

REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

Serie TS10/TDS10; TS11/TDS11

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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 Before using the iron for the first time

Remove the protective cover from the soleplate. Fill the tank of the iron with water from the mains and turn the temperature setting to "max". Plug the appliance into the mains and when the iron reaches the set temperature, (the thermostat light will go out), let the water evaporate by putting the steam control on position «2» and pressing the "steam" button several times.

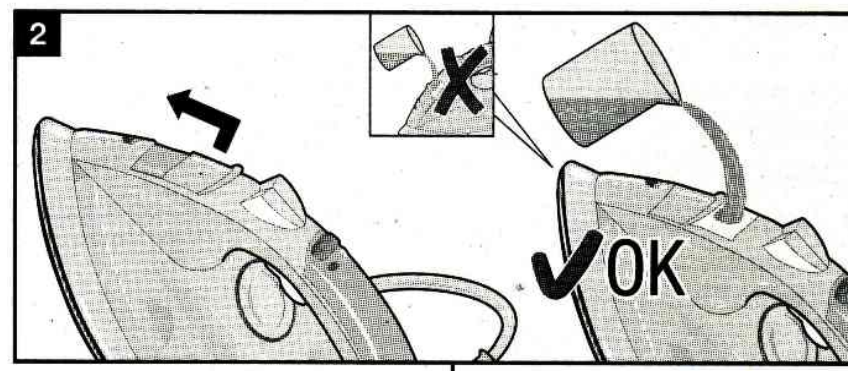
3.2 How to use the iron

The pilot light comes on while the iron is heating up and goes off as soon as it has reached the set temperature. Once the iron is hot, it can continue to be used while it is re-heating.

Classify the clothes according to the care symbols, always starting with garments that are ironed at the lowest temperature setting (position ●).

If you press the "motor -steam" button when the water tank is empty, you will hear a distinctive sound of the pump operating dry.

3.2.1 Filling the tank with water



First take the plug out of the wall socket! Place the iron at an angle of 45°.



Warning!

Only clean water from the mains should be used, without any additives whatsoever. Any other type of liquid can damage the appliance.

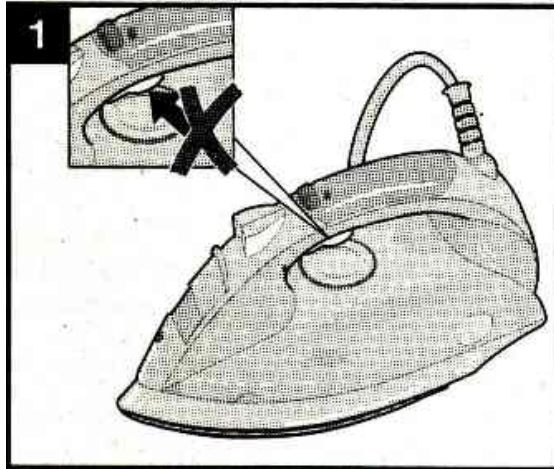
In order for the steam vents to continue to work longer at maximum capacity, mix ordinary tap water with distilled water according to the following table of values.

Degree of hardness of water	Amount of distilled water in proportion to tap water
Very soft / soft water	0
average	0
Hard water	Approx. 1
Very hard water	Approx. 2

Do not fill above «max», the maximum level.

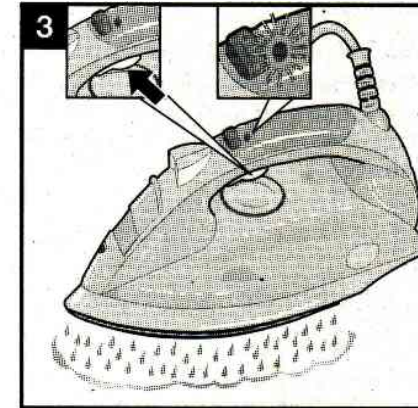
3.2.2 Dry ironing (without steam)

Adjust the temperature to suit the material being ironed. Do not press the "motor-steam" button.



3.2.3 Steam ironing

Set the temperature regulator to the corresponding "steam" position. As soon as the iron has reached the right temperature, the built-in motor will provide a jet of steam by pressing the "motor-steam" button. The green pilot lamp will light up each time you press the "motor-steam" button to indicate that steam is being provided. Should the selected temperature be too low then steam will not be produced and the green pilot lamp will not light, this prevents water drops from forming.

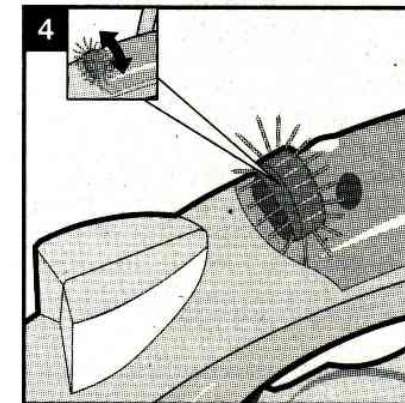


Adjusting the steam flow:

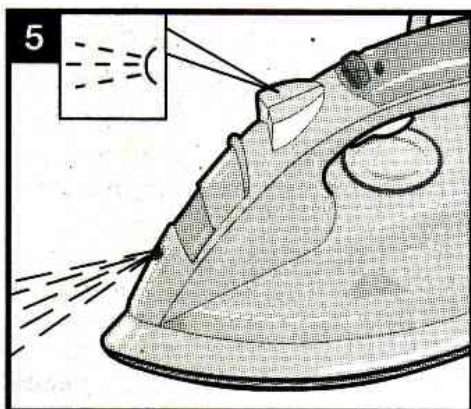
The steam flow setting can be adjusted to suit the type of ironing.

Turning the control knob to the left produces minimum steam flow, maximum steam flow can be achieved by turning it to the right.

The control knob is also the appliance's pilot lamp.

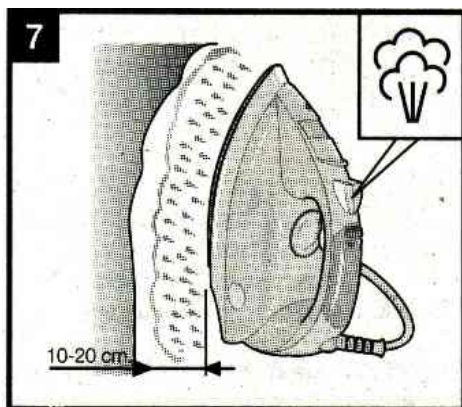


3.2.4 Spray



3.2.5 Vertical steam ironing

Set the temperature control to «max».



Hang the garment to be ironed on a hanger. Keep the iron in an upright position some 10-20 cm away from the garment to be ironed.

Press the "motor-steam" button or the 'f&' button at intervals of 5 seconds..




Warning!

Never direct or apply the steam to persons.

3.2.6 Ironing with super steam function

Set the temperature control to «max».

Press the "surge of steam" button  several times every five seconds.

3.2.7 After completing each ironing cycle

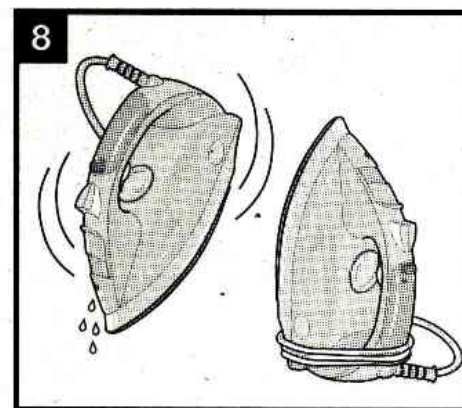
First take the plug out of the wall socket. Empty out the water tank: Hold the iron with the tip facing down and shake gently.



Warning!

Never rest the iron on its soleplate. Risk of corrosion!

Do not overtighten the connection cable when winding it up!



3.3 Cleaning

If the iron is only slightly soiled, disconnect the cable and allow the soleplate to cool down. A damp cloth only should be used to wipe the soleplate and housing clean.

In the event of synthetic material sticking to the steel soleplate of the iron, turn off the steam and rub immediately with a crumpled, thick cotton cloth at maximum temperature.



Warning: Danger of burning!

For ceramic coated soleplates, first allow the iron to cool down and then clean briskly using a piece of wood with a sharp edge or with a scraper fitted with a blade.

For thorough cleaning, use a stainless steel scouring pad.

Never use cleaning products or solvents to remove scale or clean the water tank since it might drip when steam is used.

Do not use “Professional Steam Stations” to clean the appliance.

3.4 Type of water to use

If a drop of water lands on a very hot metal area, it will ricochet off this surface and as a result no steam will be produced. This “ricochet” effect can also occur in the steam chamber of the iron.

To avoid this happening, when the irons are manufactured, a chemical product is applied inside the steam chamber that favours the absorption of the drop, guaranteeing the production of steam. Tap water contains minerals that create a layer of lime on top of the chemical substance, while having the same effect as this, so that, in principle, there are no negative repercussions. If the tap water is very hard, the amount of lime that builds up in the ducts will start to cause

problems because the ducts become clogged, thereby shortening the useful life of the iron. In such cases, it is advisable to mix tap water and distilled water.



3.5 De-scaling and measuring the hardness of the water

3.5.1 De-scaling the iron (only for TS11333)

Marketing has launched a special decalcifier for steam iron **TS11333**. It can be ordered using ref: **464600**

3.5.1.1 Instructions for use

It keeps the steam vents in the iron free to enable the steam to escape.

It prevents scale from forming. It dissolves encrusted mineral deposits and traces of rust. It cuts down on maintenance. It does not contaminate the environment, being 100% biodegradable.

- 1) Pour the contents of the bottle into the chamber in the iron while it is cold.
- 2) Add a glass of water, shake quickly and leave to stand for 10 minutes.
- 3) Heat the iron to steam temperature and press the button to expel the liquid from the chamber through the steam vents in the soleplate.
- 4) To rinse out thoroughly, pour another glass of water into the iron and repeat step 3.



Attention!

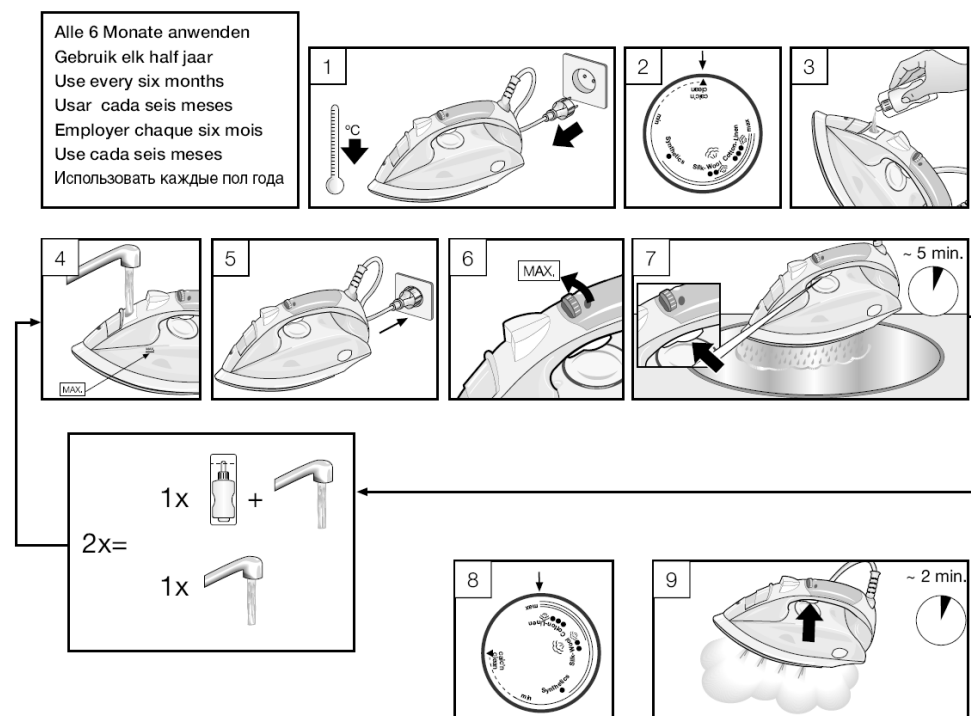
Always mix it with water as described in the instructions.



Attention!

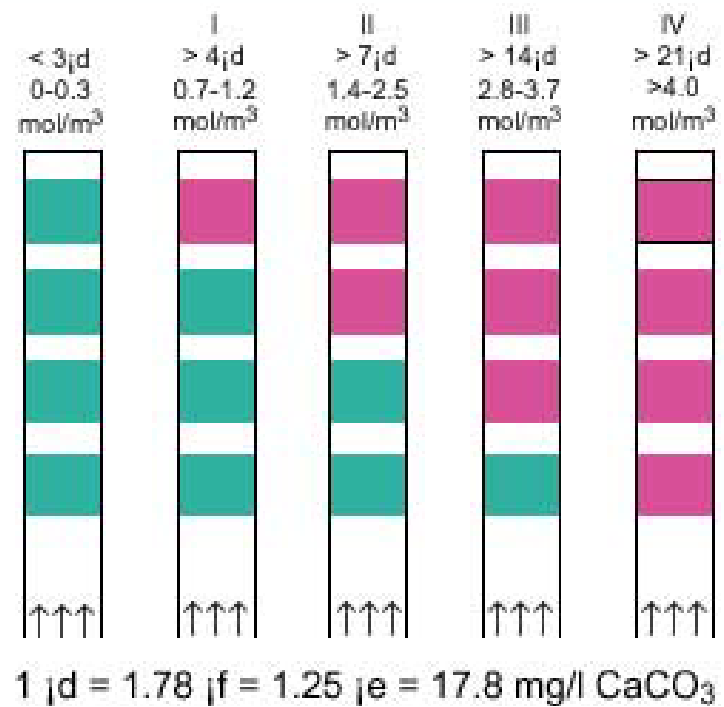
Irritating for the eyes and skin. If it comes into contact with the eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of cold tap water and see a doctor. In the case of contact with the

skin, washing the effected part will suffice.





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



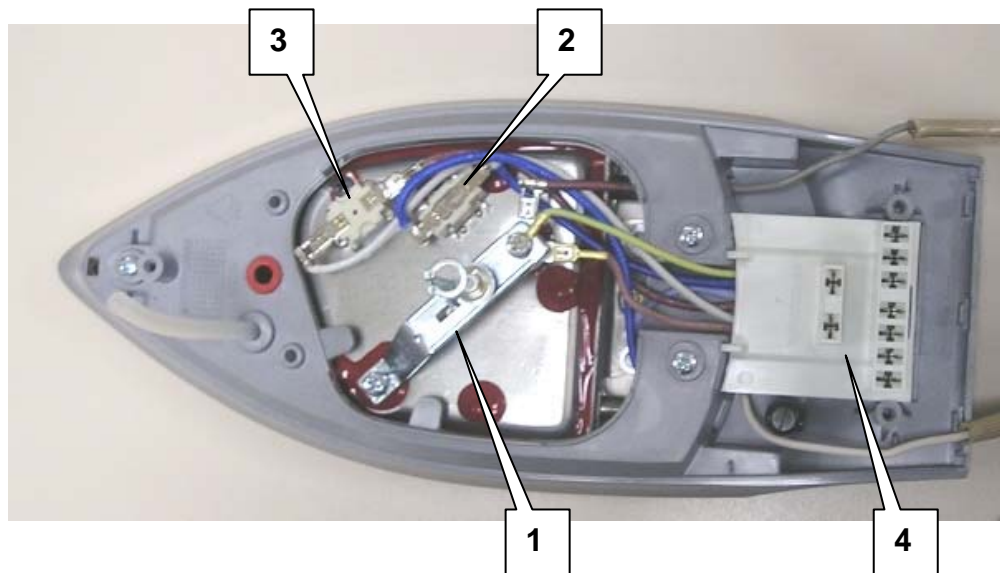
3.5.2 Determination of the hardness of the water

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.

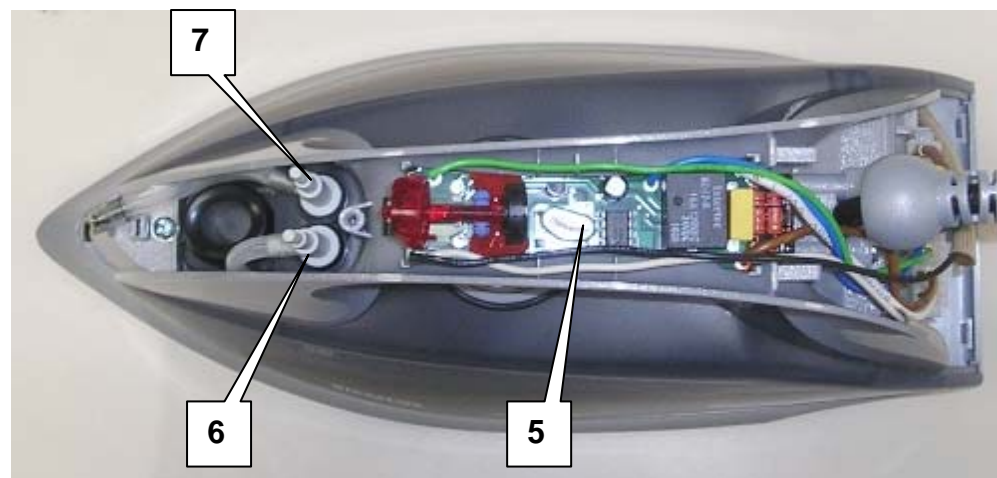
4 COMPONENTS

4.1 Components of the iron



1. **Thermostat:** Element designed to adjust the temperature of the sole plate according to the temperature setting selected by the user for the iron. It is correct if the cut-out temperature at maximum power (“max” position on the dial) is **180-185°C** in the centre of the sole plate. **It is not adjusted at the factory.**
2. **Thermofuse:** Element providing protection against overheating. If it has blown, this will probably be because the thermostat has not been set correctly (change the thermofuse and the thermostat as well).
3. **Temperature limit switch for the pump:** This prevents the pump from being activated at temperatures below 130°C (when no steam is generated).

4. **Connectors:** Power supply, pump connection and electronic circuit board.



5. **Electronic circuit board:** This performs two basic functions:
 - ▶ It regulates the flow of the pump by means of a potentiometer connected to the red reel.
 - ▶ Automatic cut-out: This detects the absence of movement in the iron and disconnects after the times indicated in the technical specifications.
6. **“Supersteam” jet:** When the “supersteam” button is pressed, the pump releases a further quantity of water from the tank in the form of steam through the vents in the sole plate.
7. **“Spray” jet:** When the “spray” button is pressed, this pump sprays the water out through the nozzle at the front.



8. **Water pump:** This absorbs the water in the tank and sprays it over the chamber of the sole plate when the temperature inside goes over 130°C (pump limiter) and the user presses the steam button.

4.2 Elimination of the temperature limiter for the pump

4.2.1 Problem:

In irons from the TS10/TDS10 series with /01 (version 01), dripping is avoided by incorporating a temperature limiter for the pump, which prevents the pump from being activated at temperatures lower than those required to generate steam (130°C).

When the steam switch is pressed continuously, the constant flow of water reduces the temperature in the area of the temperature limiter for the pump. As a result, the temperature in this area may fall below 130°C and therefore the limiter will shut off the power supply to the pump. This will lead to intermittent halts in the operation of the pump.

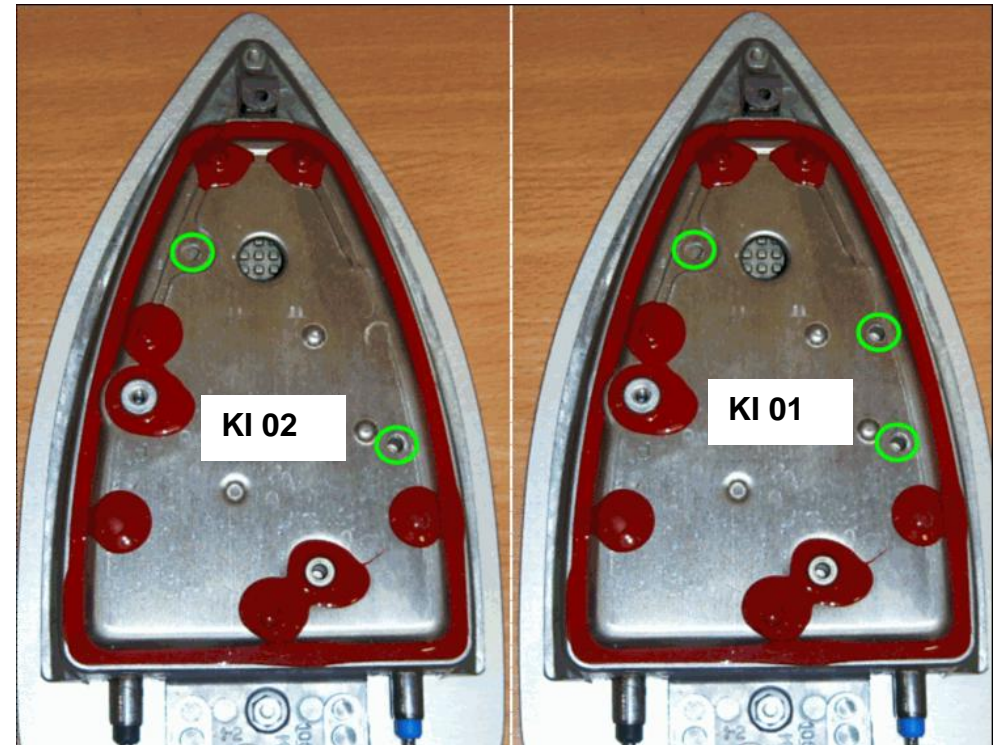
This problem only appears in the KI01 irons with manufacturing dates subsequent to FD8607, due to a special design involving the inside of the soleplate.

4.2.2 Solution:

In the KI02 irons belonging to the TS10/TDS10 series, the anti-drip system has been changed: the temperature limiter has been replaced by a microswitch that is pressed directly by the lever controlling the temperature when the user has selected temperatures above 130°C (setting 2).

As a result of this change, the following further modifications have had to be made:

- ▶ Change of soleplate: Elimination of the hole for fixing the temperature limiter for the pump in place.



- ▶ New tank: In the KI02 the tank incorporates the new microswitch and the spring for the lever.
- ▶ New lever: modified to activate the microswitch.
- ▶ Different wiring.

5 FUNCTIONS

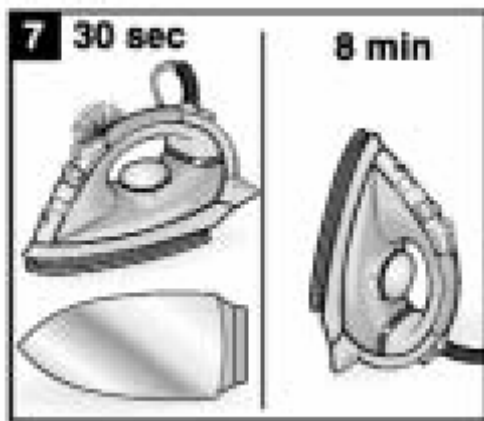
5.1 Additional functions

Some models offer additional functions:

5.1.1 Anti-scale system

The anti-scale cartridge has been designed to reduce the build-up of scale that occurs while ironing with steam, thereby prolonging the useful life of your iron. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that the anti-scale cartridge cannot put a complete stop to the natural process of the build-up of scale. Depending on the hardness of the water and how often the iron is used, after a certain amount of time, the anti-scale cartridge will be completely saturated, losing all its effectiveness. It will then be necessary to replace the water tank in the iron.

5.1.2 Automatic safety shut-off



When the iron is plugged in, the safety circuit carries out an initial check. The pilot light flashes as it goes out and the circuit proceeds to preheat the iron for 2 min, after which, if the iron is placed upright on

its heel and not moved for 8 minutes, or for 30 seconds if left resting on its soleplate or on one side, the safety circuit shuts it off automatically and the pilot light starts flashing on and off.

To re-connect, just shake the iron gently.

5.1.3 Anti-drip system

The iron incorporates an anti-drip safety system, which automatically stops steam being produced if the temperature that has been set is too low.

When this system is activated, a kind of clicking sound may be heard.

6 REPAIR

6.1 First steps and general checklist

Before dismantling the appliance or proceeding to place an order for a part, the problem should be located or the potential damage restricted. To do this, proceed as follows:

1. **Obtain a detailed description of the problem from the user:** Statements like “It doesn’t work” provide very little information and do not make it easy to find the fault. Sometimes it is not a fault in the appliance but a case of interpreting the instruction manual wrongly or not handling the appliance correctly.
2. **Visual Inspection of the iron:** From this preliminary analysis it is possible to draw the following conclusions:
 - Has the iron been used by the user?
 - Are there any apparent faults or are there any external parts broken? If dealing with an appliance that has never been used, it is probably a case of damage in transit (logistics), whereas if the iron is not completely new, the breakage is likely to be due to improper use, or to the appliance being dropped.
 - Are there any signs of overheating (molten or deformed plastic)? In most cases these flaws are due to the thermostat being badly regulated and a fault in the thermofuse.
 - Are there any remains of fabric stuck to the sole plate? This may be due to improper use (selection of a temperature setting that is too high for the type of fabric) or a bad adjustment of the thermostat (it cuts out at a temperature that is too high).
 - Remains of limescale visible in the vents in the sole plate

- This indicates a maintenance defect on the part of the user: using water that is too hard and has not been decalcified.

3. **Verification of leaktightness:** Fill with water and check leaktightness in water and check leaktightness in a horizontal position and in an upright position for 10 minutes, with the steam regulator on the “0” setting (tap closed).
4. **Checking generation of steam:** Plug the iron in and turn the temperature dial to the maximum setting. Check Burst, Spray and Supersteam functions.
5. **Checking the temperature:** Check the temperature on the maximum setting without taking account of the preliminary cycles. Make sure that the thermostat values for “ON” and “OFF” are between 180 and 185°C. NB: The temperature should be taken in the geometric centre of the sole plate.

6.2 Dismounting the iron

1. **Dismount the temperature knob, the pump buttons and the rear support:** these parts can be easily pulled out by hand. Avoid using sharp tools that may leave marks on the outer surface.



2. **Unfasten the indicated screws:** Philips and Torx 20.



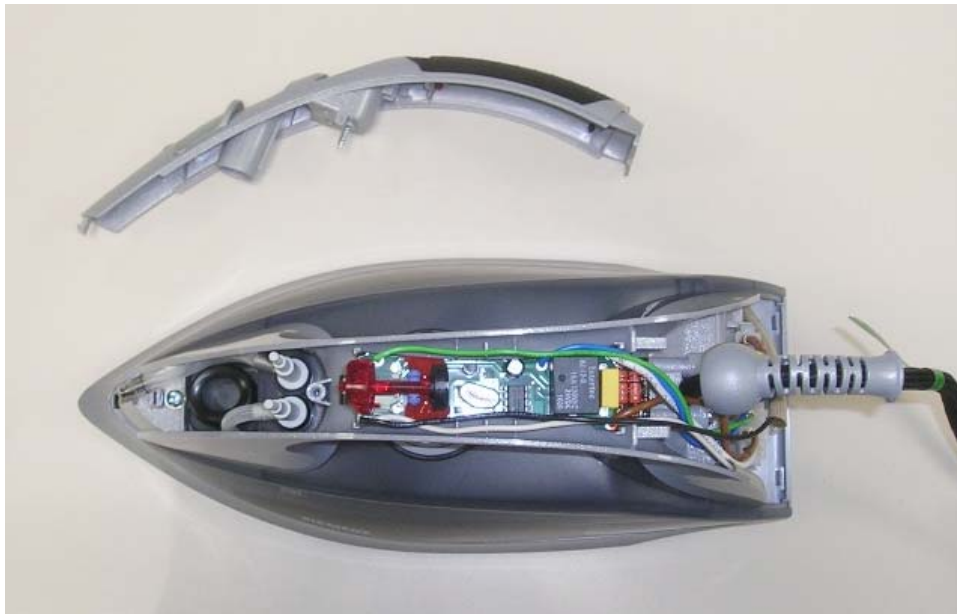
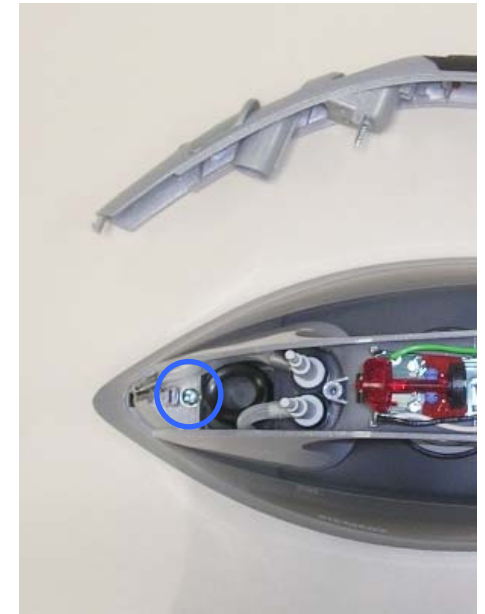
3. **Dismount the back cover:** Lift it slightly and pull



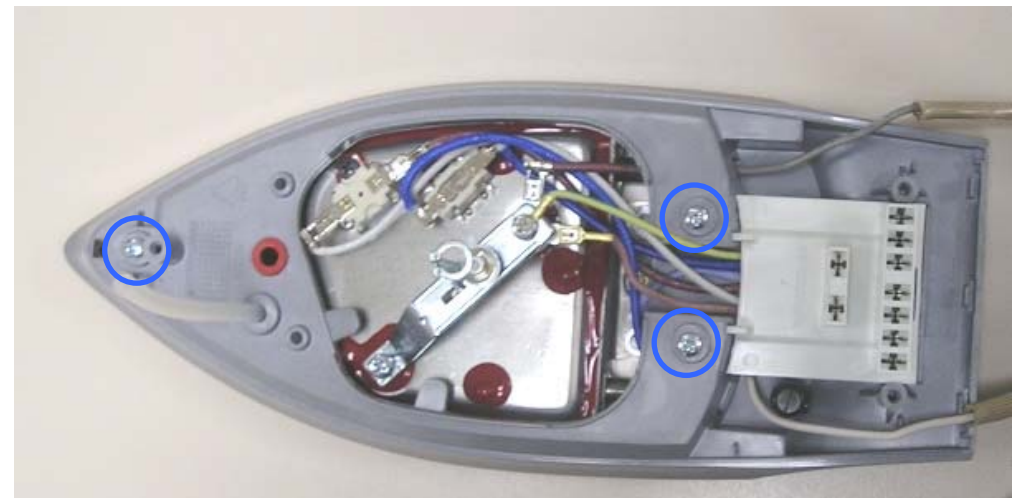
4. **Remove the handle cover:** Loosen both rear clips and lift the cover.



5. **Remove handle and water tank:** Unfasten the indicated screws and lift the parts:

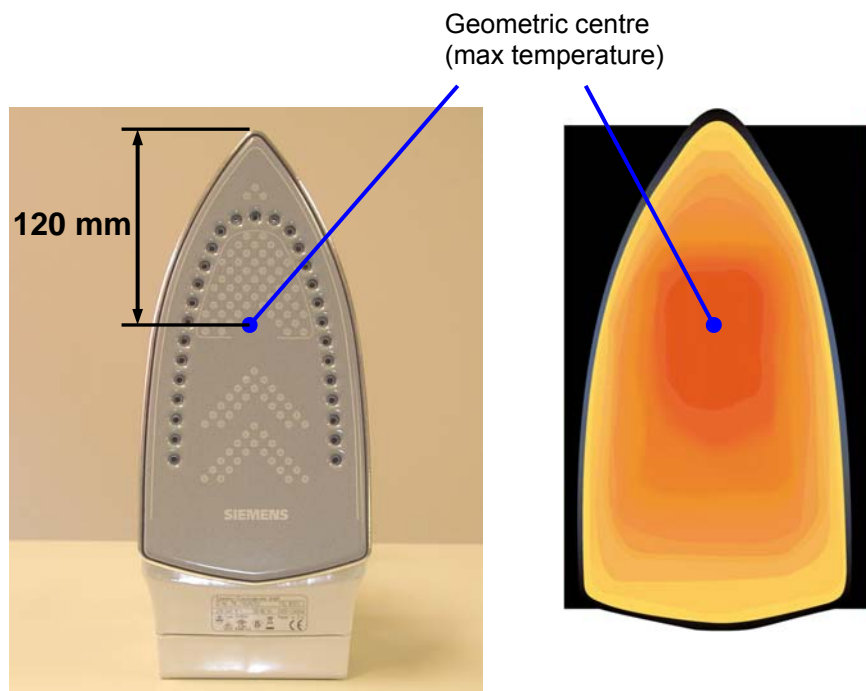


6. **Dismount the sole cover:** Unfasten the indicated screws and lift the cover:



6.3 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.

6.4 Universal screw set

The most usual screws for repairs of irons can be ordered as a spare part set: **177159**

This set contains following screws:

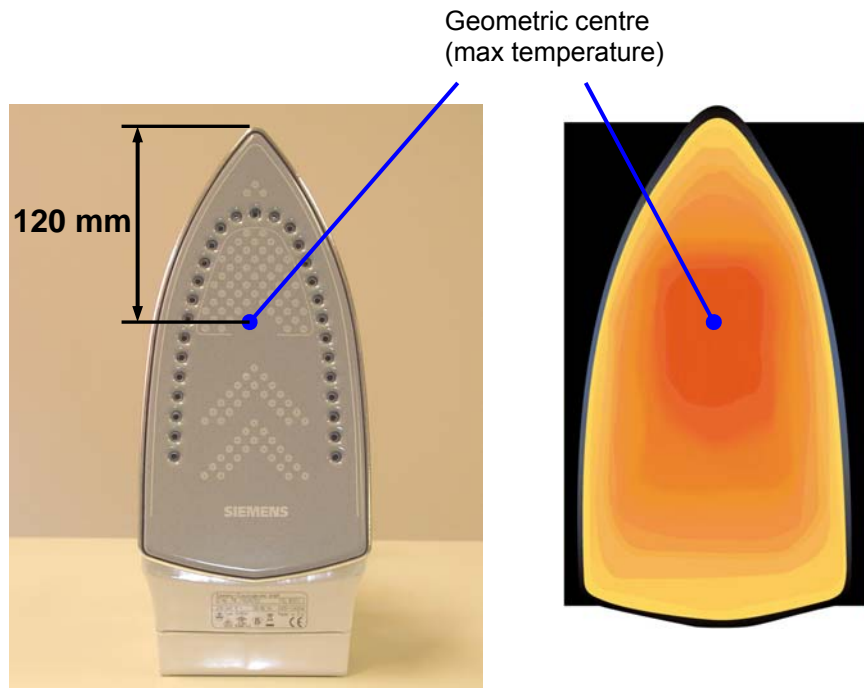
- ▶ 1 x 9000050939 TOR.AL/EST/TT/M4x6 for BIMETAL (TB11/TDA8)
- ▶ 2 x 9000003873 TOR.AL/TT/STR/M4x6. for TEMPERATURE LIMITER & THERMOFUSE (Steam Station)
- ▶ 1 x 5160009318 TOR.AL/TT/M4x27 for THERMOSTAT (TB11/TDA8, TB24, Steam Station, TDS10)
- ▶ 1 x 5160009052 TOR.AL/TT/STR/ for BIMETAL (TB24)
- ▶ 1 x 5160001881 TOR.AL/M4x8 DIN 7985 for THERMOSTAT (TB24, TB21)
- ▶ 1 x 5160001878 TOR.AL/M4x10 DIN7985 for THERMOSTAT (TB11/TDA8, Steam Station, TDS10)
- ▶ 2 x 5160001867 TOR.AL/TT/M4x7 THERMOFUSE (TB11/TDA8, TB24, Steam Station, TDS10)



6.5 Setting the thermostat

Thermostats for the irons are not supplied already set, since this operation needs to be performed with the thermostat mounted on the steam chamber (sole plate). The easiest way to do this is as follows:

1. Mount the new thermostat on the sole plate or steam chamber. The bottom of the iron should be at ambient temperature.
2. Turn the temperature setting to “max”.
3. Plug the iron into the mains and check the temperature in the geometric centre of the sole plate, ignoring the first two cycles (take the temperature 5 mins after plugging in the iron).



4. The cut-out temperature at maximum power (with the temperature setting on “**max**”) should be **180-185 °C**. If the

temperature is correct, seal or fix the adjusting screw in position. If it is not correct, adjust the screw and then check the temperature again after 5 minutes (ignoring the initial cycles).



Important!

While the thermostat is being adjusted, the bottom of the iron should be at ambient temperature.



Attention!

In high-powered irons such as this one, the thermostat should be set with extreme accuracy, making sure that the temperature does not exceed 185°C at maximum power (“max” temperature setting), otherwise the thermofuse may be activated, since the sole plate heats up very quickly (giving rise to potentially high peaks of temperature).

6.6 Heat resistant sealant

The original heat resistant sealant used in factory can be ordered as a spare part in 90ml tube: Mat number **180599**.



7 FAULT DIAGNOSTICS

7.1 The iron does not heat up

In the event of the iron not working, this may be due to any of the following reasons:

7.1.1 The resistor is cut off

In order to detect whether the resistor has been cut off, the method to follow consists of using a tester between the two contacts for the resistor so as to measure continuity. If the resistor has been cut off, change the base of the iron.

7.1.2 The thermofuse is open

Despite the fact that this can be seen at a glance, since there is a gap of 1 mm, it can be checked using a tester, by applying this to the terminals of the thermofuse. If there is no continuity, the thermofuse is open and therefore the power supply to the resistor will be cut off.

A solution is to change the **thermofuse and the thermostat**, as the thermofuse can only fail after the thermostat has failed.



Attention!
Never touch the old one!!!

7.1.3 There is dirt between the contacts

It may be that with use of the iron fluff and other types of dirt will accumulate particularly around the cap of the chamber. This dirt can penetrate inside the contacts for the thermostat and cause problems

with the connection, preventing the contacts from closing and thus the iron will not be able to heat up.

To check this problem, the thermostat should be closed and continuity between the terminals checked using a tester. If there is no continuity, the problem is the dirt and should be solved by cleaning the thermostat or else replacing it with a new one.

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.

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 Leaks

In an iron a leak is understood to mean water escaping in places other than through the steam vents in the sole plate. Analysing the iron's water-tightness is done by filling the water chamber and letting the iron stand for 10 minutes in a horizontal position and then a further 10 minutes in the upright position with the steam setting (valve) on, checking to see whether there are any leaks.

A leak may be due to various reasons:

7.3.1 The bottom of the iron has flooded due to the steam setting ("valve") not being closed properly.

In order to ensure that the leak is not due to something else, close the regulator and check for water-tightness in this position. The user should be informed that when they have finished ironing, the steam setting should be turned to "0".

Analysing the iron's water-tightness is done by filling the water tank and letting it stand for 10 minutes in a horizontal position and then a further 10 minutes in the upright position, checking to see whether there are any leaks.

7.3.2 Feed valve broken or badly assembled.

In this case, check the state of the gasket and its position.

To solve the problem, it should be placed in the correct position or else replaced with a new gasket.

7.3.3 Broken water tank

It may be the case that the water tank is cracked, with this being the cause of the leak. For this reason it is essential to check to make sure the tank is watertight, by filling it and examining it to see where the leak is. If the leak is confirmed, the tank should be replaced.

7.3.4 Defective closure between the gasket and the cap on the chamber.

To find out whether this is the cause of the leak, check for signs of leaks between the gasket and the cap on the chamber. If this is the case, either the base or the gasket should be replaced.

7.4 Spray or Supersteam does not work

These purely mechanical devices can stop working properly for the following reasons:

- **Spray nozzle is blocked:** sometimes, adding chemical products to the water in the iron or using very hard water can cause a blockage in the spray nozzle. In this case, clean the nozzle or replace the spray system.
- **The ball inside the jet is missing:** To find out whether this is the cause of the problem, check that the ball is present. If this is missing, another one should be placed in the plunger.
- **Ball is stuck:** In this case, check the valve and separate it.

7.5 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.

7.6 Dirt in the openings

7.6.1 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.

7.6.2 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).
- **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):* Perform one or more limescale removing cycles using the special limescale remover for irons (Ref. 464600).
- *If there is a high level of limescale:* Replace the iron base.



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.

7.7 “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.
- **The temperature is inadequate:** In this case, the thermostat should be tested and, where necessary, replaced with a new one.

7.8 Drips from the openings

Firstly check that the maximum temperature of the iron is correct. To do this, place the temperature control in the “max” position and measure the temperature in the geometric centre of the base:

If the temperature measured is **correct** (between 180 and 185°C), the reasons for the dripping could be:

- **Misuse by the user:** the user should be informed that if they want to use the iron without steam, the water valve needs to be closed by placing the steam regulator in the “0” position (closing the valve). In order for steam to leave the openings on the base, the temperature regulator must be in the position marked for that purpose (“ooo” position).
- **Defect in the anti-drip system:** If the iron has an anti-drip system, at temperatures of less than 130°C, the exit for

water from the tank should close automatically without the need for the user to place the steam regulator in the “0” position. If drips are produced on this type of iron at temperatures lower than the steam position (“ooo” position), there must be a defect in the anti-drip seal or in the bi-metal.

- **Bounce effect:** The user has used distilled water that has removed the interior layer of the steam chamber and the drops “bounce” off the hot metal without vaporising completely. In this case, the base should be replaced and the user told to use harder water in order to maintain a rough layer within the steam chamber.

If the temperature reached by the iron is **less than nominal** (less than 180°C in the “max” position), there is a fault with the thermostat, which must be replaced and correctly calibrated.

7.9 No steam production

Steam irons are designed to expel steam through the steam vents in the sole plate above a certain temperature (steam zone on the temperature setting). If this does not happen, it may be due to various reasons:

- **Improper use on the part of the user:** In order for steam to be expelled through the steam vents in the sole plate, the water tank should be full, the temperature setting should be on steam (position “ooo”) and in the models that do not have a pump, the valve should be open.
- **Faulty thermostat on the sole plate:** If the thermostat is defective, it may be that the sole plate cannot reach a high enough temperature to generate steam. In these cases, to stop water dripping through the steam vents in the sole plate, the anti-drip system or the temperature limit switch for the

pump should be activated. To detect a fault in the thermostat, check to make sure that the temperature at maximum power is correct (180-185°C) and, where this is not the case, replace the thermostat and adjust to the correct setting.

- **Resistor cut off:** If the resistor in the sole plate does not show any continuity, the sole plate will not heat up and therefore steam cannot be expelled. In these cases, the sole plate should be replaced.
- **Fault in anti-drip system:** If the iron has an anti-drip system, at temperatures above 130°C, the water outlet in the tank should be open so that the steam can be expelled. Sometimes, because of a fault in the bimetal plate or in the anti-drip valve, this system may remain closed and therefore the iron will not generate any steam.
- **Faulty pump limiter:** In irons with an injection pump, the temperature limit switch for the pump should close the supply to the pump at temperatures above 130°C. If this does not happen, the pump will not work and it will be necessary to change the limiter.
- **Obstruction due to scale:** the water outlet in the tank or the expulsion of the steam through the steam vents may be obstructed by deposits of scale. In these cases, remove the scale or replace the affected parts.

8 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
