

<p>© Electrolux Home Products Italy S.p.A. Corso Lino Zanussi, 30 I - 33080 Porcia – PN - Fax: + 39 0434 394096 SOE Edition: 10-2010 Rev 0.0</p>	<p>Condensation tumble dryer</p> <p>New Collection Series 6 / 7 / 8 / 9</p> <p>Disassembly instructions</p>	
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1 Safety and Installation

1.1 Safety measures



WARNING

- ⇒ All the work to be performed inside the appliance requires specific skills and knowledge and may only be carried out by qualified and authorised service engineers.
- ⇒ Always unplug the appliance before intervening on any internal components.
- ⇒ Some of the components in the mechanical part could cause injuries, so wear suitable protection and proceed with caution.

1.2 Installation

Adjust the four feet so that the appliance is installed perfectly level (using a spirit level), to allow for the correct flow of condensation water into the purpose-provided tank.

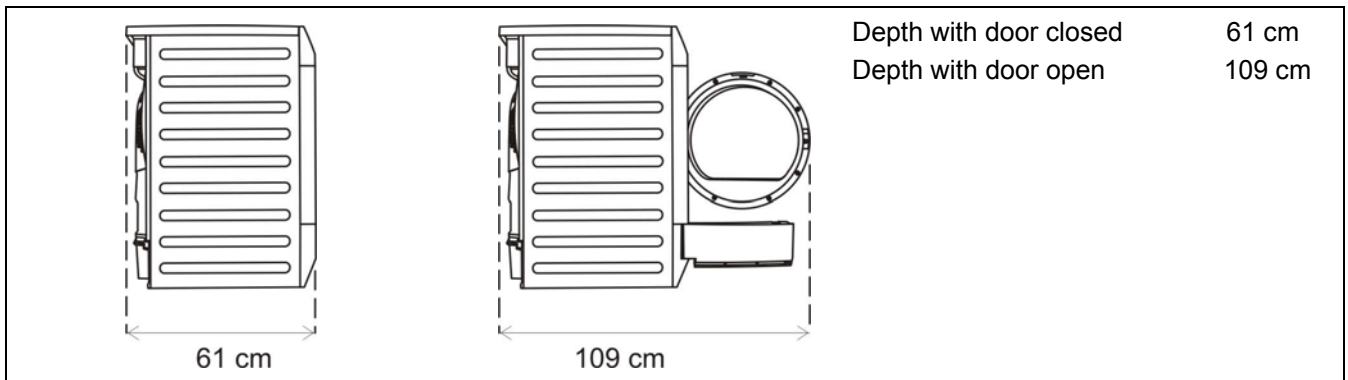
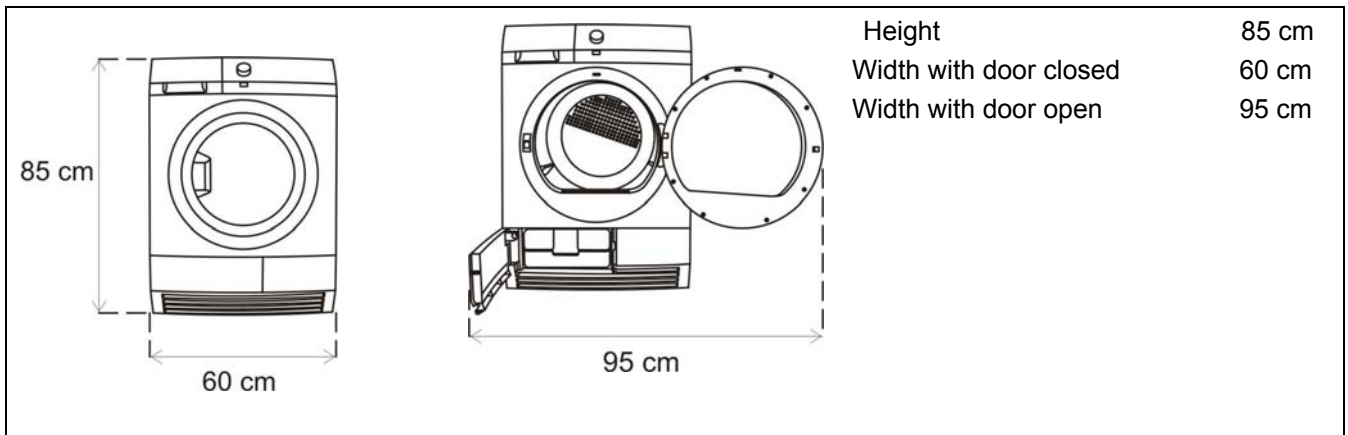


The feet must never be removed. A gap must always be left between the bottom of the tumble dryer and the floor to prevent the appliance from overheating.



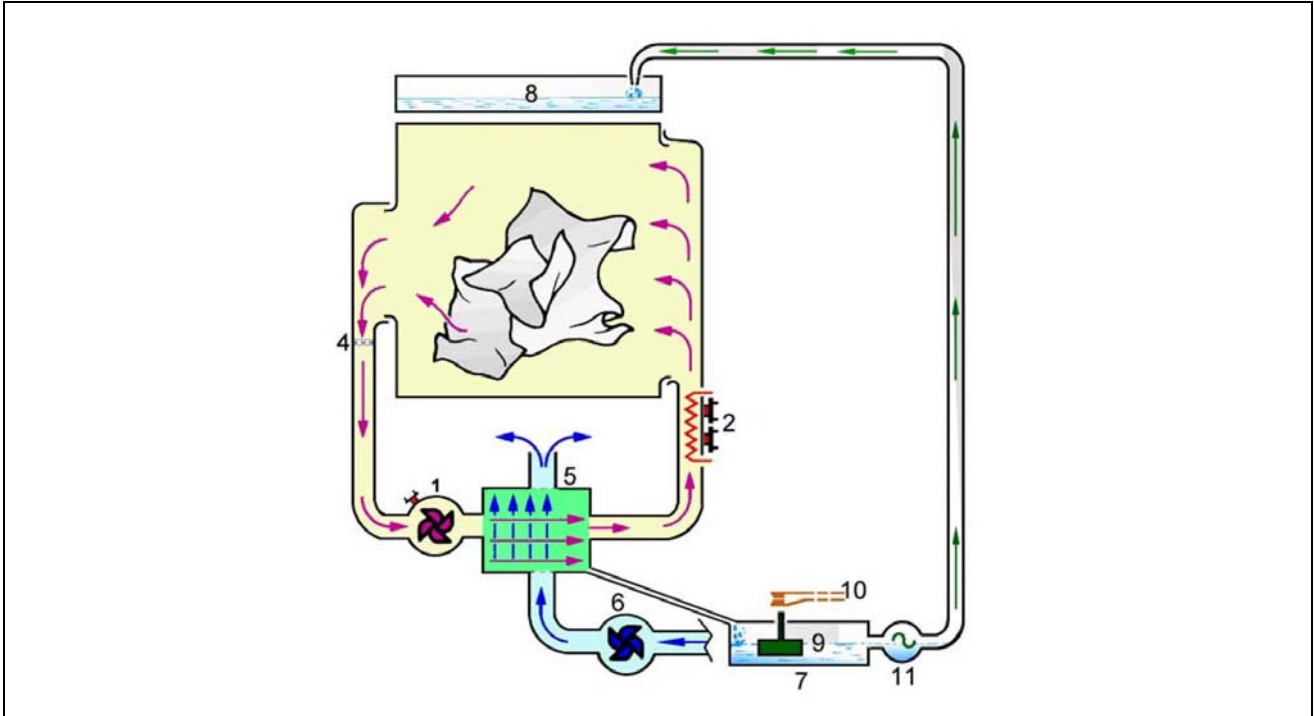
2 Technical characteristics

Power supply voltage	230 V	
Power supply frequency	50 Hz	
Power absorption during drying phase	2800 W	2200 W
Power absorption during cooling phase	200 W	200 W
Maximum power absorption	2800 W	2200 W
Drum volume	108 L	
Foot adjustment	+1.5 cm	
Weight	approx. 40 kg	
Operating temperature	+5 °C / +35 °C	



3 Operating characteristics and construction.

3.1 Drying circuit



There are two air groups inside the appliance:

- One hot one closed in on itself inside the appliance;
- One open cold one, for the circulation of ambient air through the condenser.

The first air group, which is hot and closed in on itself, circulates inside the appliance:

The fan (1) pushes air inside the heat exchanger (5), and from this via the heater unit (2), the air heats up and via a conveyor enters inside the drum passing through the holes in the back panel. The warm dry air moves through the laundry moving in the drum removing the dampness and transforming it into warm damp air; this exits from the front part of the drum through the fluff filter (4), and is then channelled through the conduit to the fan (1); from here it is pushed inside the heat exchanger (5) where dampness is condensed. When this comes out, we have dry air and the cycle continues as described above.

The second air group, the one circulating ambient air through the condenser:

The fan (6) takes in ambient air through an air inlet in the back panel, pushing it into the heat exchanger (5), and cooling it. The air comes out on the opposite side of the exchanger, dispersing inside the appliance and coming out of the slots in the kick plate.

The two air groups, the damp hot one and the cold one cross over in the heat exchanger (5), producing heat exchange and, therefore, condensation of the humidity.

The condensation water, that forms inside the exchanger, is collected in a trap (7) where there is a float (9) that informs the circuit board that water is present, so the circuit board powers a pump (11) which conducts the water from the trap (7) to the tank (8).

The tank was designed to collect the condensation water of a complete cycle with a full load, so approximately 5.5 litres.

If for any reason the tank is filled beyond its capacity, any overflowing water is collected by the tank support and channelled along a pipe (not shown in the diagram) back inside the trap (7), moving the float (9) up, and thus activating the microswitch (10). The electronic control unit makes 7 attempts to empty the trap in specific amount of time, after which the electronic control unit recognises the problem and cuts off the electricity supply to the appliance and lights a LED to inform the user that the tank is full.

3.2 Low consumption mode

In order to minimise electricity wastage when the cycle is not under way, appliances in this platform offer two ways of enabling a low consumption mode:

- Stand-Off

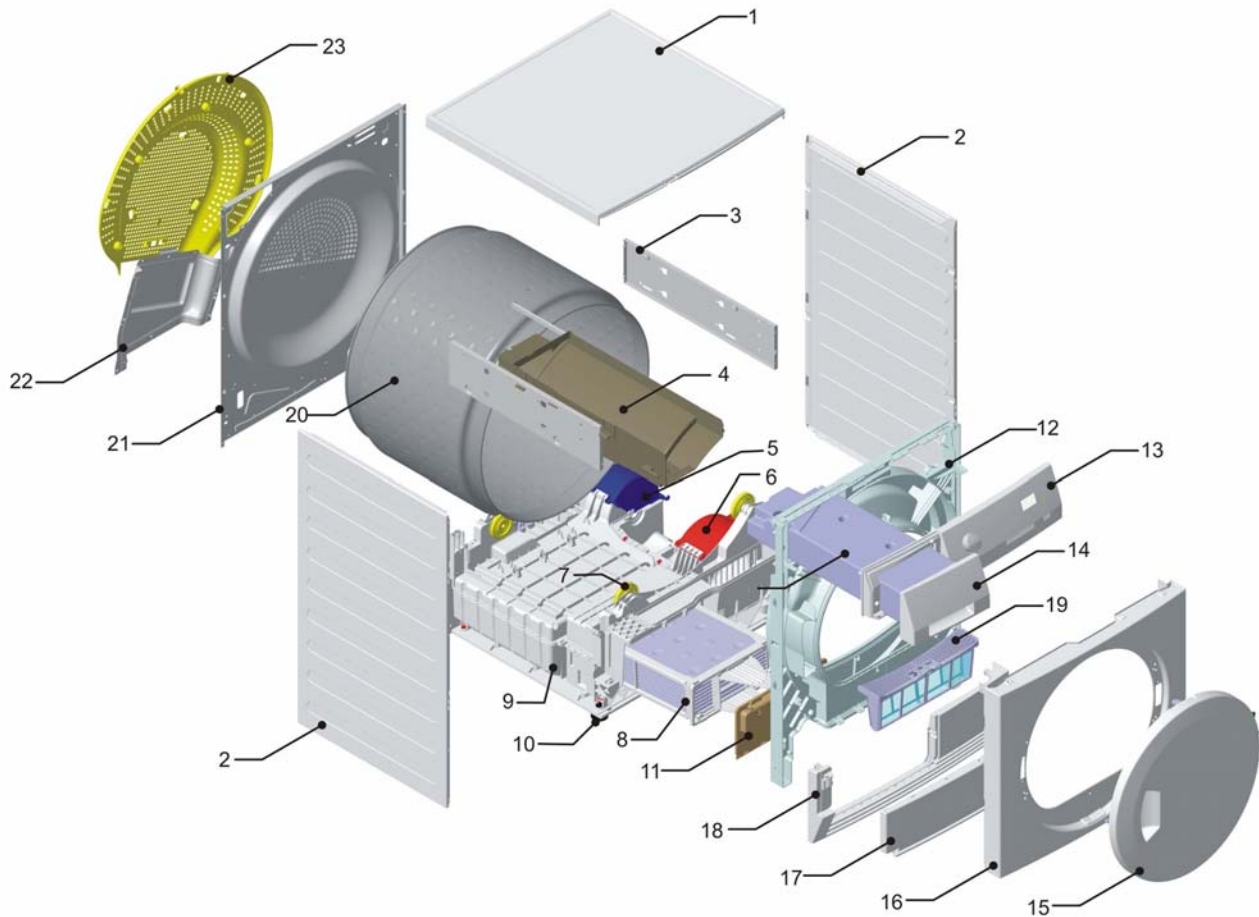
Stand- Off – When the appliance is switched off at the ON/OFF button, it is in the “Stand-Off” or “virtual” off status. The LEDs and the LCD screen are turned off and the buttons are disabled, although the main circuit board and certain electrical components are electrically powered.

There are two ways to cut off the electricity supply: the first involves unplugging the appliance at the socket or incorporating a small electronic circuit referred to as Zero Watt (0 Watt) into the main circuit board to turn the appliance off automatically.

The auto off function combined with the Zero Watt circuit works in two ways:

1. When you press the ON/OFF button to turn off the appliance, the supply voltage is cut off and the tumble dryer is secured (motor off, pump off, etc...), the cycle and any options selected are reset, so that the next time the appliance is turned on, it is ready to perform the programme.
2. If, after 5 minutes, during the selecting phase or after the end of the cycle, the appliance receives no further instructions, it is automatically turned off (for energy savings in conformity with the standards on energy consumption).
 - If this occurs during the selecting phase, the programme and the options selected are cancelled and the basic programme appears when the appliance is turned back on.
 - If the cycle has instead ended, all the settings are stored so that when the appliance is turned back on, the user can see that the cycle ended normally, and can restart it if necessary.
3. If an alarm occurs during a washing programme, the auto off function is disabled, and an alarm is displayed.

3.3 Construction



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Worktop. | 13. Control panel. |
| 2. Sides. | 14. Tank handle. |
| 3. Crossbars. | 15. Appliance door. |
| 4. Tank support. | 16. Front panel. |
| 5. Cold air group screw. | 17. Kick plate door. |
| 6. Hot air group screw. | 18. Kick plate. |
| 7. Drum support rollers. | 19. Fluff filter. |
| 8. Heat exchanger. | 20. Drum. |
| 9. Base. | 21. Back panel with air conduit. |
| 10. Adjustment feet. | 22. Heating element guard. |
| 11. Heat exchanger compartment cover. | 23. Back panel guard. |
| 12. Front air conduit. | |

The front panel and sides are made of painted sheet metal, whereas the back panel is in zinc-coated sheet metal. These parts are fastened using self-tapping screws and are connected to the base.

The shaped base, in carboran, supports all the main elements.

3.3.1 Drum

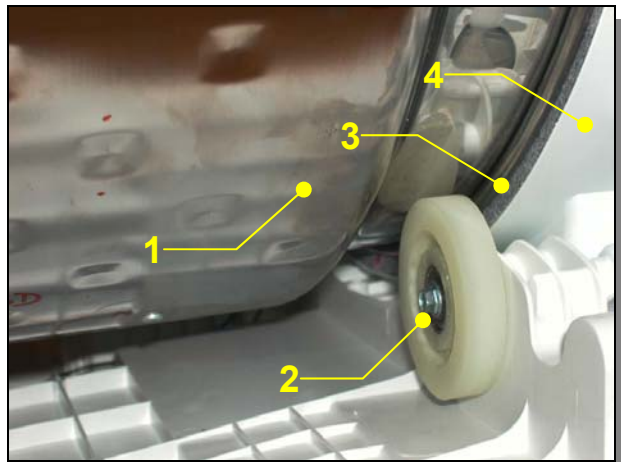
The drum is made of a steel or zinc casing, containing three blades fitted 120° apart, which move the laundry around during drum rotation.



3.3.2 Air seal and drum rollers

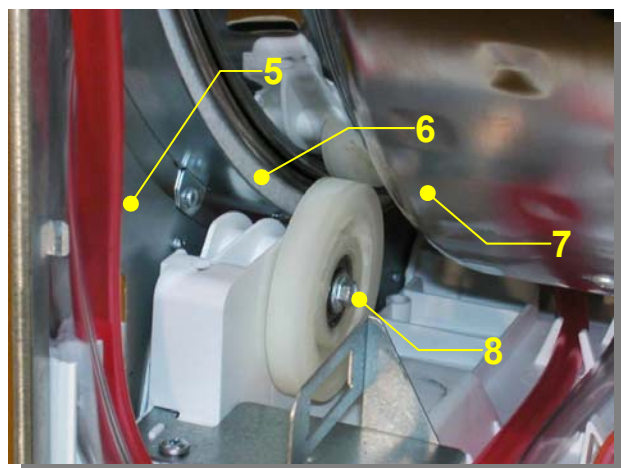
Front air seal

1. Drum.
2. Drum rotation roller.
3. Front air seal.
4. Front air conduit.



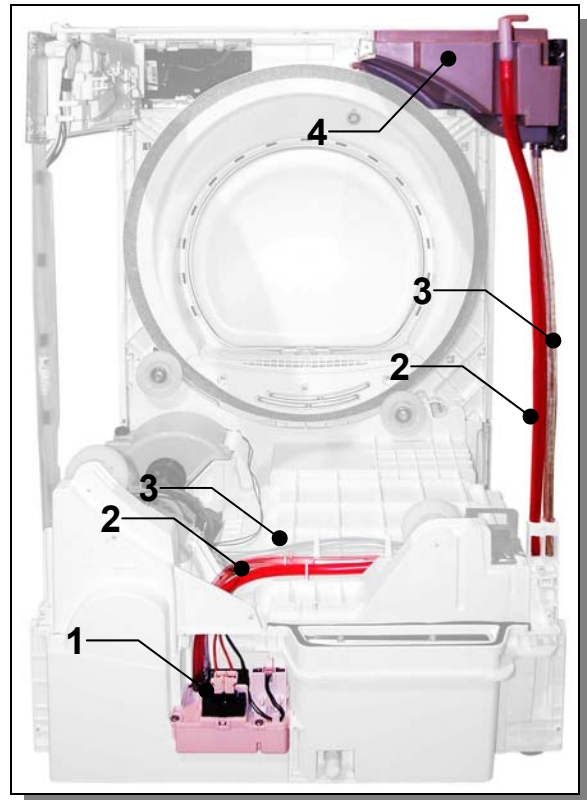
Rear air seal

5. Back panel.
6. Rear air seal.
7. Drum.
8. Drum rotation roller.



3.3.3 Water circuit

- 1 Pump immersed in the trap.
- 2 Tank water drain pipe (red).
- 3 Water overflow drain pipe (transparent).
- 4 Tank support.



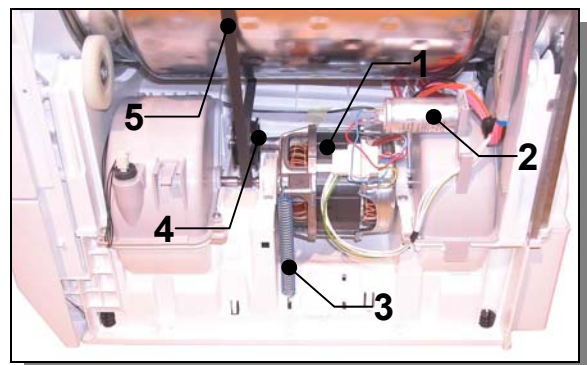
The condensation water, that forms inside the exchanger, is collected in a trap where there is a float that informs the circuit board that water is present, so the circuit board powers a pump (1) which conducts the water from the trap along the red pipe (2) to the tank inside the tank support (4).

The tank was designed to collect the condensation water of a complete cycle with a full load, so approximately 5.5 litres.

If for any reason the tank is filled beyond its capacity, any overflowing water is collected by the tank support and channelled along a transparent pipe (3) back inside the trap, moving the float up, and thus activating the microswitch. The electronic control unit makes 7 attempts to empty the trap in specific amount of time, after which the electronic control unit recognises the problem and cuts off the electricity supply to the appliance and lights a LED to inform the user that the tank is full.

3.3.4 Drum rotation principle

- 1 Motor.
- 2 Run capacitor.
- 3 Belt tensioner spring.
- 4 Belt tensioner.
- 5 Belt.



The drum rotation occurs through a belt (5), which is moved by the motor pulley (1) secured to the base. There is a belt tensioner (4) on the motor casing, which increases the angle at which the belt winds onto the drum and works together with the belt tensioner spring (3).

Two-way rotation of the drum is determined by the circuit board, which reverses the direction of power supplied to the motor briefly. The drum rotating in the opposite direction allows the laundry to untangle. During these times, the heater unit is cut out.

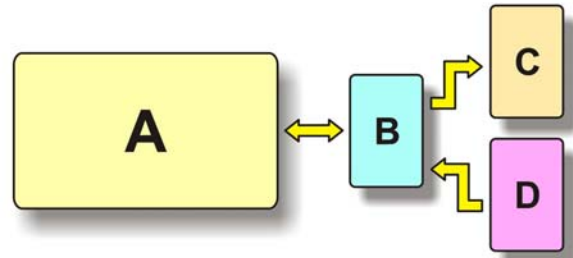
4 Electric components

4.1 Control board

The control board or control panel is designed to allow the setting of the various programmes via the selector and to select the various options by pressing specific keys.

Depending on the appliance model, the control board can be fitted with an LCD to display the various options selected, along with the drying phases, any alarms, the time left until the end of the cycle and other information.

- A** Main circuit board.
- B** Control board.
- C** LCD (only on series 7 - 8 - 9).
- D** Selector.



Series 6



Series 7



Series 8

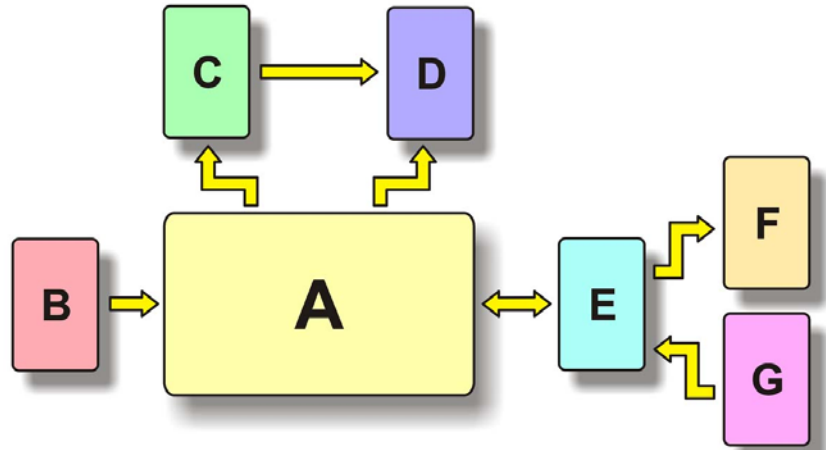


Series 9



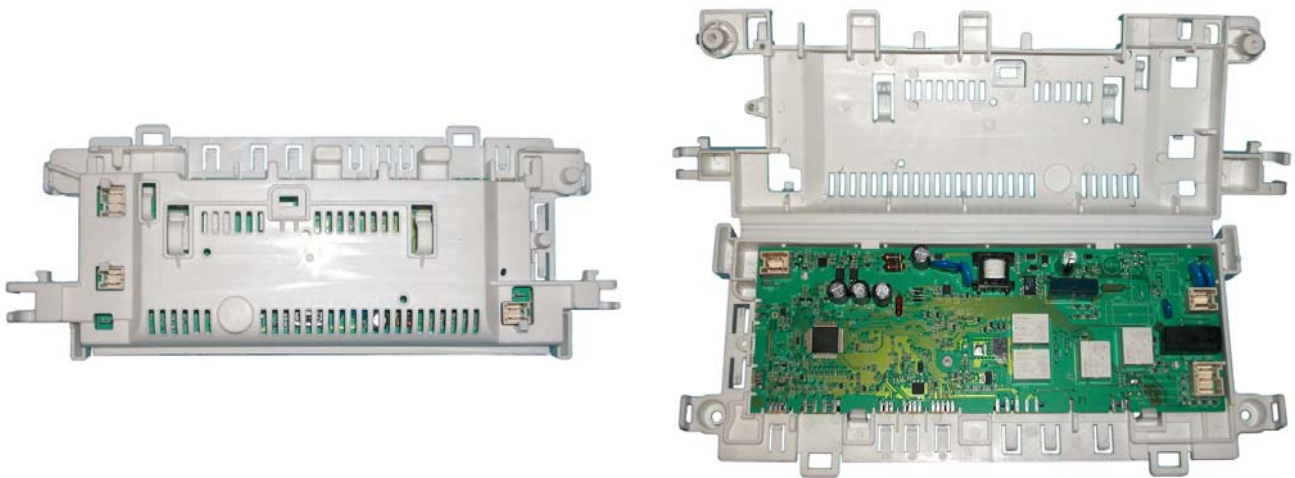
4.2 Main circuit board

- A Main circuit board.
- B Sensors.
- C Actuators.
- D Inverter motor board (only on certain models).
- E Control board.
- F LCD (only on certain models).
- G Selector.



The electronic control unit is made up of a circuit board inserted in a plastic box, secured onto the top right crossbar.

This board receives information from the various sensors positioned on the tumble dryer and from the control board, processes the data and in turn controls all the actuators.

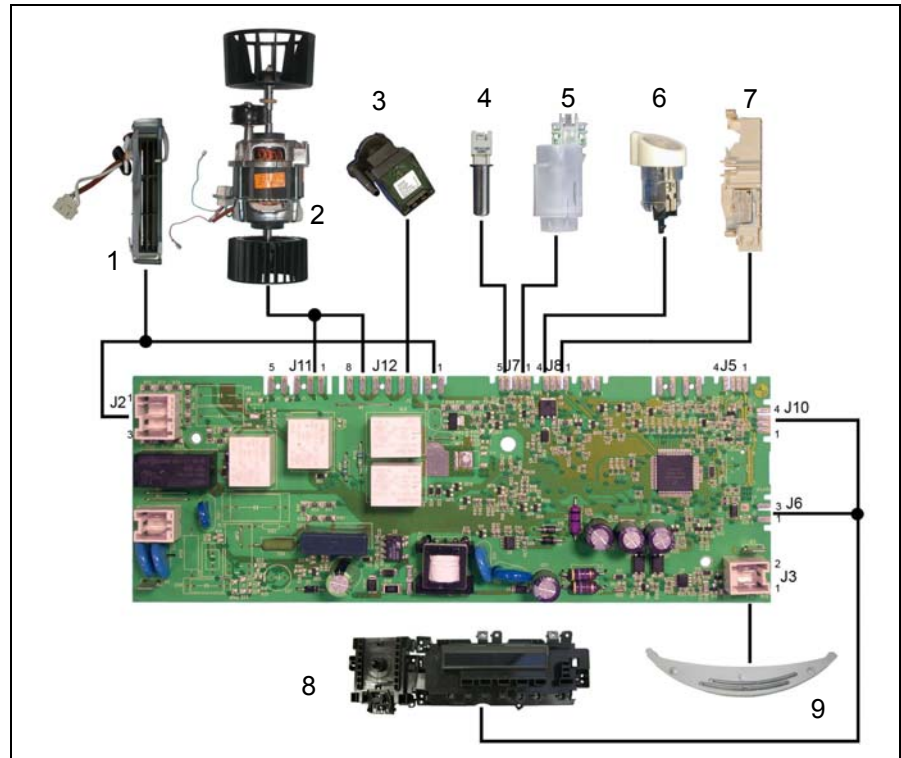


4.2.1 Main circuit board functions

- Acquires the commands for the drying cycle set-up.
- Powers up all the main components: Pump, drum rotation motor, heater unit and drum light.
- Controls the temperature of the air inside the tumble dryer (by means of an NTC probe), the humidity level in the laundry (by means of the conductivity sensor), the level of the tank and the door safety lock.

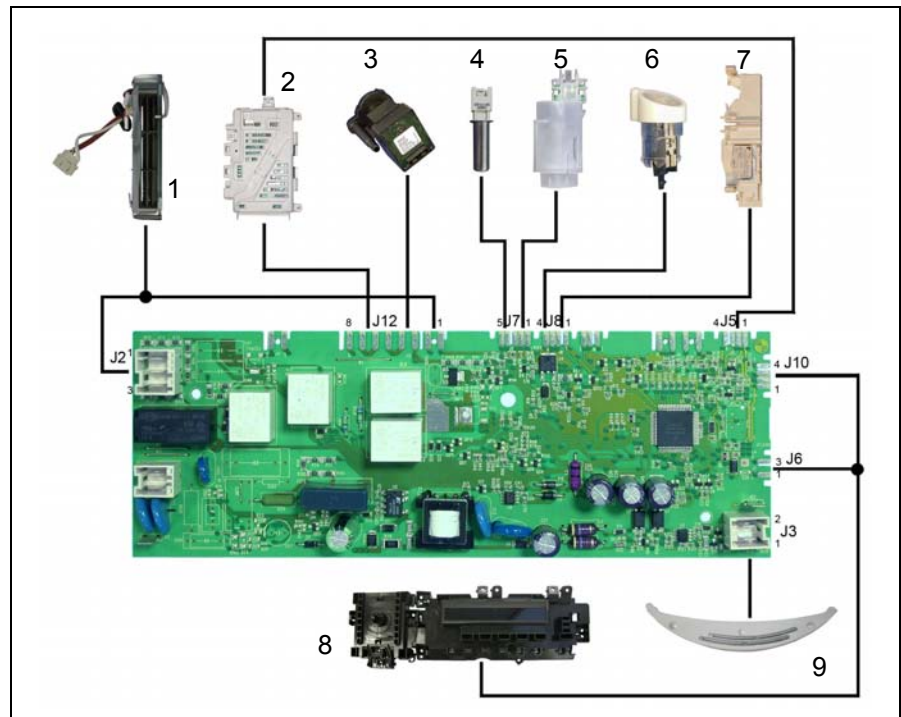
Tumble dryer with asynchronous single-phase motor

1. Heating element.
2. Drum rotation motor.
3. Condensation water pump.
4. Temperature probe.
5. Level sensor.
6. Drum light.
7. Door safety microswitch.
8. Control board.
9. Humidity sensor.



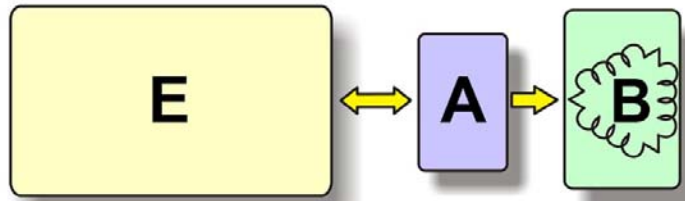
Tumble dryer with asynchronous three-phase motor

1. Heating element.
2. Inverter motor control board.
3. Condensation water pump.
4. Temperature probe.
5. Level sensor.
6. Drum light.
7. Door safety microswitch.
8. Control board.
9. Humidity sensor.



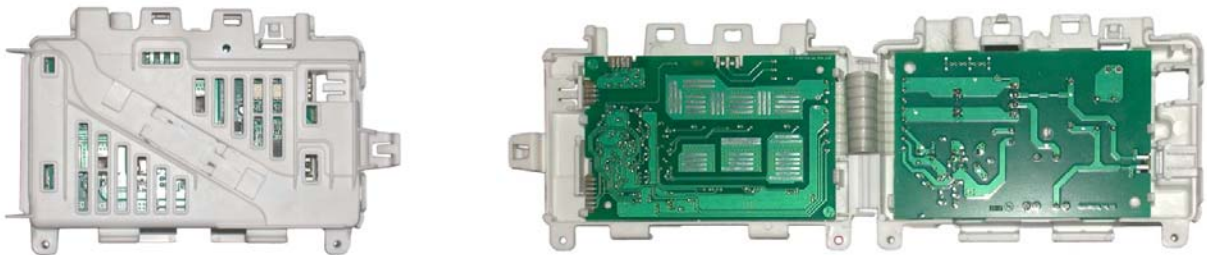
4.3 Inverter motor control board.

- A Inverter motor control board.
- B Inverter motor.
- E Main circuit board.



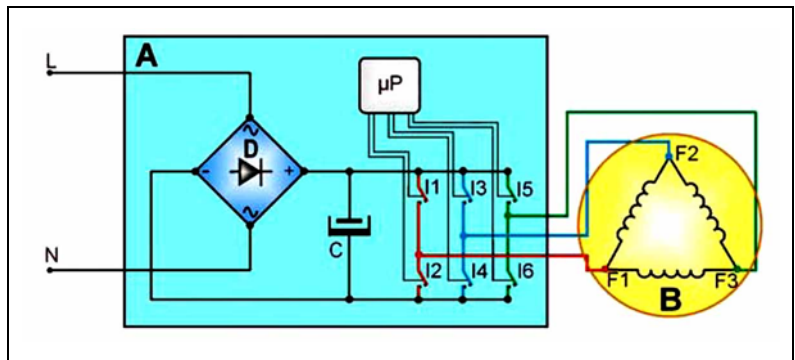
The Inverter motor control board receives the clock pulses and power from the main circuit board. It controls the drum rotation motor.

In the event of a fault, the motor is protected by the circuit board which detects greater current absorption and cuts off the power supply to the motor.



Operating principle of the Inverter motor control board.

- L Phase
- N Neutral
- A Inverter motor control board.
- B Motor
- C Capacitor
- D Diodes
- I1-I6 Switches
- F1-F3 Motor connectors
- P Microprocessor



To transform the single-phase electricity (available in our homes) into three-phase electricity, a new circuit board is used (A) to transform the energy from single-phase to three-phase, which can be modulated in breadth and frequency respectively to adjust the power and number of revolutions of the motor.

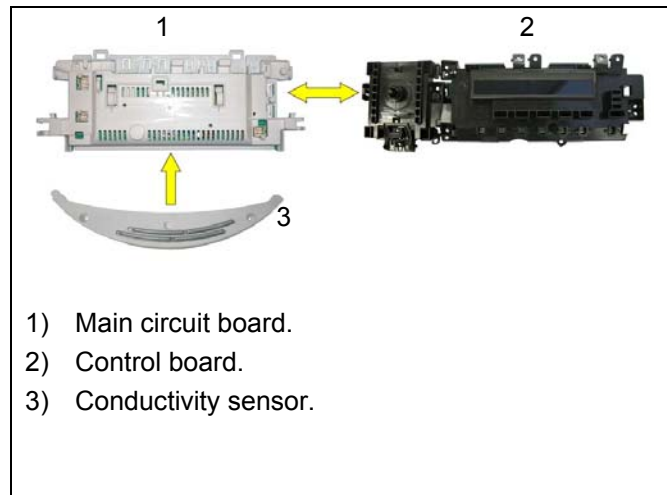
Single-phase electricity (applied to connectors L-N) is rectified by the diode jumper (D), so there is a direct voltage of 310 V at the ends of capacitor C, which through the combination of the opening and closing of switches I1⇒I6 (piloted by the processor) determines the piloting voltage and frequency of the motor.

4.4 Conductivity sensor

These electronics use a conductivity sensor, comprising an electronic circuit (located inside the main circuit board) and a part outside the board comprising two sensors positioned on the front air conduit.

When the drum is empty, there is an infinite impedance between the two sensors, while its value is affected by the laundry load, by the type of fabric and by the degree of humidity in the laundry placed inside the drum.

The main circuit board continuously receives information about the condition of the laundry inside the drum via the conductivity sensor, receives the settings made by the operator at the start of the cycle via the control board and processes these values in order to determine the amount of time left until the end of the cycle.



4.5 Tank filling pump

The pump is activated by a synchronous motor and it is used to pump condensation water from the tray to the tank.

The pump is powered by a triac on the main board.

Label colour	Red	White
Insulation class	130	
Motor type	asynchronous	
Volt (V AC)	220-240	220
Power (W)	0.05	0.1
Frequency (Hz)	50	60
Heating element (Ω)	$778 \pm 8 \%$	$479 \pm 8 \%$



4.6 Level sensor

The condensation water level sensor is fitted on the rear of the tumble dryer and beside the tank filling pump.

It consists of a float with a magnet at the top and a reed switch positioned on the float guide/support.

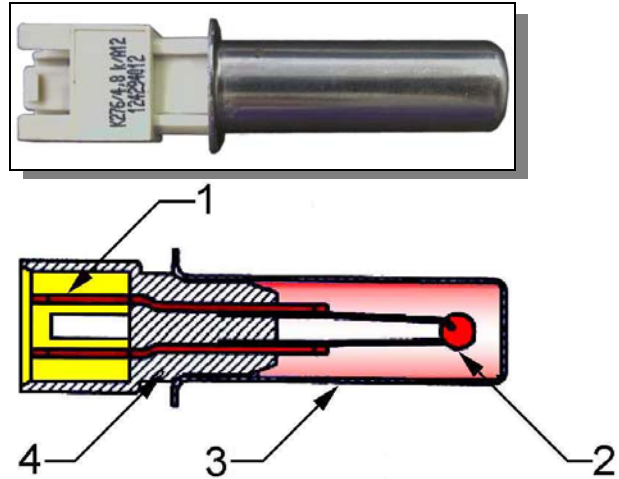
When the water that has formed on the heat exchanger (condenser) drops into the collection tray, the float is raised and consequently approaches the magnet to the reed switch, which sends the signal to the main circuit board and thus operates the tank filling pump.



4.7 NTC probe

This sensor is fixed to the hot air fan screw. It comprises a heating element, inserted in a metal capsule, with a value that decreases as the temperature rises. The electronic circuit reads the value of the heating element (which depends on the temperature inside the tumble dryer) and when it drops below a certain value, cuts the power supply to the heater unit. As the air cools, the value of the heating element increases, and when it reaches a certain value the electronic circuit restores the power supply to the heater unit. This occurs every time the temperature inside the appliance exceeds a given value, which varies according to the drying cycle that has been selected.

- 1 Terminals.
- 2 NTC heating element.
- 3 Metal capsule.
- 4 Plastic casing.



Temperature (°C)	Heating element Ω		
	Rated value	Maximum Value	Minimum value
20	6050 - 5617	6335 - 5686	5765 - 5548
60	1393 - 1250	1419 - 1222	1367 - 1278
80	725 - 640	743 - 620	707 - 660

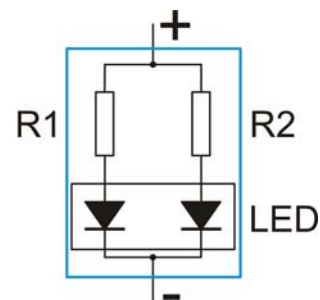
4.8 Drum light

The drum light consists of a high luminosity LED diode inserted in a plastic support and fitted onto the front air conduit.

The lamp is powered directly by the main circuit board when the door is opened with a voltage of 5 V.

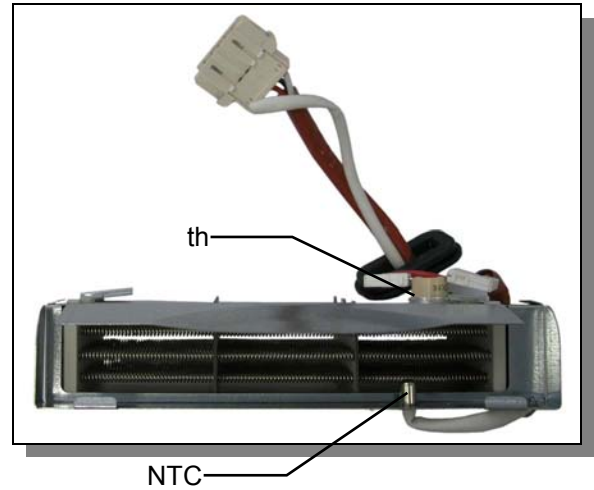
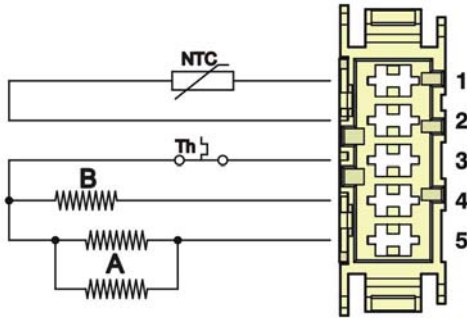


R1	3.3 Ω
R2	3.3 Ω
Current	150 mA
Power	3.3 V



4.9 Heater unit

- A Heating element filament.
- B Heating element filament.
- th Safety thermostat.
- NTC Safety thermostat/probe.



The heater unit is made up of two heating elements with different powers, inserted in ceramic supports and the whole is surrounded by a sheet metal casing.

A normally closed safety thermostat and an NTC are fixed to one side of the container:

The NTC informs the main circuit board if there is an excessive rise in temperature due to various reasons, and the board intervenes by cutting off the power to the heating element and starting a cooling cycle so as not to damage the laundry inside the drum.

The thermostat (th) triggers at $140\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5$ and, after opening the contact, it remains in this state and cuts the power supply permanently.



Warning: if the thermostat is faulty, the entire heater unit must be replaced!

- Heater unit NTC probe values

Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Ω
25	4997
100	476
200	59.21

- Heater unit heating element values

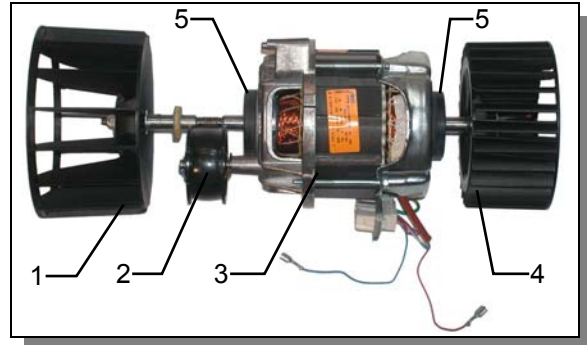
Voltage (V)	Rated power (W)		Resistance $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Ω)	
	Branch A (3-5)	Branch B (3-4)	Branch A (3-5)	Branch B (3-4)
230	950	700	49.23	66.81
	950		49.23	
230	700	700	66.81	66.81
	700		66.81	
240	950	700	53.60	72.75
	950		53.60	
	1900		24.61	
	1400		33.40	
	1900		82.6	

4.10 Motor

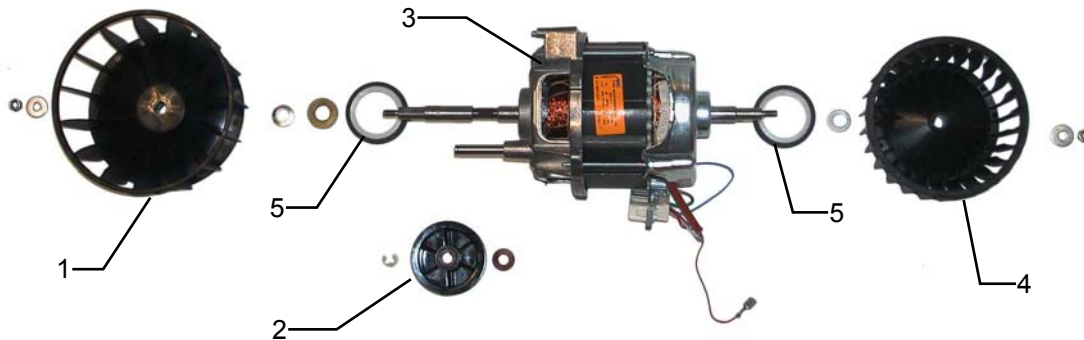
Both the asynchronous single-phase motor and the asynchronous three-phase or inverter motor look the same. The only difference lies in the connections and operation.

While the former is controlled directly by the main board, the latter needs a specific board (Inverter motor control board), which in turn receives commands from the main circuit board.

- 1 Fan (with hot air circulation straight blades).
- 2 Belt tensioner.
- 3 Motor.
- 4 Fan (with cold air circulation inclined blades).
- 5 Vibration damping bushes.



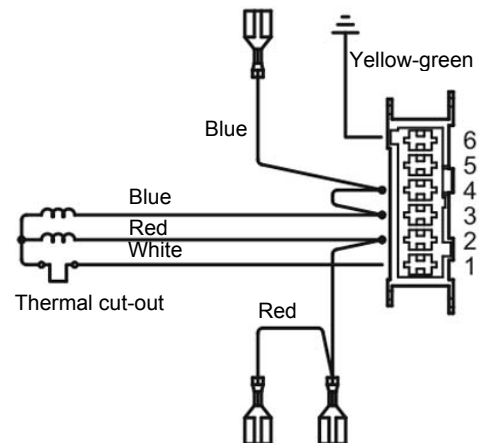
In both cases, the motor unit consists of a belt tensioner (2) situated on an axis on the motor casing and secured by a spring ring, of two fans (1 and 4) respectively for the circulation of cold air and hot air, which are bolted to the motor shaft, of the motor (3) with thermal cut-out, of two vibration damping bushes (5) positioned on the two motor casings and a variety of spacers (washers). The motor power supply connector is situated on a bracket which is screwed onto the lamellar bundle.



When refitting the fans onto the motor, do not invert them otherwise the air circulation inside the tumble dryer will not work properly.

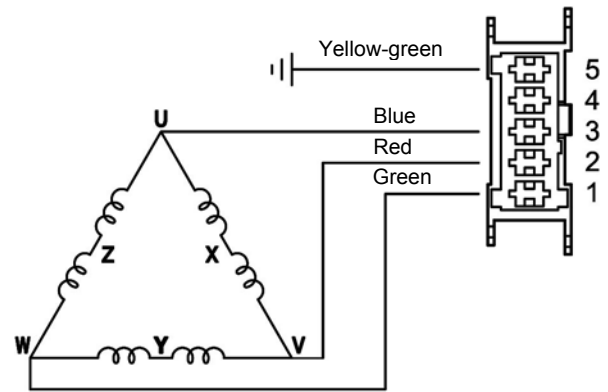
4.10.1 Asynchronous single-phase motor technical details

Power supply voltage	220 V
Frequency	50 Hz
Power	167 W
RPM	2660
Coil resistance 1 - 3	$18.1 \Omega \pm 7 \% \text{ at } 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Coil resistance 1 - 2	$18.1 \Omega \pm 7 \% \text{ at } 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal cut-out activation	$150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



4.10.2 Asynchronous three-phase or Inverter motor technical details

Power supply voltage	230 V
Frequency	60 Hz
RPM	3600
Coil resistance 1 - 2	26.7 Ω \pm 7 % at 20 °C
Coil resistance 1 - 3	26.7 Ω \pm 7 % at 20 °C
Coil resistance 2 - 3	26.7 Ω \pm 7 % at 20 °C



4.11 Door micro-switch

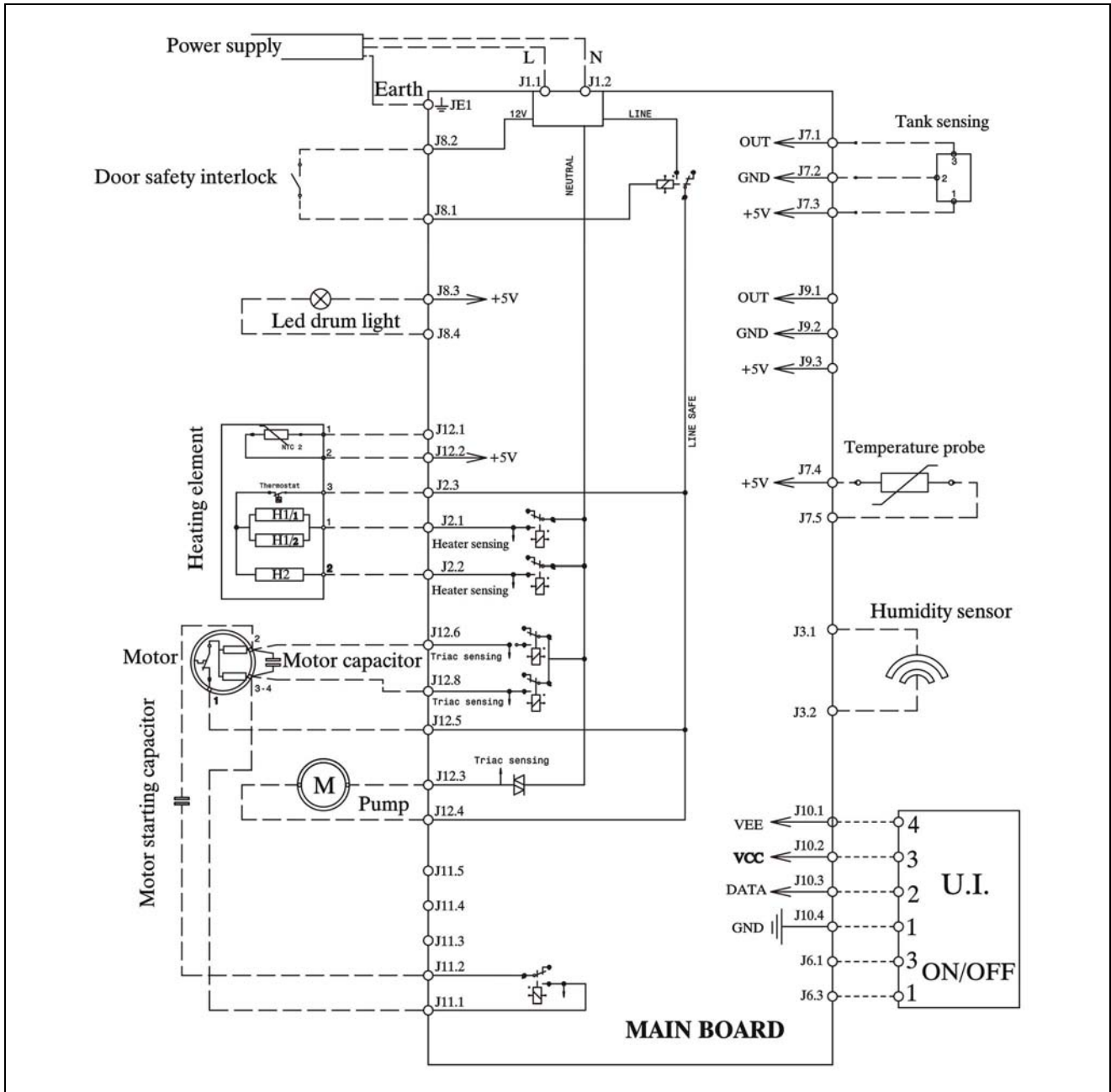
The door switch makes it possible for the electric components to be powered after the door has been closed.

The switch is located above the door and it is closed, when the door itself is closed, by means of a pin located on the door itself.

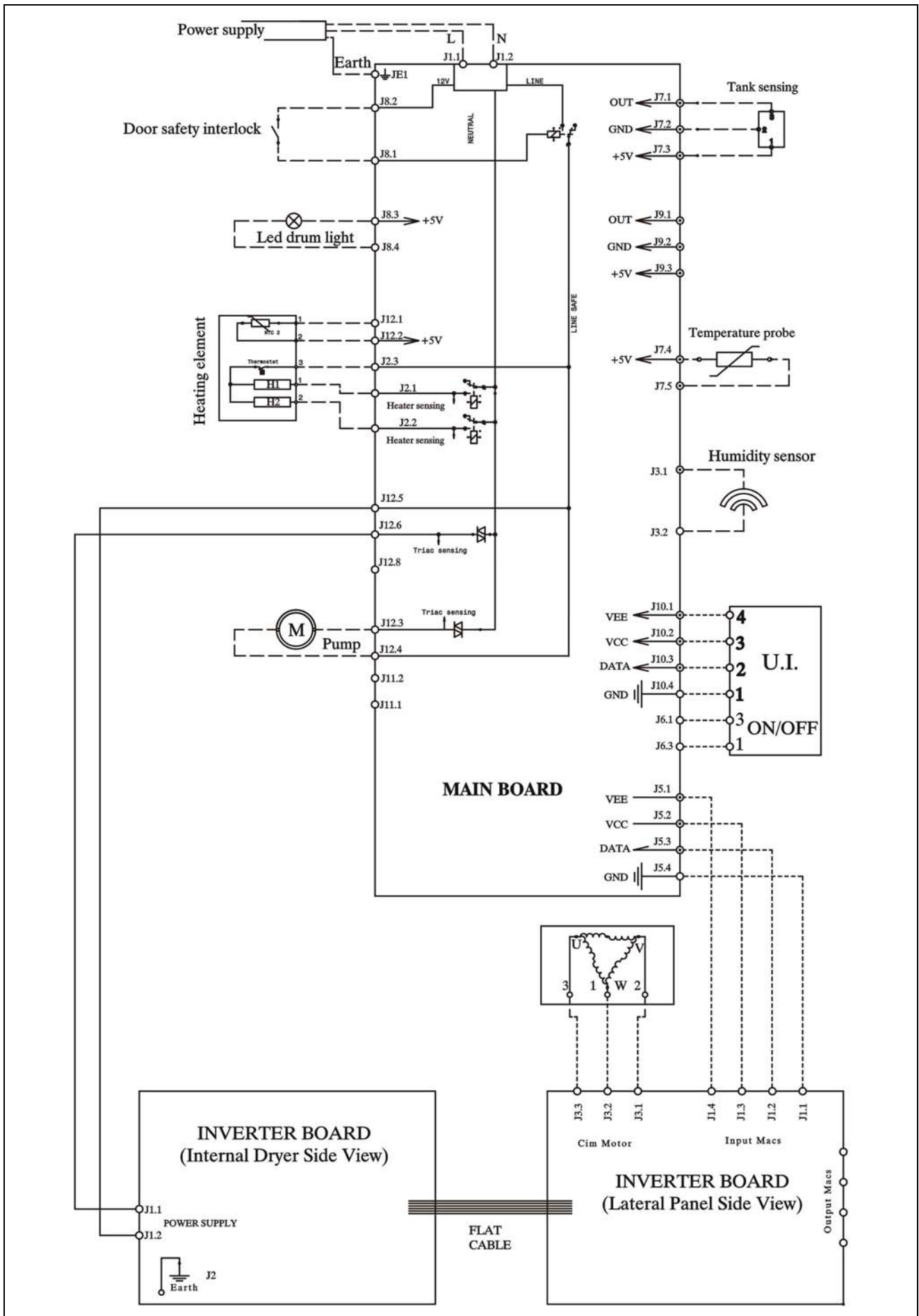


5 Wiring diagram

5.1 Diagram with asynchronous single-phase motor



5.2 Diagram with asynchronous three-phase motor and Inverter board



6 Access to components

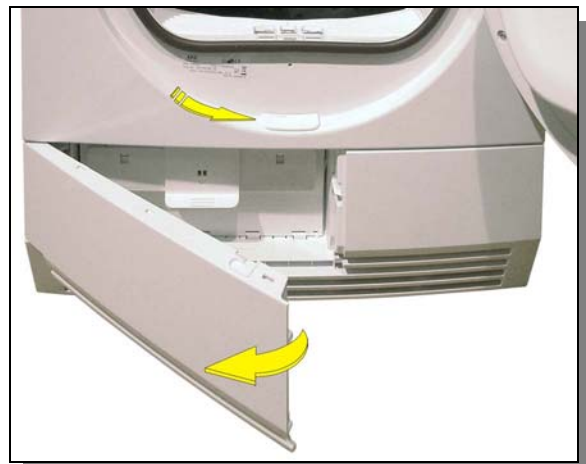
6.1 Fluff filter

- Open the door.
- Remove the fluff filter by pulling it upwards.
- Open it and remove all fluff.
- Any residual fluff should be removed by washing the filter under running water.

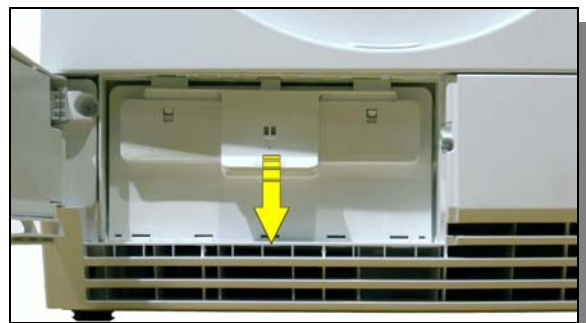


6.2 Cleaning the condenser

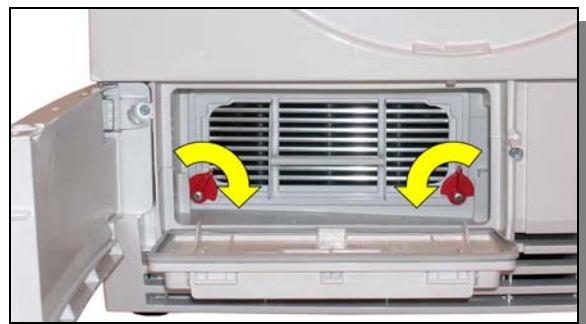
- Open the door.
- Move the locking lever towards the right.
- Open the door in the kick plate.



- Press this door down in order to release it and open it.

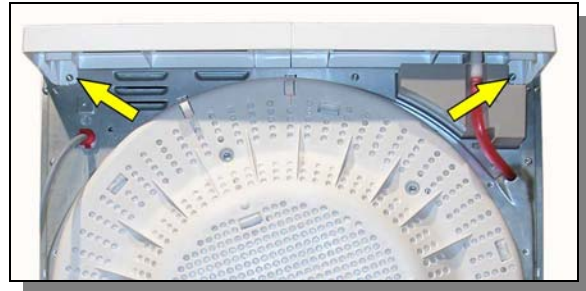


- Turn the 2 condenser fixing clips and remove it by pulling it out.
- Wash the condenser under running water, taking care not to damage the aluminium partitions.
- After cleaning, reposition the condenser and secure it in place by turning the fixing clips.



6.3 Worktop

- Loosen the 2 rear fixing screws.

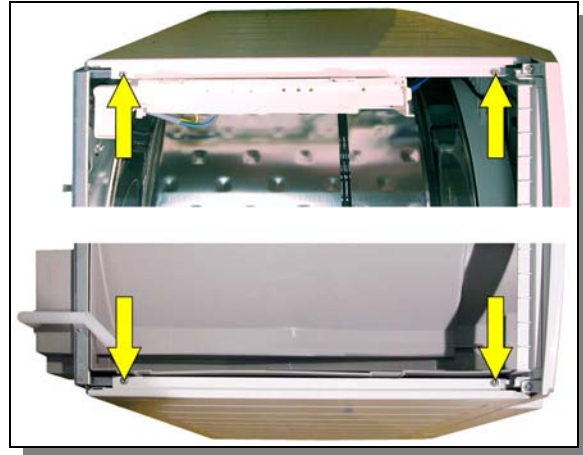


- Remove the tank.
- Loosen the front fixing screw.
- Move the worktop towards the rear and remove it.

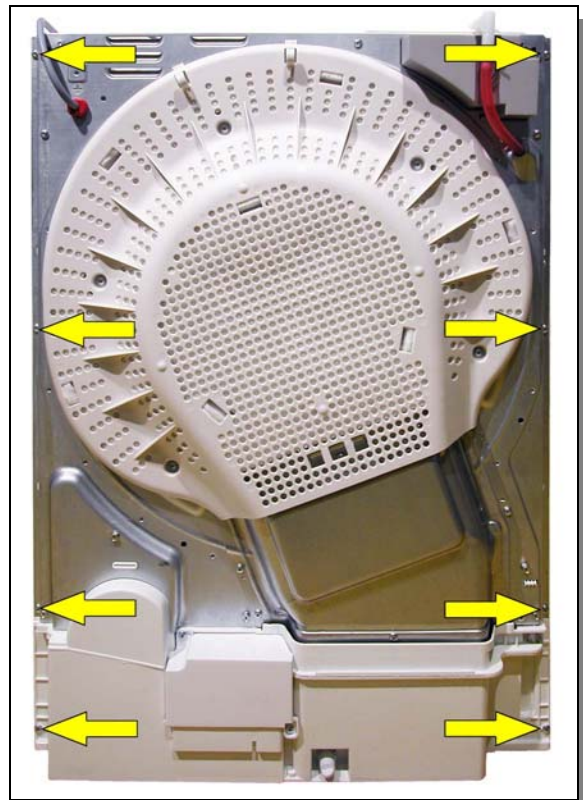


6.4 Sides

- Remove the worktop.
- Loosen the screws that secure the sides to the top crossbars.



- Loosen the 4 screws for each side panel from the rear of the tumble dryer.

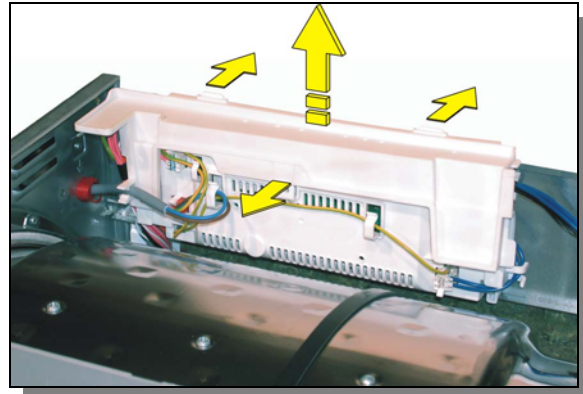


- Raise the panel slightly so that the catch on the tumble dryer is released from the pocket in the panel.

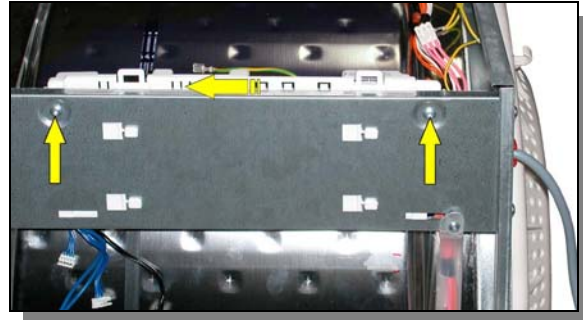


6.5 Main circuit board

- Remove the worktop.
- Remove the right side panel.
- Release the fixing clips from the board guard and remove it by pulling it up.

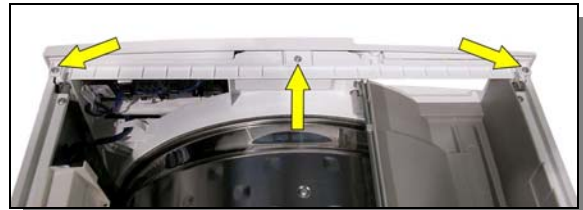


- Disconnect all connectors, making a note of their positions.
- Remove the two fastening screws from the crossbar.
- Move the entire board assembly to the left so as to remove it.

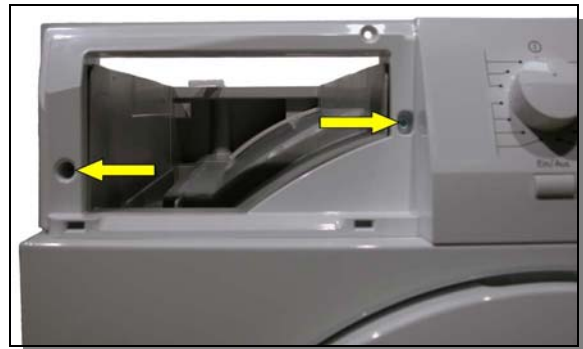


6.6 Control panel

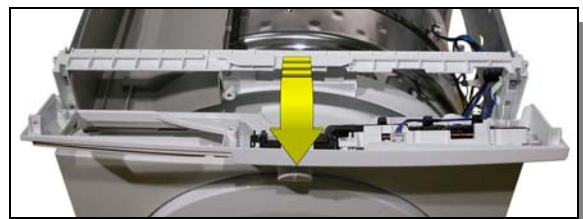
- Remove the worktop.
- Remove the tank.
- Loosen the three screws securing the control panel to the uprights and air conduit.



- Loosen the 2 screws that secure the control panel to the tank support.

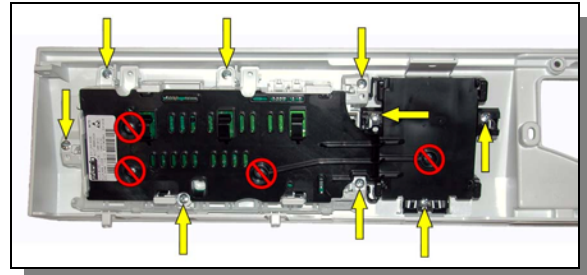


- Turn it forward.
- Remove the wiring, making a note of the position of the various connectors.
- Remove the entire control panel.

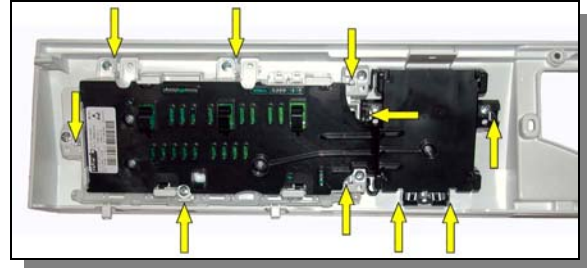


6.6.1 Control board

- Loosen the 9 fastening screws on the board.

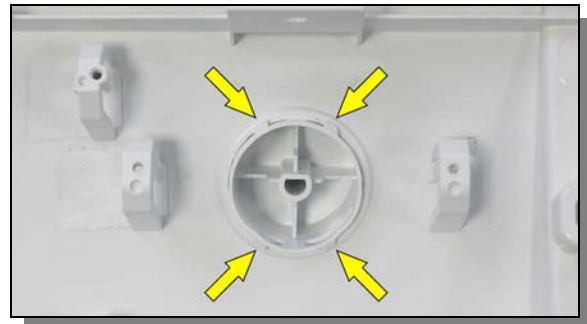


- Using a screwdriver, release the 10 fixing clips and concurrently raise the entire board assembly until it is fully removed.



6.6.2 Programme selector dial

- Press the 4 anchor clips inwards and concurrently push the dial out.



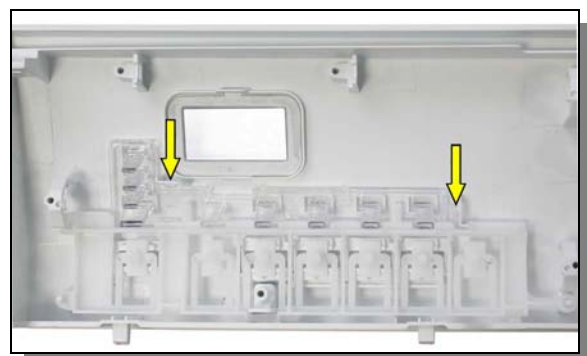
6.6.3 Buttons spring and LED light diffuser

- Using a screwdriver, release the 3 fixing clips taking care not to damage the locking seats and concurrently raise the buttons spring so as to remove it.



In order to remove the LED light diffuser from its seat, first remove the buttons spring.

- Move the two fixing clips slightly and remove the LED light diffuser.



6.6.4 Buttons

After the buttons spring has been removed, each button can be removed individually.

Each button has its position printed on it.

Only the ON/OFF and START/PAUSE buttons do not have a number printed on them because they are different and can only be fitted in their position.



6.7 Door

To remove the dryer door, irrespective of whether it is a plastic dummy door or in transparent glass, proceed as follows:

- Loosen the 2 screws securing the appliance door to the front panel.
- Raise it slightly so that the catch is released and remove it.



Caution: the glass door weighs approximately 4.5 kg

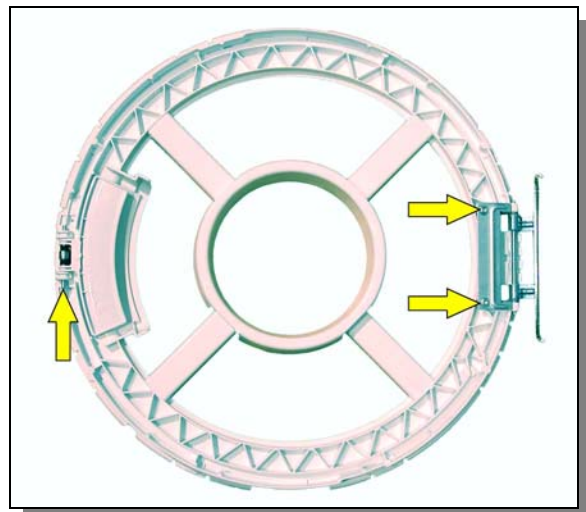


6.7.1 Plastic door handle, latch and hinge

- Loosen the 8 screws around the perimeter of the appliance door and remove the internal door cover.
- Using a screwdriver, and taking care not to damage the frame, remove the door crosspiece.

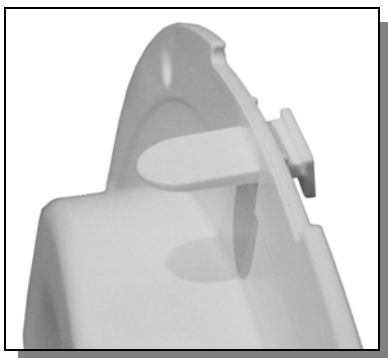


- Loosen the 2 screws securing the hinge and remove it.
- Pull out the pin securing the hinge and latch and remove them.



6.7.2 Plastic door micro-switch lever

- Insert the door micro-switch lever so that the reference pocket is positioned towards the inside the inner frame and it coincides with the notch in the outer frame.

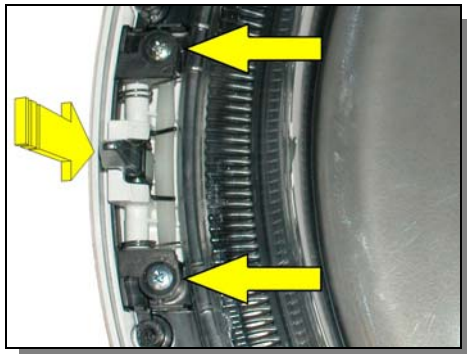


6.7.3 Glass door handle, latch and hinge

- Loosen the 4 screws around the perimeter securing the hinge assembly to the appliance door.
- Using a screwdriver, and taking care not to damage the frame, remove the entire hinge assembly.

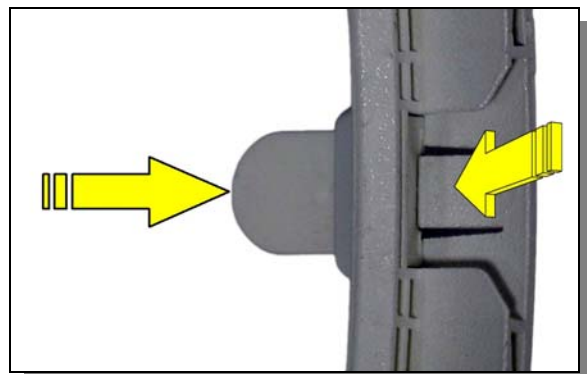


- Loosen the remaining 8 screws securing the frame to the appliance door and remove it.
- Loosen the two screws securing the handle assembly and remove it by pushing it out



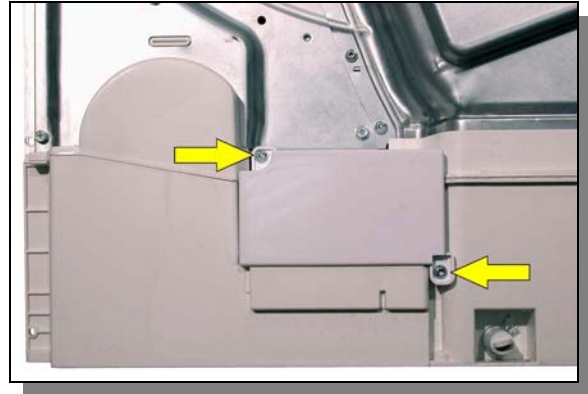
6.7.4 Glass door micro-switch lever

- To remove the door micro-switch lever, press the fastening clip.
- Push the lever in the direction shown by the arrow until you have removed it completely.
- To reposition it, insert the lever all the way in, making sure the fastening clip secures it in place



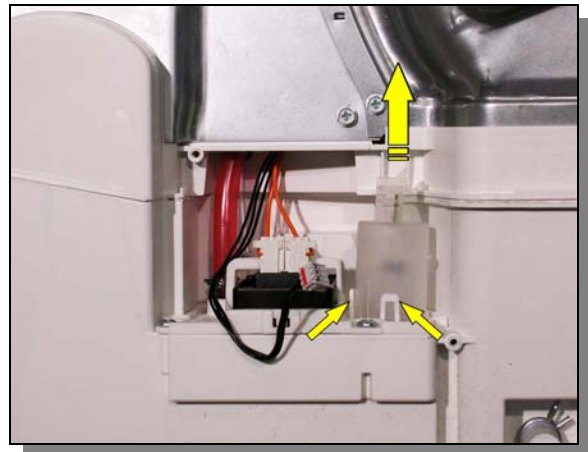
6.8 Level sensor and condensation water pump

- Remove the condensation water filling pump and level sensor cover.



6.8.1 Level sensor

- Detach the connector and remove it.
- Move the retaining hooks indicated by the arrows slightly and remove the level sensor by pulling it up.



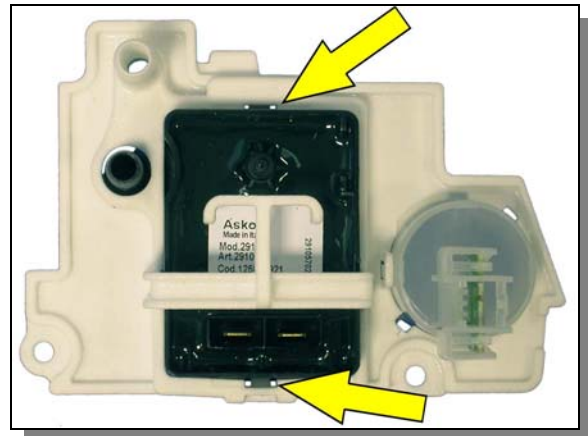
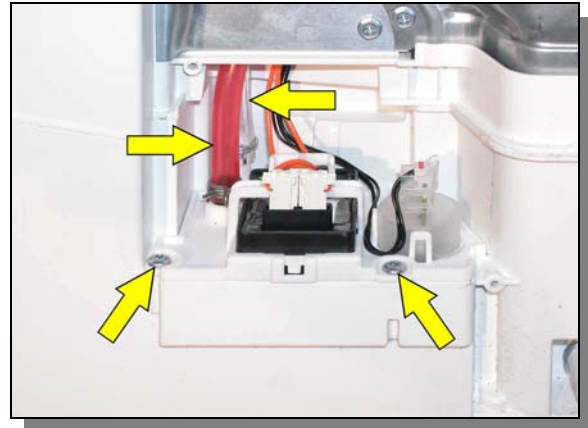
6.8.2 Condensation water pump

- Disconnect the 2 pump connectors and the level sensor connector.
- Using pliers, loosen and raise the clamp securing the red pipe (supply) and raise it a few centimetres.
- Repeat the operation with the transparent pipe (overflow return).



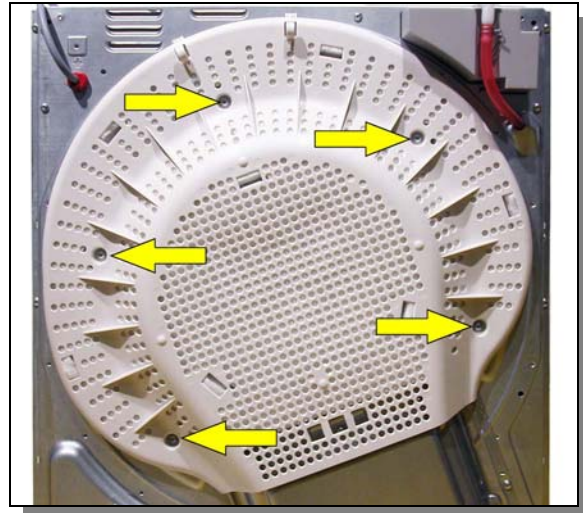
Make sure both pipes do not return completely into the appliance.

- Loosen the 2 screws securing the entire pump support and level sensor to the appliance and remove it without using excessive force.
- Insert a screwdriver in the slots indicated by the arrows and remove the pump by pushing it down.

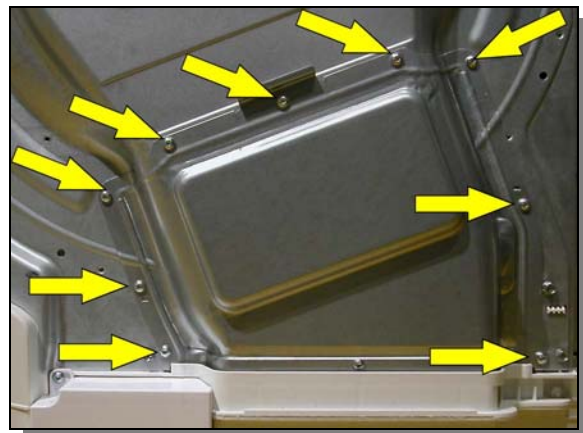


6.9 Heating element

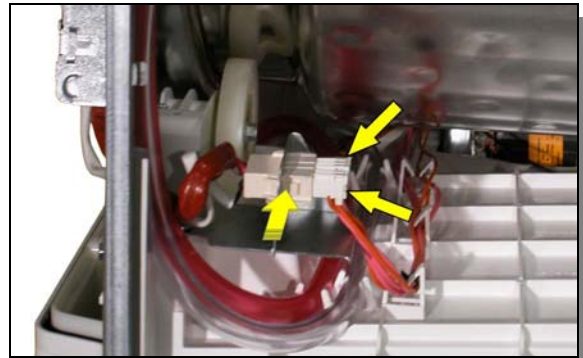
- Remove the plastic back panel guard by loosening the 5 screws indicated by the arrows.



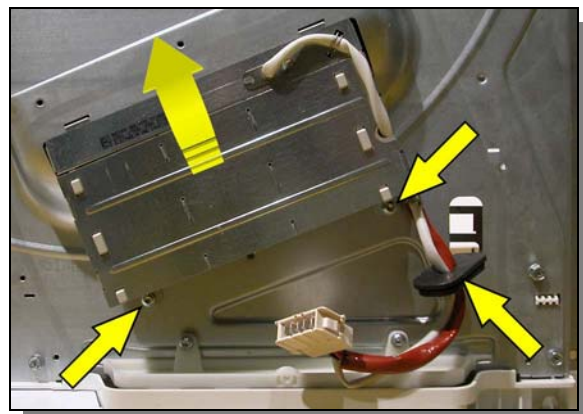
- Remove the 9 screws securing the heater unit guard.



- Remove the worktop.
- Remove the left side panel.
- Disconnect the 2 heater unit connectors.
- Press the 2 fixing clips and remove the connector from its seat.



- Remove the rubber cable cleat.
- Loosen the 2 heater unit fixing screws.
- Turn the entire heater unit slightly and remove it.



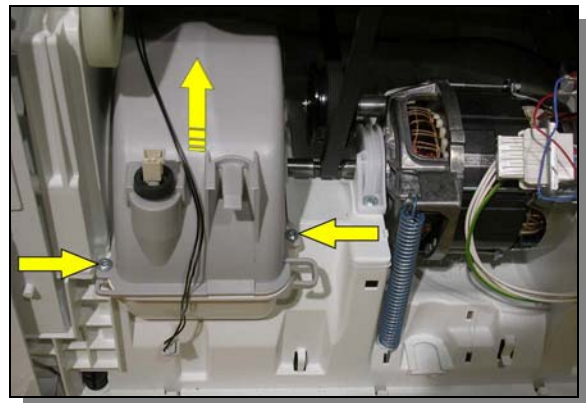
6.10 Temperature probe

- Remove the worktop.
- Remove the right side panel.
- Disconnect the connector.
- Pull the probe up to remove it from its seat.



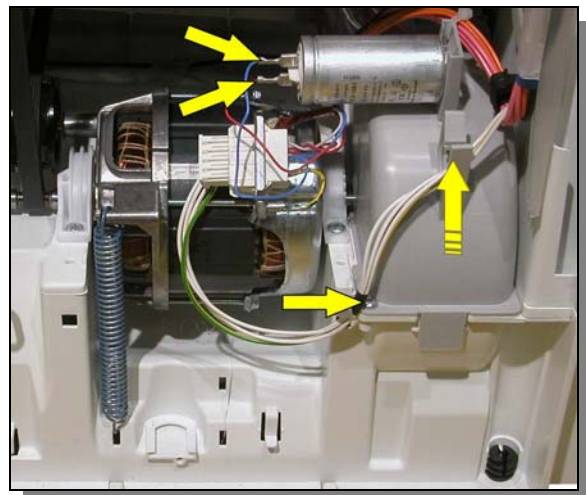
6.11 Front screw (hot air circulation)

- Disconnect the temperature probe (you don't need to remove it).
- Loosen the 2 screw fixing screws.
- Raise and pull out the screw.



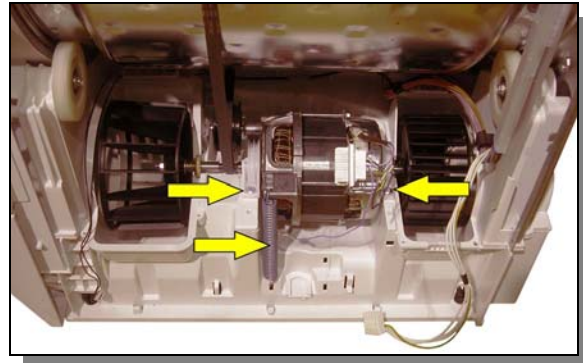
6.12 Rear screw (cold air circulation)

- Disconnect the condenser.
- Loosen the screw fixing screw.
- Raise and pull out the screw.



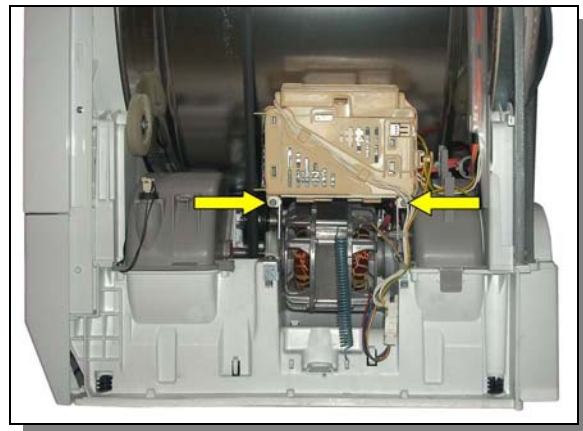
6.13 Asynchronous single-phase motor

- Remove the 2 front and rear screws.
- Disconnect the motor connector.
- Using pliers, release the spring keeping the belt tensioner in tension.
- Loosen the screws that secure the front and rear motor fixing brackets.
- Raise them, turn them and remove them by pulling them off the rear hook.
- Turn the entire motor and fan unit slightly towards the inside of the tumble dryer.
- Raise it and remove it, feeding the rear fan through the belt.

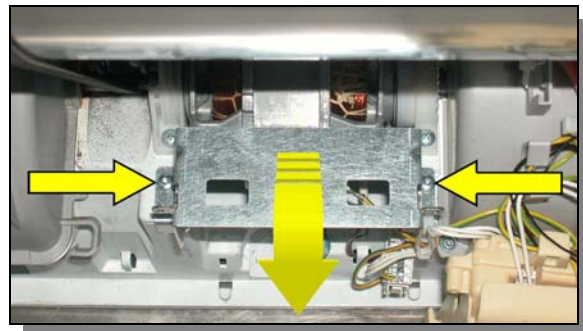


6.14 Asynchronous three-phase motor and Inverter board

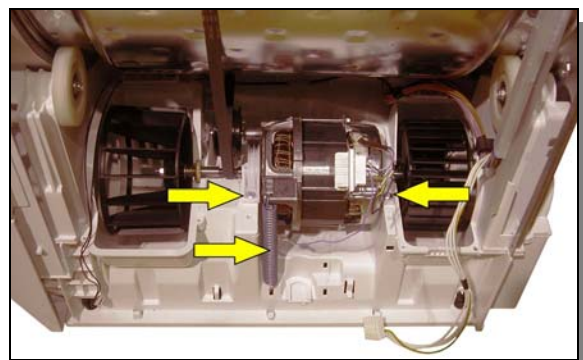
- Loosen the 2 screws securing the Inverter motor control board and remove it by raising it slightly.



- Remove the Inverter motor board support bracket.

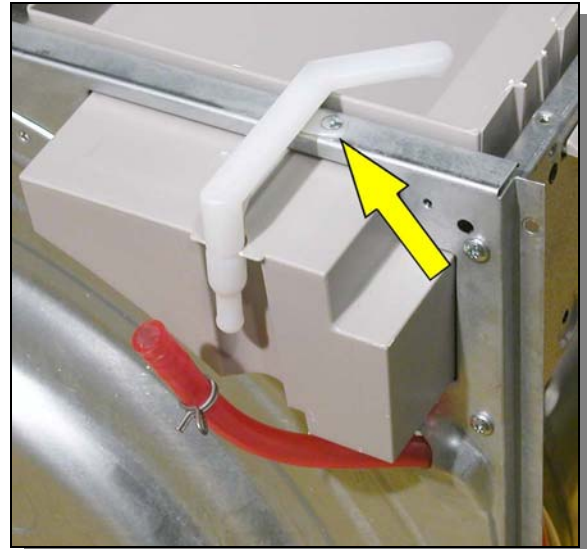


- Remove the 2 front and rear screws.
- Disconnect the motor connector.
- Using pliers, release the spring keeping the belt tensioner in tension.
- Loosen the screws that secure the front and rear motor fixing brackets.
- Raise them, turn them and remove them by pulling them off the rear hook.
- Turn the entire motor and fan unit slightly towards the inside of the tumble dryer.
- Raise it and remove it, feeding the rear fan through the belt.

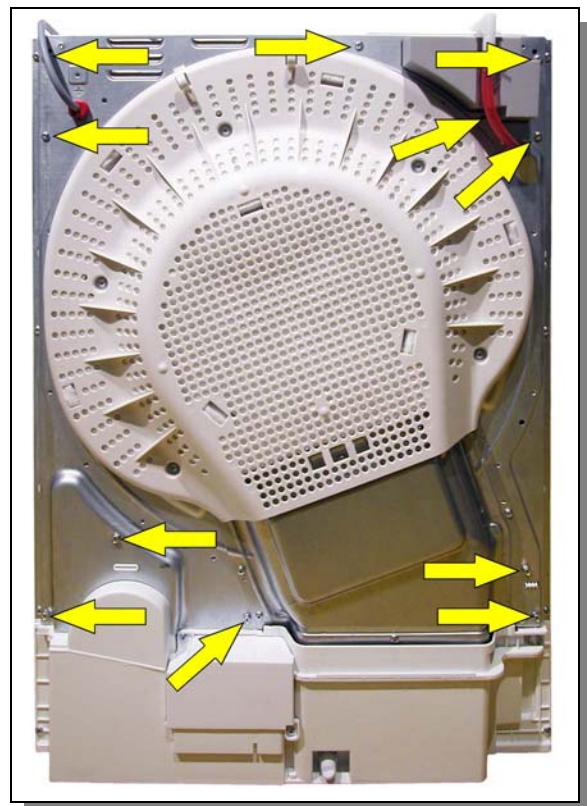


6.15 Back panel

- Remove the worktop.
- Remove the sides.
- Disconnect the heating element and remove the connector from its seat (you do not need to remove the cable cleat).
- Using pliers, open the clamp and disconnect the red pipe from the fitting.
- Pull out the red pipe so it is free from the back panel.
- Loosen the screws securing the tank fitting and remove it.

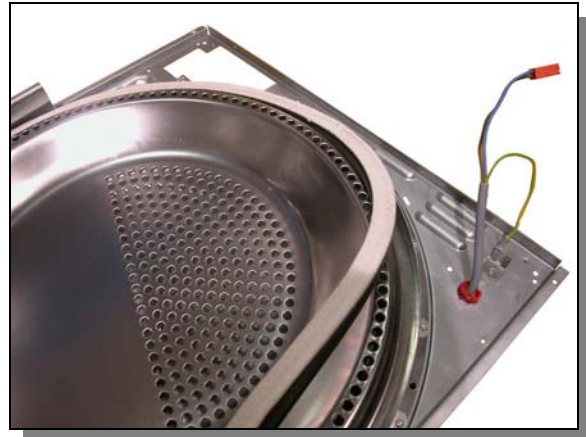


- Disconnect the power supply cable from the main board.
- Loosen the 5 screws securing the back panel to the appliance base.
- Loosen the 4 screws securing the back panel to the side crossbars and the screw securing it to the central crossbar.
- Release the clip on the tank support.
- Tilt and remove the back panel.

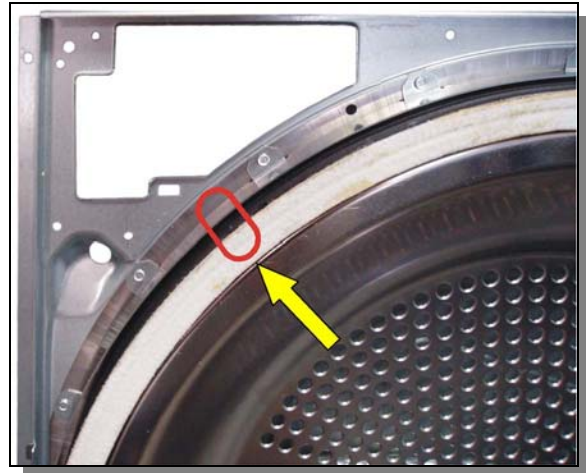


6.16 Rear air seal

- Remove the back panel.
- Raise the air seal to remove it completely.

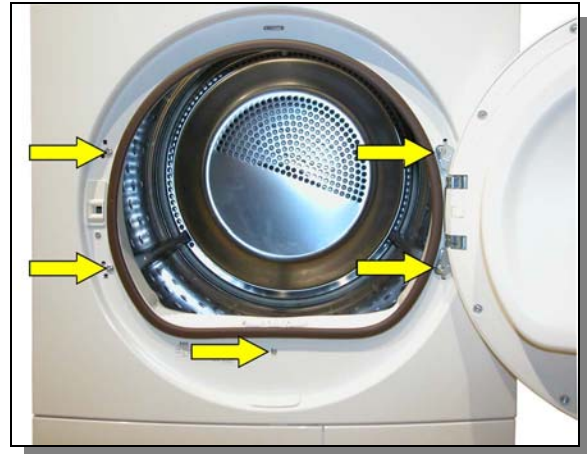


When repositioning the air seal, make sure the joint is positioned more or less under the tank support as shown in the figure.

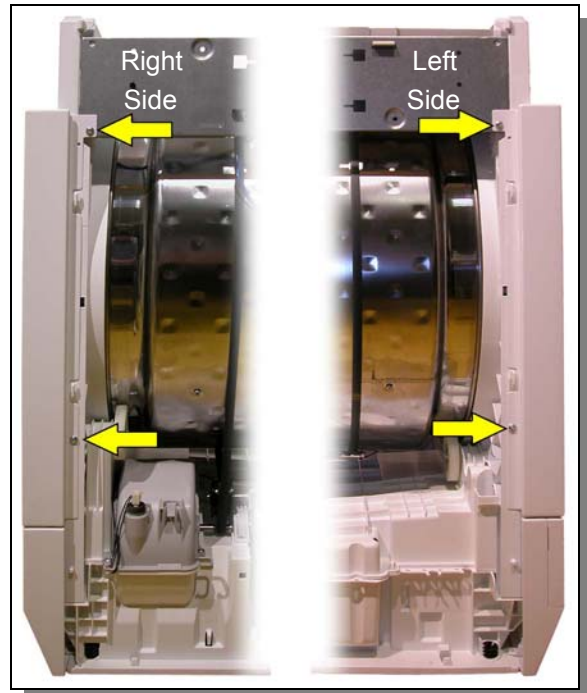


6.17 Front panel

- Remove the worktop.
- Remove the control panel (you do not need to disconnect it electrically).
- Loosen the 2 screws securing the appliance door to the air conduit.
- Remove, where featured, using a screwdriver, the styling cover situated above the door interlock (not shown in the figure).
- Loosen the 3 screws securing the front panel to the air conduit.

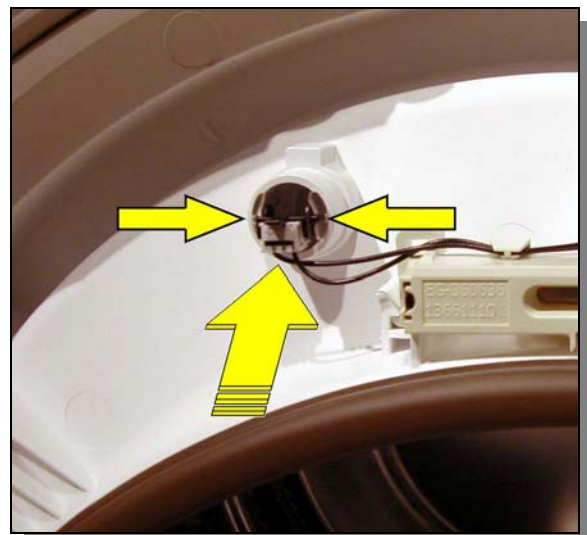


- Loosen the 2 screws on either side securing the front panel to the air conduit.
- Tilt the front panel slightly forward and lift it.



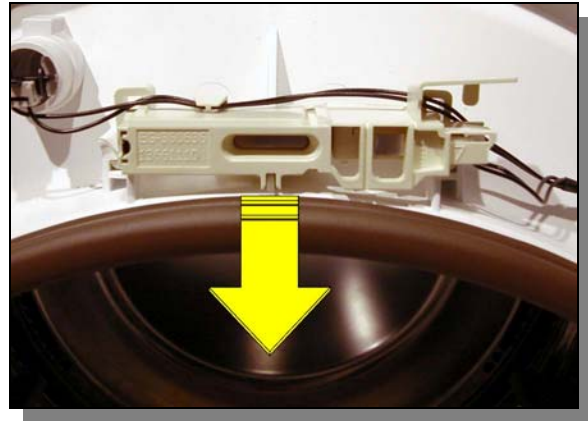
6.18 Drum light

- Remove the front panel.
- Disconnect the connector.
- Press the two clips securing the drum light slightly and concurrently push it in until it is fully removed.



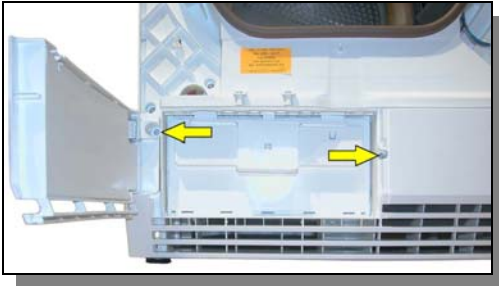
6.19 Door micro-switch

- Remove the front panel.
- Disconnect the connector.
- Pull out the entire assembly.

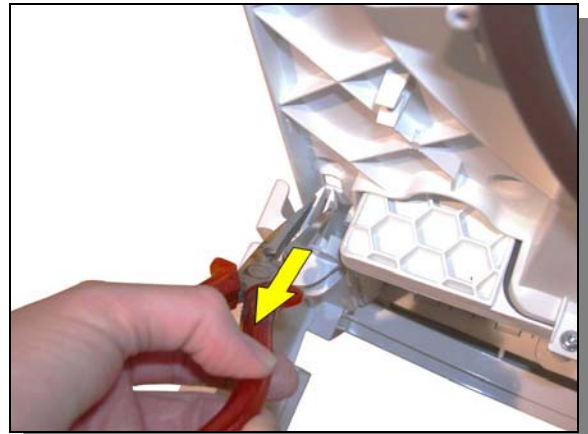


6.20 Kick plate

- Remove the front panel.
- Loosen the 2 front screws.
- Loosen the rear screw on the right side.

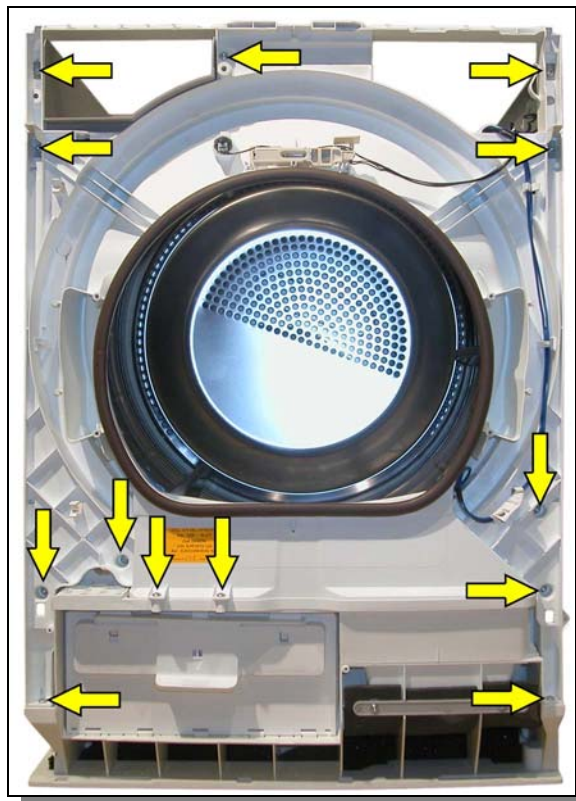


- Using pliers, release the fixing clips on the left and right sides.



6.21 Front air conduit

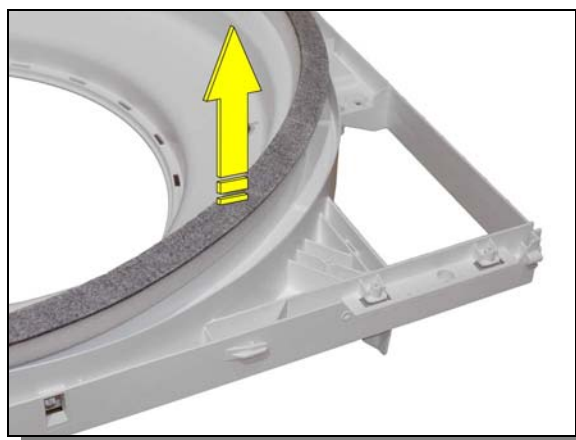
- Remove the front panel.
- Loosen the 13 screws securing the front air conduit to the crossbars, to the tank support and to the appliance base.
- Raise the two crossbars slightly so as to remove them.
- Tilt the entire air conduit forward and lift it off.



6.22 Front air seal

Once the front air conduit has been removed, the air seal can be removed.

- Raise the air seal to remove it completely.
-
- When repositioning the front air seal, make sure the joint is positioned as shown in the figure.



6.23 Heat exchanger compartment door

- Open the kick plate door.
- Open the heat exchanger compartment door completely.
- Turn it slightly so that the hinge pins are fully released from their seats.
- To reposition the door, position the pins on the hinges.
- Press down fully so that the hinge pins click back into their seats.

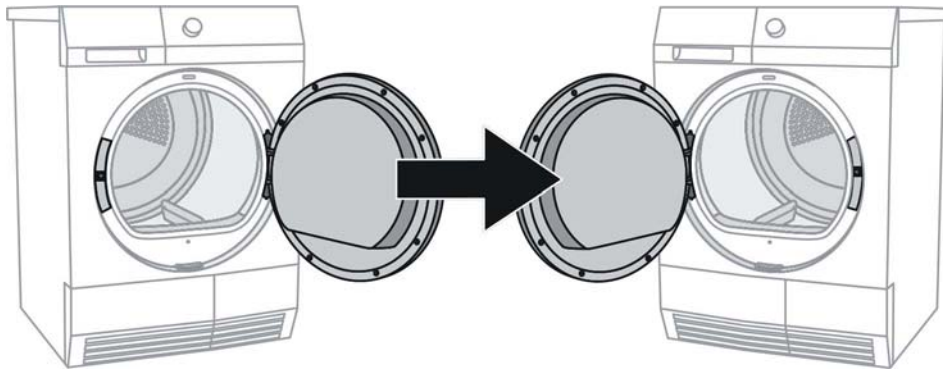


6.23.1 Heat exchanger compartment door seal

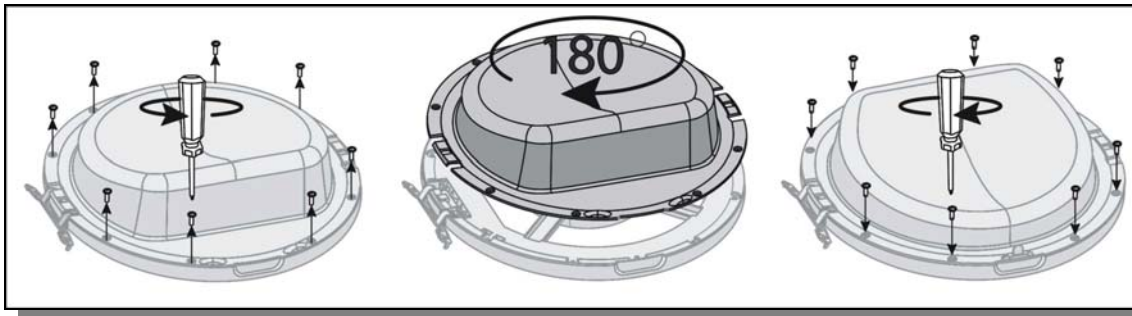
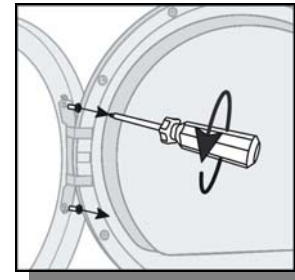
- Open the kick plate door.
- Open the heat exchanger compartment door completely. You do not need to remove it.
- Raise the seal and remove it.



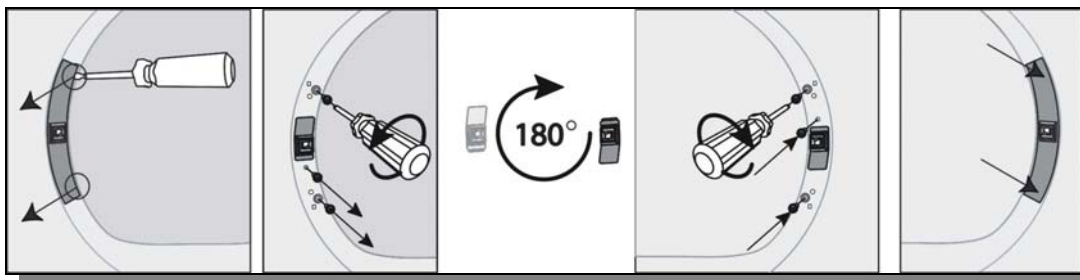
7 Door reversibility



- Loosen the screws securing the appliance door to the tumble dryer chassis.



- Loosen the screws on the internal door cover.
- Turn the cover 180°.
- Secure the cover to the door again using the screws you removed previously.



- Remove the protective cover.
- Loosen the two screws securing the front panel to the air conduit.
- Loosen the screw securing the door lock and remove it.
- Turn the door lock and cover 180 degrees and reposition them on the opposite side.
- Reposition and secure the door on the opposite side using the screws you removed previously.

