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AN EVALUATION OF USING
INDICATORS TO INFORM CONSUMERS
OF CLOTHES DRYER STATUS

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*This report was prepared by CPSC staff and has not been reviewed or approved by,
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) staff conducted an evaluation on incorporating warning indicators into the design of clothes dryers to alert consumers to potentially hazardous situations. This report describes the results of that evaluation.

From 2003 to 2005, the latest years for which data are available, CPSC staff estimates that there was an annual average of 6,900 residential structure fires attributed to clothes dryers. The estimated annual average of fire injuries was 200. The estimated annual average of fire deaths was less than 10 (Chowdhury, Greene, & Miller, 2008).

1.1 Background

In 2003, CPSC staff completed its *Final Report on Electric Clothes Dryers and Lint Ignition Characteristics* (Lee, 2003). In the report, CPSC staff investigated the possible relationship between lint ignition and fires in clothes dryers. CPSC staff tested a selection of clothes dryers to evaluate the effects of lint accumulation on operating temperatures to determine whether such conditions may result in lint ignition and/or dryer fires.

The data were used to help determine if dryer fires result from a single event or a combination of events. The results of the staff's evaluation demonstrated that lint accumulates and ignites when in contact with a hot surface, such as the heating element or heater housing. The evaluation also demonstrated that lint contacting the heater housing, and in proximity to the heater intake, can ignite itself and accumulated lint material downstream of the heater, such as accumulated lint within a dryer duct. It was determined that lint may still accumulate inside a dryer, even with properly vented exhaust ducting and routine cleaning of the lint screen before each load. The testing also showed that dryers cycled on the high-limit thermostat when the exhaust vent was 75 or 100 percent blocked, which caused the temperatures near the heater to increase significantly.

1.2 Project Objectives

CPSC staff conducted this evaluation to determine whether indicators could be used to inform a user that a clothes dryer requires maintenance or is operating abnormally, with the potential to prevent a hazardous scenario.

2.0 CLOTHES DRYERS

The life expectancy of a clothes dryer depends on the extent of use it receives. From a CPSC staff survey,¹ on average, consumers reported drying approximately six loads of clothes per week, with larger families using clothes dryers more frequently (Balci-Sinha, 2010). Dryers, either electric or gas, last about 13 years, but are often replaced long before they are worn out

¹ The CPSC staff survey was not a random sample of the U.S. population but, rather, a convenience population sample. Therefore, the survey results may not be representative of the general population. The respondent population was more likely than the public to be aware of safety issues, so unsafe behaviors or low hazard perceptions among this population most likely would point to problems that would be more prevalent among the general consumer population.

because changes in styling, technology, and consumer preferences make newer products more desirable (NAHB, 2007).

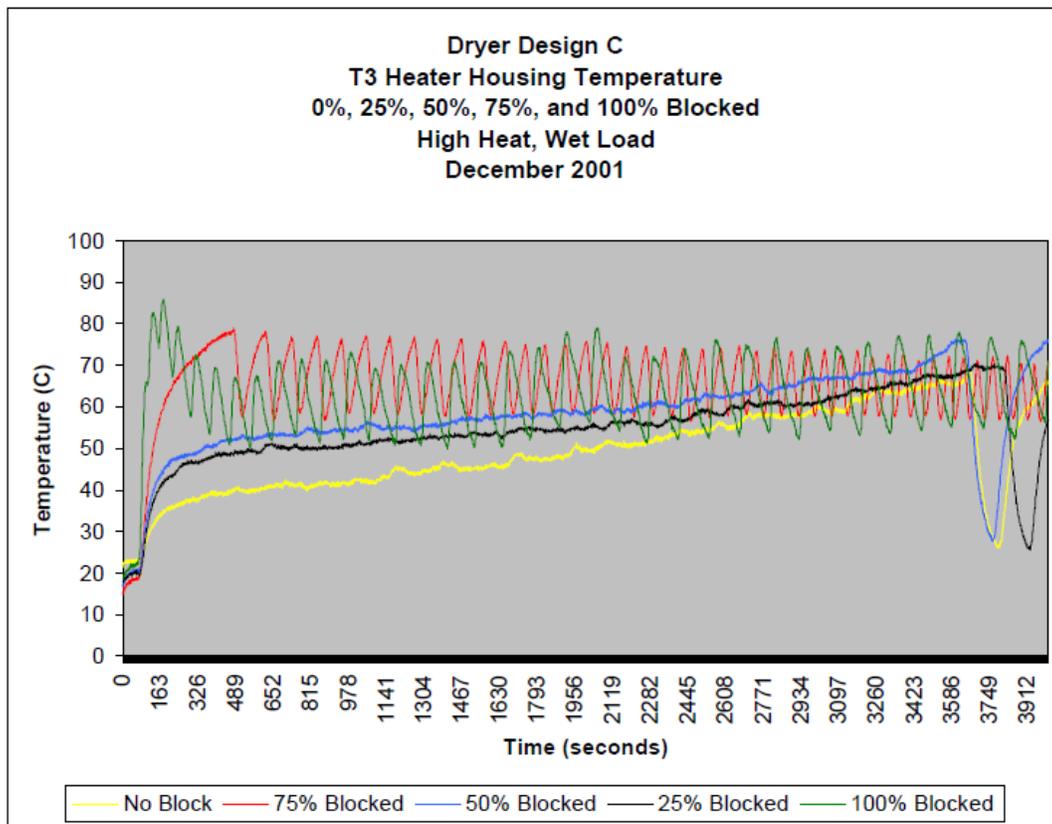
2.1 Basic Dryer Operation

The basic airflow path in clothes dryers, as indicated in the 2003 CPSC staff report, has changed little over the years. Air is pulled into the dryer through any gaps in the dryer housing, particularly through rear vents. Air is drawn over the heater, where it is warmed, before it enters the tumbler. The air exits the tumbler through the lint screen. It then passes through a duct and into a fan. The fan forces the air through an exiting duct to the rear of the dryer, which is connected to external ducting that is routed to the outside of the home.

2.2 High-Limit Thermostat Operation

A high-limit thermostat is found in almost all clothes dryers. Typically, a high-limit thermostat is located near or within the heater housing. The high-limit thermostat is designed to activate at a manufacturer pre-determined set point (*i.e.*, when there is excessive heat in the heater area). When activated, the high-limit thermostat or switch disconnects power to the heating element. The high-limit thermostat is automatically resettable, which means that it resets itself when the temperature has cooled to a specific set point. In the 2003 CPSC staff testing, staff evaluated the activation responses of high-limit thermostats for various clothes dryer designs. Figure 1 shows the graph of one dryer design (Dryer Design C), cycling on the high-limit thermostat when the exhaust vent was 75 percent or 100 percent blocked. The operation of the high-limit thermostat prevented the heater box temperature from increasing much higher than 80°C.

There may be no indication to a user when their clothes dryer is operating on the high-limit thermostat, or in an abnormal condition. Typically, when a dryer is operating in the high-limit cycling mode, the clothes in the dryer are still damp at the end of the drying cycle; and this may be the only indication to the user that the dryer is not operating efficiently.



Final Report on Electric Clothes Dryers and Lint Ignition Characteristics, May 2003
 Figure 30. Dryer Design C – T3 Heater Housing Comparison

Figure 1. Heater Housing Temperatures, High-Limit Thermostat Cycling

3.0 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DRYER FIRES

Two recent reports, one by the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), and one by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), on clothes dryer fires in the United States both indicate that the two leading factors associated with dryer fires are mechanical failures and failure to clean the airways. The USFA report uses data from 2002 to 2004, and the NFPA report uses data from 2003 to 2006.

According to the NFPA report, failure to clean airways accounted for an annual average of 31 percent of the dryer fires, followed by mechanical failure at 23 percent (Hall, 2009). The NFPA estimates are based on data from the USFA’s National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and NFPA’s annual fire department experience survey.

According to the USFA report, most fires occurred in one- and two-family residences and accounted for 81 percent of residential building clothes dryer fires (FEMA, 2007). Clothes dryer fires typically occurred between 8 a.m. and midnight. The report states that the leading factor contributing to ignition of clothes dryer fires is operational deficiencies (43 percent), followed by mechanical failure (32.6 percent). Failure to clean the airways and ducts is included in the

category of operational deficiencies, which accounted for 70 percent of the fires in this category. This category includes not cleaning the lint and dust around and inside of the dryer, as well as not cleaning accumulated lint inside the dryer ducts. According to the report, when a dryer fire occurs, the most likely items to ignite first are *wearing apparel, not on a person* and/or *dust, fiber, lint, etc.* *Wearing apparel, not on a person* refers most likely to the clothes load in the dryer, or possibly, clothing near the dryer. *Dust, fiber, lint, etc.* can include this debris any place that collects dust and lint, such as within the dryer chassis, on the lint screen, around the dryer, and in the ducting that carries the lint from the dryer to the outside.

The number of home fires involving electric-powered clothes dryers outnumbered fires involving gas-fueled clothes dryers by 3.2 to 1, as indicated in the NFPA report (Hall, 2009). In CPSC staff's survey of clothes dryer use, the ratio of electric to gas clothes dryers owned by consumers was 3.4 to 1, which indicates that one type of fuel source for clothes dryers does not necessarily have higher chances of fires (Balci-Sinha, 2010).

In 2002, the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) released a report that analyzed clothes dryer fire incidents by using industry-collected data (AHAM, 2002). AHAM and member companies who manufacture clothes dryers conducted a data collection program on clothes dryer fire incidents from February 2001 through August 2001. The goal of the survey was to collect data from approximately 200 reported incidents. In the end, data was collected on a total of 191 clothes dryer incidents. The number of clothes dryer incidents that each manufacturer compiled was based on an approximation of that company's market share as published by industry trade magazines. The report states that the ratio of fire reports on electric and gas clothes dryers did not differ from the ratio of electric and gas clothes dryers installed in U.S. residences. In the cases where some evidence of a fire was observed, the analysis of the data could not determine a single cause that would stand out as a leading contributor to dryer fires. The causes of dryer fires were reported to be the result of many potential contributing factors, such as the load, electrical system, mechanical system, and gas system. In 66 out of the 191 incidents investigated, the drum was identified as the area of involvement.

4.0 CHANGES TO THE VOLUNTARY STANDARD

Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) recently revised its voluntary standard, UL 2158 - *Electric Clothes Dryers*, to include performance requirements to contain fires within a dryer. These requirements will become effective in March 2013. After March 20, 2013, clothes dryers listed to UL 2158 must meet a series of fire containment tests. Fires in the tumbler and the inside base of the dryer chassis will be required to be contained within the dryer. The tests use cheesecloth draped over the entire dryer as an indicator of whether the fire has escaped the dryer (Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 2009).

While these additional performance tests should help lower the severity of clothes dryer fires by containing a fire and not allowing it to spread to nearby combustibles, changes to dryer designs that will be necessary to pass the performance tests will mostly likely not reduce the leading causes of dryer fires: ignition of lint, dust, fibers, etc. and mechanical failures.

5.0 STATUS INDICATORS

UL 2158 does not require clothes dryers to provide feedback to a user on the “health” of the dryer. Without the user knowing, a dryer could be operating in a potentially unsafe mode for an extended period of time, which has the potential to escalate into a hazardous fire condition. Status indicators, whether visual and/or audible, could be useful tools for informing a user that their clothes dryer is not operating correctly or that a routine maintenance task needs to be performed. The use of status indicators may be divided into two categories: reminders and warnings.

5.1 Reminders – Maintenance Indicators

Indicators have been widely used on various appliances to inform or remind consumers of the specific status of an appliance. Some central heating thermostats have been designed to inform consumers when they need to change their furnace filter. These reminders can be triggered by something as simple as a timer, from the time the homeowner previously changed the filter, to a sensor that actually detects the amount of debris on the filters. Vacuum cleaners have incorporated feedback indicators to give consumers a visual indication of how full the vacuum bag is and when it needs to be changed. While these indicators or reminders are not designed to be safety features, they provide important feedback to the consumer and allow the appliance to operate more efficiently and under less strain, which may ultimately prevent component failure.

In a 2010 CPSC staff online survey² on the clothes dryer maintenance habits of consumers, more than 80 percent of the respondents indicated that they typically clean their dryer lint filters once every load or every other load (Balci-Sinha, 2010). Seventy-one percent of the respondents stated that they check their dryer exhaust exits for blockages. As might be expected, when the task includes removing or cleaning lint from a less accessible area and, thus, becomes more difficult, the likelihood that the task is performed decreases. Sixty-two percent of respondents stated that they cleaned under the lint filter; 38 percent said they cleaned inside the dryer ducts; and 20 percent reported that they cleaned inside the dryer cabinet. In some cases, surveyed respondents stated that the inside of the cabinet or the dryer duct was cleaned when a repair was performed on the dryer or dryer duct.

As stated earlier in this report, CPSC staff testing in 2003 showed that lint accumulates inside a dryer even when the dryer’s lint screen has been cleaned after each use and the dryer is exhausted properly. In addition, *dust, fiber, lint, etc.* are among the first items to ignite in a clothes dryer fire.

Maintenance indicators could provide a convenient reminder to consumers to clean inside the dryer chassis and dryer duct. Counting dryer loads is one easy method that could be used for an indicator control to remind consumers when a task needs to be performed (*e.g.*, check and clean the exhaust exit, exhaust duct, and inside the dryer cabinet). The specific number of dryer

² The CPSC staff survey was not a random sample of the U.S. population but, rather, a convenience population sample and, therefore, the survey results may not be representative of the general population.

loads counted to signal that maintenance or a cleaning task needs to be performed would be manufacturer and dryer-design specific.

5.2 Warnings – Operating Status Indicators

Operating status indicators to inform consumers on the “health” of a product are used across a wide range of applications, but mainly can be found on products that are costly or would create a high-level hazard if the product were to fail. Expensive items, such as automobiles, have incorporated multiple feedback indicators to inform the driver on the “health” of various vehicle systems or components. The “check engine” or “air bag” lights are two common operating status indicators on automobiles that, if not attended to, may cause the vehicle to fail completely during an untimely situation, not provide protection in an accident, or result in more costly repairs. Some appliances have incorporated operating status indicators to prevent untimely failures or a hazardous situation. Gas appliances use sensors to verify that the burner has ignited and, if not, the gas valve is closed. Feedback to the user that the appliance failed to ignite may be a simple flashing indicator. Ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI) have been designed with indicator lights to allow feedback to consumers if the GFCI is properly installed and operating correctly to provide protection against electrical faults. These operating status indicators are not only designed as feedback indicators to the user, but they also may be considered safety features because failure could result in a hazardous situation.

Clothes that are drying in progressively longer cycle times or clothes that are still damp at the end of a drying cycle may be the only indications to a consumer that their clothes dryer is not operating properly (*i.e.*, that it is not operating under normal conditions). Consumers may overlook the hint that still-damp clothes might indicate something is not correct; moreover, consumers may run the dryer again in an attempt to dry the load. In this instance, the dryer may be cycling on the high-limit thermostat, which is designed to prevent excessive heat buildup around the heater.

Feedback on the operating status of the high-limit thermostat could be a valuable indicator that service needs to be performed on the dryer system. The dryer can enter into a high-limit cycling mode from a number of conditions, such as an overload, a blocked exhaust duct, and a blocked lint screen, as shown in Figure 2. All of these conditions typically result in reduced airflow through the dryer system, causing excessive heat at the heater location. In addition, depending on dryer design, a primary thermostat that fails to operate may trigger the high-limit thermostat to begin cycling (Lee, 2003).

If the high-limit thermostat fails to operate, clothes dryers have a secondary safety feature that will activate. Typically, a one-shot thermal fuse is located near the high-limit thermostat and has a higher activation set point. When the one-shot activates, it disconnects power to the heating element and, in some designs, power to other parts of the dryer. When a one-shot has activated, the dryer will not heat until the part is replaced, which requires a qualified technician. Even though a consumer will know at this point that something is wrong with their dryer, a status indicator may still be beneficial. An indicator light that signals the dryer needs servicing would inform the user that the dryer has experienced an internal failure.

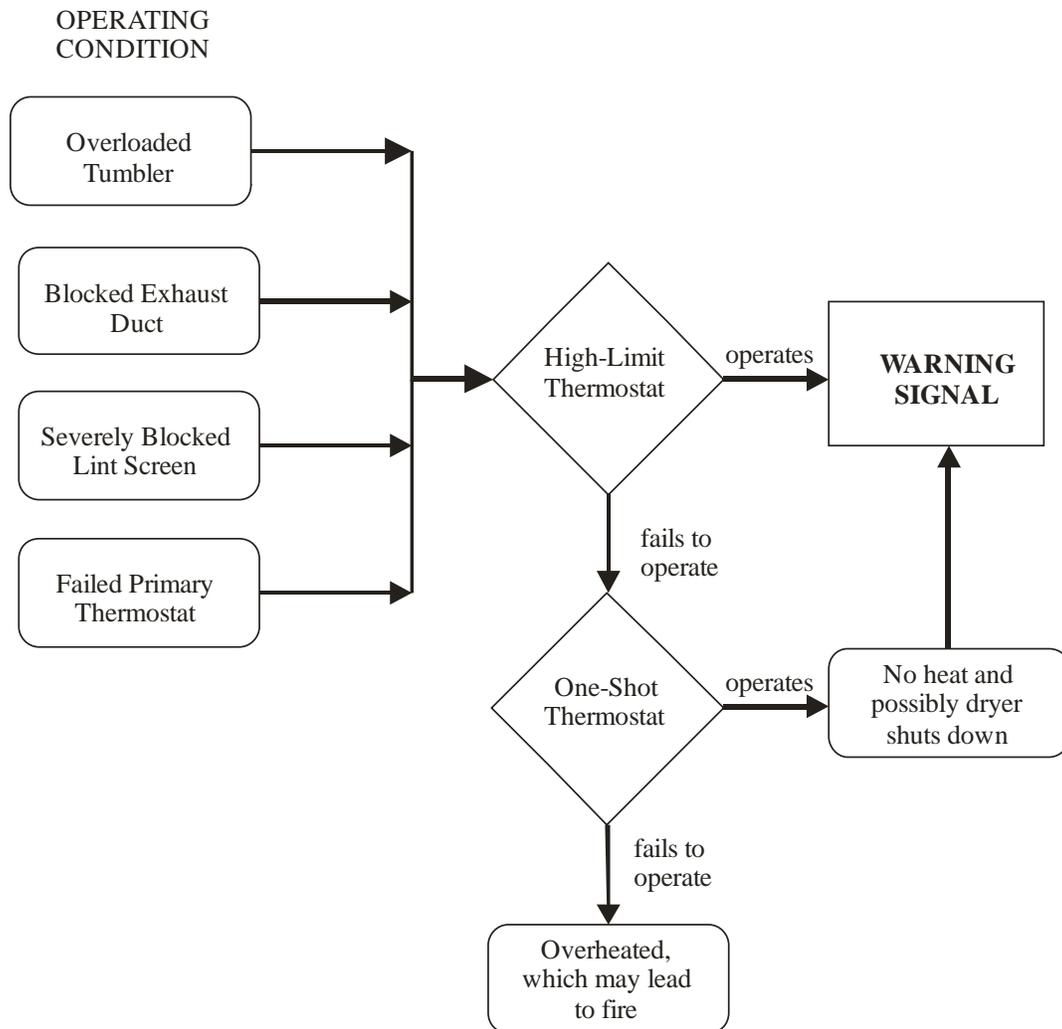


Figure 2. Warning Signal for Specific Operating Conditions

5.3 Status Indicators for Maintenance and Operation

A status indicator is effective only if the user understands and acts on the notification. A poor indicator design decreases the chances that the user will embrace the message. An indicator light that is too small or dark may not be noticed by the user. A series of indicator lights without explanation or text may be confusing and ignored. The appendix contains information on different types of indicators and their purposes.

The background color of the control panel and room lighting can influence the effectiveness of indicator lights for users to detect and respond to the message. The intensity or color of the light may vary if clothes dryer color is different, such as white, black, or stainless steel. A dryer located in a basement or closet with poor lighting may provide a more effective indicator light than a dryer in a well-lit room. But with low signal-to-background brightness contrast, a red signal has a marked advantage in attracting attention, followed by green, yellow, and white, in that order.

Red indicator lights typically have been used to inform users of an urgent situation that needs immediate attention because the system has become inoperative and/or may pose a life-threatening situation. Yellow indicator lights have been used to alert users of a cautious situation that may not require immediate attention, but is a condition that, if not attended to, could lead to a dangerous situation. Green indicator lights have been used to indicate that equipment is operating satisfactorily or without problems.

A flashing indicator light can be more effective at attracting attention. An illustration of possible indicator lights and text to inform the user on the status of the dryer is shown in Figure 3. To be effective, the size of the indicator lights should be at least one-half of an inch to provide enough illumination and surface area to attract the attention of the user. *Clean Lint Filter* and *Clean Dryer Duct and Cabinet* indicator lights are solid yellow when activated. While it is important that these maintenance services are performed, they do not necessarily require immediate attention. The *Service Required* indicator is a flashing red light when activated. The flash rate should be well below a flashing light that could appear to be a steady light. In this situation, the dryer is operating on the high-limit thermostat, or the primary thermostat has failed, and excessive heat is building up at the heater.

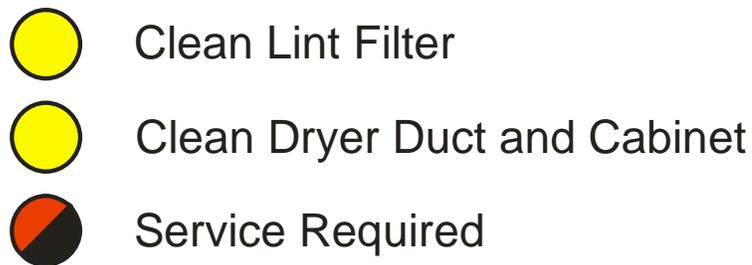


Figure 3. Example of Status Indicator Lights for a Dryer

The *Clean Lint Filter* indicator can be designed to be a passive or an active indicator, as shown in Figure 4.

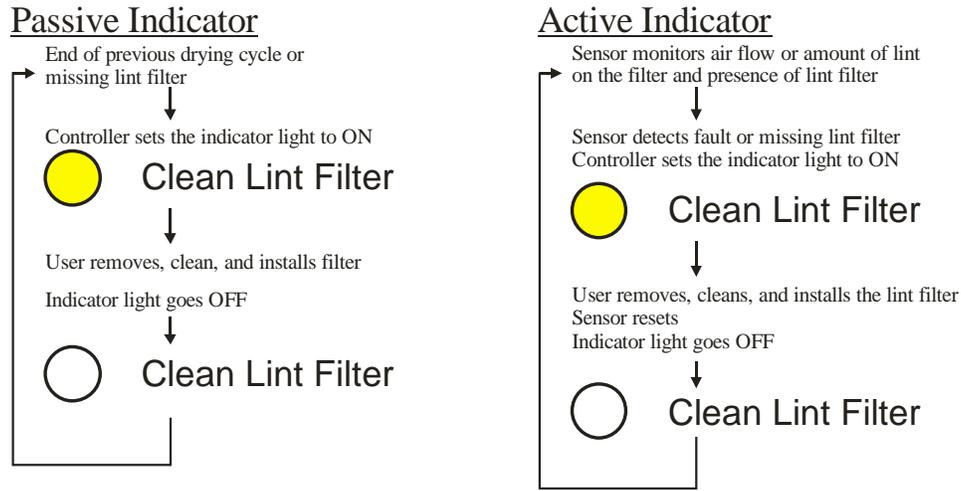


Figure 4. Passive and Active Monitoring for *Clean Lint Filter* Indicator

A passive system for monitoring the lint filter could use a switch in the lint filter slot to monitor whether the lint filter has been removed and reinserted after a drying cycle. Because this method does not monitor the actual condition of the lint filter, the user could remove and reinsert the lint filter without cleaning the lint filter. Active monitoring would provide a better indicator of the condition of the lint filter and the amount of lint that has accumulated on the filter. Active monitoring of the lint filter could use sensors to monitor the air flow across the filter and/or the amount of lint on the filter. If airflow is reduced, the indicator light would stay on until the sensor detects that the lint has been removed from the filter and the filter has been replaced.

The *Clean Dryer Duct and Cabinet* indicator can be easily incorporated as a passive indicator, as shown in Figure 5.

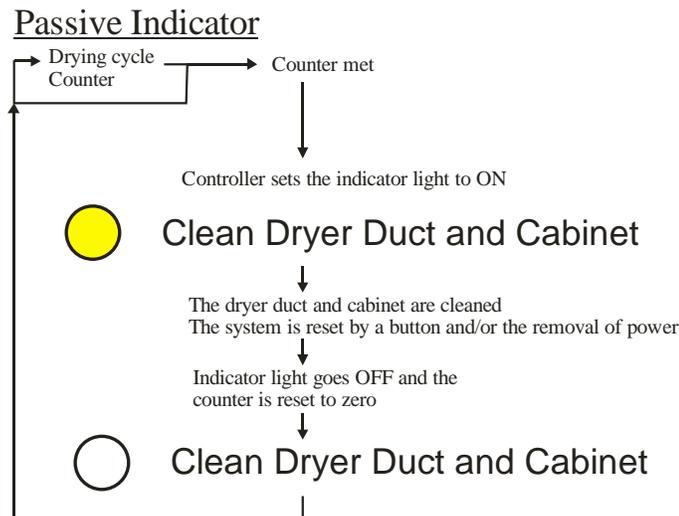


Figure 5. Passive Monitoring for *Clean Dryer Duct and Cabinet* Indicator

In this example, passive monitoring of the start button/switch would be used to count the number of drying cycles. This method would not monitor the actual accumulation of lint in the dryer duct or within the dryer cabinet but, rather, would serve as a reminder that these tasks may need to be performed. The system could be reset by a button in an inconspicuous location, such as on the back of the dryer, and/or it could be reset when the dryer power plug is removed from the receptacle. Cleaning the duct and inside the dryer cabinet would require unplugging the dryer, which could then reset the monitoring system.

The *Service Required* indicator could be an active indicator, as shown in Figure 6.

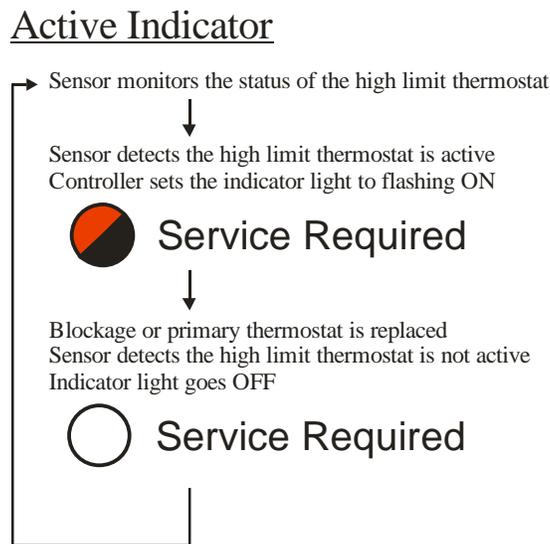


Figure 6. Passive Monitoring for *Clean Dryer Duct and Cabinet* Indicator

Active monitoring of the high-limit thermostat, to determine when it has been activated, would determine the status of the indicator light. This does not specify what may be wrong with the dryer, but it is a clear indication that the air flow, used to remove the heat from the heater, is not sufficient. Insufficient air flow across the heater can be caused by several factors, such as an overloaded dryer, a blocked exhaust duct, or a severely blocked lint screen. A failed primary thermostat may also activate the high-limit thermostat into a cycling mode. Once the blockage is removed or the primary thermostat has been replaced, the sensor would detect that the high-limit thermostat is not active, and the indicator light would reset to “off.”

6.0 EXAMPLES OF INCIDENTS THAT POSSIBLY WOULD HAVE BEEN MITIGATED BY A STATUS INDICATOR

Staff conducted a search of the CPSC’s Injury or Potential Injury Incident (IPII) database for incidents occurring during the period June 2006 through June 2010. The search resulted in more than 200 reports³ of fires or potential fires related to clothes dryers, but only 137 of the reports contained some detailed descriptions of the incidents. The incidents ranged from complete destruction of the house or facility to a few sparks coming from a dryer.

³ The reports include all fires related to clothes dryers, not necessarily only lint as the first ignited item.

Of the 137 more detailed incident reports, there were 51 In-depth Investigation (IDI) reports. IDIs are detailed reports of an incident, conducted by CPSC field investigators. Thirteen of the incidents involved dryers that had been purchased or manufactured three years or less before the incident. Nine of the incidents involved dryers that had been purchased or manufactured three to five years prior to the incident. Twelve of the incidents involved dryers that had been purchased or manufactured five to 10 years prior to the incident. Four of the incidents involved dryers that had been purchased or manufactured more than 10 years prior to the incident.

Anecdotal examples of incidents that, according to the incident reports, resulted from inadequate air flow due to lint build-up, are discussed in the following sections. Some reports contained more detail than others and, in some cases, the technician servicing the dryer after the incident stated that the cause was related to lint accumulation.

6.1 Three Years Old or Less

Thirteen incidents involved dryers zero to three years old. One incident involved lint burning on the heating element of the dryer, which caused the insulation on the electrical wires to melt. Summaries of these incidents are described below.

Document Number (Doc. No.) H09C0326A

The incident occurred in the consumer's home. The consumer's daughter used the family's clothes dryer to dry one load of laundry, but when she tried to dry a second load, the dryer wouldn't work. The father, who is an electrician and repairs dryers, removed the front of the dryer and saw that there was lint in the bottom, on the heating element. The lint was charred black, and wires around the heating element had also burned.

Doc. Nos. Y1046396A and Y1066505A

Both of these incidents involved lint getting on the heating element, overheating, and catching fire. In one incident, the consumer told the technician that the dryer had not been drying clothes properly, at which point, the technician determined that the dryer did not have adequate ventilation due to excessive lint build-up. The other incident did not have many details, but it was noted that the fire caused damage to the heating element and heater relay.

6.2 Three to Five Years Old

Nine incidents involved dryers three to five years old. There were two incidents that involved damage to the drum, caused by excessive lint that ignited in the dryer. One incident involved lint build-up that caused a burning odor to come from the dryer. Summaries of typical incidents are described below.

Doc. Nos. Y1066360A and Y1036044A

The consumers in both incidents stated the dryer caught on fire due to lint build-up. Both fires caused damage to the dryer drum. Because these reports were not investigated and, therefore, do not have in-depth investigation reports, they offer very little detail.

Doc. No. Y1026094A

In this incident, the lint build-up inside the dryer caused a burning odor while the dryer was in use. The consumer saw smoke coming from the dryer while it was running and reported the incident. A technician had serviced the dryer previously, on multiple occasions, for the same issue; but the consumer continued to experience the same problem.

6.3 Five to Ten Years Old

Twelve of the incidents involved dryers which had been purchased or manufactured five to 10 years prior to the incident. One incident involved burning lint that had accumulated over six years between the drum and the cabinet, near the heating element. Another incident involved a dryer that caught fire, which caused damage to the control board, timer, harness, and drum. Yet another incident involved a dryer that had recently been serviced, but still caught fire due to lint build-up.

Doc. No. I09C1008A

The consumer reported that the dryer took a long time to properly dry clothes, although the consumer had cleaned the entire vent line repeatedly. Lint in between the drum and cabinet, near the burner, caught fire, causing the smoke alarms to go off in the home. The consumer shut down the dryer and unplugged it, noting that the dryer did not shut down automatically on its own. The consumer said that the dryer had a smoky smell, but he could not find any lint in the vent line. Upon checking the cabinet, the consumer found 3 to 4 inches of charred lint in the bottom case. The consumer speculated that there was probably about 6 years' worth of lint in the back of the dryer, causing the fire.

After cleaning out the cabinet, the consumer was able to restart the dryer with no problems. After two weeks of running properly, however, the dryer had a burning smell again. The consumer opened the cabinet and found a large accumulation of lint.

Doc. No. Y1056040A

A technician reported that a dryer had caught fire due to lint build-up, which resulted in damage to the dryer. The damaged parts included the control board, timer, harness, and drum. The fire department had to be called to extinguish the flames.

6.4 More Than Ten Years Old

Four of the incidents involved dryers that had been purchased or manufactured more than 10 years prior to the incident. One incident involved flames shooting out from the blower housing.

Doc. No. Y1046298A

This incident involved a dryer catching fire and flames exiting the blower housing. After the incident, a technician reported that the fire was caused by lint build-up.

Doc. No. I1010047A

The consumer went down to the laundry room after taking a shower and discovered that the laundry room had a horrible smell of smoke, like something had been burning. She noted that the dryer was not running at the time, but when she opened the dryer door, the smell became worse. When the consumer's husband returned home, he opened the bottom of the dryer and found charred lint below the drum. The consumer

reported that she and her husband have always been very good at cleaning the vent in the front of the dryer, the hose, and the outside line, but never imagined that lint would get under the drum, near the pilot light. Less than five months after the lint was cleaned out from the bottom of the dryer, the consumer experienced a similar incident.

In the summarized accounts, the incidents were a result of burning and charring lint that had accumulated in the exhaust ducts and/or within the dryer. Some of the incidents involved dryers that had not been cleaned out by the consumers who, in some instances, stated that they were unaware that the lint within a dryer needed to be cleaned out. Others routinely cleaned in the more accessible areas, such as the lint screen, slot, and exhaust duct, but lint had nevertheless accumulated within the dryer cabinet, near the heater. It is likely that the consumers did not know that the accumulation of lint was taking place until the incidents occurred.

7.0 INCORPORATING STATUS INDICATORS

The methods that could be used to incorporate status indicators will likely vary among manufacturers and dryer designs, but the illustration below demonstrates the general concept of using the high-limit thermostat and other existing dryer controls as the components of an indicator system.

The temperature of the air inside the dryer drum is regulated/limited using different thermostats. Simple thermostat models may contain only two terminals and are single-pole, single-throw style switches. The high-limit thermostat is typically in series with the 240 VAC power to the heater. When the high-limit thermostat is exposed to excessive heat, the bimetal deflects, causing it to push on a plunger that disconnects one of the 240 VAC lines to the heater, as shown in Figure 7. When the heater area cools, the bimetal returns, and the plunger retracts, causing the contacts to close and reenergize the heater.

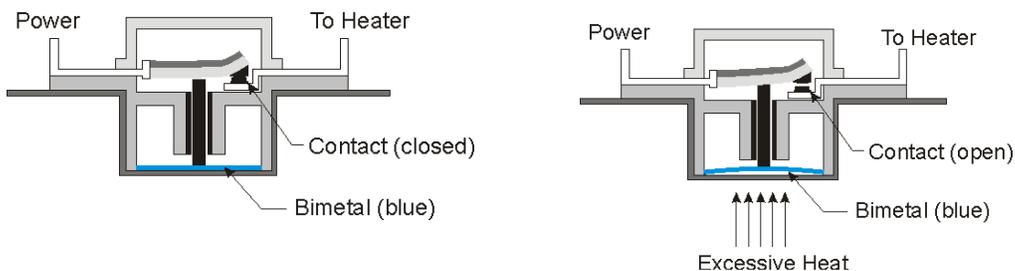


Figure 7. Cross-sectional View of Single-Pole, Single-Throw High-Limit Thermostat

Thermostats are also constructed as single-pole, double-throw style switches. These thermostats can usually be identified by a third terminal, as shown in Figure 8. This type of thermostat has one set of contacts normally open and another set closed. When the thermostat activates after being exposed to excessive heat, the second set of contacts (normally open) would close, while the contacts for the heater open.

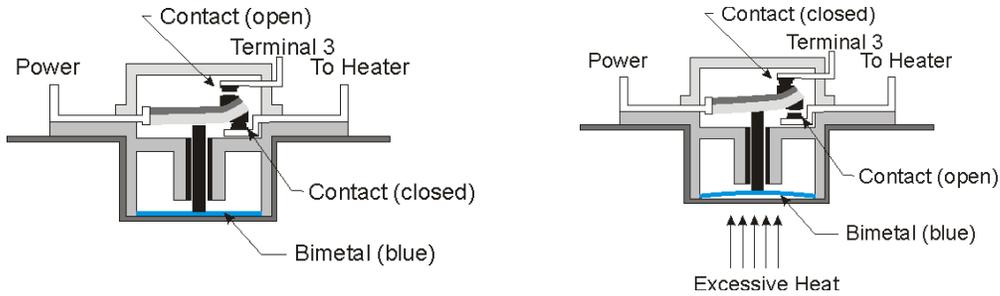


Figure 8. Cross-sectional View of Single-Pole, Double-Throw High-Limit Thermostat

The second set of contacts on the high-limit thermostat could be used as an activation signal to a *Service Required* indicator. The contacts would be connected to a latching circuit so that, when the high-limit thermostat first activates, it would latch the signal, as shown in Figure 9. The signal would activate the *Service Required* indicator light and would continue to activate the indicator even if the high-limit thermostat resets. Once the problem is corrected, the latch could be reset manually, which would deactivate the *Service Required* light.

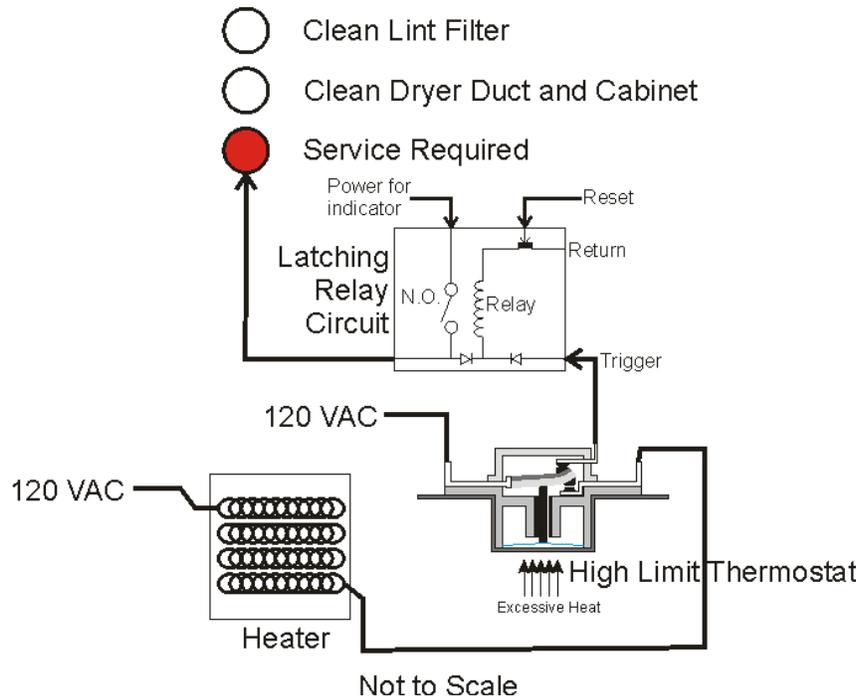


Figure 9. Incorporating a *Service Required* Indicator

The maintenance indicators would require monitoring two different conditions—the number of dryer cycles and the status of the lint screen. There are many methods that could be used to monitor the status of the lint screen. The difficulty may lie in finding a sensor that is not susceptible to lint contamination. Monitoring a decrease in air flow from one side of the lint screen is one method to determine excessive lint on the lint screen, as shown in Figure 11. A comparator would look at the signals from each sensor and, if the difference exceeds a predetermined threshold, it would activate the *Clean Lint Filter* indicator. When the sensors have

detected that the lint screen has been cleaned (air flow is adequate after the lint screen is cleaned), the *Clean Lint Filter* indicator light would be reset to “off.”

The maintenance tasks of cleaning the duct and cleaning inside the cabinet are often forgotten because the user generally does not look in these areas to observe the accumulation of lint. An indicator light, which is activated after a set number of loads, may be a helpful visual reminder that this task needs to be performed. Using a counter connected to the dryer’s start button could keep track of the number of dryer operations, as shown in Figure 10. When the counter has reached a manufacturer-set limit, the *Clean Dryer Duct and Cabinet* indicator would activate. There may be a slight error in the count because not all start button activations represent a complete cycle; but because there are so many other variables, such as size and type of load, the trigger set count likely would represent a conservative maintenance interval. Resetting the counter could be accomplished either manually, by using a reset button, or automatically, when the dryer has been unplugged, because cleaning the cabinet and dryer duct would require unplugging the unit.

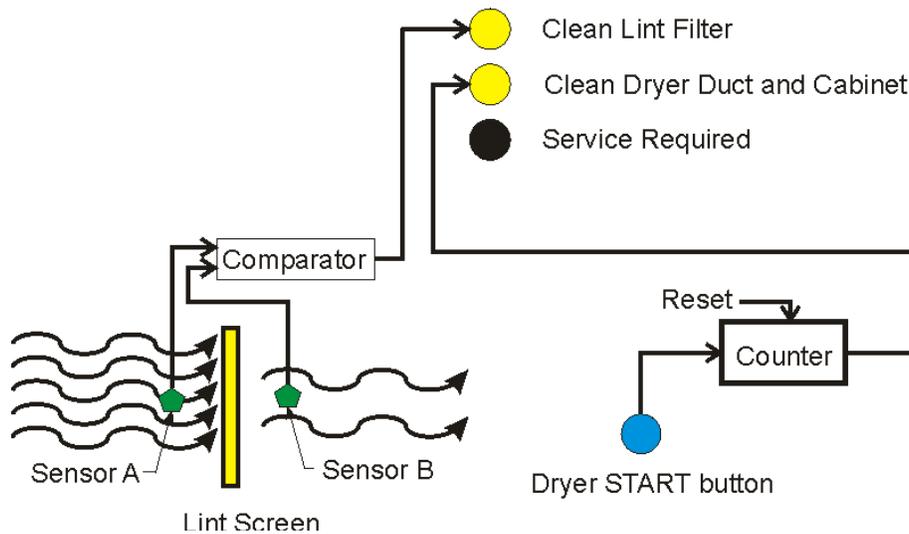


Figure 10. Incorporating *Clean Lint Filter* and *Clean Dryer Duct and Cabinet* Indicators

8.0 CONCLUSION

Consumers report that they usually clean their clothes dryer lint filters; however, they also report that they typically do not clean the ducting or inside the dryer cabinet. Failure to clean ducts and airways is among the leading factors associated with clothes dryer fires. Lint can begin to accumulate inside a dryer, even when the dryer's lint screen has been cleaned after each use and the dryer is properly exhausted. Lint accumulating inside the dryer cabinet, and in contact with the heater, can potentially lead to a fire.

As seen in consumer-reported incidents, a dryer could be operating in an unfavorable mode for an extended period of time until the situation escalates into a more hazardous scenario. Clothes dryers commonly do not include any form of operating status indicators. Indicators that remind consumers of maintenance tasks or warn that the clothes dryer is not operating normally, could offer consumers valuable information that might improve clothes dryer safety.

Maintenance indicators could be used to remind consumers to clean inside the dryer chassis and dryer duct. Counting dryer loads is one easy method that can be translated to an indicator to remind consumers when a task needs to be performed—check and clean the exhaust exit, exhaust duct, and inside the dryer cabinet. The specific number of times the dryer can run before a check and cleaning task needs to be performed would be manufacturer and dryer design-specific.

An “abnormal operations” indicator could provide consumers with information about a potentially hazardous condition. Normally, clothes that do not dry may be the only indication to a consumer that a dryer is not operating correctly. The dryer can enter into a high-limit cycling mode from a number of conditions, such as an overloaded dryer, a blocked exhaust duct, or a blocked lint screen. Feedback on the status of the high-limit thermostat would be a valuable indicator that service needs to be performed on the dryer system.

Using indicators to tell the consumer that maintenance and service are required on the clothes dryer can potentially reduce the number of fire-related incidents involving clothes dryers.

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APPENDIX

Warnings aim to increase safety by reducing the incident rates, influencing people's behavior in ways that will improve safety, and guiding people to make informed decisions by providing information about a hazard, its consequences, and how to take precautions (Laughery, 1999). Warnings should be noticeable; the information presented should be understandable by its intended population; and the message should be persuasive to motivate people to comply (Wogalter 1998).

When evaluating status indicators, it is important to consider the relevant human factors research. Laughery (2006) noted that a cost-benefit tradeoff analysis, comparing the benefits of complying with the warnings versus the cost of compliance (such as time, effort, or money), could be used in the decision-making process. A number of research studies show that reducing cost of compliance increases the overall compliance (Rogers *et al.*, 2000). Dingus *et al.* (1991) concluded that the cost of compliance must be very low to garner the highest possible compliance with the warning directions. CPSC staff's questionnaire on clothes dryer maintenance showed that the lower the cost, time, and/or difficulty of the maintenance task, the higher the ratio of respondents who performed the maintenance activity (Balci-Sinha, 2010). The simplest maintenance task is to clean the lint filter, and approximately 96 percent of all respondents reported cleaning their clothes dryer lint filter at some time. It is not difficult to inspect the exhaust exit if it is reachable from ground level, but the task requires more effort and time than cleaning the lint filter. For this maintenance, approximately 71 percent of the respondents indicated that they checked exhaust exits. The slot for the lint filter in most cases is too thin for a hand with a rag to reach in and wipe up any accumulated lint. Using a vacuum requires more effort than simply removing the lint from the filter. For this task, approximately 62 percent of the respondents cleaned the area under the lint filter. Cleaning the exhaust duct and inside the dryer cabinet requires moving the dryer to access the exhaust duct or the back of the dryer. These tasks require more time and effort. For these tasks, 38 percent and 20 percent of the respondents, respectively, cleaned the dryer ducts and inside the dryer cabinet.

Status indicators can be provided in several different ways. Auditory warnings can be used to call attention to a hazardous situation; these may be followed by a visual warning, which could include more detailed information on the hazard (Wogalter *et al.*, 2002).

A.1 Auditory Displays

Principles of Auditory Display

Sanders and McCormick (1993) cite the general principles of auditory display as compatibility (*i.e.*, signals matching to the learned or natural relationships of the users), approximation, dissociability (*i.e.*, easy to differentiate), parsimony (*i.e.*, only the required amount of information), invariance, or consistency. They suggest avoiding extremes of auditory dimensions; making sure that the intensity level is not masked with ambient noise level; using interrupted or variable signals; and avoiding the auditory channel overload. They recommend that the signals be tested with potential users, ensure that the new signals do not contradict the old ones, and overlapping the old and new modes for a certain period until people get accustomed to the new signals.

Edworthy and Adams (1996) list the effects of various pulse and burst signals on perceived urgency. For pulses, a high fundamental frequency, random harmonics, no delayed harmonics, and a regular amplitude envelope produces a more urgent message than a low fundamental frequency, regular harmonics, delayed harmonics, and an amplitude envelope with a slow offset. For bursts, fast speed, four repeating units, regular rhythm, speeding up, random pitch contour, large pitch range, atonal musical structure produces a more urgent message than slow speed, nonrepeating units, in syncopated rhythm,

regular/slowing speeding change, down/up contour pitch, moderate pitch range, and resolved musical structure.

A.2 Increasing Detectability of Auditory Signals

Several options include: increasing the intensity of the signal; presenting the signal for at least 0.5 second to 1 second; and composing the signal in four or more prominent frequency components in the range from 1000 to 4000 Hz because complex sounds are more difficult to mask than simpler sounds. Other recommendations are:

- Use frequencies between 200 Hz and 5000 Hz, and preferably between 500 and 3000 Hz, because the ear is most sensitive to this middle range.
- Use frequencies below 1000 Hz when signals have to travel long distances (over 1000 ft), because high frequencies do not travel as far.
- Use frequencies below 500 Hz when signals “bend around” obstacles or pass through partitions.
- Use a modulated signal (1 to 8 beeps per second, or warbling sounds varying from 1 to 3 times per second), because it is different enough from normal sounds to demand attention.
- Use signals with frequencies different from those that dominate the background noise.

MIL-HDBK-759C (Department of Defense, 1995) specifies the following in warning signals: Warning signals should be used to alert personnel of immediate action required in hazardous or emergency situations. These signals should alert personnel and transmit identifying or action signals. These functions may be accommodated by either a two-element or single-element signal as appropriate to the situation in consideration of the total acoustic signal environment. If a small set of warning signals are used, the single-element signal would be preferred because this would provide the shortest reaction time. Warning signals should consist of distinctive, complex sounds of exceptional attention-getting value and be presented at a level of at least 20 dB (on the A-weighted scale) above the noise environment. Examples of warning signals include fire alarms, collision alarms, and transit bells on cranes.

A.3 Signal and Warning Lights

Sizes of Lights

The luminance threshold depends on many factors, such as the field size, surround state of adaptation, other viewing conditions, and possibly individual visual acuity. The lowest luminance of a stimulus is dependent on the field size or degrees and minutes of an arc (one minutes of an arc is equal to 1/60 of a degree). Teichner and Krebs recommend minimum sizes of lights that can be detected 50 percent of the time under varying combinations of exposure time and luminance. As the field size decreases, the brightness needs to increase to achieve the same luminance threshold. For exposure times less than one second, the brightness and field size needs to increase to achieve minimum luminance threshold.

It has been suggested to increase luminance values at least twice of those shown to ensure that the target is detected 99 percent of the time (Sanders and McCormick, 1993).

MIL-STD-1472F (Department of Defense, 1999) specifies various color coding of lights that can be used to address different scenarios and relay various messages to the operator. The color red is used for emergency conditions (flashing and $\geq 25\text{mm}$) and malfunctions (flashing and $\geq 13\text{mm}$). The color yellow is used for extreme caution (steady and $\geq 25\text{mm}$) and check (steady and $\geq 13\text{mm}$). The color green is used for acceptable or ready (steady and $\geq 13\text{mm}$).

Colors of Lights

Background color and ambient illumination can interact to influence the ability of people to detect and respond to lights of different colors. If a signal has good brightness contrast against a dark background, and if the absolute level of brightness of the signal is high, the color of the signal is of minimal importance in attracting attention. But with low signal-to-background brightness contrast, a red signal has a marked advantage, followed by green, yellow, and white, in that order (Sanders and McCormick, 1993).

Following are additional recommendations (Woodson, 1981):

- Red: Alert the operator that the situation makes the system inoperative (*e.g.*, an error, failure, or life-threatening).
- Yellow: Alert the operator to a situation in which caution, recheck, or delay is necessary. A condition that, if not attended to, could lead to a dangerous situation.
- Green: Indicates that equipment is operating satisfactorily.
- White: Indicates status, a test in progress, which may imply neither success nor failure of system conditions.
- Blue: Has no standard meaning, except when it has been assigned a special significance within a given operating system (*e.g.*, blue ref light to show headlights on high beam setting in automobiles).

Flash Rate of Lights

The flash rate should be well below that at which a flashing light appears as a steady light (the flicker fusion frequency), which is 24–30 per second. In this regard, the recommended flash rates of about 3 to 10 per second (with duration of at least 0.05 second) with equal intervals of light and dark would attract attention. The range of 60–120 flashes per minute (1 to 2 per second) appears to be compatible with human discrimination capabilities (Sanders & McCormick, 1993).

In some cases, different flash rates might be used to signify different things, but no more than three different rates should be used to align with perceptual capabilities of people.

Chan and Ng (2009) investigated the perceived relative effectiveness of visual and auditory alerts. They used color, flash rate, flash mode, and auditory alarm type as variables. Red color was ranked as the highest hazard level, followed by blue and yellow. The perceived hazard level for a visual alert increased with its flash rate. Multiple flashes (double or triple) were found to be more effective than single flash mode. Regarding the auditory alarm effect, siren and security alarm indicated greater hazard than the buzzer. The authors concluded that two-way interactions also should be taken into consideration while designing alerts.

Wogalter et al. (1991b) examined the effects of a multimodal warning sign on compliance behavior by studying variables such as pictorials, a voice warning, and a flashing probe light in cluttered and noncluttered environments. The voice warning had a significant effect on compliance. The strobe (with a duration of 2.2 milliseconds per flash with a peak illuminance of 200,000 lux⁴ at 1.2 m) flashing at 8Hz, although it attracted attention, did not hold participants' attention. Authors suggest that a brief voice message can be used to capture attention and communicate the most important information in a concise manner.

⁴ Lux is equal to one lumen per square meter, where lumen is the unit of luminous flux (rate at which light energy is emitted from a source).