

REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

Serie TDS25

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1 SAFETY

1.1 Safety precautions



Danger!

Repairs should be carried out by personnel from the manufacturer's own technical department.

Improper repairs may be harmful to the users.

The appliance should be disconnected from the mains before being dismantled. Inside there are parts that are subjected to high voltage levels.

After being repaired, VDE 0701 tests should be conducted or else the specific standard regulations of the country concerned should be observed.

The main electricity cable may only be replaced by personnel from the technical department, using spare cable.

1.1.1 Safety precautions during use



Danger!

Connect and use the appliance only in accordance with the information supplied on the iron's specifications plate. Do not connect the appliance to the power supply in the event of there being visible signs of damage to the cord or the appliance itself. Keep the appliance beyond the reach of children.

Only a resilient, steady ironing board should be used. Should the iron fall or show signs of not being watertight, it should be examined by the Official Technical Department before being used again.

First unplug the electricity cable from the mains socket before filling the tank with water. Disconnect the appliance from the power supply after each use or whenever checking for defects.

So as to avoid potential hazards, repairs and interventions that need to be carried out on the appliance like, for instance, replacing the cord, should only be performed by qualified personnel from the Official Technical Department.

When leaving the place where the ironing is being done, disconnect the iron from the power supply by removing the cable from the mains socket.

1.2 Trouble-shooting



Warning!

Never attempt to carry out repairs by means of an indiscriminate exchange of component parts.

Proceed in a systematic way and pay attention to the technical documents supplied with the appliance.

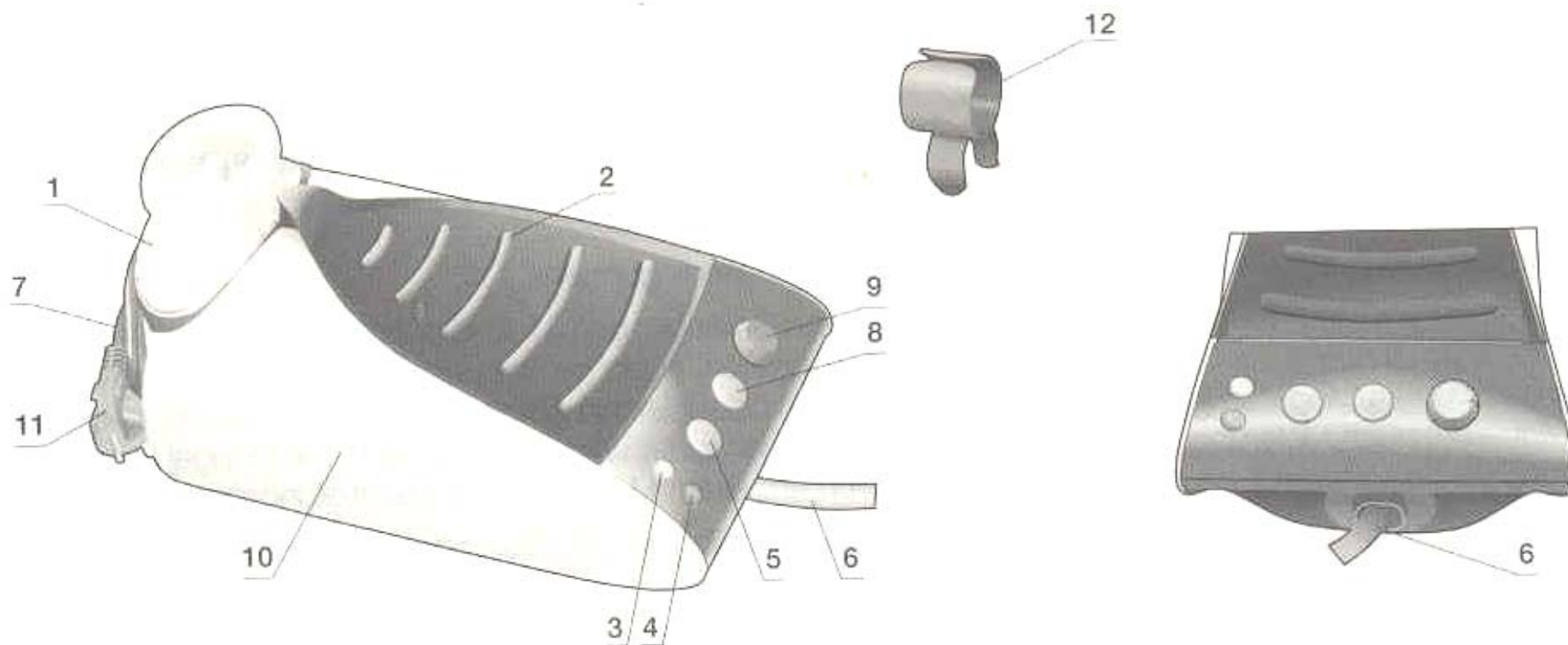
The electronic plates should not be repaired, but replaced with original parts from the manufacturer. Exceptions are listed in separate documents.

When conducting checks with the appliance open, avoid contact with parts that are hot or subject to tension.

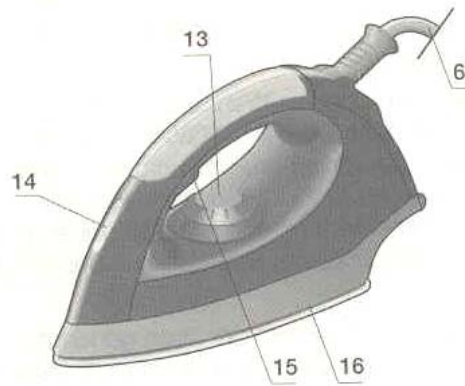
2 INSTALLATION

3 OPERATION

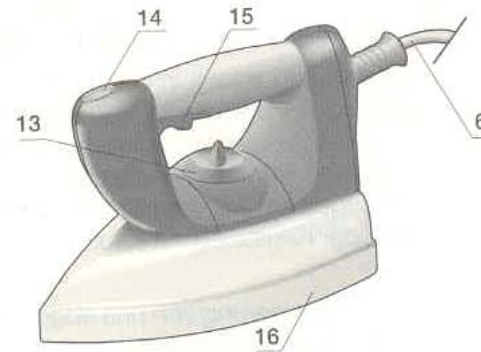
3.1 Control elements



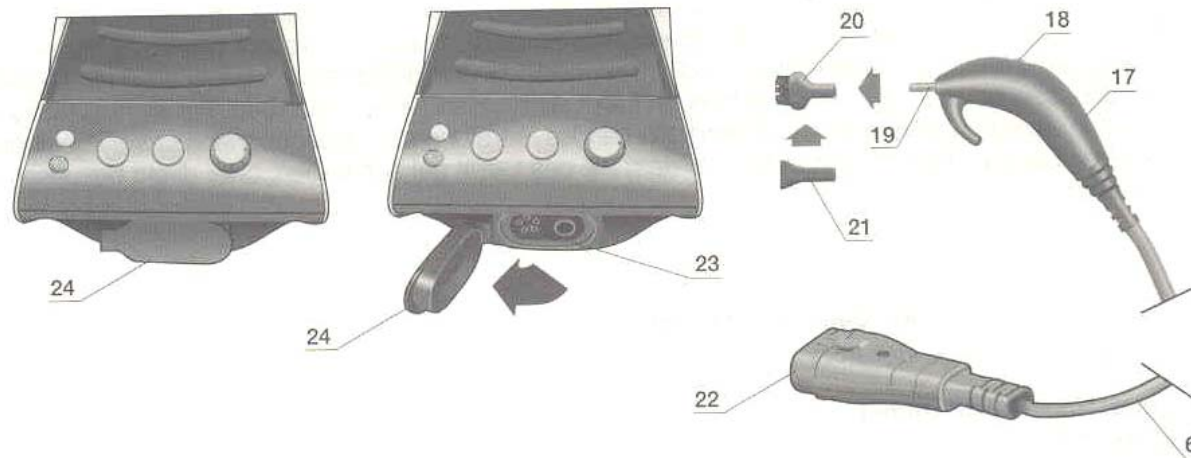
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TDS 2530



TDS 2520
TDS 2540



TDS 2540



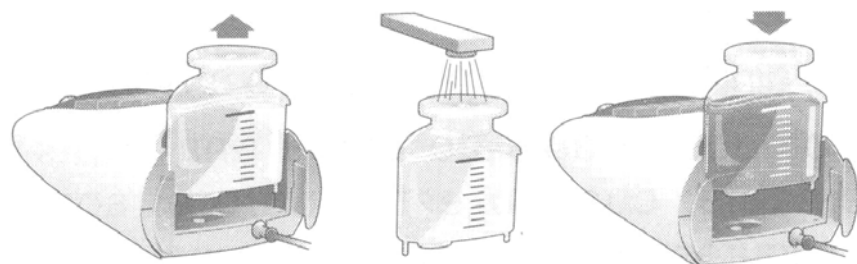
-
1. Removable water tank
 2. Removable iron pad
 3. "Water empty" pilot light
 4. "Steam ready" pilot light
 5. Illuminated main power On/Off button
 6. Steam hose
 7. Mains cable with storage facility
 8. Illuminated On/Off button for steam generator
 9. Variable steam control
 10. Housing with internal steam generator
 11. Mains plug
 12. Steam hose storage facility
 13. Temperature dial
 14. Iron pilot light
 15. Steam release button
 16. Soleplate

Stain remover steam gun (Only for Mod. TDS2540)

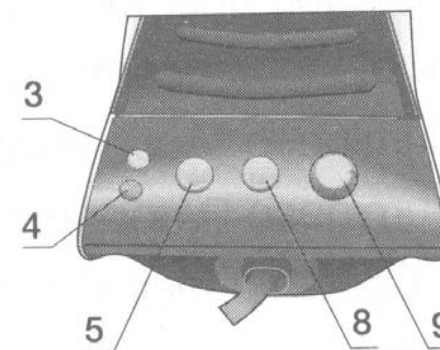
17. Steam gun
18. Steam release button
19. Steam concentrator
20. Brush extension
21. Diffuser extension
22. Connection plug
23. Slot position for connection
24. Protection cap

3.2 Before the first use

1. Remove any label or protective covering from the sole plate.
2. Place the appliance horizontally on a solid stable surface. You may remove the iron pad from the appliance and place the iron on it on another solid, stable, horizontal surface.
3. Remove the detachable water tank and fill it, making sure not to pass the level mark.



4. Fit the water tank back onto the steam tank ("Click!").
5. Unwind the mains cable fully and plug it into an earthed socket.
6. Set the boiler ON/OFF button (8) and main power ON/OFF button (5) switches to the ON position.
7. The green "steam ready" indicator lamp (4) will light up after approximately 2-4 minutes (depending on the model), indicating that the appliance is ready to use.



TDS 25..

8. This appliance has a built-in water level sensor. The red "refill water tank" indicator (3) will light when the water tank is empty..



- The iron pad (2) can be placed into the specially designed recess on the appliance or somewhere suitable alongside the ironing area. Never rest the iron on the appliance without the iron pad.
- During its first use the iron may produce certain vapours and odours, along with white particles on the sole plate, this is normal and it will stop after a few minutes.
- While the steam release button is pressed, the water tank may produce a pumping sound, this is normal, indicating that water is being pumped to the steam tank.

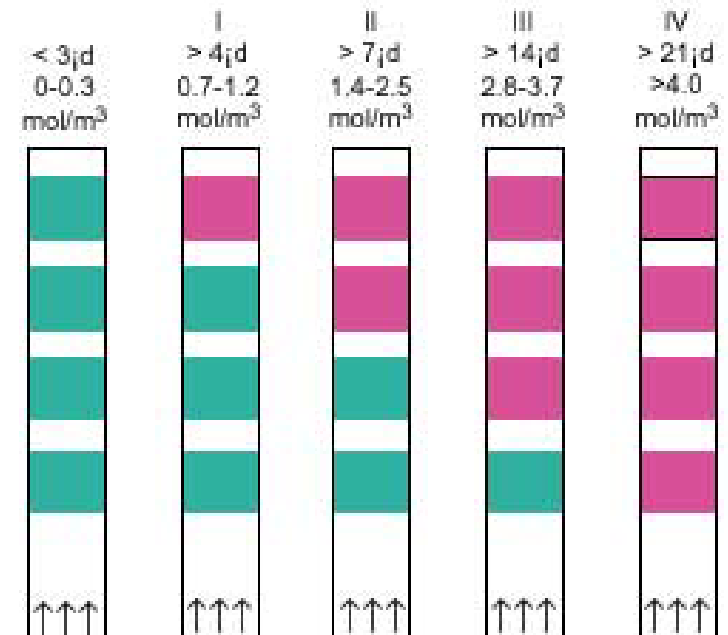
3.3 Measuring of the hardness of the water

In order to determine the hardness of the water used for ironing, there are strips available (ref **056317**) that are used as follows:

1. Briefly wet the strip.



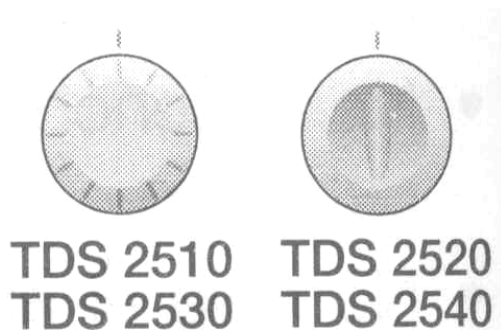
2. Shake once.
3. Determine hardness after 1 min:



1 $\mu\text{d} = 1.78 \text{ } \mu\text{f} = 1.25 \text{ } \mu\text{e} = 17.8 \text{ mg/l CaCO}_3$

3.4 Setting the temperature

1. Check the ironing instruction label on the garment to determine the correct ironing temperature.
2. Select the temperature (13):
 - "0" for Synthetics
 - "00" for Silk-Wool
 - "000" for Cotton -Linen



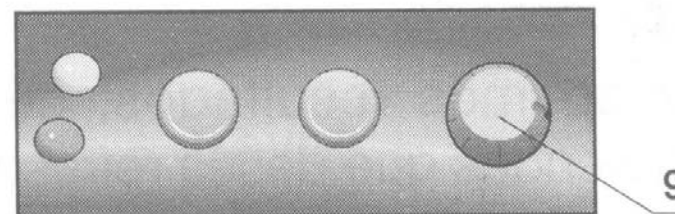
3. The indicator lamp (14) will remain lit while the iron is heating and go out as soon as the iron has reached the selected temperature.

Tips:

- Sort your garments out based on their cleaning symbol labels, always starting with clothes that have to be ironed at the lowest temperatures.
- If you are not sure what the garment is made of then begin ironing at a low temperature and decide on the correct temperature by ironing a small section not usually seen when worn.

3.5 Ironing with steam

1. Make sure that there is enough water in the water tank
2. Turn the temperature selector to the steam position, between "00" and "max".
3. Set the amount of steam to suit your needs, using the variable steam control (9)

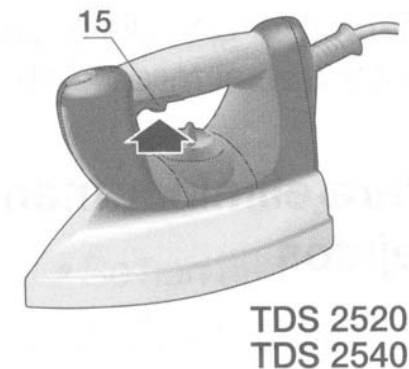
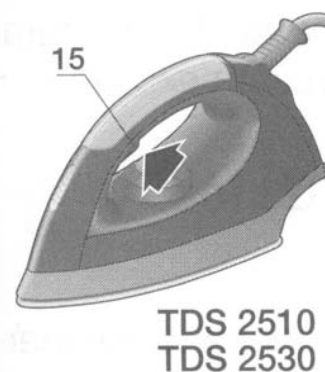


4. Press the steam release button to release steam (15)



Important!

The steam hose may get hot if you are ironing for long periods. This is a normal process.

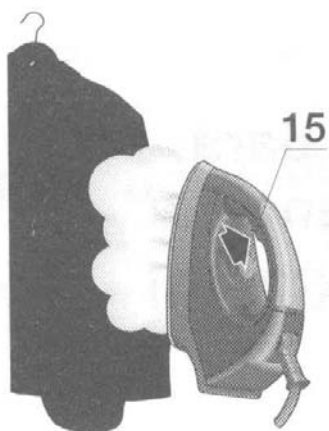


3.6 Ironing without steam

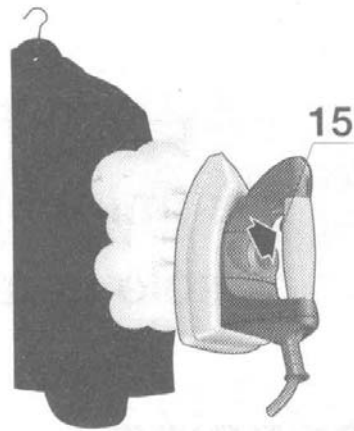
Begin ironing but without pressing the steam release button (15).

3.7 Vertical steam

1. Set the temperature control to the "000" or "max" position.
2. You can steam iron curtains and hanging garments (jackets, suits, coats...) by placing the iron in a vertical position and pressing the steam release button (15)



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3.8 Cleaning & Maintenance

1. After ironing, pull out the plug and allow the appliance to cool down before cleaning.
2. Wipe the housing, handle and iron body with a damp cloth.
3. If the soleplate is soiled with dirt or scale, clean it with a damp cloth.
4. Never use abrasive products or solvents.



Important!:

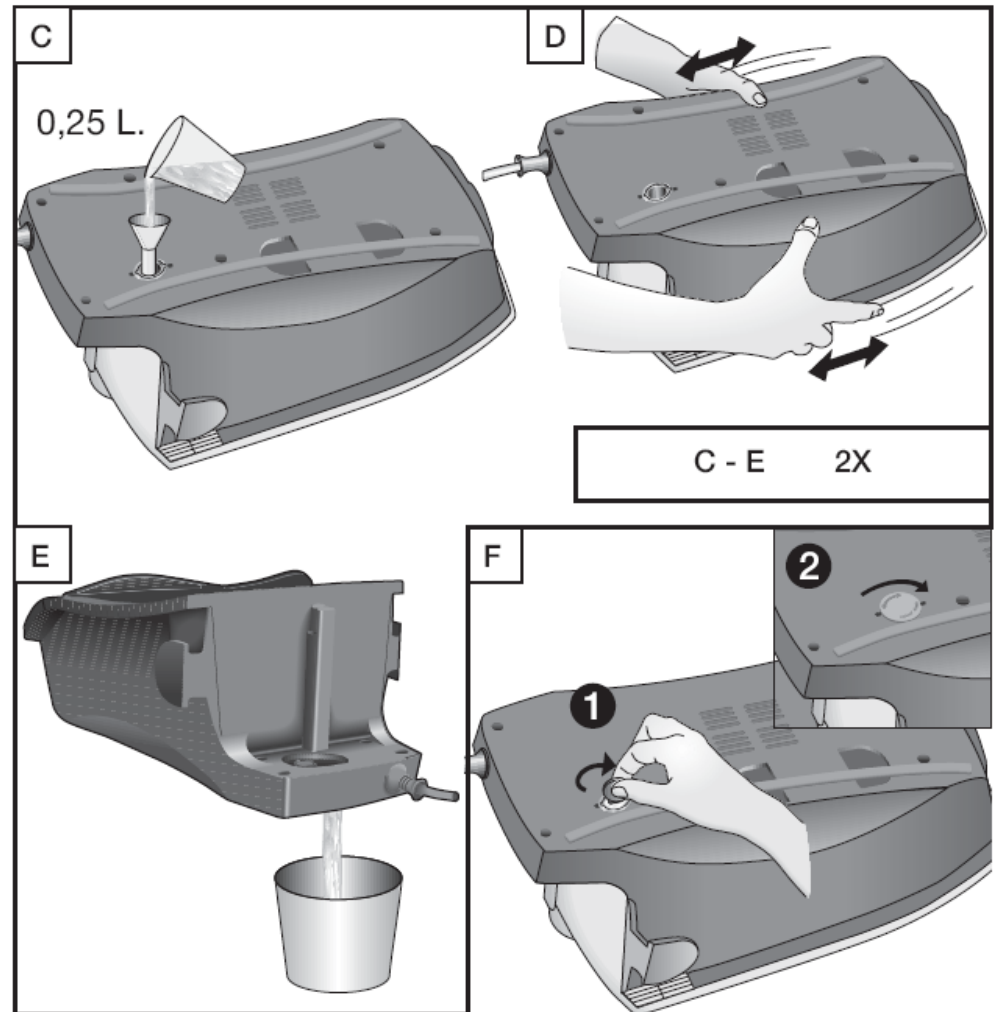
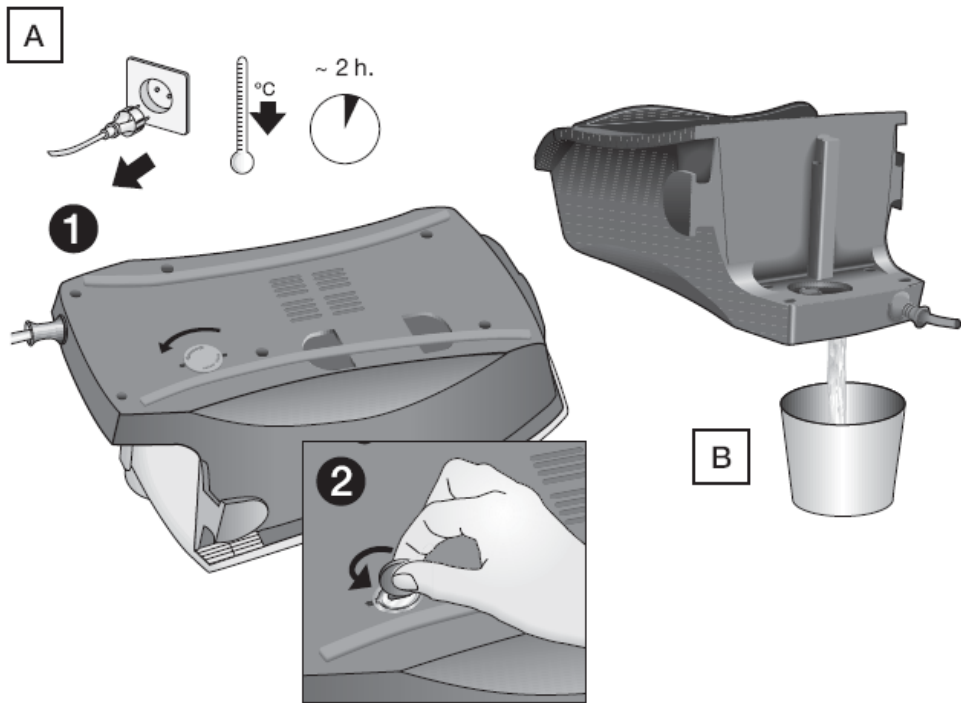
Always unplug the appliance from the mains supply before carrying out any cleaning or maintenance operation on it

3.8.1 Cleaning the Boiler

To extend the life of your steam generator and to avoid any build up of scale, it is essential that you rinse out the boiler after every 10 uses. If your water is hard, increase the frequency.

Do not use descaling agents for rinsing out the boiler, as they could damage it.

1. Check that the appliance is cold and unplugged for more than 2 hours, and that the removable water tank (1) is empty.
2. Place your appliance on the edge of your kitchen sink.
3. Unscrew the boiler drainage plug located on the bottom of the appliance using a coin.



4. Holding your steam generator in upside down position, and using a jug, fill the boiler (in the base unit) with 1/4 litre of water

5. Shake the base unit for a few moments and then empty it completely over a sink or bucket.

To obtain the best result, we recommend that this operation is done twice



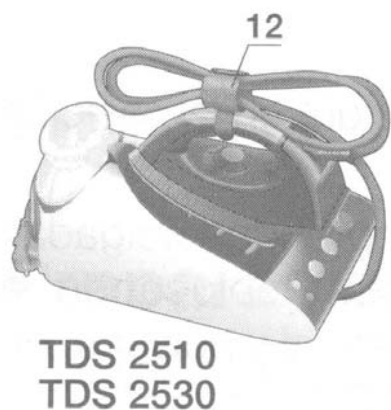
Important!:

Before re-closing, make sure no water remains in the boiler.

6. Replace and tighten up the boiler drainage plug with a coin.

3.9 Storing the appliance

1. Always allow the appliance to cool down before storing it.
2. Set the switches for main power and steam boiler to the OFF position and disconnect the connection.
3. Place the iron on the iron pad, standing on the soleplate.
4. Empty the water tank and store the mains cable on the cord rewind facility. Tidy the steam hose on the handle of the iron using the cord clip provided (12). Do not wrap the cords too tight..



3.10 Steam gun

(only for Mod. TDS2540)

The steam gun has two functions:

1. **Fabric refresher:** With diffuser (21) the sprayed steam enables superficial fabric creases to be lessened.

2. **Fabric stain remover:** The concentrator (19) and brush extension (20) supply a concentrated jet of steam that makes it possible to remove certain types of fabric stains.

Preparation:

Ensure that the appliance is not connected to the mains. Remove connection plug for the iron (6) if this is connected. Then lift the cover (24) and insert the connection plug for the steam gun in the correct position -with slot (22) to the left - Then follow the same steps as for ironing, the indicator lights and switches operate in exactly the same way.



Important:

When the gun is being used, while pushing Steam release button (18), there might be some water drops, but this is normal.



Attention!:

Use the steam gun in intervals of no longer than 10 seconds at a time.

Direct the first steam jets towards a cloth in order to eliminate any possible water condensation residue from the steam tube.

Never direct the steam jet at garments that are being worn by people or animals.

Do not use the brush extension for delicate fabrics such as silk or cashmere.

To refresh fabrics

3.10.1 To refresh fabrics

Refreshing garments with the steam gun can lessen creases and wrinkles, although this does not substitute ironing with the iron.

For better results, hang the clothes which you would like to refresh on hangers.

Fully insert the diffuser (21) into the concentrator (19). Press the steam release button (18) for the steam supply and direct the jet towards the fabric that you would like to refresh.

Maintain a minimum distance of 10 cm to avoid getting the fabric too damp.

3.10.2 To remove fabric stains

The steam gun can help to remove washable, fresh stains.

If the stain is not fresh, the garment should be washed in a washing machine or hand-washed according to the garment care label.

For stubborn or non-washable stains, take the garment to a specialist cleaning centre or dry cleaners.

Use the concentrator (19) to direct the steam jet at the stain, in direction from the outer side of the garment into the fabric placing a sponge or cloth underneath it to absorb the dirt. The brush extension can also be used with gentle action to support the cleaning effect.

3.11 Kind of water to be used

Tap water can be used. If the water in your region is very hard we advise you to mix the tap water with an equal amount of distilled or demineralised water. This will prolong the optimum steam function of the steam station.

The water tank can be filled at any time while using the appliance.



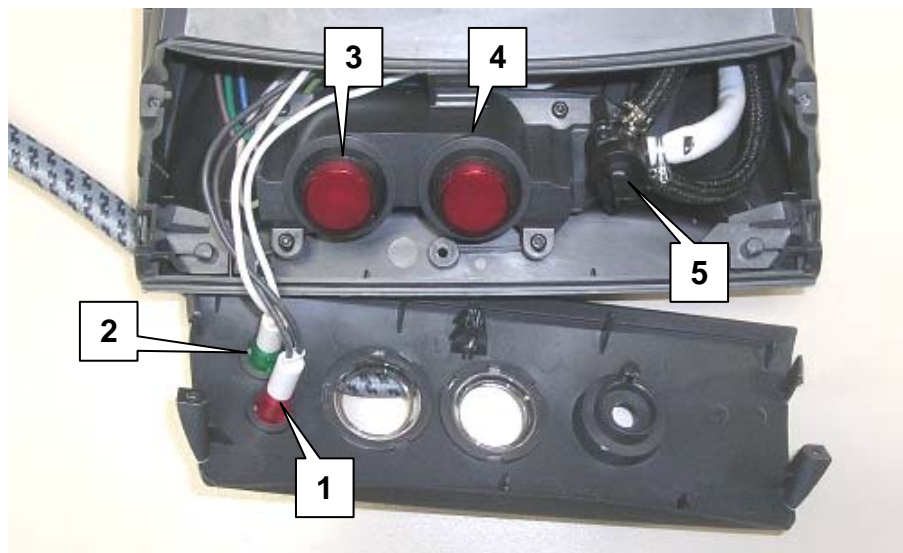
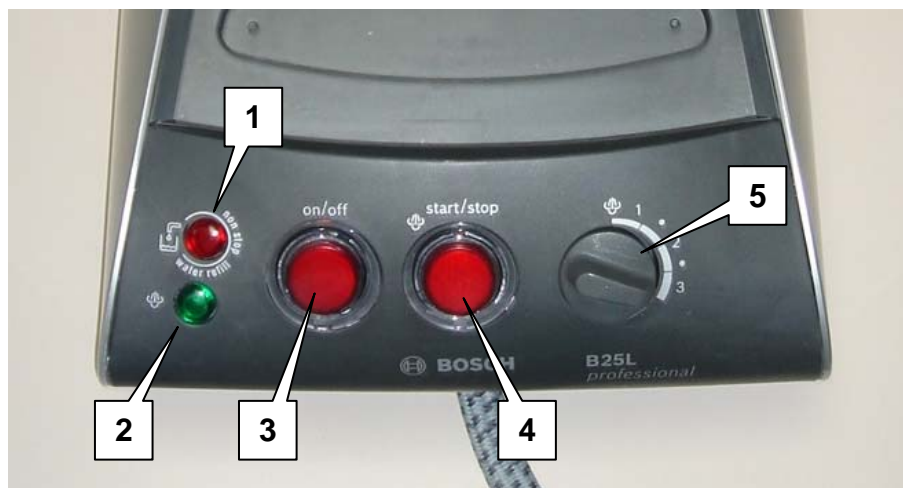
Attention!

To avoid damage and/or contamination of the water tank, do not put perfume, vinegar, starch, descaling agents, additives or any other type of chemical product into the water tank.

4 COMPONENTS

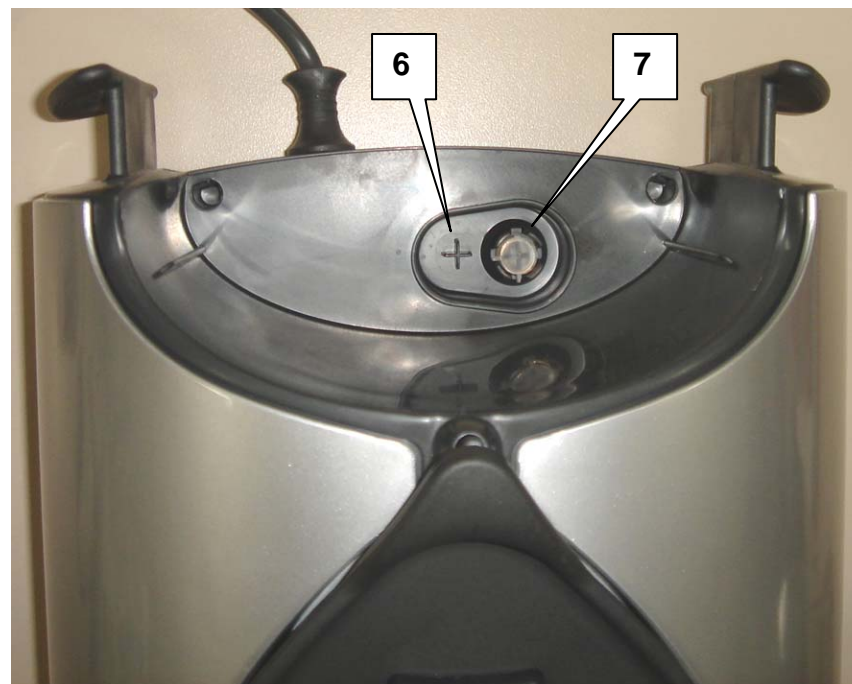
4.1 Components of the steam station

4.1.1 Control area

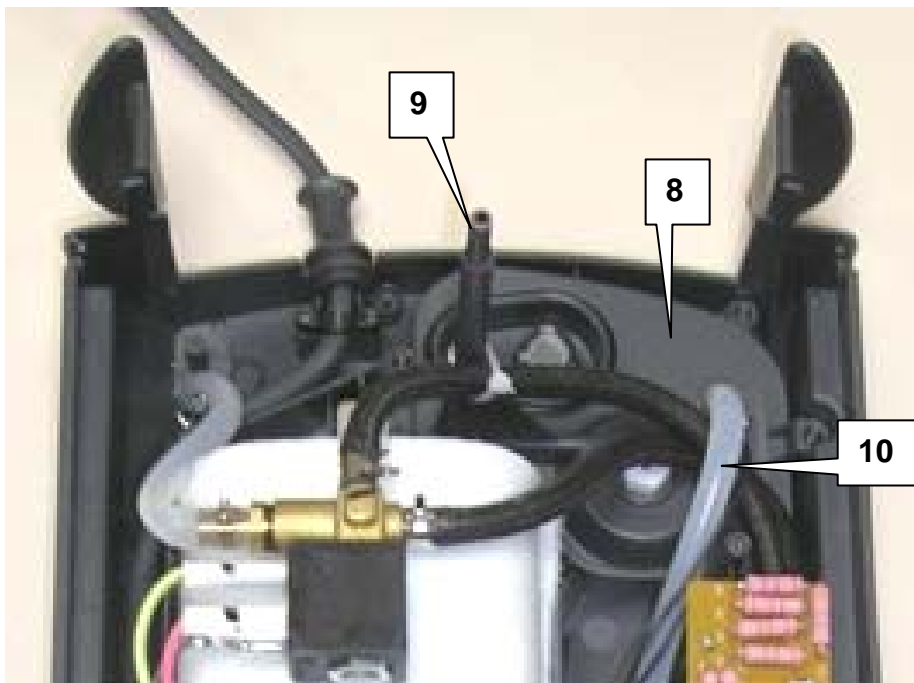


1. **LED “Water needed in tank”:** LED that lights up when the float in the water tank is below a certain level.
2. **LED “Steam ready”:** LED that lights up when the correct pressure has been reached in the boiler (when the NTC of the boiler detects a temperature of over 150°C)
3. **On/off switch:** Power supply ON/OFF switch of steam station.
4. **Steam switch:** This activates or deactivates the steam generation system for ironing with or without steam.
5. **Steam flow control:** Control connected to a valve that controls the amount of steam that is sent to the iron.

4.1.2 Water tank area



6. **Water tank outlet valve button:** when the tank is fitted, this button opens the tank outlet valve.
7. **Water intake valve:** when the tank is fitted, the button on the bottom opens this valve, enabling the water to flow to the water chamber on the inside of the appliance.

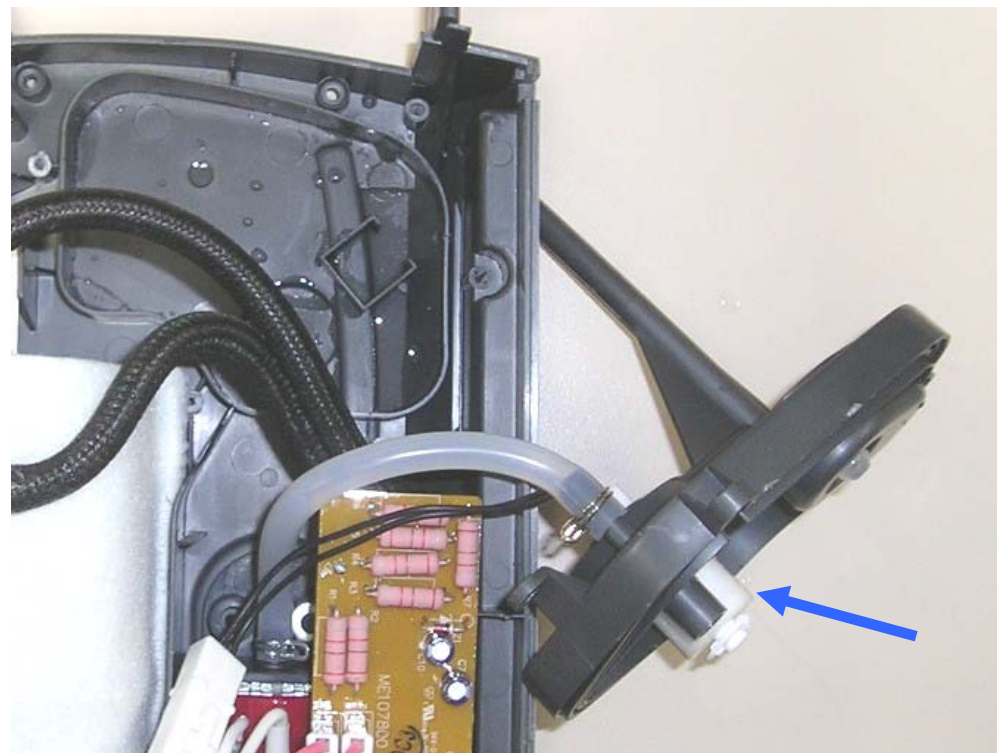


8. **Water chamber cover:** Plastic cover that covers the intermediate water chamber and integrates the water intake valve (from the tank), the air intake, the level sensor and the connection to the water outlet tube (to the pump).
9. **Air intake:** To prevent vacuum from being created in the water tank when the tank is fitted, which would stop it from filling up, the chamber is connected to the outside by means

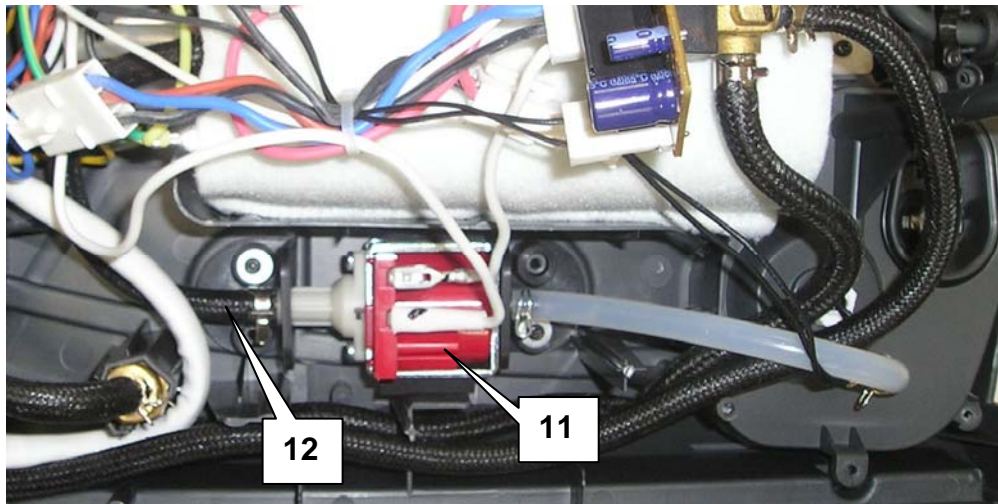
of this air intake. Without this element, the chamber would not fill up.

10. **Water outlet tube:** This tube takes the water from the chamber to the pump, which then drives it towards the boiler.

Apart from these elements, the chamber has a level sensor (float with Reed sensor), connected to the water needed pilot light (“fill tank”).



4.1.3 Pump



11. **Pump:** The pump drives the water from the water chamber to the boiler. It is activated in two situations:
- ▶ When the boiler NTC detects a lack of water (Temp > 160°C).
 - ▶ When the steam station is switched on.

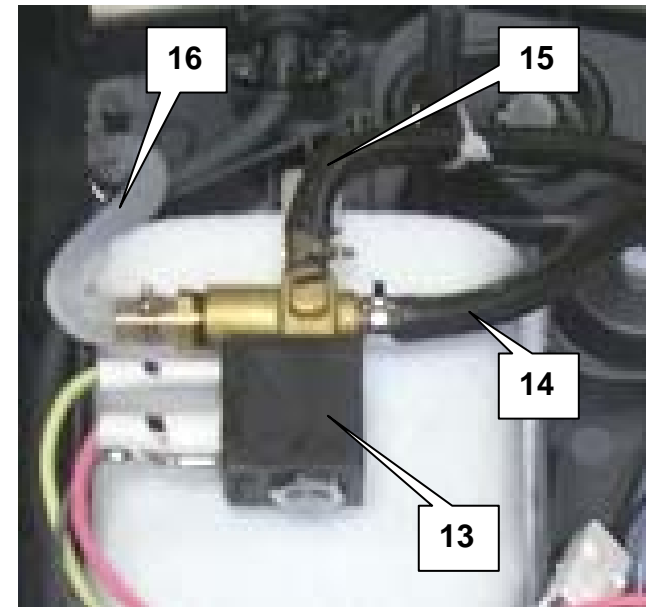


Important!

The pump has a diode, so it is important to respect the polarity of the connections (a fast-on with cover, the other without cover).

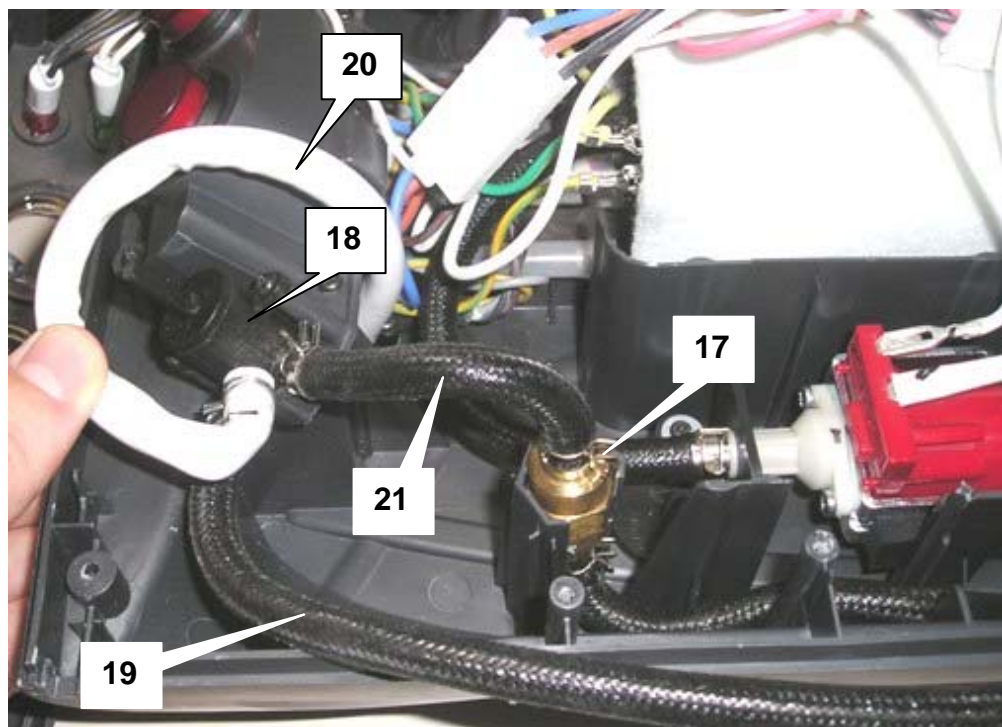
12. **Boiler filling tube**

4.1.4 Solenoid valve



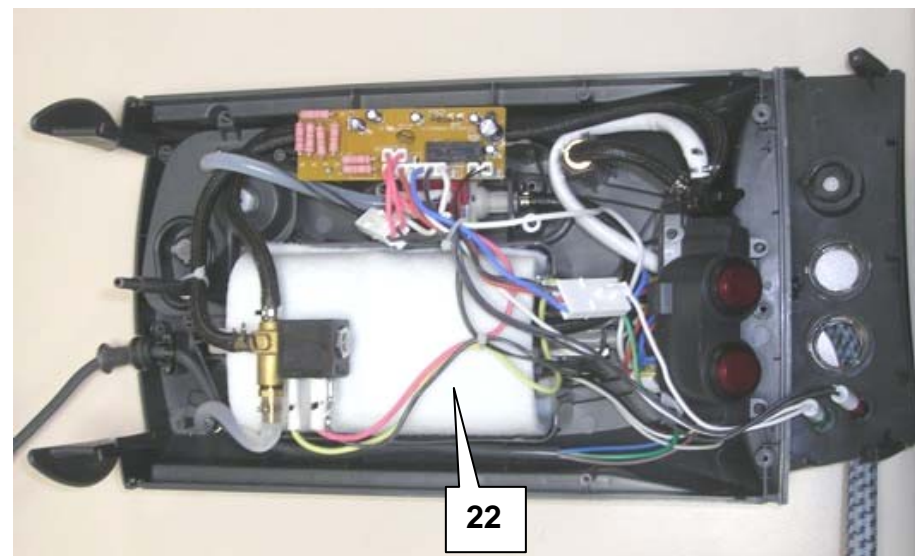
13. **Solenoid valve:** The solenoid valve is normally closed and it opens when the user presses the steam switch of the iron. It is a 3-way valve:
- ▶ **Steam outlet to iron (15)**, passing through the valve of the steam control.
 - ▶ **Air intake to tank (15):** during the steam expulsion, the tank must be in contact with the air, as the creation of vacuum inside the boiler must be avoided. The solenoid valve therefore includes an air intake that comes from the openings of the iron.
 - ▶ **Valve and safety tube (16):** in the case of excess pressure, this safety valve opens to release the excess steam onto the outside.

4.1.5 Steam cock and air valve



17. **Air valve:** The air valve is in charge of guaranteeing that the air enters the boiler when the steam switch on the iron is activated. This is an anti-return valve, which has one single position (narrow part pointing down).
18. **Steam regulator cock:** Connected to the steam regulator control, it enables the user to select the flow volume that is sent to the iron. This cock has the following intakes/outlets:
19. **Steam intake from boiler solenoid valve.**
20. **Air tube** (from cock to valve)
21. **Steam outlet to iron.**

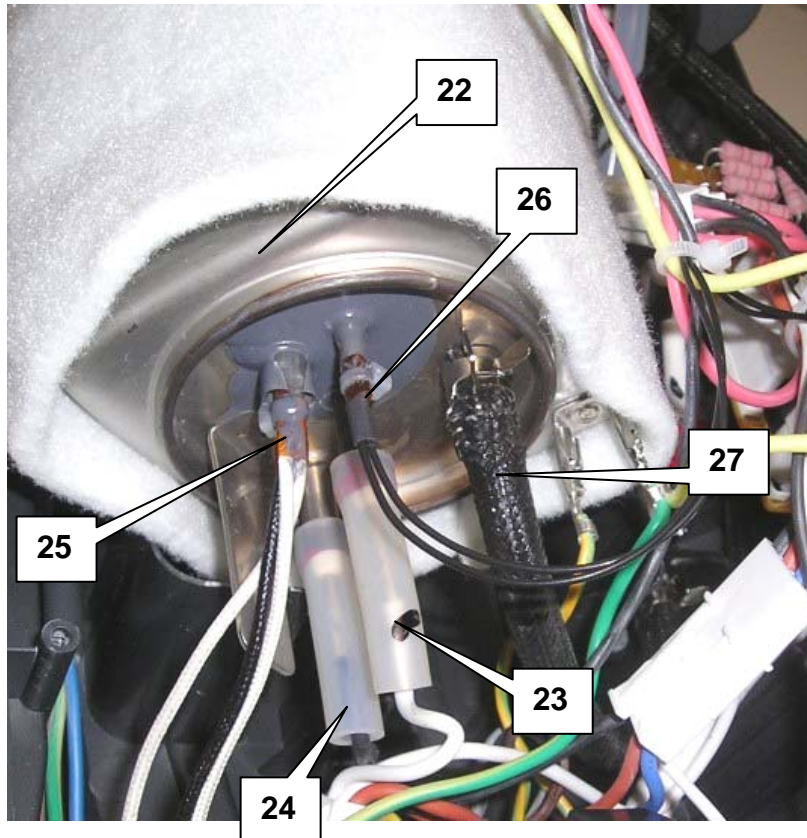
4.1.6 Boiler



22. **Boiler:** The boiler is the element in charge of heating the water that comes from the tank until steam at the appropriate pressure is obtained. This is comprised of the following elements:
 - ▶ **Resistance:** Heating element situated inside the boiler. The resistance connections are (23) and (24).
 - ▶ **NTC (26):** Temperature sensor which controls:
 - *Steam pressure:* When the temperature detected reaches 150°C, the green light of “steam ready” lights up and the user can activate the switch on the iron.
 - *Fill boiler:* When the temperature detected is higher than 160°C, the system interprets that the sensor is uncovered and it is necessary to fill up with water. Therefore, at 160°C, the pump to fill the tank is activated.



Checking the NTC: Value of the NTC should be 300k Ω at 20°C



- ▶ **Thermofuses (25):** As safety elements, the boiler has two series-connected thermofuses that control the temperature of the circuit.
- ▶ **Water intake (27):** Bushing that connects the pump to the boiler. To avoid the calcification of the water inlet of the boiler, the material was changed to silicone, since FD8809

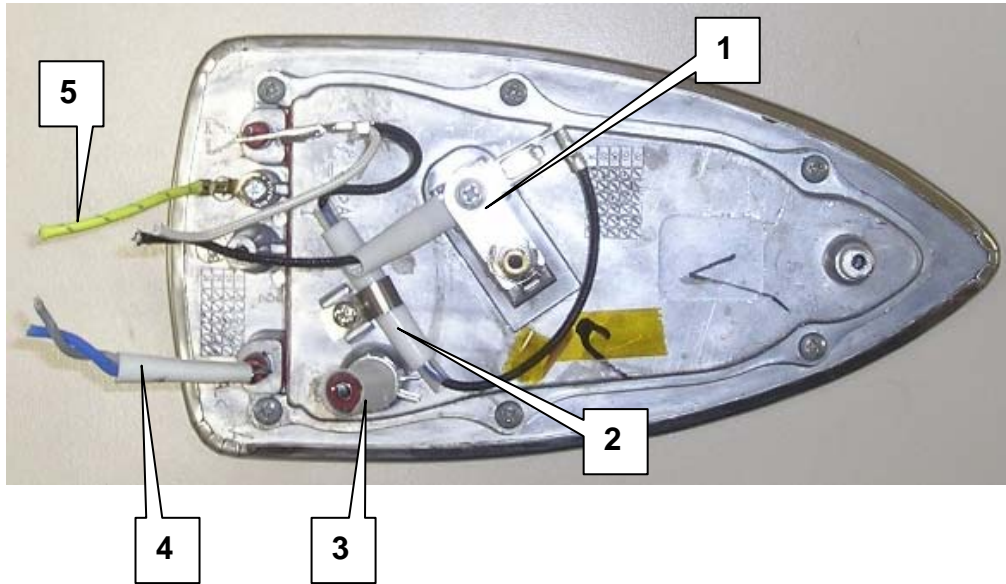
After:



Before:



4.2 Iron components



1. **Thermostat:** Element in charge of regulating the soleplate temperature according to the selection made by the user on the iron temperature regulator. It is correctly regulated if the shutoff temperature at maximum power (position “ooo” of the regulator) is **180-210°C** in the centre of the soleplate. **It is not factory set.**
2. **Thermofuse:** Excess temperature protection element. If this has blown, the cause will be incorrect regulation of the thermostat (change both thermofuse and thermostat).
3. **Steam intake:** connection of steam hose from steam station.
4. **Electricity supply:** Phase and neutral
5. **Electricity supply:** Earth

5 FUNCTIONS

6 REPAIR

6.1 Dismantling the steam station

1. Remove steam control: Pull control upwards

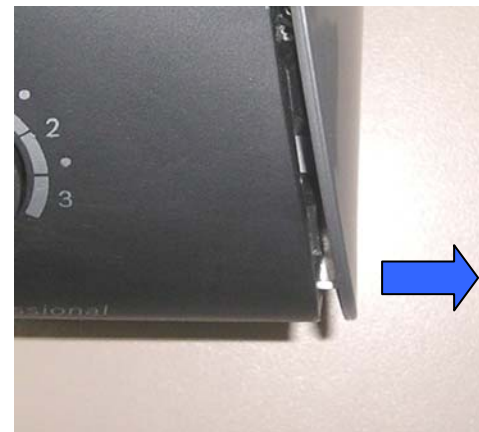


2. Remove side trims:

- ▶ Release screws from bottom (Torx 10 "with center hole" , use tip ref 341231)



- ▶ Using a flat screwdriver, lever to release the front clips from the trims:



3. **Remove control front:**

- ▶ Release the 2 from the top (Torx 10 “with center hole” , use tip ref **341231**)



- ▶ Unclip side clips:



- ▶ Raise control front.

4. **Remove upper cover:** Release the rest of the screws from the casing and lift the cover upwards.



6.2 Dismantling the iron

1. Remove temperature control: Pull the control upwards



2. **Release lower screws:** Use tip Torx 10 “with center hole” (ref 341231)



3. **Release front screw:** (Torx 10 “with center hole”, use tip ref 341231). To do this, remove lens from front LED.



4. **Release rear screw:** (Torx 10 “with center hole”, use tip ref 341231). To do this, remove the rear plastic cover.



5. **Remove heel:** The heel can be removed by pulling it upwards. At this point the iron hose can be changed:

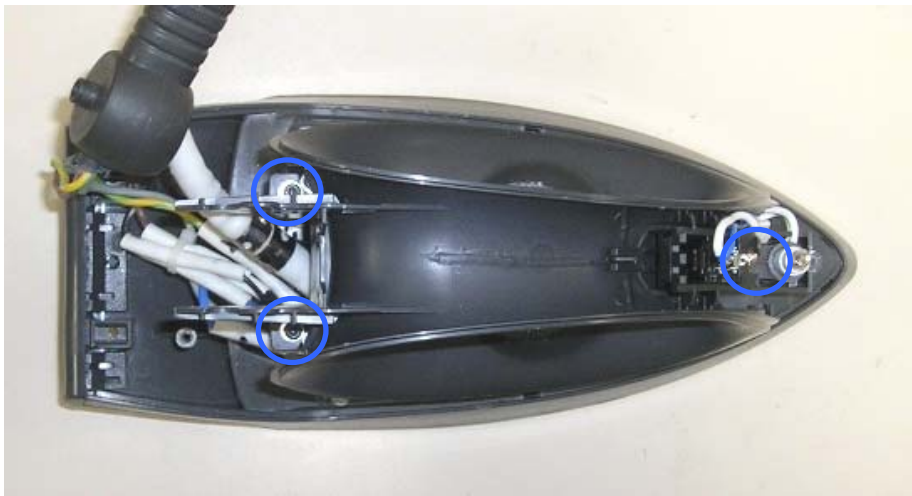


6. **Remove the side casing:** To do this, release the marked screws and raise the grey casing, pulling it upwards:

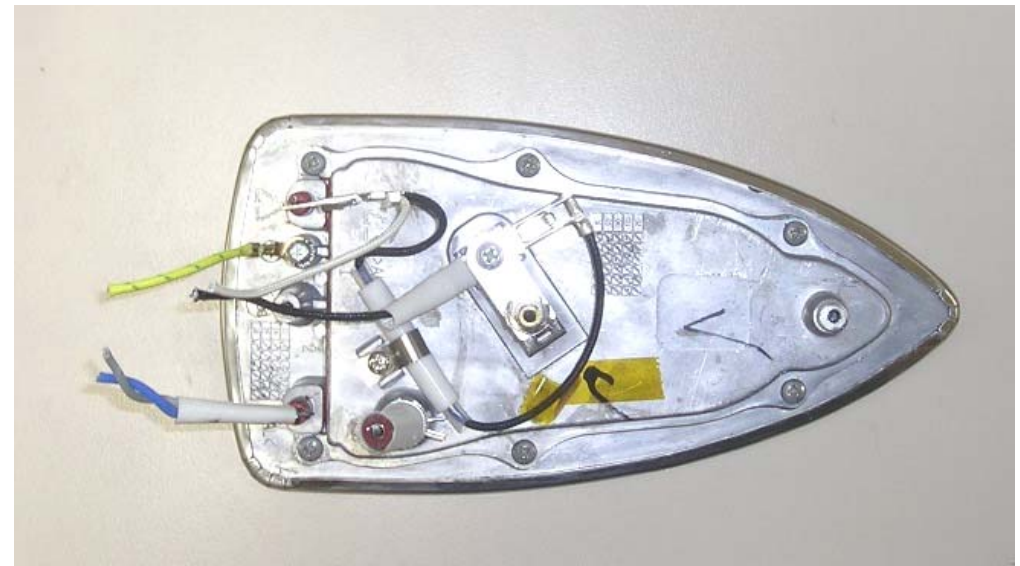




7. **Remove the handle:** To do this, release the marked screws and raise the handle by pulling it upwards:



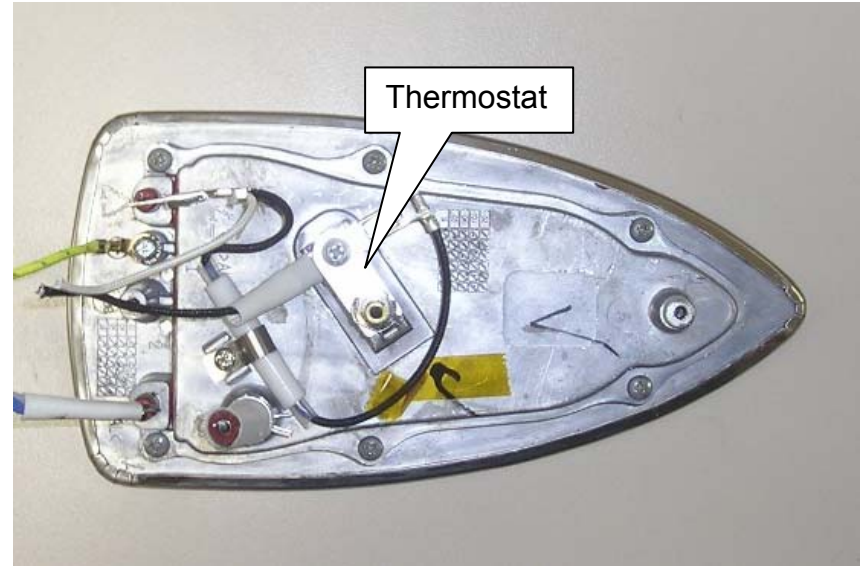
8. **Remove the soleplate cover:** To do this, release the two marked Allen 3 screws and raise the plastic cover by pulling it upwards:



6.3 Thermostat control

When the iron thermostats are supplied they have not been regulated, as this operation must be carried out with the thermostat mounted inside the steam chamber (soleplate). The easiest way to regulate them is:

1. Mount the new thermostat on the soleplate or steam chamber. The base must be at room temperature.
2. Turn the adjustment screw until you find the point where the thermostat contact closes.
3. Apply current and check the temperature on the centre of the soleplate, ignoring the first two cycles.
4. The shutoff temperature at maximum power (**position “max”** of the temperature control) must be **180-210 °C**. If the temperature is correct, seal or secure the adjustment screw. If it is not correct, adjust the adjustment screw again and check the temperature again.

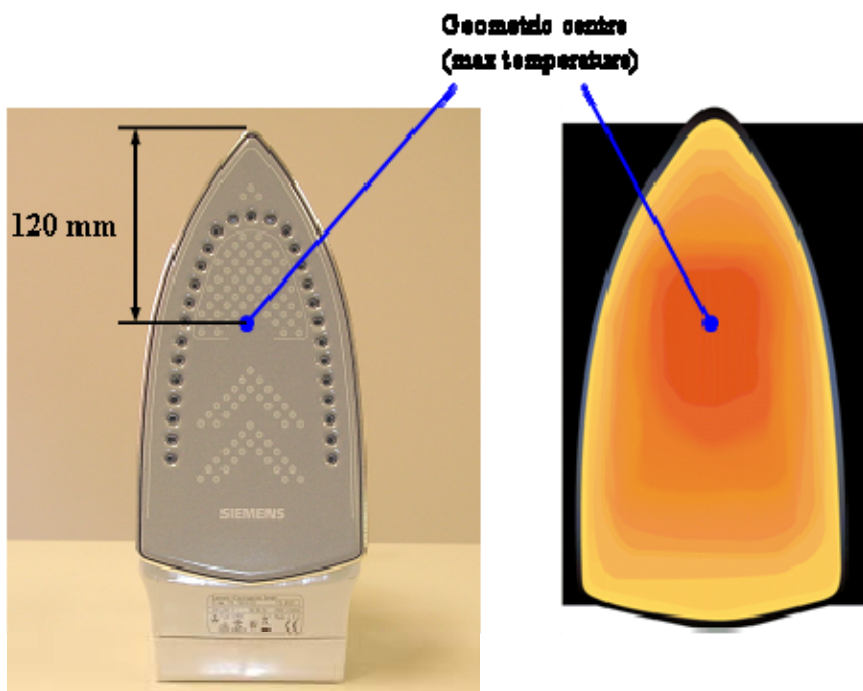


Warning!

During thermostat adjustment, the base must be at room temperature.

6.4 Measuring the temperature

With all faults preventing the iron from performing its basic function (fabric stuck to the sole plate, drips trickling out of the steam vents, “it doesn’t reach the right temperature”, etc) measuring the temperature at the geometric centre of the iron is an essential requirement for the correct diagnosis of the problem.



In order to check the temperature of the iron, turn the temperature setting to maximum. Ignore the first two cycles, in which the temperature of the sole plate will fluctuate **between 180 and 185°C**. In high-powered irons (over 2200 W), it is particularly important not to exceed 185°C at any time, since there is a danger of the thermofuse being activated due to rapid overheating.

Given how important it is to measure the temperature, one of the basic tools for repairing irons is the thermometer. A digital thermometer, available as a spare part with reference **341176**, is specially recommended for such purposes.



For this kind of measurements always use the thermometer with the temperature probe for surfaces (**340961**):



¡Attention!
Do not use any other type of probe, such as probes for liquids! The displayed result would contain important errors.

7 FAULT DIAGNOSTICS

7.1 Easy troubleshooting

Problem	Possible causes	Solution
The appliance makes a pumping sound.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is being pumped into the steam tank. The sound will not stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is normal. If the sound will not stop, do not use the steam generator and contact an authorised technical service centre.

Problem	Possible causes	Solution
The steam generator does not come on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a connection problem. The steam tank and/or main power button is not switched on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the mains cable, the plug and the socket. Press the buttons for main power (5) and steam tank (8) ON.
The iron does not heat up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main power button is not switched on. The temperature control knob is set to the "min" position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press the main power button (5) ON. Set the temperature control knob to the desired position.
The iron begins to smoke when switched on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During first use: Certain components on the appliance have been lightly greased at the factory and may produce a little smoke when initially heated. During later use: the soleplate may be soiled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is completely normal and will stop after a short while. Clean the soleplate according to the cleaning instructions in this manual.
Water flows through the holes on the sole plate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The steam function is being used before it has reached temperature. The water is condensing inside the pipes because steam is being used for the first time or has not been used for a long time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the steam flow when ironing at low temperatures (Variable steam control 9). Point the iron away from the ironing area and press the steam release button (15) until steam is produced.
Dirt comes out through the sole plate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a build-up of scale or minerals in the steam tank. Chemical products or additives have been used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use tap water mixed 50% with distilled or demineralised water. Clean the sole plate with a damp cloth. Never add products to the boiler water.
The iron does not produce any steam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boiler is not switched on or the water tank is empty. The water tank is not fitted onto the steam tank correctly. The steam regulator is set to the minimum position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set the switch to the ON position and/or fill the water tank. Fit the water tank back onto the steam tank correctly (you will hear a click). Increase the steam flow by turning the steam control (9).
The ironed garment turns dark and/or sticks to the soleplate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selected temperature is too high and has damaged the garment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select a suitable temperature for the material being and clean the sole plate with a damp cloth.
The soleplate turns brown.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a regular consequence of usage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean the soleplate regularly with a damp cloth.

7.2 Fabric stuck to the sole plate

Fabric stuck to the sole plate is a sign that the sole plate of the iron has reached a temperature that is too high for that type of cloth. When the temperature is too high, this may be due to two reasons: either the thermostat has been set wrongly or the temperature has not been selected correctly by the user. In order to check that it is due to a fault in the appliance (thermostat), measure the temperature in the geometric centre of the sole plate with the setting on "max":

- **If the maximum temperature is between 180 and 185°C**, the iron is behaving correctly. In this case, inform the user that the clothes should be ordered according to type of fabric so that they can be ironed with different settings, as indicated on the labels. Synthetics and particularly delicate fabrics should not be ironed at high temperatures.
- **If the maximum temperature is above 185°C**, the thermostat should be replaced and set correctly. On models with stiff wires, the soleplate + thermostat is supplied as a whole unit. In this cases, the thermostat comes pre-adjusted to the right temperature.

In order to remove the fabric stuck to the sole plate, try to take the remains off with a cloth, when the sole plate is hot. If this is not possible, change the sole plate.

7.3 “The sole plate does not reach the right temperature”

With this type of complaint, first of all it is necessary to check the temperature of the sole plate, there being two possible outcomes:

- **The temperature is correct:** The thermostat is working correctly, if the maximum temperature (“max” position on the temperature setting), the thermostat cuts out at 180-185°C. The problem amounts to improper use on the part of the user, who has not been adequately informed about the correct positions of the temperature setting for each type of fabric. On models with stiff wires, the soleplate + thermostat is supplied as a whole unit. In this cases, the thermostat comes pre-adjusted to the right temperature.
- **The temperature is inadequate:** In this case, the thermostat should be tested and, where necessary, replaced with a new one.

7.4 Water leakage in the iron

Firstly, identify where the water is leaking from:

- Through the soleplate openings: In this case it is not a leak but a possible defect in the steam generation (it does not reach the temperature, condensation in the hose, etc.)
- Between the plastic parts: In this case, it is a water leakage.
- In devices whit FD<8905, can be water leakage in the steam-water entrance to the iron through the monotube. In these cases, the tube is transparent.



From this FD, the tube color was change (material) to red, and the problem doesn't go on.



In the majority of the cases, water leakages are due to an incorrect coupling of the hose or a faulty hose (manipulated, porous, etc.)

7.5 Drips from the openings

Drips from the openings are not always due to a technical defect:

- Dripping during the first few seconds of use: As stated in the instruction manual, this is not a fault in the appliance and can be caused by two things:
 - o The user has pressed the steam button before the appropriate temperature was reached (steam ready indicator).
 - o Condensation in the cord, due to the iron not being used for a certain length of time. This phenomenon will disappear after a few seconds.
- Constant dripping: There are three main causes of this:
 - o The user has not selected the maximum temperature position (positions oo and ooo) on the iron's temperature regulator. In this case, the base of the iron is too cold and the steam coming from the cord condenses and leaves in the form of droplets.
 - o Defect in the steam generator (it is not generating steam correctly)
 - o Defect in the iron (the base of the iron is not reaching the appropriate temperature)

7.5.1 Checking the iron

If the appearance of droplets is caused by a defect in the iron, it will be because the correct temperature is not being reached. Perform the following checks:

- Plug in the iron and check that it heats up. If it does not heat up, check continuity in the resistor and in the thermofuse. If it is a defect with the resistor, replace the base. If the thermofuse has blown, replace the thermofuse and the thermostat (calibrate it!)

- If the iron heats up, check that maximum power is reached (position ooo on the temperature regulator), i.e. 180-210°C. If it cuts off below this temperature, replace the thermostat and recalibrate it.

7.5.2 Checking the steam generator

The incorrect generation of steam in the steam generator can be caused by the following:

- Fault in the NTC: It does not correctly detect the temperature. If this is the case, replace the entire drum.



Checking the NTC: Value of the NTC should be 300kΩ at 20°C

- Blown thermofuse: Check the continuity of the thermofuse in the drum. If it has blown, replace the entire drum because neither the thermofuse nor the NTC can be disassembled.
- If steam (droplets) constantly leave the iron base even though the steam button on the iron is not pressed, it is a fault with the electro-valve (it is not closing). Replace this component, sealing the threaded joints with **Teflon**.
- If all the above components are operating correctly, the fault will be located in the circuitry.

7.6 The steam does not work

7.6.1 Verification of the steam station

1. Switch on the steam station and check if the start-up light comes on. If not, check wiring and fuse.
2. Check continuity in resistance. If there is no continuity, change the boiler.
3. Check continuity in thermofuse. If there is no continuity, change the boiler.
4. Check continuity and value of NTC. If there is no continuity or if the value is out of range, change the boiler.



Checking the NTC: Value of the NTC should be 300kΩ at 20°C

5. Check pump operation. If it does not work when it is connected directly, change the pump.
6. If the above is all correct, but the boiler does not heat, change the circuit.
7. If the boiler heats correctly, but when you press the steam button, the iron does not give off steam, this will be a defect of the solenoid valve (it does not open the steam passage). In this case, change the solenoid valve, sealing the threaded joints with Teflon.

7.6.2 Iron verification

1. Check general state of iron soleplate. In extreme cases, remains of scale may obstruct the steam outlets.
2. Check the operation of the microswitch of the iron steam button. If this does not switch over correctly, the solenoid valve does not receive the sign to open the steam passage.

7.7 Water leakage in the steam station

The water leakages of the steam station can mainly be located in:

- Water chamber cover seal
- Water tank seal
- Hose connections or faulty tubes
- Cracked boiler
- Incorrect sealing in solenoid valve joints
- Descaling cap is dripping: in devices whit FD<9805, this cap silicon seal is deformed due to hot. From this FD, the seal material was changed (high-temperature/steam professional silicone) and also the cap threads design.

Before modification



After modification



7.8 External parts are broken

This may be due to damage in transit or while in use.

In this case, decide how the damage has happened depending on the state of the iron. If it is obvious that the iron has been used a lot, because of the presence of scale, etc., the damage has occurred during use.

However, if the iron does not appear to have any traces of scale, the cord is wound up as at the factory, etc., the damage has occurred during transit.

In these cases, the solution consists of informing the user of the terms of the guarantee.

7.9 Problems when dismantling the water tank

7.9.1 Problem description

On appliances produced before FD8701, the customer may claim that the water tank can hardly be taken out of the appliance.

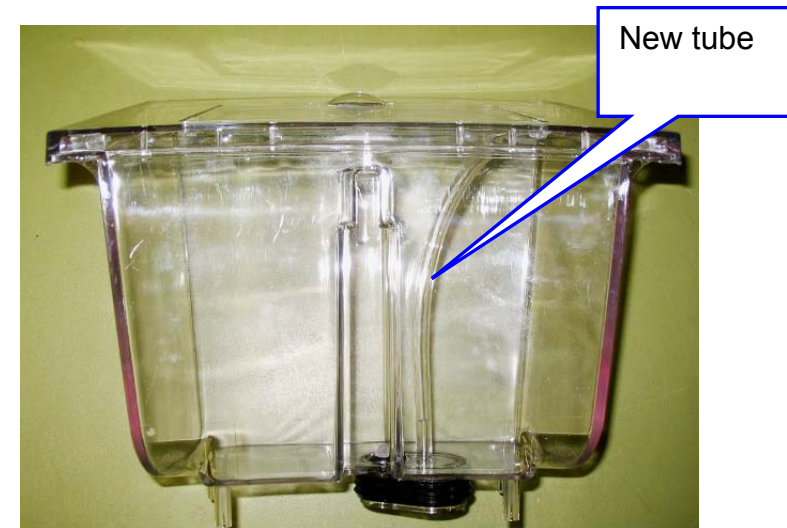
7.9.2 Cause of the problem

The water tank is retained because of a vacuum-effect, since the air cannot enter the tank directly.

7.9.3 Solution

Both in production and as a spare part, starting with FD8701 all water tanks are equipped with a tube that avoids this vacuum effect.

Therefore, when this kind of claims show up and the original water tank of the appliances does not have the new tube, change the water tank.



7.10 Dirt in the openings

7.10.1 A product has been added to the water (e.g. perfume, softener, etc...)

In these cases, it will be necessary to check the tank and the dosing assembly because characteristic stains of the product that has been added will normally have been left behind. Inform the user that the terms of the guarantee do not cover repairs arising from the misuse of the appliance.

7.10.2 Limescale residue

The presence of limescale within the base normally gives rise to one of the following symptoms:

- **Dirty water (“brown”) through the openings on the base:** If the user claims that the iron is staining clothes or that brown droplets are coming out of the openings on the iron base, this is most probably due to limescale within the steam chamber (inside the base) or in the boiler.



- **Limescale stains (white or brown) around the openings on the base:** In these cases, the limescale is more serious and could even block the openings on the base.



The way to proceed in these cases is as follows:

- *If there is a low level of limescale (not blocking the openings):* clean affected component.
- *If there is a high level of limescale:* Replace affected component.



Warning!

Given that limescale or dirty water problems are not due to a defect with the appliance but rather a lack of maintenance or misuse by the user, under no circumstances are these repairs or replacements covered by the guarantee.

7.11 The deposit drains by itself (with device off)

7.11.1 Description of the problem

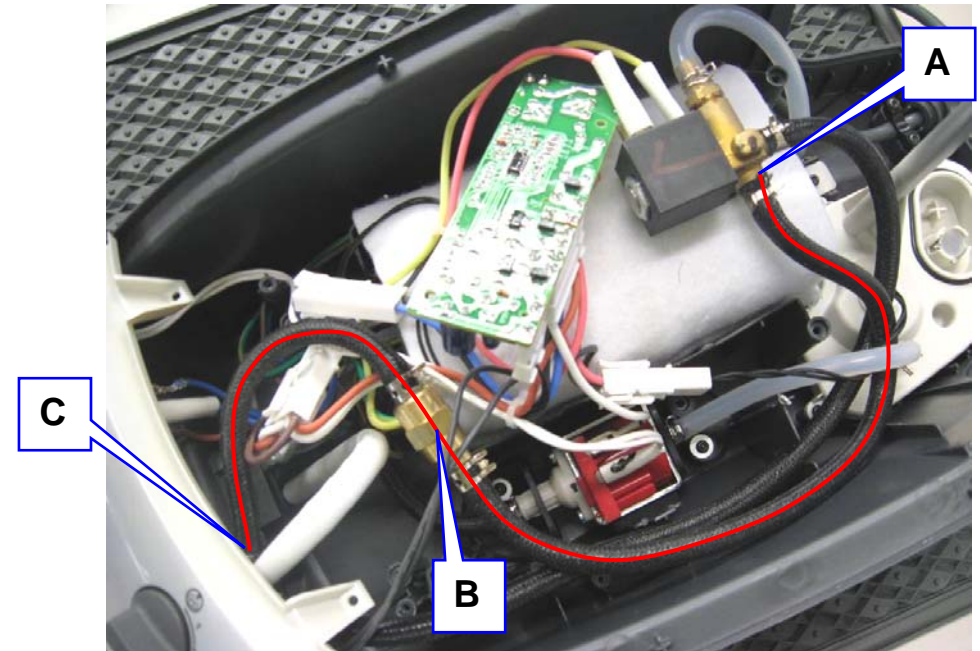
The water deposit slowly empties with the device switched off (the device absorbs water from the deposit while cooling).

7.11.2 Cause of the problem

The defect is due to a lack of ventilation of the boiler; thus, during its cooling, a vacuum is generated inside the boiler which absorbs the water from the deposit. The symptom the user detects is that with the device switched off, the water deposit gradually drains.

The ventilation of the boiler must be through the ACE (air check valve), which allows absorption of outside air during cooking and during heating, prevents air from escaping to accumulate pressure in the boiler. Possible defects which prevent the entry of air during cooling would, therefore, be:

- A- Electrovalve outlet obstructed: should be permanently open.
- B- Air check valve obstructed by lime or rust (the ball cannot move freely)
- C- Flow regulator obstructed



7.11.3 Solution

Check the indicated components (A, B y C) and change those which are obstructed or defective.

7.12 Inner tank seal damaged

7.12.1 Problem description

In devices whit FD<8907, the seal is damaged



7.12.2 Cause of the problem

Wrong cleaning by client (vinegar basis)

7.12.3 Solution

Change the seal.

From FD8907, the seal material was changed from NBR to EPDM.



7.13 Steam regulator breakages

7.13.1 Problem description

In devices whit FD<8904, the steam regulator is broken.



7.13.2 Cause of the problem

There are defects in the mould manufacturing

7.13.3 Solution

Change the regulator.

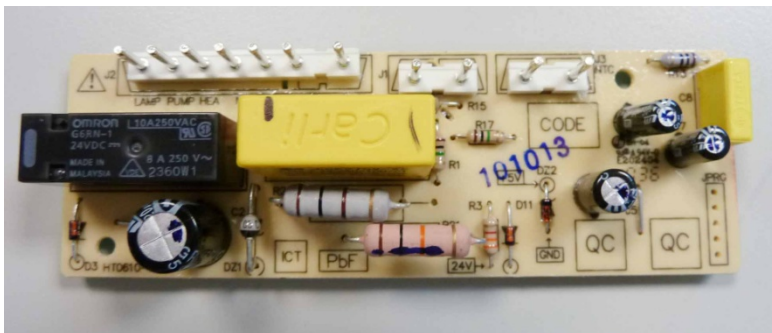
From FD 8904, the mould of the regulator steam was improved.



7.14 Steam station stop working

7.14.1 Problem description

In devices whit FD<9209 the steam station stop working



7.14.2 Cause of the problem

Relay from the PCB failure

7.14.3 Solution

Change the PCB

From FD9209 the supplier of the wrong relay was changed.



8 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
