

CONTINUOUS FEED PRESSURE SYSTEMS

B AND C AIR DRYERS

MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT PARTS

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in this document is hereby deleted and "expunged".

(2) The C air dryer shall be inspected and maintained at scheduled maximum intervals as determined by the daily average air delivery. Where a gas meter is not installed at the dryer, the approximate air delivery can be estimated from the percentage running time of the air compressor. Table A may be used initially as a guide for scheduling inspections. Local experience may subsequently indicate other inspection intervals.

TABLE A
GUIDE FOR SCHEDULING INSPECTIONS

DAILY AVERAGE AIR DELIVERY (scfd)	APPROX COMPRESSOR RUNNING TIME (percentage)	MAXIMUM SCHEDULED INSPECTION INTERVAL*
200	20	3 months
300	30	2 months
400	40	6 weeks
500	50	1 month

*Shorter intervals may be required on occasion as a result of alarm indications. (Applies to B and C Air Dryers.)

Annual Maintenance Kit

2.02 The annual maintenance kit, which must be ordered separately, provides the following materials which are normally required as maintenance replacements during a full year of operation:

(1) ***B Air Dryer—B295 Annual Maintenance Kit***

- Four—B-001 Air Compressor Gaskets and Diaphragms
- Four—B-288 Filter Elements

(2) ***C Air Dryer—B300 Annual Maintenance Kit***

- Four—B-288 Filter Elements
- One—B-201 Exhaust Valve
- One—B-203 Intake Valve
- One—B-205 Piston Ring Spring
- One—B-204 Piston Rings
- Two—B-199 Valve Gaskets

2.03 On scheduled maintenance visits, the following procedure is necessary:

- (1) Disconnect one side of the alarm pair at the fuseless protector to prevent false operation.
- (2) Replace the silica gel in the main gel tower (see 2.05).
- (3) Drain the water from the condensate receiver (see 2.06).
- (4) ***B Air Dryer Only:*** Replace the diaphragm and valve gasket of the air compressor (see 2.07).
- (5) ***Annually on the C Air Dryer:*** Replace the air compressor piston rings, ring spring, valve gaskets, and intake and exhaust valves (see 2.08).
- (6) Replace the B-288 filter element (Fig. 2) in the filter housing on the air compressor. (The polyurethane filter element is of a soft spongy material that is easily compressed for placing in or removing from the housing.) (See 2.07 and 2.08.) Before placing the new element, brush the B-310 filter screen assembly and wipe it with a clean dry cloth. (The formed wire filter screen improves air flow distribution through the element and prevents holes from forming in the element.)
- (7) ***Annually on B Air Dryer Serially Numbered 1 to 1718 Only:*** Clean and repaint the refrigeration suction and charging tubing with Rust Oleum (see 2.21).
- (8) Check the operation of the humidity alarm (see 2.10).
- (9) Observe that the heat-exchange temperature (see 2.11) and pressure (see 2.12) are cycling within proper limits.
- (10) Check the output air pressure at the pressure-testing valve on the regulator and adjust if necessary (see 2.16).
- (11) Check for leakage within the dryer with the 5-minute test described in 2.09.

- (12) Place or remove the Celotex damper as necessary to meet seasonal requirements (see 2.20).
- (13) Verify during cold weather operation that the interior of the cabinet is being maintained at a temperature of at least 45° F (see 2.19).
- (14) Verify during warm weather operation that the ventilating fan is operating when the temperature inside the cabinet exceeds 80° F (see 2.18).
- (15) Reconnect the alarm pair at the fuseless protector when all work has been completed.

Preliminary Procedure

2.04 Before replacing the gel or working on the air compressor:

- (1) Close the bypass valve in the lead pipe air line on the pole.
- (2) Shut off the master stop-start switch.
- (3) Lower the air pressure in the dryer until the high pressure gauge reads approximately zero. This can be done by depressing the valve core in the pressure-testing valve on the air pressure regulator.

Gel Replacement

2.05 To replace the gel, proceed as follows:

- (1) Position the gel drain chute on the fan guard plate so that it is directly under the gel drain plug at the bottom of the main gel tower. The chute is normally stored on the front of the guard plate.
- (2) Place a suitable bag or container under the chute.
- (3) Remove the gel fill plug on the top of the main gel tower with a suitable wrench.
- (4) Remove the gel drain plug with a suitable wrench, allowing the gel beads to go down the chute into the bag. When the gel has stopped flowing, probe inside the tower or tap the tower to release any gel that may remain. Clean the drain plug threads of any gel particles,

as these will prevent obtaining a good airtight seal. Replace the drain plug, using pipe compound on the threads, and tighten securely.

- (5) Remove the cover from each of two 5-pound cans of D desiccant (silica gel) and inspect the color of the test capsule fastened to the inside cover. A blue color indicates that the gel is adequately dry, while a pink or reddish color indicates that moisture has affected the gel and it should not be used.

- (6) If the gel is found satisfactory, pour the entire contents of each can carefully into the tower. A commercial type of oil spout, such as that used in service stations for puncturing and pouring from oil cans, can be used to advantage for pouring the gel. (The Plews 5 PJ Oil Spout, made by Plews Oiler Incorporated, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is an example of such a device.)

- (7) Replace the fill plug, using pipe compound on the threads, and tighten securely.

Note: The reserve gel tower normally requires no maintenance. However, if liquid water as a result of some external failure enters the tower through the dry air line, the reserve tower will become saturated and must be replaced.

Water Drain

- 2.06 With normal air pressure in the dryer, place the end of the water drain hose into one of the empty D desiccant cans and drain off the water by opening the water drain valve slowly. Close the valve securely after water has drained.

Air Compressor Maintenance—B Air Dryer

- 2.07 This unit requires no lubrication but at 3-month intervals the compressor diaphragm, gasket, and filter element shall be replaced as follows:

- (1) Follow the preliminary procedures covered in 2.04.
- (2) Disconnect the tubing fitting from the compressor head.

(3) Remove the four head bolts from the compressor, using the 3/16-inch Allen wrench provided (clamped on the fan guard). This will release all parts down to the main diaphragm as shown in Fig. 1. Replace the valve gasket.

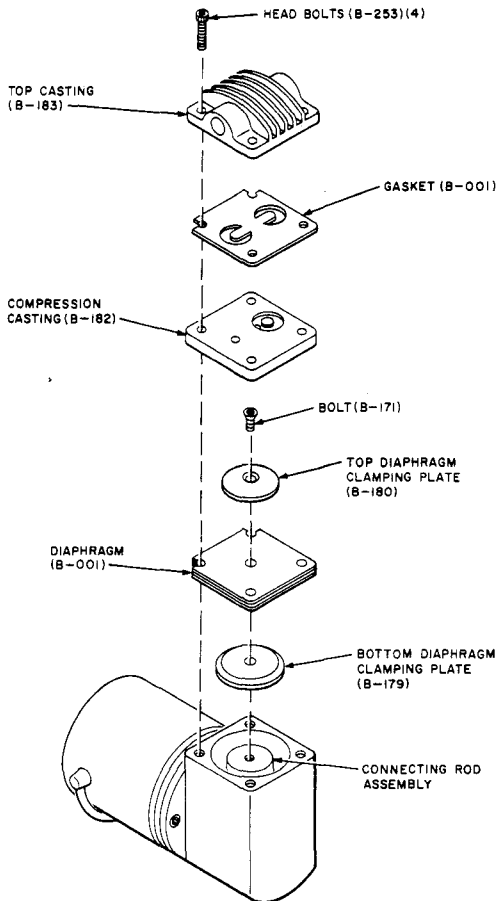


Fig. 1—Expanded View of Air Compressor Assembly for B Air Dryers

(4) Remove the bolt from the top diaphragm clamping plate, using the 5/32-inch Allen wrench provided.

(5) Lift off the diaphragm. If it sticks, pry it loose at the notched corners.

(6) Check all surfaces for dirt accumulation because it is important to keep all valve passages clean.

(7) Replace the main diaphragm and bolt it securely in place with the 5/32-inch Allen wrench.

(8) Make certain that the compression casting is in the position shown in Fig. 2, with the large shallow hole on the **right** side of the top face. A similar hole (not shown in the illustration) on the underside of the top casting should be aligned on the **left** side when properly assembled.

(9) Reassemble the compressor head and tighten the four head bolts with the 3/16-inch Allen wrench. Tighten on a progressive gradual basis from bolt to bolt so as to avoid warping the compressor head.

(10) Replace the two Allen wrenches under the clamp on the fan guard.

(11) Replace the B-288 filter element. Before placing the new element, brush the B-310 filter screen assembly and wipe it with a clean dry cloth.

(12) Check for leakage in the dryer itself (see 2.09).

Air Compressor Maintenance—C Air Dryer

2.08 This unit (shown in Fig. 2) requires no lubrication. However at each scheduled inspection the B-288 filter element shall be replaced and the B-310 filter screen assembly shall be brushed and then wiped with a clean dry cloth. At annual intervals the piston rings, ring spring, valve gaskets,

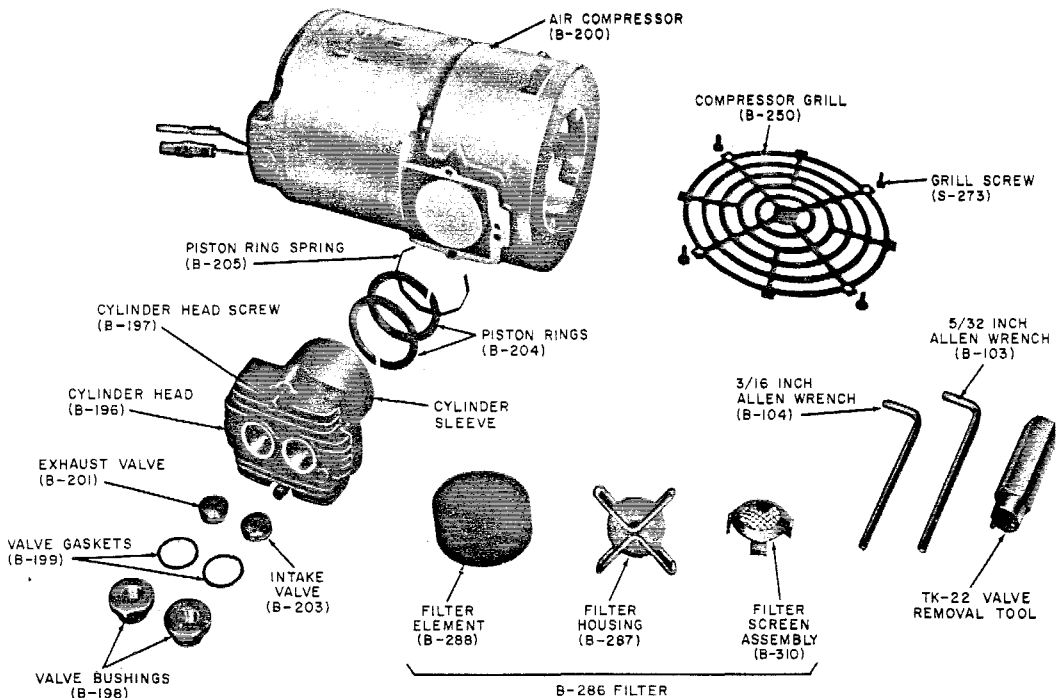


Fig. 2—B-200 Air Compressor—C Air Dryer

intake and exhaust valves and the filter element shall be replaced as follows:

- (1) Follow the preliminary procedures covered in 2.04.
- (2) Remove the B-286 filter assembly.
- (3) Disconnect the flare nut connecting the compressor discharge line to the check valve assembly. Use 7/8-inch open-end wrench.
- (4) Remove the intake (front) valve bushing and gasket. Use 1-1/16 inch open-end wrench.
- (5) Turn the intake valve in a counterclockwise direction and remove it, using the TK-22 valve removal tool and a 3/4-inch open-end wrench.
- (6) With the check valve left in place, loosen the exhaust valve bushing 1/4 turn in a counterclockwise direction while it is still seated in the compressor head. Use a 1-1/16 inch open-end wrench.
- (7) Remove the three cylinder head screws from the cylinder head, using the 3/16-inch Allen wrench.
- (8) Lift out the cylinder sleeve, rotating it slightly to facilitate removal from the piston.
- (9) With the check valve still in place, remove the exhaust (rear) valve bushing and gasket, using the 1-1/16 inch open-end wrench.
- (10) Turn the cylinder head over. Use the TK-22 valve removal tool and 3/4-inch

open-end wrench, and turn the exhaust valve **clockwise** until the valve turns out through the upper side of the cylinder head.

Note: It may be necessary to tap the wrench used on the TK-22 valve removal tool lightly with a hammer to free the valve.

- (11) Install new intake and exhaust valves through the top of the cylinder head. Tighten in a clockwise motion, using the 5/32-inch Allen wrench. Make certain that the intake valve is placed in the front and the exhaust valve in the rear of the cylinder head.
- (12) Install new exhaust valve gasket and hand-tighten exhaust valve bushing.
- (13) Remove air compressor grille, rotate shaft until piston reaches highest position, and remove both piston rings.
- (14) Remove piston ring spring.
- (15) Install new piston ring spring and piston rings. Position the joints of the rings diametrically opposite.
- (16) With the piston in its highest position, carefully slide the cylinder sleeve on the piston and position it on the compressor frame. A slight lubrication of the lower end of the sleeve with pressure-testing solution will facilitate this operation.
- (17) Replace the three cylinder head screws, using the 3/16-inch Allen wrench.
- (18) Replace the air compressor grille.
- (19) Using a 1-1/16 inch open-end wrench, tighten the exhaust (rear) valve bushing securely. Line up the discharge line and reconnect the flare nut. Use the 7/8-inch open-end wrench.
- (20) Install new intake gasket and tighten the intake valve bushing.
- (21) Reconnect the B-286 filter assembly after replacing the B-288 filter element.
- (22) Check for leakage within the dryer (see 2.09).

2.09 Check for leakage within the dryer as follows:

- (1) Close the bypass valve on the lead pipe on the pole. Observe the high pressure gauge reading for 5 minutes. A drop of 1 pound per square inch (psi) or less indicates that all the fittings are satisfactorily tight.
- (2) If the 5-minute test reveals a drop of more than 1 psi, check for leaks at all air connections and fittings with pressure-testing solution. Particularly check the gel drain, fill plugs, and around the sensing element manifold hex nut.

Humidity Alarm

2.10 With the master stop-start switch turned on, and one side of the alarm circuit disconnected at the fuseless protector, (See Note) connect a KS-8155 test set, using the ohmmeter circuit or a 4.5-volt battery and headset in series across the Common Alarm and Alarm Pair binding posts of the fuseless protector.

Note: Optionally, this test can be made by disconnecting wire 21 from -1- binding post on the relay assembly terminal strip (see Fig. 3) and connecting the test set to -1- and -2- binding posts. **Rubber gloves must be worn when making this optional test.**

- (1) A full-scale deflection of the test set using the ohmmeter circuit, or a click in the headset when the connection is made, indicates that the humidity alarm is operated. Bleed air from the valve on the air pressure regulator until the alarm clears. The alarm should clear within a few minutes.
- (2) If there is no needle deflection or audible click in the headset when the connection is made, it indicates either that the alarm has cleared or it is not functioning properly. Verify for proper operation of the alarm by removing the sensing element from the manifold. This is accomplished by slowly loosening the large hex nut on the right-hand side of the instrument panel until the air pressure has been released. Then remove the nut and withdraw the element by pulling gently on the cable. Make certain not to lose the O-ring behind the retaining ring molded on the cable. Removal of the element, even momentarily, is usually sufficient to bring

NOTES:

1. POWER TERMINAL STRIP IS IN TOP SECTION OF CABINET.
2. NUMERALS BESIDE LINES INDICATE IDENTIFICATION MARKERS ATTACHED AT EACH END OF WIRE. MARKERS ARE ON ALL C AIR DRYERS AND ON B AIR DRYERS HAVING SERIAL NUMBER 251 AND HIGHER.
3. ALARM ARRANGEMENT ILLUSTRATED IS FOR C AIR DRYER. ALARM ARRANGEMENT FOR B AIR DRYER DIFFERS ONLY IN THAT THE 270,000-OHM RESISTOR IS NOT CONNECTED ACROSS "ALARM PAIR" BINDING POSTS.

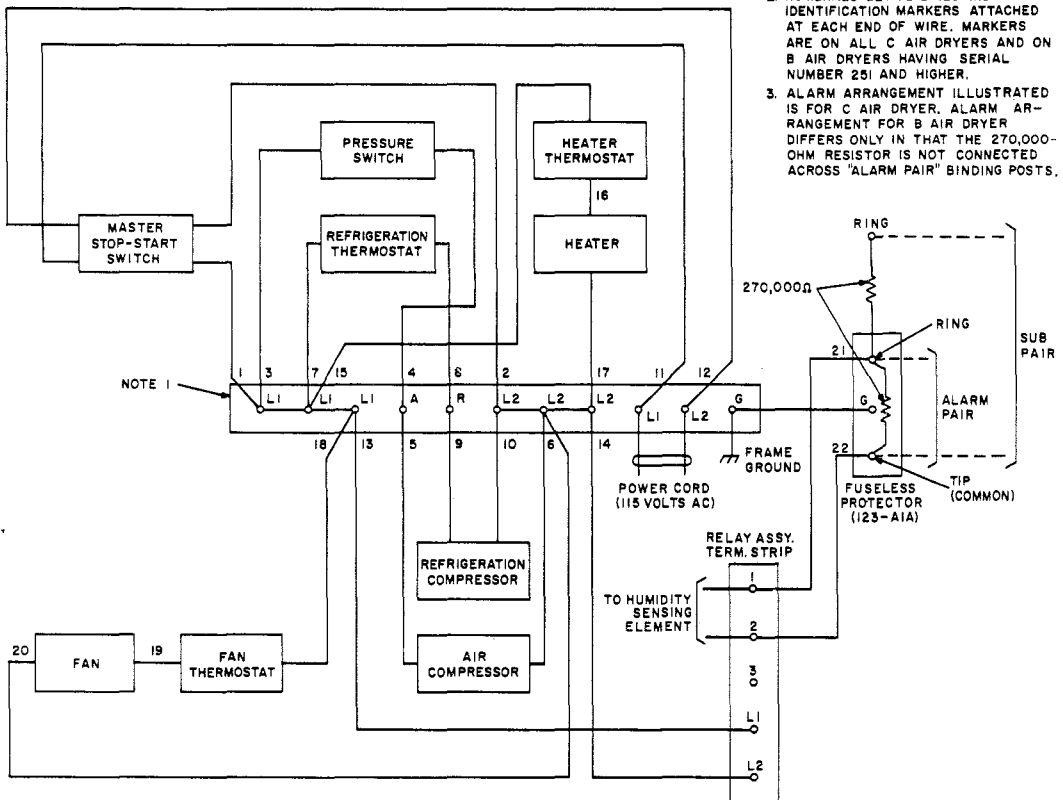


Fig. 3—Schematic of Electrical System

in the alarm. If this fails to bring in the alarm, breathe on the element. If there is still no alarm indication, examine the element cable for indication of a break and make certain that the cable is securely plugged into the receptacle in the alarm relay assembly. Continued failure to provide an alarm indicates either a weak electron tube or a faulty element.

Caution: Avoid excess flexing of the sensing element cable, since this might damage the leads. Do not use an ohmmeter to measure the resistance of the sensing element or in any manner apply a dc

voltage to the element, as this will damage it.

- (3) When the alarm operation has been verified and the alarm has cleared, reconnect the alarm pair at the fuseless protector.
- (4) Notify the test center whether the dryer is arranged for single or dual resistor operation. Request a test on the cable pair to determine that:
 - (a) With a dual resistor, one of the resistors is short-circuited when the humidity alarm

operates, but clears when the alarm restores. Approximately 540,000 ohms should be indicated across the line for a nonoperated dryer and 270,000 ohms for an operated dryer.

(b) With a single 270,000-ohm resistor, the resistor is closed across the line when the humidity alarm operates but is open for a nonoperated alarm.

Heat Exchanger Temperature and Pressure

2.11 With the dryer in normal operation, the temperature in the heat exchanger should cycle but not exceed 50° F. However, where an hour or more has elapsed with the dryer turned

off, as may occur during routine maintenance procedures, the temperature indicator may have risen above 50° F. The temperature will gradually drop to 50° F or lower when the dryer is turned on again. If the temperature rises above 50° F and there is no pulldown within 15 minutes, **turn off the master stop-start switch and the service switch on the pole**, and check all power wiring connections. If no loose connection or broken wiring is found, **turn on the pole-mounted service switch and the master stop-start switch** and proceed as follows:

- (1) **Put on rubber gloves.**
- (2) With an approved ac voltmeter, and referring to Fig. 3 and 4, check for 115 volts at the

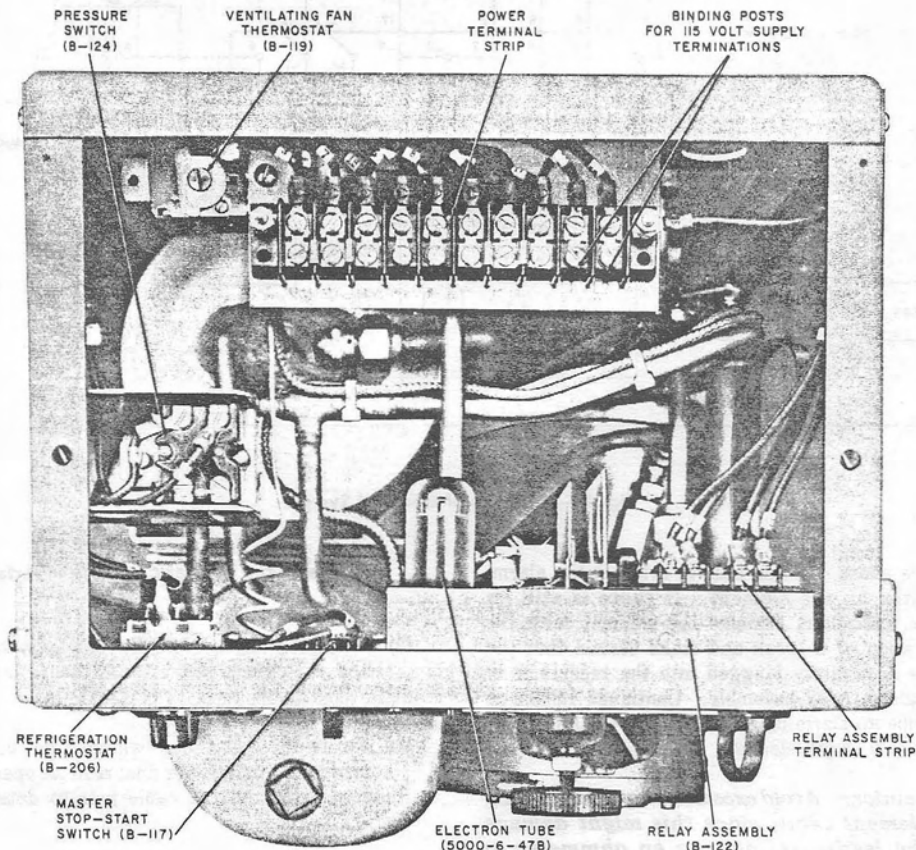


Fig. 4—Top Section of C Air Dryer and of B Air Dryer Having Numbers of 557 or Higher

incoming power terminations L1 and L2 on the power terminal strip. Refer any irregularities to the power company. Check for 115 volts through the master stop-start switch by measuring across the L1 and L2 binding posts on the power terminal strip. Then check the refrigeration thermostat by testing at the power terminal strip for 115 volts across R and L2 binding posts.

(3) If no voltage is measured across R and L2 binding posts, and the heat exchanger temperature indicator shows higher than 50° F, the refrigeration thermostat is defective and should be replaced. If 115 volts are measured, and the temperature indicator shows higher than 50° F, the refrigeration discharge line (see Fig. 9C and 10C) should be warm to the touch, indicating proper refrigeration. If it is warm, it shows that the temperature indicator is faulty and should be replaced; if it is not warm, it indicates a faulty refrigeration system. In the latter case, refer the condition to the supervisor so that arrangements can be made for replacement of the dryer.

(4) If neither the refrigeration system nor the thermostat is found defective, check the heat exchanger temperature indicator as follows.

(a) **Turn off the service switch on the pole, and the master stop-start switch.** Note the temperature shown on the indicator. Remove the indicator element and the refrigeration thermostat tubing from the top of the heat exchanger (both the element and the tubing enter the heat exchanger through a single rubber gasket). Check the temperature in the well of the heat exchanger with a KS-5499 thermometer, or its equivalent. Replace the heat exchanger temperature indicator if found defective.

(5) Remove rubber gloves.

2.12 With the master stop-start switch in the ON position, the high-pressure gauge should cycle between 20 and 30 psi. When the pressure reaches approximately 30 psi, the air compressor should shut off, and when it drops to approximately 20 psi, the air compressor should start.

(1) **If the pressure is between 20 and 30 psi and the compressor is not running,** bleed air from the system at the regulator valve until

the compressor starts. Note the pressure at which it starts, then note the pressure at which it stops. If it starts within a range of 18 to 22 psi, and stops within a range of 28 to 32 psi, the compressor and pressure switch can be considered to be operating satisfactorily.

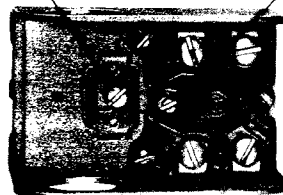
(2) **If the pressure exceeds 32 psi,** the trouble is probably in the B-124 pressure switch (in the top section of the cabinet) and adjustment or replacement of the switch will be necessary.

Note: This type of trouble has been primarily associated with the pressure switch (see Fig. 5) on early model B air dryers (WECO Serial Number 1 to 556). Later model B air dryers and all C air dryers are equipped with a heavier switch (see Fig. 5) which is also coded B-124 and is the only type currently supplied as a replacement part. When trouble is encountered with the superseded switch, it should be replaced with a new unit. Where trouble is encountered with the heavy duty switch, it can be adjusted as described in 2.13.



SUPERSEDED TYPE

ADJUSTING SCREW FOR CUT-IN PRESSURE ADJUSTING SCREW FOR START-STOP RANGE



STANDARD TYPE

Fig. 5—B-124 Pressure Switch

Pressure Switch Adjustment

2.13 To adjust the pressure switch, proceed as follows:

- (1) Turn on the service switch and the master stop-start switch and **put on rubber gloves**.
- (2) Remove the chassis coverplate.
- (3) Check the operation of the pressure switch by noting the pressure at which the air compressor starts and stops. The high pressure gauge should cycle within an approximate range of 20 to 30 psi.
- (4) To **increase** the start and stop range, turn the adjusting screw at the top of the terminal block in a clockwise direction.
- (5) To **decrease** the start and stop range, turn the adjusting screw at the top of the terminal block in a counterclockwise direction.
- (6) If the 10 psi range difference between start and stop settings of the switch requires an adjustment, turn the adjusting screw at the base of the terminal block counterclockwise to increase, or clockwise to decrease, the cut in pressure. This adjustment **will not** change the cutout pressure setting.
- (7) Remove rubber gloves.

2.14 If the compressor is running continuously over a 15-minute period and the pressure is **not** building up, it is an indication that either the cable system is draining more than the normal rated capacity of the unit or that there is a major leak in the dryer system.

(1) Close the bypass valve in the dry air line on the pole, and observe the pressure reading. If the pressure builds up satisfactorily, it indicates that the continuous running of the air compressor was due to the requirements of the cable system.

Note: If the pressure was being maintained at less than 25 psi before the bypass valve was closed, it is probable that there is a serious leak nearby in the cable system which will require attention.

(2) If the pressure fails to build up, it indicates wear in the air compressor or a major leak in the dryer system which can be detected readily with pressure-testing solution.

Note: Where a B air dryer is involved, this type of condition frequently indicates a rupture of the air compressor diaphragm.

2.15 **If the pressure is less than 18 psi and the air compressor is not operating**, it indicates a trouble in the pressure switch, in the power supply or electrical wiring, or in the compressor motor.

- (1) Check first for pressure switch trouble by bleeding air from the pressure-testing valve on the regulator or from the water drain valve. If lowering of the pressure causes the compressor to operate, adjustment or replacement of the pressure switch will be necessary [see 2.12(2)].
- (2) If lowering of the pressure does not result in compressor operation, **turn off the master stop-start switch and the service switch on the pole**. Then check all power wiring connections. If no loose connection or broken wiring is found,

turn on the service switch and the master stop-start switch and proceed as follows.

- (a) **Put on rubber gloves.**
- (b) With an approved ac voltmeter, and referring to Fig. 3 and 4, check for 115 volts at the incoming power terminations L1 and L2 on the power terminal strip. Check for 115 volts through the master stop-start switch by measuring across the L1 and L2 binding posts on the power terminal strip. Then, as necessary, check the air compressor motor and the pressure switch by testing at the power terminal strip for 115 volts across A and the L1 binding posts, and A and the L2 binding posts, respectively. Replace the air compressor and motor or the pressure switch, if found defective.
- (c) Remove rubber gloves.

Output Pressure

2.16 With a C pressure gauge, check the output pressure at the pressure-testing valve on the air pressure regulator. If adjustment is required, loosen the handwheel locknut at the top of the regulator bonnet and turn the handwheel clockwise, to increase, or counterclockwise to decrease, the output air pressure. Then tighten the locknut securely.

Cabinet Temperature Requirements—Seasonal Changes

2.17 Clean the wire screen of the cover louver, the refrigeration condenser in the base of the cabinet, and the fan screen on the underside of the cabinet with a stiff brush.

2.18 In warm weather, check for operation of the ventilating fan. The fan should operate when the temperature within the cabinet is approximately 80° F or higher. If the fan does not operate under these conditions, **turn off the service switch on the pole and the master stop-start switch** and check all power wiring connections. If no loose connection or broken wiring is found, **turn on the service switch and the master stop-start switch** and proceed as follows.

- (1) **Put on rubber gloves.**
- (2) With an approved ac voltmeter, and referring to Fig. 3 and 4, check for 115 volts first across the leads of the fan thermostat and then across the leads of the fan motor to determine which component is defective and must be replaced.
- (3) Remove rubber gloves.

2.19 In cold weather, check for operation of the heater in the base of the cabinet. The heater should operate when the temperature within the cabinet is approximately 45° F or lower. If the heater does not operate under these conditions, **turn off the service switch on the pole and the master stop-start switch.** Check all power wiring connections. If no loose connection or broken wiring is found, **turn on the service switch and the master stop-start switch** and proceed as follows.

- (1) **Put on rubber gloves.**
- (2) With an approved ac voltmeter, and referring to Fig. 3 and 4, check for 115 volts first across the leads of the heater thermostat and then across the leads of the heater to determine which component is defective and must be replaced.
- (3) Remove rubber gloves.

2.20 At each maintenance visit, check to see that the Celotex damper is being used in accordance with the following:

- (1) When sustained periods below freezing are anticipated, the damper shall be inserted in the slot below the fan to reduce the ambient air circulation.
- (2) When sustained periods above freezing are anticipated, the damper shall be removed from the slot below the fan and stored in the lower right-hand corner of the cabinet.

Annual Maintenance of B Air Dryers (Serial Numbers 1 to 1718)

2.21 Repaint the refrigeration suction and charging tubing with one coat of No. 634 Glossy Black or No. 412 Flat Black Rust Oleum as shown in Fig. 6, 7, and 8.

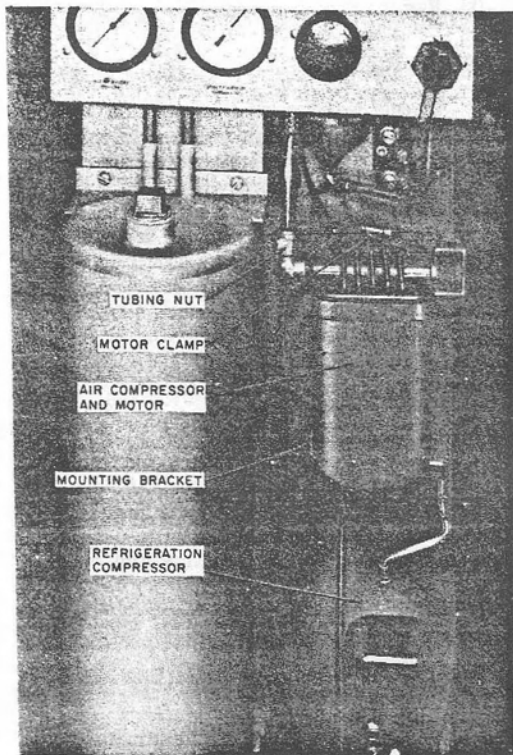


Fig. 6—Interior of B Air Dryer Cabinet Showing Arrangement of Air Compressor and Refrigeration Compressor

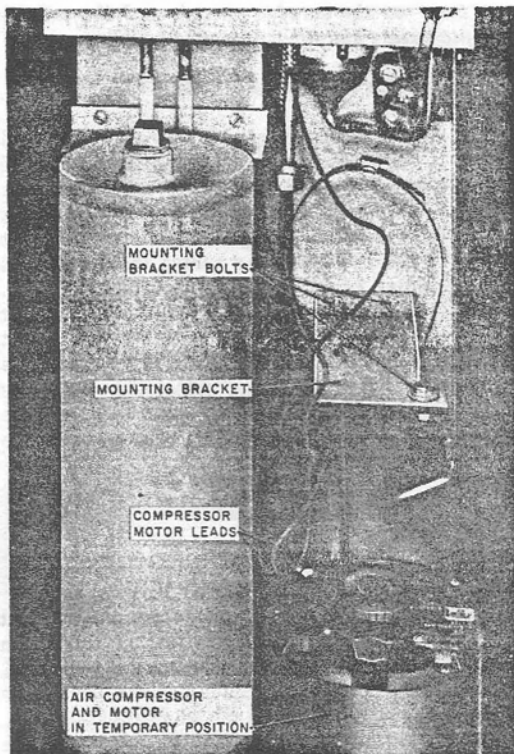


Fig. 7—Interior of B Air Dryer Cabinet Showing Air Compressor Temporarily Removed from its Mounting Bracket

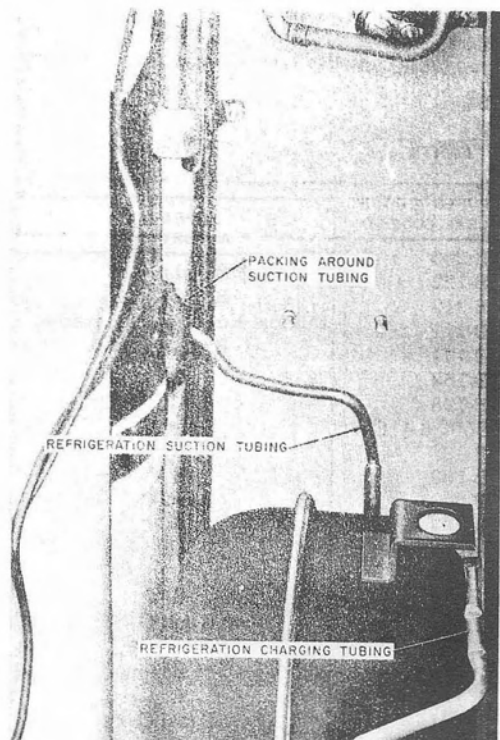


Fig. 8—B Air Dryer Showing Refrigeration Suction and Charging Tubing

Note: Rust Oleum can be obtained locally in 1/2-pint cans in most paint stores.

- (1) Disconnect the tubing nut from the air compressor fitting (see Fig. 6).
- (2) Loosen motor clamp and slide compressor and motor forward and off its mounting bracket (see Fig. 6).

Note: It is not necessary to disconnect the compressor motor leads, but the compressor and motor should be temporarily supported during the painting operation.

- (3) Remove nut bolt and washer from base of mounting bracket (see Fig. 7).
- (4) Remove two nuts and washers from base of mounting bracket (see Fig. 7).
- (5) Remove mounting bracket (see Fig. 7).
- (6) **Coat all exposed** refrigeration suction and charging tubing with Rust Oleum (see Fig. 8).
- (7) Replace mounting bracket, air compressor, and motor.

3. REPLACEMENT PARTS

3.01 The replacement parts which can be ordered for the B and C Air Dryers are listed in 3.02, Table B. The majority of these parts are also identified by name and code number in Fig. 9 and 10.

3.02 Replacement Parts for B and C Air Dryers

TABLE B
REPLACEMENT PARTS

ITEM	PUREGAS EQUIP. CORP. CODE NO.	TYPE OF AIR DRYER
Assembly, Filter	B-286	B and C
Assembly, Relay	B-122	B and C
Assembly, Valve, Check	B-319	C (Serial No. 1381 and below)
Blade, Fan, Ventilating	B-111	B and C
Bolt, Diaphragm, Compressor, Air (pkg of 2)	B-171	B
Bolt, Head, Compressor, Air (pkg of 4)	B-153	B
Bushing, Valve	B-198	C
Cable, Element, Sensing (including plug)	5000-6-47C	B and C
Casting, Compression	B-182	B
Casting, Top	B-183	B
Chute, Drain, Gel	B-066	B and C
Clamp, Motor, Compressor, Air	B-067	B
Clamp, Mounting, Compressor, Air	S-171	C
Compressor and Motor, Air	B-100	B
Compressor and Motor, Air	B-200	C
Element, Filter (pkg of 4)	B-288	B and C
Element, Sensing	B-123	B and C
Gasket and Diaphragm, Compressor, Air (pkg of 4)	B-001	B
Gasket, Valve (pkg of 6)	B-199	C
Gauge, Pressure, High--	B-101	B and C
Grille, Compressor	B-250	C
Head, Cylinder	B-196	C
Heater, Cabinet	B-116	B and C
Housing, Filter	B-287	B and C
Indicator, Temperature, Exchange, Heat	5000-6-35	B and C
Kit, Maintenance, Annual	B-295	B
Kit, Maintenance, Annual	B-300	C
Line, Discharge, Compressor, Air	B-269	B
Line, Discharge, Compressor, Air	B-284	C
Motor, Fan, Ventilating	B-110	B and C
Nut, Hex. (for manifold containing sensing element)	5000-6-47J	B and C
Plate, Clamping, Diaphragm, Bottom	B-179	B
Plate, Clamping, Diaphragm, Top	B-180	B
Plug, Drain, Gel	B-081	B and C
Plug, Fill, Gel	B-081	B and C

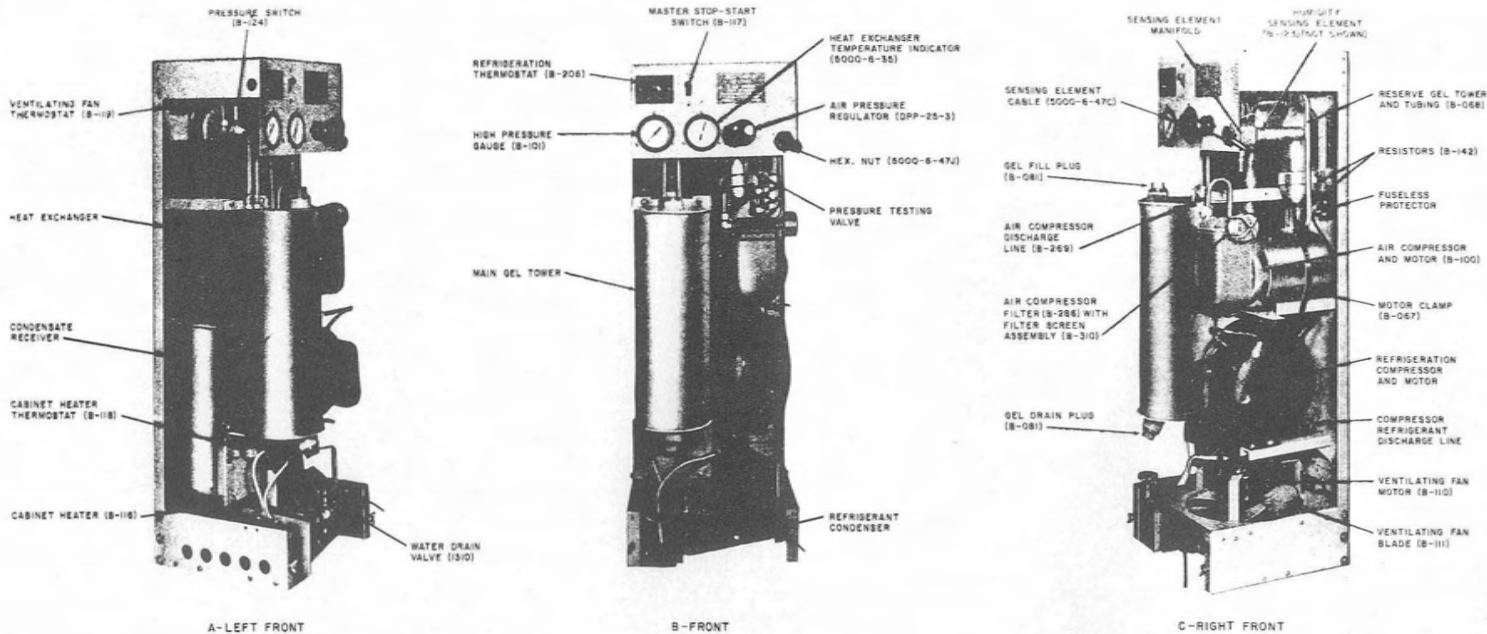
TABLE B (Cont)

REPLACEMENT PARTS

ITEM	PUREGAS EQUIP. CORP. CODE NO.	TYPE OF AIR DRYER
Regulator, Pressure, air	DPP-25-3	B and C
Resistor	B-142	B and C
Ring, Piston (pkg of 2)	B-204	C
Screw, Grille (pkg of 4)	S-273	C
Screw, Head, Cylinder (pkg of 3)	B-197	C
Spring, Ring, Piston	B-205	C
Switch, Pressure	B-124	B and C
Switch, Stop-Start, Master	B-117	B and C
Thermostat, Fan, Ventilating	B-119	B and C
Thermostat, Heater, Cabinet	B-118	B and C
Thermostat, Refrigeration	B-206	B and C
Tool, Removal, Valve	TK-22	C
Tower and Tubing, Gel Reserve	B-068	B and C
Tube, Electron	5000-6-47B	B and C
Valve, Check	B-318	C(Serial No. 1382 and above)
Valve, Drain, Water	1310	B and C
Valve, Exhaust	B-201	C
Valve, Intake	B-203	C
Wrench, Allen, 5/32-inch	B-103	B and C
Wrench, Allen, 3/16-inch	B-104	B and C

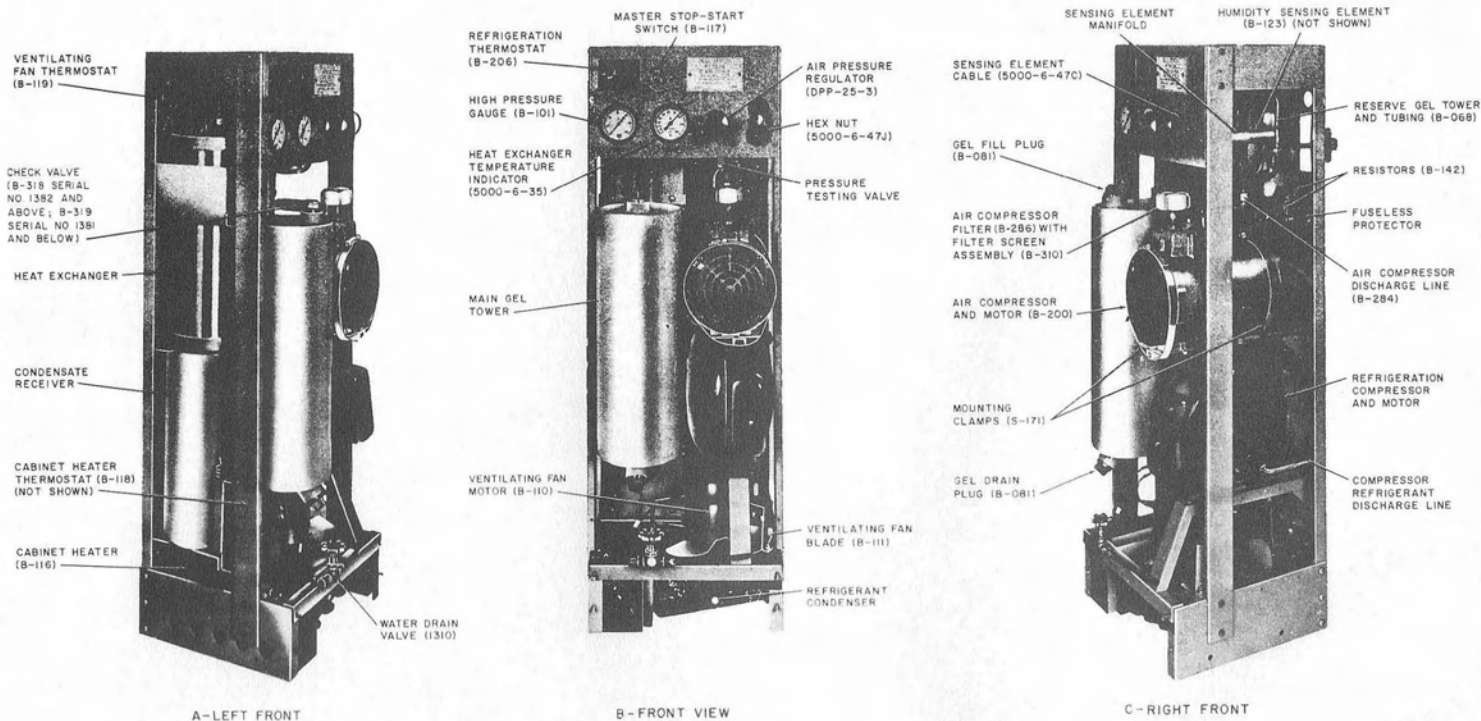
3.03 When ordering a replacement part, state the name of the part, manufacturer's name, and code number of part, for example:

"Switch, Pressure, Puregas Equipment Corp., No. B-124".



NOTE:
ITEMS HAVING A PART NUMBER (AS B-111)
ARE AVAILABLE AS REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Fig. 9-B Air Dryer Chassis Showing Arrangement and Names of Components



NOTE:
ITEMS HAVING A PART NUMBER (AS B-111)
ARE AVAILABLE AS REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Fig. 10—C Air Dryer Chassis Showing Arrangement and Names of Components