

# appliance clinic

## MODULAR APPLIANCES

by JACK DARR  
SERVICE EDITOR

EVERYTHING IS "GOING MODULAR" these days.

So, guess what? Yep. Modular electric appliances! One major appliance manufacturer has brought out a line of small household electric appliances, which can actually be taken apart and put back together "no-tools"! The parts are designed in subassemblies or modules which snap in, plug in or are latched in place.

This line includes four of the most common units, so far; a toaster, toaster-oven, electric percolator, and wonder of wonders (at least to those of us who have struggled to get the things apart for so long) an electric iron! A steam iron, too.

The iron is built in five major units; the soleplate, which includes the thermostat; the plastic water reservoir; the handle; the spray assembly, and the line cord. To take it apart, start with the cord. Slide a latch aside, and the

cord comes out (see Fig. 1). Next comes the handle unit. A release lever knob under the reservoir unit is moved, and the whole handle lifts up and off (Fig. 2).

The reservoir can then be taken off the handle unit, by pushing down on one end and sliding it out (Fig. 3). The

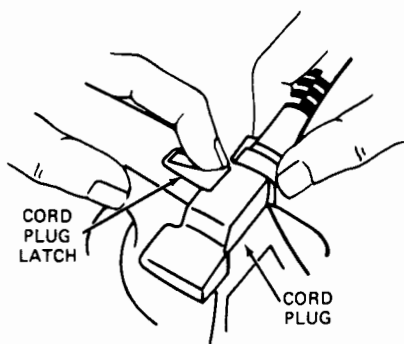


Fig. 1

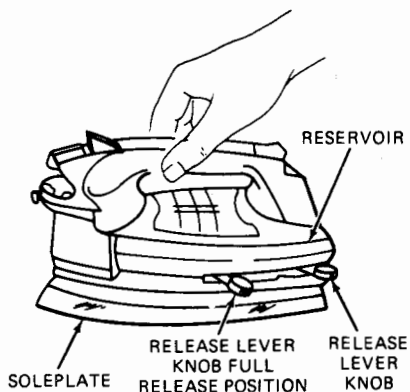


Fig. 2

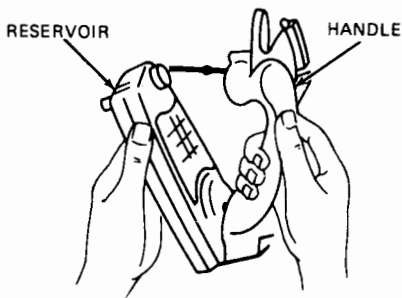


Fig. 3

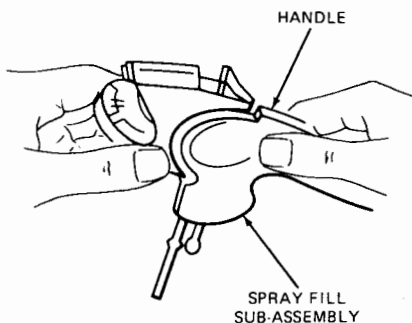


Fig. 4

spray pump and filler assembly then comes off, by lifting it up and away (Fig. 4). That's it. To put it back together, just go through these steps in reverse order and there you are.

All of the standard tests can be used. As usual, most of the electrical troubles will be in the line cord. This is due to the normal flexing while in use. If the cord checks open, a replacement unit can be plugged in. The cord, by the way, can be changed from side to side, for the convenience of left-handed or right-handed users. Just reverse the plug on the handle.

The spray pump and water-drip to the steam unit are another common source of trouble. This is frequent in areas where tap-water has a fairly high mineral content. When the water is heated to steam, it may leave a hard mineral deposit which clogs up the tiny holes in the spray-pump or drip nozzle.

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## APPLIANCE CLINIC

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The makers have thoughtfully included a spare rubber valve cap, and even a short piece of cleaning wire, just the right size for opening up the hole in the spray pump nozzle! (Which is great, for I never have a piece of wire of *just* the size I want)

If the drip valve in the plastic reservoir clogs up, so that the water doesn't drip into the steam unit (the soleplate) this can sometimes be cleaned with the wire. If it cannot, the whole plastic tank unit can be changed at a reasonable price. The use of distilled water will help to avoid this problem, in "hard-water" areas. This is available at drug-stores and auto-supply stores, in bottles of several sizes.

The "Modular Percolator" is made in seven units, which include all of the "pieces" inside the bowl—the coffee basket, lid, etc. The heating element is a sealed unit, locked inside the plastic base.

The heating element is designed so that it can be replaced by simply turning a locking-knob on the underside of the base. A special bracket is used on the element; it cannot be taken out unless the appliance plug is removed. This eliminates any possibility of electrical shock to the repairman or user. If the element is bad, a new one is simply slipped into place, and the locking knob turned to the "Closed" position; that's all.

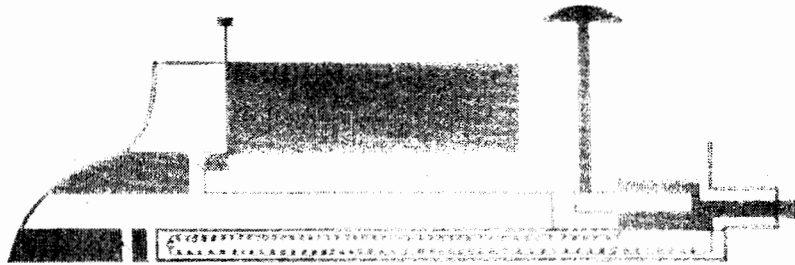
The toaster units are made in the same way. All parts can be removed by lifting latches or levers. The toaster-oven is a combination pop-up toaster and "table-oven", made in the same way. All parts can be taken off and put back without tools.

Complete, well-illustrated instructions and service manuals come with each unit. The complete disassembly and reassembly process is illustrated, so that even the novices can do the job. This should make life quite a bit easier for the home handyman. However, he won't have any excuses left, not even the original one about "I can't find my favorite screwdriver!" Oh well; you can't win 'em all.

Thanks very much to the SCM/Proctor-Silex Co. for the illustrations and service manuals.

R-E

# SERVICING



## AUTOMATIC STEAM IRONS

By DAVID R. ANDERSON

Relative simplicity of these appliances and the potential of extra profit justify the side line.

**A**N IMPRESSIVELY large number of small appliances, electric but non-electronic, are sold in this country every year, and they are in regular use. Eventually they break down and must be serviced. Even where the radio and TV technician does not solicit such business, he is likely to have it offered to him. The service installations devoted exclusively to this type of work are scattered. Aside from manufacturer service or the repair operation of a department store, there are not many places the appliance owner can go to. To the user, the TV repair shop seems like a logical place.

The pros and cons concerning this type of auxiliary business, which are many, have been discussed before. (See the author's "Small Appliance Service: Toasters," page 70, in our issue for May 1961.) Each shop owner must decide for himself whether this modest type of diversification will benefit him. For those who are interested but have done nothing about it until now: the repair of steam irons, as is the case with many small appliances, is not particularly difficult. Furthermore, many thousands are sold each year. Most need service sooner or later.

### Principles of Operation

Despite the many makes and models, all operate on the same general principles. The heating element, which has its temperature controlled by a thermostat, heats the sole plate (the bottom, metallic surface that comes into contact with the material being ironed) and water stored in the iron is also heated to produce steam. As steam is formed, it builds up pressure, which then forces the steam out through holes in the sole plate. A control is provided that allows steam to be turned on or off, as desired.

There is a choice of several, specific methods for producing the steam, but two of them account for the great majority of automatic steam irons in use. One of these popular methods involves the use of a boiler, as shown in Fig. 1.

Here the water tank is placed directly over the heating element. The heating water is evaporated to form steam and build up pressure. The pressure forces the steam out through the indicated holes. Irons using this method can be recognized quickly by the fact that steam production does not occur as soon as the sole plate comes up to operating heat. The water must also become hot enough to produce steam.

The other method is to mount the water tank away from the heating element, usually well above it. Water is then slowly fed to the steam chamber below (Fig. 2) through a small opening, usually a drop at a time. As each drop strikes the sole plate, which is usually part of the steam chamber, it is vaporized immediately and forced out through the holes in the sole plate. This is the steam-generator type of iron. With this method, steam production begins as soon as the sole plate is hot enough for ironing. In such a design, the steam control permits the user to choose dry ironing without emptying the water tank, simply by turning off the flow of water to the steam chamber.

The electrical system of any steam iron is quite simple, and will not depend

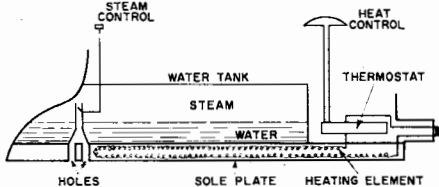


Fig. 1. How the boiler-type steam iron works. The diagram has been simplified.

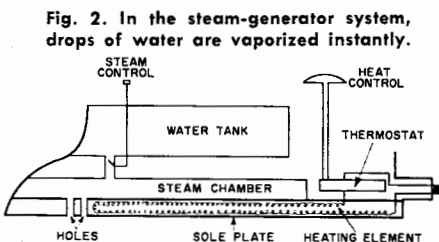


Fig. 2. In the steam-generator system, drops of water are vaporized instantly.

much on differences in steam generation. A typical arrangement is shown in Fig. 3. The thermostat cycles on and off to keep sole-plate temperature fairly constant at a pre-selected level. Although specific thermostats may vary with make and model, very few work on any principle other than that of the bi-metal strip. Connected in series with the heating element, the thermostat is also positioned close enough to sense the heat from this element.

Because the strip is made of two dissimilar metals that have different rates of expansion and contraction when they are heated or cooled, it bends as it gets hot, causing the contacts, initially closed, to open at a pre-set temperature. This cuts off current to the heating element, which begins to cool. The bi-metal strip also cools, until it bends back to close the contacts and start the cycle of operation all over again.

The operating temperature may be controlled by adjusting the thermostatic gap. The control with which this is accomplished, made externally available to the user, is conventionally marked with the types of material that should be ironed at the various settings rather than directly in temperature. However, actual temperature is of interest when an iron is checked for proper operation. It is useful to know, then, that the high setting (for linen) is in the vicinity of 500° F, whereas the low (rayon) setting will probably be 275° F or somewhat lower.

### Equipment Requirements

In addition to what is doubtless in the service shop already, a few items of auxiliary equipment will make working on irons easier, and they are both simple and inexpensive to assemble. For example, it is a good idea to put together an iron holder, like the one shown in Fig. 4. This will keep a disassembled iron in convenient order and facilitate checking. It will also prevent scratching of the smooth, bottom surface of the sole plate or other possible damage.

The materials for the holder can be three pieces of scrap wood and a soft cloth. The bottom piece, number 1, should be large enough to accommodate any iron and may be cut square. The cloth is stretched flat on top of it. In addition to being soft, the cloth should be fairly heavy—padding or several thicknesses may be used—and synthetic fabrics should be avoided as they do not tolerate as much heat as other types. An iron can be used as a template for determining the shape to which pieces 2 and 3 should be cut. These pieces are then fastened to the first piece with screws. If desired, the holder may be fastened to the work bench.

To use the holder, the iron is simply placed in the shaped opening and slid forward until it is held securely. Since the sole plate is the base on which most of the components are mounted, this arrangement is convenient for service once the cover has been removed.

Another useful device is a simple iron tester. The schematic for one appears in Fig. 5. Parts may be laid out in any way that is convenient. A block of wood is

convenient for mounting. Such types as #41 or #43 should be suitable for the 2.5-volt lamp. Together with its resistive shunt, it will give useful indication without altering iron operation, because it will not alter voltage and current to the iron significantly.

A suitable value for the shunt will be less than one ohm—about a third of an ohm, in fact, for most irons—and it will have to pass a current of several amperes. It can best be made up from nichrome or other resistance-type wire. If a standard replacement heating element for use in electric heaters and hot plates, usually available at low cost in dime stores, is obtained, it can serve as the raw material. With total resistance (perhaps 25 ohms) known, short lengths of desired value can be measured off experimentally with an ordinary inch rule.

To handle the heavy current safely, it is better to use three somewhat longer strips connected in parallel across the 2.5-volt lamp. The long element provides surplus material for trimming and experimenting until the right value is achieved.

Another helpful accessory is a simple test-probe set made up of several feet of ordinary line cord, terminated in an a.c. plug at one end. The other end can simply be the exposed tips of the two wires in the cord or a pair of insulated prods with exposed tips can be used. Care should be taken to avoid shorting the tips or making contact with them in use, as full line voltage will appear across them if the switch at the 7.5-watt, 117-volt lamp should be closed. Remember that the switch will have to carry at least 10 amperes.

### Basic Procedures

Actual troubleshooting of a steam iron is quite simple: taking the appliance apart to find the defect and putting it together again will account for most of the time involved. For disassembly and re-assembly, the manufacturer's instructions are most helpful. Since these are not generally at hand and since specific procedures vary from model to model, the technician will work on his own, more often than not. Fortunately, despite variations, he will seldom run into complications. The object is to get the upper, covering portion of the device out of the way to expose inner parts. Noting the position of each part as it is removed will ease the problem of getting the iron together later.

One of the most common checks on the iron's electrical system will be for shorted or open conditions. When checking for continuity, the tester's on-off switch is placed in the off position, putting the 7.5-watt lamp in the circuit; the iron is plugged into the tester's a.c. receptacle; and the appliance's heat control is turned on. The 7.5-watt lamp will light only if there is continuity.

To check for shorts or leakage, the tester switch is left in the off position, but the test probe is inserted in the receptacle. One lead or prod of this probe is touched to one prong of the iron's line-cord connector and the other lead is touched to the iron's body or other metallic parts, with the iron turned on.

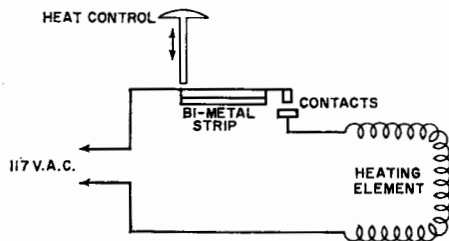


Fig. 3. In all types, the electrical system, as shown above, is quite simple.

Lighting of the lamp now indicates a short.

Operation of the thermostat can also be checked with the tester. This time the iron is plugged directly into the receptacle, but the on-off switch is closed to short out the 7.5-watt lamp. When the iron is cold, the thermostat contacts should normally be closed. If they are, the 2.5-volt pilot bulb will light. The iron is then allowed to heat up. If the thermostat is working, the bulb will extinguish when the proper temperature is reached, indicating that the thermostat contacts have opened.

### Common Symptoms

Some of the usual complaints associated with the appliance are water leakage, failure to steam, inability to maintain proper temperature, sputtering, and staining of the materials being ironed. The first symptom is usually caused by a leaky steam control, but there is also the possibility of a leaky tank. Visual inspection should determine the cause quickly once the interior of the appliance is exposed to view. An improperly operating control may merely be due to deposited foreign matter, which can be cleaned away, rather than an actual defect.

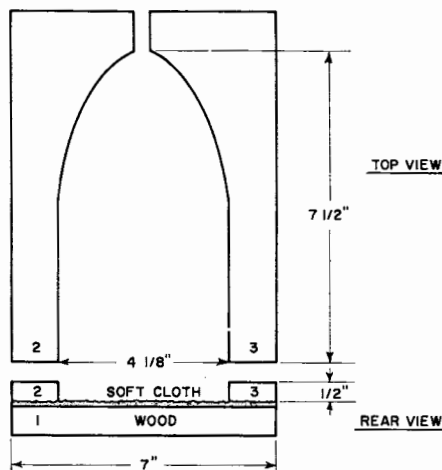
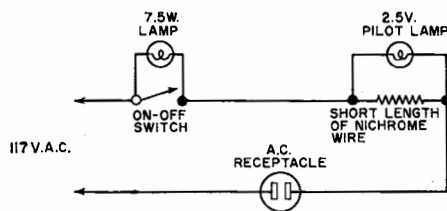


Fig. 4. An easily built holder cuts the inconvenience of disassembly and service.

Fig. 5. Circuit for a universal tester that can check most phases of operation.



Failure to steam most often results from either of two causes: the thermostat is out of calibration or the steam passages have become clogged. Commercial testers are available for checking the temperature about which the thermostat operates, but the technician may feel that the amount of iron repair he will handle does not justify an extra investment. A rough but adequate indication can be obtained with the tester of Fig. 5 and a thermometer having a temperature range between 250° F and 510° F. A common oven thermometer will do.

To check temperature at which the thermostat operates, the iron is plugged into the tester and the 7.5-watt bulb is shorted out. The thermometer is put in contact with the sole plate and the iron is allowed to heat up. When the 2.5-volt bulb extinguishes, the thermometer reading is noted, since this is the temperature at which the thermostat opens. It is also a good idea to take another reading when the lamp goes on again, to make sure that there is not an excessive temperature drop before the thermostat closes again. If operating temperature is incorrect, there is usually an adjustment available to correct this. Once more, although the manufacturer's service data is the best guide, it should not be difficult to find and re-set the adjustment without help.

If failure to steam is the result of clogging in the steam passages, the iron has probably been used with tap water for some time, instead of the recommended distilled water. The impurities in tap water eventually build up a deposit in the narrow passages. Often these passages can be cleared with a narrow, sharply pointed tool; in other cases the damaged part must be replaced.

Inability to maintain proper temperature or sputtering are both due, as a rule, to improper calibration of the thermostat. The check procedure for these symptoms, involving the tester and a thermometer, have already been described.

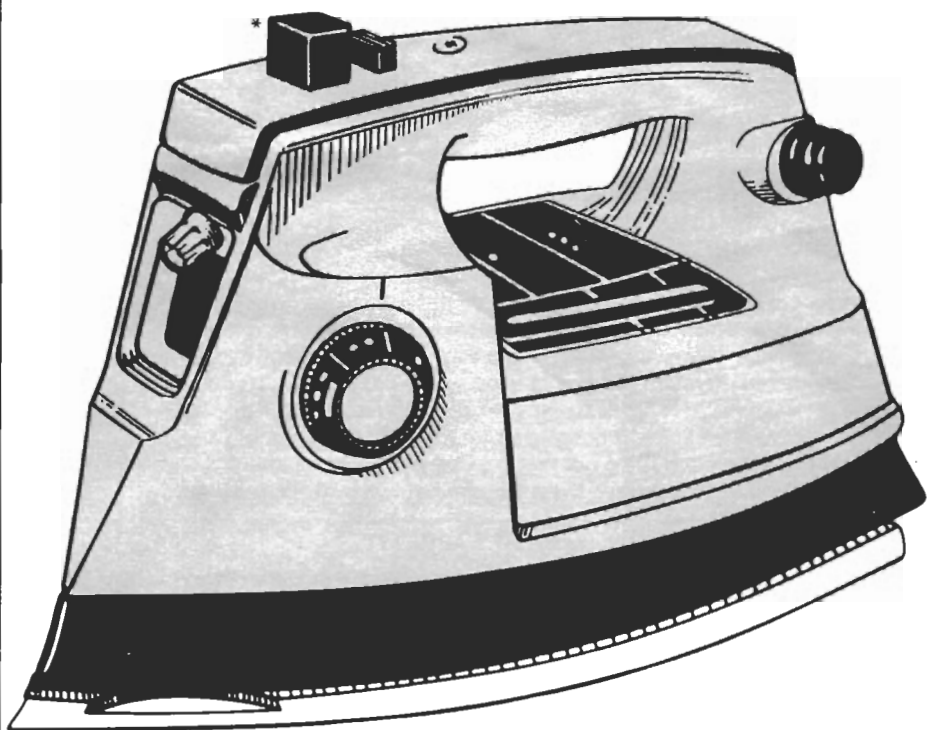
Staining of materials is caused by impurities that have accumulated in the water tank and steam passages and which are expelled with the steam during use. Cleaning out deposits and flushing the iron should eliminate this complaint. One way to flush the iron is to open the steam control valve and fill the iron with water while it is cold, flooding all steam passages. The iron is then turned on and set to generate steam. As steam is forced out under pressure, it will carry out impurities with it. Inexpensive chemical compounds are available in many groceries and supermarkets for addition to the water to promote this cleaning action while flushing. These are of some help. The water used, of course, should be distilled.

All in all, service requirements for steam irons should not prove difficult for a technician who can successfully handle such a complex device as a TV receiver. The extra profit this side line can provide ought to make a worthwhile difference to all but the most successful shops, and the customer good will can be of help to any shop.

# PROCTOR-SILEX®

## Steam/Dry Iron

SPRAY FEATURE\*



\* Available on certain models only.

# INTRODUCTION

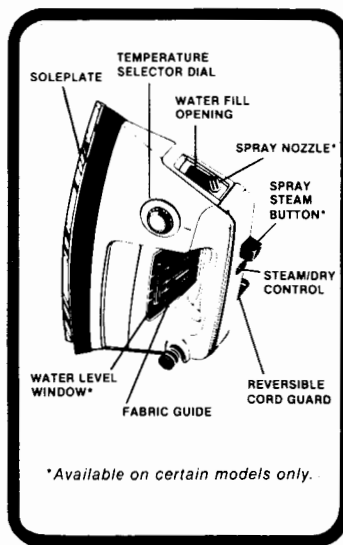
In order to get the most satisfaction from this distinctive iron you'll need to know how to use it properly. Please read this instruction book carefully to learn how to get the best use from your iron.

## Energy Rating

Based on data from the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers it is estimated that this iron will use 54 kilowatt hours per year based on normal usage (approximately two hours of use per week).

## SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. To avoid a circuit overload, do not operate another high wattage appliance on the same circuit.
2. If an extension cord is absolutely necessary, a 10 ampere cord should be used. Cords rated for less amperage may overheat. Care should be taken to arrange the cord so that it cannot be pulled or tripped over.



# IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS

When using your flatiron, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

1. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS.
2. Use iron only for its intended use.
3. To protect against an electric shock hazard, do not immerse the iron in water or other liquids.
4. The iron should always be turned to OFF before plugging or unplugging from outlet. Never yank cord to disconnect from outlet; instead, grasp plug and pull to disconnect.
5. Do not allow cord to touch hot surfaces. Let iron cool completely before putting away. Loop cord loosely around iron when storing.
6. Always disconnect iron from electrical outlet when filling with water or emptying and when not in use.
7. Do not operate iron with a damaged cord or if the iron has been dropped or damaged. To avoid an electric shock hazard do not disassemble the iron, take it to a Proctor-Silex authorized service center for examination and repair. Incorrect reassembly can cause an electric shock hazard when the iron is used.
8. Close supervision is necessary for any appliance being used by or near children. Do not leave iron unattended while connected or on an ironing board.
9. Burns can occur from touching hot metal parts, hot water, or steam. Use caution when you turn a steam iron upside down — there may be hot water in the reservoir.

## LIMITED WARRANTY

**YOUR NEW PROCTOR-SILEX APPLIANCE IS WARRANTED FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE.**

THIS WARRANTY PROVIDES FOR REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT WITH A COMPARABLE APPLIANCE AT OUR OPTION, FREE OF CHARGE, IF THE APPLIANCE IS HAND CARRIED OR MAILED PREPAID TO A PROCTOR-SILEX AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTER IN THE COUNTRY WHERE THE APPLIANCE WAS PURCHASED.

THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE (USA), OR PROVINCE TO PROVINCE (CANADA). THIS WARRANTY APPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AND DOES NOT COVER MISUSE OR USE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. PROCTOR-SILEX AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTERS ARE INDEPENDENT BUSINESSES (NOT OWNED OR OPERATED BY PROCTOR-SILEX). A LIST OF THE AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTERS IS ENCLOSED WITH YOUR APPLIANCE.

**THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO GLASS DISHES, LIDS OR CARAFES.**

PROCTOR-SILEX, SCM CORPORATION, 2209 SULPHUR SPRING RD., BALTIMORE, MD. 21227 (USA)  
PROCTOR-SILEX, DIVISION OF SCM (CANADA) LIMITED, PICTON, ONTARIO K0K 2T0 (CANADA)

# SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

## IMPORTANT - READ BEFORE IRONING

In initial usage your iron may smoke for a short time; this is normal . . . the smoking will quickly disappear. This smoking in no way reflects an electrical defect or hazard.

The final buffing operation on new irons sometimes leaves a residue in the steam vents. Therefore, in order to prevent spotting of clothing, hold the iron over the edge of the ironing table, allowing it to steam freely for a minute . . . then iron over an old cloth a few times prior to ironing.

## GENERAL USE

### HOW TO FILL

1. Be sure the iron is unplugged from the electrical outlet before filling with water.
2. Turn TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL to the "OFF" setting and place the iron in an upright position.
3. Pour about 6 ounces (177ml) of water from a measuring cup into the WATER FILL OPENING.
4. Refill when water level reads  $\frac{1}{4}$  full.

Tap water may be used at any time. All tap water, however, contains minerals which may be deposited on the inside of your iron.

If distilled water is used, the iron must be seasoned by using tap water the first four times it is filled. After that, tap water should be used once a month. This is necessary to coat the steam chamber for proper performance.

### WATER LEVEL WINDOW\*

When the iron is placed in an upright position the WATER LEVEL WINDOW indicates the amount of water in the reservoir.

## IRONING TODAY'S FABRICS

The TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL of this iron has dots and colored bands that make it easy to adjust the dial for the steam, extra steam, and temperature settings you desire.

The dots are international fabric protection symbols for various temperature ranges:

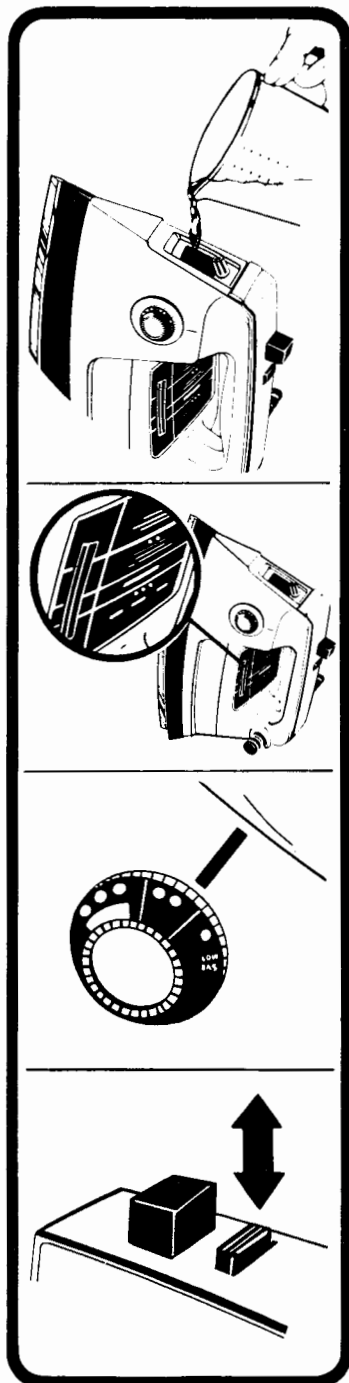
- Low Temperature
- Medium Temperature
- High Temperature

Many clothing articles are labeled with these dots as a guide for selecting the proper ironing temperature. For general information about ironing temperatures refer to the handy fabric guide on the iron. For specific information use the fabric chart on page 6.

### STEAM IRONING

Be sure the water reservoir is filled as described on page 3. Set TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL on the ●●● ZONE. Wait approximately 2 minutes until the selected temperature is reached.

Move STEAM/DRY CONTROL on the top of the iron up to the STEAM position. This will start the steam flow. To maintain maximum steam supply, periodically flip STEAM/DRY CONTROL up and down a few times to clean out the water passage.



Steam stops automatically whenever the iron is placed in the upright position. Steam can also be stopped by moving STEAM/DRY CONTROL down to the DRY position.

### DRY IRONING

Move STEAM/DRY CONTROL on the top of the iron down to the DRY position. Set TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL for the desired temperature and wait 2 minutes.

### USING THE SPRAY

#### (AVAILABLE ON SOME MODELS)

Before using the spray, check the garment label for ironing instructions because some fabrics may spot or stain with moisture. The spray may be used with steam or dry ironing and on any setting of the TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL.

Press the pump button. Press vigorously for a fine spray. The spray is particularly helpful in removing stubborn wrinkles at seams and collars and on fabrics where extra dampening is needed.

### HOW TO REVERSE CORD POSITION

Unplug iron from the outlet. Remove screw from rear coverplate. Remove coverplate, lift cord guard out, and reverse the position of the cord guard. Push cord guard back in place on the handle. Replace coverplate and screw.

## HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR IRON

### TO CLEAN THE OUTSIDE

Starch and other residue may be easily removed from the soleplate with a damp cloth and a paste made of baking soda mixed with water. A special finish is put on the soleplate to ensure smooth ironing. To avoid scratching the finish never use a metallic pad to clean the soleplate and never place the iron on a rough surface. Stand the iron in an upright position while cleaning it.

### TO CLEAN THE INSIDE

Hold the iron over the edge of the ironing table, allowing it to steam freely for a minute. It is good practice to follow this suggestion prior to ironing to prevent spotting of clothing from lint or dust.

### TO EMPTY

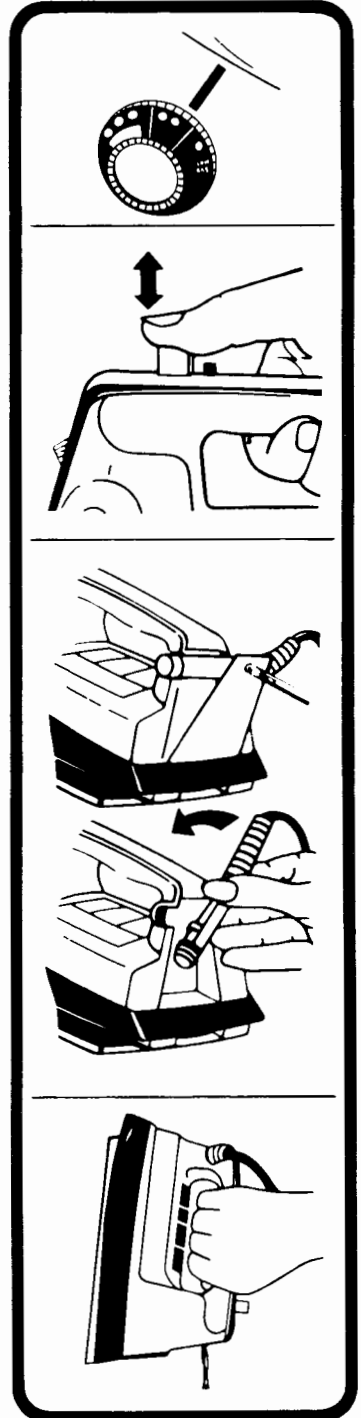
The Lady Light iron has a non-corrosive water reservoir, and actually never needs to be emptied. To empty the iron, however, tilt it slowly to a nose-down position with the steam vents facing away from you. The water will run out the WATER FILL OPENING.

### FOR STORAGE

Turn TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL to "OFF" and unplug the iron from the wall outlet. Allow the iron to cool completely before putting it away.

It is not necessary to empty the iron if it is stored in an upright position with STEAM/DRY CONTROL set on DRY.

Several undesirable conditions may result from storing the iron flat on its soleplate when there is water in the reservoir. The soleplate may stain or corrode so that the ironing surface is ruined. In addition, the steam vents may become clogged with hard water mineral deposits which will prevent the iron from steaming properly. Therefore, NEVER STORE THE IRON FLAT OR IN A BOX IF WATER IS STILL IN THE RESERVOIR.





# FABRIC CHART

Fabrics	If you are Dry Ironing	If you are Steam Ironing	Instructions**
ACRYLIC Acrilan <sup>®</sup> , Creslan <sup>®</sup> , Orlon <sup>®</sup>			Use caution because these synthetics may melt at high temperatures.
NYLON Antron <sup>®</sup> , Cantrese <sup>®</sup> , Enka <sup>®</sup>	●	LOW STEAM ZONE (See Note)	
POLYESTER Ban-Ion <sup>®</sup> , Dacron <sup>®</sup> , Encron <sup>®</sup> , Fortrel <sup>®</sup> , Kodel <sup>®</sup> , Trevira <sup>®</sup>			
ACETATE Acele <sup>®</sup> , Celanese <sup>®</sup> , Estron <sup>®</sup>			Press on wrong side while damp.
METALLICS SILK	●	LOW STEAM ZONE (See Note)	Press on wrong side. Press fabrics with nubby weave when dry; other fabrics when slightly damp. Do not spray. Cover ironing board with brown paper and use brown paper as press cloth.
SUEDE			
NYLON Qiana <sup>®</sup>			Press wrong side. Cool slightly before removing from board.
EASY-CARE 100%, COTTONS PERMANENT PRESS, WASH, WEAR POLYESTER-COTTON BLENDS, TRIACETATE RAYON	● ●	LOW STEAM ZONE (See Note)	Heavier fabrics may be steam ironed without a press cloth.
ANGORA, CASHMERE, MOHAIR, WOOL	● ● ●	MEDIUM STEAM ZONE	Press on wrong side while damp.
COTTON	● ● ●	HIGH STEAM ZONE	On the wrong side, steam iron with a press cloth or dry iron with a damp press cloth. Do not press completely dry.
LINEN VELVET, VELOUR, CORDUROY	● ● ●	HIGH STEAM ZONE	Steam iron lightweight cottons while dry. Dampen heavier weight cottons for steam or dry ironing. Plisse, seersucker and puckered fabrics should not be ironed or the crinkle may flatten out.
			Iron medium or heavy weight linens while slightly damp. Turn garment wrong side out. Hold iron a few inches above the garment. Use the extra blast of steam.

\*Fiber manufacturer's trademark

\*\*Check garment for specific ironing instructions.  
Always follow manufacturer's instructions.

**Note:** If Steam ironing fabrics listed in the ● or ● zone, use a press cloth and low steam setting.



## FOR MAINTENANCE

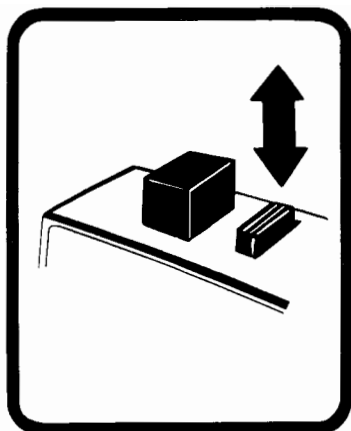
1. IF YOUR IRON DOES NOT HEAT. It is rare for something to go wrong with the iron's heating unit or thermostat. Therefore, check the electrical outlet for a defective socket or a blown fuse. You can test the outlet by plugging in a lamp. If the outlet is satisfactory, check the iron cord for visible damage.
2. IF YOUR IRON DOES NOT STEAM. Push the STEAM/DRY CONTROL on the top of the iron up and down several times. This will clear the water passage of any foreign material.
3. IF YOUR IRON SPITS OR TRAILS WATER. While steam ironing this can be easily corrected by moving the TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL clockwise to slightly higher setting in the RED ZONE.

## TO MAIL – TO TRAVEL – TO MOVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Empty the iron and allow to cool before packing. Pack carefully. The original box is not heavy enough for mailing. Therefore, use additional packing material to ensure that the iron is protected. Be sure the plug does not come into contact with the soleplate and scratch it.

## HELPFUL HINTS AND TECHNIQUES

- Check garment labels for ironing instructions.
- Before ironing sort the garments according to the different heat settings they require.
- An iron heats faster than it cools. Therefore, iron fabrics that need a cool temperature setting first, then iron fabrics that require higher temperatures.
- Because there are so many different kinds of fabrics today, check the temperature of the iron on an inside seam or hem before you iron the right side of the garment. If the iron does not glide smoothly over the fabric or if the fabric changes color, stains from water, or begins to shine, adjust the TEMPERATURE SELECTOR DIAL to another temperature setting, or use a press cloth, and test the iron again. A press cloth is a lightweight cloth, such as a thin dish towel or a piece of muslin, that is placed on top of the garment when it is ironed.
- Do not touch plastic buttons with hot iron because they could melt.
- Be careful around zippers to avoid scratching the soleplate.
- For cottons and linens, iron light colors on the right side for a smooth, shiny finish; for dull finishes iron on the wrong side. Dark colors should be ironed on the wrong side to prevent marking.



## INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE CARE & LABELLING CODES.

As a guide to the International Textile Care Labelling Code the following symbols are noted for your information.



A symbol crossed out indicates that the article of clothing must not be subjected to the particular treatment.



(DO NOT BLEACH)