

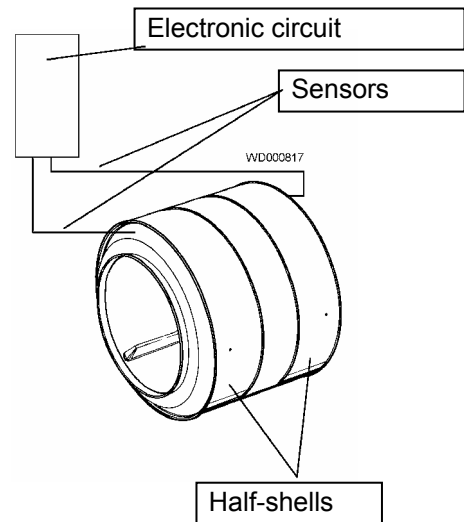
6.2 Conductimetric sensor

The conductimetric sensor consists of an electronic circuit (positioned inside the power board) and a section located externally to the board which consists of the wiring, two brushes (sensors positioned in contact with the tub shells) and the two tub shells themselves.

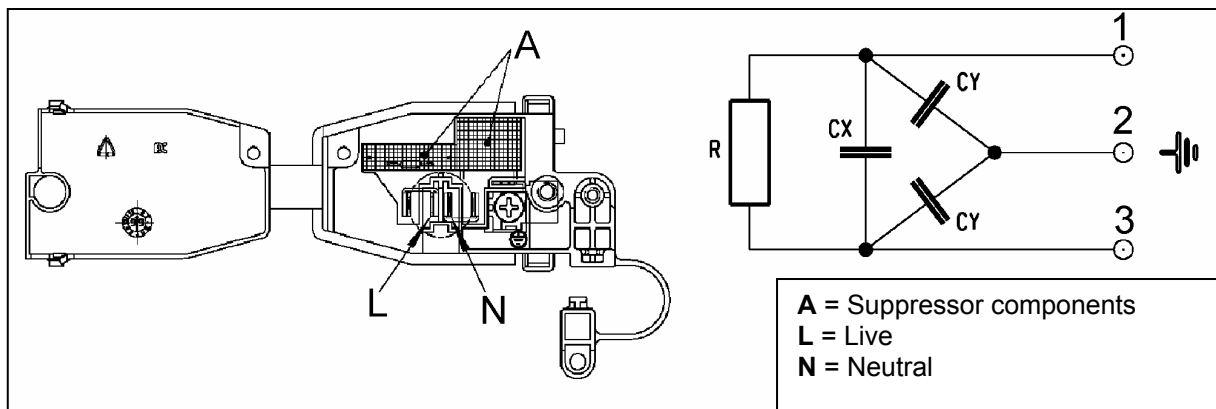
The first brush positioned in contact with the front tub shell is fitted to a hinged support on the duct, and is connected by the wiring to the electronic circuit. The second brush is positioned in contact with the drum spindle housed in the spindle casing. This sensor is connected to the electronic circuit via the cabinet, which represents the mass of the appliance's electronic circuit.

The two halves of the drum are separated by an insulating strip, and therefore the impedance between the front and rear shells (to which the sensors are connected) is infinite when the drum is empty. The impedance varies according to the wash load, the type of fabric and the degree of humidity.

The impedance is between about $1M\Omega$ and $25M\Omega$. This value is converted into an oscillation of between about 260Hz and 0Hz; when processed by the electronic circuit (fuzzy logic), this value determines the duration of the cycle and the final humidity.



6.3 Terminal block with incorporated suppressor



The suppressor, which is incorporated in the terminal block, prevents radio disturbance generated by the dryer from entering the power lines.

This device functions correctly only if the appliance is grounded.

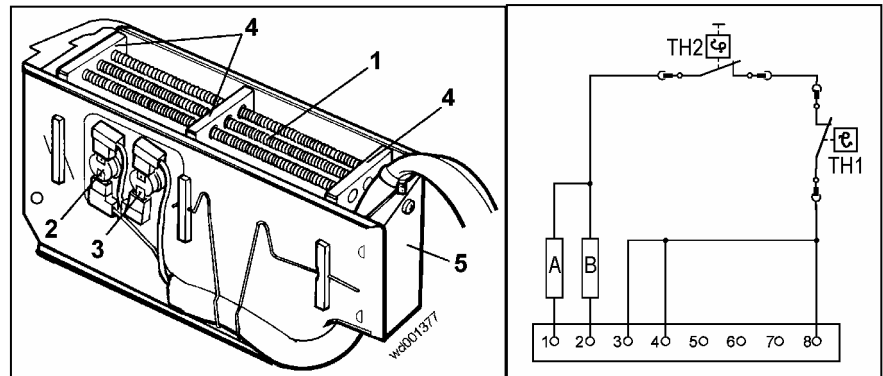
Checking for efficiency:

Use a tester to measure the resistance across the following terminals:

- ⇒ 1 – 2 = ∞
- ⇒ 2 – 3 = ∞
- ⇒ 1 – 3 = $\sim 2M\Omega$

6.4 Heater unit

- 1 - Filament heating element
- 2 - TH1 Safety thermostat (automatic reset)
- 3 - TH2 Safety thermostat
- 4 - Ceramic supports
- 5 - Sheet metal casing



The heater unit consists of two wire heating elements with different powers. The two heating elements are fitted to ceramic supports, and the entire assembly is housed in a sheet metal casing.

Two safety thermostats (normally closed) are positioned to one side of the casing.

- TH1 (automatic reset) (2) intervenes at a temperature of $92\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$, and disconnects both heating elements.
- Thermostat TH2 (3) intervenes at 160°C ; when the contact opens, it remains open, permanently disconnecting both heating elements.

The heater unit is powered via two relays (RL1 and RL2) fitted to the board.

Heater unit versions					
Type	Total power (-2+ 8%): W	2400	2400	2000	2000
	Rated voltage: V	240	230	240	230
Branch A	Power (-2+ 8%): W	1400	1400	1400	1400
	Resistance: Ω	36	33	36	33
Branch B	Power (-2+ 8%): W	1000	1000	600	600
	Resistance: Ω	51	46	85	78

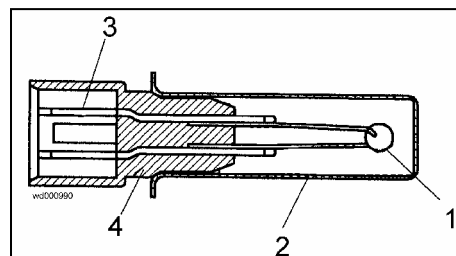
IMPORTANT: In the event of a thermostat failure, the entire heater unit must be replaced!

6.5 NTC sensor

The NTC sensor is fitted to the hot air fan duct. This sensor consists of a resistor contained in a metallic capsule. Its resistance decreases as the temperature increases.

The electronic circuit reads the resistance (which varies with the temperature inside the dryer); when this resistance falls below a certain value, the heater unit is switched off. As the air cools, the resistance increases; when it reaches a given value, the electronic circuit re-connects the heater unit to the power supply. This occurs each time the temperature inside the dryer exceeds a given value, which varies according to the drying cycle that has been selected.

- 1 - NTC resistor
- 2 - Metallic capsule
- 3 - Terminals
- 4 - Plastic casing



TEMPERATURE ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	RESISTANCE (Ω)		
	Rated value	Maximum value	Minimum value
20	6050	6335	5765
60	1250	1278	1222
80	640	620	660