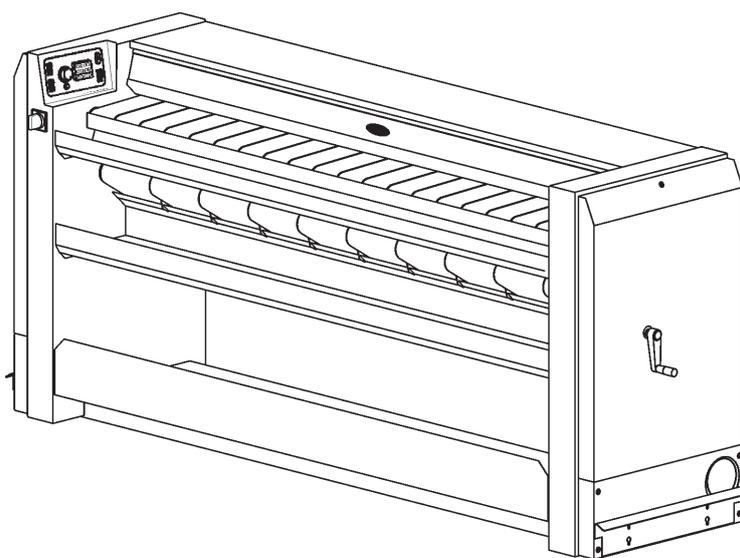


# Operating handbook

## Flatwork ironers IC43316 – IC43320

Australia



Translated from french



01103042/GB  
08.18



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## 1. General operating

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### Precaution for use

- The machine should not be used by children.
- This ironer must be used exclusively for textiles appropriate for machine ironing, which have been previously and exclusively washed in water.
- Blankets should not be ironed.
- Be careful with synthetic linen and also with printed linen. They can melt and stick on the cylinder.
- Do not iron articles that contain plastic, foam, sponge rubber or similarly textured rubber-like materials.
- Do not iron linens coated with solvent, paint, wax, grease or any easily inflammable products.



**THIS APPLIANCE SHALL NOT BE USED TO DRY OFF SOLVENTS OR DRY-CLEANING FLUIDS.**



**DO NOT USE OR STORE FLAMMABLE MATERIALS IN THE APPLIANCE STORAGE DRAWER OR NEAR THIS APPLIANCE.**



**DO NOT SPRAY AEROSOLS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS APPLIANCE WHILE IT IS IN OPERATION.**



**DO NOT MODIFY THIS APPLIANCE.**

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In the machine you should have found a set of instructions and a servicing poster to display in your laundry.

You must have found with this handbook, a crank for the manual drive of the cylinder.

Depending on its destination, the dryer ironer is delivered bare or may be placed on a transport pallet and/or packed with plastic film.

In some cases, it may be delivered in maritime packing (wood crate).

Please refer to the handling chapter in this instruction handbook for a description of handling operations.

Before any use, it is compulsory to read the instruction handbook.

Users must have learnt how to the machine operates.

The identification plate is situated on the left side.

**This machine should be installed in conformance to the health and safety regulations, and only used in a sufficiently aerated area.**

**Check the instructions before installing or using the machine.**



**Fresh air ventilation openings shall not be blocked and or sealed.**

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## 2. General

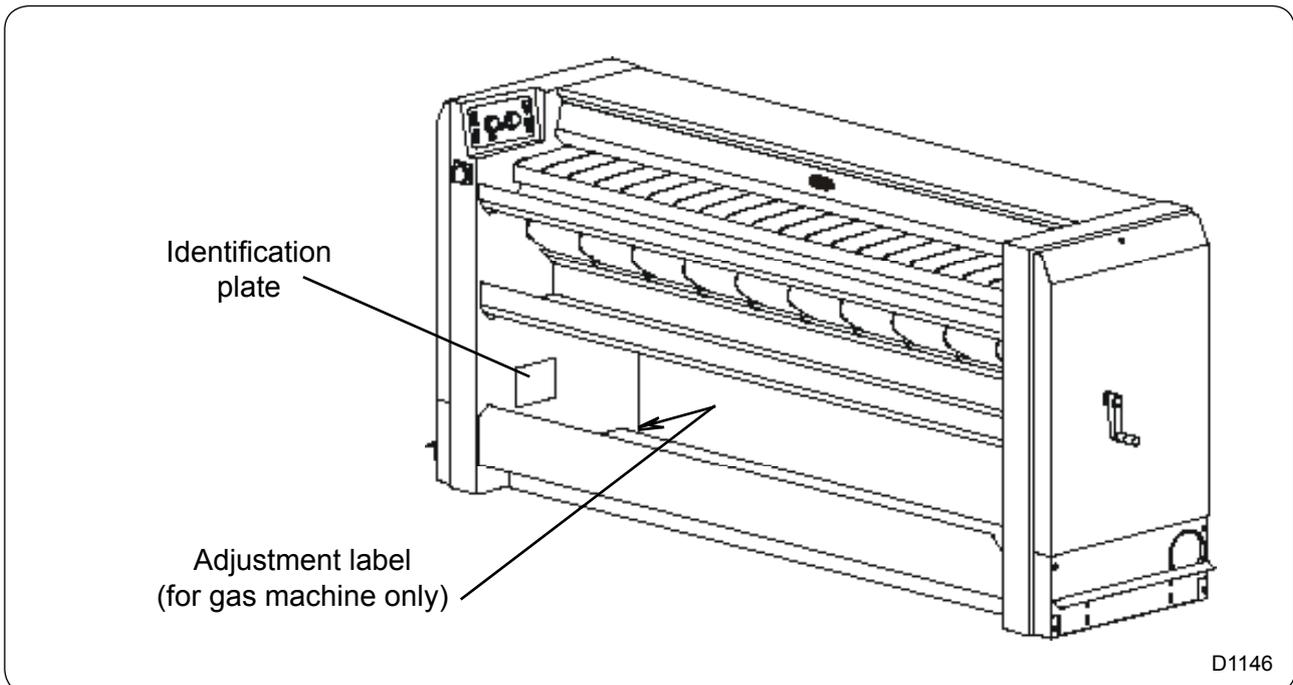
## OPERATING HANDBOOK

The machines described in this handbook have an ironing capacity of 1.650 m ( 65") or 2.065 m (81<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>" ) wide according to their type.

The ironing speed can be adjusted according to the linen texture and its degree of moisture.

The temperature of the ironing cylinder can also be adjusted by a thermostat.

The parameters are displayed by a control panel.



D1146

### Identification plate

For safety reasons use only original spare parts.

**TYPE :** IC43320  
**SERIAL N° :** 40433/0000698  
**QC N° :** 82400034  
**PROD. N° :** 9882821210F  
**CAPACITY :** \_\_\_ l ; \_\_\_ , \_ kg  
**P. MAX. :** 500 W  
 0.18 kW ISOL. CLAS : F  
 400 V 3 ~ 50 Hz  
 12 A

NG: 1.13 kPa  
 NG TPP 0.90 kPa  
 Injector: 270  
 Gas consumption  
 105 MJ/h  
 Propane 2.75 kPa  
 Propane TPP  
 2.65kPa  
 Injector: 160  
 Gas consumption  
 100 MJ/h

**Certificate of compliance number:**

AGA Approval  
 number: 7709

24D

Date : 13/10/2010

ELECTROLUX LAUNDRY  
 SYSTEMS FRANCE  
 10430 Rosières-près-Troyes  
 FRANCE  
 Made in FRANCE

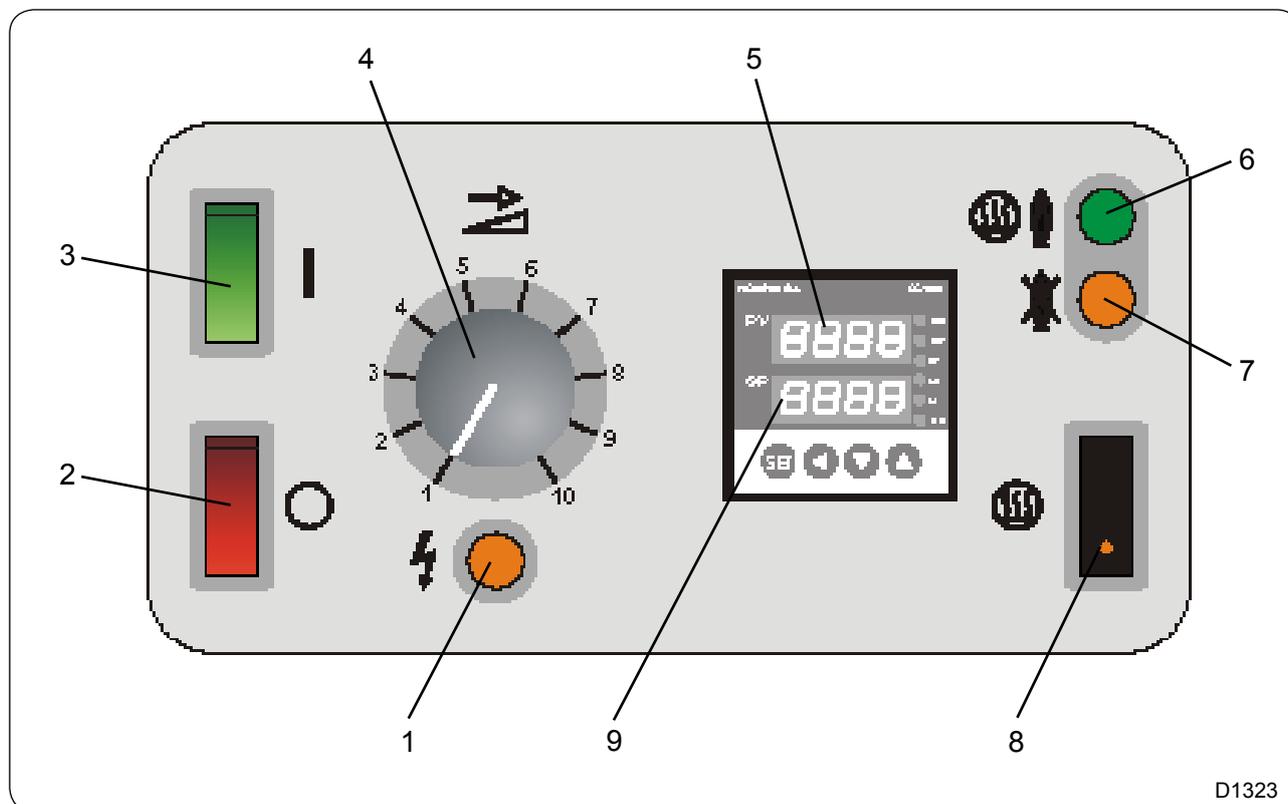
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## Standard control console



D1323

1. "Voltage" indicator
2. "Stop" switch
3. "On" switch
4. "Ironing speed adjustment" potentiometer
5. "Cylinder temperature" display
6. "Heating" indicator on
7. Gas heating "Ignitor failure" indicator
8. "On / Off" heating switch with "On" indicator
9. "Ironing temperature selection" thermostat

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## Starting machine with standard console

- Turn main section switch to I (ON), the indicator (1) "**voltage**" lights".
- Turn the potentiometer (4) to the minimum speed.
- Adjust thermostat (5) on required temperature. Usual ironing temperature is around 175 °C (347 °F) for cotton.
- Wait for initialising of the thermostat.
- Press "◀" button .
- Adjust ironing temperature with "▲" or "▼" button.
- Press "**Set**" button.
- Press button (3) "**On**".

The cylinder and the guiding bands rotate.

The fan works and draws the air out of the machine to outside the building.

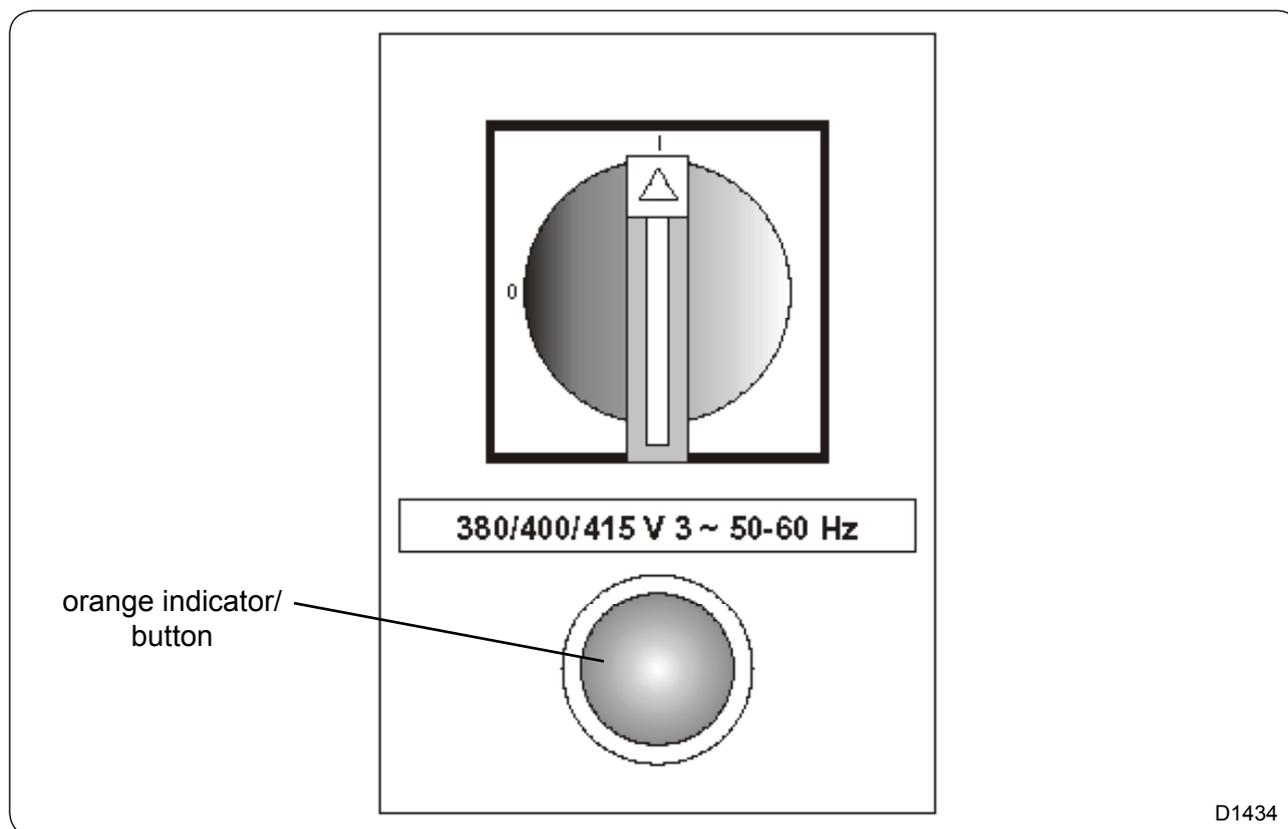
- Press switch (8) "**heating on**", the key indicator lights. The heating indicator (6) lights. The temperature rise is reached after approximately 12 min for a temperature of 175 °C (347 °F). The heating indicator (6) switches off as soon as the required ironing temperature is reached.
- Check that the finger protection is working. The finger protection must stop the machine when it is touched.  
Press button (3) "**On**" to restart the machine.
- Adjust potentiometer (4) on an average speed and start ironing.
- Adjust the ironing speed depending on the textile processed and the moisture rate of the linen.
- If the pipe burner is secured, the indicator (6) switches off and the indicator (7) lights ; (to restart the machine, press "STOP HEATING" and then "HEATING ON" (8).

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## Stopping machine with standard console

- In order to extend the lifetime of your machine and its components, observe the following instructions to stop the heating.
- Press switch (6) "**Heating stop**", its indicator switches off. The "**Heating**" indicator (8) switches off too.
- Continue to feed in damp laundry until the temperature of the cylinder no longer produces satisfactory drying.
- Turn the general switch situated on the left casing to O (off).

**CAREFUL** : At any time, it is possible to stop the machine by pressing key (2) "**General stop**", a high temperature of the ironing cylinder may damage the ironing strips.



D1434

The appliance is supplied with visual alarms (orange indicators) to draw the attention of the operator when an interlock has « tripped » or a burner failure has occurred. To restart the appliance, indicated defaults should be reset by the orange button fitted in front face of the left casing.

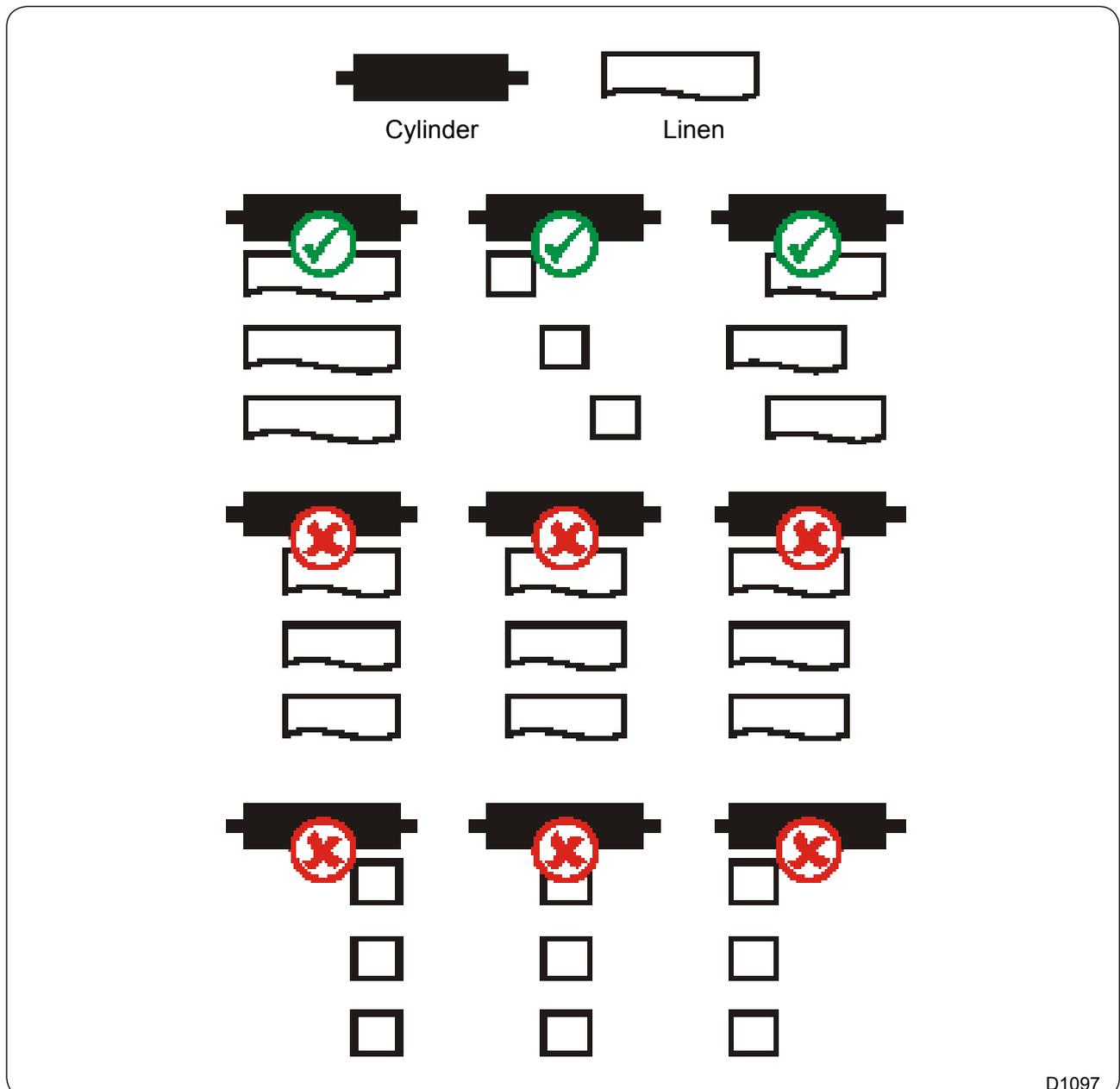
In case of frequently or permanently default happening, it is necessary to find the default cause and eventually replace the faulty component.

Interlocks fitted to this appliance include an air pressure switch, over-temperature protection, finger guard, low gas pressure switch.

### Additional instructions to optimise a dryer-ironer.

When ironing small sheets or small washing, pass abreast the washing of the heating cylinder to provide correct regulation of the cylinder temperature.

As a general rule, the whole of the cylinder should be used (1). Either iron the linen from the front (2) or iron alternately (3), which makes maximum use of the heat units available over the surface of the cylinder. It also overcomes difficulties arising from random control values caused by partial use of the cylinder.



## Practices to avoid

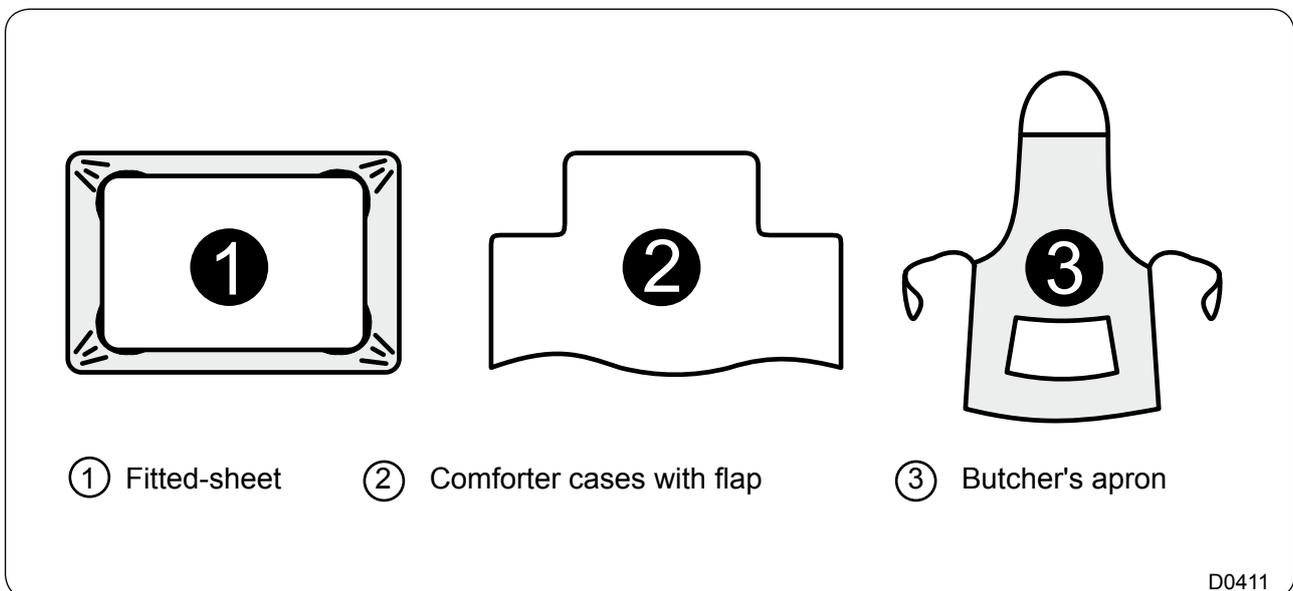
- Make sure that the width of the washing does not exceed the useful width of the machine.
- Sizes not fitting the cylinder working length, partial use of the cylinder.
- Blankets should not be ironed.

## Practices not recommended

- Worn polycotton sheets (cotton worn away) : uneven finish look when folded, high static electricity.
- Large cotton or flax-made sheets > 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Cautions

- Prepare the large sheets before feeding.
- Avoid the torn, worn or holed sheets, that may hook and alter the measurements and the longitudinal folding.
- Comply with the mini-maxi sizes of sheets.



	Draw-sheets	Fitted-sheets	Comforter cases	Butcher's apron	Linen < 200 g/m <sup>2</sup>	Linen > 200 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Flatwork ironer	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	○

✓ Yes    ○ Cautions

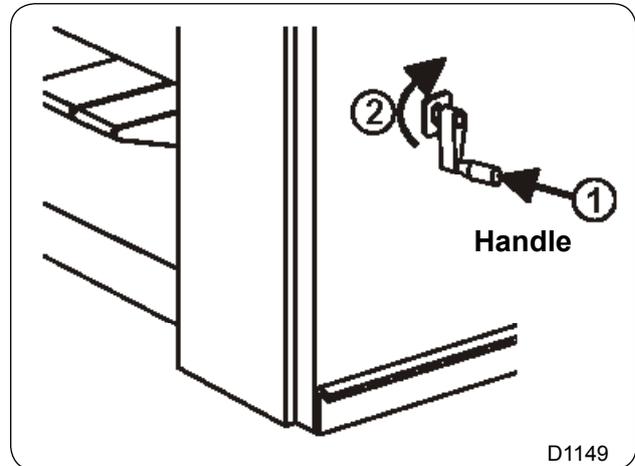
✗ Practices to avoid

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## Using the handle

The dryer ironer is fitted with a handle.

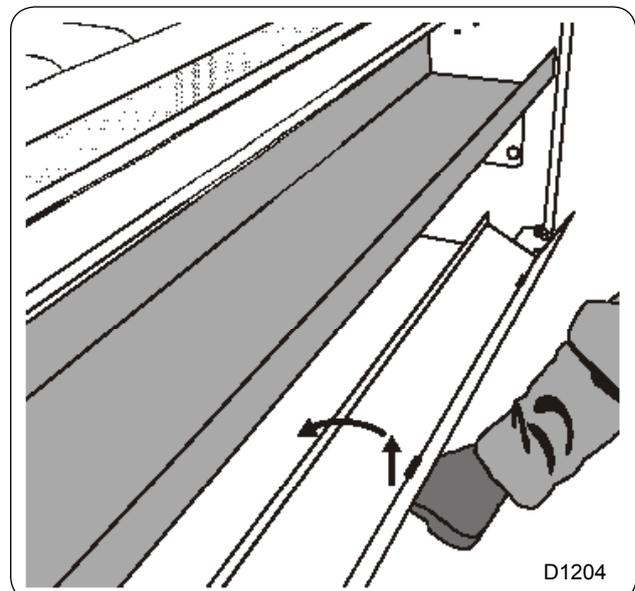
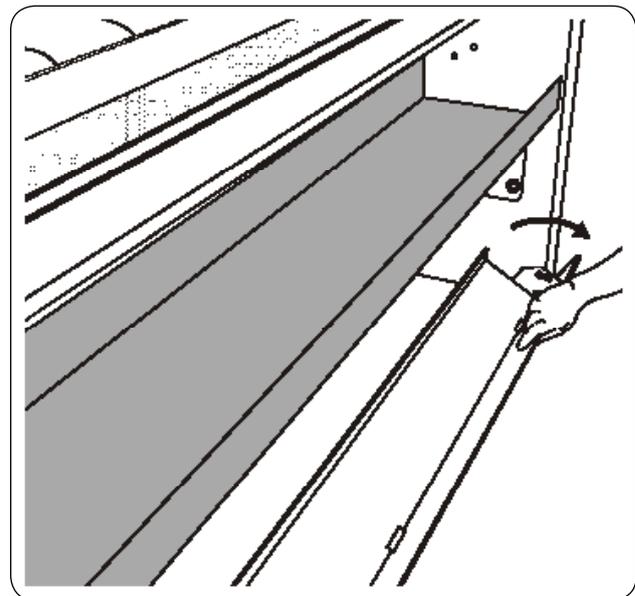
This is very useful to take out the washing if there is a power failure while you are ironing; or you can use it to feed a piece of wet washing to protect the ironing bands when the ironing temperature is too high.



## Using the tipping feed bin

The dryer-ironer is equipped with a tipping feed bin. This is very useful for letting large items hang to assist feeding and allow smoothing of linen by hand.

For ease of opening, lift the bin slightly before pivoting.



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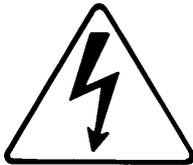
### 3. Method of use

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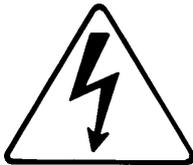
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**CAUTION**

Disconnect the machine electrical power supply before doing any repair or servicing work.



**CAUTION**

Do not use the machine unless it is plugged into a correctly earthed power socket complying with standards in force.



**WARNING**

The presence of dangerous mechanisms inside the machine can cause serious injuries. Respect all safety instructions before doing any work on the machine. Replace protective casings after doing any work.



**CAUTION**

For your personal safety, never use the machine without the protective housings.



### CAUTION

The temperature of the ironing cylinder after use can reach 200 °C (392 °F) and can cause serious burns if you touch it. Allow the machine to cool down before doing any repair or servicing work.



### SAFETY

Never iron if the mobile safety protector (hand protection bar) is not operating.



### IMPORTANT

To ensure optimal operation of the machine (gas heating, electronic boards, etc.), ensure that the ambient temperature does not fall below 15°C (59 °F).

All repair and servicing work must be undertaken by a competent person.

Never wear full clothes during work (wide sleeves, ties, scarves, etc.).

Disconnect all energy sources and let the ironing cylinder cool down before doing any work on the machine.

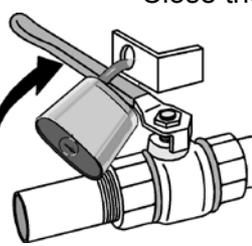
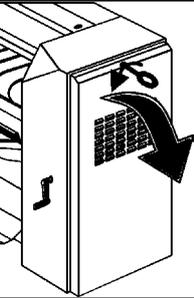
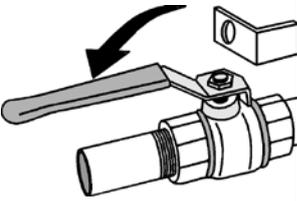
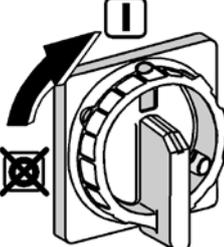
In order to avoid any danger of fire or explosion, never use inflammable products to clean the machine.

If you smell gas, turn off the gas supply, open the windows, do not touch any switches and inform the maintenance service.

Evacuation of vapour from a dryer ironer with gas heating must never be connected to the evacuation used for a gas heating machine and a dry cleaning machine or other machine of the same type.

## Locking and tagging procedure

A red insert at the beginning of this instruction handbook schematically shows the locking and tagging procedure described below. If you wish, you can detach this insert and display it close to the machine to remind maintenance personnel of the safety instructions.

<b>1</b>	 <p>Always respect items 2, 3 and 4 carefully before doing any repair or maintenance work on the machine.</p>	
<b>2</b>	 <p>Put the main switch to Off and lock the handle with a padlock in one of the three holes provided for this purpose.</p>	 <p>Close the stop valves for the other supplies (steam, gas, thermal fluid, compressed air) to stop and lock their handle with a padlock.</p>
<b>3</b>	 <p>Open the fixed protectors (casings, doors) with the key provided or a special tool.</p>	 <p>Do the maintenance.</p>
 <p>Close and carefully lock the fixed protectors.</p>		
<b>4</b>		 <p>Unlock the stop valves and the main switch.</p>

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### Safety devices

#### Feed safety device

The space between the feed safety flap and the drive bands is too small for you to enter your fingers. The machine stops automatically as soon as the flap is pushed in.

#### Protection of motors

The motors have overload protection :

- by thermomagnetic circuit breakers and
- by the electrical selector (for movement).

#### Restarting the machine

After each stoppage of the machine, power cut, emergency stop, or activation of the feed safety, it will then be possible to start again:

- in the case of a machine with a standard console, only after pressing the green button of the panel;
- in the case of a machine with a DIAMMS console, only after pressing one of the buttons of the control panel.

#### Gas heating

The gas burner is ignited and the flame is controlled by an electronic box that provides integral safety, for example if the flue draft is poor or if the gas supply is cut off.

If you have a DIAMMS console, a flashing message on the control panel signals that the system has been set to safe.

If you have a standard console, the orange lamp signals that the system has been set to safe. If this lamp flashes this signals that the machine has overheated.

A pressure switch connected to the combustion products outlet turns off the machine's heating function should extraction problems arise.

#### Accessibility

All casings can be disassembled using a special tool.

#### Heating safety device

The control panel applies an initial safety level at the time the machine starts up.

In the case of a DIAMMS console, if the temperature has not been reached after a preset time the heating order is then interrupted.

Similarly, in the case of a DIAMMS console, operation of heating is conditional on the cylinder rotating. If for any reason whatever the cylinder stops, heating of the machine stops.

A safety thermostat, which is independent of all electronic systems, limits the heating temperature of the ironing cylinder in all circumstances (except in the case of a steam heating machine).

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**Power supply failure**

If there is a mains power supply failure, use the handle to remove any washing engaged in the machine. If the temperature is too high, use the handle to feed some wet washing and protect the ironing bands.

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### SAFETY

**Make sure that the protection casings are in position before use.**

## Complementary instructions for operation

Check daily that the hand safety bar is working correctly, the machine must stop when you press it. The screen on control panel displays "Emergency Stop/ Reset Push Button". Press any key to resume ironing.

### Ironing Temperature Display

The control enclosure includes an electronic thermostat panel which shows in real time the temperature of the ironing cylinder.

A running temperature over the selected temperature is normal. This happening is not a failure of measuring devices but it is due to heating inertia.

In automatic mode, temperature and speed management are handled by the machine itself.

### Fire-related risks.

Should a fire breakout inside the machine, it is recommended that you use a CO<sub>2</sub> extinguisher.

**Note** : in the case of a machine using gas heating, it is **strictly forbidden** to attempt to put out the fire before having first turned off the gas inlet valve.

The client must ensure conformity towards the Labour Code and his supplier of fire-fighting equipment who issues the Q4 certificate to him.

### Repair and maintenance work on the machine.

All work on the machine must be carried out by qualified personnel, able to carry out the work required.

Ensure that the applicable safety conditions for the destination country are fully observed.

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Encountered problem	Cause of problem	Solution
<p><b>The linen remains stuck to the cylinder</b></p>	<p>Your washing is not rinsed correctly</p> <p>if the washing is insufficiently rinsed.</p> <p>Check that ironer separating ribbons are intact.</p> <p>Check the cylinder temperature.</p> <p>The washing is not sufficiently spun.</p> <p>Your linen is starched</p>	<p>Check rinsing with a 1 % phenolphthalein solution diluted in alcohol. If this colorless liquid turns to pink on the washing as it comes out of the washing machine, and it still contains detergents.</p> <p>Increase the number of rinsings if necessary or reduce product doses.</p> <p>There is a risk of starch deposits forming on the cylinder</p>
<p><b>When the linen comes off the dryer-ironer it is not dry</b></p>	<p>Your washer-spin dryer has a spin rating of below 300G.</p> <p>Check the drying quality of your washing machine.</p> <p>The ironing speed is too high.</p> <p>The ironing temperature is too low.</p> <p>The linen that you are trying to iron is too thick.</p> <p>Check operation of the heating.</p> <p>Check operation and cleanliness of the vacuum intake system.</p> <p>Check the condition of ironing bands (fibers containing scale).</p> <p>Check the pressure of the ironing roller on the ironing cylinder.</p>	<p>You should plan on a short pre-drying session in a dryer (5 – 10 mins).</p> <p>The residual moisture content of the washing should be about 50 %.</p> <p>Reduce the ironing speed.</p>

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Encountered problem	Cause of problem	Solution
<p><b>The heating does not work, or works badly</b></p>	<p>Check the temperature preselection.</p> <p>Check the safety thermostat.</p> <p>Check to see if the panel is showing overheating or a high temperature.</p> <p>Check the cylinder's rotation detection system.</p> <p><b>Gas heating</b> Check the gas inlet.</p> <p>Clean pressure reducer filters.</p> <p>Check electronic ignition.</p> <p>Check the position of the ignition electrodes and flame control.</p> <p>Check operation of the gas solenoid valve.</p> <p>The flame is yellow</p> <p><b>Electrical heating</b> Check heating contacts KM6, KM7 and KM8.</p> <p>Check heating resistances.</p> <p>Check resistance connections.</p> <p>Check phases.</p>	<p>Check the panel's sensors.</p> <p>Check that the vapour intake fan is working and is turning in the right direction.</p> <p>Check that air inlets are not blocked.</p> <p>Check the combustion products exhaust flue.</p> <p>Check injector calibration.</p> <p>Clean machine air inlet filters.</p>

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## 5. Operating incidents

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Encountered problem	Cause of problem	Solution
<b>The machine temperature drops</b>	<p>Check the sensor in the thermostat regulation system.</p> <p>Check the thermostat by measuring the cylinder temperature with a thermometer.</p> <p>Check that the regulation shoe is in contact with the cylinder.</p>	
<b>The machine stops suddenly</b>	<p>Check the electric power supply.</p> <p>Check the hand safety flap switches S5 and S6.</p> <p>Check the movement and ventilation fans.</p> <p>Check circuit breakers.</p>	

### Static electricity

- Synthetic textiles are used increasingly in laundry. The low rate of relative moisture on output from drying allows high ironing speeds, which leads to production of harmful static electricity when the linen is ironed in the machine.
- Any friction generates static electricity. Remember the plastic ruler people rub over their pullover to attract little bits of paper. With the same causes producing the same effects, the linen being subjected to friction in the course of ironing, the rubbing of the linen against the cylinder generates static electricity. If too much static electricity builds up, friction has to be reduced, which can be done by removing the driving chain of the press-cylinder to reduce the generation of static electricity.

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### Linen colouring

- The brown coloring is due to detergent residues, and will disappear at the next washing.
- Colouring caused by the temperature being too high is permanent. Reduce the ironing temperature or increase the ironing speed.
- The washing should be correctly rinsed so that it does not turn yellow and does not make the cylinder dirty.
  - Check the quality of the washing water (TH/TAC).
  - Check the washing and rinsing cycles (see "phenolphthalein" operating incidents).
  - Check incrustation of the washing (ash content).

### The feed bands are not turning

- This type of incident is normal when it only affects a few bands.  
When washing will not engage any more, adjust the tension of all the bands by changing the setting of the feed table.  
Do not overtighten the bands.  
The band must stop turning when you press on it with your finger. It must start again when you remove your finger.

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## Preventive maintenance

### CAREFUL

**SHUT OFF THE POWER SUPPLY OF THE MACHINE BEFORE ANY MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR INTERVENTION IS CARRIED OUT AND MAKE SURE THAT THE CYLINDER IS COLD.**

### DAILY (8 h)

1. Check that the finger protection is working.

### WEEKLY (40 h)

2. Clean the fan grates of motors.
3. Clean the stripper fingers and the thermostat attachment.
4. Clean the ironer external, from dust.
- G. Clean the fluff filter with suction device.
- G. Clean the cover filter with suction device.

### MONTHLY (170 h)

5. Check that the parting strips are intact and replace if necessary.

### EVERY SIX MONTH (1000 h)

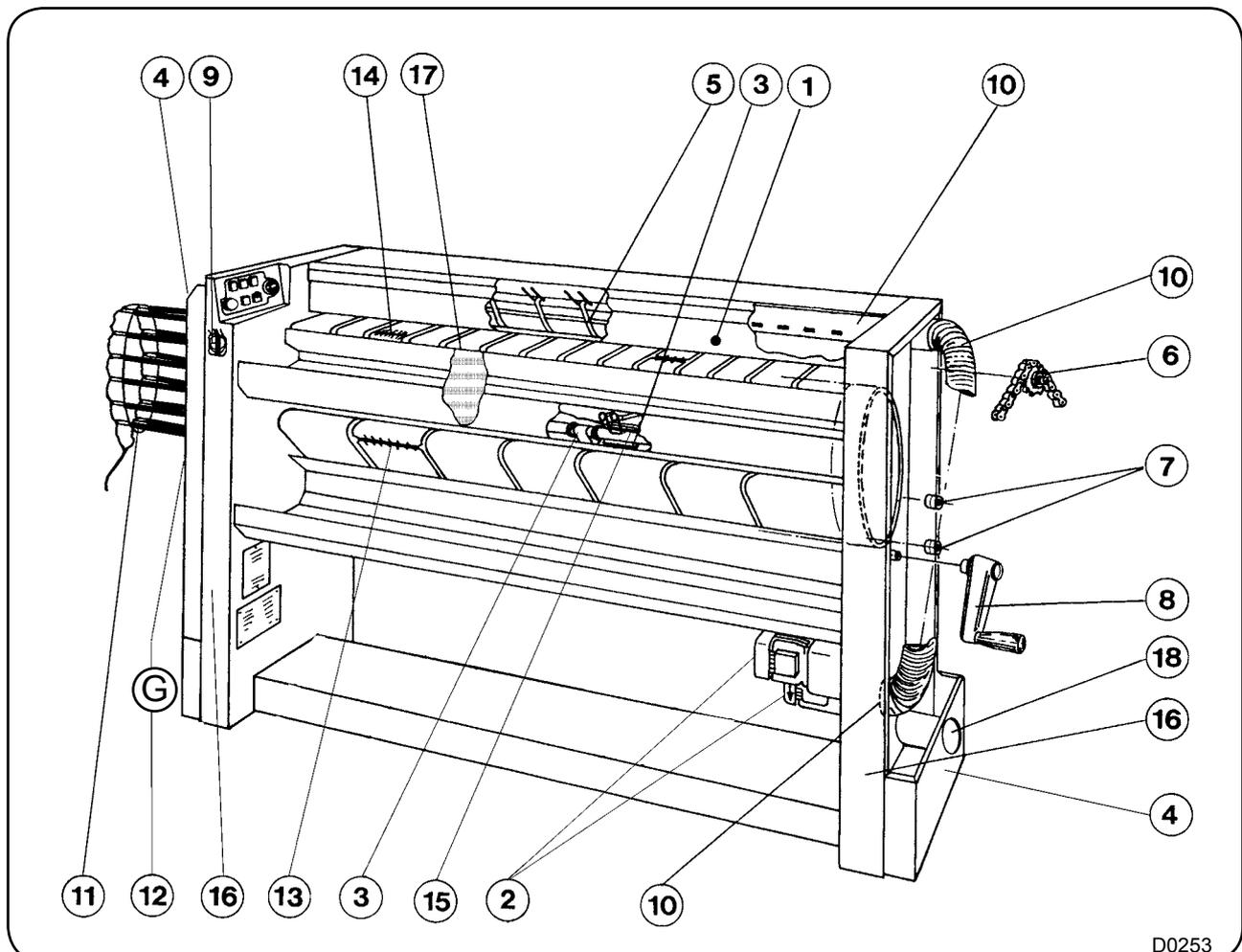
6. Slightly grease the chains (see lubrication table in the handbook).
7. Clean and check the support rollers of the cylinder.
8. Check that the crank is working.
9. Check that the electrical connections are shut off on the supply terminal.
10. Clean the whole suction device.
11. Check the heating elements, wires and connections (only for electric heated machines).
12. Clean the gas filters (only for gas heated machines).
13. Check the condition and tension of the ironing strips and of the clips.
14. Check the feeding bands, their drive and the clamps.
15. Check that the thermostat is working.
16. Clean the ironer internal, from dust.

## ONCE A YEAR (2000 h)

- 17. Check if the cylinder has any deposits of detergent or lime. Clean if necessary.
- 18. Check and clean the outer pipes.
- G. Clean the fluff filter with suction device.
- G. Clean the cover filter with suction device.
- G. Clean the inner gas burner with suction device.
- G. Check the sight of the ceramic plates joints and change them if necessary.

## EVERY THREE YEAR (6000 h)

- G. Clean the fluff filter with suction device.
- G. Clean the cover filter with suction device.
- G. Clean the ceramic plates with suction device.
- G. Change the high temperature joints made of mineral wool.
- G. Check the tightness of the venturis.



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## 6. Maintenance

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### **SAFETY**

Any repairing or maintenance operation should be carried out by a specialist.



### **CAUTION**

For an optimal service of your machine, execute this instructions at regular intervals and according to the frequency of use.

## Check of the detaching cords or pressure roller :

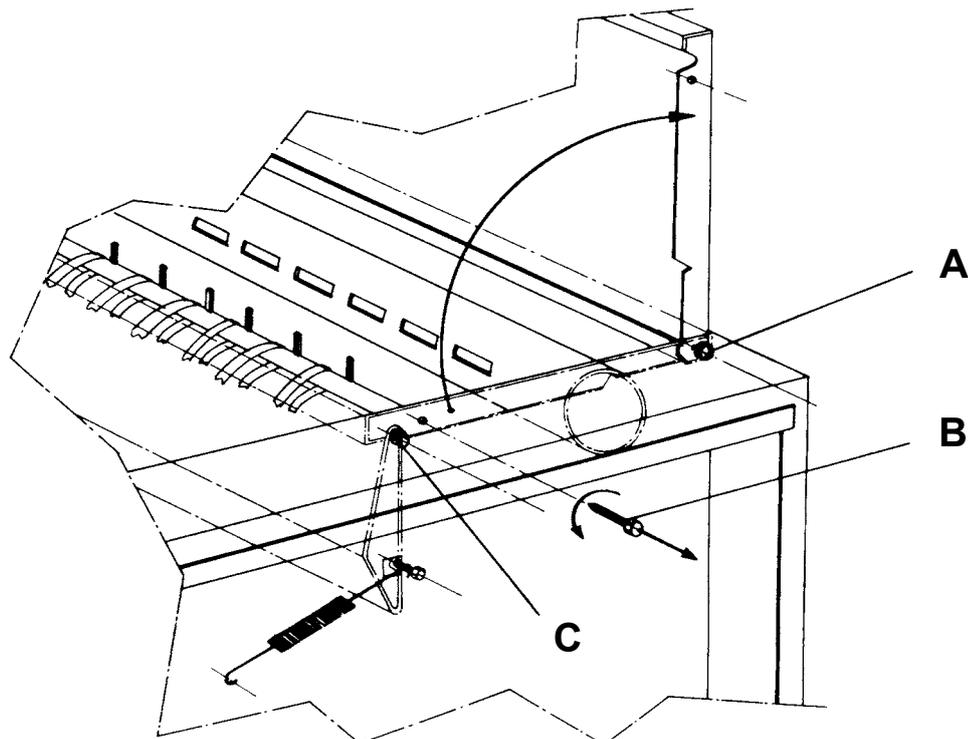
It is necessary to lift up the upper casing of the machine.

Proceed as follows :

- Stop the machine.
- Dismantle the side casing with the key.
- Do not touch the screws (A) which serve as a link with the casing, a screw in each caisson.
- Unscrew and remove the screws (B). **Careful** : do not touch the screws (C) which are used for the joint of the finger protection device.

Now you can lift up the upper casing in order to access to the detaching cords.

After the intervention, hinge the upper casing down, reset and tighten the screws, then reassemble the side casings.



### Replacing ironing bands

- Remove the feed tray to obtain easy access to the ironing bands.
- Remove staples from the two ends of the bands to be replaced and staple the end of the old band with the end of the new band.
- Rotate the cylinder using the handle.
- Unstaple the ends of the old and the new band, and staple the two ends of the new band together.
- Do the same for the other bands.
- Replace the feed tray.



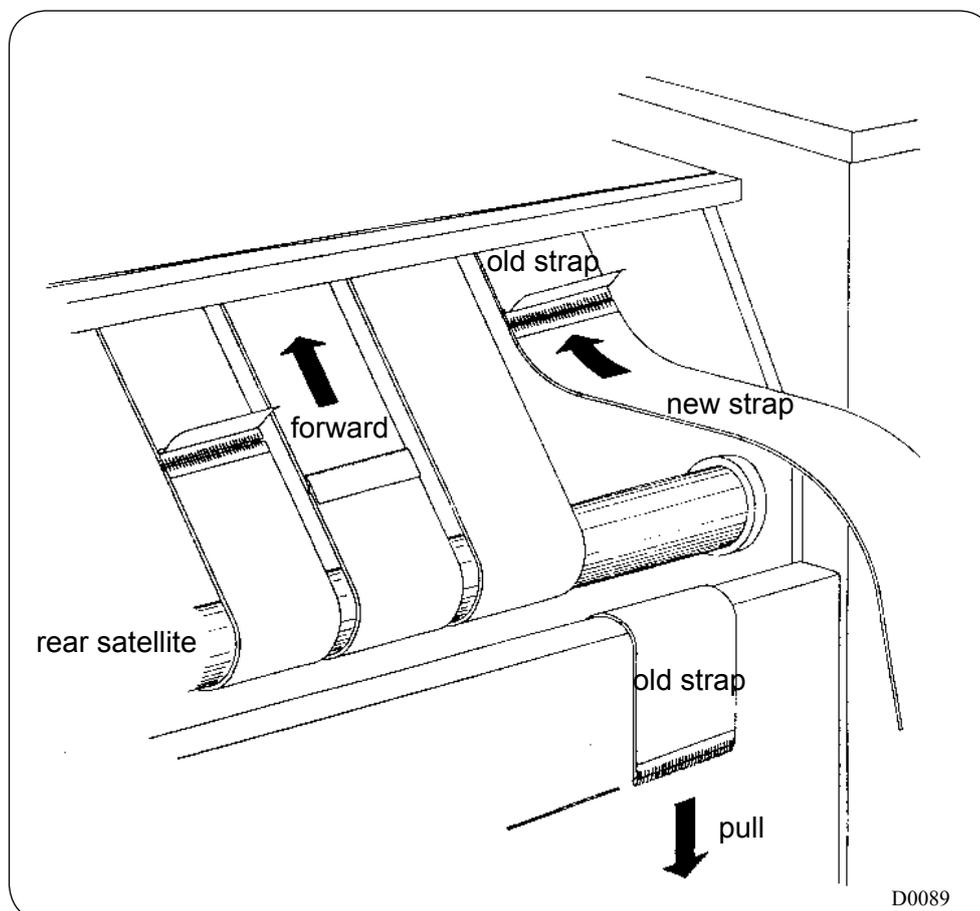
#### CAUTION

The tension of the ironing bands was adjusted in the factory with the machine hot.

Never retension the bands.

Their tension must be as low as possible (just enough to drive them) since excessive tension will cause fast wear of these bands.

Remember these comments if you need to make an adjustment or a replacement.



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**Motors :**

The fan motor is permanently lubricated.  
The movement motor is permanently lubricated.

**Bearings :**

Permanently lubricated.

**Heat control :**

Make sure that the shoe of the thermostatic control and the safety control devices are always clean and in cylinder contact.

**Gas heating :**

Check annually the good working of the burner (removal and blowing).  
Check and clean the lint filter regularly.

**Cylinder :**

The cylinder must be kept very clean to make ironing easier and must be of a very high quality.

Deposits of washing powder or lime must be removed as soon as they start to affect the quality of the ironing.

The use of VERY FINE saddle grinder ONLY is recommended (grain 180 or Scotch Brite 3M BFB-AM).

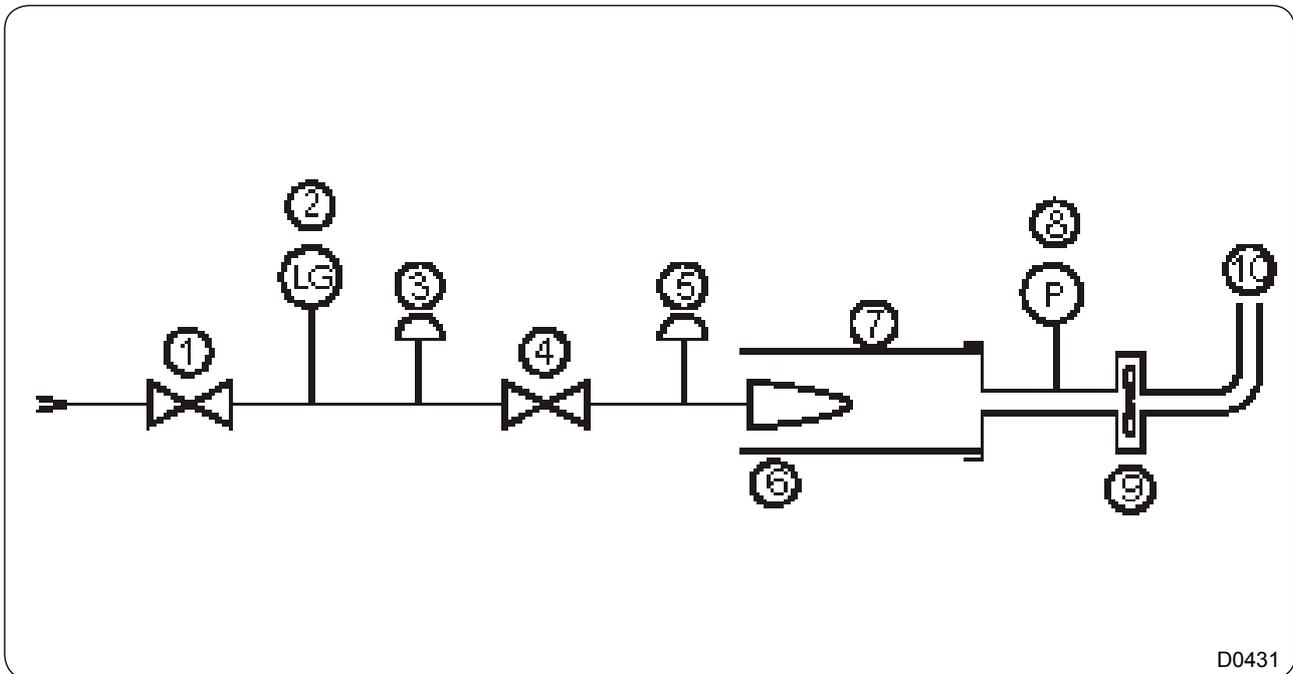
**THIS SHOULD BE RUBBED IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE LINEN IS PASSED THROUGH THE MACHINE.**

Should the machine be stopped for a long period, in order to avoid any oxidation of the cylinder, a sheet impregnated with paraffin wax should be fed through the machine.

Using an old sheet, grate a little paraffin wax onto half of the unfolded sheet, fold in half and then run it through the flatwork-ironer while it is still hot enough.

If the machine is to be left unused for a longer period, it is advisable to oil the cylinder slightly (anti-rust oil ref. 96010012).

## Gas train



- 1- Manual shutt-off valve, 3/4"
- 2- Gas min. pressure switch
- 3- Inlet pressure test point tap
- 4- Combination gas controls
- 5- Outlet pressure test point tap
- 6- Burner with 12 or 16 ceramic plates
- 7- Cylinder
- 8- Vacuum pressure switch
- 9- Fan
- 10- Flue

## Safety components list

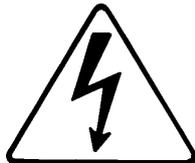
Components	Manufacturer	Type	AG standard	Certificate No.
Manual shut off valve	IVR	45 GCO	AS 4617	6022
Gas Pressure limit device	Dungs	GW 50 A6	AS 4628	6062
Combination control	Honeywell	VR 4605 A1039B	AS 4624	5913
Electronic flame safeguard including ignitor	Honeywell	S4560 C 1061	EN 298 AS 4625/ AS4622 Class 2Ca	4639
Jointing material	Loctite	55	AG 208	6007
Flue gas pressure limit device	Honeywell	C6065A	AS 4628	4442
Flue gas pressure limit device	Dungs	LGW 3A1	AG 213	4414
Manual shutt off valve	ITAP	London	AS 4617	6227

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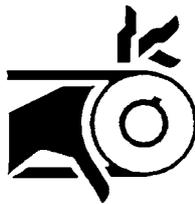
## Explanation of graphic symbols



A flash of lightning with an arrow at its end displayed inside an equilateral triangle, warns the user about the presence of uninsulated "dangerous current" sufficient in intensity to cause electrocution.



An exclamation mark inside an equilateral triangle offers the user important advice about usage, servicing and hazardous conditions.



This symbol warns the user that there are mechanisms inside the machine which can be dangerous. The protective housing must be in place during use.



This symbol warns the user of the presence of high temperatures which could cause severe burns. Some surfaces can reach close to 200 °C (392 °F).

## Explanation of Washing symbols

(ISO 3758:2005 standard)

To overcome language barriers, the following are symbols used internationally to give you guidance and recommendations when washing different textiles.

### Washing

*The tub symbolizes washing.*

	Max. washing temperature in °C	Mechanical action
	95	normal
	95	mild
	70	normal
	60	normal
	60	mild
	50	normal
	50	mild
	40	normal
	40	mild
	40	very mild
	30	normal
	30	mild
	30	very mild
	40	Wash by hand
		Do not wash

### Bleaching

*The triangle symbolizes bleaching.*

	Bleaching allowed (chlorine or oxygen).
	Bleaching allowed (only oxygen).
	Do not bleach.

### Dry or water cleaning

*The circle symbolizes dry or water cleaning.*

	Normal dry cleaning with perchloroethyl, solvent of hydrocarb.
	Mild dry cleaning with Perchloroethyl, solvent of hydrocarb.
	Normal dry cleaning with solvent of hydrocarbon.
	Mild dry cleaning with solvent of hydrocarbon.
	Do not dry clean.
	Normal water cleaning.
	Mild water cleaning.
	Very mild water cleaning.

### Drying

*The circle in a square symbolizes tumble drying.*

	Can be put in a tumble dryer. Normal temperature.
	Can be put in a tumble dryer. Lower temperature.
	Do not put in a tumble dryer.

### Ironing

*The iron symbolizes the domestic ironing and pressing process.*

	Max. temperature 200 °C.
	Max. temperature 150 °C.
	Max. temp. 110 °C. The steam can cause irreversible damages.
	Do not iron.

### Conversion of measurement units

The following is a list of correspondences of the main frequently used units, to avoid the need to use measurement unit conversion tables.

<b>bar :</b>	1 bar = 100 000 Pa 1 bar = 1.019 7 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> 1 bar = 750.06 mm Hg 1 bar = 10 197 mm H <sub>2</sub> O 1 bar = 14.504 psi	1 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 10 000 mm H <sub>2</sub> O 1 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 735.557 6 mm Hg
<b>british thermal unit :</b>	1 Btu = 1 055.06 J 1 Btu = 0.2521kcal	<b>pound :</b> 1 lb = 453.592 37 g
<b>calorie :</b>	1 cal = 4.185 5 J 1 cal = 10 <sup>-6</sup> th 1 kcal = 3.967 Btu 1 cal/h = 0.001 163 W 1 kcal/h = 1.163 W	<b>meter :</b> 1 m = 1.093 61 yd 1 m = 3.280 83 ft 1 m = 39.37 in
<b>continental horse power :</b>	1 ch = 0.735 5 kW 1 ch = 0.987 0 HP	<b>cubic meter :</b> 1 m <sup>3</sup> = 1 000 dm <sup>3</sup> 1 m <sup>3</sup> = 35.314 7 cu ft 1 dm <sup>3</sup> = 61.024 cu in 1 dm <sup>3</sup> = 0.035 3 cu ft
<b>cubic foot :</b>	1 cu ft = 28.316 8 dm <sup>3</sup> 1 cu ft = 1 728 cu in	<b>pascal :</b> 1 Pa = 1 N/m <sup>2</sup> 1 Pa = 0.007 500 6 mm Hg 1 Pa = 0.101 97 mm H <sub>2</sub> O 1 Pa = 0.010 197 g/cm <sup>2</sup> 1 Pa = 0.000 145 psi 1 MPa = 10 bar
<b>cubic inch :</b>	1 cu in = 16.387 1 dm <sup>3</sup>	<b>psi :</b> 1 psi = 0.068 947 6 bar
<b>foot :</b>	1 ft = 304.8 mm 1 ft = 12 in	<b>thermie :</b> 1 th = 1 000 kcal 1 th = 10 <sup>6</sup> cal 1 th = 4.185 5 x 10 <sup>6</sup> J 1 th = 1.162 6 kWh 1 th = 3 967 Btu
<b>gallon (U.K.) :</b>	1 gal = 4.545 96 dm <sup>3</sup> or l 1 gal = 277.41 cu in	<b>watt :</b> 1 W = 1 J/s 1 W = 0.860 11 kcal/h
<b>gallon (U.S.A.) :</b>	1 gal = 3.785 33 dm <sup>3</sup> or l 1 gal = 231 cu in	<b>watt-hour :</b> 1 Wh = 3600 J 1 kWh = 860 kcal
<b>horse power :</b>	1 HP = 0.745 7 kW 1 HP = 1.013 9 ch	<b>yard :</b> 1 yd = 0.914 4 m 1 yd = 3 ft 1 yd = 36 in
<b>inch :</b>	1 in = 25.4 mm	<b>temperature degrees :</b>
<b>joule :</b>	1 J = 0.000 277 8 Wh 1 J = 0.238 92 cal	0 °K = -273.16 °C 0 °C = 273.16 °K t °C = 5/9 (t °F-32) t °F = 1.8 t °C + 32
<b>kilogramme :</b>	1 kg = 2.205 62 lb	
<b>kg/cm<sup>2</sup> :</b>	1 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 98 066.5 Pa 1 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.980 665 bar	

Lubrication table

MACHINE LUBRICATION									
USES	Rolling bearings Bearings	Rolling bearings Bearings high temperature	Assembly paste (fretting corrosion)	Bare gears Chains shafts Thread Slides	Flange joints Union pipes Steam circuits	Reducers with wheels and screws	Reducers with gears	Circuits and pneumatic devices	
TYPES OF LUBRICANTS AND STANDARDIZATION	Lithium soap grease	Lithium soap grease + silicone oil	Lithium soap paste + mineral oil + mineral solid greases	Lithium soap grease with MOS2 additive	Graphite grease mini 60% graphite, special leakproof	Extreme high pressure oil	Extreme high pressure oil	Inhibited oil SAE5	
	Grade ISO NLGI2	Grade ISO NLGI3	Grade ISO NLGI1	Grade ISO NLGI2	Grade ISO NLGI2	Grade ISO VG150	Grade ISO VG220	Grade ISO VG22	
TEMPERATURE LIMIT RANGE	-20°C + 140°C -4°F + 284°F	-40°C + 200°C -40°F + 392°F	-20°C + 150°C -4°F + 302°F	-20°C + 135°C -4°F + 275°F	-30°C + 700°C -22°F + 1292°F	0°C + 100°C 32°F + 212°F	0°C + 120°C 32°F + 248°F	+10°C + 65°C +50°F + 149°F	
RECOMMENDED	<b>CELTIA G2</b>	<b>NTN SH44 M</b>	ALTEMP Q NB 50	MI-SETRAL 43N	GRACO AF 309	<b>REDUCTELF SP150</b>	<b>REDUCTELF SP200</b>	LUBRAK ATL SAE 5W	
CODE PRODUCT	96 011 011	96 011 019	96 011 014	96 011 000	96 011 004	96 010 001	96 010 004	96 010 030	
CORRESPONDENCE	<b>ANTAR</b>	ROLEXA 2		EPOXA MO 2		EPONA Z 150	EPONA Z 220	MISOLA AH	
	<b>BP</b>	LS EP 2				ENERGOL CRXP 150	ENERGOL CRXP 220	SHF 22	
	<b>CASTROL</b>	SPEEROL EP2				ALPHA SP 150	ALPHA SP 220		
	<b>ELF</b>	EP2		STATERMA MO10		REDUCTELF SP150	REDUCTELF SP220	SPINEF 22	
	<b>ESSO</b>	BEACON EP2		MULTI PURPOSE GREASE MOLY		SPARTAN EP150	SPARTAN EP220	SPINESSO 22	
	<b>FINA</b>	MARSON EP2				GIRAN SR150	GIRAN SR220		
	<b>GBSA</b>				BELLEVILLE N				
	<b>GRAFOIL</b>					<b>GRACO AF 309</b>			
	<b>KLUBER</b>	CENTOPLEX 2	UNISILKON L50Z	<b>ALTEMP Q.NB50</b>	UNIMOLY GL82	WOLFRACOAT C	LAMORA 150	LAMORA 220	CRUCOLAN 22
	<b>MOBIL</b>	MOBILUX					MOBILGEAR 629	MOBILGEAR 630	DTE 24
	<b>KERNITE</b>	LUBRA K LC			LUBRA K MP		TOP BLENB ISO 80W90	TOP BLENB ISO 220	<b>LUBRA K ATL SAE5W</b>
	<b>SETRAL</b>				<b>MISETRAL 43N</b>				
	<b>SHELL</b>	ALVANIA R2			RETINA AM		OMALA 150	OMALA 220	TELLUS 22
	<b>TOTAL</b>	MULTISS EP2					CARTER EP150	CARTER EP220	EQUIVIS 22
	<b>MOLYKOTE</b>		MOLYCOTE 44	PATE DX					
	<b>OPAL</b>	GEVAIR SP			SUPER MOS 2		GEAROPAL GM 65 ISO 150	GEAROPAL GM 75 ISO 220	HYDROPAL HO 110 HM++22
	<b>ITECMA</b>	GRL-ULTRA	VULCAIN	SILUB-P	GMO	LHT-C	DURAGEAR BL	DURAGEAR BL	AEROSYN
<b>DOW CORNING</b>		SH 44 N							







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