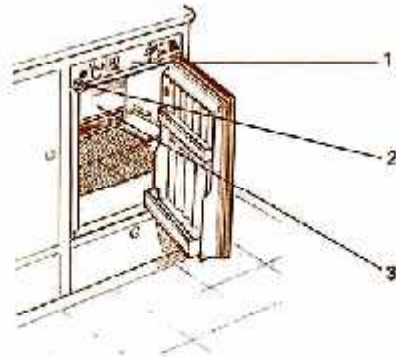


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MODE D'EMPLOI.....Page 5

GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING.....Blad 7

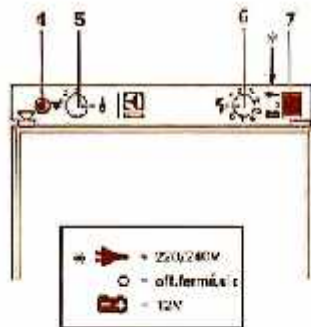


- 1 Control Panel
- 2 Travel Catch
- 3 Freezer Food Storage Compartment **FR**

- 1 Tableau de réglage
- 2 Arrêt de porte
- 3 Compartiment à basse température **FR**

- 1 Bedieningspaneel
- 2 Deursluiting
- 3 Diepvries kompartoek **FR**

Fig. 1



- 4. Button for igniter
- 5. Combined gas control and flame failure device
- 6. Electric thermostat (220 or 240V)
- 7. Voltage selector switch

- 4. Bouton de l'allumeur
- 5. Dispositif de réglage de gaz et de sécurité
- 6. Thermostat électrique (220V)
- 7. Commutateur

- 4. Knop voor ontsteker
- 5. Gascontrole en vlambeveiliging
- 6. Thermostaat lelfen voor 220V
- 7. Voltage keuze knop

Fig. 2

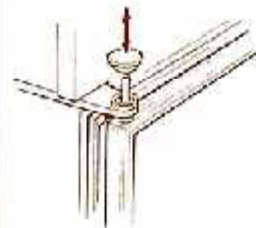
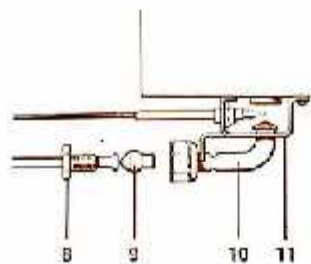


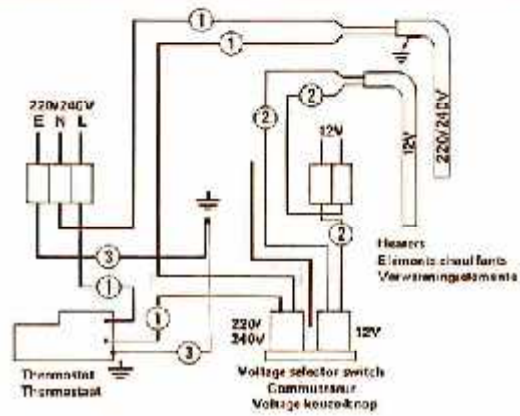
Fig. 3



- 8 Union
- 9 Jet
- 10 Burner
- 11 Burner Bracket
- 8 Connections
- 9 Injector
- 10 Brûleur
- 11 Console de Brûleur

- 8 Koppeling
- 9 Injecteur
- 10 Brander
- 11 Branderhuis

Fig. 4



- L = Brown, Brun, Bruin
- N = Blue, Bleu, Blauw
- E = Green-and-yellow, Vert-et-jaune, Groen-geel

- 1 = Brown, Brun, Bruin
- 2 = Black, Noir, Zwart
- 3 = Green-and-yellow, Vert-et-jaune, Groen-geel

Fig. 5

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This appliance conforms with E.C.C. Directive 92/49/EEC relating to radio interference.

INTRODUCTION

To ensure satisfactory and economical operation, it is essential that the refrigerator is installed as discussed in the Electrical Installation Instructions, and is used in accordance with these instructions. The ventilation openings for air circulation over the cooling unit must not be reduced in size or obstructed in any way otherwise the performance of the cooling unit may be impaired and consumption increased.

When the caravan is on tow, the refrigerator should be operated electrically, i.e. from the 12V battery in the towing vehicle, and not by means of bottled gas.

WARNING

Because of the hazards associated with the use of continuously operating bottled-gas appliances with open-flame burners in difficult-to-ventilate confined spaces, and other considerations, Recreux does not recommend the installation of their bottled-gas caravan refrigerators on boats, and refrigerators so installed will not be covered by the Company's guarantee.

If, however, a boat installation is planned for the refrigerator, reference should be made to British Standard BS82, Part 3, 1979 and to the Thames Water Authority "Leisure, Yacht" and "Marine" Specifications. Also, current Guide Lines published by local Water Authorities, or the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation.

It should be noted that special Marine Refrigerators are available from Electrolux for use on boats.

LEVEL

When the refrigerator is operating, refrigerant trickles through the piping and valves. The inlets of valves, to enable a satisfactory flow to take place, the air must be level in both directions, other than refrigerant can accumulate in pockets and the cooling process impaired.

A continuous rolling and pitching motion occurs in a caravan on tow. This normally affects operation, but when the caravan is at rest for more than about half an hour it must be levelled, in both directions, so that the ice tray, the handle of the frozen food storage compartment is level. (This can be checked with a small spirit level placed on the ice tray shelf). If it is not convenient to level the vehicle and it is to spend out of level for more than half an hour, the refrigerator should be temporarily turned off.

GAS PRESSURE, BURNER, JET, AND GAS CONTROL VALVE

The combined gas control valve and flame failure device (5, fig. 2), and jet and burner (6 & 10, fig. 4), must be of the correct type or size for the gas and gas pressure which you use. The gas pressure is determined by the type of regulator fitted to your gas bottle, and this may vary according to the standards adopted in the country concerned. In the United Kingdom, and most of Europe, the standard pressures used for butane and propane are as shown in section 1 of the table below. In Germany and Austria, the higher pressure shown in section 2 of the table usually applies.

It is essential that a reliable and secure regulator, set to the correct pressure for the appropriate pressure shown in the table, is fitted directly to the gas bottle. Needle valve operated gas control taps are NOT suitable for use with this refrigerator and must not be used as a substitute for a pressure regulator.

Before using the refrigerator, check from the label attached to it that the gas equipment is correct for the gas and gas pressure to be used. If it is not, the burner, jet, and combined gas control valve and flame failure device must be changed for the correct size or type in accordance with the table below. For future reference, any changes made should be recorded on or beside the data label.

Type of Gas	Gas Supply Pressure (Water gauge)	Size of Burner Jet	Type of Burner	Type of Gas Control Valve
1. Butane	17.5 (250mm. (2.5bar))	4	With two aerator nozzles	Part No. 344033
Propane	14.1 (210mm. (3.7bar))			
2. Butane & Propane	29" (60mm) (barometer) (usually in Germany and Austria)	2	With one orator hole	Part No. 344033

14.8. Colour Gas, or Domestic Gas. † Identified by letter D on valve body

STARTING THE REFRIGERATOR (see fig. 2)

Before using your refrigerator for the first time, it is essential to wash the interior and to accustom it as described later under 'Cleaning'.

The bottled gas equipment includes a Pilot, crystal flameless device which creates a spark over the burner when the button (4) is pushed in fully. No batteries or fuses are required to operate this lighter.

Before starting the refrigerator, always check that the alternative method of operation is off as the refrigerator should not be operated by both means at the same time. If the caravan is to be stationary for a period, check that the refrigerator is safe.

Bottled Gas Operation — Lighting the burner

1. See that the voltage selector switch (7) is set to '0', i.e. in its centre position. Ensure that gas is available from the built-in and turn on any taps in the supply to the refrigerator.
2. Turn the gas control knob (5) so that '0' is opposite the indicator mark.
3. Push in fully the gas control knob (4) for about 5 seconds to allow air to clear from the pipe line (when opening initially, or after changing a gas bottle). It may be necessary to push in the knob repeatedly longer to clear all the air. Do not, however, allow too much gas to accumulate around the burner as an over-rich gas-air mixture may be difficult to ignite.
4. Still pressing in the knob (4), push in the button (4) which operates the Pilot igniter, several times in quick succession. A click should be heard each time the button is pushed in. Continue to press in the gas control knob (5) for a further 15 seconds to allow time for the thermostat to tip over the burner to heat up.
5. Release the gas control knob then check that the burner is lit by looking directly through the flame viewer located inside the cabinet at the rear left-hand lower corner. If the burner has not lit, repeat the lighting procedure.

Notes: — The refrigerator has a flame failure device which will automatically shut off the gas to the burner if the flame is blown out. While the knob (5) is being pressed in, this device is temporarily inoperative.

Electric operation

The dual voltage electric equipment is for operation from the main 230 volt battery in the car when the caravan is at home, or from the 12 volt battery when a 230 or 240V gas supply with suitable regulator is available on a site. Before using the refrigerator, always ensure that the electricity supply is a suitable one for the refrigerator.

It is important not to disconnect more than 12 amp operation (only) connected to the set while the car engine is running and it is charged by the battery, otherwise the battery may be discharged to a point where it will not restart the engine. The current drain of 12V is 8 amps maximum. When at rest for more than a short period, the caravan should be levelled and the refrigerator switched over to main voltage. If available, or the 12V supply switched off and the refrigerator started up on bottled gas.

Before connecting to a mains voltage supply, it is important to make certain that the correct type and in the caravan is properly and effectively earthed.

When operating on mains voltage, the temperature in the refrigerator is thermostatically controlled and can be adjusted by means of the knob (6) of the thermostat. The 12V circuit is not thermostatically controlled and the cooling unit will operate all the time the refrigerator is connected to 12V and switched on. 12V operation is, therefore, only intended to be used for relatively short periods, i.e. when the caravan is on tow. It is not intended for extended periods of use from a continuous 12V supply, otherwise the fresh food compartment may become too cold for the satisfactory storage of fresh foods and drinks.

For connection to the 12V supply, a main wiring terminal block is located behind the right-hand end of the control panel (1), fig. 11 at the top of the refrigerator.


For connection to a 230/240V electricity supply, the refrigerator is provided with a 3 square metre lead, which is intended for connection to a properly earthed plug and socket outlet. In the United Kingdom, the following plug connection instructions must be observed:

IMPORTANT: The wires in the mains lead of this appliance are coloured in accordance with the following code:

GREEN-AND-YELLOW = EARTH

BLUE = NEUTRAL, BROWN = LIVE

As the colours of the wires may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:

The wire which is coloured GREEN-AND-YELLOW must be connected to the terminal in the plug which is marked with the letter E or by the earth symbol  or coloured green or green-and-yellow.

The wire which is coloured BLUE must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured black.

The wire which is coloured BROWN must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured red.


WARNING — THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE FUSED.


In the United Kingdom, the plug provided on the refrigerator must be fitted with a fuse not greater than 5 amps. If a 10 amp BS 1363 3-pin flex is used, it should be fitted with a 3 amp fuse. In other countries, the fuse rating is dependent on local practice.

During installation, a suitable socket outlet for the mains voltage supply should have been fitted in the caravan, near the refrigerator, in a position readily accessible to the user. In the United Kingdom, all main voltage wiring in the caravan must be installed in accord with I.E.E. regulations, including the use of an outlet and socket to BS 4013/DEE17.

Voltage Selector Switch

The voltage selector switch (7) can be set to three different positions, identified by the following symbols:

 = Mains voltage, 230 or 240 V (top of switch pushed in).

 = off, centre position.

 = 12V car battery, (bottom of switch pushed in).

To start the refrigerator on electricity, see that the gas control knob (5) is at '0' (off), set the voltage selector switch (7) to the voltage required, then connect the refrigerator to the appropriate voltage supply.

If on main voltage (230/240V), turn the thermostat knob (6) to setting No. 3 or 4.

TEMPERATURE REGULATION

After starting up the refrigerator, it will take about an hour before there are signs of cooling. When operating on mains voltage electricity, the refrigerator is thermostatically controlled and the thermostat knob (6) should be set on No. 3 or 4. This will maintain a suitable temperature in the refrigerator and frozen food storage compartment for general use but, in hot weather, or if more cooling is required, the knob should be turned to a higher number. If gas cooling is required, the knob should be turned to a lower number. If it does not apply to 12 volt operation which is not thermostatically controlled.

For operation on gas, the refrigerator should be started off with the gas control (5) set at '3'. This will provide suitable temperatures in the refrigerator in warm weather, but if the fresh food compartment becomes too cold, especially in cooler weather, turn the gas control knob to '2' or '1'. Remember to return it to a higher setting when necessary, — if the weather becomes warm again for instance.

FROZEN FOOD STORAGE COMPARTMENT

The frozen food storage compartment has a net volume of 3.2 litres (10.13 cubic feet) and has a use after classification (U.A.) . This means that, provided the electric thermostat or gas control is set as described under "Temperature Regulation", the frozen food storage compartment will be maintained at a temperature of -19°C (10°F), or below. Under these conditions, most types of frozen food can be stored in the compartment for up to one month.

When storing frozen food, do not set the gas control at too low a setting. Increase it only if foodstuffs in the fresh food compartment become too cold.

The permissible length of storage time cannot be precisely stated, as it varies very much with the nature of the packaged goods (frozen food stored — vegetables, fish, meat, fruit and dairy products) it is therefore important to take note of the food manufacturer's estimate of the permissible storage times of his products. This estimate, which should be marked on each frozen food package, takes into account inevitable variations during every-day operation which may lead to changes in taste and colour.

If frozen food is allowed to thaw, i.e. the packs become wet and limp, as a general rule, be made to store or re-freeze — it should be eaten within 24 hours.

The frozen food storage compartment is for storing quick frozen foods, ice-cream and making ice. It is not intended for the quick-freezing of foodstuffs.

Care should be taken when handling and consuming water ice (e.g. lead lipped taken directly from the frozen food storage compartment because of the possibility of contamination from other items which are at very low temperatures).

Never put bottles or cans of carbonated (gaseous) drinks in the frozen food storage compartment as they may burst if the gas is frozen out by freezing.

STORING FOOD IN THE REFRIGERATOR

To prevent drying out and the transfer of flavours from one food to another, always store foods in covered containers or plastic bags, or wrap them in waxed paper or aluminium foil.

Tall bottles can be placed in the lower door shelf by moving the upper door shelf to its storage position at the top of the door. The plastic tray can be removed from the upper cabinet shelf to make room for bottles and other tall items in the cabinet.

Do not leave the refrigerator door open longer than necessary.

NEVER PUT HOT FOOD IN THE REFRIGERATOR

Whenever possible, it is of advantage to pre-cool your refrigerator with its contents by turning it on bottled gas or mains electricity for a few hours, or overnight, before starting out from home.

To prevent undue movement of bottles etc. in the refrigerator when "on the move", crumpled pieces of clean paper may be wedged temporarily between two adjacent items.

TRAVEL LOCK

The travel catch (10.2) is to keep the refrigerator door securely closed when the vehicle is on the move. Remember always to push the catch down so that its lower end fully engages the plastic bar in the top of the door, before moving off.

ICE-MAKING

Fill the ice tray with water to fill to 9mm from the top, and place it on shelf (1) in the top of the frozen food storage compartment. When ice has formed, it may be released from the shelf simply by lifting, see cover.

Ice will be made more quickly if the gas control or electric thermostat (except on 12V) is turned to high heat setting. Remember to return the knob to its normal setting when ice has formed, otherwise food in the cabinet may become too cold.

DEFROSTING

Frost will gradually form on and in the frozen food storage compartment and on the floor at the side of the compartment. It is advisable to assume that an accumulation of frost gives a colder cabinet therefore, the refrigerator should be defrosted regularly — about once a week or ten days, depending on the conditions of use.

To defrost, turn the gas control knob (5) on the voltage selector system (2) to '12' (off), depending on which operation is being used. Remove the ice-tray, food, etc., wrap frozen items in several layers of clean newspaper and place the packages in a cool place.

To defrost as quickly as possible, a small dish of hot (not boiling) water may be placed on the ice-tray shelf, and a bowl of hot water on a cabinet shelf, changing the hot water as necessary until all frost has melted.

Do not place dishes of hot water on the bottom of the frozen food

storage compartment, and do not attempt to defrost more quickly with an electric fire or other form of heat as this may damage the plastic surfaces.

Defrost water will run like a tap at the back into the drip collector fixed to the rear of the refrigerator, where it will evaporate into the atmosphere.

When all frost has melted, wipe dry the frozen food storage compartment and cabinet interior, then return the refrigerator, setting the gas control knob or voltage selector switch and thermostat knob to their respective positions.

Replace the fresh and frozen food, but wait until the cabinet has cooled down again before making ice.

Remember that if the temperature of frozen food is allowed to rise usually during defrosting, its storage life may be shortened.

CLEANING THE REFRIGERATOR

Clean the refrigerator thoroughly at intervals as necessary. Turn off the gas or disconnect from the electricity supply, as applicable, if the unit is being used, empty the cabinet and defrost as described earlier.

The refrigerator and its accessories may then be cleaned with a soft cloth and soap in a warm solution of bicarbonate of soda. Finally, wipe over with a cloth wrung out in warm water only and dry with a clean cloth. Do not wash any plastic parts in water that is more than hand-hot and do not expose them to dry heat.

NEVER USE SHINING CHEMICALS OR ABRASIVE CLEANING MATERIALS ON ANY PART OF THE REFRIGERATOR.

Replace the accessories and restart the refrigerator.

WHEN NOT IN USE

Whenever your refrigerator is to be out of use for a period, turn off the gas, or disconnect from the electricity supply, as applicable, empty the cabinet and defrost as described earlier. Clean and thoroughly dry the interior and accessories and store the door open. If this is not done the door will slowly go stale giving rise to an unpleasant odour which would be difficult to remove on a later date. Empty and dry the battery.

CONSUMPTION

It is not possible to give precise consumption figures for mains voltage electricity, as these vary depending on individual conditions of use. The figures in the following table may, however, be taken as a guide.

ELECTRICITY (230/240V)	ROOM TEMPERATURE		
	20°C (68°F)	25°C (77°F)	MAX.
kWh (units) per 24 hours	1.1	2.0	2.28

BOTTLED GAS	GAS CONTROL SETTING		
	1	2	3
lb (pounds) per 24 hours	0.42	0.53	0.79
in per 24 hours	0.19	0.24	0.35

MAINTENANCE

CHECKING FOR GAS LEAKS

Periodically, and after service adjustments to the gas equipment, all connections should be checked for leaks by applying a soapwater solution (with the burner alight) and watching for bubbles. DO NOT USE A FLAME TO CHECK FOR LEAKS. Before reconnection the unit be tight but not overtight. To check at the tank of the refrigerator it will be necessary to make a temporary connection with flexible tubing.

FLUE BAFFLE

The flue baffle will be in position in the central tower of the boiler, over the burner, suspended on its supports with so that the lower edge of the baffle is 75mm (3 inches) above the bottom of the flue. If the baffle is missing or incorrectly located, the cooling unit will not operate properly on bottled gas.

CLEANING FLUE, BURNER, AND JET (10.14)

The absence of the burner flame should be checked at least once a year. To do this, turn the gas control knob to '3', when the colour of the flame should be predominantly blue. If this is not the case, the refrigerator should be emptied, disconnected, and removed from the track, and the flue, burner etc. cleaned as described below. (The outer cover of the flue outlet will have to be removed and the flue extension tube withdrawn from the outside before the refrigerator can be moved). When the refrigerator is out of the track, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the "lazy T" flue top, then, from top of central flue tube of boiler (8) run the flue baffle on its support wire.
2. With door travel catch engaged, lay cabinet on its left-hand side (the burner near the floor) on sheets of newspaper.
3. Disconnect gas pipe from burner by unscrewing (9), then pull on a burner jet (10). Clean jet by washing it in White Spirit or alcohol, then rinsing through with air. Do not ailer any roughness pink on the jet. The orifice in the jet has been carefully designed, it is very delicate and any damage to the orifice could affect safety and performance.

- Remove screw holding burner bracket (11) in boiler, release bracket, loosen from slot in boiler, then carefully move burner bracket assembly over on side, clear of the fuel tube.
- Clean burner and adjust components of burner etc. without disturbing their relative positions.
- Clean fuel tube of boiler (a special fuel brush (part No. 18140) is available as an extra for this purpose).
- Reassemble equipment, engaging tongue in top of burner bracket (11) in corresponding slot in bottom of boiler before replacing tank section. Gas unions must be tight but not overtightened.
- Operate burner till all valves whilst watching to check that spark jumps from electrode to burner base. (See next section).
- Referring to item "Checking for Gas Leaks", re-install refrigerator, light burner and leave on gas to ensure that it operates properly.

IGNITER SPARK GAP

The distance between the tip of the igniter and the top edge of the burner base plate should be a minimum of 2mm.

HEATERS FOR ELECTRIC OPERATION

The electric operation, the boiler of the cooling unit is fitted with two separate heaters. The one near the back of the refrigerator casing has black leads and is for use on 12V. The other has brown leads, and an earth connection tag, and is for use on 230 to 240V. The 12V heater is rated at 95 watts, and the main voltage heater, 100 watts.

SERVICE

Should you require the help of service in connection with your refrigerator, please refer to addresses on back page.

Attestation d'agrément No. 82.259

MODE D'EMPLOI

Appareil conforme à la directive CEE 90/269, article 5.15. Mention des particularités caractéristiques.

GENERALITES

Pour obtenir une installation satisfaisante et sûrement, il est essentiel que le réfrigérateur est livré à dégrader les instructions d'installation de la société Electro Lux et utilisé d'après le "Mode d'emploi". Il faut veiller à ce que les espaces de ventilation au dessus et au dessous du réfrigérateur ne soient ni diminués ni obstrués, ne soit empêchés la libre fonctionnement de l'appareil.

INSTALLATION SUR LES BATEAUX

A cause des risques associés avec l'utilisation des appareils à gaz en bouteille à l'espace limité, il est recommandé d'installer dans des espaces ventilés et débarrassés de toute source d'obstruction, la société Electro Lux déconseille formellement l'installation de ses réfrigérateurs à gaz en bouteille sur les bateaux, une telle installation rendra nulle la garantie de la société.

NIVEAU

La circulation du fluide frigorigère dans l'évaporateur réfrigérant, se fait par gravité, et le réfrigérateur doit par conséquent être installé librement dans les deux sens, afin de fonctionner d'une manière satisfaisante. Un mouvement contraire, comme par exemple la charge habituelle d'un réfrigérateur, empêche par le réfrigérant, mais lorsqu'il est en position normale, ne se produit pas de problème. Il faut s'assurer que elle soit bien de niveau. Il est de même évidemment pour l'unité réfrigérante, dont le rayon pour le bras à glace doit être de niveau dans les deux sens latéral et longitudinal. Un autre niveau à l'intérieur facilitera votre tâche.

Dans le cas où la chambre ne peut être mise de niveau dans la chambre qui suit, le réfrigérateur doit être arrêté.

PRESSON DE GAZ, BRULEUR ET INJECTEUR

Le type de gaz (1) et du dispositif de réglage de gaz et de sécurité (2) ainsi que le tableau de l'injection (3) dépendent de la position de distribution de gaz disponible. Consultez ou préparez bien le tableau ci-dessous; ce qui peut varier dans les pays divers.

Avant de faire marcher le réfrigérateur, il faut contrôler que les renseignements sur l'étiquette attachée au réfrigérateur correspondent aux données du tableau pour le gaz disponible. Si nécessaire faire changer le brûleur, l'injecteur et le dispositif de réglage et faire toutes les réglages par le plombier agréé de la société.

Type de gaz	Pression de distribution	Chambre de l'injecteur	Type de brûleur	Type de dispositif de réglage de gaz
1 Butane Propane	280 mm 28 mbar 280-370 mm 28-37 mbar	4	avec des x trois d'injection	Décal. No. 344302
2 Butane et Propane	300 mm 30 mbar 31	3	avec un seul d'injection	Décal. No. 344303

1. voir: Color Gas, Camming Gas, Jergas etc., pour les autres marques consulter le fournisseur.

1/10 basé en Allemagne et en Autriche.

†† indiqué par la lettre "D" sur le corps de la soudure.

MISE EN MARCHÉ DU REFRIGERATEUR (Voir Fig. 3)

Avant de mettre le réfrigérateur en marche pour la première fois, il est

recommandé de laver les parois intérieures et les accessoires. Voir à ce sujet le chapitre "Nettoyage".

L'équipement à gaz en bouteille de ce réfrigérateur est pourvu d'un dispositif d'allumage pilot électrique, qui produit une étincelle au-dessus du brûleur quand le bouton (18) est poussé. Il faut s'assurer que le bouton est poussé à l'endroit pour obtenir l'allumage.

S'assurer que le ruban d'isolation de gaz soit fermé ou que le réfrigérateur soit débranché et le commutateur (17) amené à la position "Off". Si la position est faite avant de faire fonctionner l'appareil, le gaz est allumé (gaz ou diesel). Ne pas essayer d'allumer le gaz à la fois.

Fonctionnement à gaz en bouteille — pour allumer le brûleur (Voir Fig. 2)

- Vérifier que le gaz est normalement disponible dans la bouteille et ouvrir les robinets commandés à l'installation du réfrigérateur.
- Pousser le bouton (18) du dispositif de réglage de gaz de manière que "8" même en face du ruban.
- Pousser à fond le bouton (5) pendant 5 à 10 secondes pour purger les conduits. Répéter l'opération le réfrigérateur est prêt à pour la première fois ou à la suite d'un changement de bouteille de gaz. Il peut être nécessaire d'appuyer sur le bouton (18) pendant environ une minute afin d'évacuer l'air qui se trouve dans les conduits.
- Continuer d'appuyer sur le bouton (18) et allumer le brûleur en appuyant deux ou trois fois sur le bouton de l'allumeur (4). Ce bouton doit être relâché chaque fois que le brûleur est poussé à fond. Ce bouton peut être relâché, mais il faut continuer d'appuyer sur le bouton du dispositif de réglage de gaz pendant encore environ 15 secondes pour permettre le gaz sensible à être mesuré de manière précise.
- Relâcher le bouton de réglage de gaz (5) en vérifiant le brûleur est allumé en regardant la flamme par le verre, situé au coin gauche inférieure dans l'anneau. Si le brûleur n'est pas allumé, répéter les opérations sous les rubans 3, 4 et 5.

Le réfrigérateur est muni d'un dispositif de sécurité qui coupe l'alimentation de gaz si la flamme du brûleur vient à s'éteindre par quelque raison. Si appuyé sur le bouton (18) et le brûleur recommence à fonctionner normalement du dispositif de sécurité.

FONCTIONNEMENT ELECTRIQUE

Le type d'alimentation électrique permet le fonctionnement sous 12V alimentée par la batterie de l'automobile qui remplace la batterie du côté 230 V, par exemple dans un camp de caravaning.

Avant de faire marcher le réfrigérateur il faut contrôler tout d'abord que la batterie du réfrigérateur surmonte la tâche de la distribution. Ne se servir de 12V que lorsque le moteur marche, il faut éviter de charger la batterie ou pendant de très courtes durées lorsque le moteur ne marche plus. Sinon, il y a risque que la batterie ne se décharge de trop pour permettre la remise en route du moteur. Dans le cas où l'on connaît un long moment, d'absence d'abord que le système sur le côté de niveau d'élever le fonctionnement 230V ou gaz en bouteille, dans ce dernier cas, le bouton du commutateur électrique doit être au "Off". Un courant 12V am 8 ampères.

Avant d'utiliser une distribution électrique 230V, il est très important de vérifier que le circuit de la caravane soit bien relié à la terre. La terre est dans le réfrigérateur fonctionne sous 230V, est réglée automatiquement par le thermostat. Le fonctionnement 12V, n'est pas réglé par le thermostat, et ainsi le réfrigérateur marche sans arrêt tant qu'il est sous tension. Commencé ne se sert du bouton normant 12V, mais quand on est en marche, il n'y a plus de risque que la