



8/19/2005

Ironer Operational Procedures

- 1) Daily cleaning and waxing
 - a) Clean/Wax 2 times / 8 hour shift or as needed if wrinkling occurs. See below.
 - i) Each morning run cloth with cleaning solution (**Iroclean**). Let cloth sit on hot chest, just under first roll, for about 1 min. (this is done the first time cloth is ran to let cleaning solution melt allowing it to work properly).
 - ii) Rerun cloth with cleaning solution to make sure all of ironer area has been covered 2 times.
 - iii) After running cleaning solution run “damp” sheets to remove excess residue.
 - iv) Apply wax (use Uroglide or Karagami wax), to wax cloth **ONLY** the first time you wax in the morning. Run wax cloth 2 times.
 - v) After running wax cloth run “damp” sheets to remove excess wax.

* run wax cloth (DO NOT ADD WAX) at lunch or as needed during the day.

** only in extreme conditions will you need to run the cleaning cloth a 2nd time, if there is a need DO NOT ADD SOLUTION.

Note: Move tape ribbons weekly and/or if they are slipping. Turning the bolt on the left-hand side of tape tensioning makes this adjustment.

- 2) Every two months clean chest
 - a) Scrape deposits at bridging plate using heavy duty cleaning solution (**clean press**). This is to be applied on hot chest using protective glove.
 - b) Scrape deposits at inlet to rolls (overhang at chest)
 - c) Clean brown discoloration from chests w/steel wool or light abrasive
 - d) Clean build up from padding
 - e) After you do this cleaning you need to cover rolls with sheet and run about 20 “damp” sheets to remove excess cleaning solution and residue.
 - f) You will need to perform the cleaning and waxing as if you were doing it first in the morning. See above.

Note: Heavy duty cleaning is best done when changing pads. This will eliminate the cleaning solution from contacting the “new” pads. Also at this time you can pour heavy duty cleaning solution on “old” padding and allowing the ironer to run approximately 20 min. Then you raise the rolls and let the ironer sit 2-4 hours letting the solution work. After this you need to clean the chest with many wet sheets. Then you can proceed with changing the padding.

If there is the need to climb under the rolls to remove any foreign objects (ex. Ballpoint pins, knives, bolts, etc...) then you MUST put the rolls in the SAFETY position before entering. If scaring occurs it can be sanded manually.

3) Operational Checks For wrinkling of linen

a) Sour test, pH.

Note: Wash room should check every load before unloading for pH level. If high must be rinsed more, if low must add more sour.

Results from pH test: (will depend on pH indicator)

1. Blue color-under soured
 - Chemical build-up may happen on chest
 2. Yellow-Orange – Good
 3. Red-Orange – over soured
 - White linen may turn brown.
 - Linen may rope under roll
 - Possibility of removing wax from chest, this will increase friction.
 4. Green - Bad
- b) Chlorine: If excess amount is used you have the possibility of removing wax from chest, this will increase friction.
- c) Anti-chlorine: If excess amount you may have chemical build-up on chest.
- d) Make sure if high temperatures are used they must cool down gradually just like garments linen has memory, you can set wrinkles in linen, and this makes feeding difficult.
- e) Time and temperatures that linen hangs/sit can set wrinkles. Need to “cover” carts if sitting over night.
- f) Some linen is made with multiple hem layers, this can cause jamming
- g) Maintain consistent moisture retention. (30% or 40%)

4) Most common operational problems

- a) Inconsistent moisture retention
- b) pH level
- c) Daily maintenance

Note: Be careful not to over wax. Waxing may not be the solution to problem.