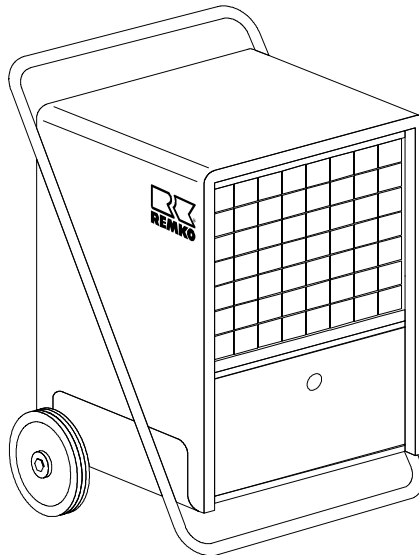


REMKO AMT 60-E - 90-E Mobile Dehumidifier



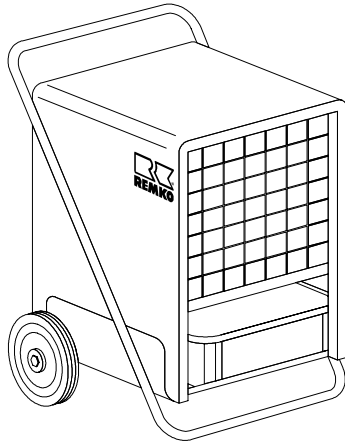
**Operation
Technology
Spare Parts**

Operating Instructions

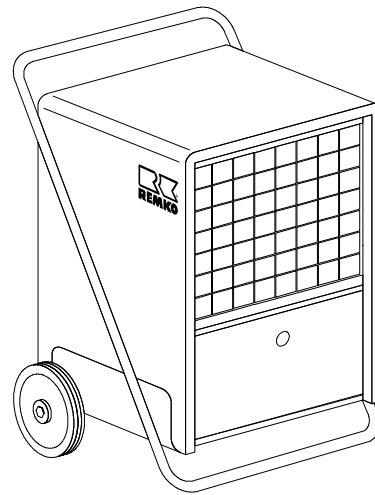
Make sure to read these instructions carefully before starting/using the unit!

**Our guarantee will become void when the unit supplied by us is used and installed for inadequate purposes, or maintained incorrectly, etc., or if it is changed without our prior consent.
Subject to alterations!**

Mobile Dehumidifier REMKO AMT 60-E - AMT 90-E



AMT 60-E



AMT 90-E

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Always keep these operating instructions near or on the unit!



Air Dehumidification

The processes that take place during air dehumidification are based on physical laws. We will try to describe these in a simplified form to give you a rough idea about the principle of air dehumidification.

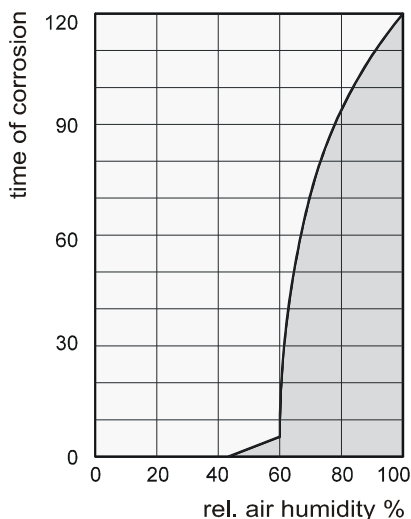


The Use of REMKO Air Dehumidifiers

- ◇ No matter how well doors and windows are insulated, wetness and humidity penetrate even through thick concrete walls.
- ◇ The water quantities required for binding regarding the production of concrete, mortar, plaster, etc. need in some cases 1 or 2 months to diffuse.
- ◇ And even the humidity that penetrates into the brickwork after floods and inundations is released very slowly.
- ◇ E.g. this is also the case regarding humidity contained in stocked materials.

The humidity that emanates from parts of buildings or materials (water vapour) is absorbed by the ambient air. Consequently the humidity content of the air increases which results in corrosion and in the formation of mildew, decay, flaked off paint coats and other undesired damage caused by humidity.

E.g. the following diagram shows in an exemplary way the corrosion speed of metal at different air humidity rates.



As you can see the corrosion speed is insignificant at a relative air humidity of less than 50 % and at a humidity rate of less than 40 % it can even be neglected. When the relative humidity exceeds 60 % corrosion speed increases considerably.

This limit regarding damages caused by humidity is also applicable to many other materials, such as powdery substances, packing materials, wood, and electronic apparatuses.

There are two different ways of drying the buildings:

1. By heating and exchanging the air:

The ambient air is heated to absorb humidity and to be carried off to the outside. However, the total generated energy is lost with the carried off humid air.

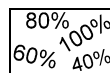
2. By dehumidifying:

The humid air in the closed room is continuously dehumidified according to the condensation principle.

Dehumidification has a decisive advantage regarding energy consumption:

Energy is exclusively needed for the existing room volume. The mechanical heat released during the dehumidification process increases the room temperature slightly.

When used correctly the air dehumidifier consumes only approx. 25 % of the energy to be supplied according to the "heating and ventilation" principle.



Relative Air Humidity

Ambient air is a gas mixture and it always contains a certain rate of water in the form of water vapour.

This percentage of water is indicated in g per kg of dry air (absolute water content).

1 m³ of air weighs approx. 1.2 kg at 20° C.

Depending on the temperature each kg of air can only absorb a defined quantity of water vapour. When this quantity has been absorbed, the air is "saturated" and has a relative humidity of 100 %.

By relative air humidity we understand the relation between the percentage of water vapour contained in the air at the moment concerned and the maximum possible percentage of the water vapour, based on equal temperatures.

The capacity of air to absorb water vapour increases with raising temperatures. This means that the maximum possible (= absolute) water content is increased with increasing temperatures.

| Temp. °C | Water vapour content in g/m ³ at an air humidity of | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|
| | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% |
| -5 | 1,3 | 1,9 | 2,6 | 3,3 |
| +10 | 3,8 | 5,6 | 7,5 | 9,4 |
| +15 | 5,1 | 7,7 | 10,2 | 12,8 |
| +20 | 6,9 | 10,4 | 13,8 | 17,3 |
| +25 | 9,2 | 13,8 | 18,4 | 23,0 |
| +30 | 12,9 | 18,2 | 24,3 | 30,3 |



Water Vapour Condensation

The maximum possible percentage of water vapour that can be absorbed becomes higher while the air is **heated**, but the obtained percentage of water vapour remains unchanged, and consequently the relative air humidity is reduced.

However, when the air is **cooled** the maximum possible percentage of water vapour that can be absorbed is continuously reduced, whereas the water vapour quantity contained in the air remains unchanged, and consequently the relative air humidity rises.

When the air is further cooled off the absorption capacity regarding the maximum possible water vapour quantity is continuously reduced until it is equal to the obtained percentage of water vapour. This is the dew point temperature.

If the air is cooled down below the dew point, the obtained percentage of water vapour will be higher than the maximum possible water vapour quantity.

Water vapour is deposited.

It condenses, is converted into water and thus is extracted from the air

Steamed up window panes in winter or steamed up bottles containing cold drinks are typical examples of condensation.

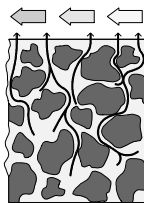
The higher the relative air humidity is, the higher is the dew point temperature, and consequently it is easier for the temperatures to fall below the dew point.



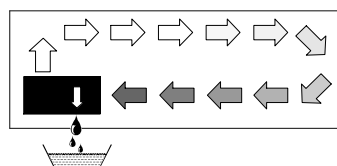
Material Drying

Building materials/buildings can absorb considerable quantities of water; e.g. bricks 90-190 l/m³, heavy concrete 140-190 l/m³, calcareous sandstone 180-270 l/m³. Humid materials such as brickwork dries in the following way:

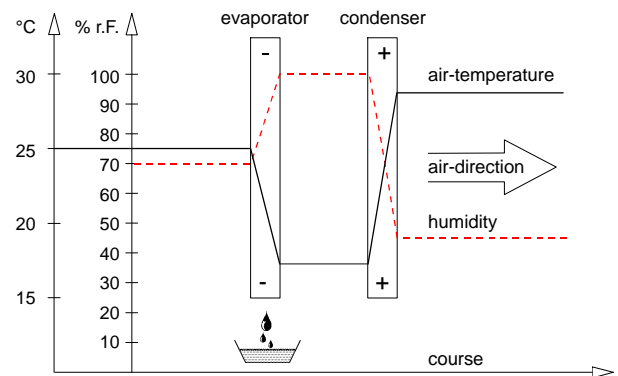
- ◇ The contained humidity flows from the inside of the material to its surface
- ◇ Evaporation takes place on the surface = water vapour is absorbed by the ambient air.
- ◇ The air enriched with water vapour is continuously circulating through the REMKO air dehumidifier. It is dehumidified and leaves the apparatus in a slightly heated up state to absorb again water vapour.
- ◇ By this the humidity contained in the material is continuously reduced; the material becomes dry.



The generated condensate is collected in the apparatus and carried away.



The air current is cooled off on its way through/via the evaporator until its temperature falls below the dew point. The water vapour condenses, it is collected in a condensate trap and carried away.



Condensation Heat

The energy transferred from the condenser to the air consists of:

- ◇ The heat that was previously extracted in the evaporator.
- ◇ The electric driving energy.
- ◇ The condensation heat released by liquefying water vapour.

When the liquid condition is converted into a gaseous condition energy must flow back. This energy is called evaporation heat. It does not cause the temperature to raise but is used for the conversion from the liquid to the gaseous state. On the other hand energy is released when gas is liquefied, and this energy is called condensation heat.

The energy rate of evaporation and condensation heat is identical.

For water this is 2250 kJ / kg (4,18 kJ = 1kcal)

This shows that a relatively high energy rate is released through water vapour condensation.

If the humidity to be condensed is not generated by evaporation within the room, but fed from the outside, e.g. by aeration, the condensation heat released thereby contributes to room heating.

When materials or rooms are to be dried the heat energy flows in a circulation, i.e. it is consumed during evaporation and released during condensation. A larger amount of heat energy is generated when fed air is dehumidified, and this heat energy is expressed in the form of a rise in temperature.

Generally the time needed for drying does not depend on the apparatus capacity, but it is determined by the speed at which the material or the parts of the building emit the humidity contained in them.


Safety Instructions

REMKO dehumidifiers will provide you with high utility and long life thanks to our extensive material, function and quality controls.

Dangers may arise nevertheless if the unit is used by persons not familiar with its operation or if the unit is not used for its intended purpose.

- ◇ Make sure to install and use the unit only in explosion-proof rooms.
- ◇ Make sure not to install and use the unit in an atmosphere containing fuel, oil, sulphur and salt.
- ◇ Make sure to install the unit on a solid base and in a vertical position.
- ◇ Make sure not to expose the unit to a direct water jet.
- ◇ Make sure that the air can be freely sucked in and blown off.
- ◇ Make sure that the suction side is always free from dirt and loose objects.
- ◇ Never put objects into the unit.
- ◇ Do not cover the unit during operation.
- ◇ Make sure not to transport the unit during operation.
- ◇ Avoid strong vibrations on the unit as soon as there is condensate in the condensate tank.
- ◇ Make sure to protect all electric cables outside the unit from damage (e.g. by animals).
- ◇ Before installing connection cable extensions make sure that they are suitable for the connected power, cable length and the intended purpose.
- ◇ Make sure to empty the condensate tank before installing the unit in another place.
- ◇ Make sure to transport the unit only in a vertical position.
- ◇ Damage on the compressor will be avoided by a waiting period of at least 1 minutes before starting the unit.

- ◇ Uses/operations other than that indicated in these operating instructions are not allowed!
In the case of non-observation, any of our responsibilities and guarantees will become void.

 **Any work regarding the refrigerating plant and its electrical equipment is to be carried out exclusively by especially authorized experts!**

Important Tip Regarding Recycling!

- ◇ The unit is to be used with the environmentally friendly, ozone-neutral refrigerant R407C.
- ◇ The refrigerant/oil mixture in the unit is to be disposed of correctly and in accordance with the legal or local prescriptions.

Unit Description

These units have been designed for automatic, universal and problem-free air dehumidification. Thanks to their compact dimensions they can be easily transported and installed.

The unit works according to the condensation principle and are equipped with a hermetically sealed refrigerating plant, a silent nearly maintenance-free ventilator as well as with a connection cable with plug.

For an operation-control exists a green control-lamp "operation" on the control-panel. The correct time of operation will be recorded by a hour counter.

The fully automatic electronic control, the condensate container with integrated overflow safety device, as well as the connecting branch for direct condensation draining ensure trouble-free continuous operation.

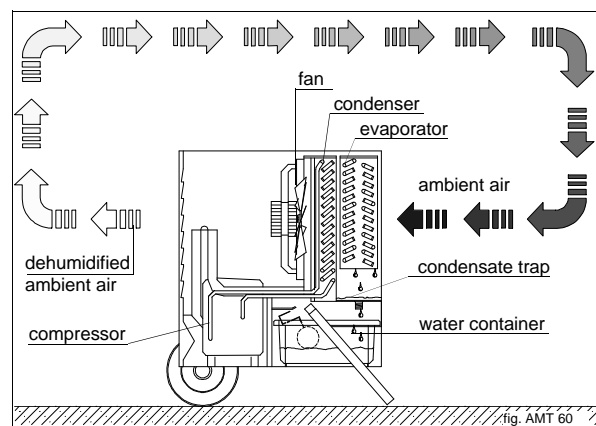
The unit corresponds to the fundamental safety and health requirements of the relevant EC regulations, they operate safely and are easy to handle.

Function

When the unit is switched on the electronic control and monitoring starts.

The green control lamp is lit up.

The compressor and fan are switched on time-delayed.



Schematic display of function

The **fan** sucks in the ambient air via the air filter, the evaporator and the condenser placed behind the latter.

Heat is extracted from the ambient air at the cold **evaporator**. It cools down below the dew point, and the water vapour contained in the air is deposited as condensate or hair frost on the evaporator lamellas.

When necessary the evaporator is defrosted with hot gas with temperature control.

The dehumidified cooled down air is reheated at the **condenser** (heat exchanger), and then it is blown out when it has reached a temperature of approx. 3 - 5 degrees above the ambient temperature.

The treated dry air is mixed with the ambient air. Thanks to the continuous circulation of the ambient air through the unit, the relative air humidity in the place of installation is continuously reduced until it has reached the desired value.

Unit Operation

The unit are equipped with a temperature-controlled hot gas defrosting system. This system is equipped with a feeler which has been mounted between the evaporator lamellas.


When the formation of hair-frost on the evaporator increases, its heat absorption capacity is reduced due to the insulating characteristics of the hair-frost. Consequently the temperature on the evaporator's surface falls.

As soon as the temperature has fallen below a defined minimum value, the refrigeration circulation is reset to the defrosting position and dehumidification is interrupted for a short time.

As soon as the hair-frost (ice) has been defrosted and temperature raises again at the sensor, the unit is reset to the normal dehumidification operation.

When room temperature is high enough, lamella surface never becomes so cold as to allow the formation of hair-frost; consequently defrosting is not necessary.

REMKO air dehumidifiers operate very economically. Depending on the room temperature and the air humidity only approx. 30 or 40 % of electric energy are consumed for the cooling capacity of the unit.

 **The proper functioning of the unit cannot be guaranteed at temperatures below 10 °C or a relative humidity of less than 40% r. h.**

Working Range

Dehumidification performance depends exclusively upon the design of the room, the room temperature, the relative humidity and the correct observance of the setup instructions.

The dehumidification performance increases with the room temperature and relative humidity.

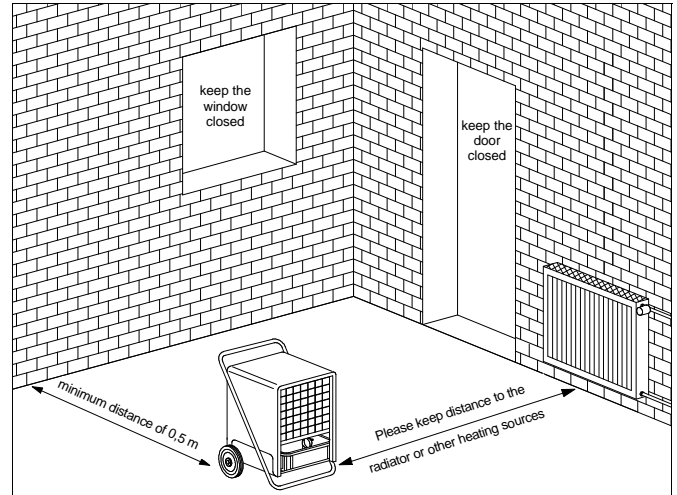
For a reliable operation the following working-range is valid:

- ◇ Room temperature between 6 °C and 32 °C
- ◇ Relative humidity between 40% and 100% r. h.

Installation

- ◇ Install the unit in a horizontal position to ensure the trouble-free drainage of condensate.
- ◇ Install the unit in the middle of the room, if possible, to ensure optimal air circulation.
- ◇ If this is not possible due to the conditions in the building make sure that the air can be easily sucked in at the front of the unit and blown off from its rear part.
- ◇ Make sure to observe a minimum distance of 50 cm

- ◇ Do not install the unit directly near radiators or other heat sources.
- ◇ Entering into and going out of the room should be avoided if possible.
- ◇ Make sure to keep the room to be dried and dehumidified closed, so that air from outside cannot penetrate into it.



- ◇ You can obtain better air circulation if you place the unit at a height of approx. 1 m.
- ◇ Make sure that appropriate measures for maintenance and care are taken when the unit is installed in dusty surroundings as well as in stables with ammoniacal atmosphere. See chapter "Maintenance and Care".
- ◇ The electrical connection of the unit is to be carried out according to DIN VDE 0100, part 704. It is to be connected to service entrances with residual current operated device.
- ◇ If the unit is installed in washhouses, showers or similar wet areas the user has to protect it by an adequate residual current operated device according to the relevant regulations.
- ◇ Connection cable extensions may only be used when they have been completely unrolled.

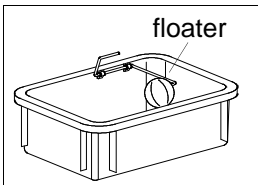
Condensate

Depending on the air temperature and the relative air humidity the condensed water drips either continuously or only during the defrosting phases into the condensate trap.

The condensate is drained via a connecting branch into the water container (only in model AMT 60-E) or via a hose into the discharge pipe installed at a lower level.

Operation with water container (only AMT 60-E)

In the water container there is a floater which interrupts the dehumidification operation by means of a micro-switch when the container is full.



The unit stops working.

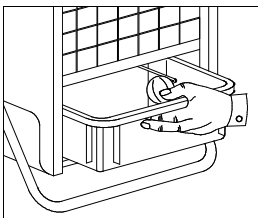
The yellow control lamp on the switchboard lights up.

Remove the filled container.

For this purpose lift the container slightly and then pull it carefully forward to remove it.

You can empty the condensate into a drain pipe or sink.

Make sure that condensate does not continue dripping!

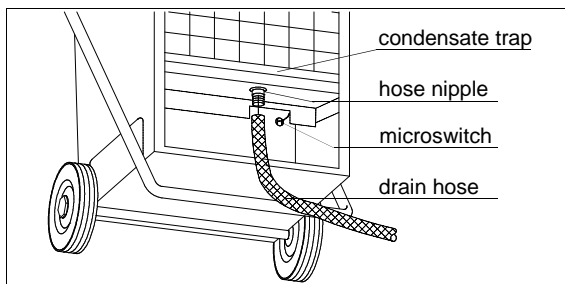


When the unit has been switched off the evaporator can further defrost through the ambient temperature.

Operation with hose connection (AMT 60-E)

The condensate trap is equipped with a hose nipple.

When the water container has been removed, a standard water hose (is not included in our delivery) can be connected to the connecting branch.

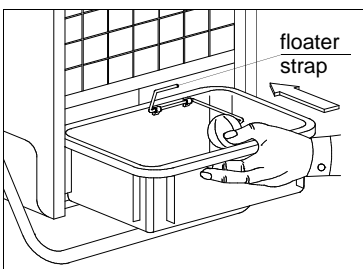


- ◇ When the unit is in uncontrolled continuous operation, the condensate should be drained into a discharge pipe or sink installed at a lower level.

Make sure that the discharge hose is installed to a lower level, in such a way as to ensure unhindered drainage of condensate from the condensate tank.

Installation of the water container (only AMT 60-E)

We recommend cleaning of the container with a clean cloth after its removal.



The cleaned container is to be carefully reinstalled into the unit.

The strap of the floater has to face the inside of the unit.

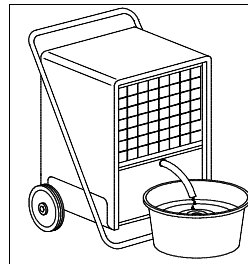
Observe sticker.

Important Hints!

- ◇ When the container is reinstalled make sure that it is in the correct position.
- ◇ Make sure not to damage the micro switch.

Operation with hose connection (AMT 90-E)

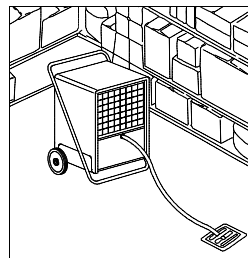
The unit AMT 90-E is equipped with a firmly installed discharge hose. There several versions of discharging the generated condensate:



Version A

The condensate is collected in an adequately dimensioned receiver which is to be procured by the user.

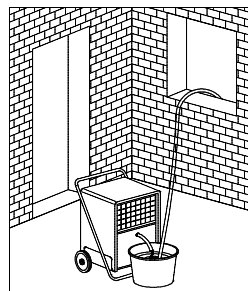
Make sure to empty and to control the receiver regularly.



Version B

The condensate is drained via a hose extension piece into an outlet which has been installed at a lower level.

This offers the possibility of continuous operation without control.



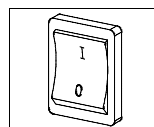
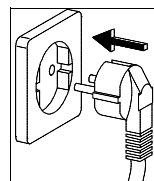
Version C

The condensate can be collected first in a receiver as described under Version A and then be fed by means of a small submerged pump either to an outlet installed at a higher level or to the outside.

If there is no outlet at a lower level and no discharge pipe.

Starting

The filter of the unit is to be controlled and cleaned thoroughly before every use. If the air suction grille is dirty, please cleaned it up like shown in chapter "Maintenance and Service".

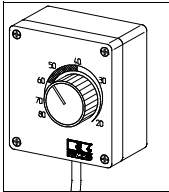


1. Introduce the main plug into a properly protected plug socket.
230V/1~ 50 Hz / fuse 16 A
2. Put main switch into position „I“. *Green control lamp "operation" is lit up.*
3. Please note: the unit is switched on time-delayed and then goes into the continuous operation mode.

Operation with Hygrostat

The REMKO hygrostat (accessory) is supplied with a special intermediate plug.

1. Insert intermediate plug into a properly protected plug socket.
2. Position hygrostat in an adequate place within the room to be dehumidified.
Not directly near the unit.
3. Connect the unit plug with the intermediate plug.



4. Put main switch of the unit into position "I".
5. Pre select the desired humidity by setting the hygrostat.

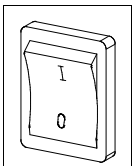
The unit is automatically switched on if the humidity rate in the room is higher than the previously set value.

The unit operates fully automatically until the pre-selected relative air humidity has been reached or until the unit (only model AMT 60-E) has been switched off by the floater in the water container. In such a case the yellow control lamp is lit up.

If the unit is switched off manually or by the hygrostat or by the floater in the water container, it is only restarted after approx. 1 minute. This safety measure is necessary to avoid damages of the compressor.



Discard the Unit



Put the operating switch into "0" position.

Prior to longer operating breaks or pauses:

1. Remove the mains plug from the plug socket (or transitional socket).
2. Empty the condensate container and dry it with a clean cloth.
3. Make sure that no condensate continues to drop or drip!
When the unit has been switched off the evaporator can further defrost through the ambient temperature.
4. Clean the dust filter according to the given instructions.
5. Protect the unit, possibly with a plastic cover, and store it in a vertical position in a safe place.

Transport Instructions

The unit is equipped with 2 wheels and an easily removable transport handle to ensure safe transport.

1. Switch off the unit prior to changing its place and to remove the mains plug from the plug socket.
2. After that empty the condensate container.
3. Make sure to transport and store the unit only in a vertical position as long as there is still humidity at the evaporator, in the condensate trap and in the condensate container.



Do not use the cable to pull the unit!

Maintenance and Service

Regular care and the observation of a number of basic rules will ensure the dehumidifier's long life and reliable operation.

The complete cooling system is hermetically sealed and contains no user-serviceable parts. It may only be serviced by authorised repair facilities. All moving parts feature low-maintenance long-life lubrication.

The unit should be inspected and cleaned thoroughly after each long period of operation, at a minimum once a year. Please note the following points:

- ◇ Ensure that the interior and exterior of the unit remains free of dust and other deposits.
- ◇ Clean the unit only with a dry or dampened cloth.
Do not use a water jet.
- ◇ Do not use aggressive cleansers or cleaning products containing solvents.
- ◇ Regularly check the dust filter and the exhaust grille for soiling and clean them as required.
Replace the dust filter as required.

Dust Filter Cleaning

- ◇ Lift the air suction grille slightly and remove it pulling towards and downwards.
- ◇ Then remove the dust filter.
- ◇ Slight or insignificant dirt is to be cleaned by blowing out or vacuum-cleaning the dust filter carefully.
- ◇ If the dust filter is very dirty it is to be washed with a lukewarm soap solution (max. 40° C) and then to be rinsed with clear water.
- ◇ Make sure that the dust filter is completely dry and undamaged before you reinstall it.
- ◇ In case of extreme dirt the dust filter is to be replaced.
- ◇ Never use the unit without installed dust filter!




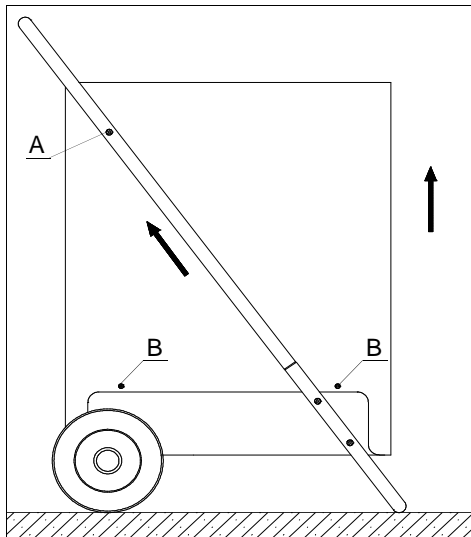
Works at refrigerating plant and at electrical equipment is to be carried out only by an especially authorised service company!

Condenser and Evaporator Cleaning

Dismount the casing of the unit before cleaning up the condenser and evaporator.

The following maintenance have to be carried out only by an especially authorised service company!

 **Make sure to remove the mains plug from the plug socket before you carry out any of the described measures or work!**



Clean the unit like the following description:

1. Remove the mains plug from the plug socket.
2. Unscrew 2 fastening screws A and remove the transport strap.
3. Unscrew 4 fastening screws B and remove the casing of the unit towards the top.
4. The lamellas of the condenser are either to be blown out, to be vacuum-cleaned or to be cleaned with a soft brush.
5. Please clean the condensator very carefully - the fine aluminium lamellas can be easily deformed!

 **Sharp-edged lamellas survives injury-danger !**

6. Do not clean with a water jet.
7. Clean evaporator lamellas with a lukewarm soap solution.
8. Rinse with clean water to remove any remaining soap residues.
9. Clean carefully the inner or internal surfaces of the unit as well as the fan wing.
10. After that, dry with a clean cloth.
11. Mount all the parts in the reverse order.
12. Test the functions of the unit and perform an electrical safety check!

In Case of Troubles

This unit has been designed based on state of the art manufacturing methods and it has been tested repeatedly as to its perfect function.

However, if there are any operating troubles check the unit according to the following listing:

The unit does not start:

- ◇ Control or check operating switch.
The green control lamp must be lit.
- ◇ Check connection to the mains.
230V/1 – 50 Hz.
- ◇ Check mains fuse at user.
10A resp. 16A.
- ◇ Check mains plugs.
- ◇ Check filling level of water container and/or check correct installation.
Only AMT 60-E.
- ◇ Check micro switch function.
Only AMT 60-E.
- ◇ Control hygrostat (accessory) setting.
The set value must be lower than the relative air humidity in the room where the unit has been installed.
- ◇ Check intermediate plug of hygrostat to see whether it has been damaged and whether it has been correctly plugged in.

Red Control lamp is lit (fault):

- ◇ The system is either overloaded or overheated.
- ◇ Find out cause of fault before restarting apparatus.
- ◇ Restart is carried out automatically when apparatus has cooled down.

Unit runs, but no condensate formation:

- ◇ Control ambient temperature. The unit operates within a temperature range from 3° C to 32° C.
- ◇ Control air humidity.
Min. 40% relative humidity.
- ◇ Check hygrostat setting and set a lower value, if necessary.
- ◇ Check whether dust filter is dirty, if so, clean it.
- ◇ Check whether the evaporator and condenser lamellas are dirty and clean them, if necessary.
- ◇ The evaporator is covered with ice. Check whether automatic defrosting device operates correctly, or check ambient temperature.
- ◇ Evaporator temperature is not lower than the room temperature. Control automatic defrosting device and compressor, respectively.

If the unit does not work correctly in spite of the controls or checks inform an authorised service company.

Technical Data

| Model | | AMT 60-E | AMT 90-E |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Working range - temperature | °C | 3 - 32 | 3 - 32 |
| Working range - humidity | % r.h. | 40 - 100 | 40 - 100 |
| Dehumidifying capacity, max. | l/day | 64 | 93 |
| Dehumidifying capacity at 30°C / 80% r.h | l/day | 54,2 | 79,8 |
| Dehumidifying capacity at 20°C / 70% r.h. | l/day | 34,9 | 43,1 |
| Dehumidifying capacity at 10°C / 60% r.h. | l/day | 11,3 | 16,3 |
| Capacity water container | litres | 7,5 | — |
| Cooling capacity at 5°C t _v / 45°C t _k | kW | 2,86 | 4,36 |
| Air volume | m ³ /h | 765 | 1050 |
| Refrigerant (FCKW -free) | | R 407 C | R 407 C |
| Refrigerant quantity | g | 575 | 1600 |
| Power supply 1~ | V | 230 | 230 |
| Frequency | Hz | 50 | 50 |
| Rated current consumption, max. | A | 4,1 | 6,9 |
| Power consumption, max. | kW | 0,94 | 1,56 |
| Power consumption at 20°C / 70% r.F. | kW | 0,691 | 0,978 |
| Fuse protection (required) | A | 10 | 16 |
| Sound pressure level L _{pA} 1m ¹⁾ | dB (A) | 60 | 68 |
| Dimensions | total depth | mm | 720 (635) |
| | total width | mm | 590 |
| | total height | mm | 880 (720) |
| Weight | kg | 48 | 63 |

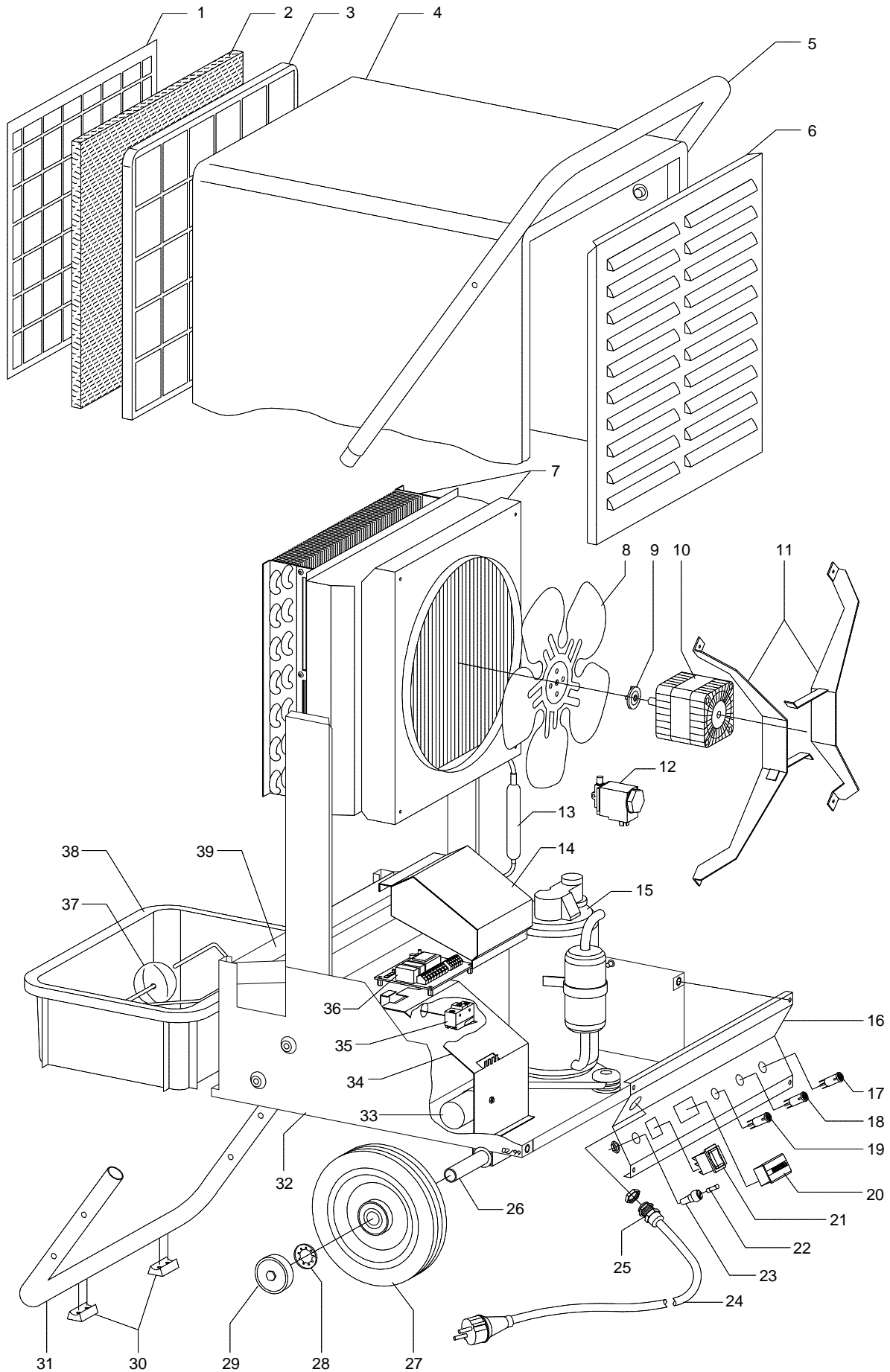
1) Noise measuring DIN 45635 - 13 - KL 3

() Dimensions without transport handle

**Any mode of operation other than specified in these operating instructions is not permissible!
Failing to observe it causes the customer to lose all rights to guarantee or damage claims.**

Any claims under guarantee regarding materials can be accepted only when the orderer or his customer has filled in completely the “**guarantee certificate**” which is enclosed with every REMKO-device and has returned it to REMKO GmbH & Co. KG in due time after the unit’s sale and commissioning.

Exploded View AMT 60-E



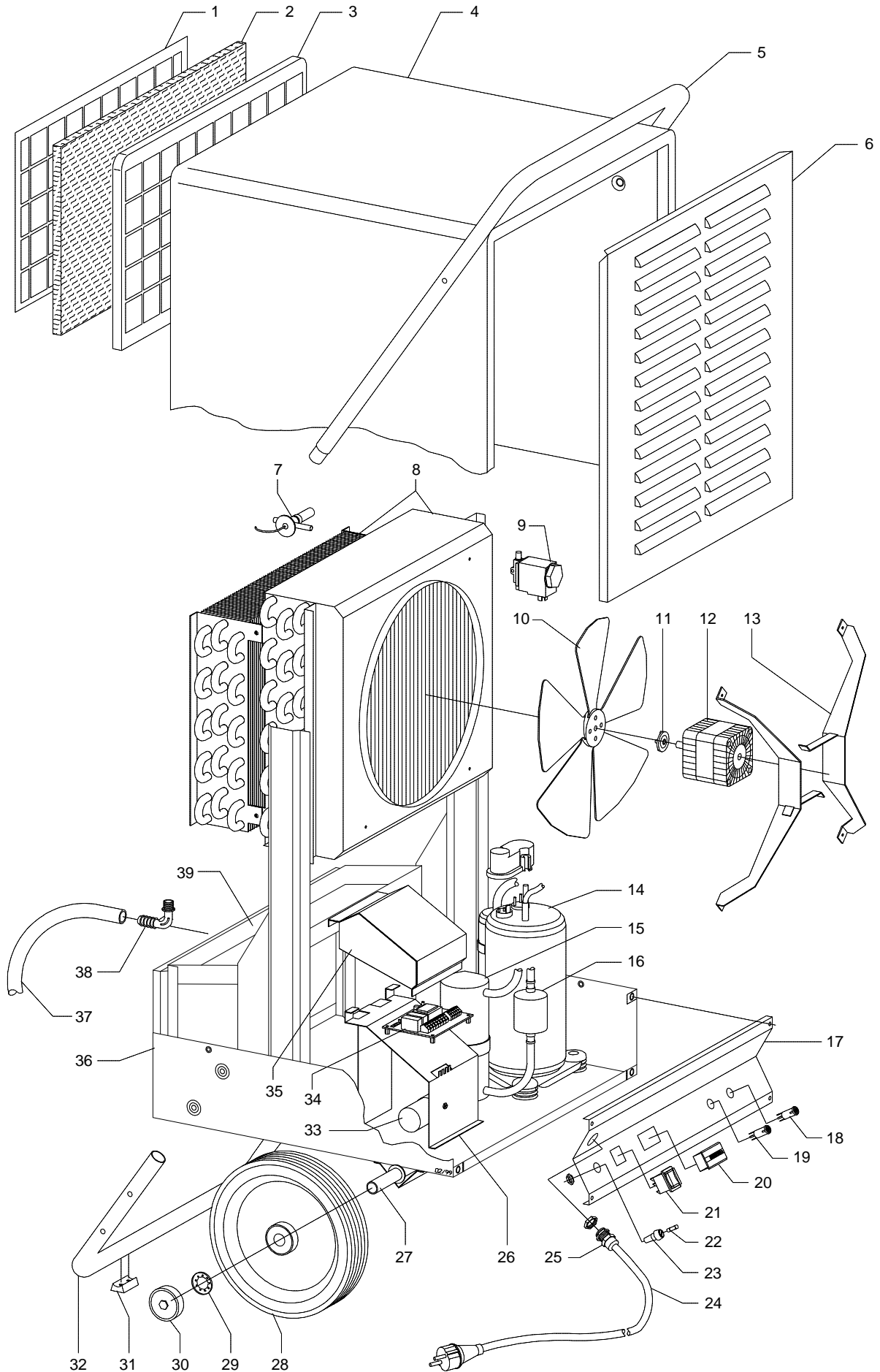
We reserve the right to make modifications in dimensions and construction in the interests of technical progress.

Spare Part List AMT 60-E

| No. | Designation | Ref.-No. |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | air suction grille | 1105501 |
| 2 | dust filter | 1105551 |
| 3 | filter fixture | 1105503 |
| 4 | housing | 1105504 |
| 5 | transport handle (upper part) | 1105552 |
| 6 | blow out grille | 1105506 |
| 7 | heat-exchanger-package, cpl. | 1105553 |
| 8 | fan blade | 1105554 |
| 9 | clutch plate | 1101155 |
| 10 | fan motor | 1105555 |
| 11 | motor fixture | 1105556 |
| 12 | solenoid valve | 1105508 |
| 13 | liquid line dryer | 1101056 |
| 14 | cover/electric panel | 1105557 |
| 15 | compressor | 1105558 |
| 16 | control panel | 1105559 |
| 17 | control lamp, yellow | 1105512 |
| 18 | control lamp, red | 1105513 |
| 19 | control lamp, green | 1105514 |
| 20 | running hour meter | 1105515 |
| 21 | main switch | 1102248 |
| 22 | main fuse | 1105561 |
| 23 | fuse holder | 1105560 |
| 24 | electric cable | 1101076 |
| 25 | cable relief | 1101047 |
| 26 | axle | 1105516 |
| 27 | wheel | 1102155 |
| 28 | wheel lock ring | 1101622 |
| 29 | wheel cap | 1101623 |
| 30 | rubber stopper, large | 1105550 |
| 31 | handle, lower part | 1105523 |
| 32 | bottom plate | 1105562 |
| 33 | running capacitor | 1105563 |
| 34 | electric panel | 1105564 |
| 35 | micro-switch | 1108061 |
| 36 | PCB with control | 1105565 |
| 37 | float | 1101034 |
| 38 | water container, cpl. | 1108072 |
| 39 | drip tray | 1105566 |
| not shown | hose nipple 3/8" x 12 | 1105567 |
| | temperature sensor (orange) | 1105526 |
| | temperature sensor (blue) | 1105527 |

When ordering spare parts please indicate ref.-no. and machine no. (see typeplate)!

Exploded View AMT 90-E



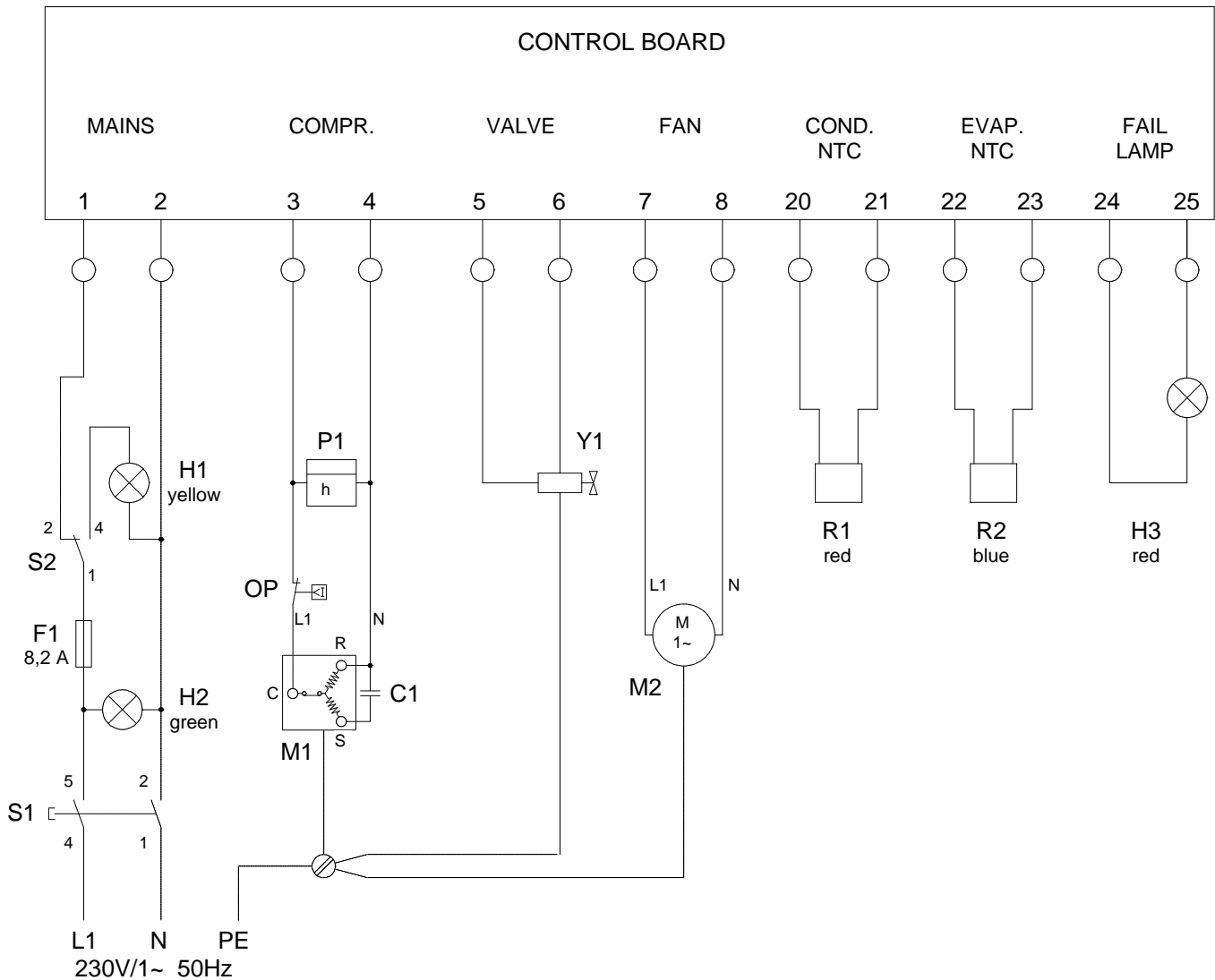
We reserve the right to make modifications in dimensions and construction in the interests of technical progress.

Spare Part List AMT 90-E

| No. | Designation | Ref.-No. |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | air suction grille | 1105581 |
| 2 | dust filter | 1105568 |
| 3 | filter fixture | 1105569 |
| 4 | housing | 1105533 |
| 5 | transport handle (upper part) | 1105534 |
| 6 | blow out grille | 1105536 |
| 7 | expansion valve | 1105570 |
| 8 | heat-exchanger-package, cpl. | 1105571 |
| 9 | solenoid valve | 1105572 |
| 10 | fan blade | 1105573 |
| 11 | clutch plate | 1101155 |
| 12 | fan motor | 1105574 |
| 13 | motor fixture | 1105556 |
| 14 | compressor | 1105575 |
| 15 | collector | 1105576 |
| 16 | liquid line dryer | 1105577 |
| 17 | control panel | 1105578 |
| 18 | control lamp, red | 1105513 |
| 19 | control lamp, green | 1105514 |
| 20 | running hour meter | 1105515 |
| 21 | main switch | 1102248 |
| 22 | main fuse | 1105561 |
| 23 | fuse holder | 1105560 |
| 24 | electric cable | 1101076 |
| 25 | cable relief | 1101047 |
| 26 | electric panel | 1105564 |
| 27 | axle | 1105540 |
| 28 | wheel | 1101621 |
| 29 | wheel lock ring | 1101622 |
| 30 | wheel cap | 1101623 |
| 31 | rubber stopper, large | 1105550 |
| 32 | handle, lower part | 1105541 |
| 33 | running capacitor | 1105563 |
| 34 | PCB with control | 1105565 |
| 35 | cover/electric panel | 1105557 |
| 36 | bottom plate | 1105579 |
| 37 | drainage hose | 1105547 |
| 38 | hose nipple | 1105546 |
| 39 | drip tray | 1105580 |
| not shown | temperature sensor (orange) | 1105526 |
| | temperature sensor (blue) | 1105527 |

When ordering spare parts please indicate ref.-no. and machine no. (see typeplate)!

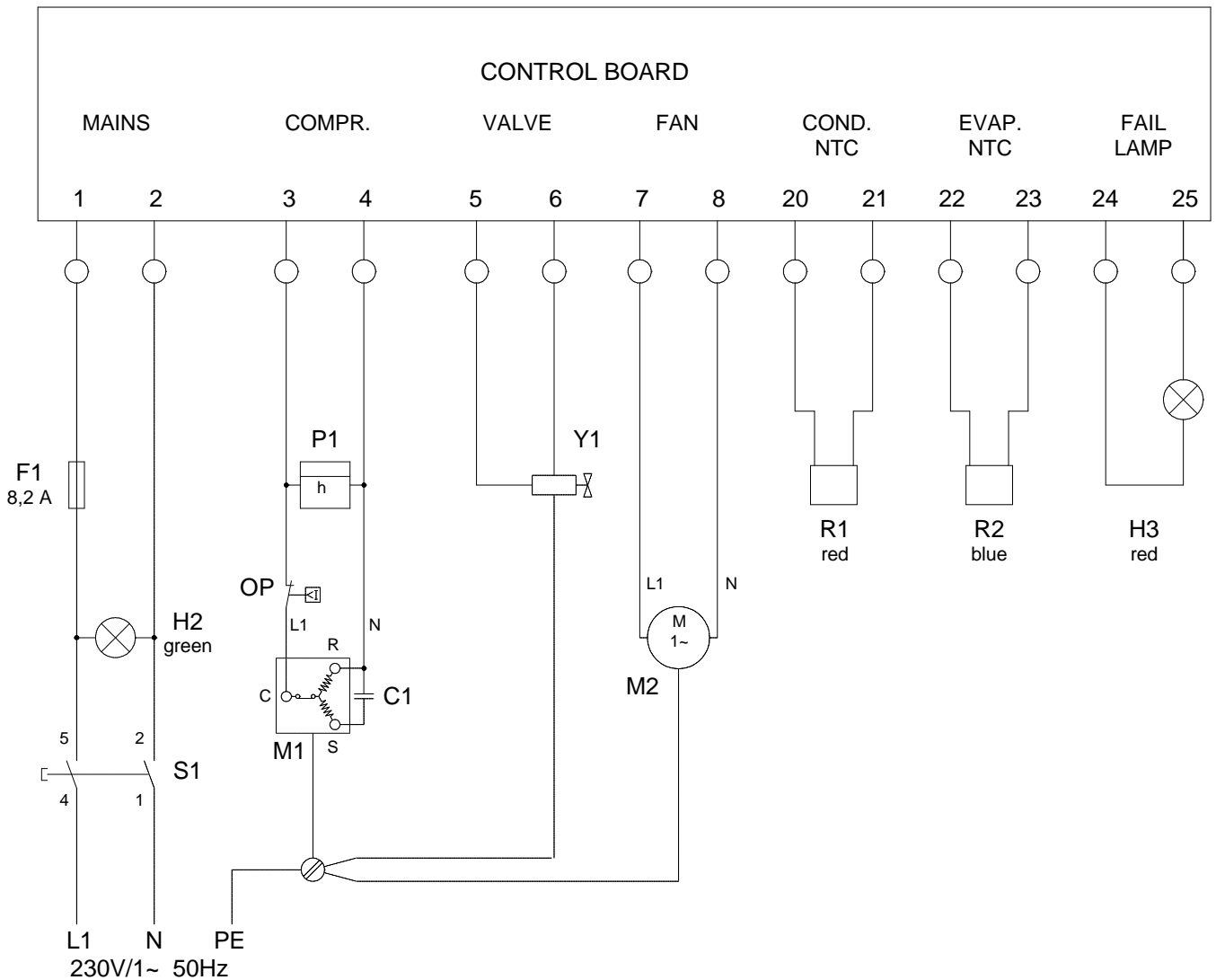
Wiring Diagram AMT 60-E



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| C1 = Capacitor | OP = Overload protection, compressor |
| F1 = Main fuse | P1 = Running hour meter |
| H1 = Control lamp, yellow (tank full) | R1 = Temperature sensor (red) |
| H2 = Control lamp, green (operation) | R2 = Temperature sensor (blue) |
| H3 = Control lamp, red (fault) | S1 = Main switch |
| M1 = Compressor | S2 = Micro switch, water container |
| M2 = Fan motor | Y1 = Solenoid valve |

We reserve the right to make modifications in dimensions and construction in the interests of technical progress.

Wiring Diagram AMT 90-E



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| C1 = Capacitor | OP = Overload protection, compressor |
| F1 = Main fuse | P1 = Running hour meter |
| H2 = Control lamp, green (operation) | R1 = Temperature sensor (red) |
| H3 = Control lamp, red (fault) | R2 = Temperature sensor (blue) |
| M1 = Compressor | S1 = Main switch |
| M2 = Fan motor | Y1 = Solenoid valve |

We reserve the right to make modifications in dimensions and construction in the interests of technical progress.

Maintenance and Service Log

Model:

Model No.:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Clean device -surface- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clean device -interior- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clean condenser | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clean evaporator | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clean fan blade | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clean/replace dust filter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Check protection guards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Check device for damage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Check all fixing screws | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric safety-inspections | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Test run | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Remarks:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Date:..... Signature | 2. Date:..... Signature | 3. Date:..... Signature | 4. Date:..... Signature | 5. Date:..... Signature |
| 6. Date:..... Signature | 7. Date:..... Signature | 8. Date:..... Signature | 9. Date:..... Signature | 10. Date:..... Signature |
| 11. Date:..... Signature | 12. Date:..... Signature | 13. Date:..... Signature | 14. Date:..... Signature | 15. Date:..... Signature |
| 16. Date:..... Signature | 17. Date:..... Signature | 18. Date:..... Signature | 19. Date:..... Signature | 20. Date:..... Signature |

Device must be maintained according to legal regulations by authorised personnel only!

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