHNICIAN.

Symptom	Possible Reason	Troubleshooting Procedure
Fan is not running. Dehumidification or fan is being called for.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loose connection in fan circuit. 2. Obstruction prevents fan impeller rotation. 3. Defective fan. 4. Defective fan relay. 	<p>⚠ WARNING!</p> <p>ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD: ELECTRICAL POWER MUST BE PRESENT TO PERFORM SOME TESTS. THESE TESTS SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED SERVICE PERSON.</p> <p>Troubleshooting Procedure for Performance Related Issues</p> <p>This method of diagnosis is used to function check the internal components in the dehumidifier. This is to be used when a performance issue is suspected.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set the humidity controller all the way to the most humid setting or off position – Did the unit shut off? 2. If yes, turn the fan setting to the ON position – does the fan start? 3. If fan starts, leave in the fan ON position and set the humidity all the way to driest setting. May have to wait 5 minutes for the compressor to start. 4. Listen for a distinct buzzing/humming sound of a compressor starting up – do you hear this noise? 5. If compressor is running and continues to run, after about 15 minutes you should feel a slight increase in air temperature being discharged out of the discharge air side of the unit. 6. If so, depending on your environmental conditions (temp/Rh%), you should see some water production out of the hose within 30 minutes or so. (<i>Note: If the room temperature is 55 degrees or below and/or in area of low relative humidity, the dehumidifier will produce little to no water.</i>) 7. Collecting the water removed in a 24 hour period will give a measurement of performance.
Low dehumidification capacity (evaporator is frosted continuously). Dehumidification is being called for.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defrost thermostat loose or defective. 2. Low refrigerant charge. 3. Dirty air filter(s) or air flow restricted. 4. Excessively restrictive ducting connected to unit. 	
Dehumidifier removes some water, but not as much as expected.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air temperature and/or humidity have dropped. 2. Humidity meter and or thermometer used are out of calibration. 3. Unit has entered defrost cycle. 4. Dirty air filter(s) or air flow is restricted. 5. Defective defrost thermostat. 6. Low refrigerant charge. 7. Air leak such as loose cover or ducting leaks. 8. Defective compressor. 9. Restrictive ducting. 	



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Symptom	Possible Reason
Neither fan nor compressor running. Dehumidification is being called for.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dehumidifier unplugged or no power to outlet. 2. Humidity control set too high. 3. Loose connection in internal or control wiring. 4. Defective compressor relay.
Compressor is not running. Dehumidification is being called for. Fan is running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defective compressor run capacitor. 2. Loose connection in compressor circuit. 3. Defective compressor overload. 4. Defective compressor. 5. Defrost thermostat open.

⚠ WARNING!

SERVICING THE SANTA FE COMPACT70, WITH ITS HIGH PRESSURE REFRIGERANT SYSTEM AND HIGH VOLTAGE CIRCUITRY PRESENTS A HEALTH HAZARD WHICH COULD RESULT IN DEATH, SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. ONLY QUALIFIED SERVICE PEOPLE SHOULD SERVICE THIS UNIT.

Refrigerant Charging

If the refrigerant charge is lost due to service or a leak, a new charge must be accurately weighed in. If any of the old charge is left in the system, it must be recovered before weighing in the new charge. Refer to the unit nameplate for the correct charge weight and refrigerant type.

Compressor/Capacitor Replacement

This compressor is equipped with a two terminal external overload and a run capacitor, but no start capacitor or relay.