

 **WARNING - Reliance on this Manual Could Result in Severe Bodily Injury or Death!**

This manual is out-of-date and is provided only for its technical information, data and capacities. Portions of this manual detailing procedures or precautions in the operation, inspection, maintenance and repair of the product forming the subject matter of this manual may be inadequate, inaccurate, and/or incomplete and cannot be used, followed, or relied upon.

Contact Conair at info@conairgroup.com or 1-800-654-6661 for more current information, warnings, and materials about more recent product manuals containing warnings, information, precautions, and procedures that may be more adequate than those contained in this out-of-date manual.

conair
Dehumidifying Dryer
INSTRUCTIONS

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DEHUMIDIFYING DRYER INSTRUCTIONS

For Models D-100
D-200
D-400
D-600
D-800

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

Conair Dehumidifying Dryers provide hot, low dewpoint air, circulated in a closed system, for fast moisture pick-up from hygroscopic plastic materials.

Drying air is passed through cartridges containing a molecular sieve desiccant where moisture is deposited. The dry air is then heated to a pre-set temperature so that air entering the drying hopper is always hot and "thirsty". Moisture picked up from the plastic material passes through a return hose from the drying hopper and once again passes through the molecular sieve desiccant.

As the "on-stream" desiccant cartridges approach saturation, they are moved out of the process drying air mode and into the regeneration mode. Depending on the model dryer, two or more cartridges are always "on-stream", removing moisture from the process air, while one cartridge is in regeneration.

Regeneration is accomplished by passing room air, heated to a higher temperature, through the desiccant and purging the moisture out of the system. Regeneration air flow is completely isolated from process drying air flow, for maximum efficiency.

The potential economy of automatic drying is fully achieved only when the hopper is automatically loaded and kept full. A Conair vacuum loader should be used to prevent contamination by humid plant air.

THE DESICCANT ASSEMBLY - See Figure 1

The heart of your Conair Dehumidifying Dryer is the patented, indexing multiple desiccant cartridge assembly, mounted between two stationary bed plates (except for model D-100A, which requires only one bed plate). Separate air blowers and sealed assemblies keep drying air within the closed system and ambient air out of process dry air.

The "hollow core" desiccant cartridge design efficiently exposes the molecular sieve desiccant to moist air returning from the drying hopper. As cartridges pass over the process air ports in the bed plates, water molecules in the return air are trapped in the desiccant, while low dew-point air leaves the cartridges and enters the dryer's air heater compartment. Flowing over the heating elements, the dry air is brought back up to the selected temperature and re-enters the bottom of the drying hopper. There the heated, "thirsty" air again picks up moisture from the plastic pellets.

Before a desiccant cartridge can become completely saturated with trapped moisture, it indexes "off-stream" to a high-heat regeneration station over a separate air port in the bed plates, and is prepared for its next turn through the process air stream. The core-type design and compact size enables the cartridge to regenerate more quickly, using less power. Residual regeneration heat is retrieved and added to process drying heat, which further lowers power consumption because heating elements don't switch on as often.

The dryers have been designed with a timed index cycle capable of handling the worst conditions. Should these conditions not exist, (ex., loading from sealed Gaylords), the energy-saving "power miser" feature may be utilized. See Optional Equipment.

The desiccant has an almost unlimited life, but should it ever need replacement due to accidental contamination, cartridges may be easily replaced in less than 15 minutes (see "Maintenance").

The Indexing Desiccant Cartridge Manifold

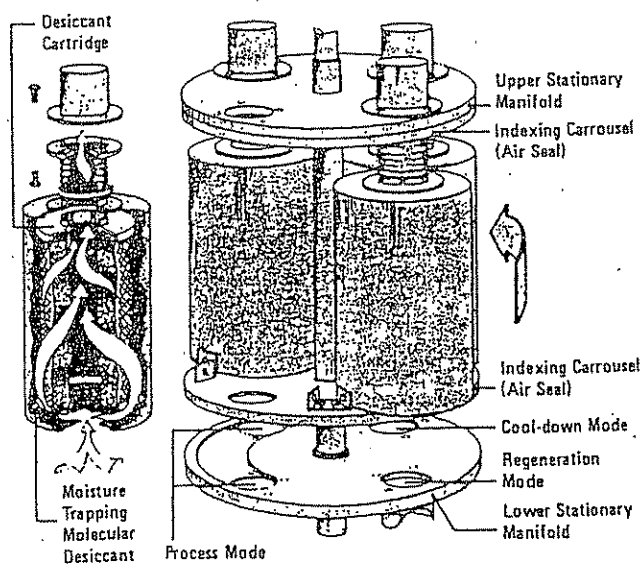


Figure 1

OPERATIONAL SEQUENCE - See Figure 2

Drying Circuit

Return air is pulled through the process filter (17) by the process blower (1) and delivered into the on-stream desiccant cartridges (2), where it is thoroughly dehumidified. Then it passes into the process heater (5), where the air is heated to the temperature selected by the machine operator on the control panel. A process air temperature controller (11) assures heating to the proper temperature.

The process flexible hose (10) conducts the air into the drying hopper to the deflector cone (12), which distributes the flow evenly through the pellets (13), heats them, and removes their moisture content. The moisture bearing air is then drawn into the return flexible hose, and the entire cycle is repeated.

Regeneration Circuit

A drive motor indexes the desiccant cartridge assembly so that moisture-bearing cartridges (2) move off-stream and into the regeneration mode (4). The regeneration blower (8) draws air through a filter (9) and over the heater element (6) where it is brought to 425°F. The heated air flows through the "wet" cartridge (4) and purges it of moisture. The moist air is then blown through the exhaust and out of the system. (For summer operation, or operation in air conditioned rooms, the exhaust air may be exhausted outdoors; however, care should be taken that the vent is large enough and does not restrict air flow.)

Cooling Circuit - See Figure 2

Immediately following regeneration, the fresh cartridge must be cooled before being placed on-stream. To accomplish this, a small fraction of process air is bled through the cartridge (3). This allows the fresh cartridge to be properly cooled.

VERY IMPORTANT: The process air filter assures that only clean air flows through the drying circuit. Fines carried in the return air stream may eventually clog the filter, which can decrease efficiency. Check filter frequently and clean as necessary. (See "Maintenance").

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AIR FLOW PATTERN

1. Process blower
2. On-process desiccant tank
3. Cool down desiccant tank
4. Regeneration desiccant tank
5. Process heater box
6. Regeneration heater box
7. Regeneration temp. controller
8. Regeneration blower
9. Regeneration filter
10. Process hose
11. Process temp. controller
12. Spreader cone
13. Material
14. Auto loader
15. Secondary filter (High-Heat Only)
16. After cooler (High-Heat Only)
17. Primary filter

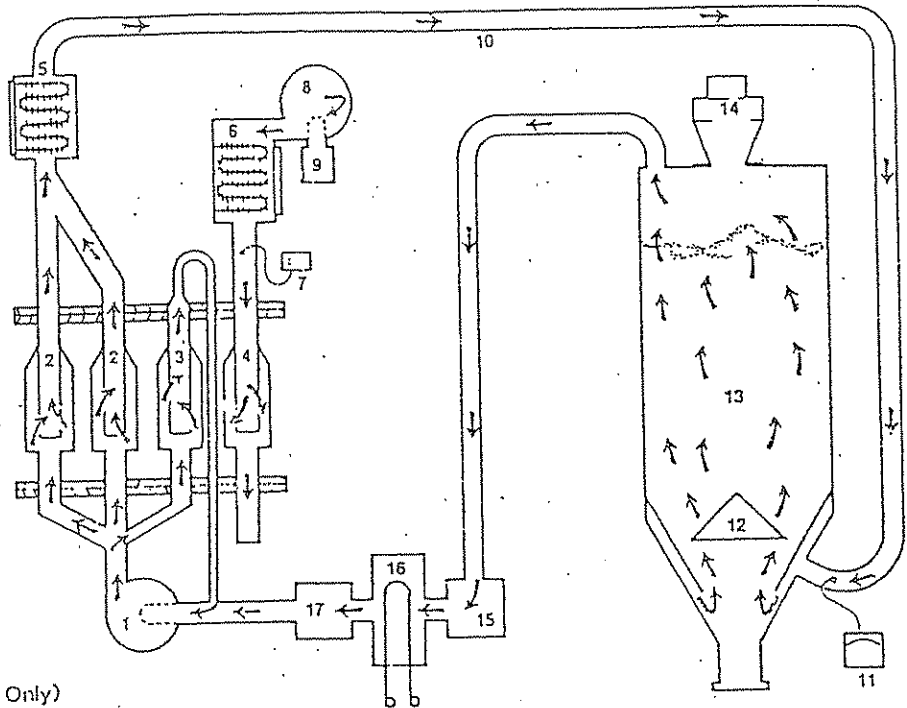


Figure 2

ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

The appropriate wiring diagram for your model of dryer is included with this manual. It provides complete details on wiring and an electrical parts list.

15 feet of power cable less plug is supplied with each dryer. Make sure your dryer is connected to the correct voltage. Verify voltage by checking the name plate on side of control box. All units are pre-wired at the factory for service on one voltage only:

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ALTER

VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS!

Blower Rotation

Check for correct blower motor rotation as part of your electrical installation procedure. To do so, simply "jog" the machine by pushing "Start" button and then immediately pushing "Stop" button.

Direction may be determined by checking the direction of air flow at the process air outlet or the return air inlet. The flow of air at either filter inlet should be negative (pulling air into the dryer). The flow of air at the process air outlet should be positive (blowing air out of the dryer).

If the motors are found to be rotating incorrectly, simply reverse any two of the three phase leads at the main power cable connection. DO NOT CHANGE CONNECTIONS AT THE INDIVIDUAL MOTOR. All motors have been correctly phased with one another at the factory.

INSTALLATION

Dryer - See Figure 3

The Dryer should be located as close to the hopper as possible (no more than 10 feet away) to reduce heat loss and energy consumption. The front of the control panel and the process filter should be easily accessible.

Insert the process (drying) air thermocouple probe (shipped inside the control cabinet) into the coupling on the inlet of the drying hopper. Plug the other end of the thermocouple into the jack located on top of the control panel.

Clamp the process air flexible hose (5) to the dry air outlet (9). Clamp the other end of the hose to the dry air inlet at the bottom of the drying hopper (10).

Install the return air flexible hose (6) between the return air outlet on top of the drying hopper (13) and the return air inlet on the dryer (12).

Do not allow either of the flexible hoses to crimp or kink. If the hoses are too long, cut them to fit. Also, it is advisable to support long sections of hose where possible by tying to overhead structural members.

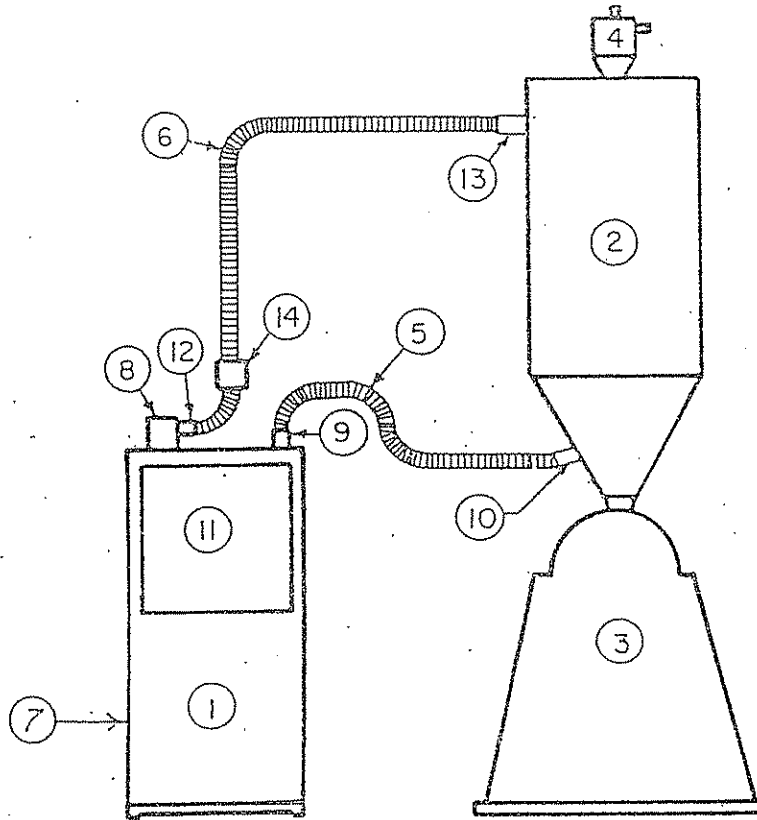
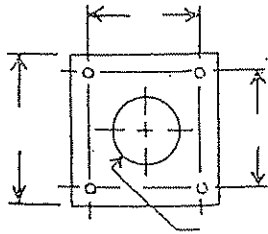


Figure 3

TYPICAL DRYER INSTALLATION

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Cónair Dryer | 10. Hopper Process (Dry Air) Inlet |
| 2. Drying Hopper | 11. Control Panel |
| 3. Process Machine | 12. Return Air Inlet |
| 4. Hopper Loader. | 13. Hopper Return Air Outlet |
| 5. Process (dry air) Flexible Hose | 14. Return Air Line Cooler, Plasticizer Trap or Auxiliary Filter (all optional) and only required in special installations or high temperature drying. (See high-temperature drying supplement.) |
| 6. Return Air Flexible Hose | |
| 7. Regeneration Filter (Model D-100) | |
| 8. Process Filter | |
| 9. Process (dry air) Outlet | |

Prior to installing the drying hopper, an adapter plate must be fitted to the throat of the process machine. Figure 4 shows the relative dimensions of the plate. If you cannot fabricate the adapter plate yourself, or have it done locally, send Conair a template of the throat and we will make the adapter plate (price on request).



Mounting Plate Dimension Requirements:

Figure 4

Drying Hopper - See Figure 5

To install the drying hopper, the bottom flange of the slide gate assembly must be drilled in order to properly fit the bolting pattern on the throat of the process machine. If there are physical interferences with the tube on the slide gate assembly, an adapter plate must be fitted to the throat of the process machine first.

Before installing the hopper, check inside carefully for parts which may have been placed inside for shipping. Check also for air inlet and outlet obstructions. Inspect screen cone and clean hopper thoroughly to remove any dirt which may have accumulated during shipping. Also clean the inside of the drying hopper internal surfaces (with rags and solvent) to remove rust preventative coating. Bolt adapter plate (if necessary) to throat of molding machine.

Bolt hopper slide gate assembly to the adapter plate. It is left to the discretion of the customer if it is easier to remove the slide gate and mount it to the throat of the molding machine first and then mount the drying hopper to the top of the slide gate, or to mount the entire assembly of the slide gate and drying hopper to the machine without disassembling the slide gate and drying hopper. Attach the vacuum loader to the top of the drying hopper, using clamping lugs provided. It is not necessary to drill holes in the top of the hopper.

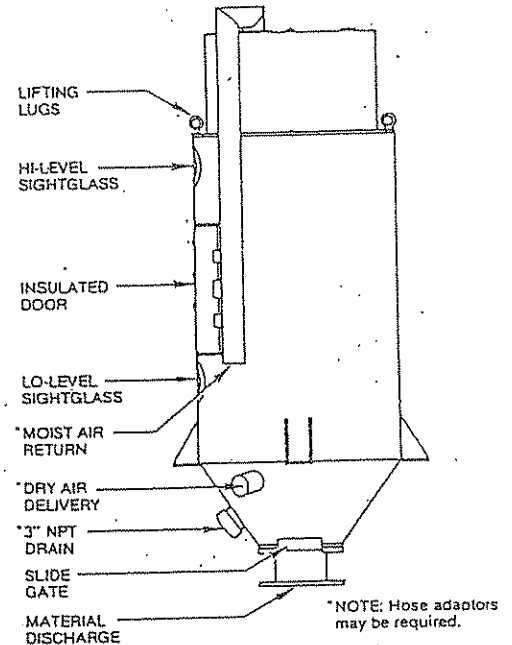
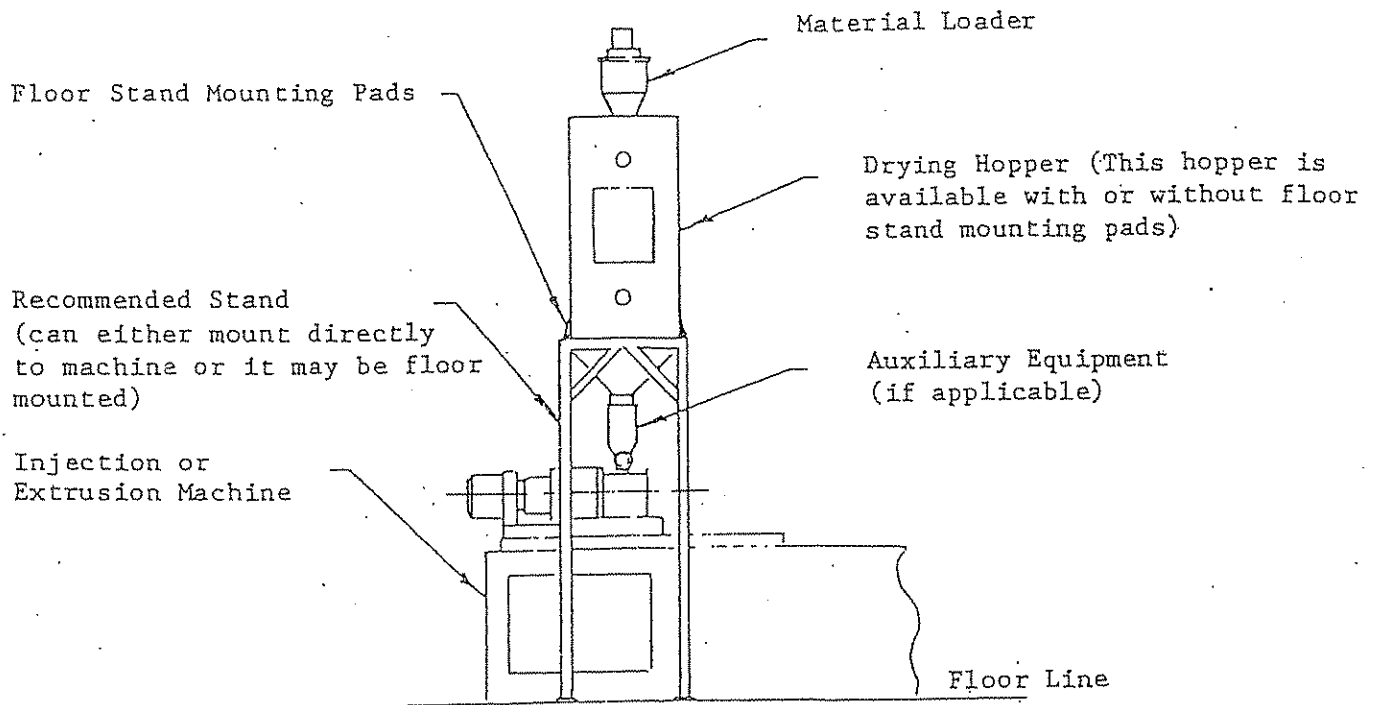


Figure 5



Recommended Mounting Arrangement:

Because of the many different machines and combinations of auxiliary equipment used in conjunction with drying hoppers, it is impossible for Conair to totally engineer each and every arrangement. For this reason, we can only recommend arrangements which we feel are best suited from a safety standpoint. In the above figure you will notice the various components which may be used in a typical arrangement. If there is no auxiliary equipment between the drying hopper and the machine, it may not be necessary to use the stand, which transmits the load of the drying hopper to the machine (or floor) rather than depending on the auxiliary equipment to transmit this load. If the stand is not used, you must make certain that the size and strength of the fasteners supplied by the machine supplier are capable of supporting the hopper.

CAUTION: BUYER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE FINAL INSTALLATION.

Recommended Hopper Mounting Arrangement

CENTRAL DRY AIR SYSTEMS

A Conair Central Dry Air System is the "ultimate sense" system for drying and heating materials for several processing machines. It provides the convenience and reliability of automatic desiccant regeneration and dehumidifying drying to all processing machines. The goal of centralized drying is to offer the drying performance and individual pre-heat temperatures of individual dryers, while spreading the cost of automatic desiccant regeneration across the number of machines serviced within the system.

Small pre-heaters are mounted on each drying hopper to provide individual station temperatures so that each process machine can run a different material. A central Dehumidifying Dryer, less air heater, provides unheated, low-depoint air to each station through a common delivery line. The moisture-bearing air from each station returns to the dehumidifier through a separate, common return air line (See Figure 6).

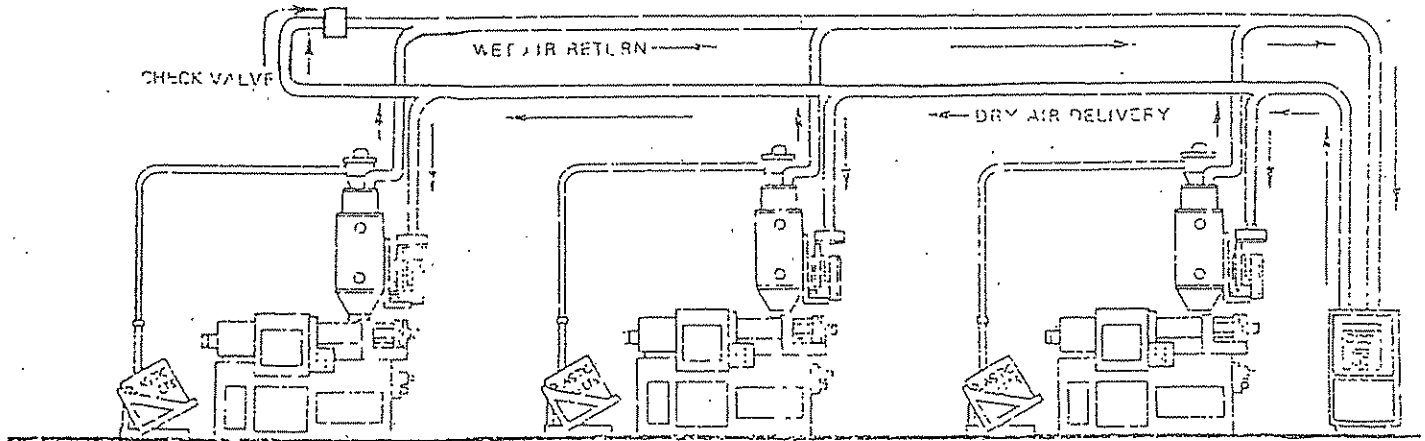


Figure 6

By utilizing a check valve (located in the trunk line at the furthest point from the central unit) there are no air balancing problems. When only one or two pre-heaters are used the excess air is returned to the central dryer through the check valve. Be sure to orient the valve for proper air flow. This also maintains a totally closed drying system.

Figure 7 details the hookup configuration for a typical central drying installation.

STATION HOOK-UP KIT FOR CENTRAL DRYER SYSTEM
Hardware Package for C-50 and C-101 Preheater

NOTE: Additional Aluminum Tubing and Couplings may be required depending on ceiling height.

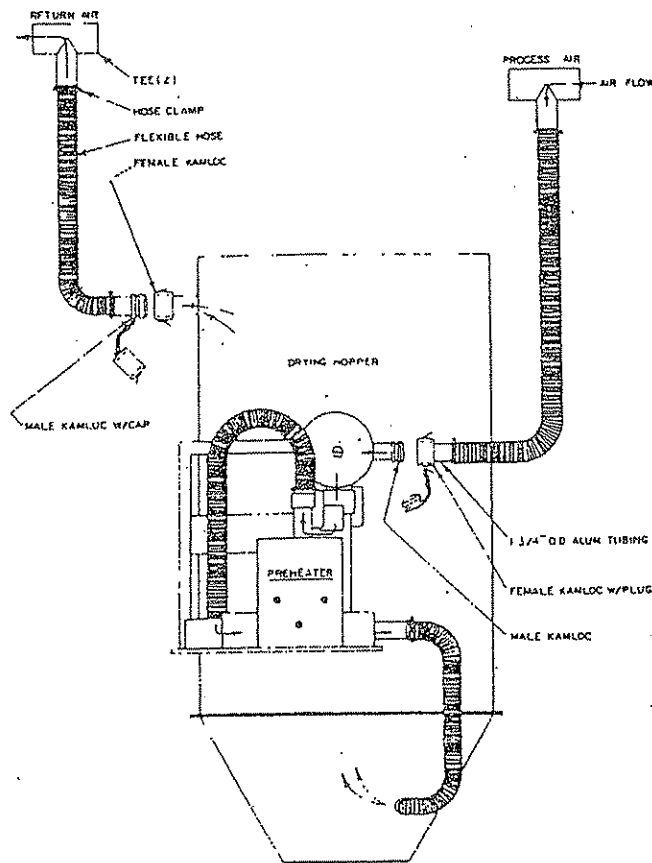


Figure 7

DRYER START-UP

Operation

1. Adjust temperature control on panel to the proper drying temperature for the material being processed.
2. Turn main disconnect switch to "On" position.

3. If "Start" button has two positions, turn to "Heaters and Blowers".
4. Push "Start" button.

Check for proper blower rotation (See "ELECTRICAL INFORMATION").

Rotation of the desiccant cartridge assembly should be counter-clockwise when viewed from the top (EXCEPT for the D-100, which indexes in a clockwise direction). (Direction of desiccant cartridge assembly rotation is independent of three-phase blower motor connection.) If desiccant cartridge assembly is indexing in the wrong direction refer to maintenance check list under "Indexing of Desiccant Tank Assembly."

NOTE: A "cold" dryer may take up to 45 minutes to reach full operating capacity. If the unit has not been used in some time, allow sufficient time for warm-up.

Also, if the dryer has just been installed or has not been operated for a long period of time, the desiccant tanks may have reached moisture equilibrium with the surrounding air in which case it is conceivable that you could actually add moisture to the resin which is being dried. In order to avoid this, the desiccant cartridges should be regenerated by turning the machine on while connected to the hopper (without any material in it) and let it run "close-looped" for approximately 60 minutes. During this period, the process controller should be turned down to its lowest setting. At this point, load the hopper and start drying. Be sure to set the controller at the proper temperature.

MAINTENANCE

Filters

Both the process filter and the regeneration filter serve to protect the desiccant from contamination by dirt, dust and fines. If contamination occurs, drying efficiency will be severely diminished. Therefore, it is very important that the filter canisters be cleaned at regular intervals. Length of time between cleanings will depend on the type of granulate being processed and the working environment, but typical intervals range from three to fourteen days.

When the plastic material being processed contains a large proportion of dust and fines, an optional auxiliary filter is recom-

To Clean Filters:

Process Filters - See Figure 8

First, shut down dryer. This must be done so that dirt and humidity are not drawn into the drying circuit. Then, remove filter housing from top of dryer and slide out filter cartridge. Use compressed air to blow the dirt and fines out. Always blow from inside-out. Make sure filter is properly seated.

Regeneration Filters - See Figure 8

Regeneration filters should be cleaned in a similar manner as the process filters

NOTE: During cleaning, check carefully for holes or tears in filter paper. If defects are found, replace old filter(s) with new one(s) before placing dryer back into operation. New filter cartridges may be ordered from Cona

Contamination is the principal cause of desiccant failure; if a desiccant cartridge should become contaminated, drying efficiency will be reduced.

WARNING: Contamination, if it is permitted to collect in heater boxes, presents a possible fire hazard. This contamination can collect if the filters are not properly seated, or if the dryer is not shut down during clean

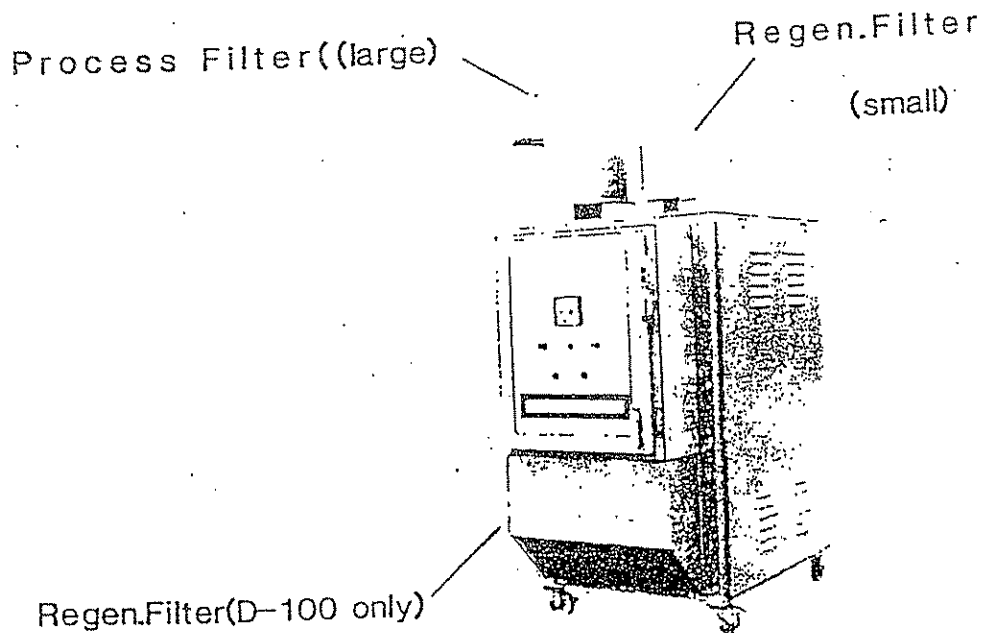


Figure 8

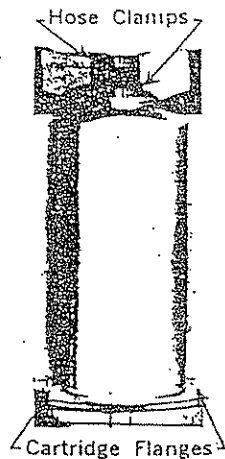


Figure 9

Desiccant Cartridge Replacement - See Figure 9

(All models EXCEPT D-100A) Remove lower mounting bolts which fasten into bed plate. Then unfasten and remove both hose clamps at top of cartridge. Lift up and slide cartridge out.

To re-install cartridge, simply reverse steps given above, making sure O-ring seal at bottom of cartridge is firmly seated in groove.

(D-100A) Desiccant cartridges for model D-100A are not bolted at the bottom, but are friction-fitted into the manifold fitting. Thus, they must be "worked" out of and into place. First, unfasten and remove upper hose clamps, marking hose to assist in re-installation. Then "work" cartridge out of place.

Re-install by following the reverse procedure.

NOTE: Be sure to re-hose properly.

Heating Elements

The heating elements in your Conair dryer require no routine maintenance. After a very long term of service, however, elements may eventually require replacement. Contact Conair Factory Service for information. (See maintenance check list.)

Lubrication

All motors are lubricated for life, and require no lubrication.

Important: Sealing surfaces between rotating and fixed components should not be lubricated. If, for some reason, it becomes necessary to disassemble the dryer, great care should be taken during reassembly to insure that all sealing surfaces are clean and free of dirt and grease.

TROUBLESHOOTING

DIFFICULTY	ITEM NO.	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Process Air Temperature Too Low	1.	Incorrect temperature selected on control panel	Dial in correct temperature
	2.	Controller malfunction	Check electrical connections; replace controller if necessary
	3.	Process heating elements	Check electrical connections; replace elements if necessary
	4.	Hose connections at wrong location	Check to make sure delivery hose is entering bottom of hopper
	5.	Supply voltage different from dryer voltage	Check supply voltage against name plate voltage
Process Air Temperature Too High	6.	Thermocouple not located properly at inlet of hopper	Secure thermocouple probe into coupling at inlet of dryer
Material Not Drying	7.	Process and/or auxiliary filter(s) clogged	Clean filter(s)
	8.	Incorrect blower rotation	Check rotation (see Electrical information)
	9.	Regeneration heating elements inoperative	See item 3
	10.	Desiccant assembly not rotating	Check motor electrical connections. Replace motor if necessary. Check drive assembly for slippage; adjust.
	11.	Material residence time in hopper too short	Drying hopper too small for material being processed; replace with larger model See Drying Data Sheet 9300
	12.	Moist room air leaking into dry process air	Check all hose connections and tighten if required. Check hoses for cracks; replace as necessary. Check filter covers for tightness; secure.
	13.	Desiccant contaminated	Replace desiccant cartridge (See "Maintenance")

MAINTENANCE CHECK LIST FOR DRYERS

Important points which should be checked on a periodic basis:

Air Circuits

1. Are the hoses in good condition?
2. Are all 'O' rings in place at bottom connection of desiccant tanks?
3. Do all the hoses have a proper fit on the dryer and hopper?
4. Are all gaskets in place and in good condition (on drying hoppers and on filters)?
5. Are all the hoses properly connected, not only externally but also internally?

It is important to maintain a "closed loop" system in order to avoid high moisture-laden ambient air from entering the system and prematurely loading the desiccant tanks. Under operating conditions, normally the return dew-points will be between 0°F and +20°F with a closed system. Under these same conditions; the ambient dewpoint may be +65°F.

Filter Condition

(Dryer must be shut off prior to removal of filters to avoid drawing fines/dust into blowers and desiccant tanks.)

1. Are the process filters clean and sealing properly?
2. Is the regeneration filter clean?

In order to have the amount of air flow necessary for proper regeneration and processing, the filters must be relatively clean. Cleaning of the filter should be done quite frequently when first installed until some logical cleaning schedule can be determined depending on such variables as rates of material being processed, fines in the material, and amount of regrind material being used with virgin.

Regeneration Temperature

In order to get the proper temperature profile across the desiccant tank, we need to have an inlet temperature of 425°F. This, in conjunction with the proper air flow, are the two main points for adequate regeneration.

1. Is the temperature coming out of heater box 425°F?
2. Check the heater element amperage (check electrical diagram for specifications on your particular model):

<u>PROCESS HEATERS</u>	<u>REGEN. HEATERS</u>	<u>PROCESS BLOWERS</u>	<u>REGEN. BLOWERS</u>
L1 _____	L1 _____	T1 _____	T1 _____
L2 _____	L2 _____	T2 _____	T2 _____
L3 _____	L3 _____	T3 _____	T3 _____

Tanks must be packed properly using the correct procedure and desiccant. Proper drying may be negated by using incorrect packing procedure or desiccant. Conair has a trade-in exchange program for routing replacement of tanks - call Conair Parts Department toll free at 800-458-1960 for details.

Blower Rotation

The rotation is merely checked by determining whether the pressure at both the process and regeneration filters are positive or negative. In both cases, the pressure should be negative. Should the rotation be incorrect, simply reverse any two (2) of the three (3) power leads. In the case where there are two process blowers, make sure they have similar rotation.

Thermocouple Location and Condition

1. Is the thermocouple running to the inlet of the hopper?
2. What is its condition? Is there a chance for an electrical short outside of the air stream?
3. Is the polarity correct at all connections? (White-pos.)

Indexing of Desiccant Tank Assembly

In order for the desiccant to work properly, it must go through the regeneration and cooling cycle properly. All dryers have a counter-clockwise rotation as viewed from the top, except the D-100A which is clockwise. If the tanks are not indexing in the proper direction, the blue leads from the gear motor must be reversed.

Voltage

1. Does line voltage agree with name plate voltage?
2. Is voltage in secondary side of transformer wired for 115 volt?

Return Line Air Temperature

What is the return air line temperature from the top of the drying hopper to the dryer? This temperature should not exceed 130-140°F on high temperature materials. It may be necessary to use a return air line cooler (Consult Conair).

This check list is a general guideline for servicing the automatic dehumidifying dryers manufactured by Conair. Understanding the basic points which are outlined should make the troubleshooting and maintenance of the dryer easier.

HIGH TEMPERATURE DRYERS INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL

Essentially, the high temperature dryer is the same as the standard dryer with the exceptions of increased KW capabilities and several auxiliary parts necessary to properly handle the higher temperature. These auxiliary parts will be discussed in further detail in the following paragraphs.

The high temperature dryer is intended to be used in applications where the drying temperatures range from 150°F to 350°F.* Higher temperature ranges can be achieved. To do this, consult a Conair Engineer for proper sizing.

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

The auxiliary equipment necessary for high temperature drying includes:

After Cooler

Utilizing tap or tower water in the range of 55°-70°F, we cool the return air from hopper to an acceptable level before introducing it back into the desiccant tanks where moisture is removed from the cool air. In a few cases where material rates are low, it may be necessary to use 40°F coolant temperatures supplied by a chiller in order to lower the high return temperatures. In any case, the flow rates of the cooling agent will range from 1 to 3 GPM. The dryer will operate most efficiently with return air temperature in the area of 125°-130°F. This temperature can be monitored at the outlet of the after cooler with the standard in-line thermometer. Pipe couplings are built into the after cooler in order to hose the water into the coil. Flexible hoses are most suitable for allowing the dryer to be easily moved.

Secondary Filter

This filter eliminates the need of constantly cleaning the after cooler coils by simply removing the dirt and fines which may accumulate from the material being dried. It is important, therefore, that the filter be placed on the inlet of after cooler and not the outlet (see Figure 10). Cleaning of the filter should be done quite frequently when first installed until some logical cleaning schedule can be determined depending on such variables as rates of material being processed, amount of dirt and fines in this material being used versus regrind.

Insulated Hose

In order to reduce the temperature drop of the drying air coming from the dryer to drying hopper, an insulated hose is used. It is important that this hose be placed on the delivery side (air to hopper) and not the return side (air coming back to dryer) of dryer.

All other components necessary for high temperature drying are built into the dryer. One of these components is the 13X desiccant which differs from 4X used in standard dryers. The 13X is capable of absorbing various gases as well as moisture given off at the higher temperature.

OPERATION

Because of the higher temperature, prolonged periods of residence time in drying hopper at high temperature should be avoided. If it is necessary to stop the operation for some time, the temperature should be lowered in order to avoid bridging (material becoming soft and tacky and sticking together, not allowing an even flow in hopper).

This information is supplied in conjunction with the standard instruction manual. The basic operating sequence and electrical data has already been covered in the standard manual.

*One exception to this range will be the D-1600 Dryer which has a somewhat different low limit.

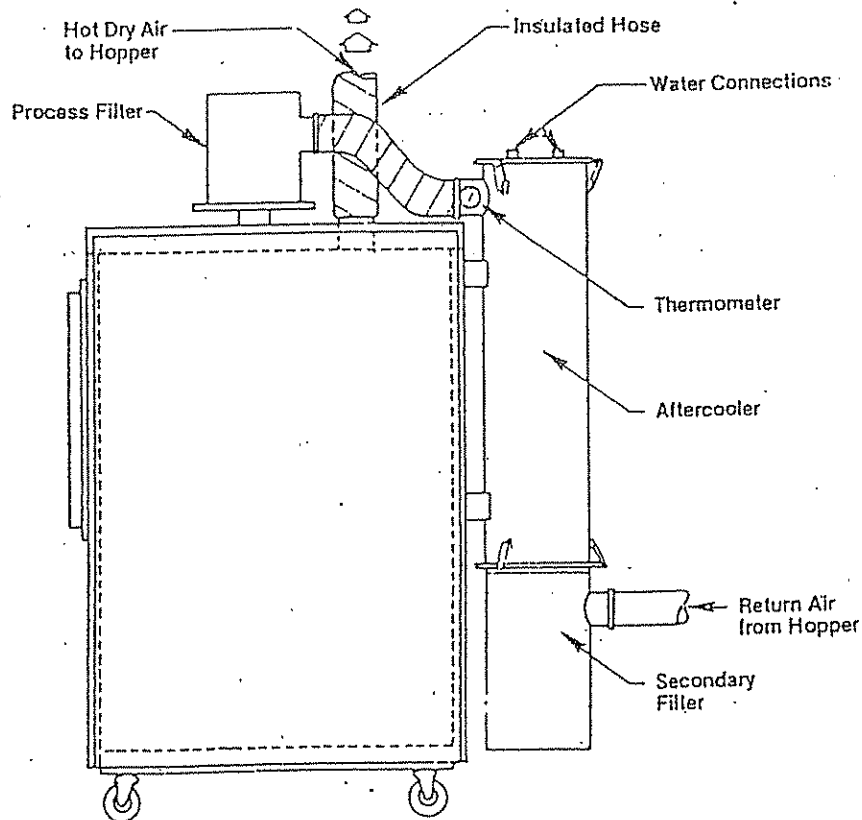
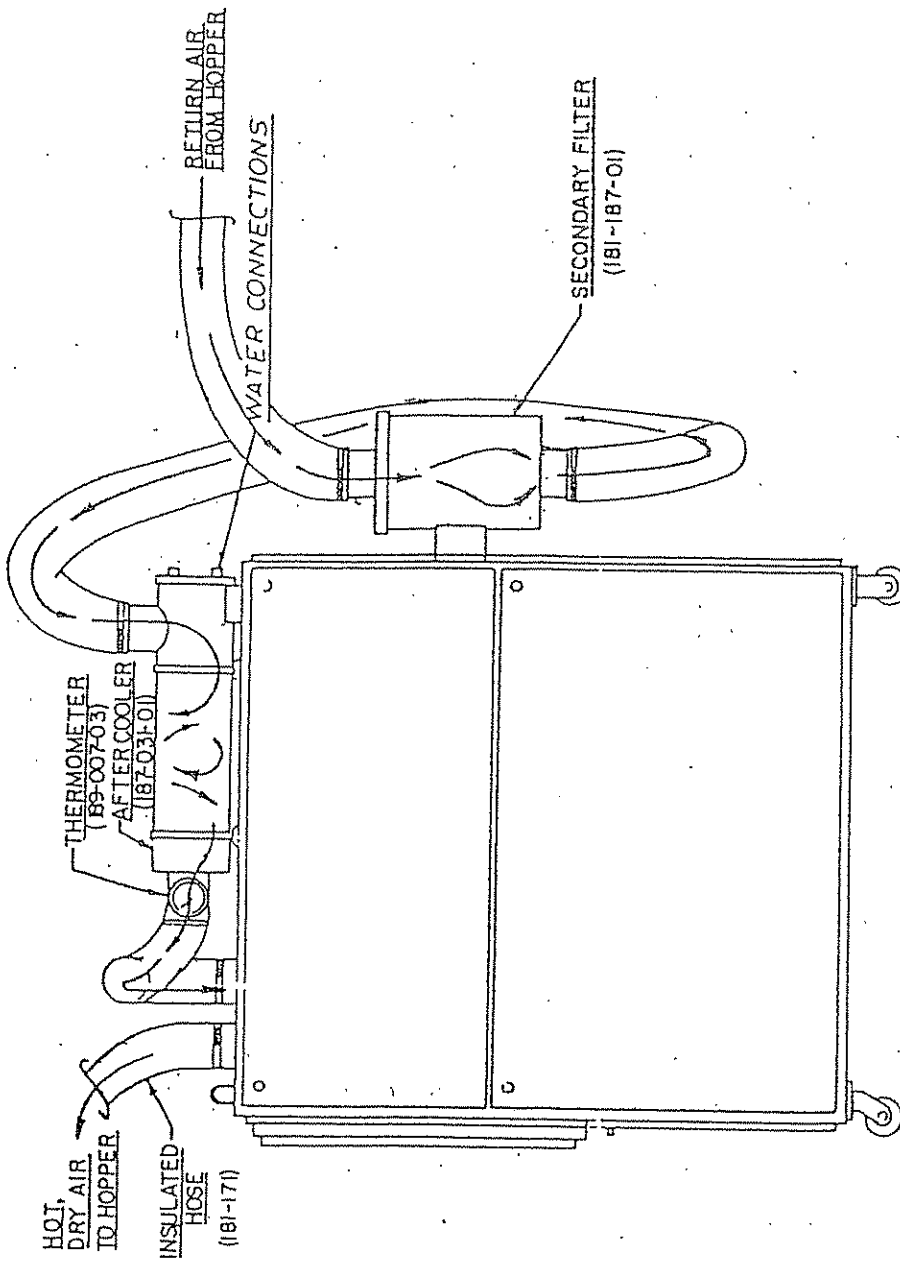


FIGURE 10



MODELS D600 & D800

CALL TOLL-FREE FOR CONAIR REPLACEMENT PARTS*

WATS line 800-458-1960* is your direct line to the Conair Parts Department. (* Pennsylvania customers must call through (814) 437-6861 and ask for Parts Department). Help in identifying the parts you need is available through that department. Service connected calls should be made to (814) 437-6861.

CONAIR GUARANTEE

Conair guarantees the machinery and equipment described herein for a period of one year from date of shipment against defects in material and workmanship, under the normal use and service for which it was recommended; except filters, flexible material conveying hose, and liners for valves in material lines. Conair's guarantee is limited to repairing or replacing, at our option, the part or parts determined by us to be defective after examination of the part or parts. The customer assumes the cost of transportation of the part or parts to and from the factory. THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY, OTHER THAN AS EXPRESSED HEREIN. No liability for any special, indirect, or consequential damages of any nature is assumed by or shall be imposed on Conair based on its undertakings herein.

CONAIR SERVICE COMMITMENT

Conair equipment is built to give long, reliable, efficient service if it is installed, operated and maintained properly. Occasionally, you may require help from Conair's Service Department in making minor field corrections or in correcting operating malfunctions.

During normal business hours there is a Conair Service Man available by phone to discuss any service problem you may have: Call (814) 437-6861.

Before calling, check the Troubleshooting Guide in this instruction book to see if corrective action is described. If not, try to determine which part of a normal cycle is not operating properly. Note the model number and serial number of the unit and keep this instruction book handy for reference during the call.

If you need a Conair Serviceman, He'll be there fast! We know you need prompt attention. Most service calls are made within a few days from the request. Often, because Conair has several factory-based servicemen in the field every week, you will get attention even faster. During your call to the Service Department it will

be determined if a visit is needed at your plant. You will be asked to give us a purchase order number to cover the cost of a service call if the problem is not covered by the equipment Warranty or Performance Guarantee. Calls made to cover such warranty or guarantee items are made at Conair's expense. The Service Department will detail current service costs, if any.

He stays until the job is done! Conair Servicemen are instructed to stay at your plant until you're satisfied that the difficulty has been corrected or your personnel know what to do should correction depend upon receipt of replacement parts. We know that good service often helps sell the next Conair units you buy . . . so we do everything we can to make it the best service in the industry.

We'll help train your people too! Conair will be pleased to quote, and arrange for, instruction sessions in your plant on the operation and maintenance of your Conair Equipment. Such training sessions may be arranged through the Service Department: (814) 437-6861

CONAIR PERFORMANCE WARRANTY

Conair warrants that this equipment will perform at, or above, the capacities as stated in specific quotations covering the equipment or as detailed in engineering and sales literature as long as the equipment is applied, installed, operated and maintained in the recommended manner as outlined in either a quotation or in literature:

Should performance not meet claimed levels, Conair, at its option, will:

1. Make an inspection of the equipment by a qualified representative and perform alterations or adjustments to satisfy performance claims. (Charges for such inspections and corrections will be waived unless poor performance is due to misapplication, improper installation, maintenance or operation), or . . .
2. Replace the original equipment with other Conair equipment which will meet original performance claims at no extra cost to the customer, or . . .
3. Refund the invoiced cost of the equipment. Credit is subject to prior notice by the customer at which time a Return Goods Number will be issued by Conair's Service Department. Returned equipment must be well crated. Returns must be prepaid.