

Troubleshooting Chart



WARNING

To avoid risk of electrical shock, personal injury, or death, disconnect electrical power source to unit, unless test procedures require power to be connected. Discharge capacitor through a resistor before attempting to service. Ensure all ground wires are connected before certifying unit as repaired and/or operational.

Troubleshooting chart on following pages contains symptoms that may be seen in malfunctioning units. Each symptom is accompanied by one or more possible causes and by a possible remedy or test to determine if components are working properly.

Symptom	Possible Causes	Corrective Action
Unit does not run	No power to unit	Check for power at outlet. Check fuse box/circuit breaker for blown fuse or tripped breaker. Replace or reset.
	Faulty power cord	Check with <u>test light</u> at unit; if no circuit and current is indicated at outlet, replace or repair.
	Low voltage	<u>Check input voltage</u> for proper voltage. Take appropriate action to correct voltage supply problem.
	Faulty motor or freezer temperature control	Check all connections are tight and secure. Jumper across terminals of control. If unit runs, replace control.
	Faulty timer	Check with <u>test light</u> . Replace if necessary.
	Faulty relay	<u>Check relay</u> . Replace if necessary.
	Faulty compressor	Check compressor motor windings for opens/shorts. Perform compressor direct wiring test. <u>Replace if necessary.</u>
	Faulty overload	<u>Check overload for continuity.</u> NOTE: Ensure compressor/overload are below trip temperature before testing. Replace if necessary.
Refrigerator section too warm	Excessive door opening	Consumer education
	Overloading of shelves	Consumer education
	Warm or hot foods placed in cabinet	Consumer education
	<u>Cold control set too warm</u>	Set control to colder setting.
	Poor door seal	Level cabinet. Adjust hinges. <u>Replace gasket.</u>
	Refrigerator airflow	<u>Check damper</u> is opening by removing grille. With door open, damper should open. Replace if faulty. Turn control knob to colder position.
	Interior light remains on	Check switch. Replace if necessary.
	Faulty condenser fan or <u>evaporator fan</u>	Check fan and wiring. Replace if necessary.
	Faulty compressor	<u>Replace compressor.</u>

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Symptom	Possible Causes	Corrective Action
Refrigerator section too cold	Refrigerator temperature control set too cold	Adjust refrigerator temperature control.
	Refrigerator airflow not properly adjusted	<u>Check air flow.</u>
Freezer and refrigerator sections too warm	Temperature controls set too warm	Reset temperature controls.
	Poor door seal	Level cabinet. Adjust hinges. Replace gasket.
	Dirty condenser or obstructed grille	Check condenser and grille. Clean.
	Faulty control	Test control. <u>Replace</u> if failed.
	Refrigerant shortage or restriction	Check for leak or restriction. Repair, evacuate and recharge system.
Freezer section too cold	Freezer temp control set too cold	<u>Adjust freezer temperature control.</u>
	Faulty control	Test control. Replace if failed.
	Cold control capillary not properly clamped to evaporator	Reposition clamp and tighten.
Unit runs continuously 	Temperature control set too cold	<u>Adjust temperature control.</u>
	Dirty condenser or obstructed grille	Check condenser and grille. Clean.
	Poor door seal	Level cabinet. Adjust hinges. Replace gasket.
	Interior light remains on	Check switch. <u>Replace</u> if necessary.
	Faulty condenser fan or evaporator fan	Check fan and wiring. <u>Replace</u> if necessary.
	Faulty control	Test control. <u>Replace</u> if failed.
	Refrigerant shortage or restriction	Check for leak or restriction. <u>Repair, evacuate and recharge system.</u>
	Refrigerant overcharge	Check for overcharge. Evacuate and recharge system.
	Air in system	Check for low side leak. Repair, evacuate and recharge system.
Unit runs continuously. Temperature normal.	Ice on evaporator	See "Ice on evaporator".
Unit runs continuously. Temperature too cold.	Faulty defrost thermostat	Check thermostat. <u>Replace</u> if necessary.
Noisy operation	Loose flooring or floor not firm	Repair floor or brace floor.
	Cabinet not level	Level cabinet.
	Tubing in contact with cabinet, other tubing, or other metal	Adjust tubing.
	Drip pan vibrating	Adjust drain pan.
	Fan hitting another part	Ensure fan properly aligned and all attaching hardware and brackets are tight and not worn. Tighten or replace.
	Worn fan motor bearings	Check motor for loss of lubricant or worn bearings. <u>Replace</u> if necessary.
	Compressor mounting grommets worn or missing. Mounting hardware loose or missing	Tighten hardware. Replace grommets if necessary.
	Free or loose parts causing or allowing noise during operation	Inspect unit for parts that may have worked free or loose or missing screws. Repair as required.

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Frost or ice on evaporator 	Defrost thermostat faulty	Check defrost thermostat . Replace if failed.
	Evaporator fan faulty	Check fan motor. Replace if failed.
	Defrost heater remains open	Check defrost heater continuity. Replace if failed.
	Defrost control faulty	Check control and replace if failed.
	Open wire or connector	Check wiring and connections. Repair as necessary.
	Refrigerant shortage or restriction	Check for leak or restriction. Repair, evacuate and recharge system .
Unit starts and stops frequently (cycles on and off)	Loose wire or thermostat connections	Check wiring and connections. Repair as necessary.
	Supply voltage out of specification	Check input voltage. Correct any supply problems.
	Overload protector open	Check overload protector for continuity. If open, replace overload. NOTE: Ensure overload/compressor are below trip temperature before testing.
	Faulty compressor motor capacitor (some compressors do not require motor capacitor)	Check capacitor for open/short. Replace if necessary. NOTE: Discharge capacitor before testing.
	Faulty fan motor	Check fan motor. Replace if failed.
	Restricted air flow	Check condenser and grille for dirt. Clean.
	Refrigerant shortage or restriction	Check for leak or restriction. Repair, evacuate and recharge system .

