



## HEAT, AIR-EXCHANGE, AND CONTROL

Drymatic II has been designed to simplify the process of delivering hot, dry airflow to the wet structure within a water damage environment.

The DBK Drymatic's unique operation is based upon its continual evaluation of the humidity and temperature of the room to be dried, and then operating in the mode of operation that provides maximum drying effect.

- **Recirculation** – *the system periodically reheats the drying chamber, helping to raise the ambient temperature and increase evaporation potential.*
- **Exhaust** – *the system automatically switches into Exhaust Mode, purging the wet air to outside and bringing fresh, dry air into the building in its place.*

The Drymatic II cycles between these modes to maximise the amount of water removed from the area.



- Can achieve extremely low relative humidity < 10%RH
- Controlled ambient temperature up to max 50°C
- kWh metering and drying program memory that does not erase in the event of a power failure.
- Saves energy throughout the claim by automatically ramping heater power down when target temperatures are reached
- Can be used in temperatures ranging from -20C up to +50C - no refrigerant or desiccant constraints



### Room Drying

Can be used to stabilise the environment in whole rooms or even multiple room (size dependent)



### Target Drying

Can be ducted into a tented enclosure, creating a Push/Pull drying system



### Cavity Drying

Can be ducted into hard to reach areas such as below kitchen cabinetry or in ceiling voids

# COMMON QUESTIONS & TECHNICAL DATA

## Q. Where can I exhaust my wet air?

**A.** The preference is always to vent to outside as this is the most efficient and economical method. Common exhaust paths are directly through a window, extraction fans, letterboxes, pet doors etc. If there is no available path to the outside environment the machine can be exhausted into a LGR dehumidifier, with the Outside Intake then re-using the process air.

## Q. Where do I bring the outside air from?

**A.** Replenishment air can be taken from an unaffected part of the building, outside or from another area of the property where stabilisation equipment is situated. It is good practice to take your replenishment air from the warmest, driest source available. You can also take replenishment air from dehumidifiers being used elsewhere within the property.

## Q. Where do I place the Room Intake Hose?

**A.** The Room Intake and Heater Outlet hoses should be spread apart as much as possible to maximise circulation of air within the drying environment. Placing the two hoses close together will result in a 'short-circuit' of the room and this will inhibit the drying performance.

A D2 Y-Piece Kit can be used to split the Room Intake into two separate channels. This is ideal for drying multiple rooms or a room with a subfloor area that requires drying.

## Q. How Many Air Movers Should I Run?

**A.** Air movement should be utilised when drying larger areas as it will help mix the air more evenly throughout the drying chamber. Ideally, the additional air movement should be supplemented by Boost Boxes/Bars to increase the amount of energy being put in to the drying environment.

## Q. Do I need to run a dehumidifier in the same chamber?

**A.** No, the Drymatic uses the air as a vehicle to transport the wet air out of the chamber. Dehumidifiers can be used to stabilise unaffected areas when larger losses have occurred.

## Q. How large an area can Drymatic dry?

**A.** The size of the area is dependent on the Class of Water Damage. The maximum room volume to be managed by a single Drymatic II System is outlined below:

Class 1 = 373m<sup>3</sup> (1.5 Air Exchanges per Hour)

Class 2 = 198m<sup>3</sup> (3 Air Exchanges per Hour)

Class 3 = 132m<sup>3</sup> (4.5 Air Exchanges per Hour)

Class 4 = 198m<sup>3</sup> (3 Air Exchanges per Hour)

A single Drymatic II will not have the capacity to heat this room volume without supplementary heat from the internal central heating system or auxiliary heating devices such as Boost Boxes/Bars. Every drying environment is different and the thermal losses from each building are different - however we estimate that you will require a minimum of 2kW of heat for every 50m<sup>3</sup> of room volume you are trying to manage.

### Example:

In a 350m<sup>3</sup> drying chamber that was affected by a Class 1 Water Loss, you would require a minimum of 1 Drymatic II and 5 Boost Boxes/Bars

Model	FGPH063
Country	United Kingdom
Power/kW	2.5kW
Voltage/V	230
Max Current/A	10.9
Frequency/Hz	50
Air Movement	650m <sup>3</sup> /hr Recirculation Mode, 595m <sup>3</sup> /hr Exhaust Mode
Weight	28kg
Dimensions	35 x 64 x 93 cm
Max Air Off	100°C
Operating Range	-20°C to 50°C
Construction	Rotomoulded double skinned housing

