

Chapter 1 : How To Fix A Broken Appliance | Appliance Repair

I hire All About Appliances to repair my Mom's refrigerator. They showed up at the appointed time and repaired my mom's fridge, also let her clean up under it and behind it. Reasonable cost and friendly quick service.

Circuits for heating and motor appliances. Electricity furnishes the energy that powers small appliances and other electrical devices. Current flows to the device through the hot typically black wire and returns through the neutral typically white wire. The power that moves the current is called voltage. In most household systems, the hot wire has about volts and the white wire has zero volts. The difference in voltage between the two wires moves the electric current and powers your appliance. There are three types of small, portable, or household appliances. Some appliances, such as toasters and coffee makers, heat something. Other appliances, like food processors and vacuum cleaners, move something. A few appliances, such as hair dryers, do both.

Heating Appliances Heating appliances convert electrical energy into heat, which is used to toast bread, warm coffee, dry hair, or perform other helpful tasks. This heat is developed by passing current through a special wire called an element. Since the element makes it difficult for electricity to pass through it, some of its energy turns into heat. The electricity uses so much of its energy to overcome the resistance of a toaster element, for instance, that it glows bright red, thus toasting the bread. Common heating appliances covered in this article include toasters, toaster ovens, drip coffee makers, and percolator coffee makers. Heating appliances that work on the same principles include clothing irons; electric fry pans, woks, griddles, and waffle irons; convection ovens; deep fryers; slow cookers; food dehydrators; rice cookers; steam cookers; indoor grills; espresso and cappuccino machines; iced tea makers; and popcorn poppers.

Motor Appliances Motor appliances convert electrical energy into movement. This power cuts and blends foods, opens cans, grinds waste, picks up dirt, and moves air. A motor converts electrical energy into magnetic energy that rotates a shaft. The end of this shaft may have a blade or other attachment that does the actual work. Motor appliances that are addressed in this article include food mixers and blenders, electric can openers, garbage disposers, and upright and canister vacuum cleaners. Other motor appliances with similar operation include juicers, coffee grinders, ice cream makers, electric knives, knife sharpeners, electric pencil sharpeners, electric clocks, fans, humidifiers, and foil-head and rotary-head electric shavers.

Combination Appliances Some small appliances both heat and move. The most popular is the electric bread maker. It mixes dough, then bakes it into bread. Bread makers also include diagnostic electronics that assist the owner in troubleshooting and repair, so they are not included in this article. Other combination appliances include hair dryers and stirring popcorn poppers.

Troubleshooting Small Appliances Nearly all small appliances are powered by volt electricity. This means that many of the problems that can occur with toasters can also occur with garbage disposers and hair dryers. These problems are caused by circuit breakers or fuses, switches and plugs, or grounded or loose wires.

Appliance Cords An appliance cord delivers electricity to an appliance. An appliance cord is typically constructed of two or three wires and a plug. Attach the appliance end of the cord with metal connectors or fasteners like electrical nuts. A typical appliance cord connection.

Wires Wires used in appliance cords are of different diameters, or gauges. The thicker the wire, the lower the gauge number. That is, a gauge wire is thinner than a gauge wire. Most small appliances use cord wires of copper strands insulated with heat-resistant plastic. An appliance that requires less amperage to operate, such as a lamp, will typically have a two-wire cord of or gauge wire. Higher-amperage heating appliances will use a two- or three-wire cord of or even gauge wire. Two-strand cords include one hot wire and one neutral wire. A three-strand cord will have one hot wire, one neutral wire, and one ground wire.

Plugs The plug at the end of an appliance cord receives electricity from the wall receptacle. A two-prong plug is typically used for ungrounded appliances rated at less than 15 amps. Some two-prong plugs are polarized to ensure that the hot and neutral wires are connected correctly. The smaller prong is the hot wire, and the larger one is neutral. Three-prong appliance plugs include one round prong used for grounding and ensuring that the hot and neutral prongs are inserted into the correct receptacle slots. Most small appliances are rated at less than 15 amps. A receptacle with a T-shaped neutral slot is designed to accommodate amp appliances, though amp cords can be plugged into it.

Connectors At the other

end of the cord, inside the small appliance, the wires are connected to a switch, or controller. The wires may be connected with solder, with electrical twist-on nuts, or with connectors. These connectors physically and electrically connect the power source with the appliance. The connection can be made with crimp connectors, clip or spade connectors, or with U- or O-connectors. Internal appliance wires are typically smaller than those used for cords, which means the gauge numbers are higher.

Repairing Appliance Cords and Wires

To test an appliance cord or wire, first make sure that it is disconnected from any electrical source or capacitor. Then use a continuity tester or multimeter to make sure it can adequately conduct electricity. With the tester attached, move the wire to ensure that there is not a break in the strands that can cause intermittent shorts. Also check the quality and pliability of the cord or wire insulation. If there are any breaks or cracks that may eventually expose strands, replace the cord or wire with one of equivalent rating and gauge.

Small Appliance Controls

Electrical power coming into a small appliance must be controlled: Appliance controls include switches, thermostats, rheostats, and timing mechanisms. In many small appliance problems, a controller is the culprit.

Switches

Most small appliance switches are activated by hand to control the flow of current in an appliance. A single-pole switch is pushed or moved to turn power on or off. Multiposition switches allow set amounts of current to flow, such as a multispeed switch for a blender.

Appliance controls include thermostats, rheostats, timing mechanisms, and assorted switches.

Thermostats

A thermostat opens and closes a circuit to furnish current based on temperature. The simplest, a bimetallic thermostat, uses two bonded pieces of metal with different heat ratings. At room temperature, for example, both metals are of identical length and form, allowing contact points in the circuit to touch. Heat flexes one of the two metals and causes them to pull the contacts apart, opening the circuit and stopping current from passing. Thermostats can be used to turn a heating element or a motor on or off. In fact, thermostats are used as overload protectors that open a circuit and turn off a motor if it overheats or overloads.

Rheostats

A rheostat is a variable controller. That is, it variably controls the amount of current flowing to an appliance component. A blender with a speed control that can be turned to increase or decrease motor speed uses a rheostat to do so. Because rheostats can be damaged by moisture, they can easily malfunction. In that case, they must be replaced with a rheostat of the same type and function. Rheostats are also called potentiometers or "pots."

A timing mechanism in your coffee maker can furnish fresh coffee in the morning. In most cases, timing mechanisms turn small appliances on or off. Some can be repaired, while others must be replaced.

Repairing Appliance Controls

Appliance controls are easily tested with a continuity tester. By placing the clip on the input side and the tester probe on the output side and activating the controller, you can determine whether the control is functioning properly. For variable controllers, it may be easier to use a multimeter that will show you a change in resistance. Most defective small appliance controls should be replaced rather than repaired. It can also be dangerous to the operator. Where can you find replacement parts for small appliances? If you live in or near a metropolitan area, you may have a number of appliance-parts stores from which to purchase. Of course, call them first to determine if they have or can get the type of parts you require. Then take the defective part in for a side-by-side comparison with the replacement part to double-check the match before you purchase it. As a last resort, you can write to the manufacturer. In most cases, they will refer you to an area appliance-parts dealer. However, there are specific tips for each small appliance that may come in handy. [Click here for a troubleshooting chart to help you identify the culprit.](#)

Chapter 2 : 5 Questions to Ask Before Repairing or Replacing an Appliance | Discover

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Appliances are built to perform. They work hard, year after year, usually without too many problems. What can you do? You can pay a professional to fix it, or you can fix it yourself and save money. This article will provide you with all the information you need to know to pull your major appliances apart and then put them back together in working order. They use AC current from the circuit wiring in your home. Small appliances work on volt circuits, and the plugs on their cords have two blades. Large or major appliances, such as air conditioners, dryers, and ranges, usually require volt wiring and cannot be operated on volt circuits. Large appliances are wired with a grounding wire; their plugs have two blades and a prong. This type of appliance must be plugged into a grounded outlet -- one with openings to accept both blades and grounding prong -- or grounded with a special adapter plug. All appliances are labeled -- either on a metal plate or on the appliance casing -- with their power requirements in watts and volts, and sometimes in amps. Small appliances are usually fairly simple machines. They may consist of a simple heating element, a fan, a set of blades, or rotating beaters attached to a drive shaft; or they may have two or three simple mechanical linkages. Repairs to these appliances are usually correspondingly simple. Large appliances are more complex -- one major appliance, such as a washing machine, may have a motor, a timer, and a pump, as well as various valves, switches, and solenoids. When a major appliance breaks down, knowing how to diagnose the problem is as important as knowing how to fix it. The first step is to decide whether the problem is in a control device or a mechanical device. In a dryer, for example, the control devices govern the heat, and the mechanical components turn the drum. Which system is affected? This kind of analysis can be used to pinpoint the type of failure -- control system or mechanical system -- in all large appliances. To find out exactly what the problem is, you must check each part of the affected system to find the malfunctioning part. Starting with the simplest possibilities, you can test the components one by one to isolate the cause of the failure. Repairing Major Appliances There are three very important rules you must follow when you attempt to make any type of appliance repair. If you turn the power on to check your work after making a repair, do not touch the appliance; just turn the power on and observe. If adjustments are needed, turn the power off before you make them. If the parts of an appliance are held together with screws, bolts, plugs, and other take-apart fasteners, you can probably make any necessary repairs. Call a professional service person. In most cases, broken or malfunctioning appliance parts can be replaced more quickly and inexpensively than they can be repaired by you or a professional. Replace any broken or malfunctioning parts with new parts made especially for that appliance. Appliance parts are available from appliance service centers, appliance-repair dealers, and appliance-parts stores. The name and address of the appliance manufacturer are usually printed on the appliance. Be sure to give the manufacturer all the model and parts data possible for the appliance. If available, search on the Internet for replacement parts. Before you make any appliance repair, make sure the appliance is receiving power. Lack of power is the most common cause of appliance failure. Before you start the testing and diagnosis process, take these preliminary steps: Check to make sure that the appliance is properly and firmly plugged in and that the cord, the plug, and the outlet are working properly. To determine whether an outlet is working, test it with a voltage tester. There may be more than one electrical entrance panel for your home, especially for volt appliances such as ranges and air conditioners. Check for blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers at both the main panel and the separate panel. Push the reset buttons to restore power to appliances such as washers, dryers, and ranges. Some ranges have separate plug-type fuses for oven operation; make sure these fuses have not blown. If the appliance uses gas or water, check to make sure it is receiving an adequate supply. Move on to the next section to learn how to disassemble a major appliance and the details on grounding systems.

Chapter 3 : About Us | theinnatdunvilla.com

At All About Appliances, we take pride in our company by offering you, our customers, reliability, honesty, great communication, integrity, and quality work. Customer service is our # 1 priority. Customer service is our # 1 priority.

Chapter 4 : The Best Small Appliance Repair Services Near Me

Lukas from All About Appliances is a good as it gets when it comes to repairing your appliances. We have used him a few times and he is fair, honest, reliable and punctual.

Chapter 5 : All About Appliances Service & Repair in Naples and Estero

Fix n Fix Lynnwood Appliance Repair provides fast, friendly and reliable service to Lynnwood, WA and surrounding cities. We repair all major appliances including: washer, dryer, oven, stove, dishwasher, refrigerator, icemaker and cook-top.

Chapter 6 : How to Repair Major Appliances: Tips and Guidelines | HowStuffWorks

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Chapter 7 : The Best Appliance Repairers Near Me (with Free Estimates)

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Chapter 8 : How to Repair Small Appliances: Tips and Guidelines | HowStuffWorks

All about repairing major household appliances Starting at \$ The handywoman's guide to the maintenance and repair of small heat-producing electrical appliances.

Chapter 9 : Appliance Parts | Huge Selection of Brands & Genuine Parts | theinnatdunvilla.com

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