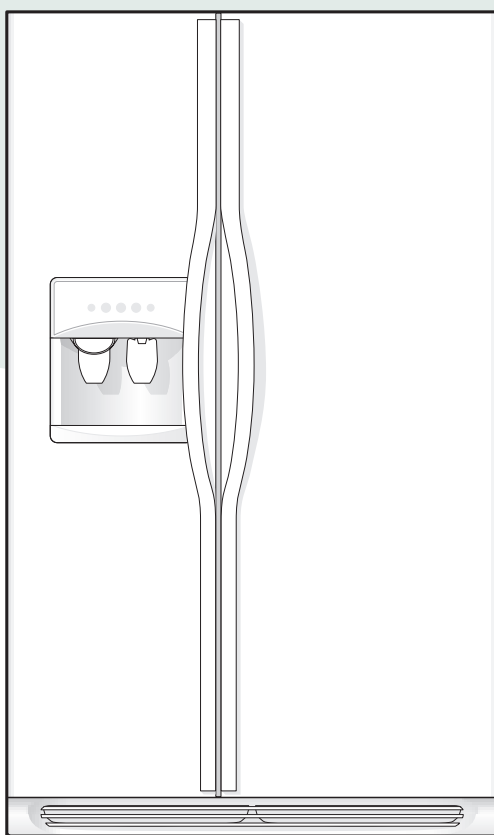




ELECTROLUX HOME PRODUCTS NORTH AMERICA

Service Manual

Next Generation Side by Side Refrigerators



Frigidaire[®]

TAPPAN[®]

W White-Westinghouse[®]

Kelvinator[®] 

Gibson[®]

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SAFE SERVICING PRACTICES - ALL APPLIANCES

To avoid personal injury and/or property damage, it is important that **Safe Servicing Practices** be observed. The following are some limited examples of safe practices:

1. **DO NOT** attempt a product repair if you have any doubts as to your ability to complete it in a safe and satisfactory manner.
2. Before servicing or moving an appliance:
 - Remove the power cord from the electrical outlet, trip the circuit breaker to the OFF position, or remove the fuse.
 - Turn off the gas supply.
 - Turn off the water supply.
3. Never interfere with the proper operation of any safety device.
4. **USE ONLY REPLACEMENT PARTS CATALOGED FOR THIS APPLIANCE. SUBSTITUTIONS MAY DEFEAT COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY STANDARDS SET FOR HOME APPLIANCES.**
5. **GROUNDING:** The standard color coding for safety ground wires is **GREEN**, or **GREEN** with **YELLOW STRIPES**. Ground leads are not to be used as current carrying conductors. It is **EXTREMELY** important that the service technician reestablish all safety grounds prior to completion of service. Failure to do so will create a hazard.
6. Prior to returning the product to service, ensure that:
 - All electrical connections are correct and secure
 - All electrical leads are properly dressed and secured away from sharp edges, high-temperature components, and moving parts
 - All non-insulated electrical terminals, connectors, heaters, etc. are adequately spaced away from all metal parts and panels
 - All safety grounds (both internal and external) are correctly and securely connected
 - All panels are properly and securely reassembled

ATTENTION!!!

This service manual is intended for use by persons having electrical and mechanical training and a level of knowledge of these subjects generally considered acceptable in the appliance repair trade. Electrolux Home Products cannot be responsible, nor assume any liability, for injury or damage of any kind arising from the use of this manual.

SECTION A

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

UNCRATING

Uncrating instructions are clearly printed on the shipping carton. Under no circumstances should a refrigerator be uncrated until these instructions have been read.

Additional handling and installation information is provided in the "Installation Tips" affixed to the refrigerator door and in the Owner's Guide, located in one of the drawers inside the refrigerator. Pay particular attention to the information regarding hand trucking, leveling and door alignment.

MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER

Model and Serial Numbers are found on the Serial Plate located on the ceiling of the refrigerator compartment, just behind the compartment light, or on the right side at the top (See Figure A1).

AIR CIRCULATION

Proper air circulation must be maintained for efficient refrigerator operation. Refer to the Owner's Guide for recommended clearances. Install the refrigerator out of direct sunlight and away from the range, dishwasher, or other heat sources.

CAUTION: Do not install the refrigerator where the temperature will drop below 55°F (13°C), or rise above 110°F (43°C) because the compressor will not be able to maintain proper temperatures.

Allow an extra 3/8" on the top and sides, and 1" from the back for ease of installation, proper air circulation, and plumbing and electrical connections. If the hinge side of the unit is placed against a wall, allow a 1/2" minimum between hinges and wall to permit proper door swing.

NOTE: Do not block the toe grille on the lower front of the refrigerator. Sufficient air circulation is essential for proper operation of the refrigerator.

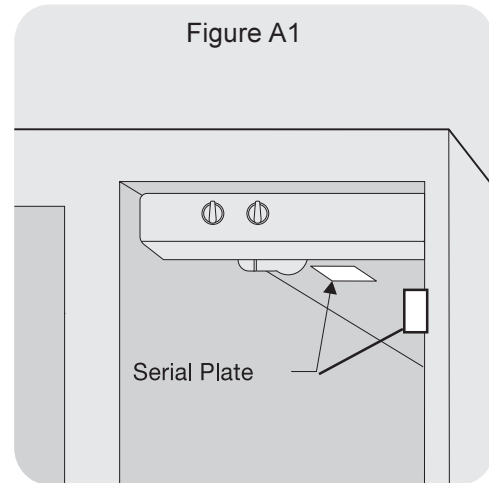
ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

The refrigerator must be plugged into its own 115 Volt, 60 Hz, AC only electrical outlet. The circuit should be protected by a 15 or 20 Amp circuit breaker or time delay type fuse.

NOTE: If voltage varies by ±10% of 115 volts, performance of the refrigerator may be affected. Operating the refrigerator with insufficient power can damage the compressor.

The refrigerator power cord is equipped with a three prong grounding plug. It must be plugged directly into a properly grounded three prong receptacle. The receptacle must be installed in accordance with local codes and ordinances. **Do not use an extension cord or an adapter plug.**

Figure A1



LEVELING

The refrigerator must be leveled with all bottom corners resting firmly on a solid floor. Adjust the front rollers to level the cabinet from side-to-side and front-to-rear. Keep the cabinet as low as possible for stability. Never adjust the cabinet rollers so the front is lower than the rear.

To adjust the front rollers:

1. Open refrigerator and freezer doors.
2. Remove toe grille by pulling it straight out. (See Figure A2.)
3. Adjust rollers by turning each roller adjusting bolt with flat-blade screwdriver, adjustable wrench, 3/8" socket wrench, or 3/8" nutdriver until refrigerator is level and stable. (See Figure A3.)

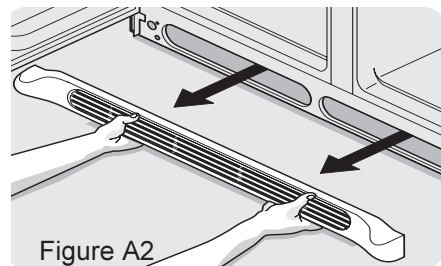


Figure A2

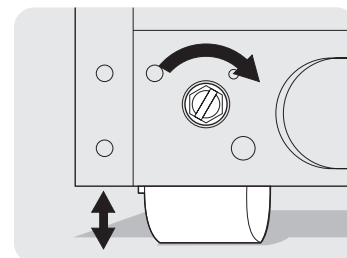


Figure A3

NOTE: Rear rollers are not adjustable.

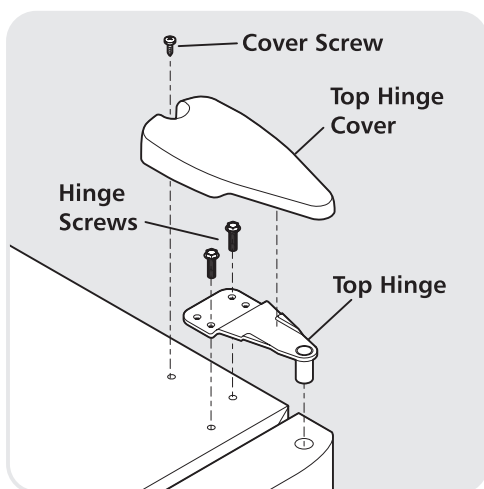
DOOR REMOVAL

NOTE: If installation requires the removal of the doors, trace around all hinges with a soft lead pencil for easy relocation.

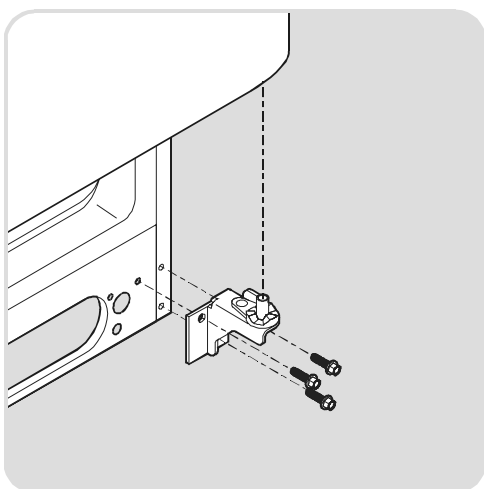
1. Disconnect electrical supply.
2. Open both doors, then remove toe grille.
3. Close doors.

To Remove Refrigerator Door:

1. Remove top hinge cover screw. Remove cover.

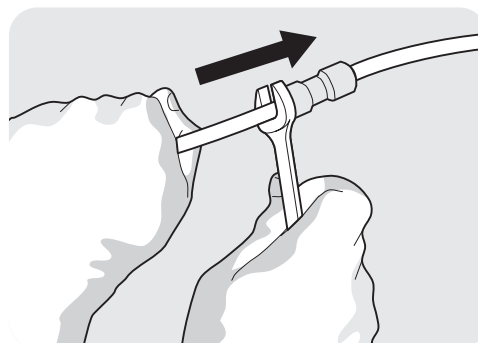


2. Trace around hinge with soft lead pencil. This will make it easier to realign doors when they are replaced.
3. Remove top hinge.
4. Lift refrigerator door off bottom hinge pin. Set door aside.
5. Remove bottom hinge, if necessary.
6. Reverse this procedure to reinstall refrigerator door.

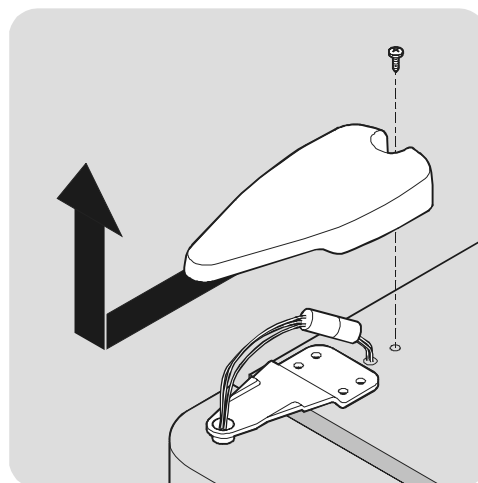


To Remove Freezer Door:

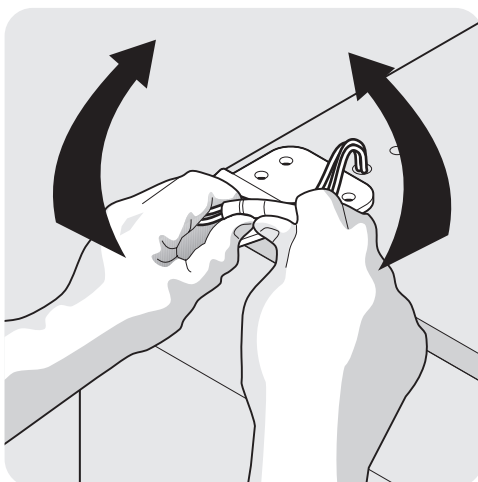
1. Disconnect water line that goes through lower hinge of freezer door at connection located under front of freezer: grip water line firmly in one hand, then with 3/8" wrench or fingers, push in on gray collar to release water connector.



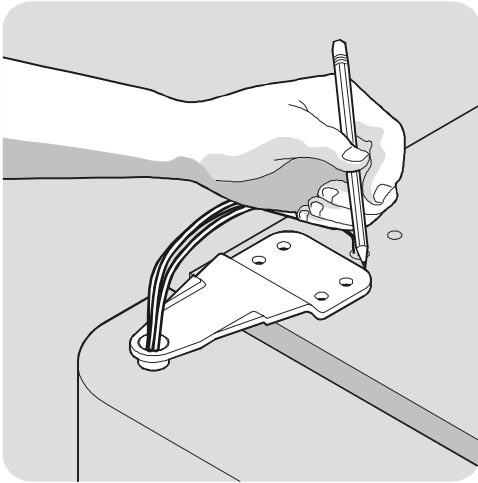
2. Remove top hinge screw on freezer door, then remove cover.



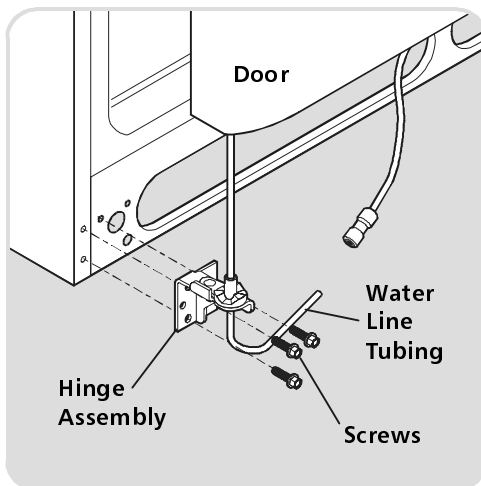
3. Disconnect wiring harness connector plug at top hinge: place your thumbs on flat sides of each connector bending both sides back and forth, then with firm grasp, pull both pieces apart.



4. Trace around hinge with soft lead pencil. This will make it easier to realign doors when they are reinstalled.



5. Remove top hinge, allowing wiring harness to pull through hinge.
6. Lift freezer door off bottom hinge pin. Lay door down flat to avoid kinking water line.



7. Remove bottom hinge, if necessary.
8. Reverse this procedure to reinstall freezer door.

SECTION B - REFRIGERATOR CABINET

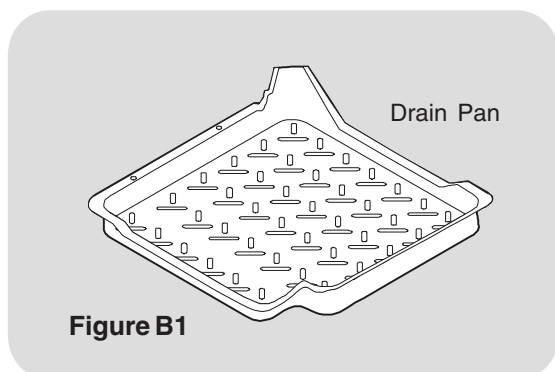
BASIC CONSTRUCTION

Next Generation models have clean back cabinets and/or forced air condensers. The condenser is located under the cabinet bottom. The cabinet wrapper consists of a one-piece top and sides formed of prepainted steel, with an interlocking, snap-in, galvanized steel back panel. A separate steel frame is attached to the cabinet bottom. The compressor compartment houses the compressor, condenser, and fan motor.

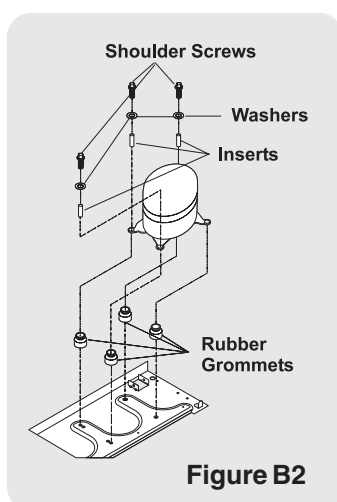
All cabinet seams have special sealing materials applied as vapor barriers, prior to installation of the inner liner and foam insulation.

COMPRESSOR MOUNTING

All Next Generation models Side by Sides will have a dynamic condenser and a unitary drain pan assembly that is mounted to the bottom of the refrigerator cabinet just behind the toe grille. (See Figure B1.)



The compressor is mounted on rubber grommets with metal inserts, then bolted to the base using four Hex head, 14-28 shoulder screws. (See Figure B2)



INSULATION AND INNER LINER

The cabinet wrapper and compartment liner are bonded together with a core of "Urethane" foam insulation to form a slim three-ply wall of single-unit construction.

The one piece freezer and the one piece food inner liners are vacuum formed of tough corrosion-proof ABS/HIPS plastic material. The liners are not removable.

CABINET DOORS AND GASKETS

The exterior door panels are made from one piece of heavy gauge, deep drawn, cold-rolled steel. A wide flange at the periphery is formed integral with the exterior door panel.

Next generation model doors are filled with rigid Urethane foam insulation prior to assembly of the inner panel and door gasket.

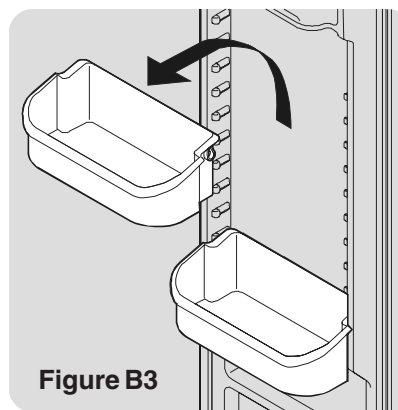
The door inner panels are vacuum formed from high strength plastic.

Adjustable Door Bins

Some models have adjustable door bins that can be moved to suit individual needs.

To move door bins:

1. Lift bin straight up.
2. Remove bin.
3. Place bin in desired position.
4. Lower bin onto supports until locked in place.



FRONT AND REAR ROLLERS

The front roller is mounted with two screws to the cabinet base and one screw to the front of the cabinet. (See Figure B4) The adjustment screw at the top of the roller is turned clockwise to raise the cabinet, and counter-clockwise to lower the cabinet (See Figure B5). While making adjustments, slightly raise the cabinet to reduce the strain on the roller assembly.

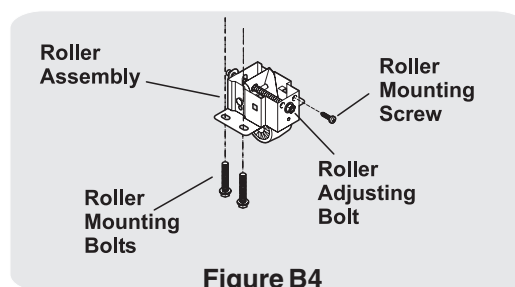
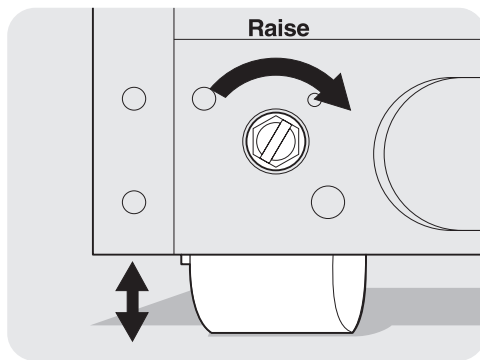


Figure B5



To Remove Front Roller Assembly:

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical power.
2. Raise and support cabinet.
3. Remove two bolts securing roller to bottom of refrigerator.
4. Remove one screw securing roller to front of cabinet. Roller should fall free.
5. Reassemble in reverse order.

To Remove Rear Roller: (See Figure B6)

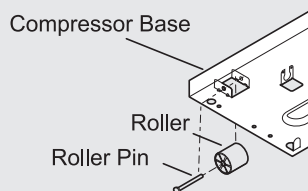
NOTE: The rear roller assembly is mounted to the bottom of the compressor base. Raise and support cabinet before removing rear roller.

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical power.
2. Raise and support cabinet.

NOTE: The end of the roller pin that protrudes through the roller has been flared to prevent it from slipping out. You will have to squeeze it back together with a pair of pliers before it will slide out for removal.

3. Squeeze flared end of roller pin together using pair of pliers.
4. Pull roller pin free of roller and compressor base. Roller should fall free. If not, you may have to tap roller lightly with hammer to free it from compressor base.
5. Reassemble in reverse order.

Figure B6



CABINET TOUCH-UP PROCEDURE

Vinyl gaskets are used on all models. Lacquer repairs can be made on all areas of the cabinet except any painted surface that comes in contact with the vinyl gasket. Since prolonged contact of vinyl gaskets with lacquer will soften the lacquer, repairs in these areas should not be attempted.

Lacquer Refinishing

The following steps to touch-up or refinish a acrylic painted cabinet, **except in gasket contact areas**.

1. Sand out spot to be repaired with 360 or 400 wet-or-dry sandpaper. Finish sanding to feather edge with 600 wet-or-dry sandpaper. Wipe area dry. Hand rub with fine rubbing compound (Dupont VZ1090® or equivalent), the area extending at least six inches beyond edges of lacquer repair spot. Wipe compound off and wash area with Naphtha. Dry with clean cloth.
2. Prepare bare metal with Sol-Kleen® cleaner and rust remover. Reduce cleaner with two parts water, and apply with a clean wet rag. Do not touch painted surface with this cleaner. Stubborn or deep seated rust can be removed by applying cleaner with steel wool.

NOTE: Prepare surface of bare metal with Sol-Kleen® regardless if rust is present.

3. Before cleaner dries, wipe surface dry with clean rag.
4. Wipe over surface thoroughly second time with solution of 50-50 alcohol and water. Wipe again with clean dry rags, preferably new cheesecloth.
5. Allow to dry for at least 10 to 15 minutes.
6. Apply primer surfacer, reduced by approximately equal parts of lacquer thinner, to build bare metal area up to surrounding surface. Any imperfections which primer has not filled should be knifed out with lacquer type putty glaze.
7. If no putty glaze is used, allow to dry about 30 minutes and, if necessary, sand out lightly with 360 wet-or-dry sandpaper. If putty glaze is used, allow about three hours before sanding with sandpaper and water. Remove sanding residue thoroughly by wiping with clean rag soaked in naphtha. Wiping surface with tack rag will remove dust and lint.
8. Finish repair with two or more coats of lacquer (reduce approximately one part of lacquer to 1½ parts of thinner). Finally, apply mist coat of lacquer thinner to flow out surface.
9. Patched area should be allowed to dry three or more hours before rubbing with compound or polish.

This procedure also applies to the complete refinishing of the cabinet, except gasket contact areas. All damaged areas should be repaired as outlined in steps 1 through 6 above. The overall surface of the cabinet should be sanded thoroughly and cleaned as outlined in step 7.

The cabinet should be given two or more coats of touch-up lacquer and polished as outlined in steps 8 and 9.

SECTION C - ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

ELECTRICAL GROUNDING

All refrigerators are equipped with a power supply cord incorporating a three-prong grounding plug and a ground wire which is attached to the refrigerator cabinet for protection against shock hazard. Each electrical component is either cabinet mounted or connected through a ground wire to the cabinet to complete the ground. Certain components, such as defrost timers, may be double insulated and do not require a ground wire.

Ensure the electrical wall receptacle is of the three prong type and is properly grounded in accordance with the National Electrical Code and/or local codes.

COMPRESSOR ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS AND CIRCUITS

The new series of very high efficiency compressor is equipped with all new electrical components consisting of a solid state PTC relay with a thermally operated overload protector, and a run capacitor.

Solid State Relay

The solid state relay has no moving parts. It consists of a PTC resistor mounted in a plastic case with appropriate terminals. PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) simply denotes a resistor which increases in resistance as its temperature is increased. The self-heating PTC resistor used in the solid state relay has the unique characteristic of changing from low to very high resistance very abruptly, thus serving as an on-off switch (See Figure C1).

The solid state relay plugs directly onto the compressor start and run terminals. Relay terminals 1, 2, and 5 are connected within the relay, as are terminals 3 and 6.

A run capacitor is connected to relay terminals 2 and 3, so it is connected in parallel with the PTC resistor. One side of the 120 VAC power is connected to relay terminal 1. The other side of line is connected to the overload protector. (See figure C1)

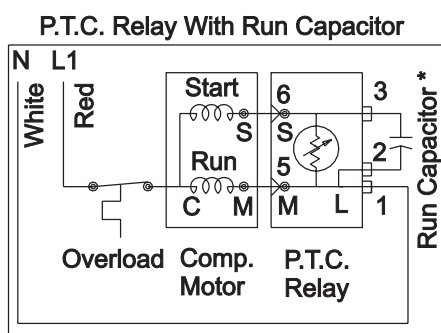
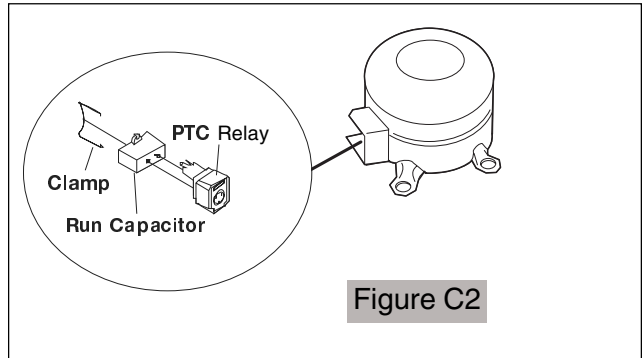


Figure C1

To Check/Replace Relay

1. Disconnect electrical supply to refrigerator.
2. Remove clamp holding relay to compressor.
3. Remove relay assembly from compressor.
(See Figure C2)



4. Use small, flat-bladed screwdriver to disconnect leads to relay assembly.
5. Use flat headed screwdriver to gently pry capacitor from relay assembly.
6. Use ohmmeter to check resistance between terminals 5 and 6. Resistance should be 3 to 12 ohms, at normal room temperature. Shorted relay will read 0 ohms. Open relay will read very high or infinite resistance.
7. If ohm readings are out of range, replace relay.
8. Reverse this procedure to re-assemble.

NOTE: When replacing leads to the PTC relay, ensure locking tabs snap into terminal.

Overload Protector

The overload protector is completely thermally operated. It will open from excessive heat or current. Unlike prior overloads, the internal bi-metal is not self-heating, and is not a part of the electrical circuit. The overload has a small built-in coil heater that is in series with the compressor start and run windings (See Figure C1).

To Check/Replace The Overload Protector

1. Disconnect electrical supply to refrigerator.
2. Remove clamp holding relay to compressor.
3. Remove relay assembly from compressor.
4. Use flat headed screwdriver to gently pry capacitor from relay assembly.
5. Use small, flat-bladed screwdriver to disconnect leads to relay assembly. (Note: On some models you will have to remove clamp and cover, to gain access to relay and overload protector.)
6. Use ohmmeter to check resistance between tab terminal and female pin terminal. Overload protector should have less than 1 ohm of resistance at normal room temperature.

- If ohm readings are out of range, install new Starter/Overload Assembly.

NOTE: The Overload Protector is built into the Starter Overload Assembly. It cannot be read independently from the Starter.

- Reverse this procedure to re-assemble.

NOTE: When replacing leads to the PTC Relay, ensure the locking tabs snap back into the terminal.

Run Capacitor

The run capacitor has permanently attached terminals which are connected to relay terminals 2 and 3.

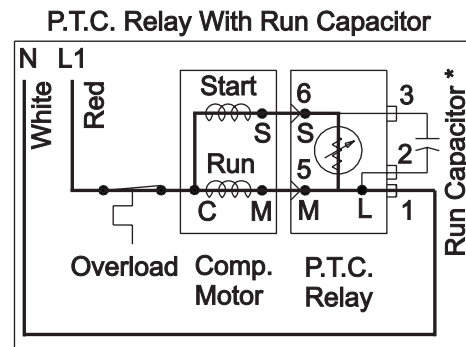
NOTE: Some models are not equipped with a Run capacitor

To Check/Replace The Run Capacitor

- Disconnect electrical supply to refrigerator.
- Remove bale wire holding relay to compressor.
- Use small, flat-bladed screwdriver to disconnect leads to relay assembly.
- Use flat-bladed screwdriver and gently pry capacitor from relay assembly.
- Discharge capacitor by shorting across terminals with 500K (1 watt) resistor for one minute.
- Use ohmmeter set on the “Ohms times 1000” scale (if available), to check resistance across capacitor wire terminals.
 - The needle should jump towards zero ohms and quickly move back to infinity.
 - If the needle does not move, the capacitor is open.
 - If the needle reads a constant value at or near zero ohms, the capacitor is shorted out.
 - If the needle jumps toward zero and then moves back to constant high resistance (not infinity), the capacitor has a high resistance leak.
- If ohm readings are out of range, replace capacitor.
- Reverse procedures to re-assemble.

Compressor Start Circuit

When the compressor circuit is first energized, the solid state relay has low resistance (3-12 ohms), and both the run and start windings are energized to start the compressor. The run capacitor¹ is being bypassed by the relay, and it has a minor function during compressor starting (See Figure C3).



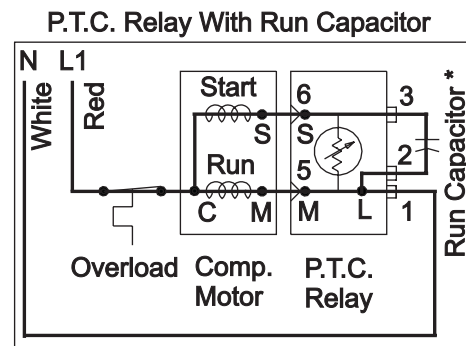
* Capacitor Is Only Used With Some P.T.C. Models.

Figure C3

Compressor Run Circuit

When the self-heating solid state relay has reached sufficient temperature, it will abruptly change from low resistance (3-12 ohms) to very high resistance (10-20K ohms) and, in effect, switches off the start windings.

The relay no longer shunts the run capacitor. The run capacitor is now in series with the start windings. The only purpose of the run capacitor is to improve compressor operating efficiency, which it does by correcting the power factor of the compressor motor (See Figure C4).



* Capacitor Is Only Used With Some P.T.C. Models.

Figure C4

COMPRESSOR OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

- When the compressor electrical circuit is energized, the start winding current causes the relay to heat and switch off the start winding circuit.

NOTE: The relay will switch off the start winding circuit even though the compressor has not started (as when attempting to re-start after momentary power interruption).

- The overload protector is designed and calibrated to open the compressor electrical circuit with locked rotor run winding current only.

- With an open relay, the compressor will not start since there is little or no current to the start windings. The overload protector will open due to high locked rotor run winding current.
- With a shorted relay or capacitor, the compressor will start, and the overload protector will open.
- With an open or weak capacitor, the compressor will start and run, but it will use more energy.

COMPRESSOR ELECTRICAL CHECK

If the compressor will not run, make a voltage check across the power lead terminals on the PTC Relay. (See Figure C4.)

The voltmeter should show line voltage if the thermostat knob is in normal operating position and not in the OFF position. If this check does not show a live circuit, the control thermostat and defrost timer wiring should be checked for loose or broken connections.

A control thermostat check can be made by using a piece of wire as a temporary bridge across two thermostat terminals. If the compressor starts and runs with the bridge, the control thermostat is at fault and should be replaced.

If a voltage check shows power supply at the PTC Relay terminals, use a test cord to check the compressor.

If the compressor does not start and run with the test cord, check the line voltage to see if there is more than 10% variation from the rated voltage. If the voltage is correct and the compressor will not start and run, replace the compressor.

If the compressor starts and runs with the test cord, replace the PTC Relay.

PERIMETER AND MULLION HOT TUBE

To reduce the possibility of condensation forming on the exterior of the cabinet in high humidity areas, units are equipped with a one piece perimeter and mullion hot tube which is part of the refrigeration system. No electric heaters are used. Refer to the Refrigeration Section for more information.

EVAPORATOR FAN & MOTOR ASSEMBLY

The fan and motor assembly are located behind the freezer compartment air duct directly above the evaporator in the freezer compartment.

The fan is a suction type, pulling air up through the evaporator and blowing it through the refrigerator compartment fan grille.

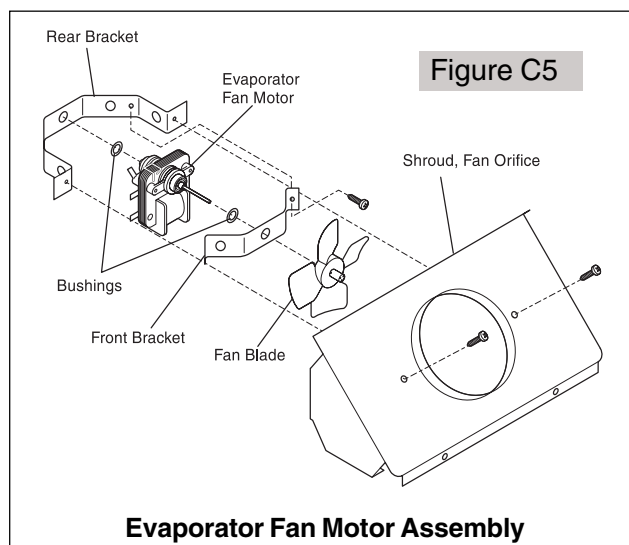
On current production models, the fan blade is not adjustable and is designed to be pressed onto the motor shaft until it bottoms out against the stop at the front of the fan blade.

To Remove Evaporator Fan Motor

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply.
2. Remove freezer section bottom shelves and baskets.
3. Remove ice container and rail assembly. Multiconnector at back of rail assembly must be disconnected before rail assembly will come free.
4. Loosen 2 screws holding ice maker to right side of compartment just enough to lift ice maker free. Multiconnector must be disconnected before ice maker will come free from compartment.
5. Remove two rail assembly supports. (two screws on each one).
6. Remove four screws from evaporator cover.
7. Remove five screws on evaporator air duct cover.
8. Disconnect connector and green ground lead connected to evaporator fan motor. Evaporator fan motor assembly can now be pulled free.
9. Remove two screws holding fan motor bracket to shroud.
10. Remove fan blade and slinger washer.
11. Remove two screws holding front and rear motor brackets together. Pull evaporator fan motor free.
12. Reverse procedure to complete repairs.

NOTE: The Slinger washer on the fan motor shaft must be adjusted to within 1/16" to 1/8" from the motor to prevent water from entering the motor bearing.

NOTE: When replacing the fan blade, press the blade onto the motor shaft until the blade bottoms out on the shaft.



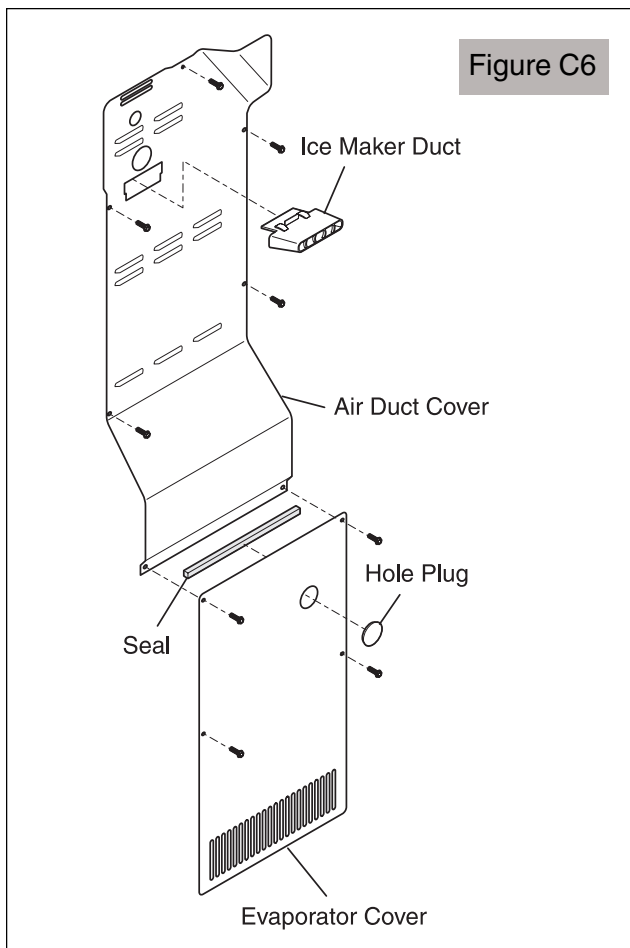


Figure C6

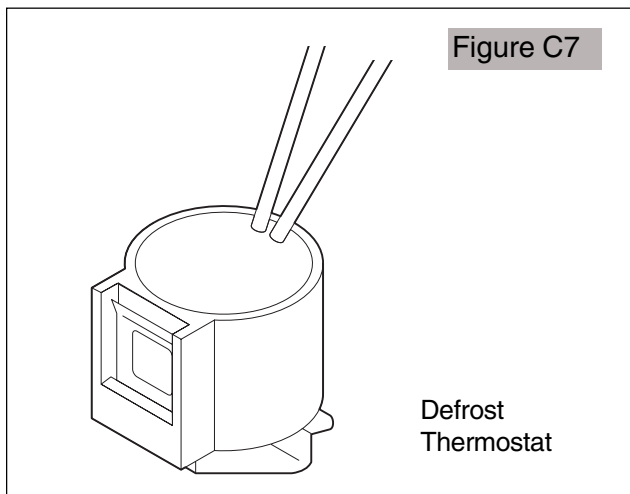


Figure C7

NOTE: An experienced serviceman may choose not to remove the Ice Maker, bucket and rail assembly when removing the evaporator, defrost thermostat or defrost heater. Through experience, he has learned that only the bottom two screws on the air duct cover need to be removed once the evaporator cover has been removed. This allows the air duct cover to be pulled forward enough to slide the drain trough out enough to remove the evaporator.

DEFROST THERMOSTAT

The defrost thermostat is a temperature sensing device. Wired in series with the defrost timer and the evaporator defrost heater, it senses the rise in evaporator temperature during a defrost cycle and cycles the defrost heater off after all frost is melted. It is calibrated to permit a defrost cycle only when the temperature is below a preset temperature. The contacts in the defrost thermostat are set to open at 47°F and close at 25°F.

To Test Defrost Thermostat

1. Measure resistance across two thermostat leads at connector plug. At room temperature, resistance should be infinity. The contacts are open.
2. Place a couple ice cubes on sides of thermostat. After a few seconds, thermostat should reset.
3. Measure resistance again. This time, reading should be 0. Contacts have closed.
4. If you get resistance readings that differ from the readings in this procedure, replace defrost thermostat. Contacts are probably burnt.

To Remove Defrost Thermostat

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply.
2. Remove freezer section bottom shelves and baskets.
3. Remove ice container and rail assembly. Multiconnector at back of rail assembly must be disconnected before rail assembly will come free.
4. Loosen two screws holding ice maker to right side of compartment, just enough to lift ice maker free. Multiconnector must be disconnected before ice maker will come free from compartment.
5. Remove two rail assembly supports. (two screws per support).
6. Remove four screws from evaporator cover.
7. Remove five screws on evaporator air duct cover.
8. Cut two leads coming from thermostat close to base. You must leave enough wire coming from connector to allow for splicing new thermostat.
9. Remove faulty thermostat.

NOTE: The Defrost Thermostat Replacement Kit comes with a new thermostat, two solderless connectors and two pieces of heat shrink to allow for splicing the new thermostat to the connector plug.

10. Crimp two solderless connectors to two leads on new thermostat.
11. Slip two pieces of heat shrink onto two leads coming from connector plug.
12. Crimp two solderless connectors to two leads coming from connector plug.
13. Slip heat shrink over solderless connectors and heat that area with heat gun until heat shrink is tight around solderless connectors.
14. Hook thermostat back on evaporator near or at same place it was before.
15. Reverse Steps 1 - 7 to complete repairs.

DEFROST HEATER

The defrost heater is a radiant “U” shaped resistance heater, rated at 450 watts. The defrost heater is energized during that period of the cycle when the defrost thermostat contacts are closed.

The length of time the heater is energized depends on the amount of frost accumulation on the evaporator.

How To Remove The Defrost Heater

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply.
2. Remove freezer section bottom shelves and baskets.
3. Remove ice container and rail assembly.
Multiconnector at back of rail assembly must be disconnected before rail assembly will come free.
4. Loosen two screws holding ice maker to right side of compartment, just enough to lift ice maker free. Multiconnector must be disconnected before ice maker will come free from compartment.
5. Remove two rail assembly supports. (two screws per support).
6. Remove four screws from evaporator cover.
7. Remove five screws on evaporator air duct cover.
8. Disconnect two leads to defrost heater.

NOTE: This is a good time to test the heater. Check resistance of defrost heater using a multimeter. Resistance should be very close to 30 ohms. Replace defrost heater if resistance readings are out of range.

9. Unclip ground wire hooked to drain trough.
10. Remove screw holding evaporator bracket (through drain trough) to cabinet.
11. Remove rivet (must be drilled out) holding evaporator bracket to drain trough.
12. Remove screw holding drain trough to cabinet.
13. Lift up and out on drain trough, pulling forward enough to allow enough room to slide drain trough free of evaporator.

NOTE: Use caution not to damage the suction line and cap tube.

14. Slide drain trough straight out and off evaporator.
15. Remove retainer clamp (aluminum strap) that secures defrost heater to bottom of evaporator.
16. Grab heater from bottom and pull free of evaporator. It's very snug so you'll need to use a little force.
17. Replace with new defrost heater.
18. Re-assemble in reverse order.

Figure C8

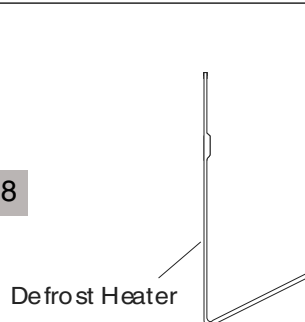
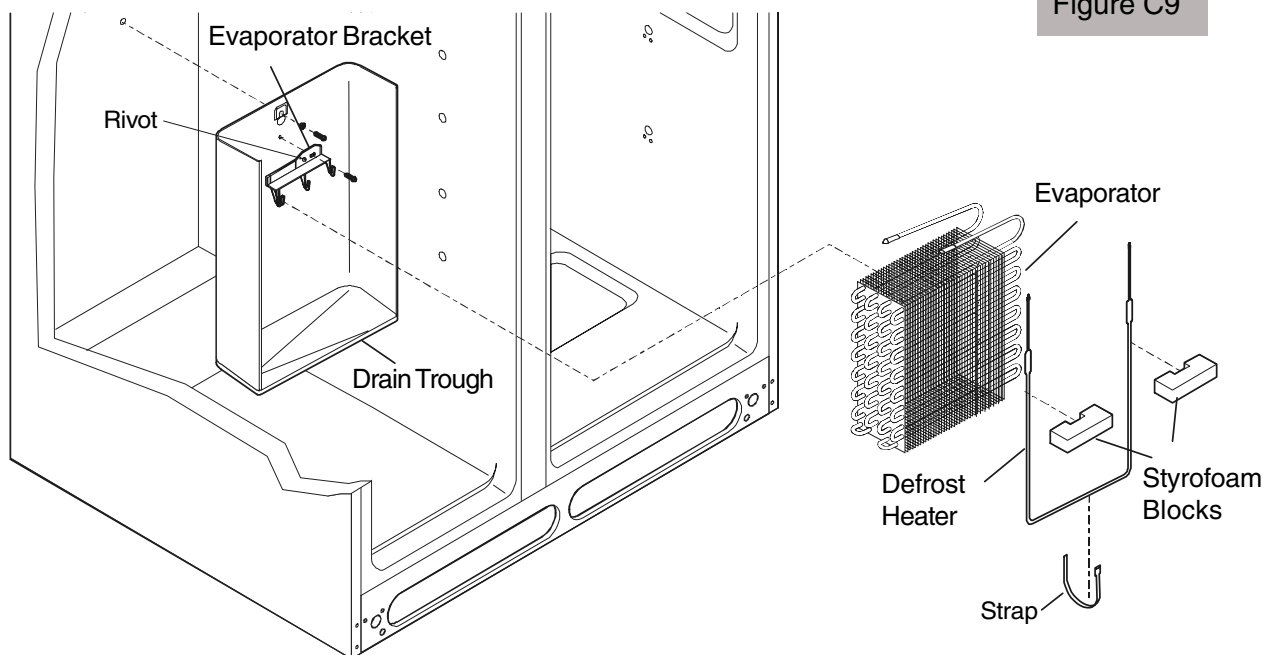
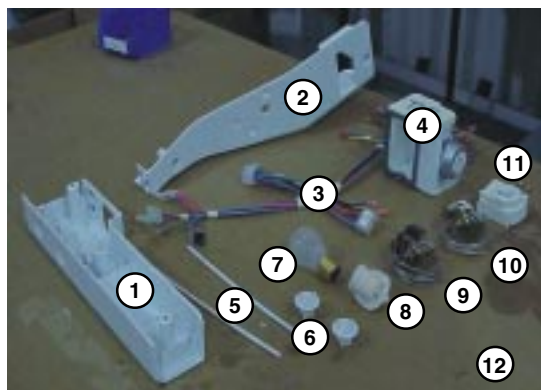


Figure C9



CONTROL SYSTEM

The *Freezer* and *Refrigerator* controls are located in the same housing, mounted in the food compartment along with the light and defrost timer or Automatic Defrost Control (ADC). See Figure 1.



1. Control Box - Front Section
2. Control Box - Rear Section
3. Control Wiring Harness
4. Food Compartment Damper Control
5. 2 Plastic Tubes (Cover Control Bulb)
6. 2 Knobs for Controls
7. Light Bulb
8. Socket - Light Bulb
9. Cold Control - Food Compartment
10. Cold Control - Freezer Compartment
11. Defrost Timer/ADC Control
12. 2 Wire Retainer Clips (not shown)

Figure 1

To remove the *Control Housing Assembly*, remove the three screws across the front control box and the two screws located in the rear control box. (See Figure 2.)

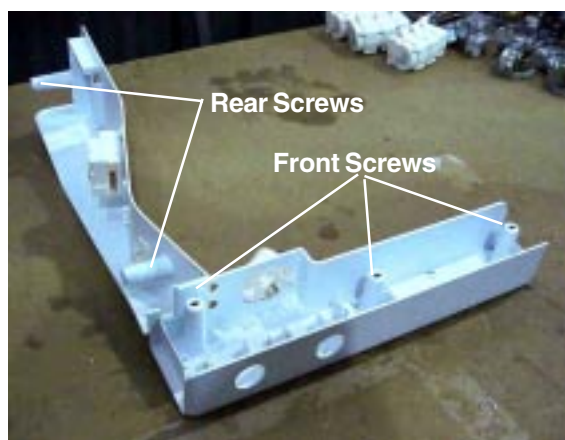


Figure 2

The housing assembly will separate at left back of front section by sliding rear section to right until buttons line up with larger hole in slots. (See Figure 3.)

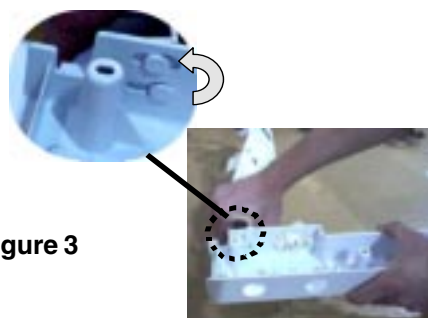


Figure 3

Freezer Compartment Control

The Freezer Control is mounted on the left (as shown in Figure 4) and it controls the cycling of the compressor and fan motors. The cap tube for the control runs along the right side of the rear housing and has a plastic sleeve installed on the last eight inches.

To replace Freezer Control, remove screws and drop housing. Pull cap tube for control from guide tube under air inlet at back of rear housing. (See figure 4.)

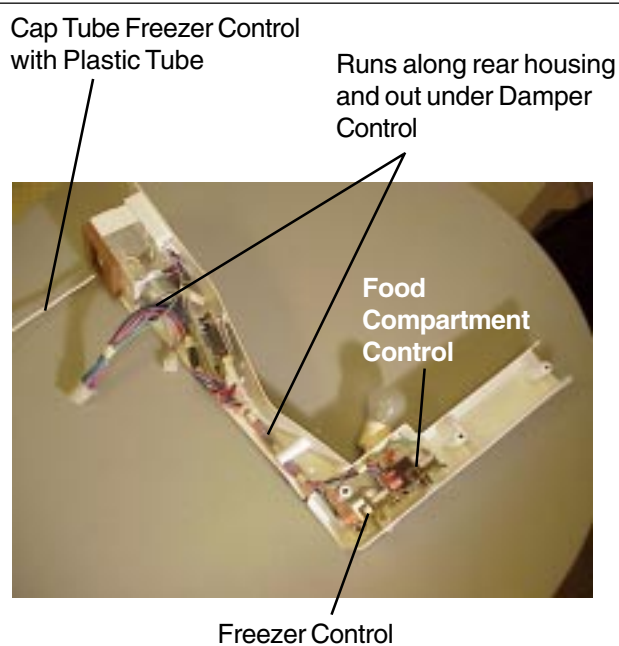
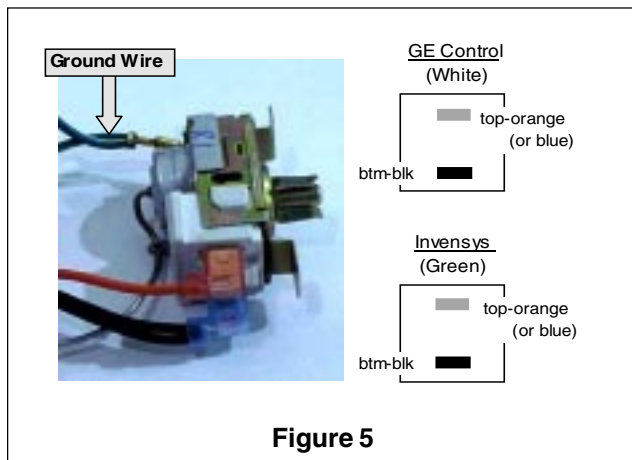
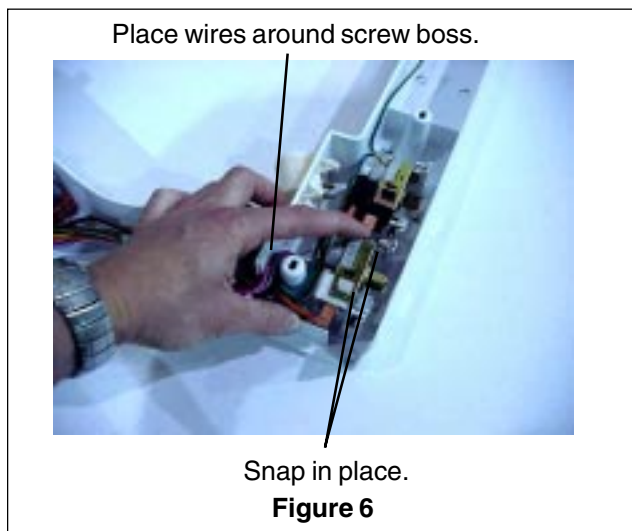


Figure 4

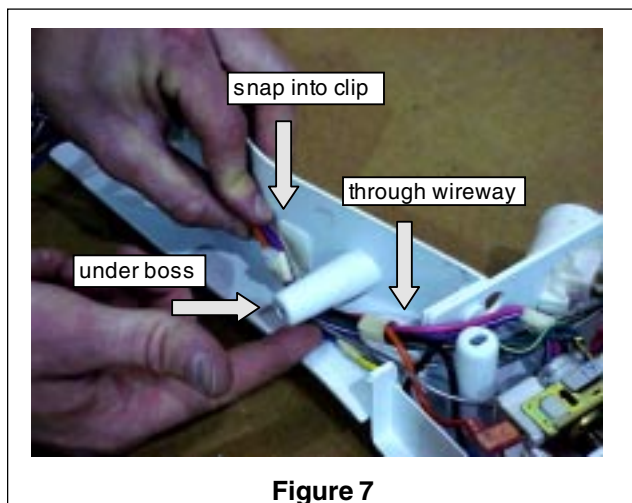
To install new Freezer Control, connect wires as shown in Figure 5; ground wire (green) must be attached as well.



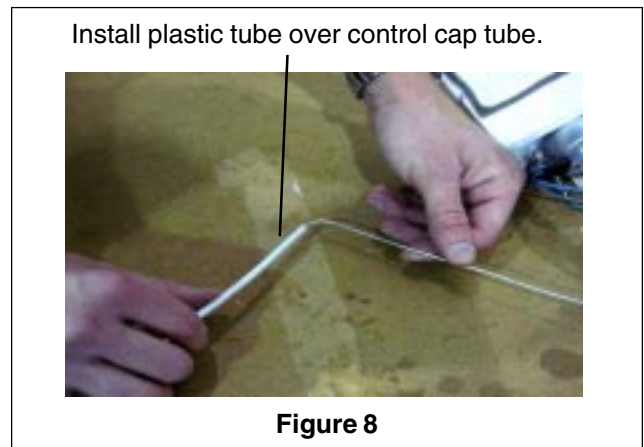
After wires are connected, snap control into place and route wires around screw boss. (See Figure 6.)



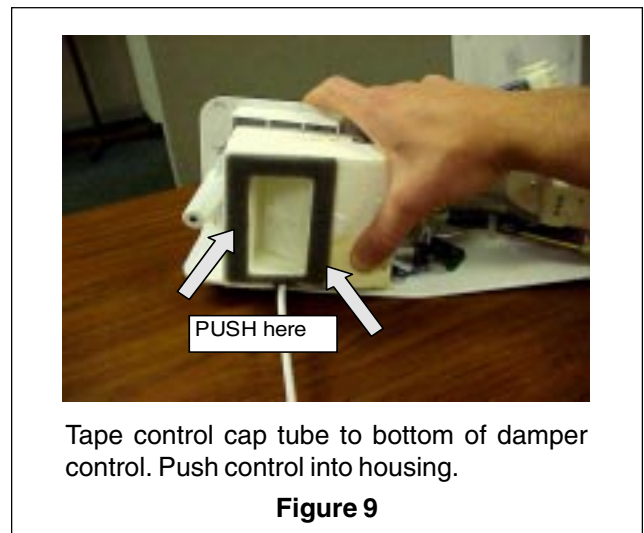
Route wire harness and capillary tube through wire-way, under boss screw, and snap into clip as shown in Figure 7.



Snaps wires and capillary tube into clip behind defrost control. Place plastic tube over end of control cap tube until it is even with end of tube. Make 90° bend in tube at end of plastic sleeve. (See Figure 8.)



Tape freezer cap tube to damper control and install damper into rear control box. (See Figure 9.) Slide end of cap tube in slot under air duct, which runs from freezer to fresh food compartment, until seal on damper housing contacts liner. Install screws to hold control housing in place.



Fresh Food Compartment Control

The *Fresh Food Compartment Control* is located on the right side on the front control section. The cap tube for the control runs alongside the freezer cap tube back to the damper control. Like the freezer control, the last 8 inches is covered with a plastic sleeve. The end of the cap tube with the sleeve is snapped into a channel in the air diffuser in front of the damper control. (See Figure 10.) The Fresh Food Compartment Control will have an OFF position for the servicer to use in testing, but the word "OFF" will not show on the dial plate. To turn the control OFF, turn knob counterclockwise past WARM to the straight down position and you will feel the OFF position.



Press cap tube with plastic shield in channel on diffuser.



Figure 10

When the control is off, the damper should close and the fan should shut off, if the compressor is not running. To replace Fresh Food Compartment Control, remove screw and drop housing (follow freezer control instructions). Snap control out of housing, then remove damper control and cap tube for control. Connect wiring to new control as shown in Figure 11.

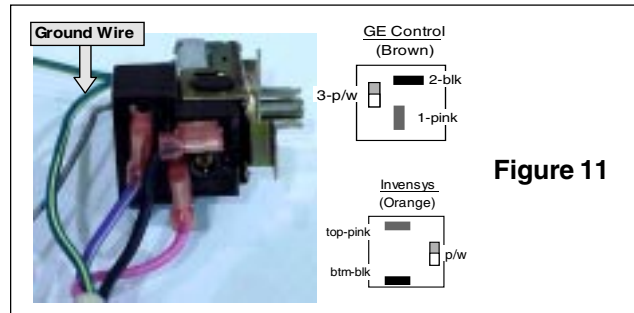


Figure 11

Place control metal wing in solid clip first, then snap other side in place. Route wires and cap tube behind boss. (See Figure 12.)

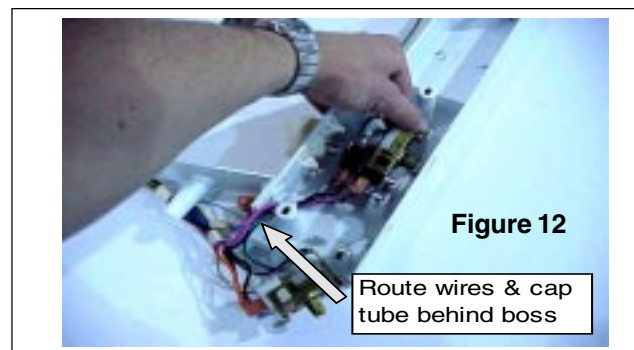


Figure 12

Place the air damper in the housing and reinstall housing in the fresh food compartment.

Air Damper Control

The air damper is used to control the fresh food compartment temperature by controlling air flow into the food compartment from the freezer. (See Figure 13.)

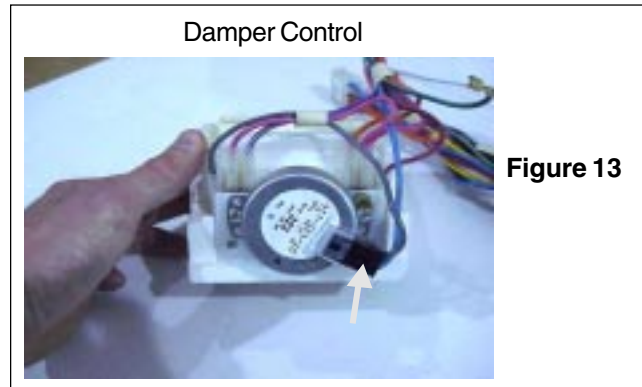


Figure 13

When the food compartment control calls for cooling, the contacts in the control will open from 2 to 3 and close from 2 to 1. This will start the damper motor running, open the damper, and start the freezer compartment fan running. (See Figure 14.)

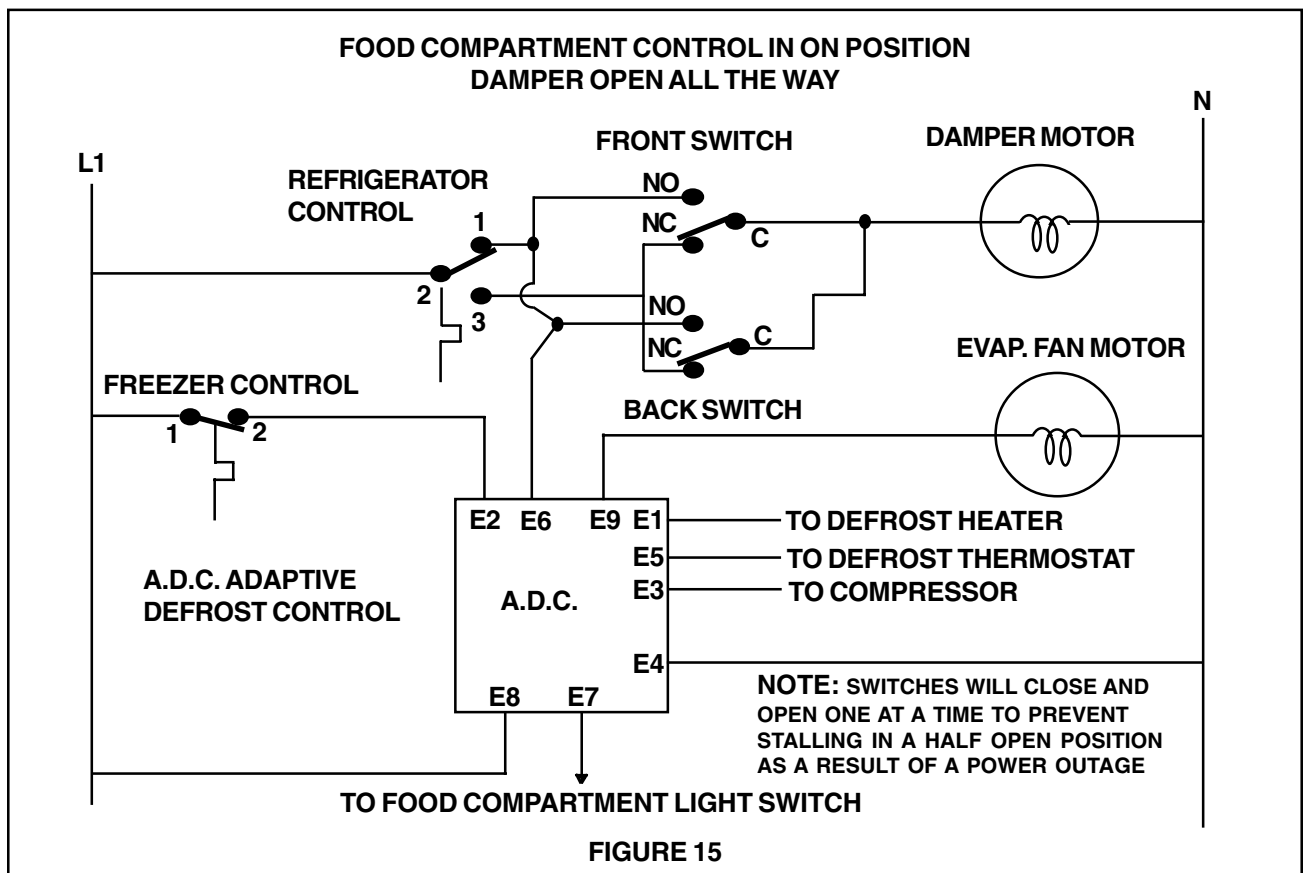
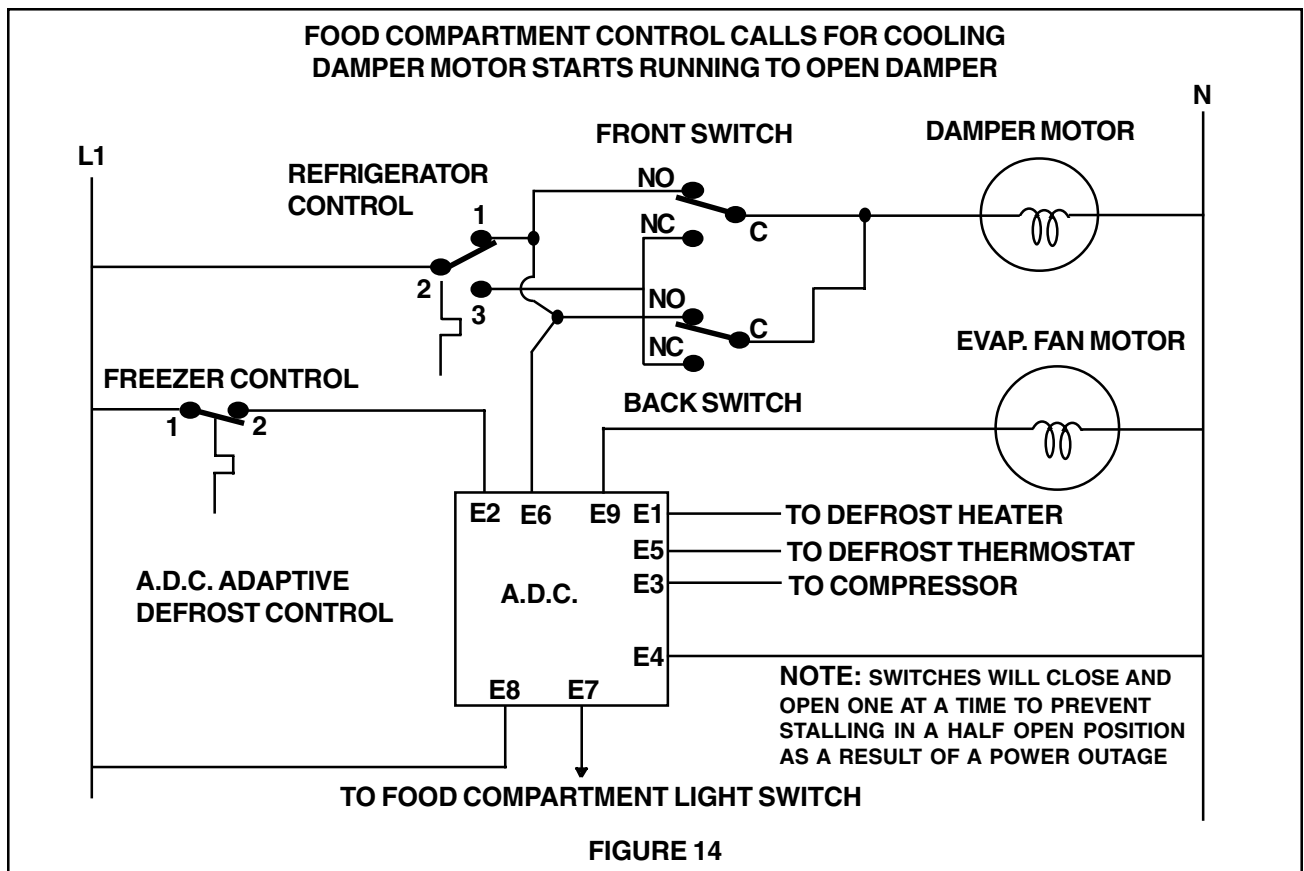
As the damper motor opens the damper, the switches on the damper will change from NO (normally open) to the NC (normally closed) position one at a time to prevent the stopping of the motor in a 1/2 open position, as a result of a power outage as the damper is opening or closing. When both switches have reached the NC position, the damper will be all the way open and the motor will stop. (See Figure 15.)

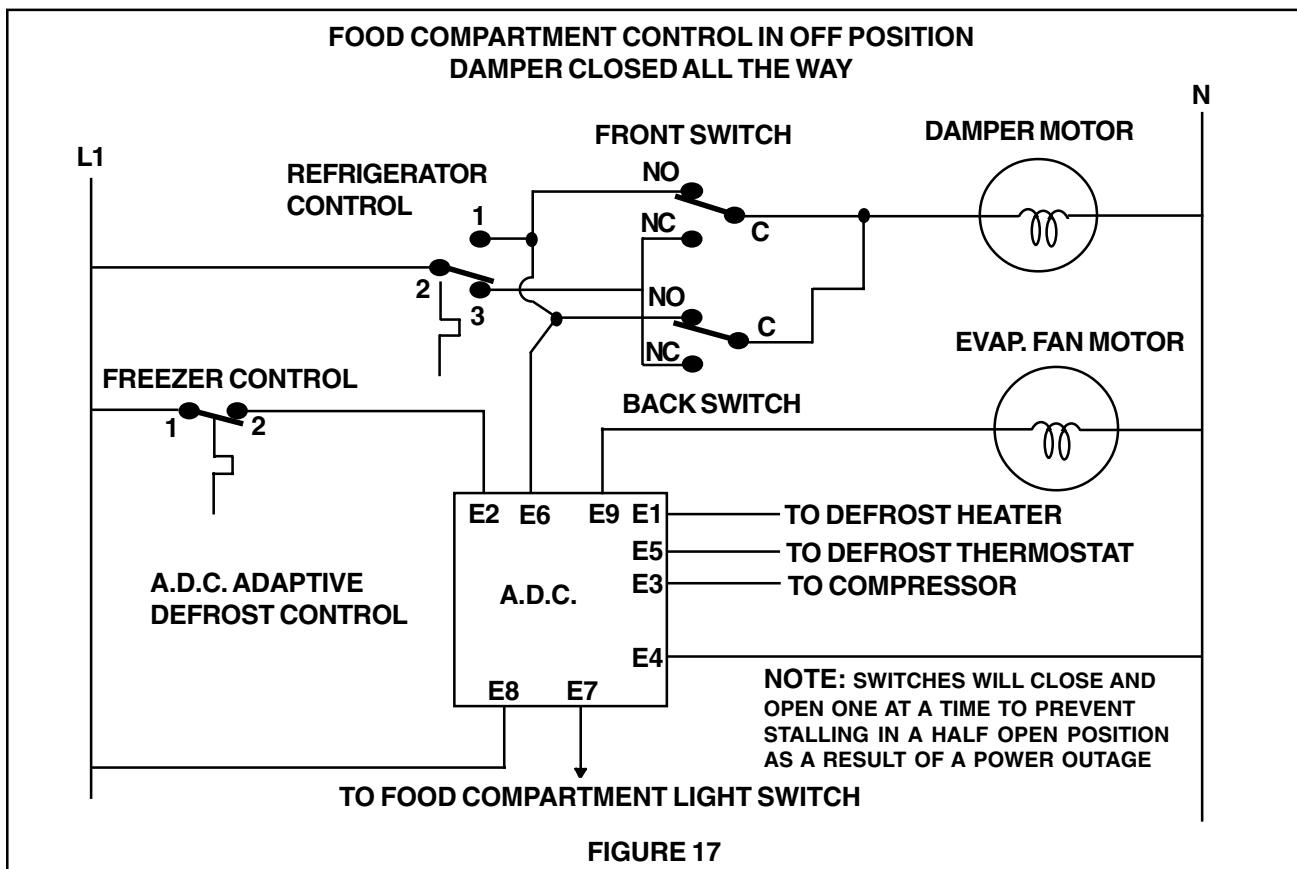
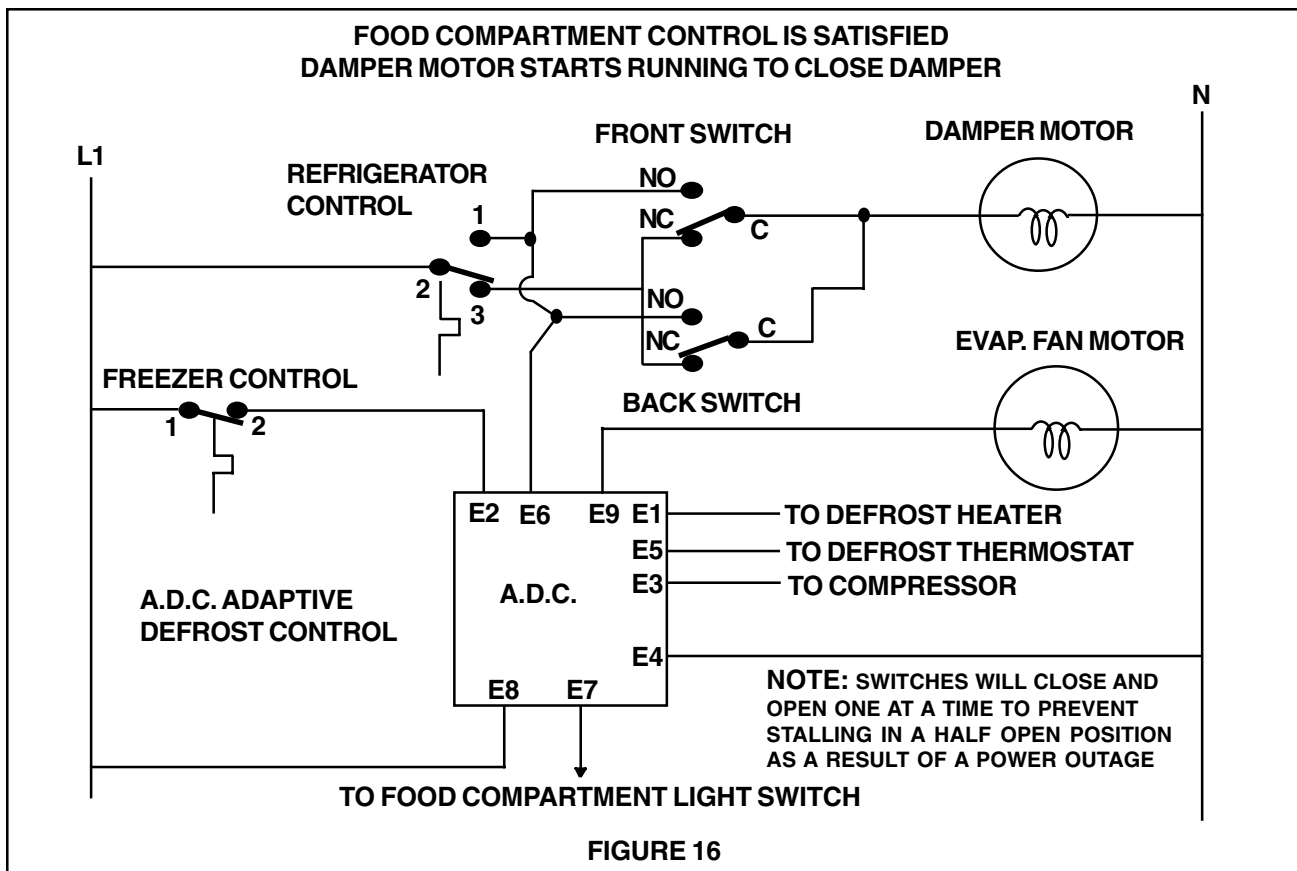
The damper will remain open and the fan motor will continue to run as long as the food compartment control calls for cooling. Once the food compartment control is satisfied, the contacts in the cold control will open from 2 to 1 and close from 2 to 3. This will start the damper motor running again, closing the damper and shutting off the freezer fan motor. (See Figure 16.)

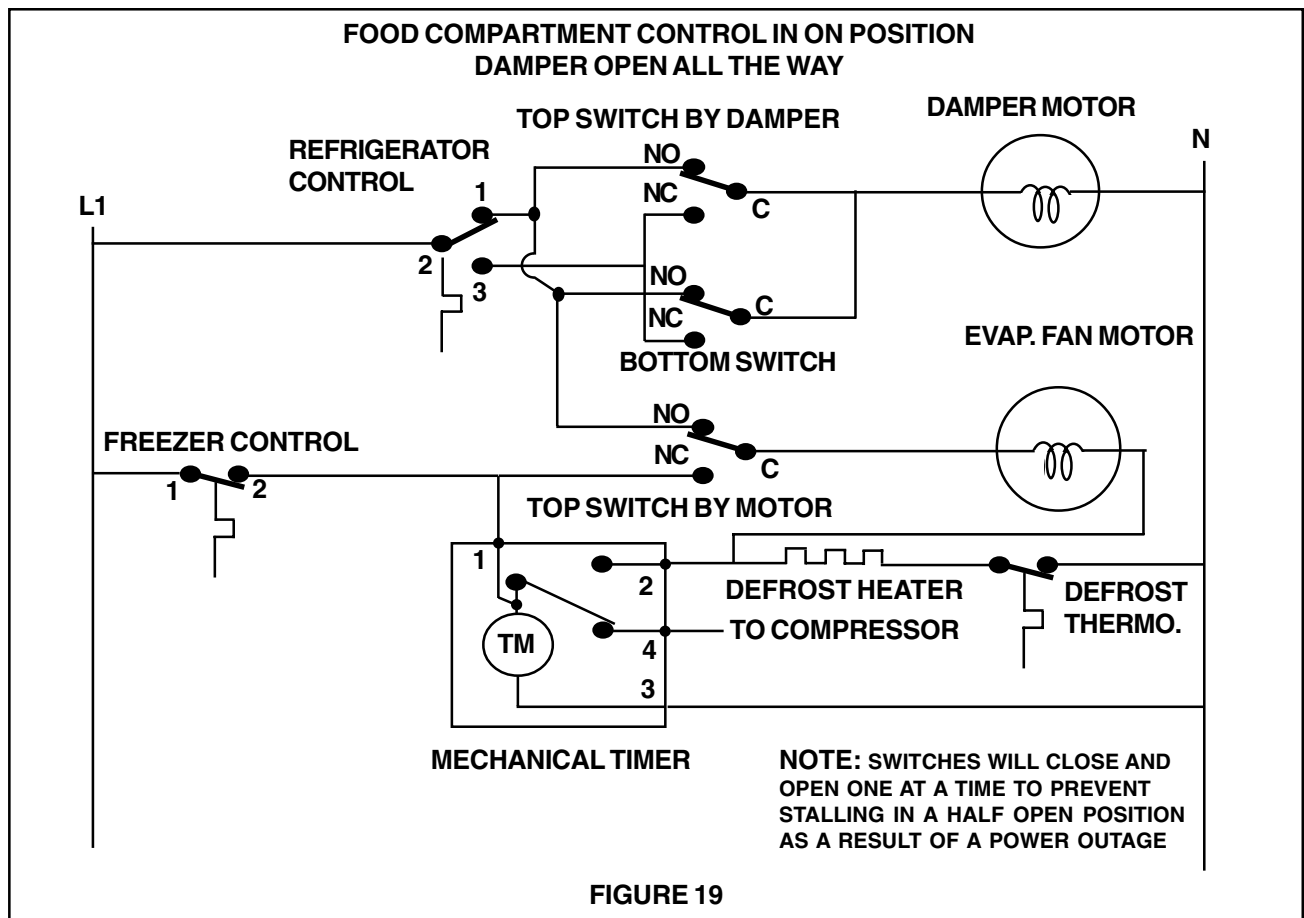
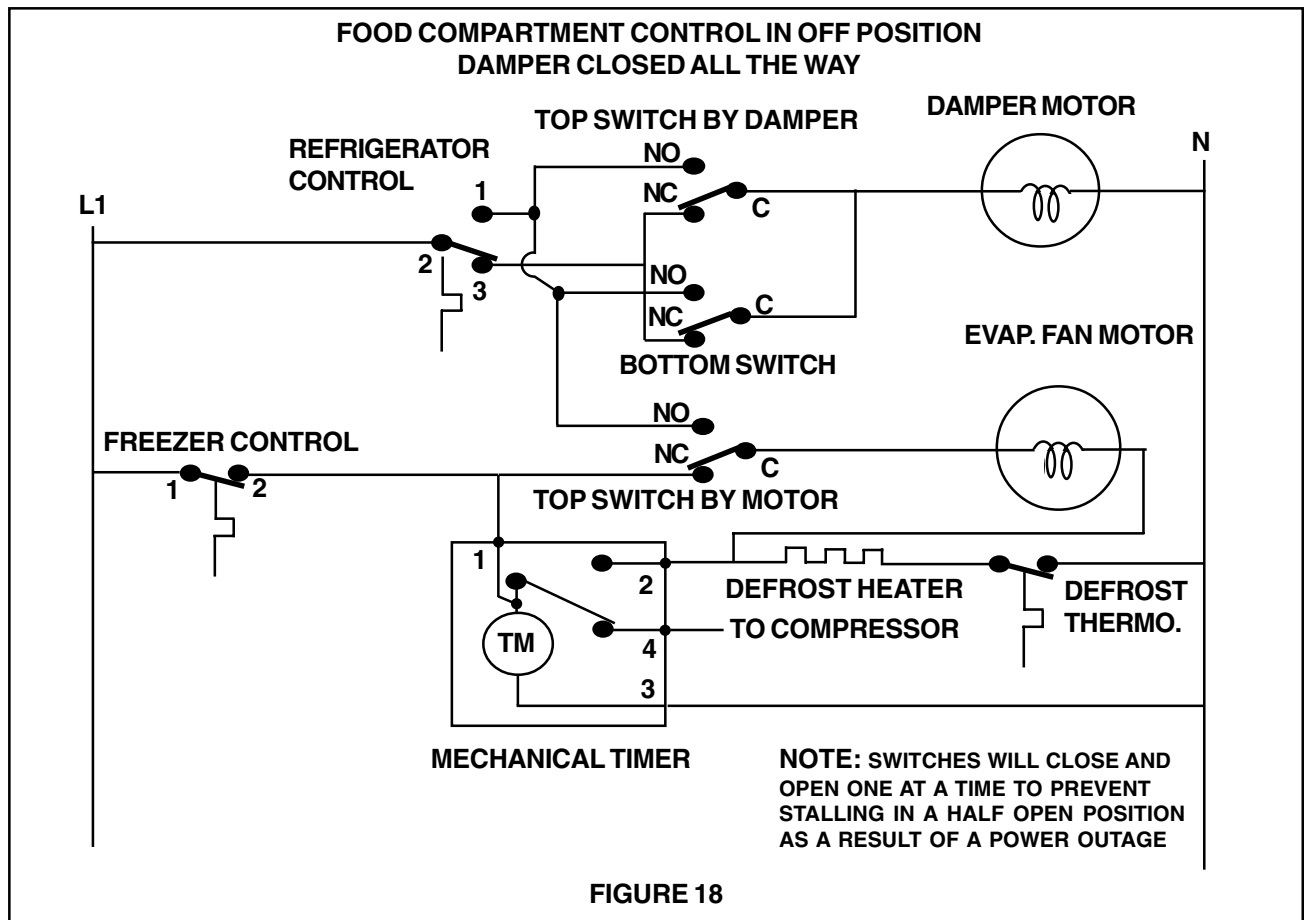
As the damper motor closes the damper, the switches on the damper will change from the NC to the NO position one at a time. When both switches have reached the NO position, the damper will be all the way closed and the motor will stop. (See Figure 17.)

There are two types of damper controls. One has 3 switches; two at the top for the damper motor and one at the bottom to control the freezer fan motor. This type is used on models with a defrost timer.

The other type has two switches at the top only and is used on models with an Adaptive Defrost Control (ADC). (See Figure 23.)







Defrost Control

Two types of defrost controls are used; a timer system (See Figure 20) and an Adaptive Defrost Control (ADC) (See figure 21).



Figure 20



Figure 21

On models with a mechanical timer, the motor is controlled by a third switch mounted on the damper control. (See Figure 22.)

Damper Control for Timer Models

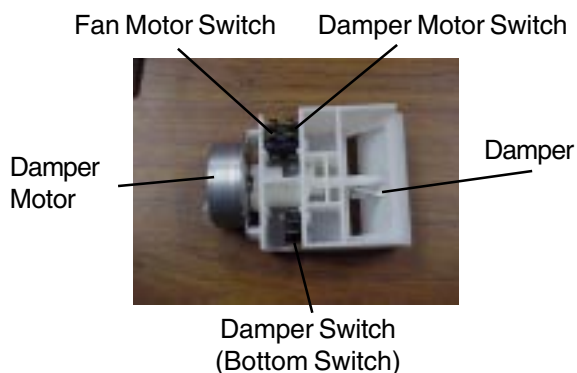


Figure 22

On models with an ADC, the fan is controlled by the defrost control. (See Figure 23.)

Damper Control for ADC Models Damper Motor Switches (Top Switches)

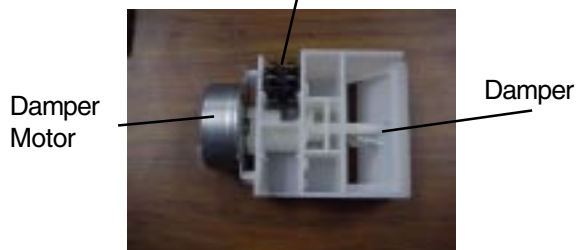


Figure 23

The mechanical timer is a standard 8 hour timer that will shut off the compressor and allow the refrigerator to go into defrost. The timer motor will only advance when the compressor is running. As a result, the refrigerator will go into defrost after 8 hours of compressor run time.

On mechanical timer models, the two switches closest to the damper are connected to the damper motor. The bottom switch is connected to the freezer fan motor. When the food compartment control is in the OFF position and the damper is closed all the way, the fan motor is connected to the freezer control by the bottom switch. (See Figure 18.)

When the food compartment control is in the ON position and the damper is open all the way, the fan motor is connected to the food compartment control and the fan will start running. (See Figure 19.)

The fan can be activated by either the food compartment control or the freezer compartment control. If the food compartment is calling for cooling and the fan is running, then if the freezer control contacts close, the compressor and the condenser fan motor will start. Once the food compartment control is satisfied, the damper will close. This will connect the fan motor to the freezer control. The fan motor will continue to run until the freezer control is satisfied and the unit shuts off. This is accomplished by the switch closest to the motor. (See Figure 22.) When the damper is open, the fan is connected to the food compartment control.

NOTE: On mechanical timer models, the evaporator fan motor will not start running until the defrost terminator switch has reset. (See Figures 18 and 19.)

On models with an ADC, the top two switches are connected to the damper and there is no bottom switch. (See Figure 23.)

- Voltage between L1 (E8 on the board) and Neutral (E4 on the board) connectors on the PC board shall be 155 VAC \pm 10%, 60 Hertz.
- The freezer cold control (E2) supplies line voltage to the ADC relay center contact to run the compressor and condenser fan motor, as well as the defrost system. It also supplies the signal to run the freezer fan motor that is connected to E9. The board has a built in 6 minute delay on starting the compressor after the terminator has shut the heater off. This is to allow the evaporator to drain.
- The food compartment cold control (E6) also supplies a signal to the board to run the evaporator fan motor when the damper is open and the food compartment is calling for cooling.
- The defrost thermostat (E5) senses between the defrost heater and the bimetal thermostat. The heater is on the hot side of the line and the bimetal thermostat on the neutral.

- Door Switch (E7) senses between the door switch and the light bulb.
- The evaporator fan motor (E9) is connected to the ADC. This allows the fan to run when the food compartment control or the freezer control is calling for cooling. The board also has a built in 7 minute delay on starting the fan motor after the terminator has shut off the heater. This allows the evaporator to drain and the temperature to drop slightly before starting the fan.

Output Voltage

- Output voltage to the defrost heater (E1) and compressor (E3) is equal to the input voltage from the control control (E2). The PC board will withstand the following electrical loads for temperatures as high as 110° F.

Amps	Duration of Load	Reason for Load
15	3 Seconds	Locked Rotor
5	30 Minutes	Defrost Heater
3	Indefinite	Compressor Running

The ADC will dissipate an average of no more than 0.4 watts. The normal operating life is 22,000 defrost cycles over a 15 year period.

Initial Start & Power Interruptions

When power is applied to the power cord:

- If the defrost termination thermostat is closed, a cycle will be initiated after 1 hour.
- If the defrost termination thermostat is open, a compressor cycle starts immediately.

ADC Characteristics

The ADC has a base defrost interval of 6 hours of run time. All defrost interval timing starts with the compressor pull-down after a defrost or initial cabinet power.

When time for defrost:

- If the compressor has been running equal to or more than one hour, defrost immediately.
- If the compressor continues to run less than one hour, initiate the defrost at beginning of next "NO" cycle.
- If compressor continues to run for one hour after time for defrost, initiate the defrost immediately after that one hour.

The maximum defrost cycle must be terminated after 24 hours. After each defrost termination, there must be a 6 minute delay before compressor start and one additional minute before fan start. The exception is if the heater is on the full 24 minutes, the compressor will start as soon as the heater shuts off and the fan will start in on minute.

Vacation Mode

When the defrost interval has reached 12 hours and the door has not been opened in the last 24 hours, the ADC places the refrigeration unit in vacation mode. Once in vacation mode, the defrost heater will be turned on after 72 hours. If the door has not been opened and the heater ON time is less than 16 minutes, then the heater is turned on after 72 hours. Should the door not be opened but the heater runs for longer than 16 minutes, then the ADC control restarts in 6 hours. Once the ADC control unit has entered vacation mode, if the door is opened and the compressor run time since the last defrost has been at least 5 hours, a defrost is initiated after one hour of compressor run time since the initial door opening.

The maximum defrost cycle must be terminated after 24 minutes. After each defrost termination, there must be 6 minute delay before compressor start, except no time delay when the defrost heater has been on for 24 minutes.

System Diagnostics

An electrical connection between the light switch and refrigerator light bulb is coupled to the ADC system board, providing a manual method of initiating defrost and back to compressor. The actuation code will be a minimum of (5) depressions of the light switch within a (6) second time period.

- If a defrost is initiated manually and the termination thermostat is closed, the heater will be actuated until the termination thermostat opens. A 6 minute drip time follows before actuating the compressor and setting the next defrost time.
- When terminating the defrost manually and the termination thermostat is closed or open, the compressor is activated and sets the next defrost time.

An electrical connection between the defrost heater and the defrost termination thermostat is coupled to the ADC for system data, but also gives the technician the ability to check electrical continuity individually of either the defrost heater or termination thermostat from the ADC mounting area.

The ADC printed circuit board has component identification and lead wire color (name) adjacent to each electrical tab. Four of the tab terminals mate with the present defrost timer connection and the remaining 6 individual leads will have the color name printed on the board next to the tab matching the wire color. See Figure 24.

NOTE: Because the evaporator fan motor operates through the ADC control, you cannot replace the ADC with a defrost timer. (Refer to Figures 14 to 17 when doing voltage checks.

To check input power to the board (See Figure 24.):

1. Check voltage between E4 and E8. You should have 115 VAC \pm 10% as long as refrigerator is connected to house current.
2. If freezer control contacts are closed, there should be 115 VAC \pm 10% between E4 and E2. If no voltage is present, check control.
3. If food compartment contacts are closed, there should be 115 VAC \pm 10% between E4 and E6. If no voltage is present, check control.
4. With door open and refrigerator light switch contacts closed, there should be 115 VAC \pm 10% between E4 and E7. If no voltage is present, check light switch.

NOTE: Remember to initiate defrost with the light switch. **Both the switch and the light bulb** must be operating. The board is looking for the change from L1 when the switch is closed, and Neutral (through the light bulb), when the switch is open.

To check output power from board (See Figure 24.):

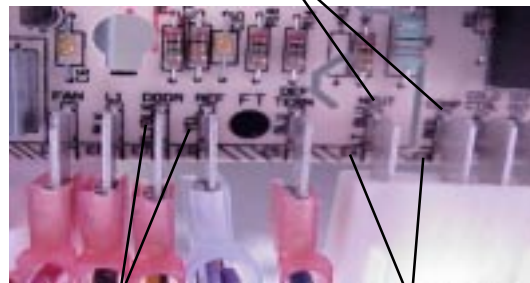
1. If voltage is coming from freezer or food compartment control, there should be 115 VAC \pm 10% between E4 and E9 to operate evaporator fan motor, unless it is in defrost or within 7 minute delay after defrost. (See **NOTE A**.) If no voltage is present, replace board.
2. If voltage is coming from freezer control, there should be 115 VAC \pm 10% at either E4 or E1, if relay is set in defrost, or E4 to E3, if relay is set for compressor to run.
3. If there is voltage between E4 and E3, compressor and condenser fans should be running. If they are not, check voltage at compressor. If voltage is present, follow procedure to check compressor. If voltage is not present, check wiring between ADC and compressor.

NOTE: To change relay from compressor run to defrost, open door and push light switch in and out 5 times within 6 seconds. The relay power should change from E4-to-E3 to E4-to-E1. The compressor should shut off and the defrost heater should come on.

4. If there is 115 VAC \pm 10% between E4 and E1, there should be power to defrost heater. If limit switch is closed, heater should be on. If heater is not operating, check voltage between E5 and E6. If heater is not working but line voltage is present, heater is open. If heater is not operating, and there is no voltage between E5 and E6, limit switch is open.

NOTE A: To change relay from defrost to compressor run, open door and push light switch in and out 5 times within 6 seconds. The relay power should change from E4-to-E1 to E4-to-E3. This will terminate the defrost cycle and start the compressor and condenser fan running. There will be a one minute delay in the evaporator fan starting, unless you unplug the refrigerator, then plug it back in.

Name of component connecting to terminal is at top of terminal.

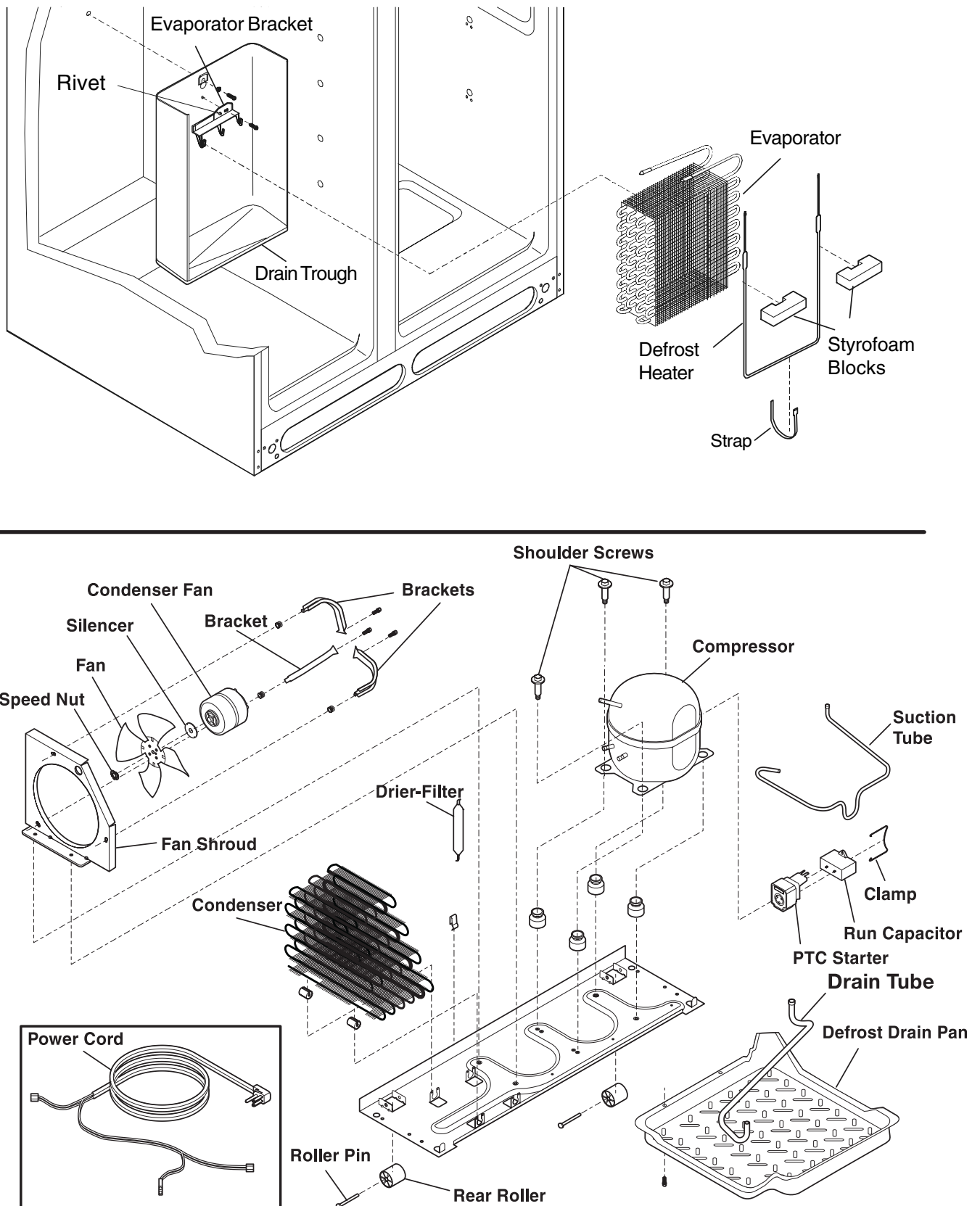


Wire color is written at side of terminal

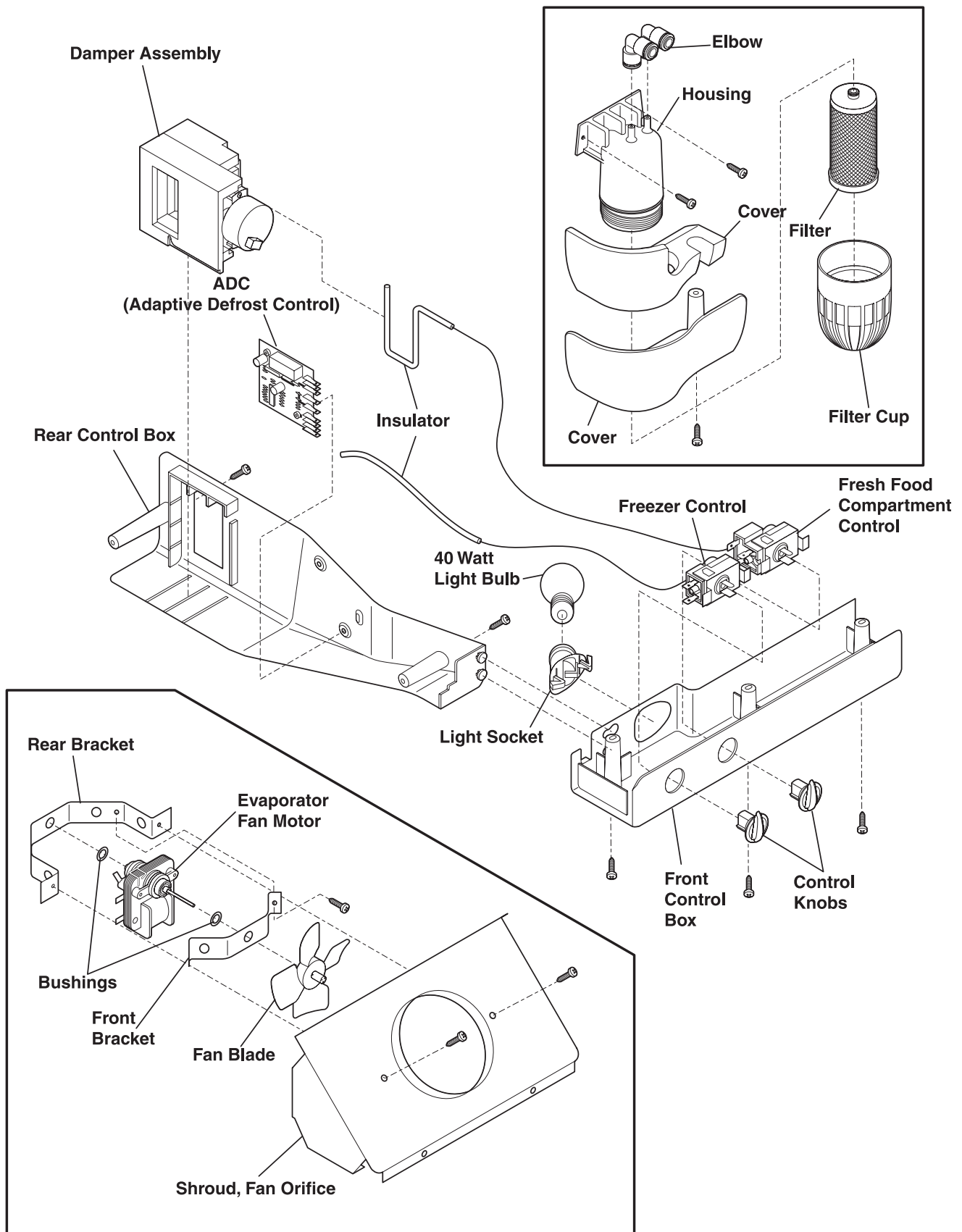
Terminal number is at bottom of terminal

Figure 24

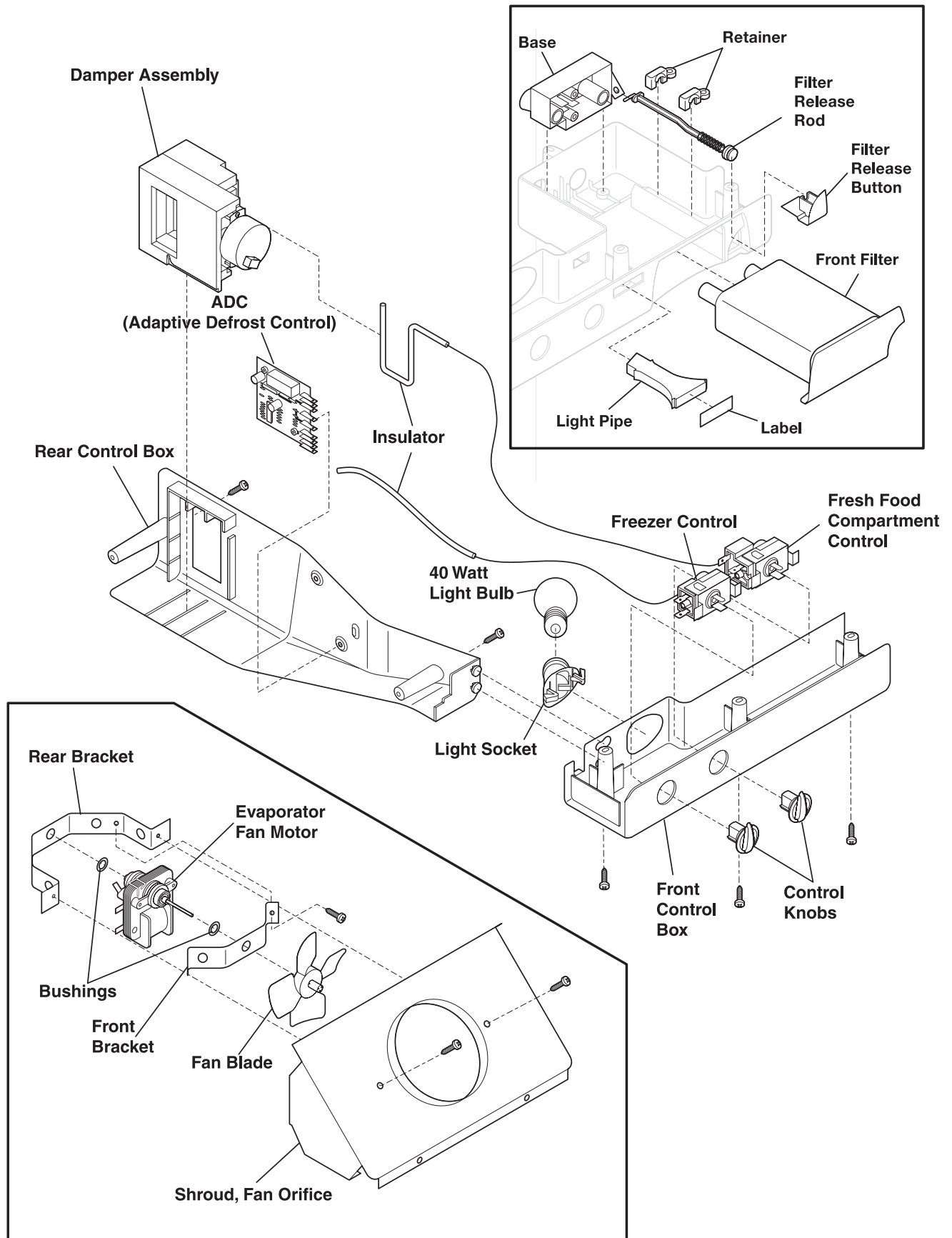
SYSTEM EXPLODED VIEW DIAGRAM



CONTROLS EXPLODED VIEW DIAGRAM (Rear Filter)



CONTROLS EXPLODED VIEW DIAGRAM (Front Filter)



SECTION D - AIR CIRCULATION

AUTOMATIC DEFOST MODELS

Principals Of Automatic Defrost Operation

Automatic defrost refrigerators operate on the principle that moisture or frost transfers or migrates to the coldest surfaces (evaporator) in the freezer compartment. For example, a small amount of water spilled in the freezer compartment will freeze immediately. However, this ice in time will evaporate and transfer to the colder surfaces of the freezer evaporator coil.

Air Circulation Patterns

Automatic defrost models have a single evaporator in the freezer compartment, and have forced air cooling in the freezer and refrigerator compartments.

The “fin and tube” aluminum type evaporator is located on the lower back wall of the freezer compartment. A circulating fan (suction type) pulls air from the freezer compartment through the grill in the bottom of the freezer and from the refrigerator compartment through a duct located in the separating wall in the bottom rear left hand corner of the cabinet interior. The air is then drawn up through the fin and tubes of the evaporator surface. The cold air is forced into a fan cover and discharged into the top of the freezer, and out the air discharge under the ice maker. See Figure D1. If the food compartment control is calling for cooling, the automatic damper control in the top of the food compartment will open and allow cold air to enter the food compartment. If the food compartment calls for cooling but the fan is not running, the fan will start as soon as the damper is open, and will continue to run as long as the food compartment control or the freezer control calls for cooling.

The air circulating fan operates any time the food compartment control or the freezer compartment control calls for cooling. During the defrost period, the compressor and circulating fan do not operate. The automatic defrost timer or the ADC (Adaptive Defrost Control) opens the electrical circuit to the fan motor and compressor.

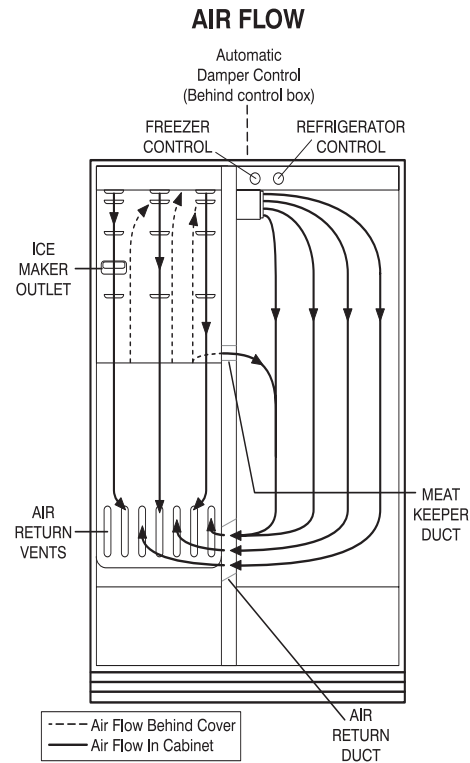


Figure D1

SECTION E - REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

NOTICE: Instructions given here are furnished as a guide. Persons attempting to use these instructions to make repairs to the sealed refrigeration system should have a working knowledge of refrigeration and previous training on sealed system repair, and an EPA certification for servicing refrigeration systems.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Effective July 1, 1992, the United States clean air act governs the disposal of refrigerants such as R-134a. Therefore, when discharging or purging the sealed system use an epa approved refrigerant recovery system as outlined in the final rule on the protection of stratospheric ozone and refrigerant recycling, which was published in the Federal Register May 14, 1993.

NOTE: Frigidaire does not permit the use of recovered refrigerant in the servicing of our products for in-warranty and out-of-warranty repairs or for products covered by service contracts. Therefore, only new refrigerant or refrigerant that has been reclaimed back to new specifications by a refrigerant manufacturer is to be used.

DEFINITIONS

Recovery:

To remove refrigerant in any condition from a system and store it in an external container without necessarily testing or processing it in any way.

Recycling:

To clean refrigerant for reuse by oil separation and single or multiple passes through devices, such as replaceable core filter-driers, which reduce moisture, acidity and particulate matter. This term usually applies to procedures implemented at the field job site or at a local service shop.

Reclaim:

To reprocess refrigerant to new product specifications by means which may include distillation. Will require chemical analysis of the refrigerant to determine that appropriate product specifications are met. This term usually implies the use of processes or procedures available only at a reprocessing or manufacturing facility.

SAFETY WARNINGS

Compressor Testing

Whenever testing a compressor, extreme caution should be used to prevent damaging the terminals. A compressor with a damaged terminal or a grounded winding can expel a terminal from its insulated housing when the compressor is energized. If this happens, a mixture of refrigerant and oil will be released that could be ignited by an external heat source (open flame, heater, etc.). Also, if there is air in the system when this happens, a spark at the compressor shell could ignite the refrigerant and oil mixture.

Charging Sealed Systems

Overcharging a refrigeration system with refrigerant can be dangerous. If the overcharge is sufficient to immerse the major parts of the motor and compressor in liquid refrigerant, a situation has been created which, when followed by a sequence of circumstances can lead to the compressor shell seam separating.

A hydraulic block occurs, preventing the compressor from starting. This condition is known as locked rotor. Electric current continues to flow through the compressor motor windings which become, in effect, electric resistance heaters. The heat produced begins to vaporize the excess refrigerant liquid causing a rapid increase in system pressure. If the compressor protective devices fail, the pressure within the system may rise to extremes far in excess of the design limits. Under these conditions, the weld seam around the compressor shell can separate with explosive force, spewing oil and refrigerant vapor which could ignite.

To eliminate this exceedingly rare but potential hazard, never add refrigerant to a sealed system. If refrigerant is required, evacuate the existing charge and recharge with the correct measured amount of the refrigerant specified for the system.

SOLDERING

WARNING: WEAR APPROVED SAFETY GLASSES WHEN WORKING WITH OR ON ANY PRESSURIZED SYSTEM OR EQUIPMENT. HAVE AN APPROVED DRY TYPE FIRE EXTINGUISHER HANDY WHEN USING ANY TYPE OF GAS OPERATED TORCH.

1. All joints to be soldered must have proper fit. Clearance between tubes to be soldered should be from .001" to .006". It is not practical to actually measure this; however, you do not want a dry fit or loose fit. Tubing joints should overlap about the distance of their diameter except for restrictor tubes, which should be inserted 1.25"
2. Clean all joint areas with fine steel wool or preferably an abrasive cloth, such as grit cloth No. 23 or Scotch-Brite.
3. Apply a thin film of liquid flux recommended for silver soldering to surfaces to be joined and to surfaces immediately adjacent to joint.
4. Align tubing so no stress is on joint. Do not move tubing while solder is solidifying or leaks will result.

CAUTION: During application of heat, use wet cloths to prevent heat from conducting to areas other than the soldered joint. Use a sheet of metal or torch guard pad as a heat deflector to keep flame away from inflammable materials and painted surfaces.

5. Use a torch of adequate capacity so joint can be quickly heated with a minimum of heat travel to other points. Use a good grade of silver solder.
6. Solder connections. If tubing is properly cleaned and fluxed, solder will flow readily. Use only enough solder to make a good bond.
7. Allow joint to cool, then wash exterior with water to remove flux.

BASIC COMPONENTS

The basic components of a refrigerator are a compressor, condenser, evaporator, heat exchanger (capillary tube and suction line), drier and perimeter hot tube.

PERIMETER HOT TUBE

To reduce the possibility of condensation forming on the exterior of the cabinet in high humidity areas, a perimeter hot tube (refrigerant tube) has been installed in the unit. The perimeter tube extends up the left side, across the top of the freezer and down the center mullion and into the filter drier. When the compressor operates, warm refrigerant flows through the primary condenser, then into the primary hot tube, warming the cabinet front exterior.

The perimeter hot tube is not replaceable. In the unlikely event of a leak in the hot tube, a kit is available to bypass the hot tube in the sealed system. A electrical heater wire must be installed within the tubing. Refer to the appropriate parts list of the model being serviced for the correct kit part number.

REFRIGERANT CYCLE

The refrigerant cycle is a continuous cycle that occurs whenever the compressor is in operation. Liquid refrigerant is evaporated in the evaporator by the heat that enters the cabinet through the insulated walls and by the heat from product load and door openings. The refrigerant vapor is then drawn from the evaporator, through the suction line to the compressor. Compression raises the pressure and temperature of the vapor in the compressor and the vapor is then forced through the discharge valve into the discharge line and into the condenser. Air passing over the condenser surface removes heat from the high pressure vapor which then condenses to a liquid. The liquid refrigerant then flows from the condenser to the evaporator through the small diameter liquid line (capillary tube), before it enters the evaporator the liquid refrigerant is sub-cooled in the heat exchanger by the low temperature suction vapor in the suction line.

LOW OR HIGH SIDE LEAK OR UNDERCHARGE

A loss of refrigerant can result in any of the following:

1. Excessive or continuous compressor operation.
2. Above normal freezer and /or food compartment temperature.
3. A partially frosted evaporator (depending on amount of refrigerant loss).
4. Low suction pressure (vacuum).
5. Low wattage.

The condenser will be "warm to cool", depending on the amount of refrigerant lost.

When refrigerant is added, the frost pattern will improve, the suction and discharge pressures will rise, the condenser will become hot and the wattage will increase.

In the case of a low side refrigerant leak resulting in complete loss of refrigerant, the compressor will run but will not refrigerate. Suction pressure will drop below atmospheric pressure and air and moisture will be drawn into the system saturating the filter drier.

If there is reason to believe the system has operated for a considerable length of time with no refrigerant and the leak occurred in the evaporator, excessive amounts of moisture may have entered the system. In such cases the compressor may need to be replaced to prevent repetitive service.

If a slight undercharge of refrigerant is indicated and no leak can be found after a thorough leak test, the charge can be corrected without changing the compressor.

If a high side leak is located and some refrigerant remains in the system it is not necessary to change the compressor.

TESTING FOR REFRIGERANT LEAKS

If the system is diagnosed as short of refrigerant and the system has not been recently opened there is probably a leak in the system. Adding refrigerant without first locating and repairing the leak or replacing the component will not permanently correct the difficulty. **The leak must be found.** Sufficient refrigerant may have escaped to make it impossible to leak test effectively. In such cases, add a ¼" line piercing valve to the compressor process tube. Add sufficient refrigerant vapor to increase the pressure to 40 to 50 lb. per sq. in. Check the low side for leaks. Run the compressor 2 or 3 minutes and check the high side for leaks. Recover refrigerant using an EPA approved recovery system.

NOTE: The line piercing valve (clamp-on type) should be used for test purposes only. It must be removed from system after it has served its purpose.

CHECKING FOR INTERNAL (HOT TUBE) LEAKS

Before checking for internal leaks, check all accessible system components and joints for leaks.

If an internal hot tube leak is suspected, it must be confirmed. Use the following procedure:

1. Recover refrigerant by using EPA approved recovery system.
2. After *system refrigerant* is completely recovered, disconnect drier from hot tube. Pinch off and solder end of hot tube closed.
3. Cut line from condenser to hot tube and solder a ¼" charging hose fitting to open end of hot tube or put compression fitting on tube.
4. Connect pressure gauge and access valve to hot tube and pressurize to 250 psig using dry nitrogen or carbon dioxide.

WARNING: NEVER PRESSURIZE WITH OXYGEN. NEVER OPEN A HIGH PRESSURE TANK UNLESS IT IS EQUIPPED WITH A PRESSURE REGULATOR. NEVER PUT HIGH PRESSURE ON DOME OF COMPRESSOR—IT COULD EXPLODE. MAKE SURE GAUGE, HOSES, AND ALL FITTINGS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION AND DO NOT LEAK.

5. Leave pressure on hot tube for 24 hours. Any drop in pressure is indication of leak.

If dry nitrogen or carbon dioxide is not available, follow steps 1 through 3 above, then steps 4 and 5 below:

4. Connect gauges to charging hose fittings. Pull vacuum on hot tube.
5. Leave vacuum on each side of system for 24 hours. Any loss of vacuum indicates leak.

COMPRESSOR REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: NEVER install a new compressor without first checking for possible system contamination.

To check for contamination, obtain oil sample from old compressor.

- If the oil has burned odor, but no color change or residue — follow instructions in section "*Installing A New Compressor*" on page 32".
- If oil has a burned odor and a sugar or gritty feel as well as showing signs of contamination (dark color) — follow instructions in next section, *To Flush The System*. Remove as much of contamination as possible from system before installing new compressor and filter-drier.

To Flush The System

NOTE: It is recommended that system be flushed with dry Nitrogen. However, if refrigerant is used to flush the system, you must look at the serial plate to see what type of refrigerant is used in the system. This is the only refrigerant that can be used to flush the system and it must be recovered.

CAUTION: Use extreme care when using Dry Nitrogen to flush systems. Pressure in nitrogen cylinder could be as high as 2000 psi. Nitrogen cylinder must be equipped with approved pressure regulator and pressure relief valve. Ensure that your hoses have adequate ratings for pressure involved and that all of your equipment is in good condition.

CAUTION: The end of the flushing hose on the tank regulator must be equipped with a hand shut-off valve (Robinair No. 40380). Close hand shut-off valve and adjust nitrogen regulator to correct pressure before proceeding with flushing procedure.

To Use Dry Nitrogen To Flush The System:

1. Remove compressor and filter-drier. Connect process coupling to outlet tube of condenser.
2. Fasten cloth over other end of coil to prevent old oil from spraying over room.
3. Connect hand shut-off valve on flushing hose to process coupling.
4. Slowly open hand shut-off valve and allow nitrogen to flow through condenser until discharge is clear.

CAUTION: DO NOT exceed 300 PSIG.

5. Disconnect cap tube from evaporator. Flush evaporator in same manner as condenser.

CAUTION: DO NOT exceed 150 PSIG.

6. Flush cap tube. This is only possible if you have proper service valve adaptor.

CAUTION: DO NOT exceed 300 PSIG.

7. Reassemble system.

To Use Refrigerant To Flush The System:

CAUTION: Refrigerant used for flushing must be recovered into a recovery system. Meter amount of refrigerant used for flushing with your charging cylinder. DO NOT OVERFILL THE SYSTEM.

1. Disconnect the suction and discharge lines from the compressor and remove the filter-drier. Connect process coupling to outlet and inlet tube of condenser.
2. Connect hose to outlet process coupling and charging cylinder. Connect another hose to inlet coupling and recovery system.
3. Open charging cylinder and allow refrigerant to flow through condenser until discharge into bag is clear.

NOTE: To flush evaporator and heat exchanger you must remove evaporator from inside product to disconnect cap tube.

4. Disconnect capillary tube from evaporator. Flush evaporator in same manner as condenser.
5. Flush cap tube. This is only possible if you have proper service valve adaptor.
6. Reassemble system.

Installing a New Compressor

NOTE: Entirely new compressors have been developed for use with R-134a and Ester oil refrigeration systems. Both compressor and electric motor have been modified. Old compressors intended for R-12 refrigerant must not be used for new systems charged with R-134a.

Replacement of a compressor and installation of filter-drier must be done in continuous sequence so system is exposed to atmosphere no longer than necessary.

All replacement compressors are shipped with rubber plugs in the suction, discharge and process tubes and contain the correct oil charge and a holding charge of inert gas. Compressors have a low-side process tube attached to the compressor shell. A high-side process tube is attached to the filter-drier.

WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE RECIPROCATING COMPRESSOR WHEN CHARGING LIQUID REFRIGERANT INTO SYSTEM THROUGH ITS PROCESS TUBE.

Replacement compressors for refrigerator may have an oil cooler even if the original compressor did not. If the product is not equipped for an oil cooler, leave the plastic caps in place and install the compressor connecting only to the suction and discharge lines of the new compressor.

Before installing the replacement compressor, remove the discharge plug and check for the pop sound of the inert gas leaving the compressor.

CAUTION: DO NOT use compressor if you do not hear this sound.

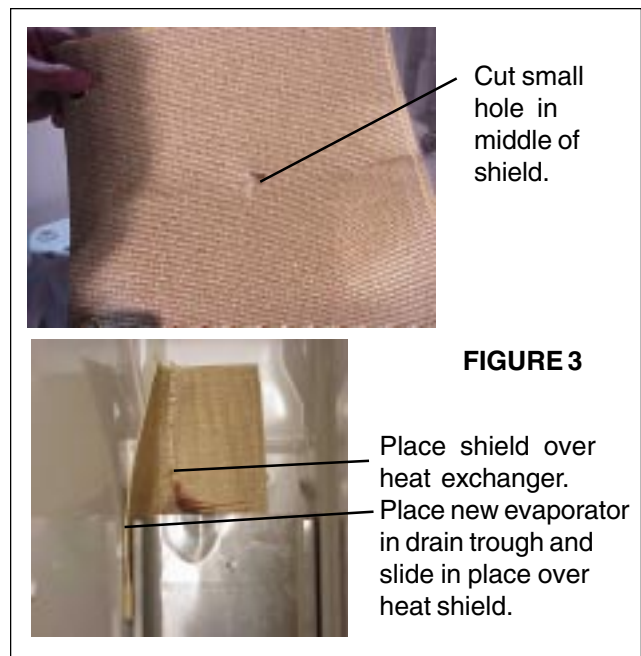
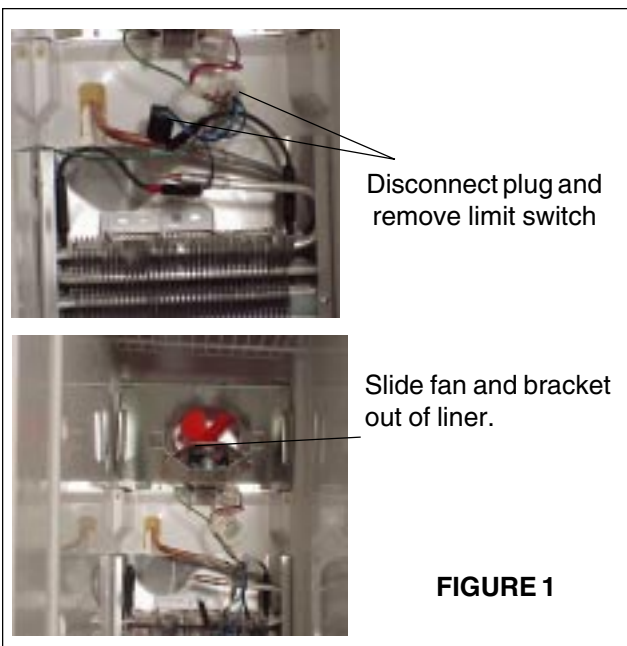
If the compressor checks OK, reinstall the plug. Do not remove any of the plugs again until the compressor is in position and you are ready to braze the lines.

CAUTION: On R-134a systems, compressor must NOT be left open to atmosphere for more than 10 minutes to prevent moisture contamination of oil.

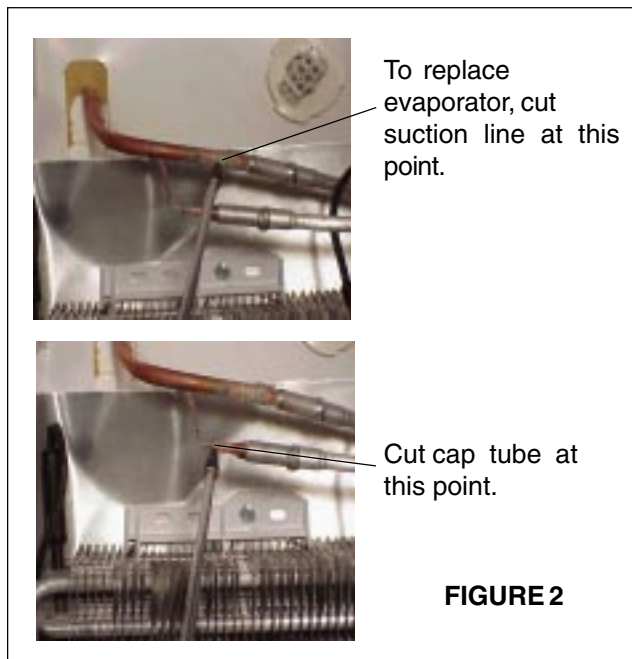
A new compressor which is cold (e.g. after having been kept in a cold service van) should be left to warm to the surrounding temperature before the plugs on the compressor connections are removed. This will help prevent condensation from forming in the oil and the compressor. Also, avoid opening the system when any of the components or lines are cold.

NOTE: Release holding charge (release slowly to avoid oil discharge) on new compressor to ensure there is no leak in seam or tubing. Reinstall rubber plug.

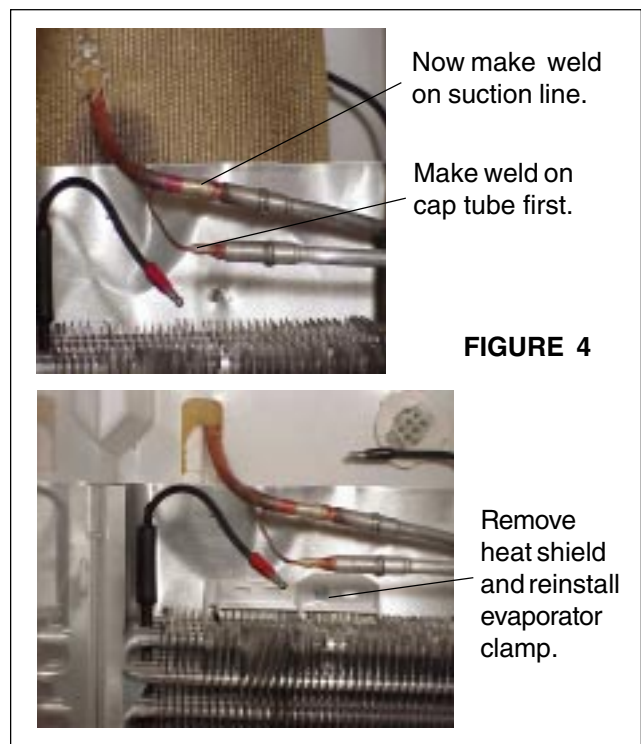
1. Disconnect electrical supply to refrigerator.
2. Remove compressor access panel.
3. Recover refrigerant by using EPA approved recovery system.
4. Remove condenser fan mounting screws.
5. Unplug fan motor harness located in back of fan motor.
6. Remove fan motor and fan blade.
7. Remove leads from compressor motor terminals.
8. Remove mounting clips and washers.



5. Cut suction line in front of weld at evaporator. Using a file, score and break cap tube just in front of weld. (See Figure 2.)



9. Remove rivet in retainer at top of old evaporator. Slide evaporator out top of drain trough.
10. Transfer defrost heater from old evaporator to new evaporator, then slide evaporator into top of drain trough.
11. Slide evaporator and drain trough in place and push drain trough over heat shield. This will help hold shield in place. (See Figure 3.)
12. Place cap tube in new evaporator and weld in place.
13. Place suction line in new evaporator and weld in place.



6. Remove drain trough and evaporator from inside freezer.
7. Clean end of suction line and cap tube. Straighten line and slightly bend toward front of cabinet to aid in installing shield.
8. Cut a small "X" in heat shield, then slide cap tube and suction line through hole. Pack heat shield in back corner of liner. (See Figure 3.) **Note:** You may need to use small pair of vise-grips on suction line to help hold heat shield in place.

14. With sharp knife, cut along seam on heat shield from center hole to edge of shield. Slide shield from between liner, drain trough and suction line assembly.
15. Push evaporator back in place and reinstall plastic clamp at top. (See Figure 4.)
16. Slide fan and bracket assembly in place and connect defrost heater. Mount limit switch on evaporator. Plug wiring harness into connector on liner.
17. Replace Drier-Filter. Pump down and recharge system.
18. Allow product to run and make sure refrigerant is circulating. Reinstall evaporator cover and machine compartment cover.

HEAT EXCHANGER REPLACEMENT

CAUTION: Always use the TORCH GUARD heat shield behind evaporator before attempting to solder. The excessive heat from soldering will warp the plastic liner.

The original heat exchanger (Suction Line & Cap Tube Assembly) in this product is enclosed in the insulation between the liner and the cabinet back. Because of this, the original part can not be removed. There is a service kit to bypass the internal heat exchanger. It will be necessary to run a new heat exchanger down the back of the product and bypass the internal heat exchanger.

Heat Exchanger Kit Contents:

1 Heat Exchanger	6 Screws
1 Drier-Filter	1 Cover
1 Armor Flex	1 Package Permagum
2 Tape	1 Instruction Sheet

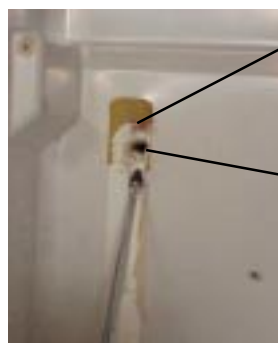
To replace the heat exchanger:

1. Recover refrigerant from sealed system.
2. Disconnect wiring harness at liner plug.
3. Remove defrost limiter and disconnect defrost heater.



Cut suction line off at liner. Remove evaporator and save for reuse.

FIGURE 1



Old Heat Exchanger Location

Drill 1/2 inch hole through cabinet 1 inch below old Heat Exchanger.

FIGURE 2

4. Remove fan motor and wiring.
5. Cut heat exchanger off flush with liner. (See Figure 1.)
6. Remove evaporator and drain trough. **NOTE:** You do not need to remove rivet or defrost heater.
7. Use 1/4" drill bit to drill hole through cabinet from inside at location shown in Figure 2.
8. Use 1/2" drill bit to open hole drilled in Step 7 to 1/2" from back of product. (See Figure 2.)
9. Remove stubs of old heat exchanger from evaporator and install new heat exchanger into evaporator.



Push heat exchanger through hole in the cabinet.

Install armorflex over heat exchanger. Seal hole using permagum.

FIGURE 3



Use screws in kit to attach cover to back of cabinet. Line up lower cover with top of machine compartment opening

FIGURE 4



Using permagum provided in kit, seal hole and end of old heat exchanger.

FIGURE 5

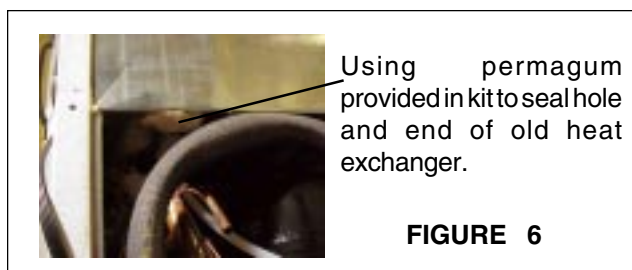


FIGURE 6

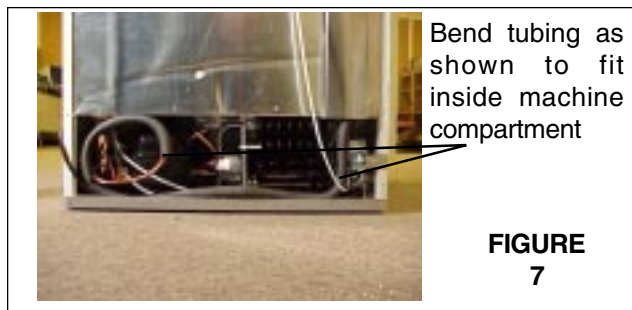


FIGURE 7

10. Push heat exchanger through hole in cabinet (See figures 3 & 5.) and set evaporator back in place.
11. Slide Armor-Flex over heat exchanger until cover is against hole at back of cabinet. Excess cap tube can be wound around suction line.
12. Use Permagem to seal hole on inside and outside. (See Figures 3 & 5)
13. One piece cover can now be installed over heat exchanger. Place open end of cover even with top of compressor compartment opening. Attach cover to back of cabinet using screws provided. No need to predrill holes; screws are self cutting. (See Figure 4.)
14. Seal hole and end of old heat exchanger with Permagem. (See Figure 6.)
15. Replace Drier-Filter.
16. Evacuate and recharge system.
17. Bend remaining tubing to fit into machine compartment opening; avoid tube contacts that may cause excess noise from line vibration. (See Figure 7.)
18. Run product to make sure refrigerant is circulating.
19. Reinstall evaporator and machine compartment cover.

PERIMETER HOT TUBE REPAIR KIT

Effective July 1, 1992, Section 608 of the **Clean Air Act** prohibits Individuals from knowingly venting ozone depleting compounds used as refrigerants into the atmosphere while maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of refrigerant equipment.

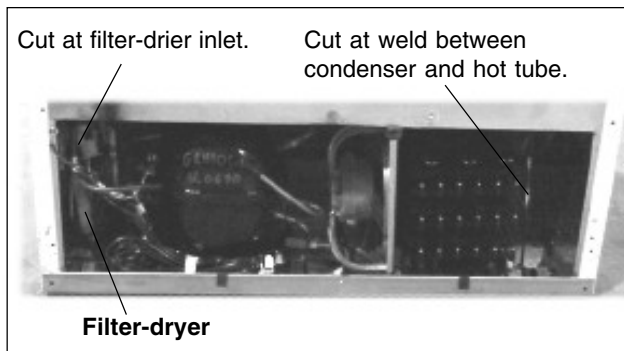
A hot tube repair kit is used to bypass a leaking Perimeter Hot Tube (Yoder-Loop). The Perimeter Hot Tube must be bypassed in the sealed refrigeration system and a low wattage heater wire installed inside the tube. This heater will prevent condensation from forming on the exterior front edge of the cabinet.

Hot Tube Heater Kit Contents:

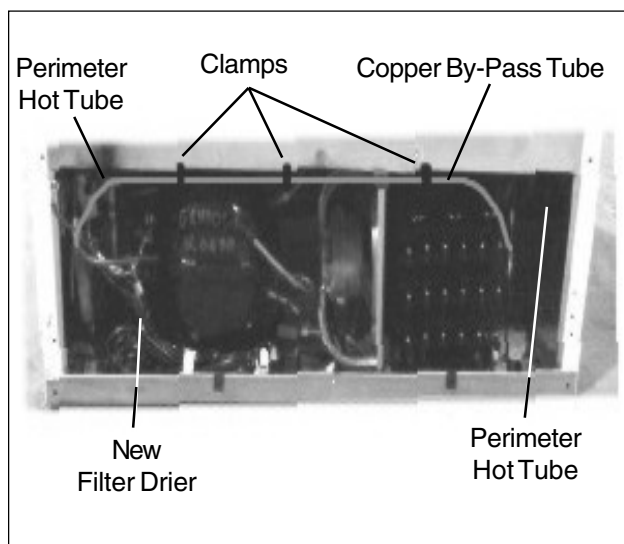
1 Copper Bypass Tube	1 Plastic Sleeve
1 Drier-Filter	1 Heater Wire
3 Clamps	1 Harness Adapter
3 Screws	2 Wire Connectors

BYPASSING PERIMETER HOT TUBE - STEP 1

1. Disconnect service cord from power supply.
2. Recover refrigerant from system.
3. Remove filter-drier.
4. Use tubing cutter to cut and de-burr tubing from perimeter hot tube at points shown in figure below.



5. Install copper bypass tube and replacement filter-drier as shown in figure below. Use 45% silver solder for all connections.



6. Drill or pierce three holes in cabinet to hold clamps. Secure by-pass tube just below cabinet edge with three clamps and screws provided.

NOTE: When clamped in place, the by-pass tube should NOT touch any plastic lines, such as water lines for ice makers and/or filters, as well as drain lines.

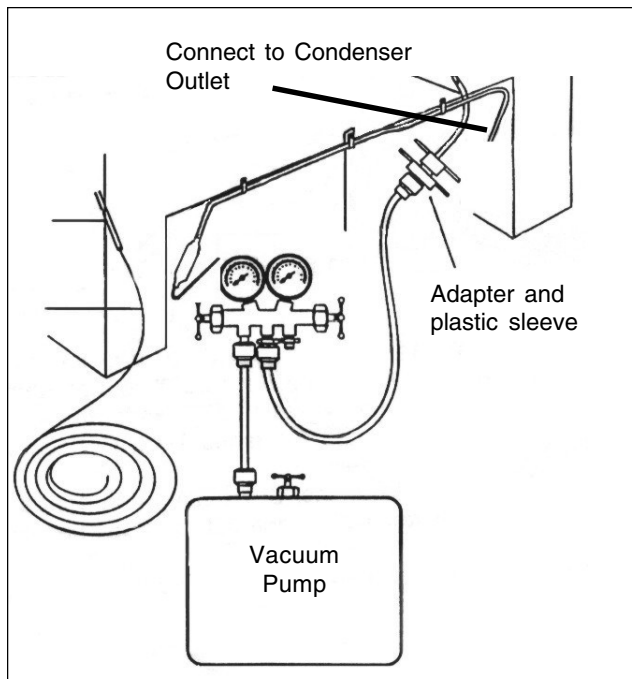
7. Evacuate and recharge refrigeration system. Refer to serial plate for correct charge.

INSTALLING THE HEATER WIRE - STEP 2

1. Attach Vacuum Pump and Gauge Set to one end of Perimeter Hot Tube with Adapter and Plastic Sleeve. See illustration below.
2. Cutoff waxed end of Fiberglass braid that extends past end of heater wire and make knot in end just a little smaller than inside diameter of hot tube.
3. Insert knot on end of braid into open end of Perimeter Hot Tube.
4. With braid inserted, start Vacuum Pump and place your thumb over end of tube. When good vacuum is obtained, release your thumb and begin to feed braid into Hot tube. Continue this process until string reaches Plastic Sleeve.

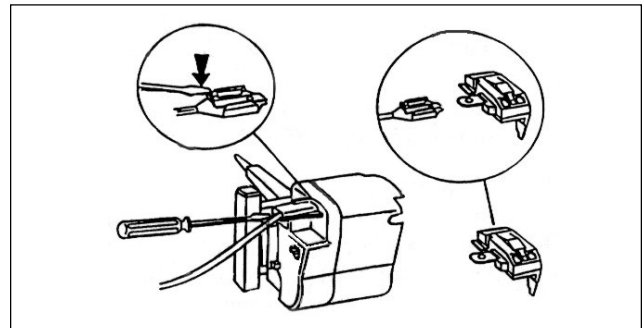
NOTE: Take the time to remove all the bends from the heater (caused from being rolled up) by pulling the heater and braid through a shop rag with a small amount of silicone on the rag and laying it in a roll at the open end of the Hot Tube. It will make heater installation go faster. Use of a good, two stage, 5 CFM Vacuum Pump to make heater installation go faster.

5. Disconnect Plastic Sleeve.
6. Pull braid out while pushing equal amount of braided heater into tube at other end until heater wire inside braid appears.

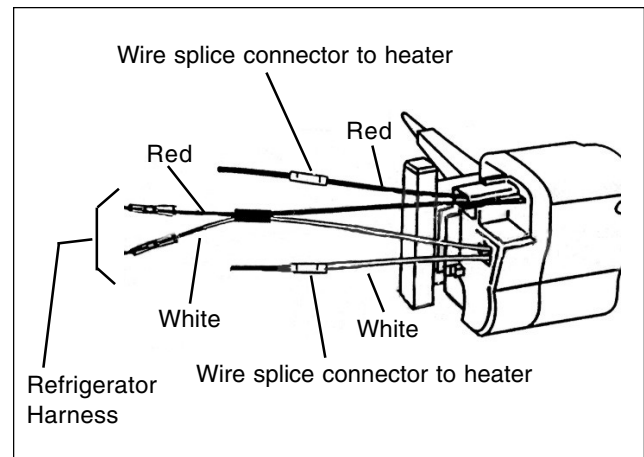


INSTALLING THE HEATER WIRE - STEP 3

1. Remove wires (with terminals) from compressor starter/overload. On some models you will need to depress locking tabs located in relay housing (See Drawing below.)



2. Install harness adapter into refrigerator circuit as shown below.



3. Cut off braid at start of heater. Strip insulation back about 5/16 inch. Be careful not to damage heater resistance wire. Splice heater wire ends to loose leads of adapter harness with furnished wire connectors.
4. Dress wires away from Condenser Fan Blade and any sharp edges.
5. Secure wires with electrical tape as necessary.
6. Reinstall Back Panel for proper air flow over condenser and compressor.

CONDENSER REPLACEMENT

1. Disconnect electrical supply to refrigerator.
2. Remove compressor access panel.
3. Recover refrigerant by using EPA approved recovery system.
4. Remove condenser fan mounting screws.
5. Unplug fan motor harness located in back of fan motor.
6. Remove fan motor and fan blade.
7. After refrigerant is completely recovered, disconnect inlet and discharge lines from condenser.
8. Remove white condenser retainer clip from fan bracket and condenser.
9. Lift front of condenser and two rubber grommets out of retainer in base plate.
10. Move old condenser out back of cabinet.
11. Install replacement condenser.
12. Remove original filter-drier.

CAUTION: DO NOT unbrazed the old filter-drier from the system. This will vaporize and drive moisture from the desiccant back into the system. The old filter-drier should be cut out of the system.

13. Install new filter-drier at condenser outlet.
14. Evacuate and charge system using procedure described under Evacuating and Recharging on pages 38-39.
15. Reassemble unit.

FILTER-DRIER INSTALLATION

Any time the sealed system is opened and the refrigerant charge is removed, the liquid line filter-drier must be replaced and the system thoroughly evacuated before recharging.

CAUTION: DO NOT unbrazed the old filter-drier from the system. This will vaporize and drive moisture from the desiccant back into the system. The old filter-drier should be cut out of the system.

CAUTION: Use only a 15 gram XH9 liquid line filter-drier (part number 5303305677) when servicing refrigerator and freezer systems. This filter-drier is compatible with either R-12 or R-134a refrigerant.

1. Disconnect unit from source of power.
2. Recover refrigerant by using an EPA approved recovery system.
3. Use a 3 cornered file to score groove around capillary tube as close to old filter-drier as possible. Break capillary tube along score mark from filter-drier.
4. Cut condenser outlet tube at filter-drier. Discard filter-drier.

5. Thoroughly clean condenser outlet tube and capillary tube.
6. Place inlet connection of filter-drier over condenser tube approximately 1/4" and solder.
7. Insert capillary tube input end into filter-drier outlet. Do not allow tube to bottom against screen. Solder carefully so that solder does not plug capillary tube.
8. Install process tube adaptor to filter-drier.
9. Evacuate and charge system using procedure described under Evacuating and Recharging on pages 38-39.
10. Reassemble unit.

EVACUATING AND RECHARGING

CAUTION: Check the serial plate for the correct refrigerant type. It is extremely important to verify the type of refrigerant in the system before starting any sealed system repairs.

CAUTION: With the possible exception of the vacuum pump, all service equipment that comes in contact with R-134a during evacuation and recharging must be dedicated. Accordingly, R-134a will require a dedicated charging cylinder, manifold gauge set, process tube adaptors, and hoses. Any residual mineral oil on other tools (tubing cutter, etc.) must be thoroughly cleaned off before using on R-134a/Ester oil systems. It will be necessary to check with the manufacturer of your vacuum pump for refrigerant and oil compatibility issues.

CAUTION: If you use a vacuum pump with mineral oil to evacuate an R-134a system, it is ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL to have a shut-off valve between the pump and your manifold gauge set as shown on page 40, Figure E2. The hand valve must be closed during all times when the vacuum pump is not operating. This will prevent the migration of mineral oil vapor into the R134a/Ester oil system. If the vacuum pump should stop during evacuation for any reason, the hand pump shut-off valve must be closed immediately.

CAUTION: Insure that your refrigeration hoses are specified for use with R-134a refrigerant. Research has shown that compounds in standard refrigeration hoses may enter sealed systems and ultimately restrict the cap tube in an R-134a system.

Equipment Needed for Evacuation & Recharging:

- Heated charging cylinder
- Standard 3-port manifold gauge set:
 - 4 charging hoses
 - Tee fitting with valve core stem removed (Robinair No. 40396)
 - Hand shut-off valve (Robinair No. 40380)
- Two stage vacuum pump
- Process tube adapter kit (Robinair No. 12458)
- Tubing cutter
- Pinch-off tool capable of making leak proof seal
- Complete brazing torch set
- Small 3-corner file
- Grit cloth or Scotch-Brite
- 45% silver solder and flux

Installing Evacuation and Recharging Equipment

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply.
2. If compressor was replaced, install correct sized process tube adaptor on process tube. If compressor was not replaced, cut process tube with tubing cutter leaving as much tube as possible and install correct size process tube adaptor.
3. Install correct sized process tube adaptor on high-side process tube.
4. Attach refrigeration service gauge manifold to system in following order:
 - Low-side (compound gauge) hose to suction side process tube adaptor.
 - High-side (pressure gauge) hose to high-side process tube adaptor.
 - Center port manifold hose before hand shut-off valve to charging cylinder.
 - Center port manifold hose after hand shut-off valve to vacuum pump.

Evacuating System

CAUTION: R-134a systems are particularly susceptible to moisture contamination which can only be prevented by evacuating the system for a minimum of 30 minutes to attain a minimum 29.9 inch (500 micron or lower) vacuum.

To achieve the required levels of evacuation, a properly maintained two stage vacuum pump in good condition is required. It is absolutely essential to maintain your vacuum pump according to the manufacturer's instructions including required oil changes at the recommended intervals. Vacuum pump oil should always be changed after evacuating a contaminated system.

Vacuum pump performance should be checked periodically with a micron gauge.

1. Make certain that charging cylinder valve, hand shut-off valve, and manifold gauge valves are closed.
2. Start vacuum pump.

3. Open hand shut-off valve and slowly open both manifold valves, turning counterclockwise, for two full rotations.

CAUTION: If high vacuum equipment is used, just crack both manifold valves for a few minutes and then open slowly for the two full turns counterclockwise. This will prevent the compressor oil from foaming and being drawn into the vacuum pump.

4. Operate vacuum pump for minimum of 30 minutes to minimum of 29.9" (500 micron) vacuum.
5. Close hand shut-off valve to vacuum pump. Watch compound gauge for several minutes. If reading rises, there is leak in system, go to step 6. If no leak is indicated, stop vacuum pump. System is now ready for charging.
6. If leak is indicated, stop vacuum pump and introduce small charge of refrigerant into system by cracking valve on bottom of charging cylinder until system is pressurized to 40 or 50 lbs psig.
7. Leak test low-side. Close compound gauge. Run compressor for few minutes and leak test high-side. When leak is found, recapture refrigerant using EPA approved recovery system Repair and go back to step 1.

Charging The System

CAUTION: Check the serial plate for the correct refrigerant type. It is extremely important to verify the type of refrigerant in the system before starting any sealed system repairs.

CAUTION: After charging the system with liquid, be certain to wait at least 5 minutes before starting the compressor to give the refrigerant a chance to disperse throughout the system. Otherwise the compressor could be damaged by attempting to pump excessive quantities of liquid.

Preparing The Charging Cylinder:

1. Make certain that hand shut-off valve to vacuum pump is closed.
2. Close high-side manifold gauge valve.
3. Set charging cylinder scale to pressure indicated on cylinder pressure gauge.
4. Observe refrigerant level in sight glass. Subtract amount to be charged into system and note shut off point.
5. Open charging cylinder valve slowly and allow proper charge to enter system.

6. As soon as refrigerant in sight glass has gone down to predetermined level, close charging cylinder valve.

WARNING: DISCONNECT THE CHARGING CYLINDER HEATER AT THIS TIME TO PREVENT THE CYLINDER PRESSURE FROM EXCEEDING ITS MAXIMUM LIMITS.

7. Allow system to sit for five minutes.
8. Turn on refrigerator compressor. Run compressor for few minutes and monitor system pressures.
9. When satisfied that unit is operating correctly, clamp high-side process tube with pinch-off tool while unit is still running.
10. Slowly open high-side manifold gauge valve to allow compressor to remove any refrigerant trapped in high-side hose and process fitting.

11. Close both manifold gauge valves. If high-side gauge reading rises, pinch-off must be corrected before proceeding.
12. Remove high-side process tube adaptor and solder process tube closed.
13. Clamp low-side process tube with pinch-off tool while unit is running. Remove low-side process tube adaptor and solder process tube closed.
14. Check process tubes for refrigerant leaks.

FINAL LEAK TEST

1. With refrigerator turned OFF, leak test all low-side system components.
2. Turn unit ON and run until condenser is warm. Leak test high-side system components.

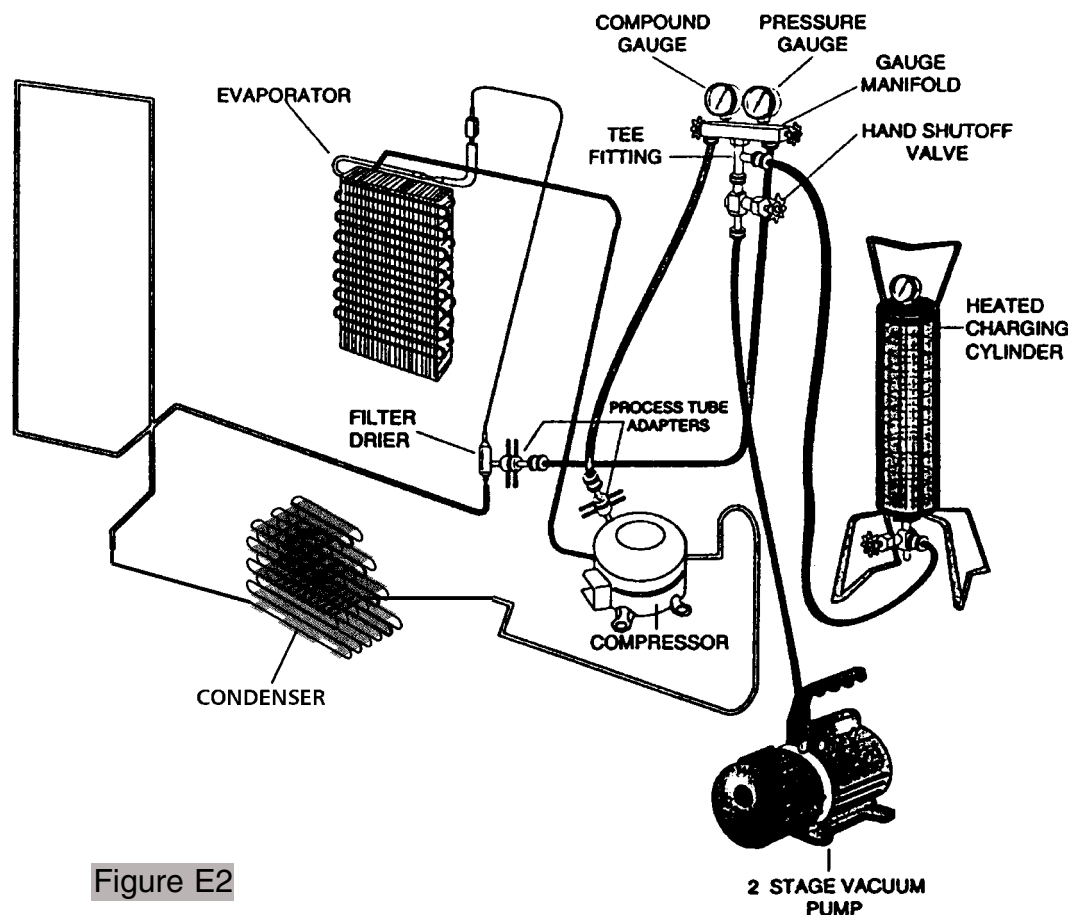


Figure E2

R-134a SERVICE INFORMATION

NOTICE: Instructions given here are furnished as a guide. Persons attempting to use these instructions to make repairs to the sealed refrigeration system should have a working knowledge of refrigeration and previous training on sealed system repair.

VERIFY REFRIGERANT TYPE IN THE SYSTEM

CAUTION: R-134a and R-12 are completely incompatible. Before starting any sealed system repair, it is extremely important to check serial plate of product to verify the type of refrigerant in the system.

Dedicated Equipment

R-134a must not be mixed with other types of refrigerants. R-134a must be recovered in dedicated and properly identified recovery bags and tanks.

It will be necessary to check with the manufacturer of your recovery equipment to determine R-134a compatibility. Some recovery equipment manufacturers have changeover instructions for switching between refrigerant types. Protect yourself and your equipment by following all manufacturer guidelines.

Also, ensure that your refrigeration hoses are specified for use with R-134a refrigerant. Research has shown that compounds in standard refrigeration hoses may enter sealed systems and ultimately restrict the cap tube in an R-134a system.

R-134a REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS

The sealed refrigeration system will consist of the same basic components being utilized in the R-12 systems.

There is a 10% to 15% discharge pressure increase using R-134a, with a 5% to 10% decrease in suction pressure when compared to the same product with an R-12 system operating at 90°F (32°C) ambient temperature conditions. Lower suction pressures result from the lower density of R-134a refrigerant which effects refrigerant flow rate. R-134a systems commonly operate in a 1"-2" vacuum on the suction side.

Products using R-134a refrigerant will generally have a longer capillary tube to maintain a similar flow rate and some models will have a larger condenser to reduce the discharge pressures and lower start-up sound transmission.

MISCIBILITY OF R-134a AND ESTER OIL

A special synthetic oil known as Ester oil is used as a lubricant in refrigeration systems operating on R-134a. Ester oils are produced from alcohols and fatty acids

and are available in several different variants. Ester oils have a pleasant aroma reminiscent of fruit.

Ester oils generally include various types of additives for improving certain properties such as viscosity, temperature sensitivity, etc. These additives are often aggressive, and skin contact with Ester oils should therefore be avoided.

One of the most important requirements made on a refrigerant system is that the oil mix with the refrigerant. Since mineral oil and ordinary synthetic oil DO NOT mix with R-134a, Ester oil is used for lubrication. Ester oil dissolves in R-134a.

Ester oil is broken down by chlorine and cannot be used with R-12 (R-12 contains chlorine) or any other compound containing chlorine. Therefore, R-134a refrigeration systems have virtually no tolerance for chlorine molecules from CFC refrigerants (R-134a is an HFC and contains no chlorine).

CAUTION: During R-134a service, it is extremely important to avoid using equipment that may contain residual amounts of mineral oil, CFC's or HCFC's which could enter and contaminate the sealed system.

For example, hoses that were used for a refrigeration system operating on R-12 may contain small quantities of mineral oil which can block the capillary tube in a system operating on R-134a. As little as one milligram may be sufficient to cause a blockage. In addition, sealed system components that have been used with CFC systems must not be used with R-134a systems. These components may contain residual amounts of refrigerant and oil which could damage an R-134a system.

At the earliest stage of development work on R-134a, tests were carried out on a different type of synthetic oil known as Poly-Alkaline Glycol (PAG). This oil is also used in certain air conditioning systems for cars. PAG and Ester oil DO NOT mix with one another. Service equipment used for R-134a/Ester oil must not come into contact with PAG.

WATER IN THE REFRIGERATION SYSTEM

Even in very small quantities, water in any refrigeration system can cause the following problems:

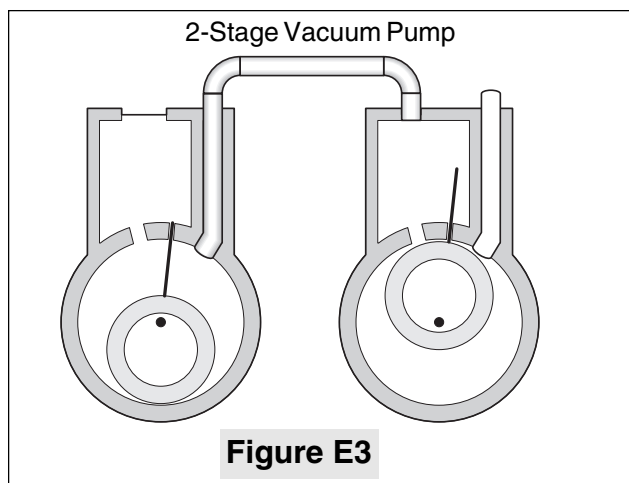
- Ice plugs in capillary tubes.
- Copper plating in compressor.
- Reactions with organic materials in systems.
- Corrosion of metals.

R-134a and Ester oil will aggravate the problem of water in the refrigeration system. Ester oil may react with water vapor and is hygroscopic (it will absorb water if it comes in contact with humid air). Water is also more soluble in R-134a than R-12.

To minimize the water content whenever service work is performed, the refrigeration system should always be thoroughly evacuated through process tube adaptors on both the high and low sides of the system. Evacuation must be for a minimum of 30 minutes to at least a 29.9 inch (500 micron) vacuum.

VACUUM CHART		
Vacuum Inches Hg.	Microns	Boiling Point of Water °F
28.940	25000	77.9
29.530	10000	52.0
29.832	4600	32.0
29.882	1000	1.0
29.901	500	-11.2
29.915	150	-32.8
29.917	100	-38.2
29.919	50	-49.0

To achieve the required 29.9 inch (500 micron) vacuum, a properly maintained two-stage vacuum pump in good condition is required. A two stage pump can reach a deeper vacuum than a single stage because the exhaust from the first pumping stage is discharged into the second pumping stage. This means the second stage begins pumping at a lower pressure so a lower ultimate vacuum can be achieved (See 2-Stage Vacuum Pump, Figure E3).



VACUUM PUMP MAINTENANCE

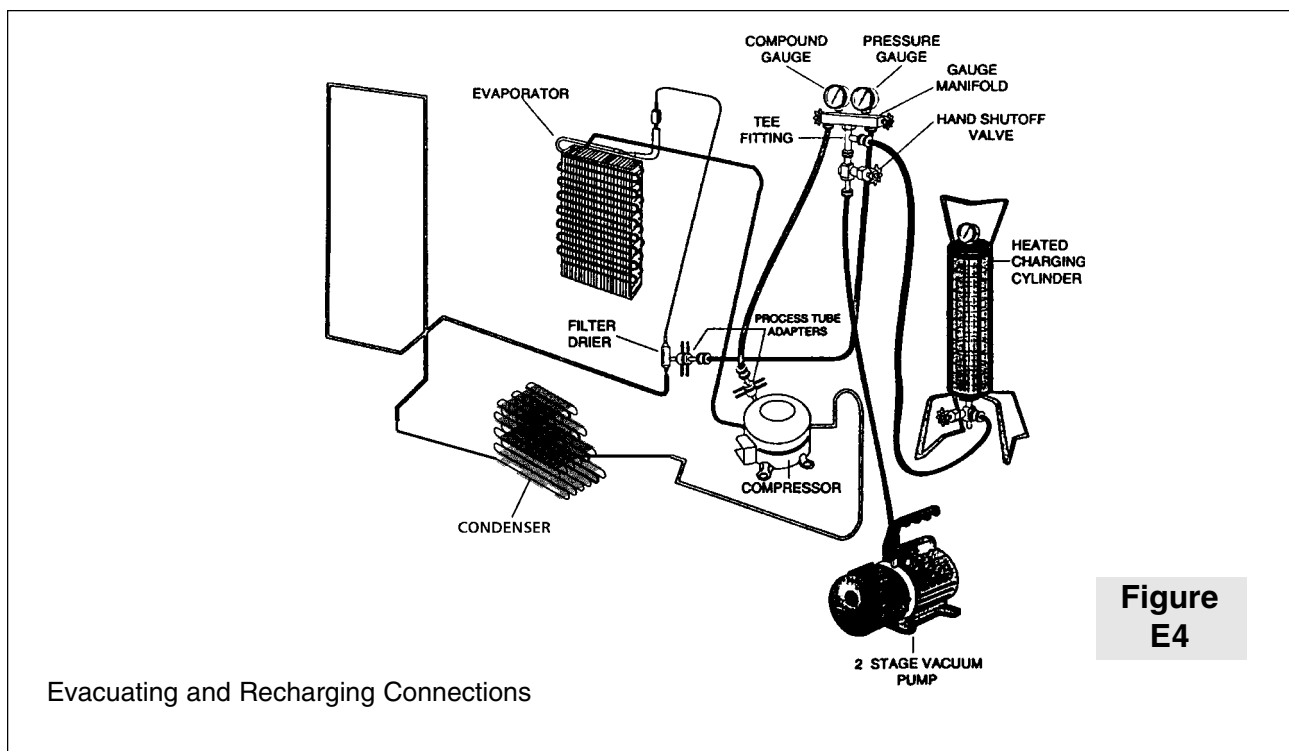
It is absolutely essential to maintain your vacuum pump according to the manufacturer's instructions including required oil changes at the recommended intervals. Vacuum pump oil should always be changed after evacuating a contaminated system. Vacuum pump performance should be checked periodically with a micron gauge.

Vacuum pump suppliers may or may not recommend changing the vacuum pump oil to the same type that's in the system being evacuated. Some manufacturers may recommend a vacuum pump that's dedicated to R-134a systems.

Robinair has stated that their current and discontinued vacuum pump models, using mineral oil currently specified for use in their vacuum pumps, can be used to evacuate R-134a/Ester oil systems. Robinair also states that it is acceptable to alternate between evacuating R-12/mineral oil and R-134a/Ester oil systems without adversely affecting the vacuum pump's performance.

For other brands of vacuum pumps, check with the manufacturer for restrictions and guidelines when using with R-134a.

CAUTION: If you use a vacuum pump with mineral oil to evacuate an R-134a system, it is **ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL** to have a shut-off valve between pump and your manifold gauge set as shown in Figure E4. The hand valve must be closed during all times when vacuum pump is not operating. This will prevent migration of mineral oil vapor into R134a/Ester oil system. If vacuum pump should stop during evacuation for any reason, the hand pump shut-off valve must be closed immediately.



REFRIGERANT LEAKS

A system with R-134a and Ester oil will become saturated with moisture much faster than a system with R-12 and mineral oil. The compressor in an R-134a system will have to be replaced if the product has had a low side leak.

R-134a refrigerant molecules are smaller than R-12 molecules. This means that R-134a will pass more minor leaks and the rate of flow will be greater than for R-12. Therefore, it is now more important than ever to follow good brazing practices. Use a good grade of silver solder. 45% silver solder is recommended.

LEAK DETECTION

R-134a system leaks can be pinpointed by means of an electronic leak detector or by bubble solution.

Electronic leak detectors for R-134a service are currently available from several manufacturers. The least expensive models are non-selective detectors that will detect any type of emission or vapor present, regardless of its chemical composition. Some non-selective detectors designed for use with R-12 may have a much lower sensitivity when used with R-134a. However, newly designed detectors with good R-134a sensitivity are now available. Be sure to consult with the manufacturer before selecting or using a non-selective detector with R-134a.

Halogen-specific detectors use a specialized sensor that allows detection of compounds containing chlorine, fluorine, bromine, and iodine without being activated by other species. The major advantage of this type of

detector is a reduction in the number of “nuisance alarms”. Halogen-specific detectors are generally more expensive than non-selective detectors but feature higher sensitivity.

R-134a PROPERTIES

The properties of R-134a are very similar to those of R12. The principal data for the two refrigerants are shown in the chart below.

	REFRIGERANTS	
	R-12	R-134a
NAME	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,1,2--Tetrafluoromethane
Formula	CCl_2F_2	$\text{CH}_2\text{F}-\text{CF}_3$
Molecular Weight (g/mol)	120.93	102.3
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	1	0
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	3.1	0.3
Boiling Point °F	-21.6	-15.7
Vapor Pressure (77°F)	80 psig	82 psig
Flammability	None	None
Solubility of Water in Refrigerant (wt% @ 77°F)	0.009	0.11

HFC-134a, CFC-12

PRESSURE TEMPERATURE CHART

°F	°C	HFC-134a	CFC-12		°F	°C	HFC-134a	CFC-12
-60	-51.1	21.8*	19.0*		55	12.8	51.1	52.0
-55	-48.3	20.4*	17.3*		60	15.6	57.3	57.7
-50	-45.6	18.7*	15.4*		65	18.3	63.9	63.8
-45	-42.8	16.9*	13.3*		70	21.1	70.9	70.2
-40	-40.0	14.8*	11.0*		75	23.9	78.4	77.0
-35	-37.2	12.5*	8.4*		80	26.7	86.4	84.2
-30	-34.4	9.8*	5.5*		85	29.4	94.9	91.8
-25	-31.7	6.9*	2.3*		90	32.2	103.9	99.8
-20	-28.9	3.7*	0.6		95	35.0	113.5	108.3
-15	-26.1	0.0	2.4		100	37.8	123.6	117.2
-10	-23.3	1.9	4.5		105	40.6	134.3	126.6
-5	-20.6	4.1	6.7		110	43.3	145.6	136.4
0	-17.8	6.5	9.2		115	46.1	157.6	146.8
5	-15.0	9.1	11.8		120	48.9	170.3	157.7
10	-12.2	12.0	14.6		125	51.7	183.6	169.1
15	-9.4	15.0	17.7		130	54.4	197.6	181.0
20	-6.7	18.4	21.0		135	57.2	212.4	193.5
25	-3.9	22.1	24.6		140	60.0	227.9	206.6
30	-1.1	26.1	28.5		145	62.8	244.3	220.3
35	1.7	30.4	32.6		150	65.6	261.4	234.6
40	4.4	35.0	37.0		155	68.3	279.5	249.5
45	7.2	40.0	41.7		160	71.1	298.4	265.1
50	10.0	45.3	46.7		165	73.9	318.3	281.4

FIGURES WITH ASTERISKS (*) = IN. HG. VACUUM

FIGURES WITHOUT ASTERISKS = PSIG

R-134A HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

INHALATION TOXICITY

HFC-134a poses no acute or chronic hazard when it is handled in accordance with DuPont recommendations and when exposures are maintained at or below the DuPont Acceptable Exposure Limit (AEL) of 1,000 ppm (8 and 12 hour Time-Weighted Average or TWA).

An AEL is an airborne exposure limit established by DuPont scientists that specifies time-weighted average (TWA) airborne concentrations to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effects. The AEL for HFC-134a has the same value as the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) established for CFC-12 and HCFC-22. TLVs are established by the American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

However, inhaling high concentrations of HFC-134a vapor may cause temporary central nervous system depression with narcosis, lethargy and anesthetic effects. Other effects that may occur include dizziness, a feeling of intoxication and a loss of coordination. Continued breathing of high concentrations of HFC-134a vapors may produce cardiac irregularities (cardiac sensitization), unconsciousness, and with gross overexposure, death. Intentional misuse or deliberate inhalation of HFC-134a may cause death without warning. This practice is **extremely dangerous**.

If you experience any of the initial symptoms, move to fresh air and seek medical attention.

CARDIAC SENSITIZATION

If vapors are inhaled at a concentration of 75,000 ppm, which is well above the AEL, the heart may become sensitized to adrenaline, leading to cardiac irregularities and, possibly, to cardiac arrest. The likelihood of these cardiac problems increases if you are under physical or emotional stress.

Medical attention must be given immediately if exposed to high concentrations of HFC-134a. **DO NOT** treat with adrenaline (epinephrine) or similar drugs. These drugs may increase the risk of cardiac arrhythmias and cardiac arrest. If the person is having difficulty breathing, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.

SPIILLS OR LEAKS

If a large release of vapor occurs, such as from a large spill or leak, the vapors may concentrate near the floor or low spots and displace the oxygen available for breathing, causing suffocation.

Evacuate everyone until the area has been ventilated. Use blowers or fans to circulate the air at floor level. **DO NOT** reenter the affected area unless you are equipped with a self-contained breathing apparatus or unless an area monitor indicates that the concentration of HFC-134a vapors in the area is below the AEL.

Always use self-contained breathing apparatus or an air-line mask when entering tanks or other areas where vapors might exist. Use the buddy system and a lifeline. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for HFC-134a for more information.

HFC-134a vapors have a slightly sweet odor that can be difficult to detect. Therefore, frequent leak checks and the installation of permanent area monitors may be necessary in enclosed spaces. Refer to ASHRAE Standards 15 and 34 for refrigeration machinery rooms.

To ensure safety when working with HFC-134a in enclosed areas:

1. Route relief and purge vent piping (if present) outdoors, away from air intakes.
2. Make certain area is well ventilated, using auxiliary ventilation, if necessary, to move vapors.
3. Make sure area is clear of vapors prior to beginning work.
4. Install air monitoring equipment to detect leaks.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT

At room temperature, HFC-134a vapors have little or no effect on the skin or eyes. However, in liquid form, HFC-134a can freeze skin or eyes on contact, causing frostbite. Following contact, soak the exposed area in lukewarm water, not cold or hot. If medical treatment cannot begin immediately, apply a light coat of a nonmedicated ointment, such as petroleum jelly. If the exposed area is in a location where the presence of the ointment would be awkward, such as on the eye, apply a light bandage. In all cases of frostbite, seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Always wear protective clothing when there is a risk of exposure to liquid HFC-134a. Where splashing is possible, **always** wear eye protection and a face shield.

COMBUSTIBILITY OF HFC-134a

HFC-134a is nonflammable at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. However, tests have shown HFC-134a to be combustible at pressures as low as 5.5 psig (139.3 kPa absolute) at 177°C (350°F) when mixed with air at concentrations generally greater than 60% volume air. At lower temperatures, higher pressures are required for combustibility. (HCFC-22 is also combustible at pressures above atmospheric in the presence of high air concentrations). Test results and calculations have shown:

- At ambient temperature, all concentrations of HFC-134a in air are nonflammable at pressures below 15 psig (205 kPa absolute).
- Combustible mixtures of air and HFC-134a will not form when liquid HFC-134a is pumped into closed vessel if initial air pressure in vessel is limited to one atmosphere absolute and final pressure is limited to 300 psig (2,170 kPa absolute). If initial air pressure is greater than one atmosphere, combustible mixtures may form as tank is filled.

Based on above information, the following operating practices are recommended:

Leak Testing

- Equipment should **NEVER** be leak tested with a pressurized mixture of HFC-134a and air. HFC-134a may be safely pressured with dry nitrogen.

Bulk Delivery and Storage

- Tanks should normally be evacuated at start of filling, and should never be filled while under positive air pressure.
- Tank pressure should never be allowed to exceed 300 psig (2,170 kPa) when filling with HFC-134a. Relief devices on either tanks or HFC-134a supply system usually prevent this.
- Tank pressures should be monitored routinely.
- Air lines should never be connected to storage tanks.

Filling and Charging Operations

- Before evacuating cylinders or refrigeration equipment, any remaining refrigerant should be removed by recovery system.
- Vacuum pump discharge lines should be free of restrictions that could increase discharge pressures above 15 psig (205 kPa) and result in formation of combustible mixtures.
- Cylinders or refrigeration equipment should normally be evacuated at start of filling, and should never be filled while under positive air pressure.
- Final pressures should not exceed 300 psig (2,170 kPa).
- Filled cylinders should periodically be analyzed for air (nonabsorbable gas or NAG).

Refrigerant Recovery Systems

Efficient recovery of refrigerant from equipment or containers requires evacuation at the end of the recovery cycle. Suction lines to a recovery compressor should be periodically checked for leaks to prevent compressing air into the recovery cylinder during evacuation. In addition, the recovery cylinder pressure should be monitored, and evacuation stopped in the event of a rapid pressure rise indicating the presence of noncondensable air. The recovery cylinder contents should then be analyzed for NAG, and the recovery system leak checked if air is present. **DO NOT** continue to evacuate a refrigeration system that has a major leak.

THERMAL DECOMPOSITION

HFC-134a vapors will decompose when exposed to high temperatures from flames or electric resistance heaters. Decomposition may produce toxic and irritating compounds, such as hydrogen fluoride. The pungent odors released will irritate the nose and throat and generally force people to evacuate the area. Therefore, it is important to prevent decomposition by avoiding exposure to high temperatures.

SECTION F - ICE MAKER

ICE MAKER FOR SIDE BY SIDE MODELS

The automatic Ice Maker is mounted in the freezer compartment. It is attached to the freezer compartment's left wall with two screws and can be removed for servicing.

The Ice Maker is designed to produce ice automatically. The length of time between Harvest Cycles will vary, depending on load conditions, door openings, ambient temperature and freezer temperature. These factors must be taken into consideration when checking the ice production rate.

With a temperature of -2°F to $+5^{\circ}\text{F}$ in the freezer, the rate of harvest will be 8 - 12 cycles per 24 hour period.

The Ice Maker is wired across the line and will harvest ice in the refrigeration or defrost cycles.

The Water Valve and Solenoid Assembly are both mounted in the compressor compartment.

A 3/16" polyethylene tube extends from the water valve up the rear wall of the refrigerator to a water inlet spout that directs the water into the fill trough. A bead of sealer around the inlet water tube prevents the migration of air and moisture into the freezer compartment.

Front Cover

A decorative front cover, made of molded plastic, encloses the operating mechanism of the Ice Maker, protecting it from moisture. It is essential that the cover be in place on an operating Ice Maker to protect against possible contact with the mechanism by the user. (See Figure F1)

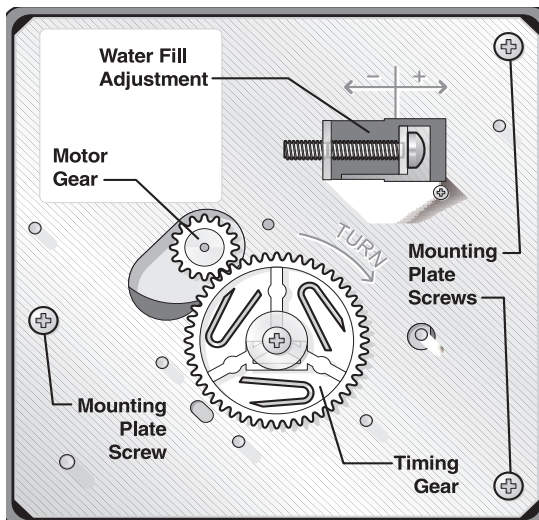


Figure F1

ICE MAKER COMPONENTS

Ice Mold

The Ice Mold is die-cast aluminum with the Ice Maker Thermostat bonded to its front surface. The Mold has a semi-circular interior partitioned into equal size compartments. Water enters at the rear of the Mold, through a fill trough. A film of silicon grease on the top edge of the Mold prevents siphoning of water by capillary action.

Mold Heater

A Mold Heater, rated at 115volts, 81 ohms $\pm 10\%$ or 230 volts, 340 ohms $\pm 10\%$ and covered with an aluminum sheath, is embedded in the grooved section on the underside of the Mold. When the Mold Heater is energized, the ice contact surface within the Mold is heated enough to allow harvest of the ice pieces.

The Mold Heater is wired in series with the Ice Maker Thermostat, which acts as a safety device.

The original heater is staked in place, but it can be removed for replacement. The replacement heater is secured to the Mold by four flat head retaining screws that thread into holes in the Mold, adjacent to the heater.

A thermal mastic sealer is placed between the heater and the Mold to ensure good thermal contact.

Ice Stripper

An Ice Stripper is attached to the Mold to prevent ice pieces from falling back into the Mold. It also serves as a decorative side cover.

Ice Ejector

The Ejector blades are molded from Delrin and extend from a central shaft which turns in nylon bearings at the front and rear. Each blade sweeps an ice section out of the Mold. The drive end of the Ice Ejector is "D" shaped. Silicone grease is used to lubricate the bearing surfaces.

Water Valve Assembly

The Water Valve is solenoid operated and when energized, releases water from the supply line into the Ice Mold. The amount of water released is directly proportional to the length of time the Water Valve Switch is energized. A flow washer inside the Water Valve maintains a constant rate of water flow through the supply line, with pressures ranging from 20 to 100 psig. It will not compensate for pressures below 20 psig or greater than 100 psig. A No. 80-mesh screen placed ahead of the flow washer filters out foreign materials.

The solenoid coil draws 10 to 115 watts of power. The coil is wired in series with the Mold Heater, across the supply voltage.

Thermostat

The Thermostat is a single-pole, single throw (SPST), bimetallic, disk-type, thermal switch. It automatically starts the Harvest Cycle when the ice is frozen. The Thermostat closes at a temperature of $18^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 6^{\circ}$. Wired in series with the Mold Heater, the Thermostat acts as a safety device against overheating in the event of mechanical failure. A thermal mastic bond is provided where the Thermostat is mounted against the Mold. A gasket prevents water from leaking into the support housing.

Sensing Arm & Linkage

The Sensing Arm is cam-driven and operates a switch that controls the quantity of ice produced. In the Harvest Cycle, the arm is raised and lowered during each of the two revolutions of the timing cam. If the Sensing Arm comes to rest on top of ice in the storage compartment during either revolution, the switch will remain open and stop the Ice Maker at the end of that revolution. When sufficient ice is removed from the Storage Container, the Sensing Arm lowers and ice production resumes. To manually stop the Ice Maker, raise the Sensing Arm until it locks in the upper position. Operation is resumed when the Sensing Arm is manually lowered.

Timing Switches (See Figure F2)

The three Timing Switches used are single-pole, double throw (SPDT). They are identical except for function, and can be used interchangeably.

1. **Hold Switch** - Assures completion of a revolution once the Ice Maker operation has started.
2. **Water Fill Switch** - Opens the Water Valve during the Fill Cycle. It is the only adjustable component in the Ice Maker.
3. **Shut-Off Switch** - Stops Ice Maker operation when the Storage Container is full of Ice. The switch is opened after the Sensing Arm is raised to its most upright position. The switch is mounted to the top right wall of the Ice Maker Support. (Not shown in Figure F2)

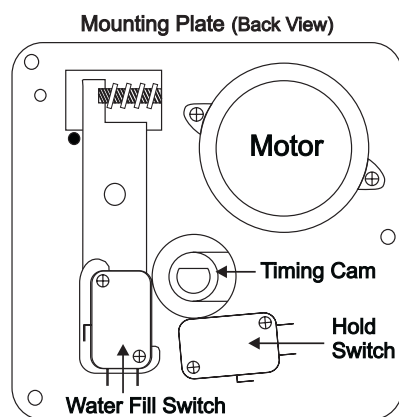


Figure F2

Thermal Cut-Out (TCO)

The Thermal Cut-Out is a one-time limit fuse used as a safety device. It is located under the mounting plate, in the head of the Ice Maker, between the Thermostat and wire connector.

If the Thermal Cut-Out opens, the cause of failure must be determined and corrected prior to replacing the TCO. Normal causes of the TCO failing are a bad Thermostat or a shorted coil on the water valve.

Timing Cam & Coupler

Three separate cams are combined in one molded Delrin part:

1. Inner Cam operates Shut-Off Switch lever arm.
2. Center Cam operates Hold Switch.
3. Outer Cam operates Water Fill Switch.

One Cam end is attached to a large Timing Gear. The other Cam end is coupled to the Ejector.

Timing Gear

This large molded plastic gear is driven by the Motor and, in turn, rotates the Cam and Ejector. A "D" shaped hole in the gear fits over the Timing Cam Hub. Spacer tabs on the backside of the gear prevent the gear from binding on the mounting plate.

Motor

A low wattage, stall-type Motor drives the Timing Gear. This gear turns the Timing Cam and Ejector Blades approximately one revolution every three minutes (1/3 RPM).

Fill Trough

The Fill Trough is molded nylon. It supports the Inlet Tube and directs the water into the Mold. It also forms a bearing for one end of the Ejector Blades.

Wiring

A four-prong plug connects the Ice Maker wiring to the cabinet wiring harness. (See Figure F3.) The Ice Maker Assembly is wired across the line and will harvest in either the Refrigeration or Defrost Cycles. A wiring diagram is located inside the front cover of the Ice Maker.

Ice Maker Connector Plug





1 —		— BLUE	Connects to valve
2 —		— BLACK	Connects to line
3 —		— YELLOW	Connects to neutral
4 —		— GREEN	Connects to ground

Figure F3

INSTALLING WATER SUPPLY LINE TO ICE MAKER

Supply line installation must comply with all applicable plumbing codes. Refer to the **Ice Maker Installation Instructions** in Appendix A.

¼" Copper tubing, and any other plumbing materials required, should be obtained locally.

The Ice Maker should be connected to a frequently used cold water line to ensure a fresh water supply.

NOTE: A vertical cold water line should be selected for the water supply. If a vertical line is not available, a horizontal line may be used, providing the connection is on the side or top of the pipe, but **not on the bottom**. Scale and foreign material in the pipe could cause stoppage of water flow if the connection is on the bottom.

Be sure to leak test all connections after the water supply has been turned on.

TEST CYCLING ICE MAKER (See *Ice Maker Testing Procedures* on pages 53-62).

It may be necessary, on occasion, to test-cycle an Ice Maker to check its operation. This can be done on the repair bench or while mounted in the Refrigerator.

If the Ice Maker is in an operating refrigerator, take precautions against the formation of condensate by allowing the cold, metal components to warm up before removing the front cover. This can be expedited by cycling the assembly with the cover in place and the water supply valve closed.

To manually cycle the Ice Maker, slowly turn the Ejector blades clockwise until the Hold Switch circuit to the Motor is completed. When the Motor starts, all components except the Ice Maker Thermostat should perform normally. Once the Ice Maker completes its cycle, remove the front Cover; see instructions for replacing the front Cover in "**To Replace Front Cover**" on this page.

If further test cycling is necessary, place screwdriver blade in slot located in the Motor Drive Gear and turn counterclockwise until the Hold Switch circuit to the Motor is completed.

WATER VALVE SWITCH – WATER FILL VOLUME

The amount of water fill is directly proportional to the length of time terminals "C-NC" of the Water Fill Switch are closed. Closing occurs when the switch plunger drops into a cavity formed in the Cam.

Different water valves have different flow rates. For this reason, anytime a Water Valve is replaced, the Water Fill Switch must be adjusted.

The correct water fill volume is 95-105 cc. To measure the fill volume, test-cycle the Ice Maker and collect the water. Measure in a container calibrated in cubic centimeters (cc).

The fill volume is adjusted by increasing or decreasing the length of time the Water Fill Switch remains closed.

To adjust the Water Fill Switch, first determine how much water is needed. The adjusting screw is calibrated so that one complete revolution changes the water fill about 18 cubic centimeters. Turning the screw clockwise decreases the fill, while turning counterclockwise increases the fill.

EXAMPLE: An Ice Maker is test-cycled and the water fill sample is 118 cubic centimeters. Subtracting 105 cc from 118, the adjustment needed is 13 cc. Since one turn of the adjusting screw changes the fill 18 cc, ¾ of a turn clockwise would reduce the fill about 13 cc, the desired amount. (This example is for manual models only.)

PARTS REPLACEMENT

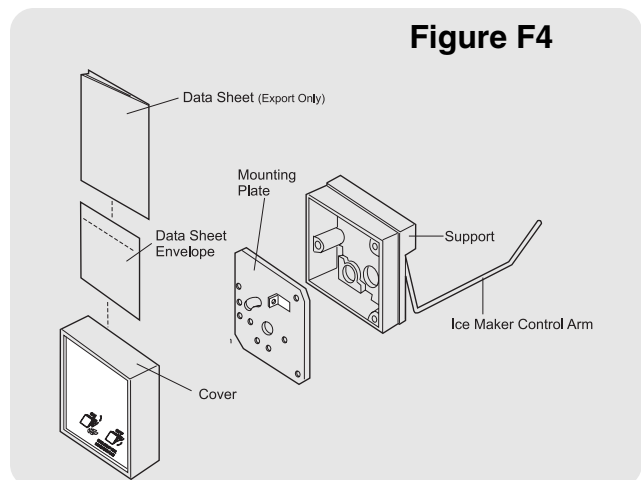
Disconnect electrical supply to refrigerator. If the Refrigerator is operating and cold, allow the Ice Maker to warm up to room temperature before removing the front cover. This prevents moisture from condensing on the metal components.

To Replace Front Cover (See Figure F4)

1. Ensure that Ice Maker is at room temperature before removing Cover.
2. Place straight blade of screwdriver in slot at bottom of Mold Support and pry Cover loose.

NOTE: Ensure that the retaining tabs inside the Cover are located on the top and bottom when installing the Cover.

3. Snap Cover in place.



To Replace Fill Trough and Bearings

1. Push Trough retaining tab back away from Mold.
2. Rotate Trough counterclockwise until it is clear.
3. Pull from back to detach from Mold and Ejector Blades.
4. Replace in reverse order.

To Replace Ice Stripper

1. Remove Ice Maker from refrigerator.
2. Remove retaining screw at back of mold.
3. Pull back on Ice Stripper to disengage it from front of Mold Support housing.
4. Replace in reverse order.

To Replace Ejector Blades

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws holding Mounting Plate in place.
3. Carefully remove Mounting Plate, disengage end of Ice Maker Control Arm and Ejector Blades from Motor coupling, and note relative position of Ice Maker Control Arm Spring.
4. Remove Fill Trough and bearing.
5. Turn blades to 12 O'clock position.
6. Slide Ejector Blades back and up to remove.
7. Replace in reverse order.
8. Lubricate bearing ends of Ejector with Silicone grease.

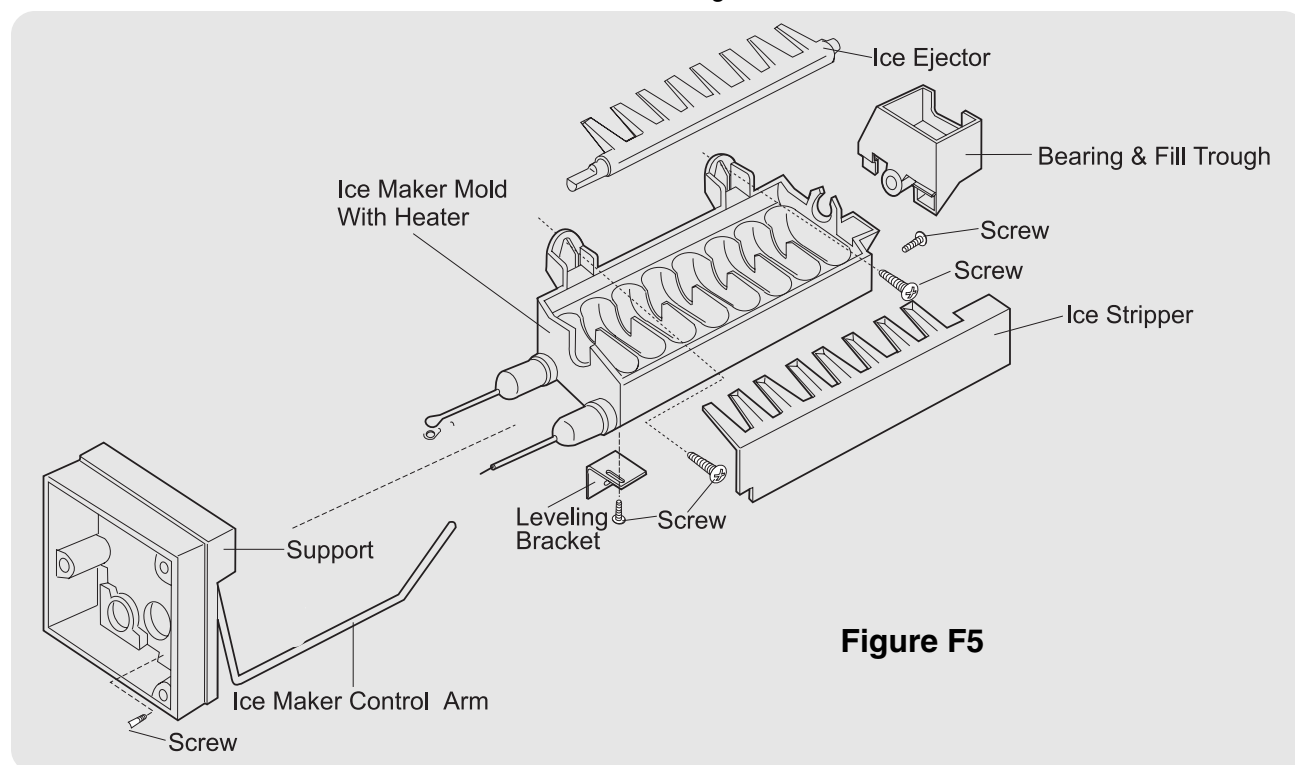


Figure F5

To Replace Motor and Switch Mounting Plate

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
3. Carefully remove Mounting Plate, disengage end of Sweep Arm and note relative position of Sweep Arm Spring.
4. Transfer Motor, Switches, Cam, Gear, and Water Fill Adjusting Spring and Arm to replacement Mounting Plate.
5. Attach new Mounting Plate to Support Housing with three screws.

NOTE: Ensure that the wiring harness is properly positioned and the Sweep Arm is in place.

6. Check Water Fill Cycle and adjust as required.
7. Replace front Cover.

To Replace Motor

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
3. Disconnect two Motor leads.
4. Remove two Motor mounting screws.
5. Replace Motor in reverse order.

To Replace Water Fill Switch

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
3. Disconnect two Water Fill Switch wire leads.
4. Remove two switch mounting screws.
5. Remove switch.
6. Replace switch in reverse order, ensuring that switch insulator is in place.
7. Check Water Fill Cycle and adjust as required.

To Replace Hold Switch

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
3. Disconnect six Hold Switch wire leads.
4. Remove two Hold Switch mounting screws.
5. Remove Hold Switch.
6. Replace in reverse order.

To Replace Ice Maker Control Arm Shut-OFF Switch

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
3. Disconnect three Ice Maker Control Arm Shut-Off Switch wire leads.
4. Raise Ice Maker Control Arm Lever.
5. Remove two Ice Maker Control Arm Shut-Off Switch mounting screws.
6. Remove switch.
7. Replace switch in reverse order.

To Replace Ice Maker Thermostat

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
3. Loosen two Thermostat retaining clip mounting screws.
4. Disconnect two thermostat wire leads and remove thermostat.
5. Apply thermal mastic sealer to sensing surface of replacement thermostat to ensure a positive bond to mold.
6. Replace thermostat in reverse order.

To Replace Thermal Cut-Out (TCO)

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
3. Pull cable assembly free from support housing. It will slide out easily.
4. Loosen screw securing clamp to TCO. TCO should come free after tension from clamp is released.
5. Disconnect TCO from two wire nuts. One end is connect to cable assembly and other end is connected to motor and mold heater.
6. Install new TCO.
7. Reassemble in reverse order.

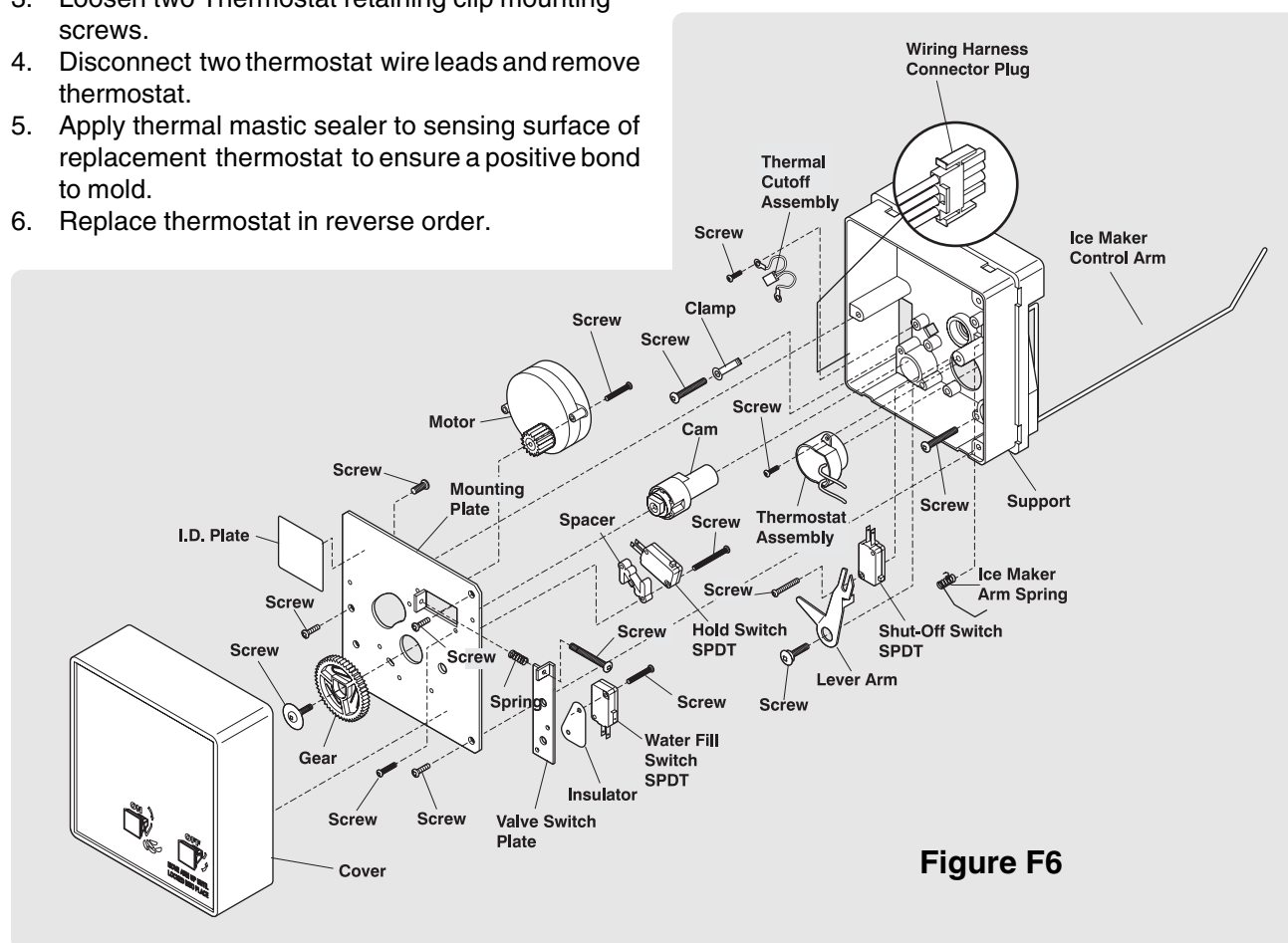


Figure F6

To Replace Mold Heater

1. Remove front Cover.
2. Remove Ice Stripper. (Refer to Section "To Replace Ice Stripper" on page 50)
3. Remove three screws that attach Mounting Plate to Support Housing.
4. Remove three screws that attach Mold to Support Housing.

NOTE: One of the three screws is attached to the two Green/Yellow ground wires and another one is holding the Clamp in place. The third screw is located in the lower right corner of the Support Housing.

5. Unscrew wire nut holding three black leads together and separate them.

NOTE: One black lead is connected to the Mold Heater. Another is connected to the Thermostat and the third lead goes to the Hold Switch.

6. Disconnect remaining Mold Heater lead connected to brown Motor lead and black Thermal Cut-Out lead.
7. Separate Mold from Support Housing.

NOTE: Be careful not to destroy the thermostat gasket located between the mold and support housing.

8. Remove hex head screw holding Ice Maker Leveling Bracket to Mold.

NOTE: The Mold is crimped in six places, holding the Mold Heater firmly in the Mold groove. It may be necessary to use a hammer and screwdriver to remove the heater from the Mold groove.

9. Use a flat-bladed screwdriver to pry inoperative heater from Mold groove.
10. Clean remaining thermal mastic sealer from Mold groove.
11. Apply layer of thermal mastic sealer to Mold groove.
12. Install replacement Mold Heater.
13. Replace parts in reverse order. Ensure that Thermostat gasket is in place. Bond the Thermostat to Mold with thermal mastic sealer.

NOTE: For best operation, the freezer temperature should be between -2°F to +5°F.

FAULT DIAGNOSIS

Complaint - Ice Maker Fails to Start

1. Check to see if Ice Maker Control Arm is locked in raised position.
2. Check terminals from Cabinet wiring to Ice Maker for open circuit in wiring or components.
3. Check operation of the Maker with test service cord.

4. Check Mold temperature at mounting screw. If temperature is above 15°F, freezer air temperature is not cold enough to switch Ice Maker Thermostat to closed position. If Mold is below 9°F, manually start Ice Maker by rotating Timer gear. If motor fails to start, check Motor for continuity. If Motor starts, Thermostat, Shut-Off Switch, or Hold Switch is inoperative.
5. Check Hold Switch first. With Ejector blades in starting position, check terminals "C" and "NC" for continuity. Replace switch if continuity readings are open. Check Shut-Off Switch linkage. Then check terminals "NO" and "C" for continuity with Ice Maker Control Arm in lowest position. Replace switch if continuity readings are open. If Hold Switch and Shut-Off Switch are operative, then replace Thermostat.

Complaint-Ice Maker Fails to Complete Cycle.

1. With Ejector blades at 10 o'clock position, Hold Switch Plunger depressed, Check terminals "C" and "NO" for continuity. Replace switch if continuity readings are open.
2. With Ejector blades at 12 o'clock position, check Shut-Off Switch terminals "C" and "NC" for continuity. Replace Thermostat if continuity readings are open.
3. With Ejector blades at 4 o'clock position, check Mold Heater and Ice Maker Thermostat for continuity. Replace heater if continuity readings are open. If heater shows continuity, replace Thermostat.
4. Check Motor operation with test cord. Replace Motor if it fails to start.

Complaint-Ice Maker Fail to Stop at End of Cycle

With the Ejector blades in the starting position, check the Hold Switch terminals "C" and "NO" for continuity. Replace the switch if the continuity readings indicate closed circuit.

Complaint-Ice Maker Continues to Eject When Container is Full.

1. Check for loose linkage to Ice Maker Control arm Shut-Off Switch. Switch should open when arm is in raised position. Adjust, if required.
2. Check Shut-Off Switch terminals "C" and "NO" for continuity with Ice Maker Control Arm raised. Replace switch if continuity readings indicate closed circuit.

Complaint-Ice Maker Produces Undersized Ice Pieces

1. Ensure that Ice Maker mold is level.
2. Check for partial restriction in supply line or Water Valve Strainer.
3. Ensure that water pressure to Water Valve is sufficient. (20 psi min., 100 psi max.)
4. Ensure that Water Valve Switch is adjusted for proper water fill, 90-105 cc's.
5. Check thermal bond between Thermostat and Mold. If necessary, rebond with thermal mastic sealer.

ICE MAKER TESTING PROCEDURES

Operating Cycle

The operation of the Ice Maker, water refilling, and controlled ice storage, require proper functioning and timing of all components.

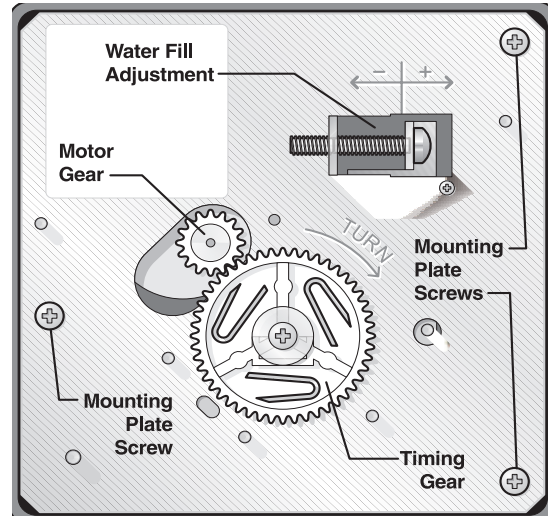
Consider the following:

- Has refrigerator been properly installed and connected to sources of electrical power and water?
- Has Freezer compartment Evaporator pulled down to temperature?
- Have several ice making cycles been completed and is Ice Maker in Freeze Cycle?
- Is Ice Maker Thermostat single-throw switch in series with Mold Heater?
- Do Ejector Blades make two revolutions per cycle? Is ice stored on blades after harvest?
- Is Water Solenoid wired in series with Mold Heater?

Operating Cycle Illustrations - Manual Cycle

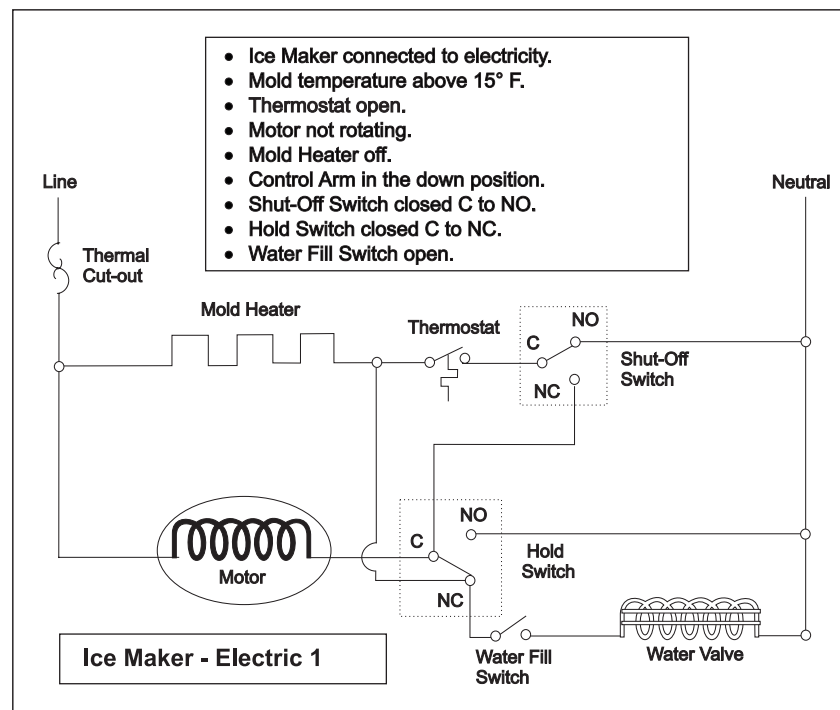
To manually cycle Ice Maker:

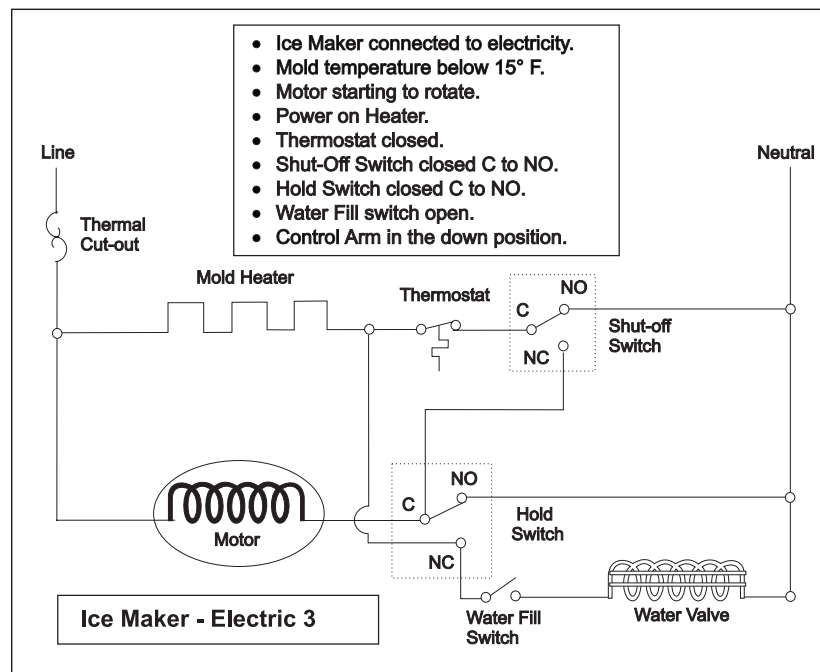
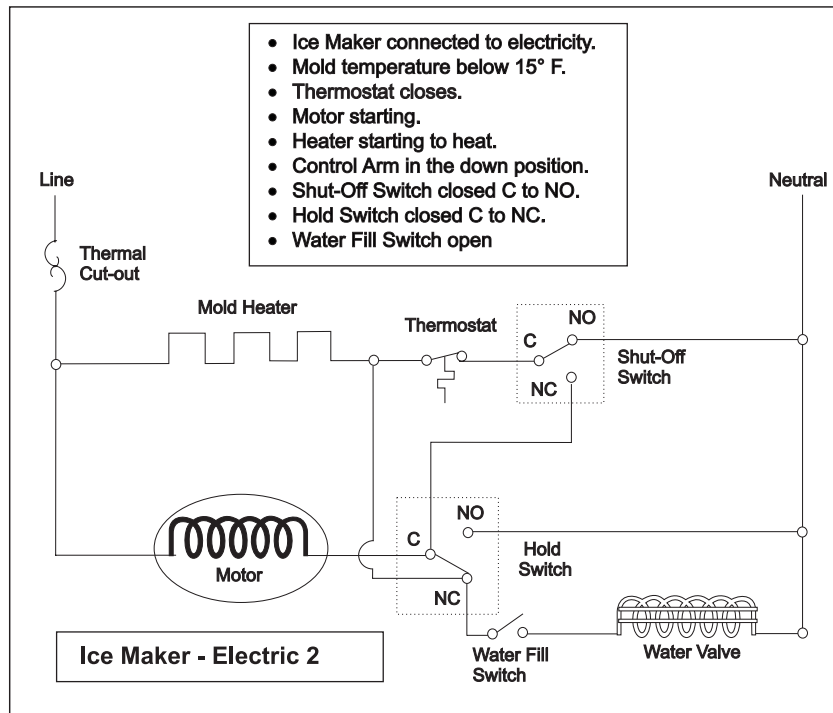
1. Remove Cover from Ice Maker head.
2. Insert Phillips® head driver into screw on timing gear.
3. Turn gear clockwise until Motor starts to run.

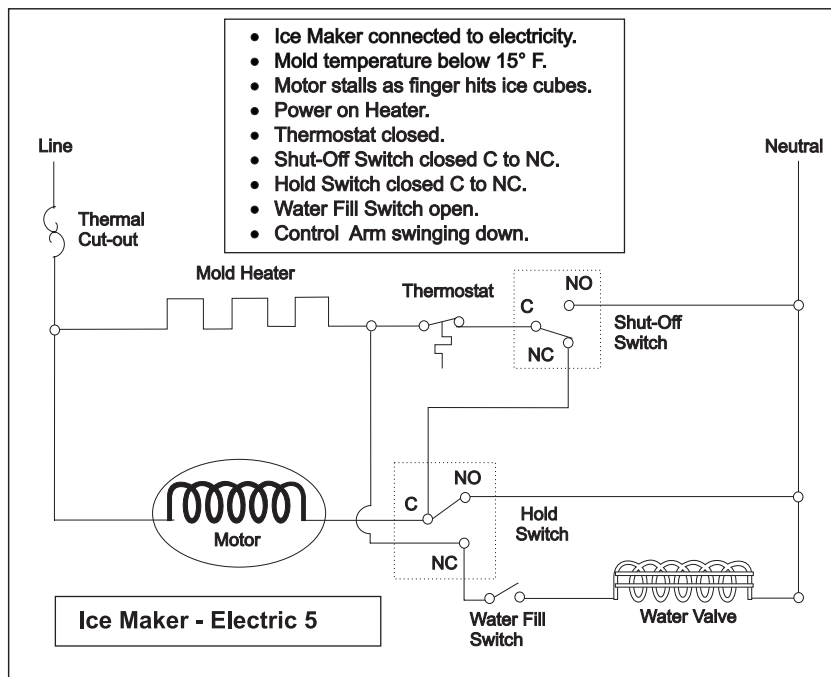
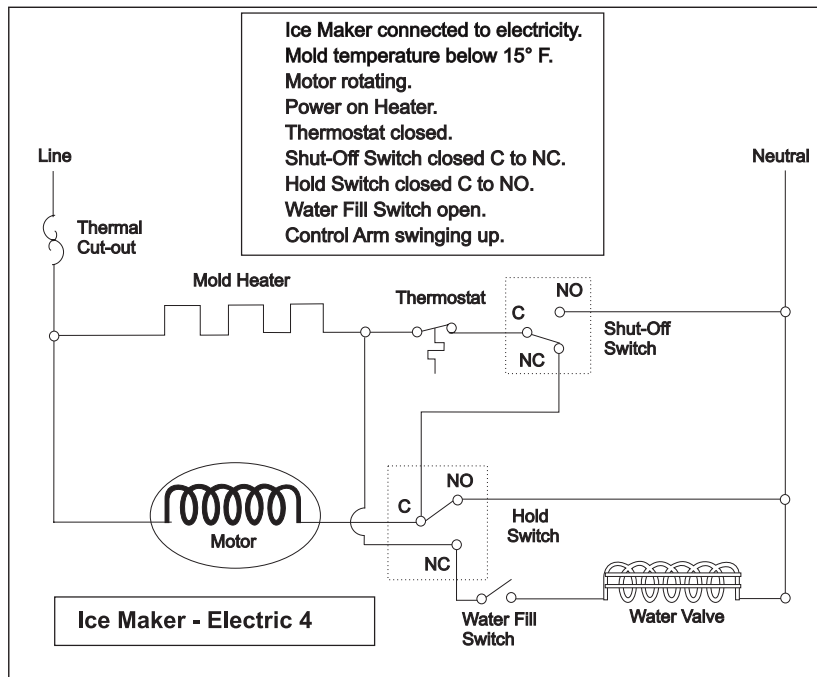


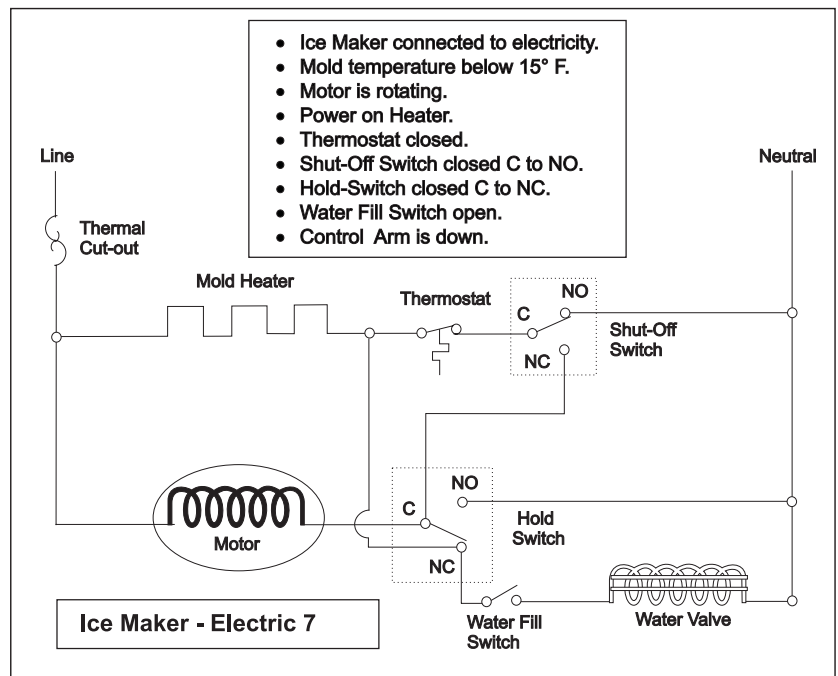
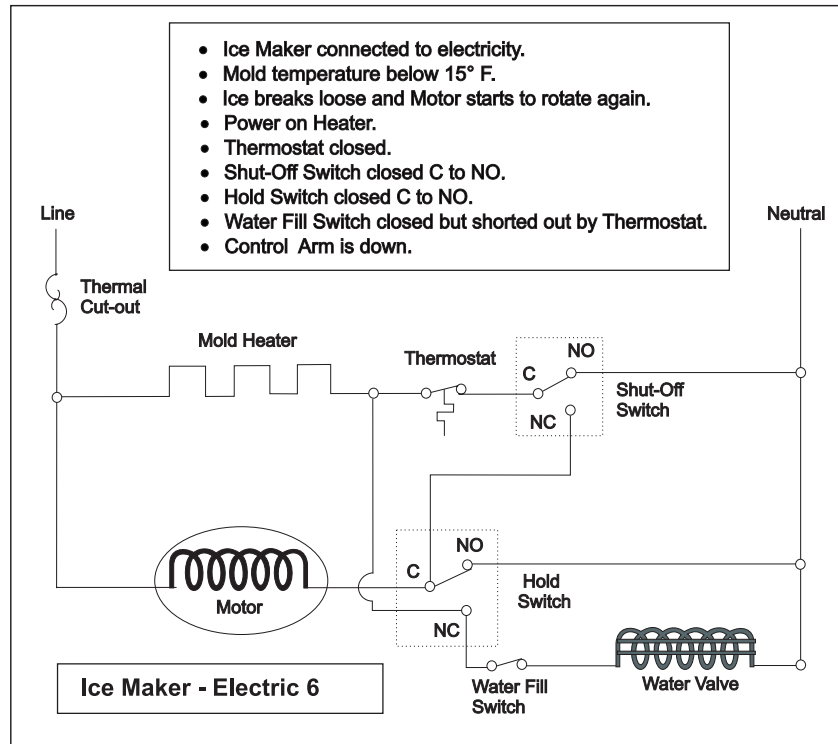
Operating Cycle Illustrations - Electrical

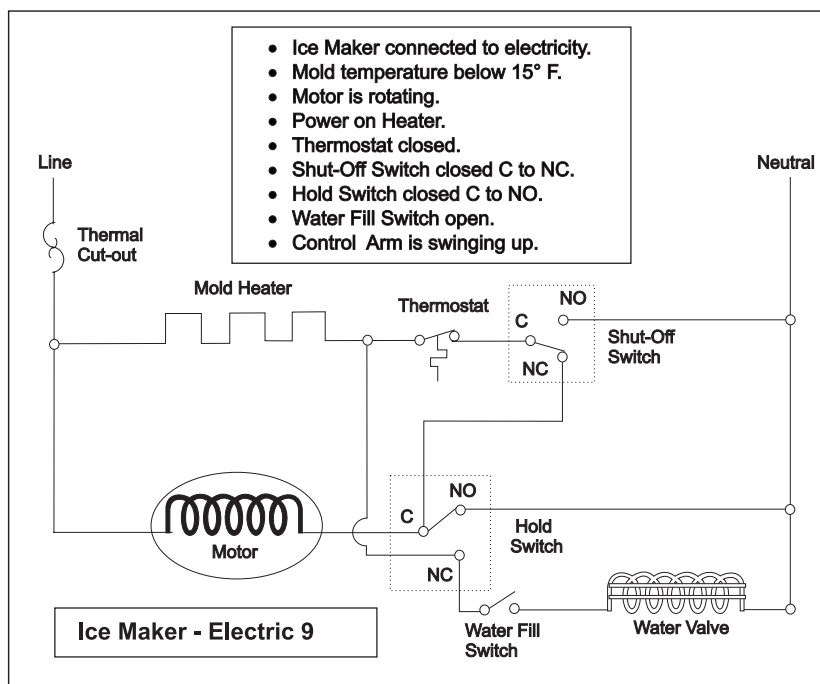
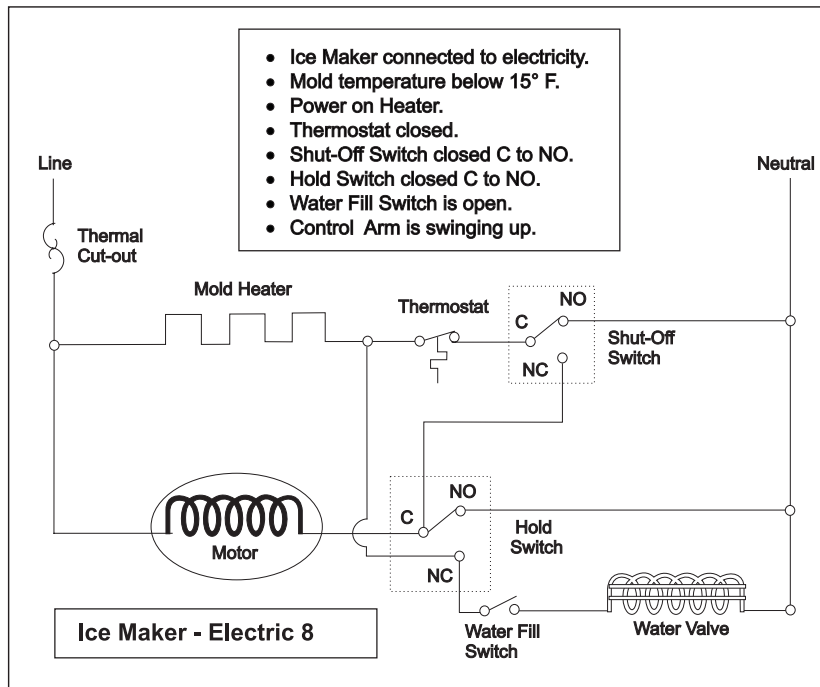
The following wiring diagrams illustrate the electrical operation of an Ice Maker.
This procedure is on the Internet at <http://www.frigidaire.com/tip/>

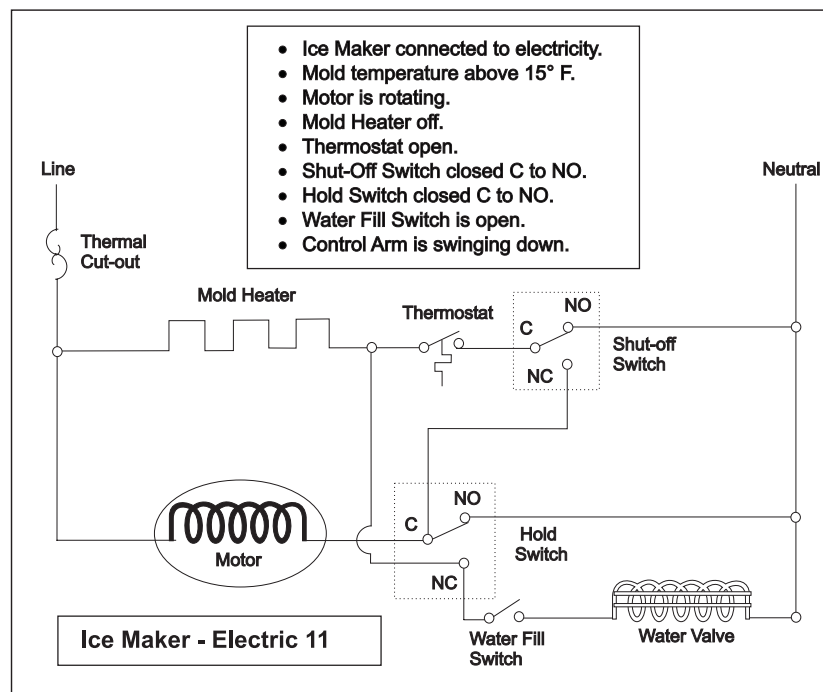
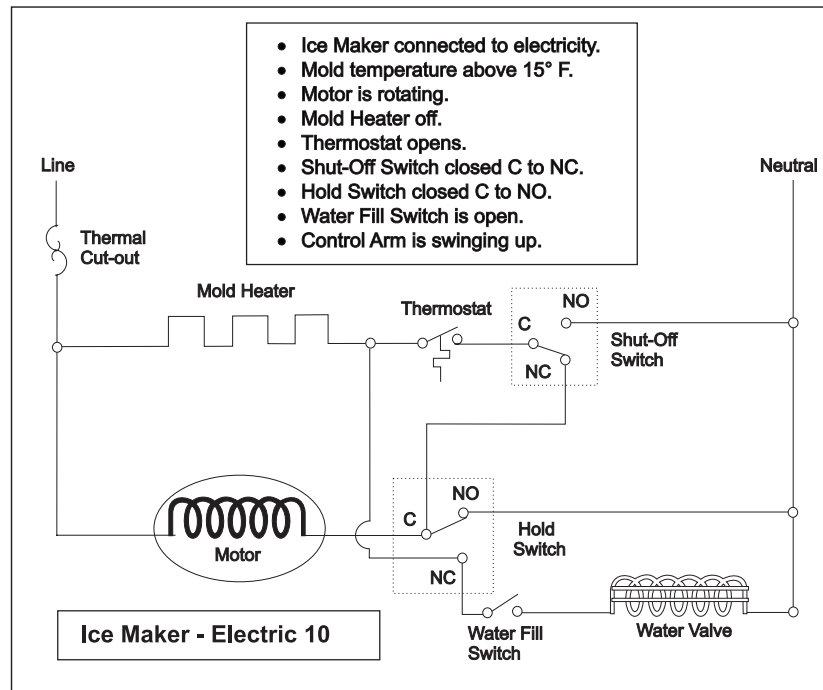


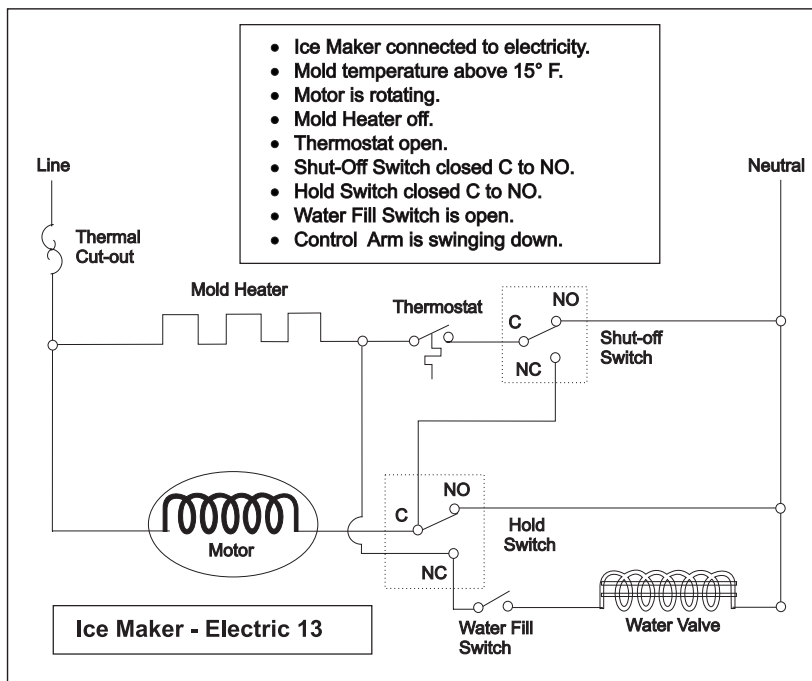
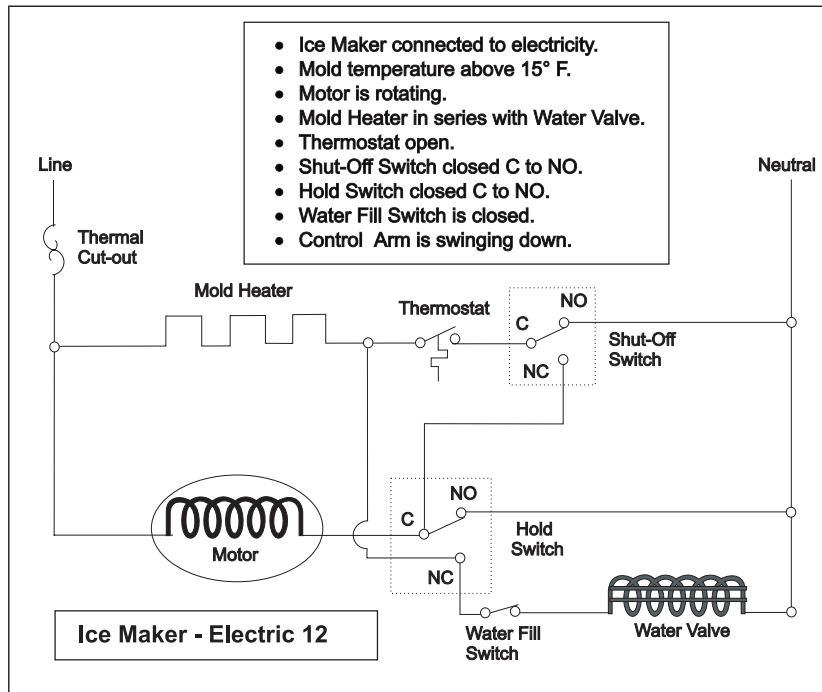


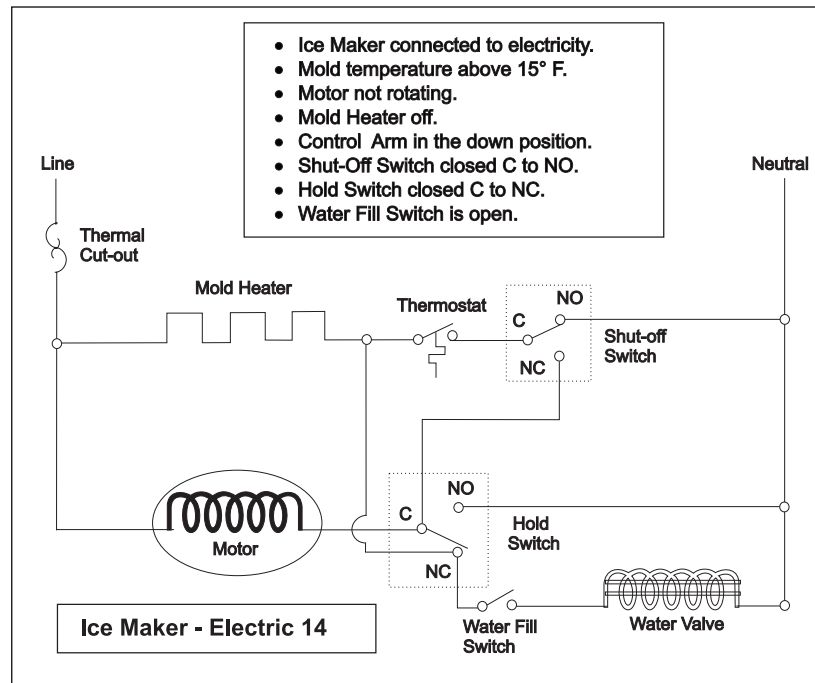








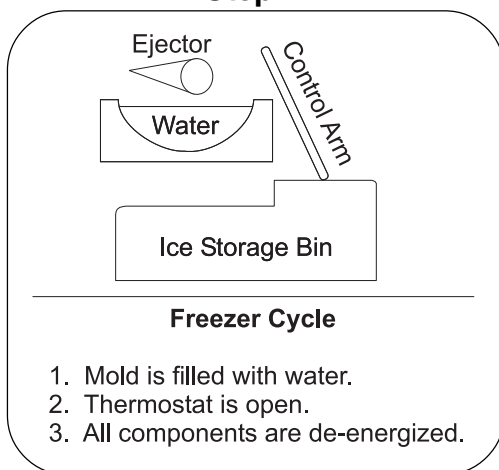




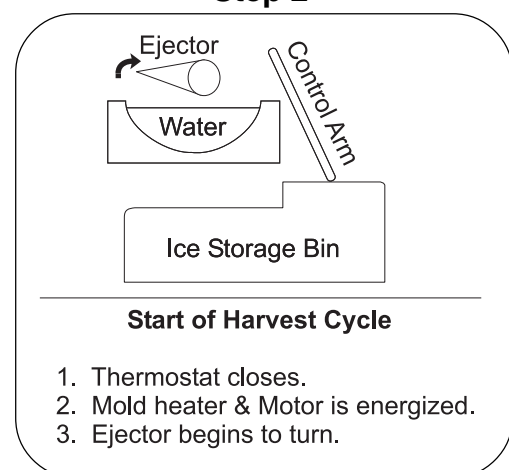
Operating Cycle Illustrations - Mechanical

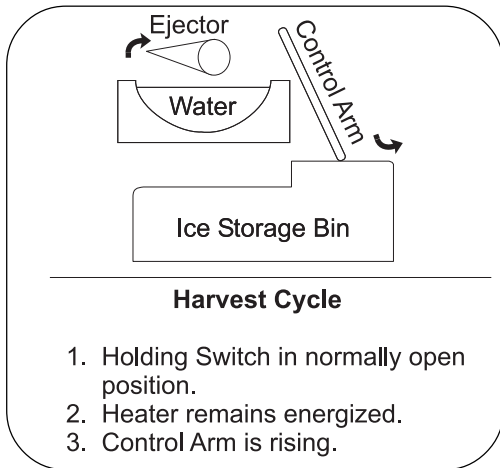
The following Figures illustrate the mechanical operation of an Ice Maker.

Step 1

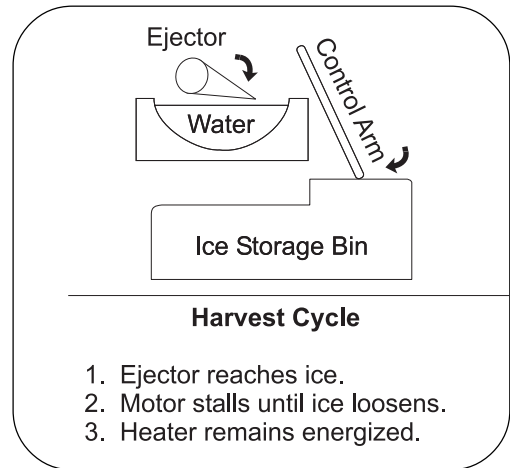


Step 2

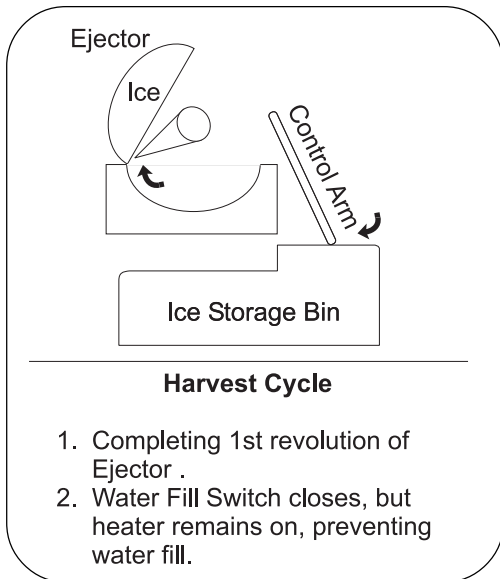




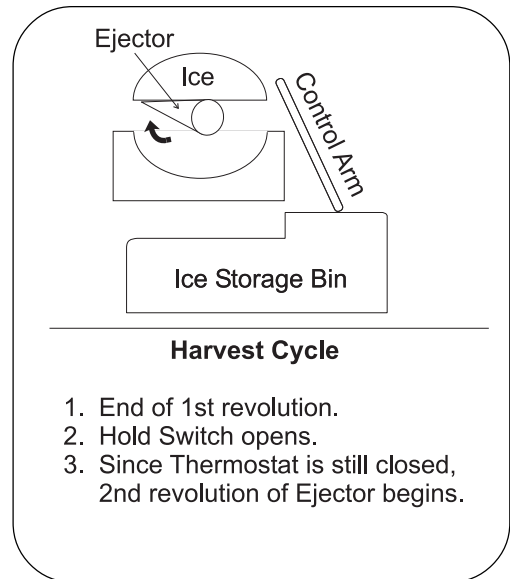
Step 3



Step 4

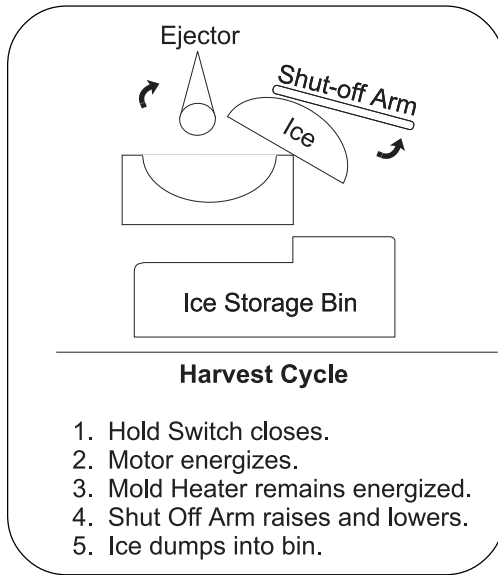


Step 5

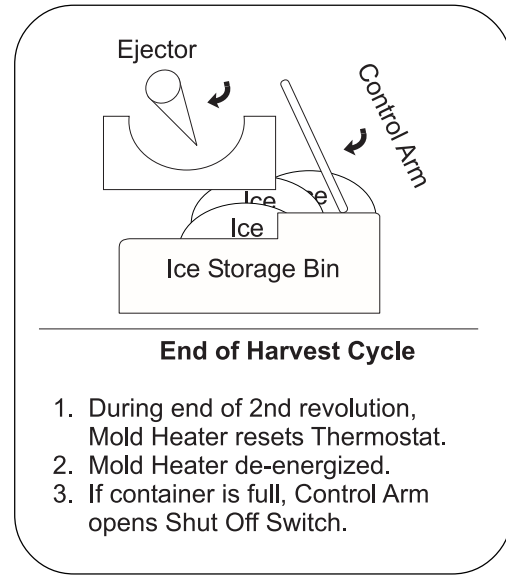


Step 6

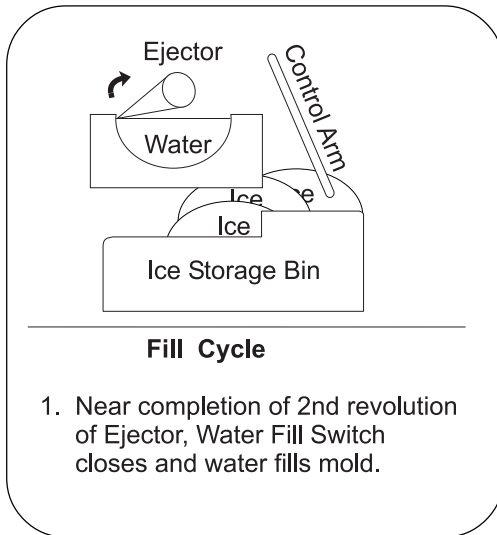
Step 7



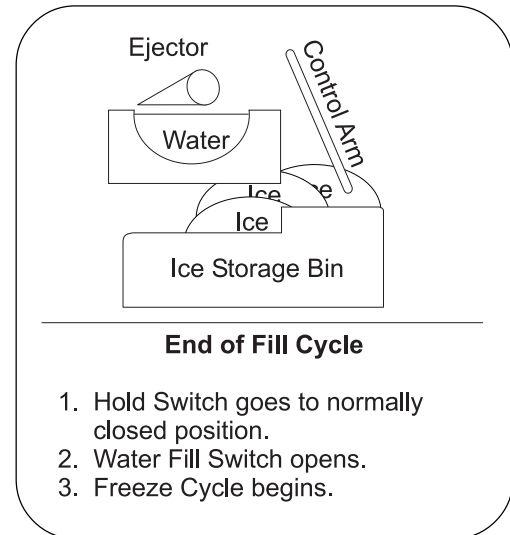
Step 8



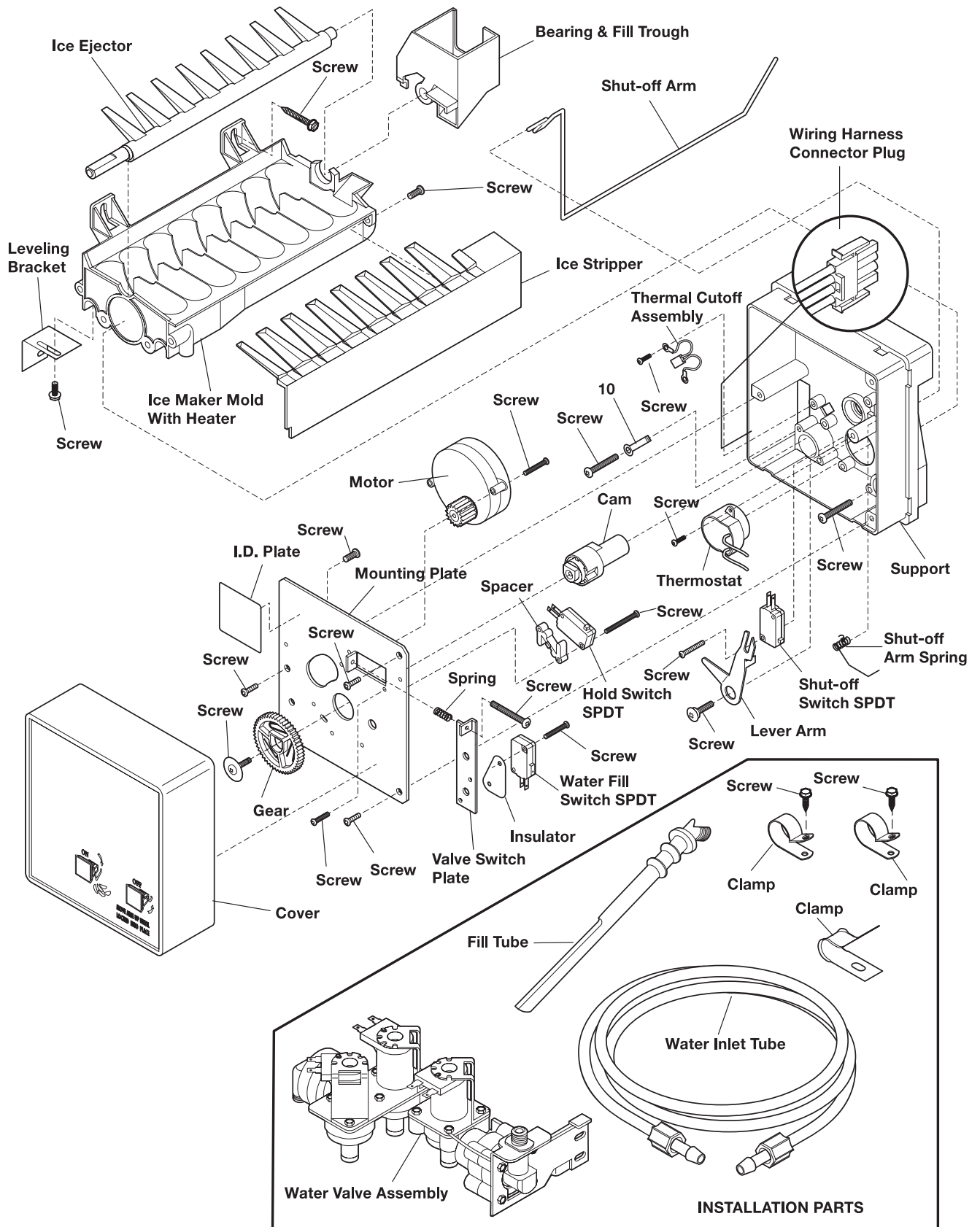
Step 9



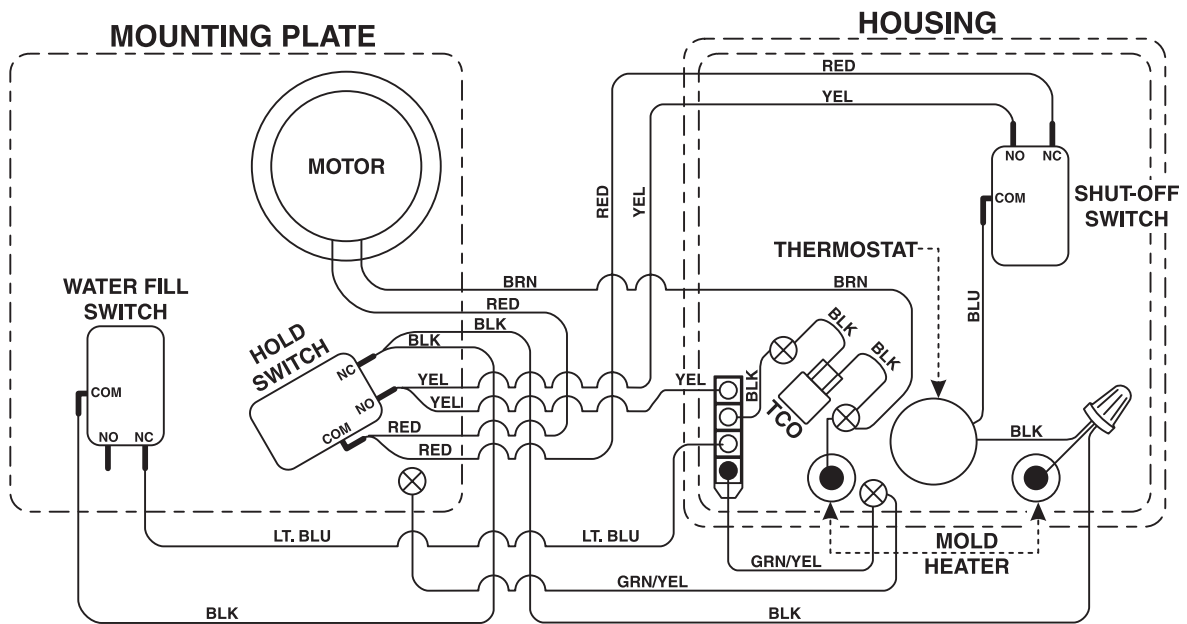
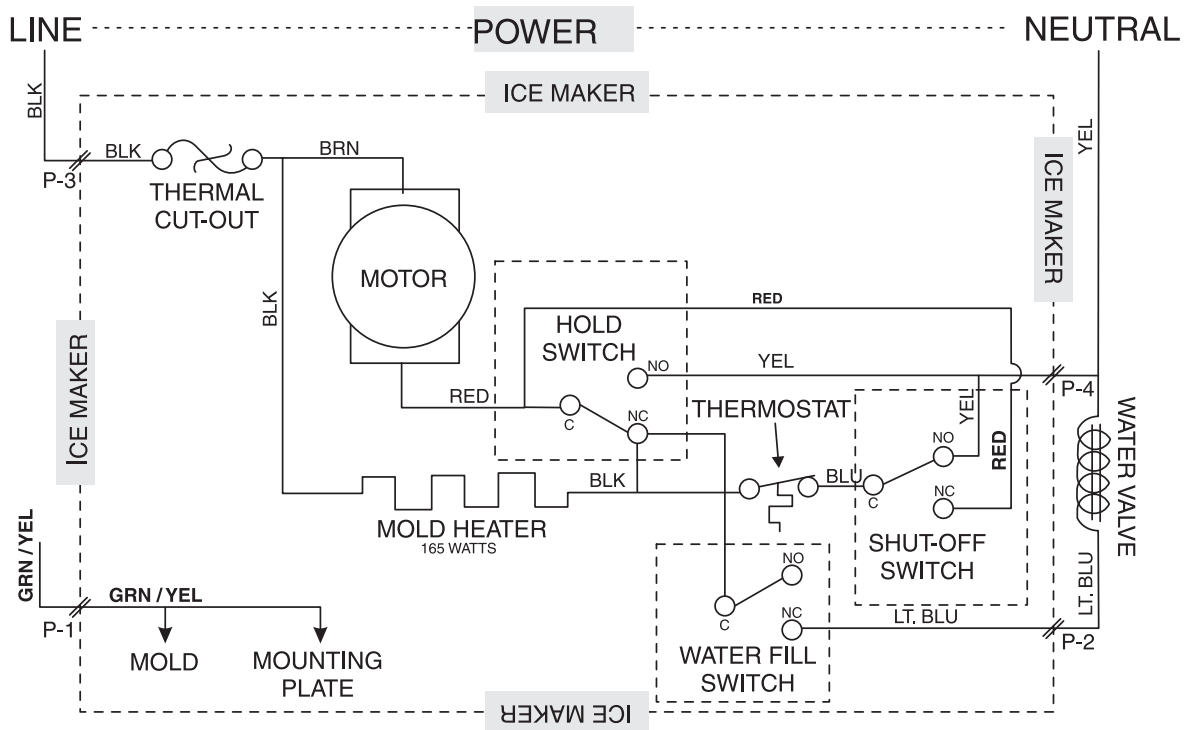
Step 10



Ice Maker (Exploded View)



Ice Maker Wiring Diagrams (Enlarged view)



SECTION G - ICE & WATER DISPENSER

ICE DISPENSER CONTAINER & RAIL ASSEMBLY

The Ice Dispenser Container slides into the Rail Assembly mounted directly below the Ice Maker. Ice is ejected from the container by an Ice Auger connected to the Solenoid Assembly, and dispensed at the bottom front of the container where it enters through a Gate on the Crusher Housing. The Gate is opened and closed by a Control Rod that fits in the Actuator of the Solenoid Assembly. The ice is then directed into an ice chute mounted on the interior of the freezer door. The Ice Container must be properly placed on the rail assembly to ensure proper dispensing. The container should be slid on top of the rails on the Rail Assembly up against the Motor Cover, with the Rotation Stop and Ice Auger protruding through the holes in the back of the Ice Container.

Dispenser Auger Motor & Solenoid Assembly (Solenoid Assembly not on all models)

The dispenser Auger Motor, Solenoid Assembly, Light Socket and Bulb (40 Watt appliance bulb), and wiring disconnects are mounted on the back on the Rail Assembly Motor Cover. The motor and solenoid mounting screws are located on the front of the Motor Cover.

To Remove Auger Motor:

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply.
2. Slide Ice Container forward and off of Rail Assembly. Remove two screws holding Rail Assembly to Evaporator Cover.
3. Lift up on Rail Assembly and pull forward, freeing it from mounting brackets.
4. Disconnect Molex connector located at back of Rail Assembly and pull Rail Assembly free.
5. Remove screw securing green ground wire to motor housing on back of Motor Cover. (See Figure G1)
6. Disconnect two leads hooked to Auger Motor windings (Leads are purple and white - See Figure G1).
7. Rotate Drive Bar and Nut (located on front of Motor Cover) in counterclockwise position until it comes free of Auger Motor shaft. (See Figure G2)
8. Remove four motor mounting screws and pull Auger Motor free from Motor Cover.
9. Replace assembly in reverse order.

To Test Auger Motor:

1. Read ohmic value of motor windings using Multimeter on resistance scale. (Put test leads on terminals where purple and white wires were disconnected from motor in Step 6 of procedure "To Remove Auger Motor").

2. Resistance reading should be low ohms. If you get anything else, replace motor.

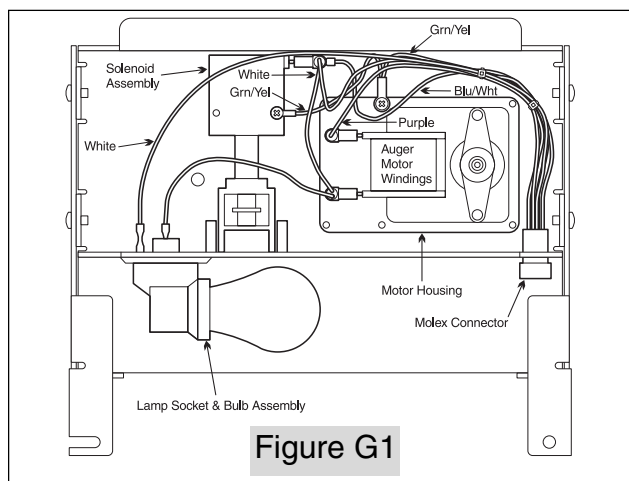


Figure G1

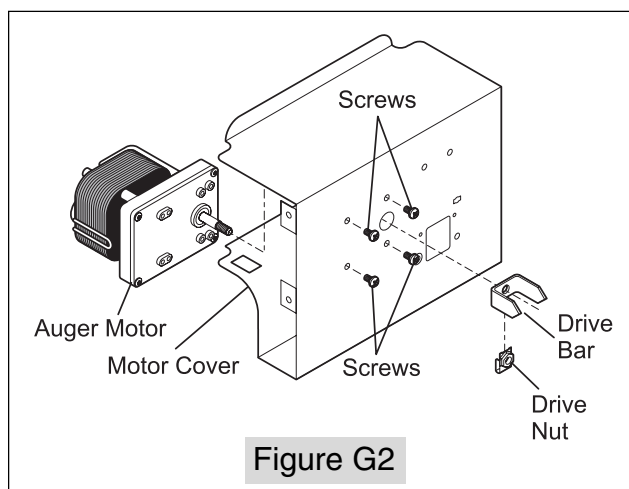
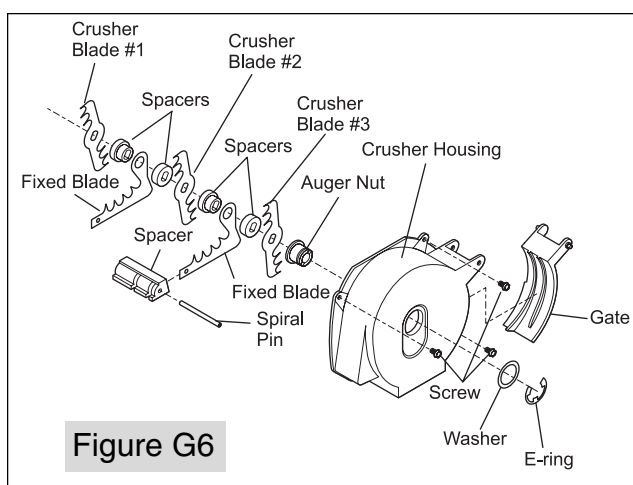
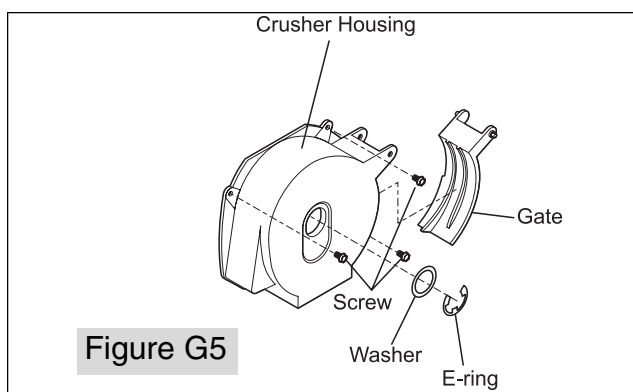
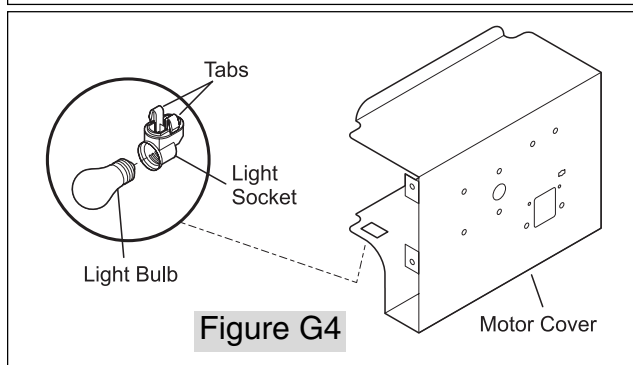
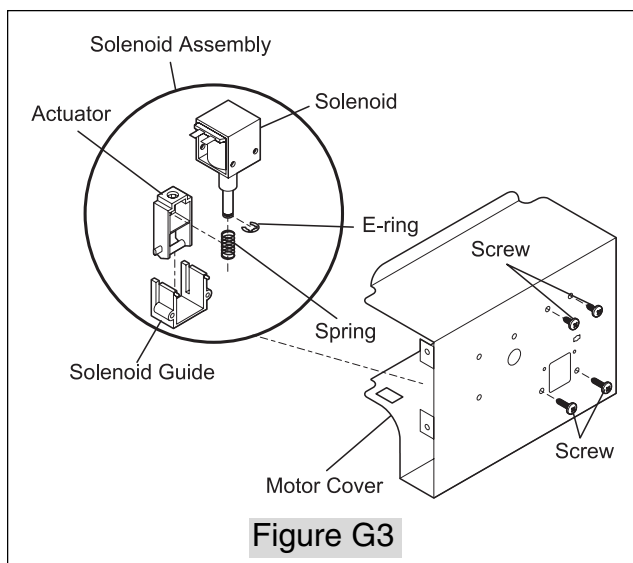


Figure G2

To Remove Solenoid Assembly:

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply.
2. Slide Ice Container forward and off Rail Assembly. Remove two screws holding Rail Assembly to Evaporator Cover.
3. Lift up on Rail Assembly and pull forward, freeing it from mounting brackets.
4. Disconnect Molex connector located at back of Rail Assembly and pull Rail Assembly free.
5. Remove screw securing green ground wire to Solenoid Assembly on the back of Motor Cover. (See Figure G1)
6. Disconnect two leads hooked to solenoid coil (Leads are blue with a white stripe and white - See Figure G1).
7. Remove four mounting screws on front of Motor Cover and pull Solenoid Assembly free. (See Figure G3)
8. Replace assembly in reverse order.



To Test Solenoid Assembly:

1. Read ohms value of solenoid coil using Multi-meter on resistance scale. (Put test leads on terminals where blue with white stripe and white wires were disconnected from solenoid in Step 6 of procedure "To Remove Solenoid Assembly").
2. If resistance reading is extremely high or low, replace solenoid coil.

To Remove Lamp Socket and Light Bulb:

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply.
2. Slide Ice Container forward and off of Rail Assembly. Remove two screws mounting rail assembly to Evaporator Cover.
3. Lift up on Rail Assembly and pull forward, freeing it from mounting brackets.
4. Disconnect Molex connector located at back of Rail Assembly and pull Rail Assembly free.
5. Disconnect yellow and white wires connected to lamp socket located behind Motor Cover.
6. Press in on two tabs on bottom of lamp socket base and push through mounting hole. (See Figure G4)
7. Replace lamp socket in reverse order.

Ice Auger & Crusher Assembly

To remove Ice Auger & Crusher Assembly:

1. Remove four screws holding Ice Container Front to Ice Container.
2. Remove two screws on underside of Ice Container, holding Crusher Housing to container.
3. Remove screw holding Control Rod to container, located on underside of container.
4. Remove three Hex head screws holding Crusher Housing to Front Plate. (See Figure G5)
5. Remove E-ring and washer on front of Crusher Housing. (See Figure G5)
6. Slide Control Rod free of Crusher Housing Gate.

CAUTION: The Crusher Blades are very sharp. Use protective gloves when handling Crusher Blades.

To Replace Crusher Blades:

1. Remove Auger Nut to gain access to Crusher Blades. Each blade is separated by Spacer. (See Figure G6)
2. Remove Crusher Blades and Spacers until you get to one that needs replacement.
3. Replace assembly in reverse order.

ICE AND WATER DISPENSER ASSEMBLY

Feature Levels

The ice and water dispenser has two actuators, one for water and a second for ice. (See Figure 1.)

There are different feature layouts used on the ice and water Side by Sides. The following sections describe each layout:

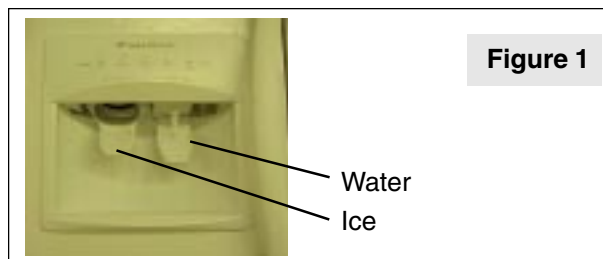


Figure 1

Seven Selection Dispenser		
1	ACCELER FREEZE	Press to drop freezer temperature to -6°F for a period of 16 hours.
2	ACCELER ICE	Press to increase ice production for a period of 12 hours.
3	CUBE	Press to get cubed ice.
4	CRUSH	Press to get crushed ice.
5	LIGHT	Press to turn on dispenser light.
6	FILTER RESET *	Press and hold 5 seconds to reset light.
7	LOCK	Press to disable dispenser (Child Lock).
* When this light is lit, replace the water filter.		

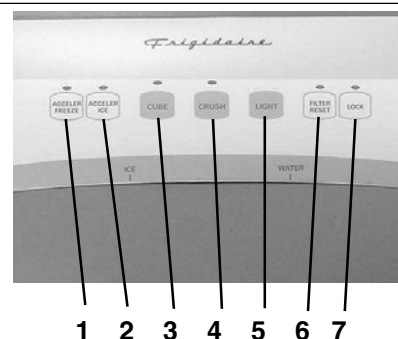


Figure 2

Five Selection Dispenser		
1	EXTRA ICE	Press to increase ice production.
2	CUBE	Press to get cubed ice.
3	CRUSH	Press to get crushed ice.
4	LIGHT	Press to turn on dispenser light.
5	FILTER RESET *	Press and hold 5 seconds to reset light.
* When this light is lit, replace the water filter.		

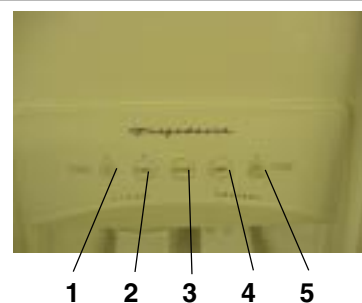


Figure 3

Four Selection Dispenser		
1	CUBE	Press to get cubed ice.
2	CRUSH	Press to get crushed ice.
3	LIGHT	Press to turn on dispenser light.
4	FILTER RESET *	Press and hold 5 seconds to reset light.
* When this light is lit, replace the water filter.		

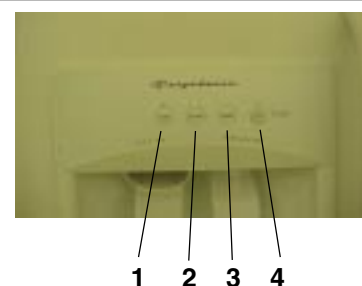


Figure 4

Three Selection Dispenser		
1	CUBE	Press to get cubed ice.
2	CRUSH	Press to get crushed ice.
3	LIGHT	Press to turn on dispenser light.

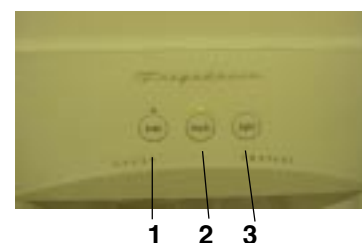
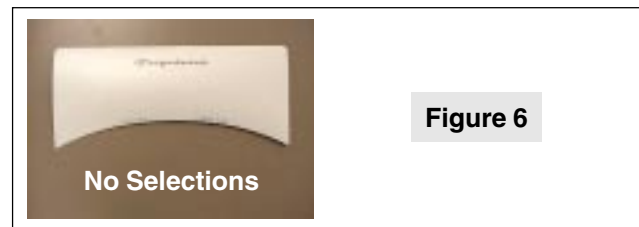


Figure 5

Ice and Water Only - No Electronic Control

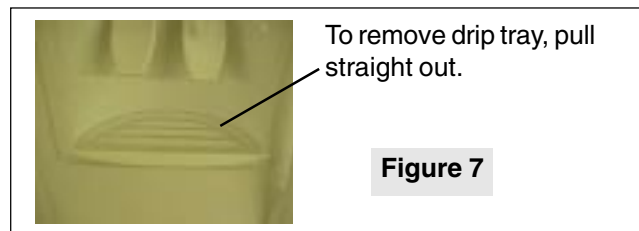
The last layout will have no selections. Only water or ice cubes are available, depending upon which actuator the glass is pushed against. There are no other selections. (See Figure 6)



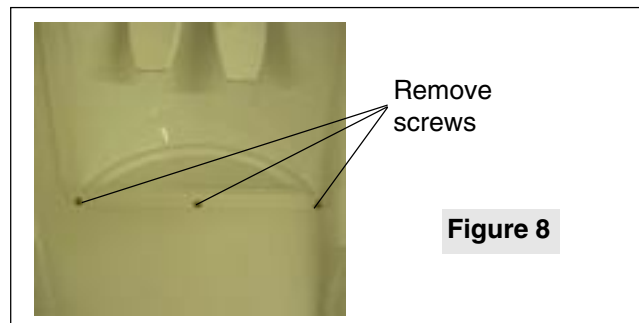
All models with a touch selection on the front have a electronic control behind the front panel of the dispenser.

To Gain Access To Control Area:

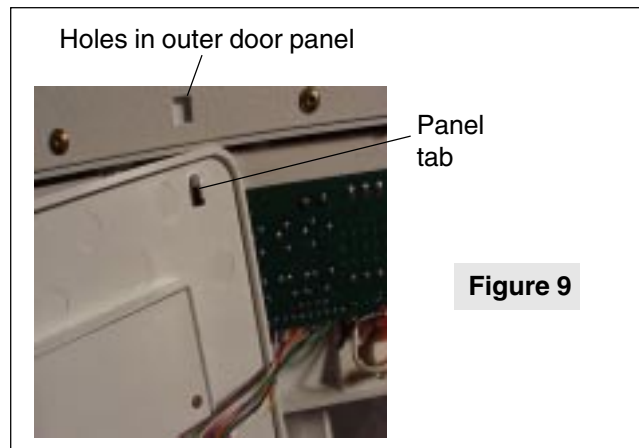
1. Pull drip tray straight out. (See Figure 7.)



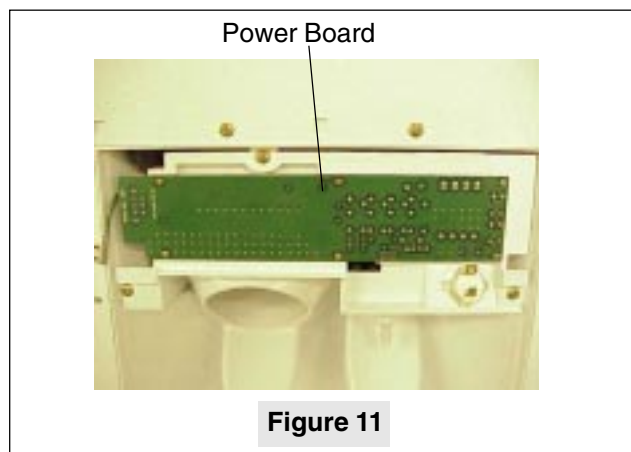
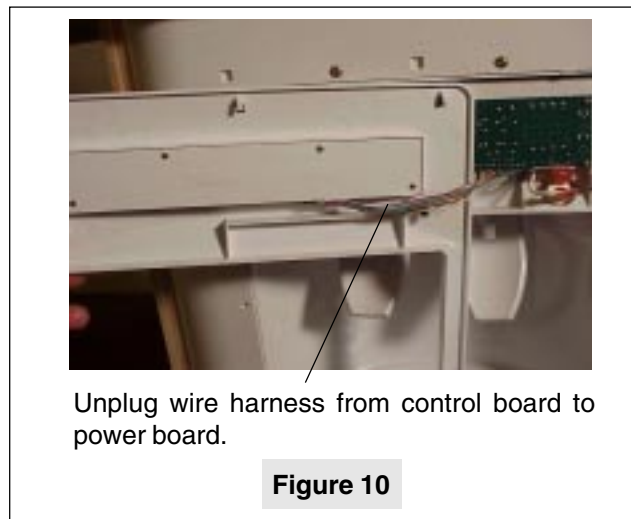
2. Remove three screws at bottom of front panel. (See Figure 8.)



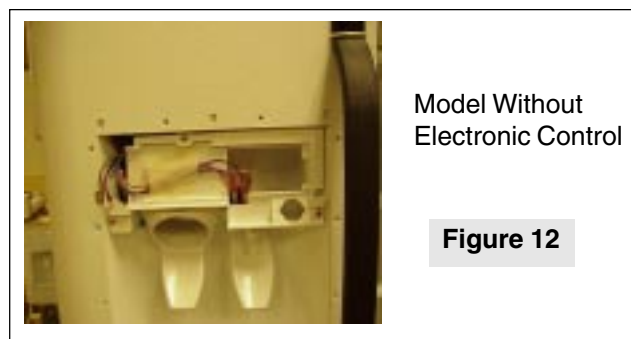
3. Lift up on front panel. There are tabs on top of panel that slide into holes in door panel. (See Figure 9.)



4. Swing panel out to side, being careful not to pull wires out of disconnect plug or control board.
5. Carefully unplug wiring harness from control board on front cover. (See Figure 10.) This gives access to power board. (See Figure 11.)



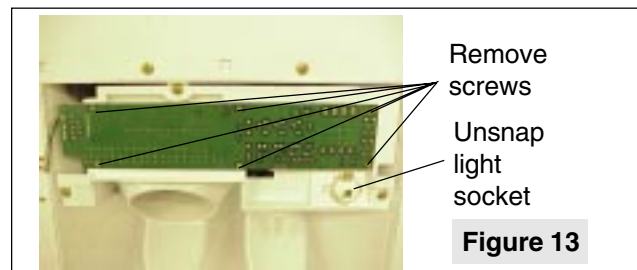
NOTE: On models with no selector on the front panel, once the front panel has been removed, you can gain access directly to the dispenser because there is no control board or power board. (See Figure 12.)



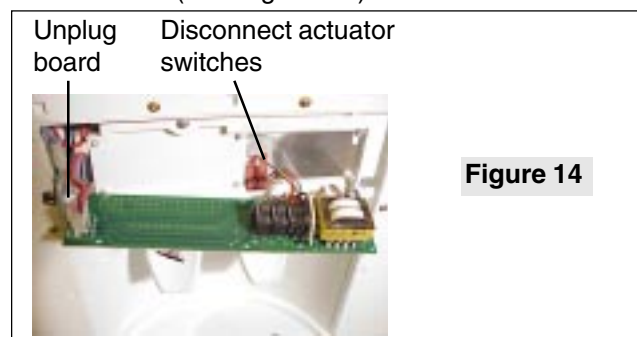
MODELS WITH ELECTRONIC CONTROL

To gain access to dispenser area:

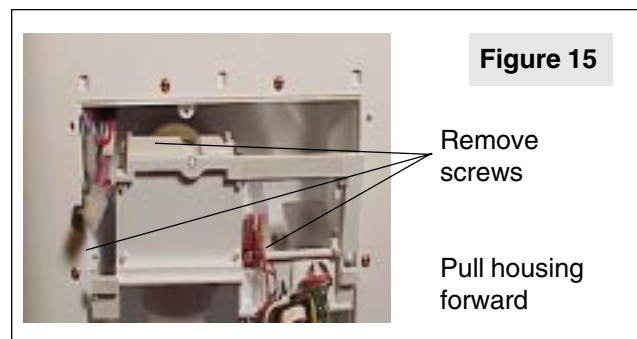
1. Snap light socket loose.
2. Remove six screws from power board. (See Figure 13.)



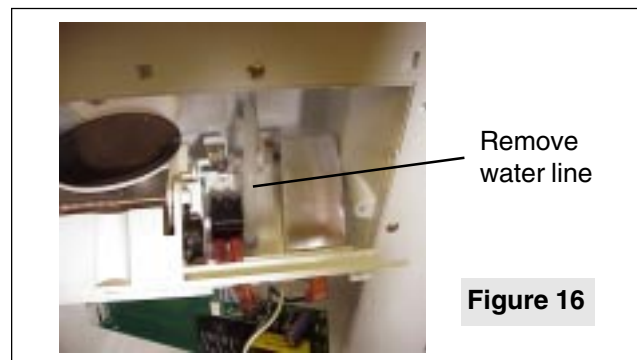
3. Pull board straight out of housing.
4. Disconnect plug on left side of board.
5. Disconnect four wires to dispenser actuator switches. (See Figure 14.)



6. With the board detached, remove three screws from dispenser housing and pull housing forward. (See Figure 15.)



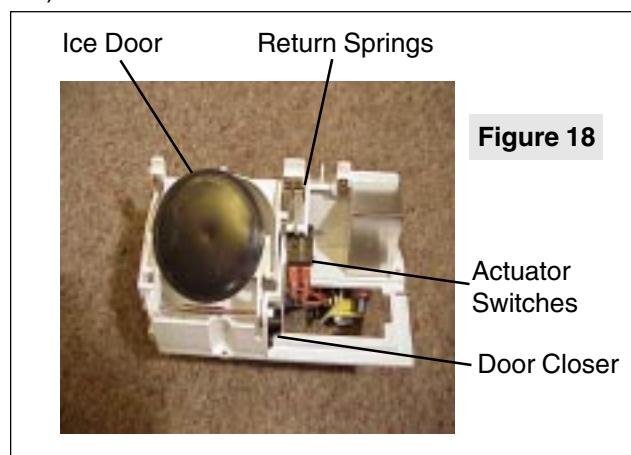
7. Remove water line from dispenser housing by pulling straight out. (See Figure 16.)



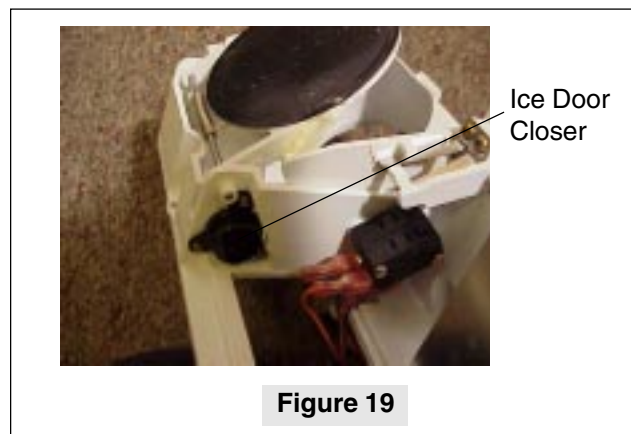
With the water line removed, the upper part of the dispenser is free of the freezer door panel. The main housing is built into the door panel and is not removable. (See Figure 17.)



The ice door, actuator switches, and return springs can be serviced with control module removed. (See Figure 18.)

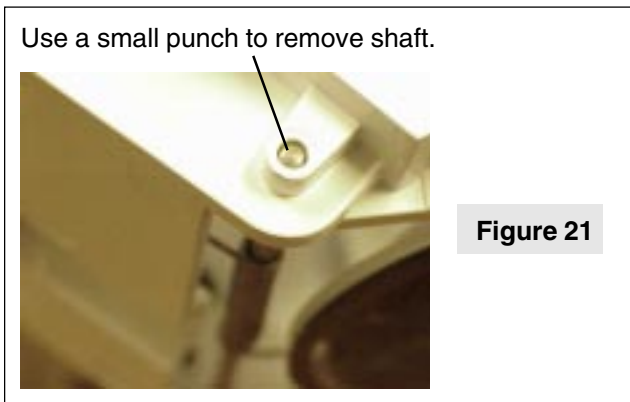


The door closer is mounted on the side of the housing (see Figure 19) and is connected to the door arm with a gear wheel to slow the closing of the door (see Figure 20), and allow enough time for the ice to clear the chute. The door takes approximately 20 seconds to close after the glass is removed from the actuator.

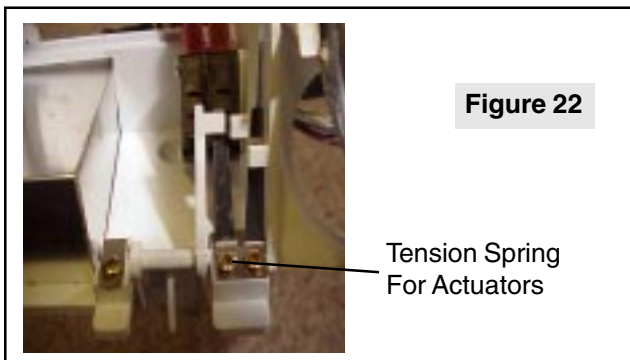




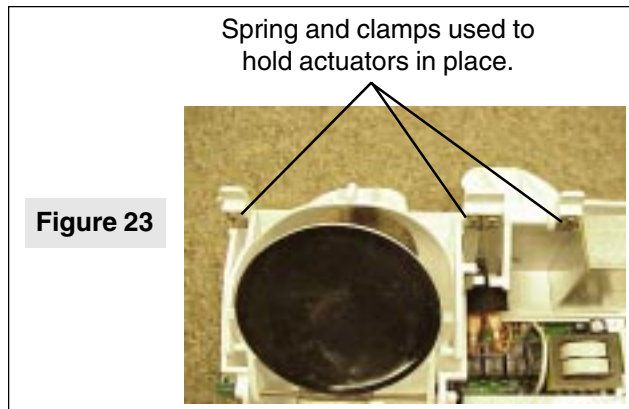
To replace door closer, remove three screws then lift closer from housing. The door is held in place by a shaft at the top. The spring that holds the door closed and seals it against the housing is over the shaft. The shaft can be removed by using a small punch. (See Figure 21.)



Both the water and ice actuators are tensioned by a stainless steel, two bladed spring which is mounted behind the actuator switches. The spring is held in place by two screws. (See Figure 22.)



The actuators are held in place by stainless steel clamps at each end of the actuator and the two bladed spring in the middle. (See Figure 23.) The actuators can be detached by removing four screws and lifting the paddle/ice chute out of the housing.

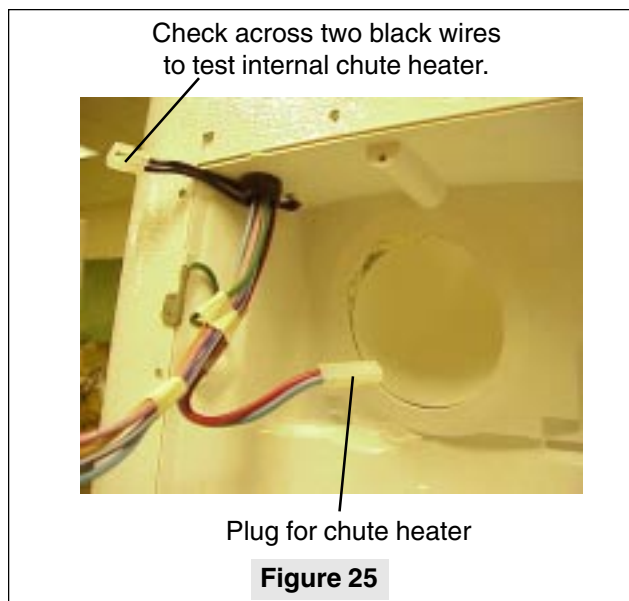


On models that dispense only water and ice cubes, the dispenser comes apart the same way as on models with a control board. The difference is, there is no light in the housing and the wiring to the actuator switches is connected directly to the plug in the door wiring harness. (See Figure 24.)

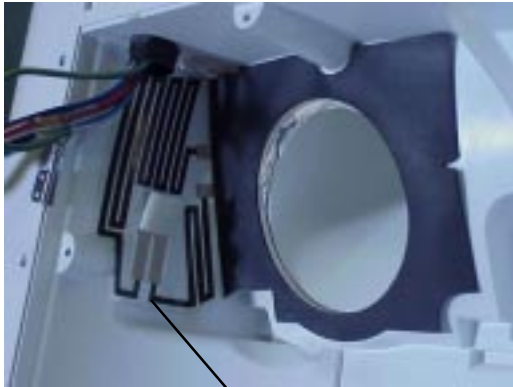


The original heater for the ice chute and housing is foamed in place with the one-piece door. It is connected to the door wiring harness by a plug coming out of the inner door panel. The plug has two black wires connected to it. (See Figure 25.)

If the heater fails, install an external heater on the housing chute opening in place of the internal heater. The replacement heater will connect to the same plug as the original heater. (See Figure 26.)



Connect wire adaptor to heater
and plug into door harness



Attach service heater in this location

Figure 26

Replace the ice door with a new door that has a heater in the door to prevent sticking and sweating. (See Figure 27.)



Ice Door

Figure 27

An ice door with the heater can be installed in the field, along with an internal chute heater to control moisture on the outside of the door that may appear in certain areas with high humidity.

FAST FREEZE - FAST ICE

The Fast Freeze (Acceler Freeze) and Fast Ice (Acceler Ice) Features are enabled by a 2 watt electric heater mounted on the control thermostat cap tube. (See Figure 28.)

2 Watt Heater

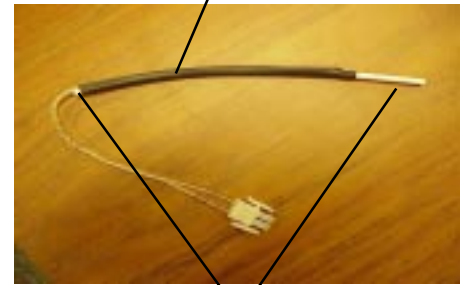


Figure 28

Plastic sleeve for control cap tube

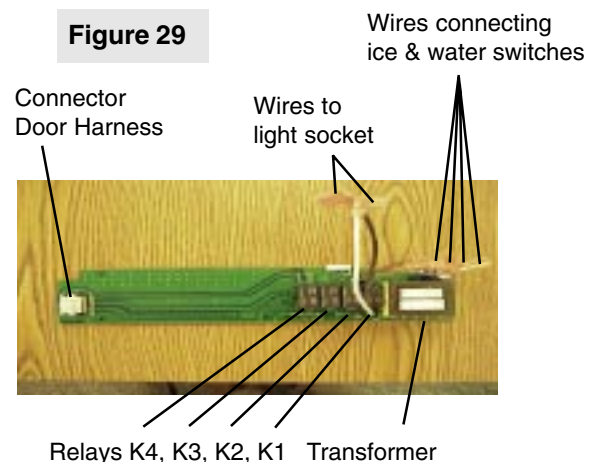
When Fast Freeze is selected (Acceler Freeze), the control board will turn the heater on 100% of the time for a period of 16 hours. This will pull the freezer temperature down to -6°F for faster freezing of food.

When Fast Ice (Acceler Ice) is selected, the control board will cycle the heater so that it is on 50% of the time over a 12 hour period. This will maintain a colder freezer temperature to increase ice production.

To test the heater, unplug the connector and take a ohm reading across the terminals. The reading should be 6.6 K Ohms \pm 10%.

The connector on the left side of the board is for the door wiring harness. (See Figure 29.) The door wiring harness connects with the Main Harness through the top freezer door hinge. (See Figure 30.) The main harness connects to the machine compartment harness and to the service cord. The board will then send power to other parts that operate through the board.

Figure 29

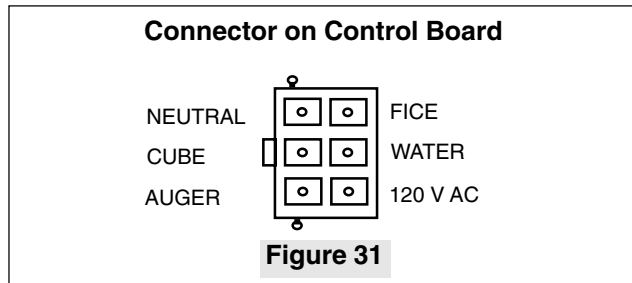


Door wiring harness
will connect to the
main harness at the
plug under the top
hinge cover.

Figure 30

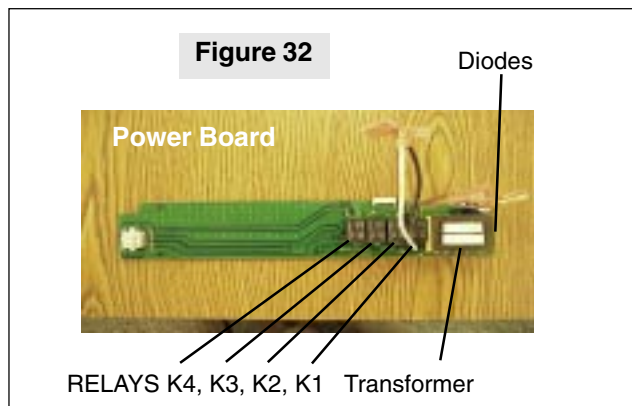
The control board is labeled: (See Figure 31.)

1. NEUTRAL One side of line to power board
2. CUBE Connected to solenoid for ice cubes
3. AUGER Connected to auger motor
4. FICE Fast Ice/Fast Freeze Feature
5. WATER Connect to water valve yellow coil
6. 120 VAC Other side of line to power the board

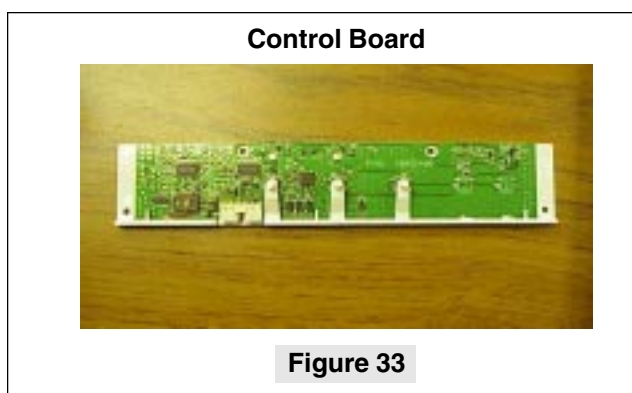


The relays on the board are numbered as follows: (See Figure 32.)

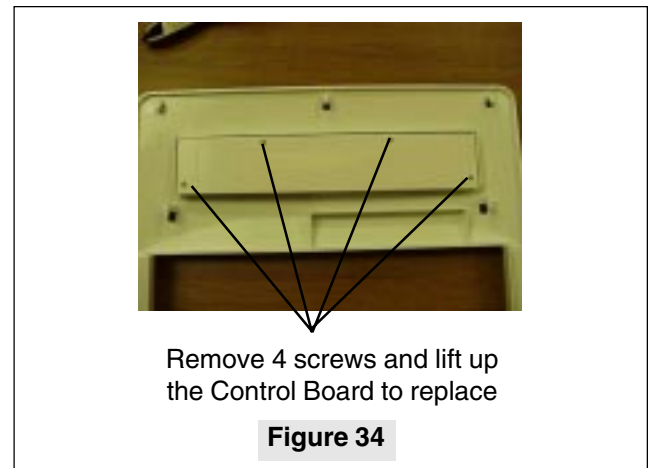
- K1 Controls the light in the dispenser
- K2 Controls the water to the door
- K3 Controls the solenoid for ice cubes
- K4 Controls the auger motor



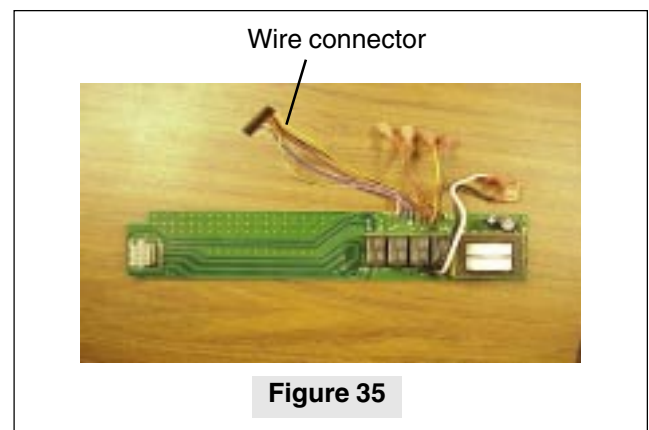
The power supply to the power board is 120 VAC. A transformer mounted on the board is used to reduce the operating voltage. (See Figure 32.) There are four diodes mounted on the board to convert the AC current to DC current. (Control Board - See Figure 33.) The operating voltage for the control board is 8 to 13 VDC.



The control board is mounted on the dispenser front face. It can be serviced by removing the front face and the four screws holding the cover over the board. (See Figure 34.)



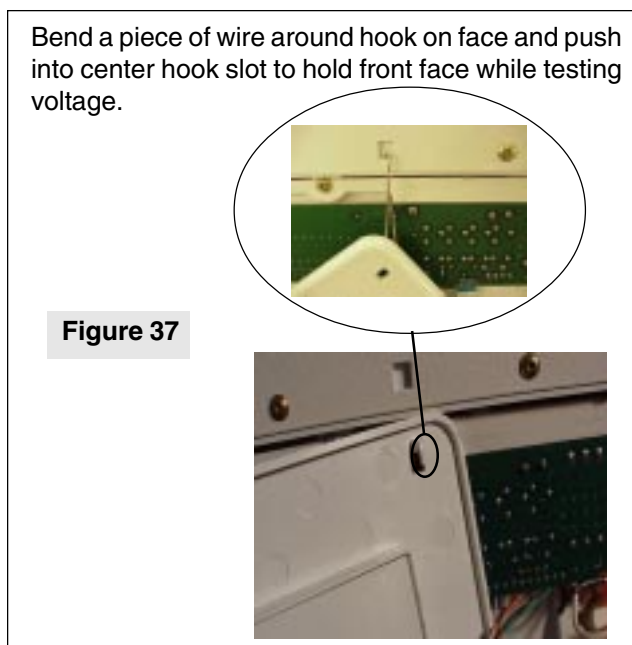
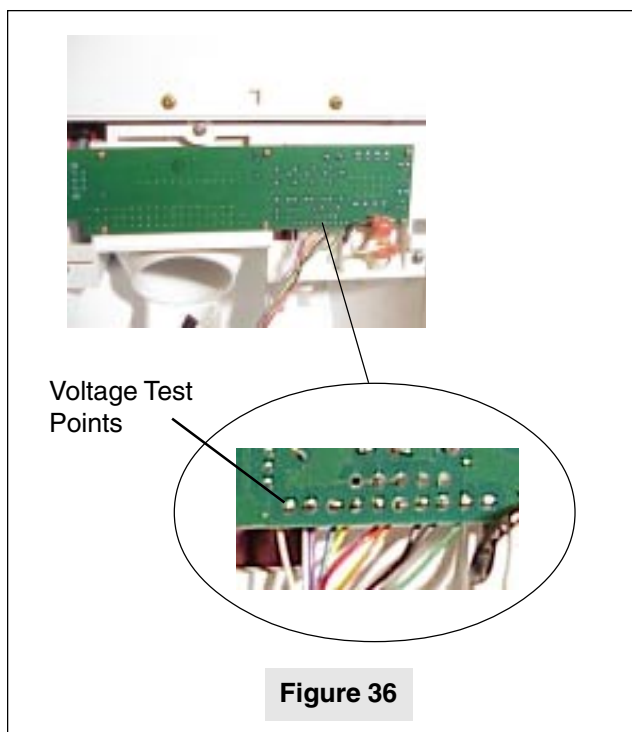
Current is carried between the power board and the control board by a wire connector. (See Figure 35.) Check the wires with an ohmmeter if you suspect a broken wire.



The test points to check for voltage are located on the face of the power board. (See Figure 36.)

To do the voltage test, remove the front cover but do not disconnect the wire connector. Using a paper clip, bend a loop around the end hook on the front face and a hook in the other end of the wire. Place the second hook in the center slot used for holding the front face. (See Figure 37.) Use electrical tape around the wire to prevent it from bridging some of the connection points on the power board.

To test voltage, set your volt meter on DC 25 volts or higher scale. With the front removed and hanging on the wire, check for 8 to 12 VDC supply voltage to the control board between the points called out in Figure 38. You will be able to make water and ice selections on the control board. Press in the actuator arm and look for your voltage drop to close the relay on the board that operates the Auger, Water Valve, Solenoid, or light.



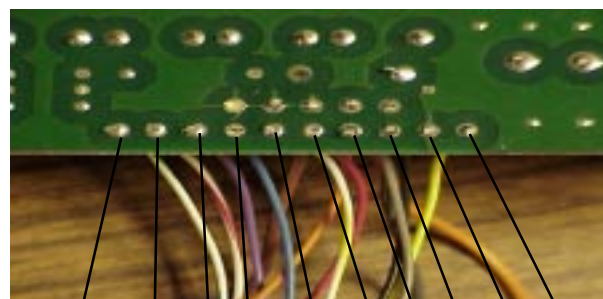
VOLTAGE TESTING

The wire color is called out on the board but the lettering is on the relay side of the board. You need to remove the board to see the lettering, but you can follow the wire to the connector without removing the board. Do your voltage test by following the color wire to the connection point then make your test.

The power to the control board from the power board is coming in on the Green and Black wire. Green is neutral and Black is power. To do the rest of the test you will use the black wire. Your readings will be 5 VDC \pm 2 until you make a selection. At the time you press the

actuator, your voltage will drop to less than 1 VDC on the wires listed to test the component, but the voltage will remain around 5 VDC on the remaining wires. (See Figure 38)

Test Points on Power Board wire connector



WH/GR	WR/R	V	BL	WH/Y	R	OR	SL	BK	GR
Power to control			GR to BK					8.9 to 12.2 VDC	
Light			Bk to BL					Less than 1 VDC	
Water			Bk to BL					less than 1 VDC	
			BK to WH/R					less than 1 VDC	
			BK to SL					less than 1 VDC	
Crushed Ice			Bk to BL					less than 1 VDC	
			Bk to V					less than 1 VDC	
			BK to SL					less than 1 VDC	
Cube Ice			BK to BL					less than 1 VDC	
			BK to V					less than 1 VDC	
			BK to SL					less than 1 VDC	
			BK to WH/Y					less than 1 VDC	

NOTE: When filling a glass with water on models without the change filter feature, you do not need to check from BK to SL.

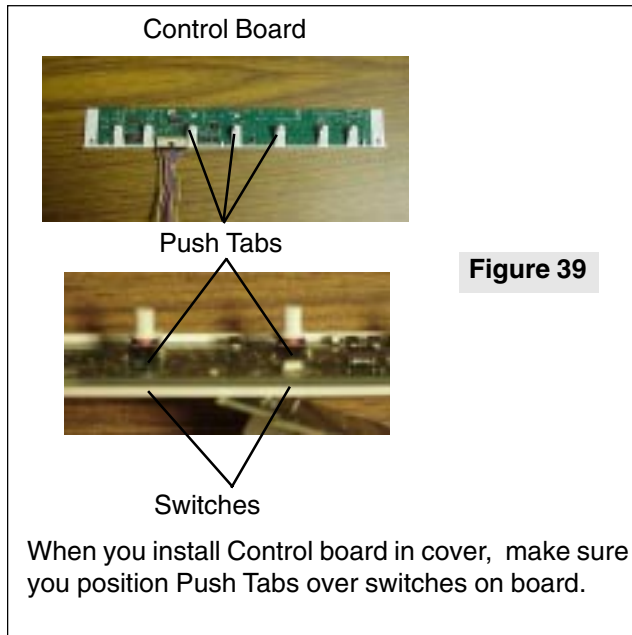
Color Code

GR	Green
BK	Black
SL	Silver/Gray
OR	Orange
R	Red
WH/Y	White with Yellow Tracer
BL	Blue
V	Violet
WR/R	White with Red Tracer
WH/GR	White with Green Tracer

Figure 38

TO REMOVE CONTROL BOARD

To remove the Control board from the front, remove the screws and lift straight up. Slide the board out from between the cover and the push buttons. When you install the new board, make certain you line up the pads on the cover with the switches on the board. (See Figure 39) Reinstall the front frame on the freezer door and make sure you plug the wire harness from the power board into the control board before you slide the front frame into slots at the top.



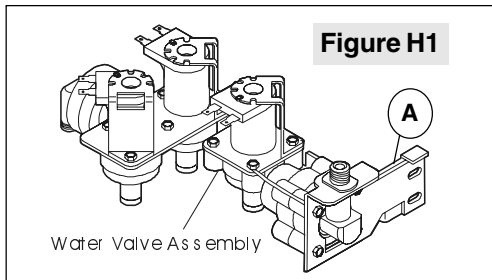
SECTION H - WATER SYSTEM

Water Systems

Water for the ice maker and water dispenser is controlled by a dual coil valve and a single coil valve joined together as one. It's mounted just to the right of the condenser on the cabinet. Plastic tubing connects the water valve/valves to the ice maker fill tube, the water dispenser and water filter on models so equipped.

Water Valve

Next Generation models have 1 dual coil valve and 1 single coil valve (see figure H1). The green coil on the dual coil valve is for the ice maker and the yellow coil is for the water dispenser. The beige coil on the single coil valve is energized for both water for the ice maker and water for the dispenser. Plastic tubing connects the primary water valve to the filter, water tank and to the secondary valve.



On models with a single coil valve for a primary, you have 2 diodes in the wiring harness connecting the coil of the single coil valve to the 2 coils of the dual coil valve. The diodes are used to prevent current leakage from opening both coils on the dual coil valve everytime the single coil valve is energized.

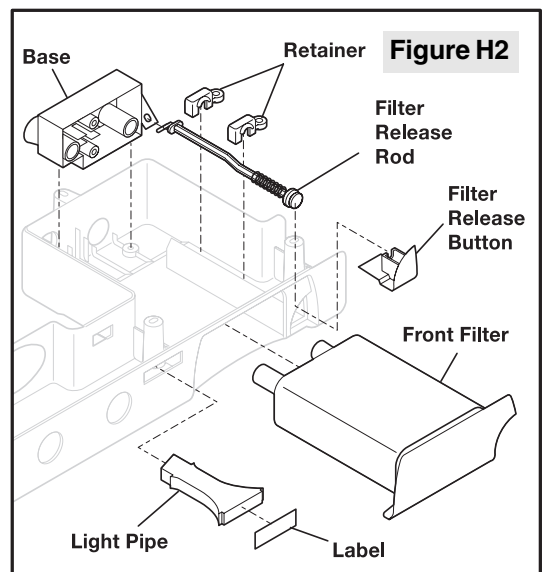
If a diode is shorted, when the single coil valve opens, current leakage through the shorted diode will cause both coils on the secondary valve to open and you'll have water going into the ice maker and coming out the door at the same time. If the the diode fails in the open position, the coil on your secondary valve will open, but the coil on the primary valve will not. As a result, you will not get water to the ice maker or dispenser. Both doides can be checked with an ohmmeter to see if they are opened or shorted.

The coils on all water valves can be checked with an ohmmeter to see if the coils are opened or shorted. If the coil checks bad, replace the coil. If the coils check good and water pressure is between 20-120 psi, and the valve will not allow water to flow through, replace the valve. It is not necessary to replace the whole valve assembly if one coil is bad. The two valves can be separated by inserting a screwdriver at point A as shown in Figure H1.

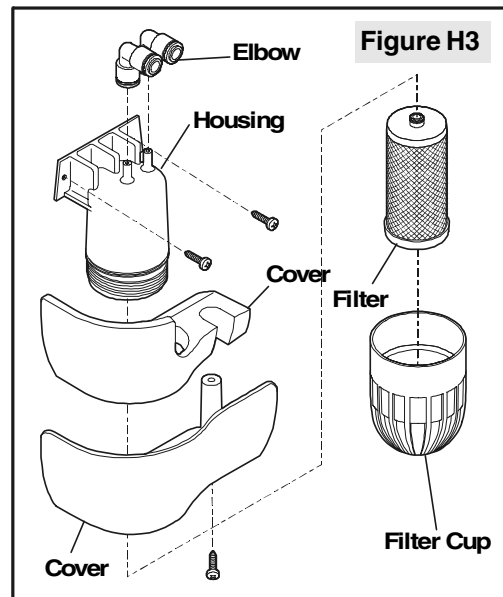
PureSource Water Filters

Next Generation models can have either a Front Filter (see Figure H2) or a Rear Filter (see figure H3). The water filter must be changed at a minimum of twice a year. But, under certain water conditions such as large concentrations of calcium, alkali, or other particulate matter in the water, a filter may require changing more frequently. A good way to judge whether the filter needs to be replaced is when the water flow to the dispenser starts slowing down and there has been no change to the water pressure to the product. Operating water pressure should be a minimum of 20-120 psi.

PureSource2 (Front Filter)



PureSourcePlus (Rear Filter)

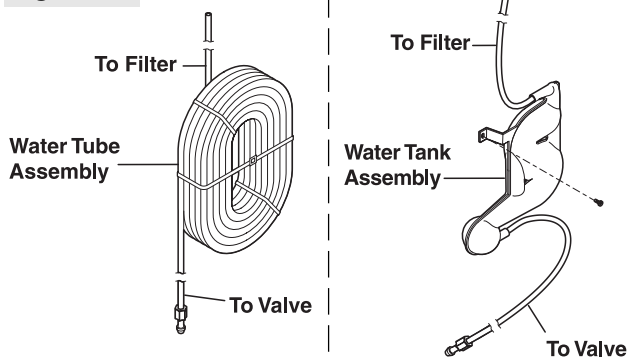


Water Tanks

Next Generation Side by Sides may have either a Water Tank Assembly or a Water Tube Assembly as shown in Figure H4.

The water line from the primary water valve (single coil valve) goes behind the trim located on the right side of the inside food compartment liner to the water filter. From the water filter the line goes to the water tank, then to the secondary water valve (two coil valve). The two coil valve dispenses water to the ice maker and to the dispenser in the door. Filling the ice maker from the water tank will get chilled water to the ice maker and help increase ice production. See Figures H5, H6 and H7 for water system flow diagrams.

Figure H4



Front Filter System

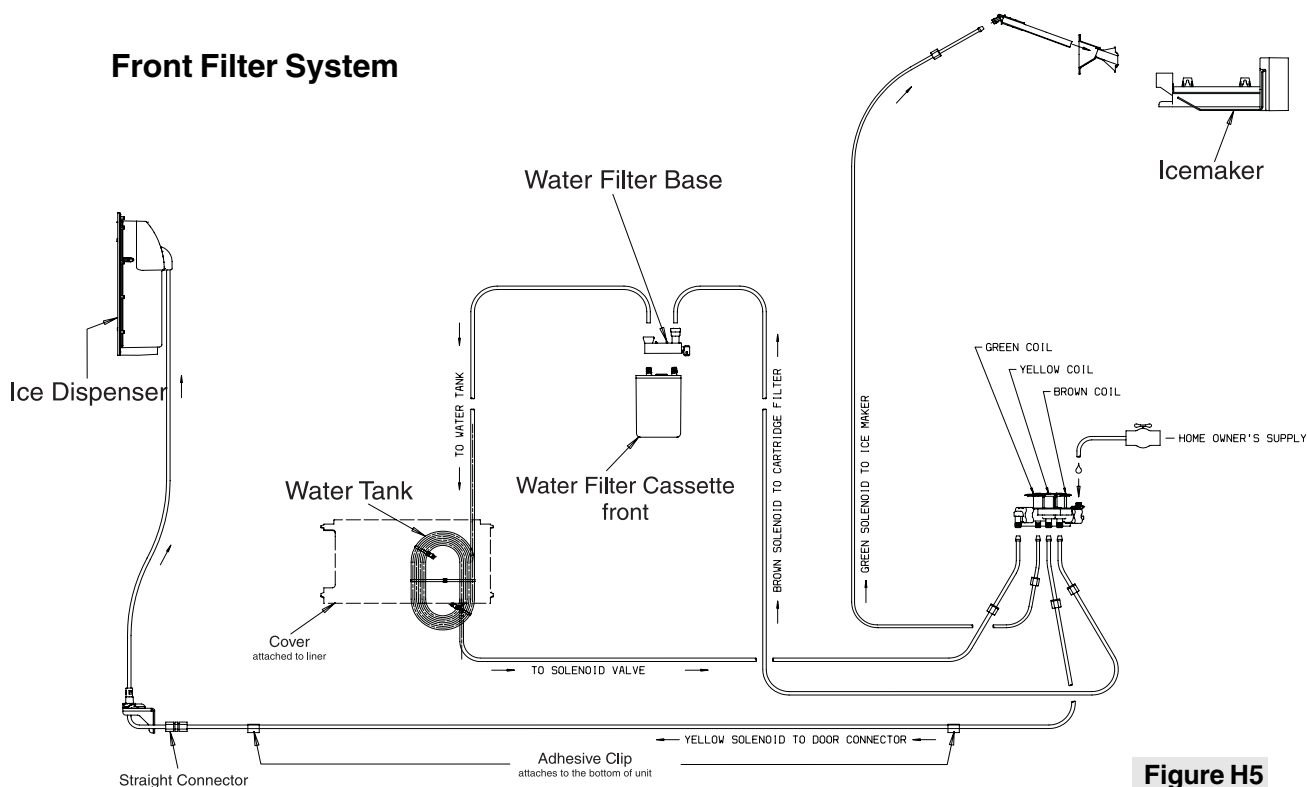


Figure H5

Rear Filter System

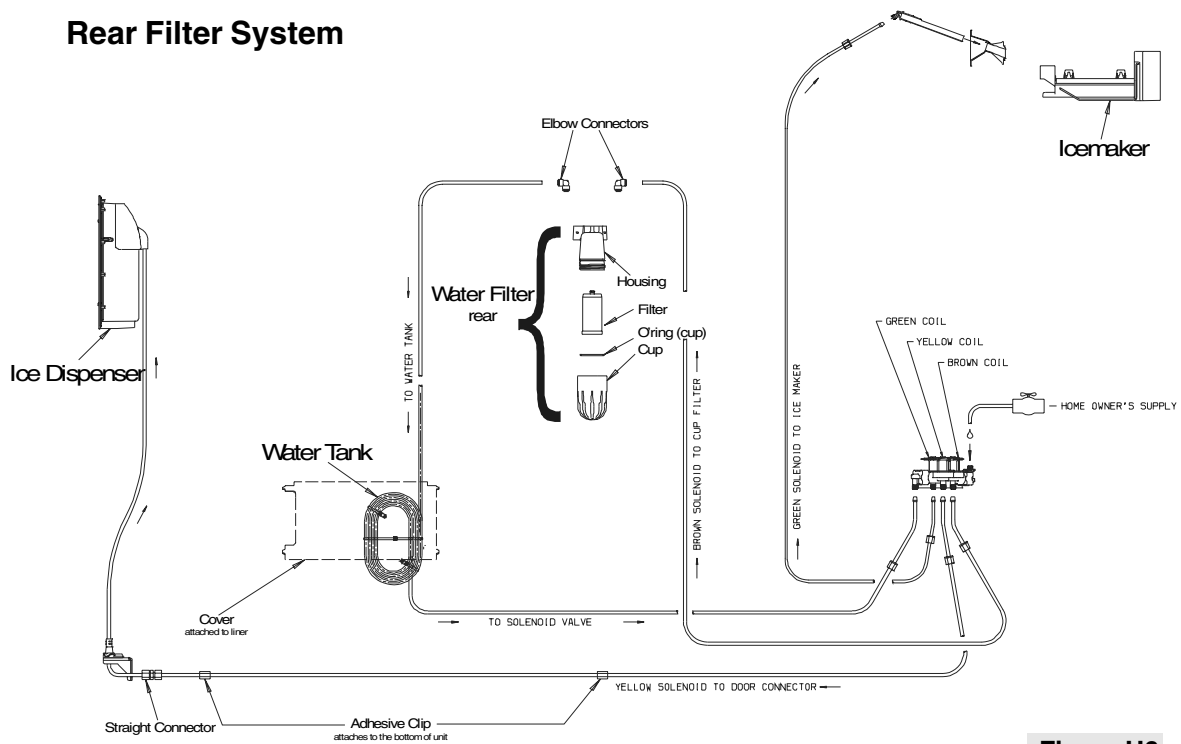


Figure H6

No Filter System

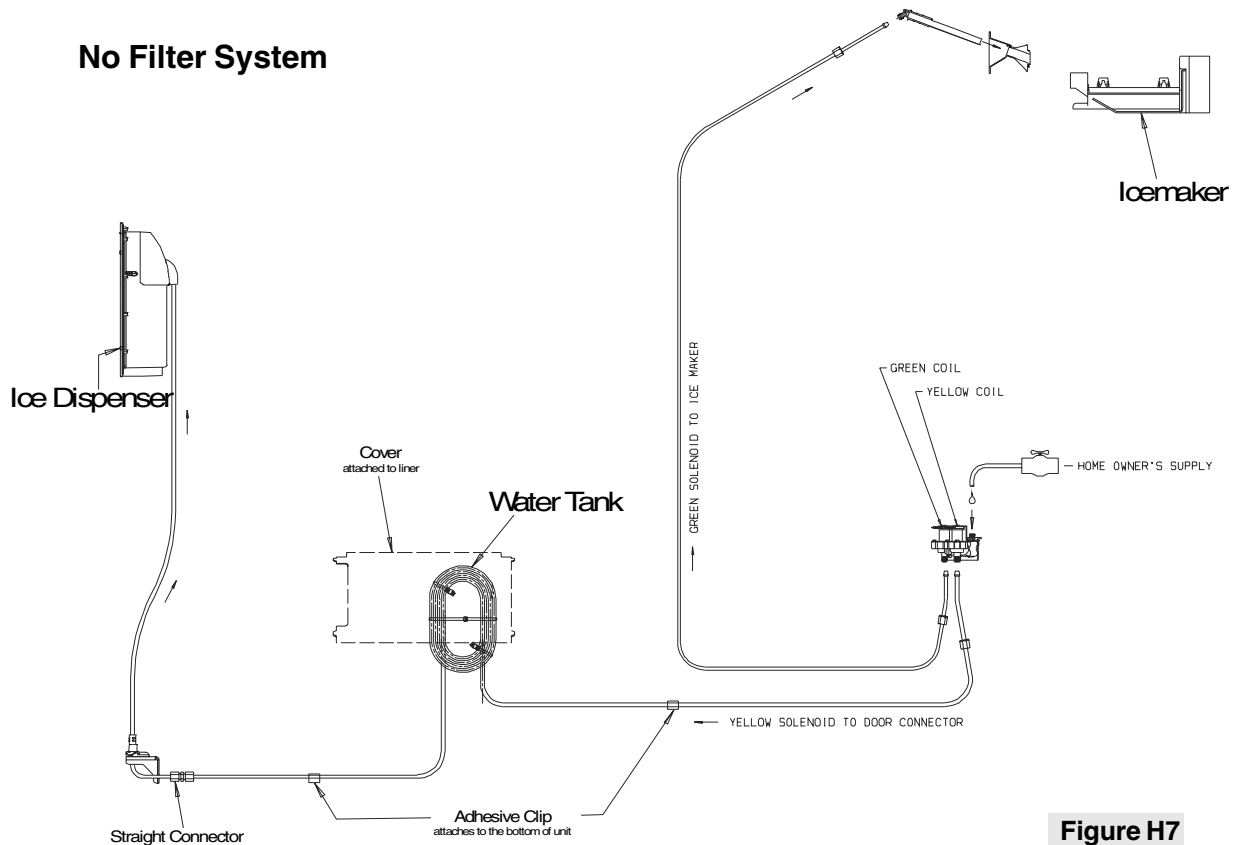


Figure H7

TO TEST THE WATER FILL SYSTEM

The wiring harness has two diodes in the line between the fill switch on the ice maker and the green coil of the secondary water valve, as well as a water switch or relay on the freezer door and a secondary valve. The diodes are part of the wiring harness. (See wiring diagram Figure H10).

If the diodes fail open, the primary valve will not open for ice or water, depending on which diode is open. The open diode will not affect the coil on the secondary valve. The secondary valve will open but if the primary valve does not open, no water will be supplied to the secondary valve.

Resistance Check	To test the diodes, use an ohmmeter with at least a 10K ohm or higher scale. Take a reading across the diode. Reverse your leads and take another reading. The diode should check 10 times higher in one direction than the other.
Voltage Check	Use a voltmeter to check the circuit. Connect a voltmeter to the valve coil of the primary valve. If the problem is with the ice maker, connect a second voltmeter to the green coil of the secondary valve, or the yellow coil of the secondary valve if the problem is with the water dispenser.
Digital Meter	If you are using a good meter, you will read between 0 and 10 volts with a open diode on the primary valve, but you will have over 90 at the secondary valve.
Voltage Drop From Heater	When checking the voltage on an ice maker fill cycle, remember that the coils of the water valves are in series with the heater on the ice maker. The resistance of the heater will cause a drop in voltage. (Example: if you have 110 to 120 Volts at the outlet with the product running, between 92 and 101 Volts will be present at the green coil of the secondary valve.)
Valve Coil	The production valves use a 20 watt coil to open the valve. This should open the valve down to about 90 volts at the green coil of the secondary valve. If the voltage is lower than 90 Volts but above 80, install a 50 watt service coil (Part Number 5304401081). Keep in mind you must replace the coil on the primary and the green coil on the secondary valve to resolve the problem.
Voltage Readings Are Different Between Primary And Secondary Valve Coils	If you read 10 volts or less at the primary valve but you read 85 to 100 Volts at the secondary, you have a bad diode. If you are getting 48 to 58 volts at the primary valve and 90 or higher at the secondary, this is normal. With the current flowing to the primary valve coil through the diode, you are getting 30 cycle instead of 60 cycle current at the coil of the primary valve. Because of this, your meter will only read about 1/2 the voltage that is going to the coil.
No Water at Door	If the ice maker operates but you cannot get water out of the dispenser, the test and operation of the diode is the same as it is for the ice maker, except for voltage readings. On the water side, you should read the same voltage at the coil of the secondary valve as you have at the outlet. On the primary valve, the voltage should read 60 to 70 VAC. If the voltage is low at the primary but good at the secondary, you have a bad diode. If the voltage is low at both the primary and secondary valves, you have a bad connection or a bad switch in the door dispenser.
Diode Kit	If you have a problem with the diodes, order diode kit (part number 5304418384). (See Figure H8.) The diodes are part of the wiring harness for the machine compartment.
Checking Water Valves	If your voltage checks indicate you have correct voltage at the coils but the valve is not letting water through, replace the valve. To see which valve is bad, disconnect the water line running from the filter to the inlet of the secondary valve. Place the line in a bucket.
Ice Maker Valve (Green Coil)	Run the ice maker through a fill cycle and see if water passes through the valve and the filter into the bucket. If it does, replace the secondary valve. If it does not, remove the primary valve, disconnect the outlet line from the primary valve, and run the ice maker through a fill cycle. If still no water, replace the primary valve. If water is coming through, replace the water filter.
Chilled Water Valve (Yellow Coil)	Place a glass against the actuator and push in to see if water will pass through the valve and the filter into the bucket. If it does, replace the secondary valve. If it does not, remove the primary valve, disconnect the outlet line from the primary valve, and place a glass against the actuator and push. If still no water, replace the primary valve. If water is coming through, replace the water filter.

Low/No Voltage Coil(s)

Test for good connections at all points in the ice and water wiring. There are a number of **At** connections in the wiring of a refrigerator. On the ice maker, the wiring runs through the plug, by the condenser fan motor, up to the ice maker, back down to the same plug, and into the diode harness. On the water dispenser, the wiring runs from the plug by the condenser fan motor, to the plug at the bottom of the freezer door, up to the dispenser and back down through the same plugs to the diode harness. A bad connection at any of the plugs or wire terminals can stop the valves from operating. One of the problems we have found is that the connector on the water valve coils is pushed on with the valve terminal, over top of the terminal in the plug. (See Figure H9.)

The Diode kit part number is 5304418384, this kit will contain:

- (2) Crimp Connectors
- (2) Pieces of heat shrink
- (1) Instruction sheet
- (1) Diode Harness

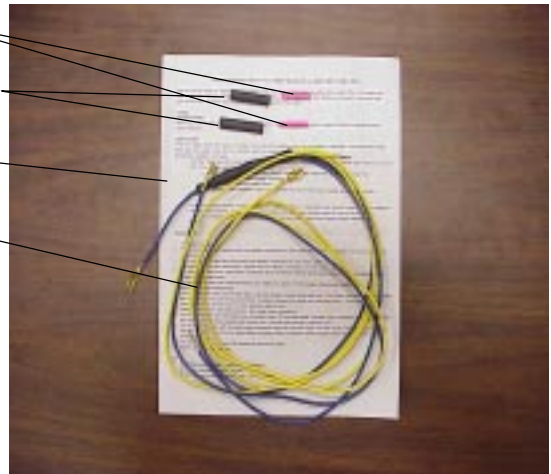
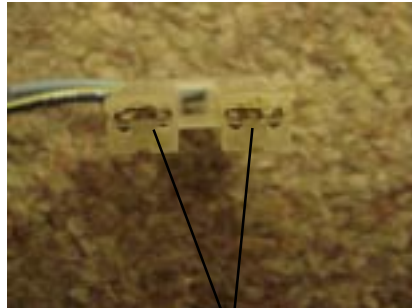


Figure H8



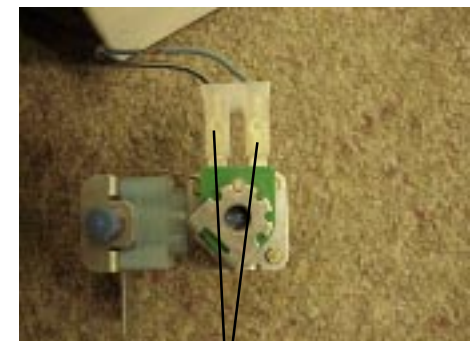
Terminals in Connector



Terminals on Coil

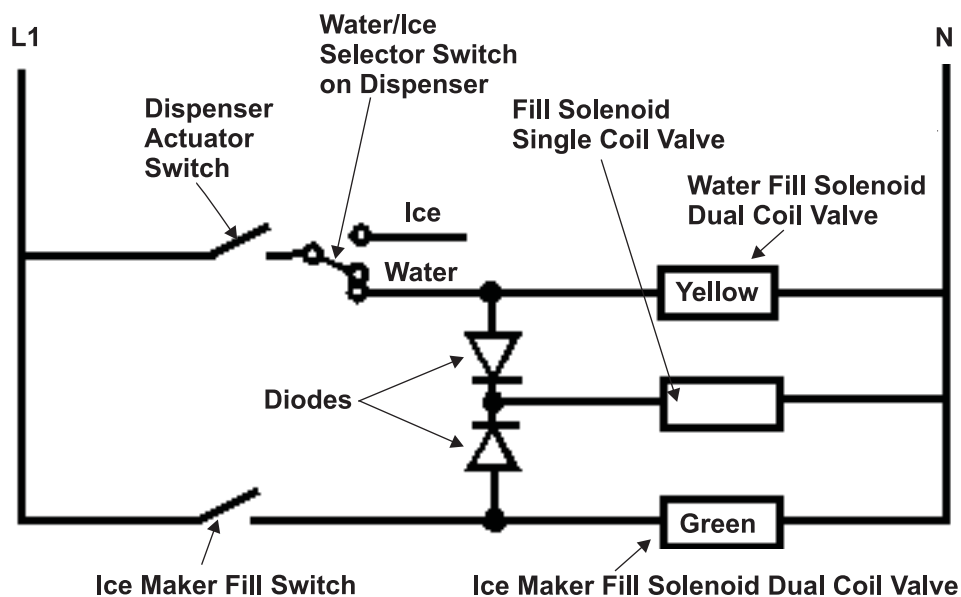


Terminal on Coil is Installed Over
Top of Terminal on Left Side of Plug



Terminals and Plug
Installed Correctly

Figure H9



VOLTAGE READINGS AT GREEN COIL OF SECONDARY VALVE

When Ice Maker is Filling:

Voltage at Outlet	Voltage at Coil	
120 VAC	$100 \pm 10\%$ VAC	Normal
100 VAC	$85 \pm 10\%$ VAC	Normal at 105 VAC (Will require use of 50 watt coil)
100 - 120 VAC	20 - 76 VAC	Bad connection, Fill Switch, or Heater in Ice Maker.

VOLTAGE READING AT YELLOW COIL OF SECONDARY VALVE

When Filling A Glass With Water:

Voltage at Outlet	Voltage at Coil	
120 VAC	$119 \pm 10\%$ VAC	Normal
100 VAC	$99 \pm 10\%$ VAC	Normal
100 - 120 VAC	0 - 90 VAC	Bad connection or bad Fill Switch

VOLTAGE READING AT COIL OF PRIMARY VALVE

When Ice Maker is filling:

Voltage at Outlet	Voltage at Coil	
120 VAC	$56 \pm 10\%$ VAC	Normal
100 VAC	$48 \pm 10\%$ VAC	Normal
100 - 120 VAC	10 - 43 VAC	Bad connection, Fill Switch, or Heater in Ice Maker
100 - 120 VAC	0 VAC	Open Diode (if current is normal at secondary coil)

NOTE: Remember that with the current flowing to the Primary Valve Coil through the Diode, you are getting 30 cycle current instead of 60 cycle current at the coil of the Primary Valve. Because of this, your volt meter will only read about 1/2 the voltage that is going to the coil. The change in the cycle of current does not effect the efficiency of an electromagnetic coil.

Figure H10

APPENDIX A

Connecting Ice Maker To Water Supply A-2

Automatic Ice Maker Tips A-3



Installation - Connecting Ice Maker To Water Supply

⚠ WARNING To avoid electric shock, which can cause death or severe personal injury, disconnect the refrigerator from electrical power before connecting a water supply line to the refrigerator.

⚠ CAUTION To Avoid Property Damage:

- Copper tubing is recommended for the water supply line. Water supply tubing made of ¼" plastic is not recommended since it greatly increases the potential for water leaks. Manufacturer will not be responsible for any damage if plastic tubing is used for supply line.
- DO NOT install water supply tubing in areas where temperatures fall below freezing.
- Chemicals from a malfunctioning softener can damage the ice maker. If the ice maker is connected to soft water, ensure that the softener is maintained and working properly.

IMPORTANT: Ensure that your water supply line connections comply with all local plumbing codes.

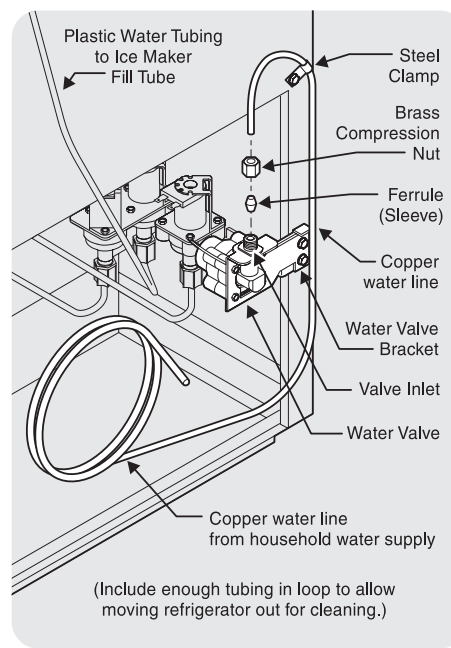
Before Installing The Water Supply Line, You Will Need

- **Basic Tools:** adjustable wrench, flat-blade screwdriver, and Phillips™ screwdriver
- Access to a household cold water line with water pressure between 20 and 100 psi.
- A water supply line made of ¼ inch (6.4 mm) OD, copper tubing. To determine the length of copper tubing needed, you will need to measure the distance from the ice maker inlet valve at the back of the refrigerator to your cold water pipe. Then add approximately 7 feet (2.1 meters), so the refrigerator can be moved out for cleaning (as shown).
- A shutoff valve to connect the water supply line to your household water system. **DO NOT** use a self-piercing type shutoff valve.
- A compression nut and ferrule (sleeve) for connecting the water supply line to the ice maker inlet valve.

NOTE: Water line kit number 5303917950, available from your appliance dealer at additional cost, contains 25 feet (7.6 meters) of ¼ inch OD copper tubing, a saddle type shutoff valve (nonpiercing), (2) ¼ inch brass compression nuts, (2) ferrules/sleeves, and instructions for installing a water supply line.

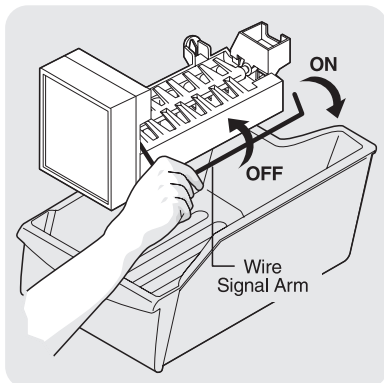
To Connect Water Supply Line To Ice Maker Inlet Valve

1. Disconnect refrigerator from electric power source.
2. Place end of water supply line into sink or bucket. Turn ON water supply and flush supply line until water is clear. Turn OFF water supply at shut off valve.
3. Unscrew plastic cap from water valve inlet and discard cap.
4. Slide brass compression nut, then ferrule (sleeve) onto water supply line, as shown.
5. Push water supply line into water valve inlet as far as it will go (¼ inch). Slide ferrule (sleeve) into valve inlet and finger tighten compression nut onto valve. Tighten another half turn with a wrench; **DO NOT** over tighten.
6. With steel clamp and screw, secure water supply line to rear panel of refrigerator as shown.
7. Coil excess water supply line (about 2½ turns) behind refrigerator as shown and arrange coils so they do not vibrate or wear against any other surface.
8. Turn ON water supply at shutoff valve and tighten any connections that leak.
9. Reconnect refrigerator to electrical power source.
10. To turn ice maker on, lower wire signal arm (see ice maker front cover for ON/OFF position of arm).



IMPORTANT: It takes approximately 24 hours for the ice maker to begin producing ice. Air in new plumbing lines may cause ice maker to cycle two or three times before making a full tray of ice. New plumbing may cause ice to be discolored or have poor flavor. Discard ice made during the first 24 hours.

Automatic Ice Maker Tips



Remember that water quality determines your ice quality. Do not connect the ice maker to water that is softened. Chemicals from a malfunctioning softener can damage the ice maker.

To stop the ice maker, lift the wire signal arm until it clicks and locks in the “up” or OFF position. The ice maker turns off automatically when the ice container is full. If your model has an adjustable freezer shelf, place the shelf so the wire signal arm will hit the ice when the ice container is full.

Ice Maker Tips

- Ice stored too long may develop an odd flavor. Empty the container and be sure the wire signal arm is in its “down” or ON position. The ice maker will then produce more ice.
- Occasionally shake the container to keep ice separated.
- Keep the wire signal arm in its “up” or OFF position until the refrigerator is connected to the water supply or whenever the water supply is turned off.
- The following sounds are normal when the ice maker is operating.
 - Motor running
 - Ice loosening from tray
 - Ice dropping into ice container
 - Running water
 - Water valve opening or closing



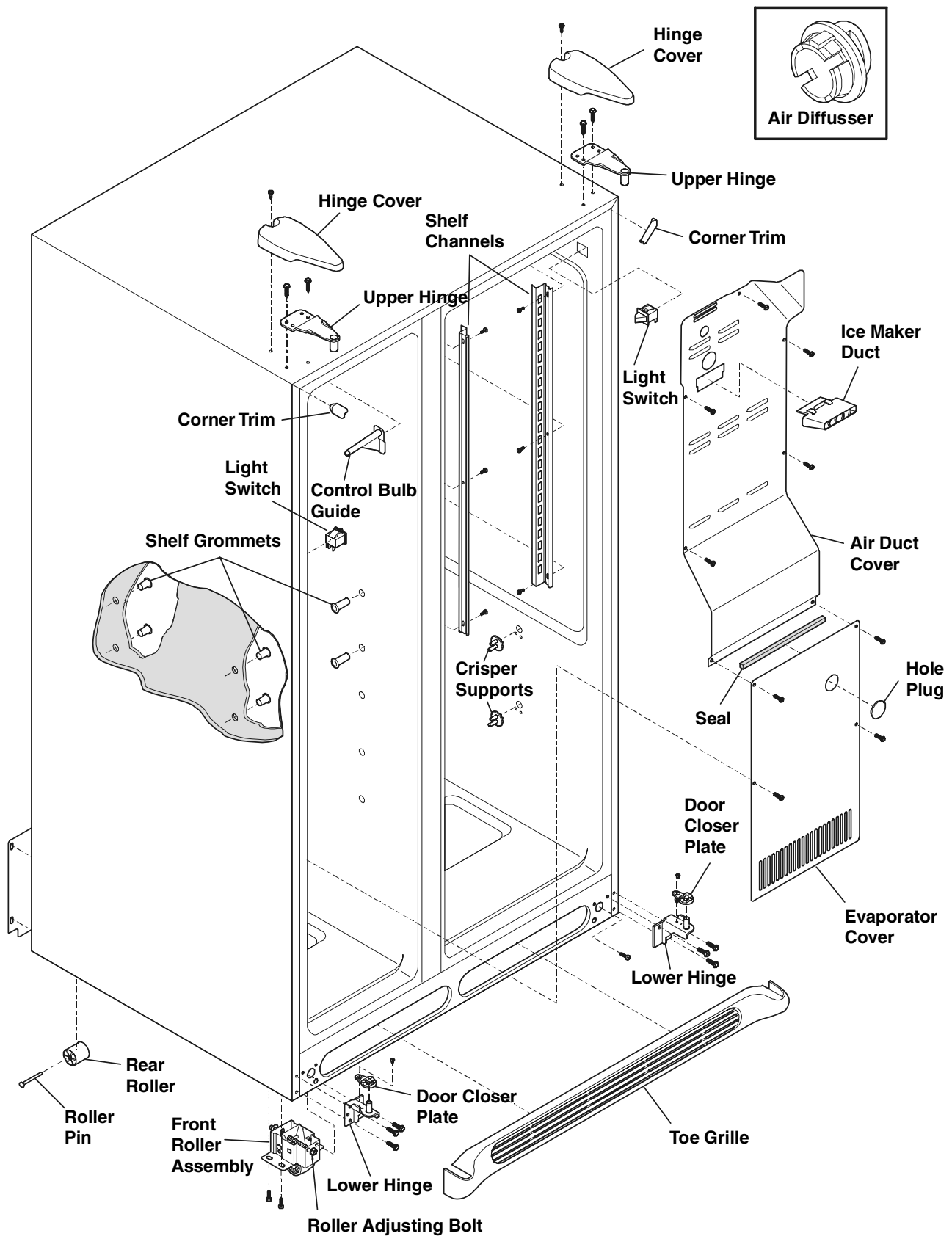
CAUTION DO NOT place the ice container in your dishwasher.

- Wash ice container in warm water with mild detergent. Rinse well and dry.
- Stop the ice maker when cleaning the freezer or for short vacations.
- If the ice maker will be turned off for a long period of time, turn the water supply valve to the closed position.

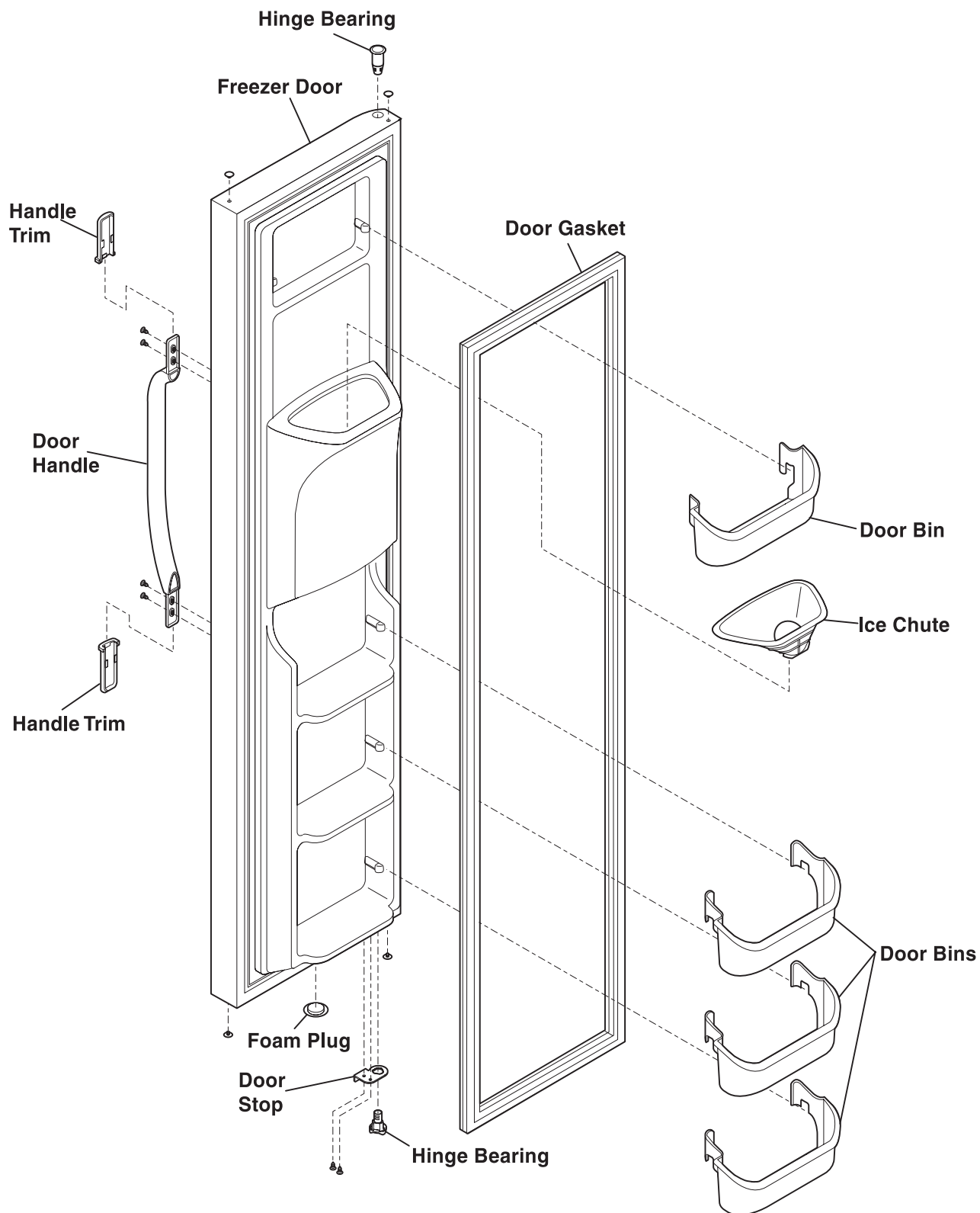
APPENDIX B - EXPLODED VIEWS INDEX

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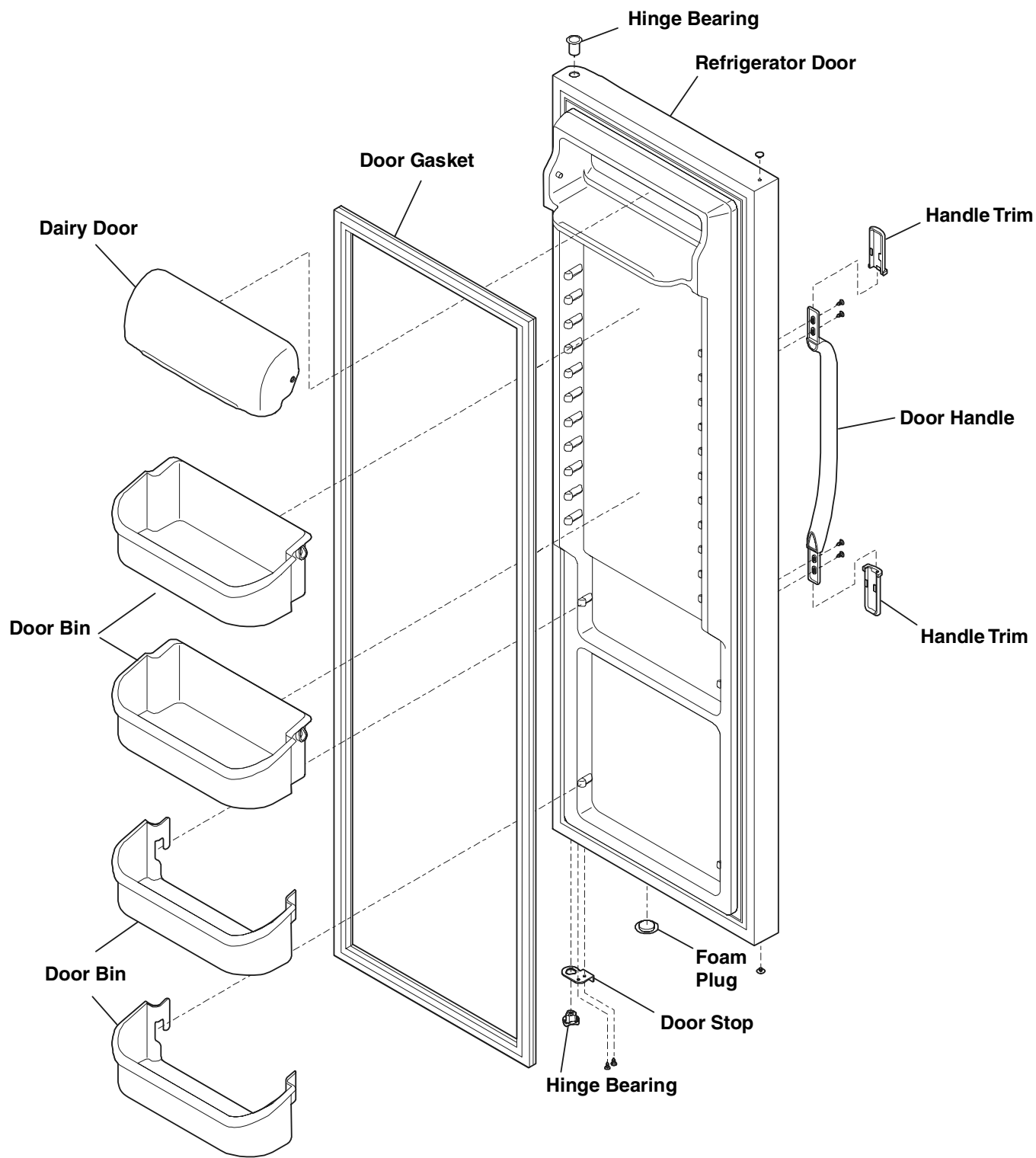
Cabinet



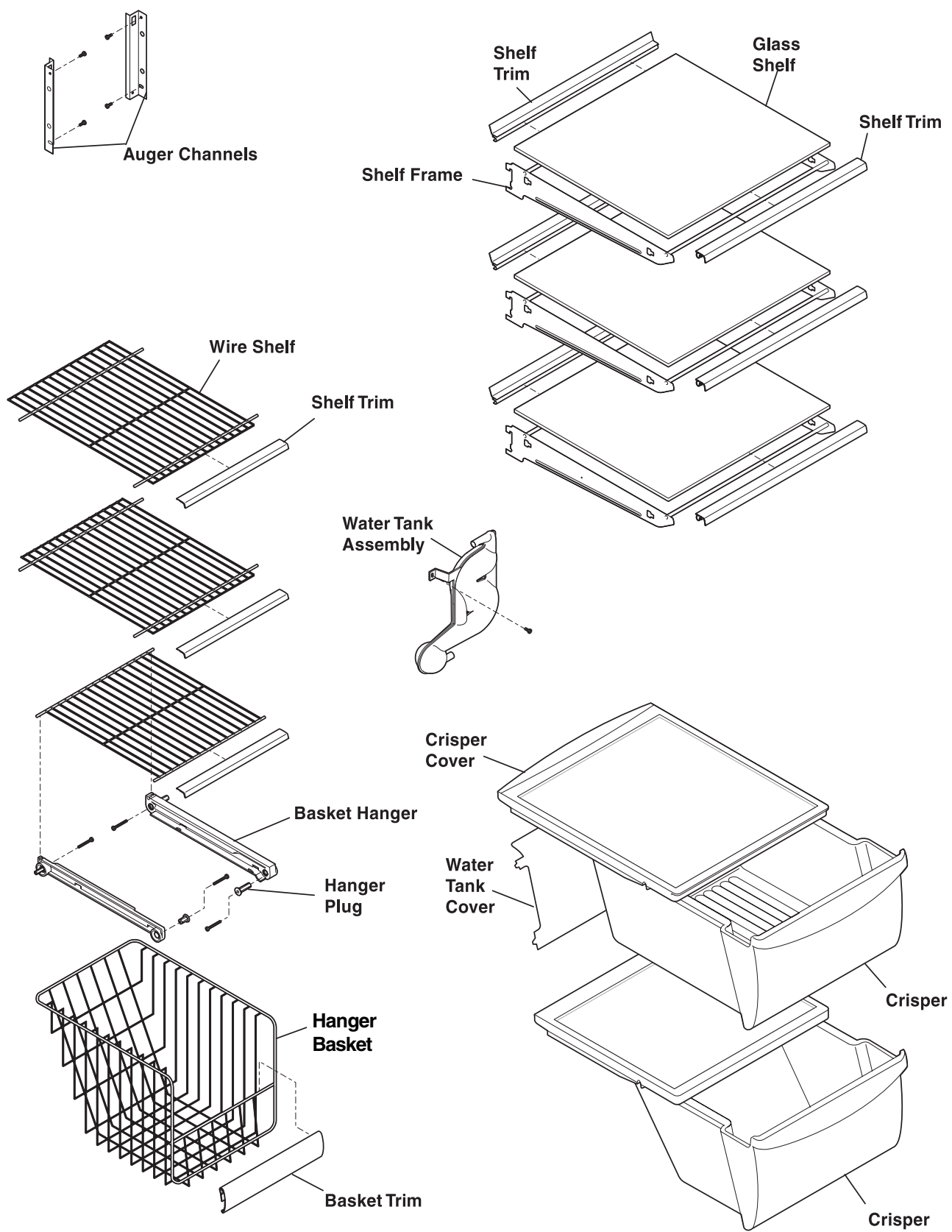
Freezer Door



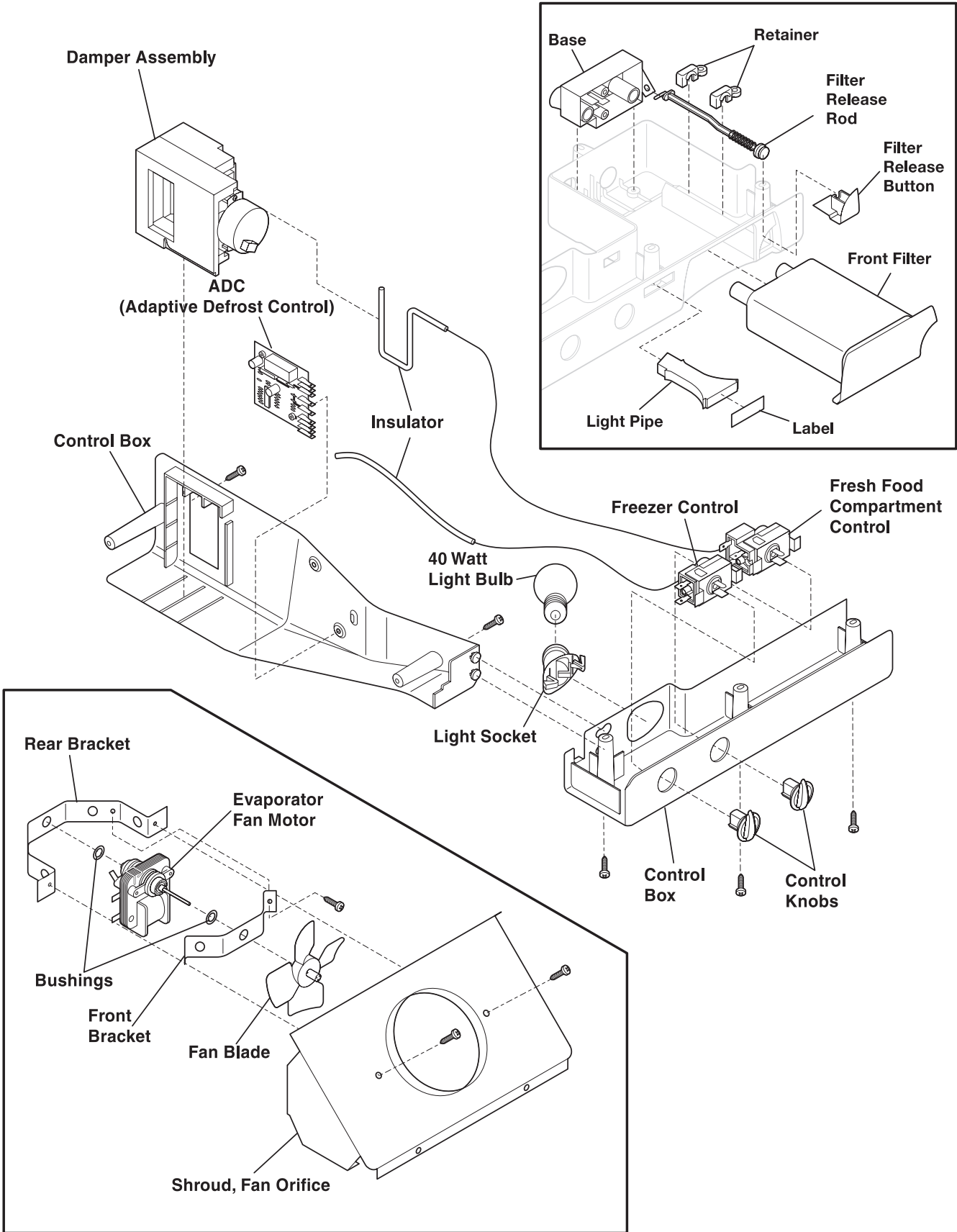
Refrigerator Door



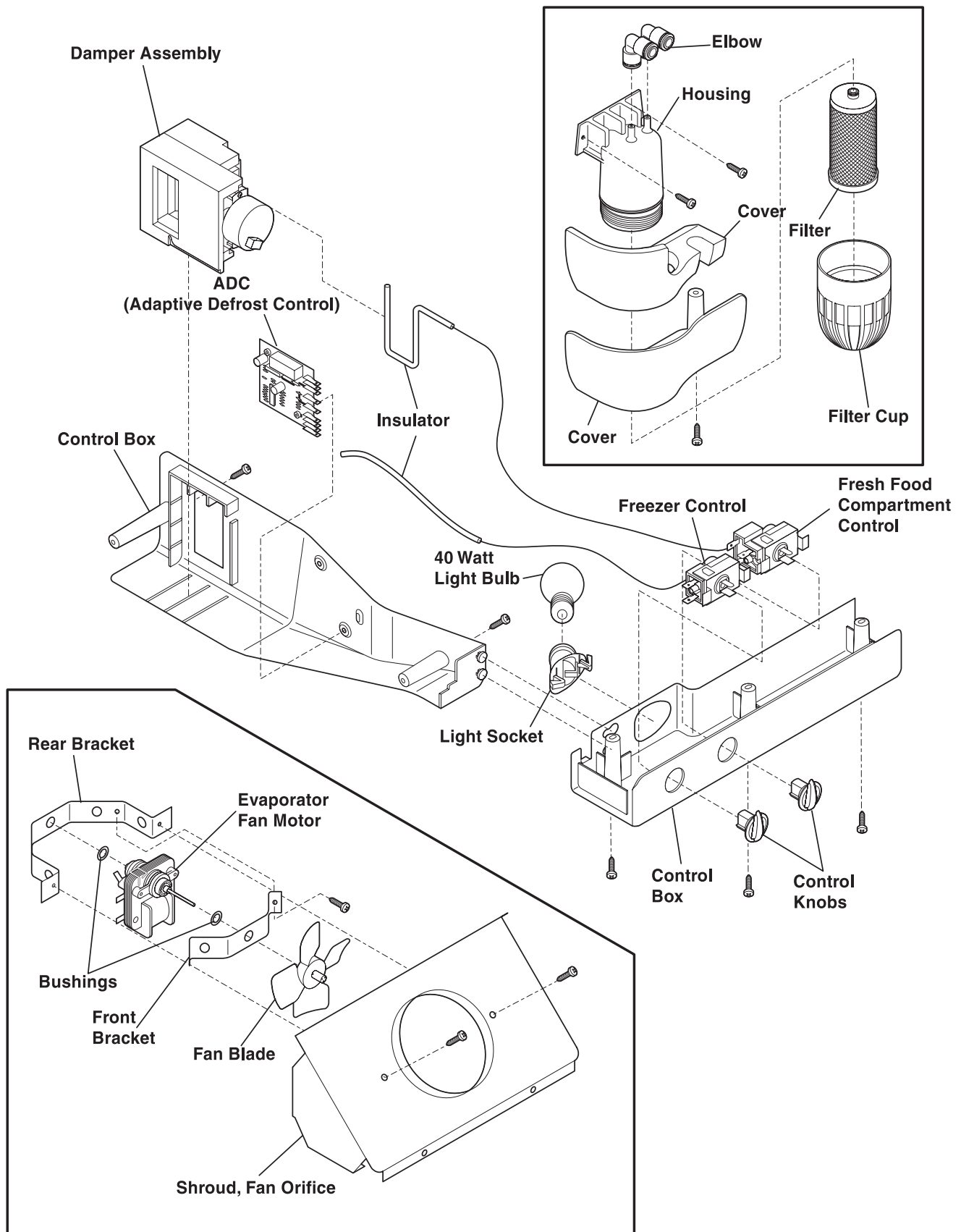
Shelves



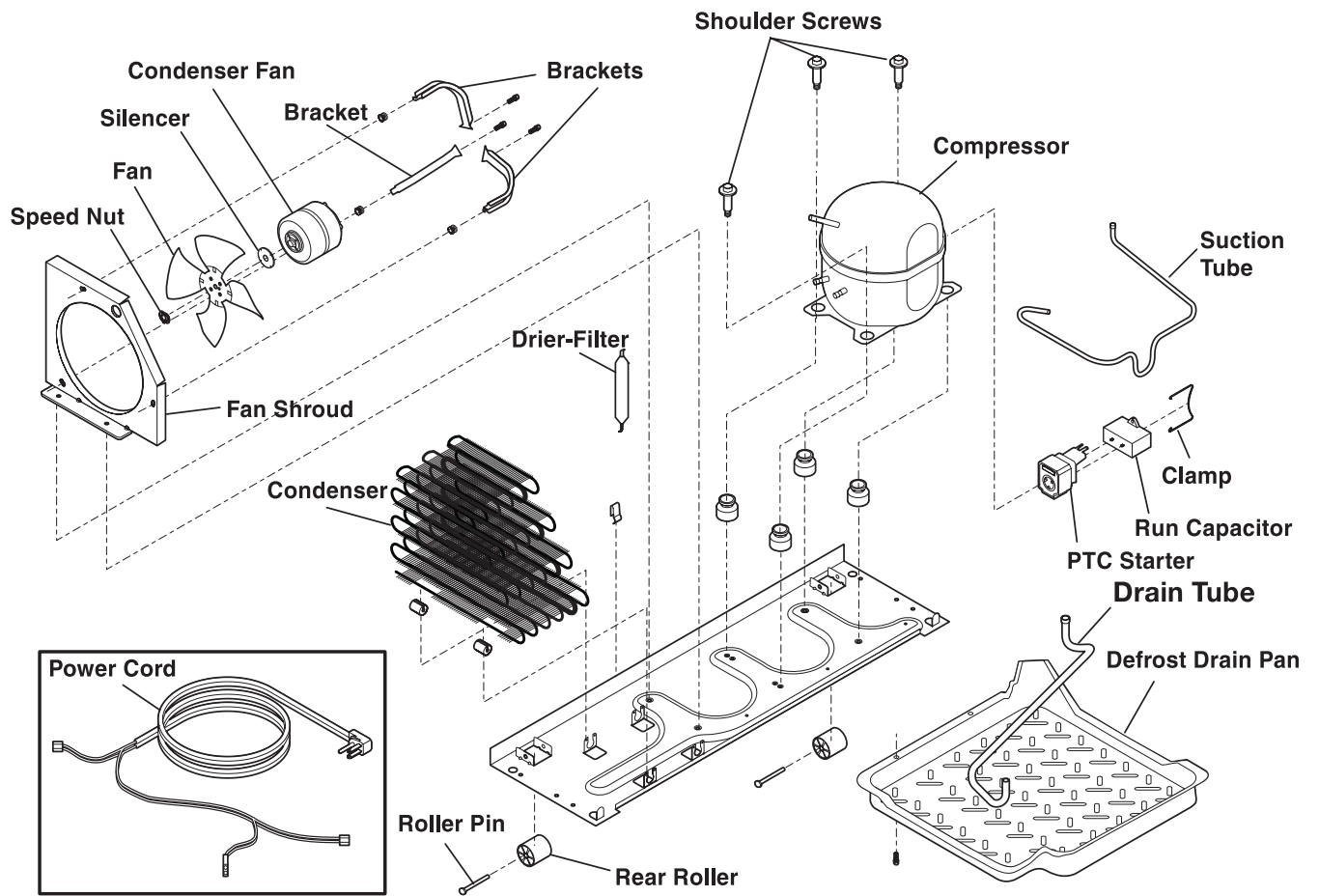
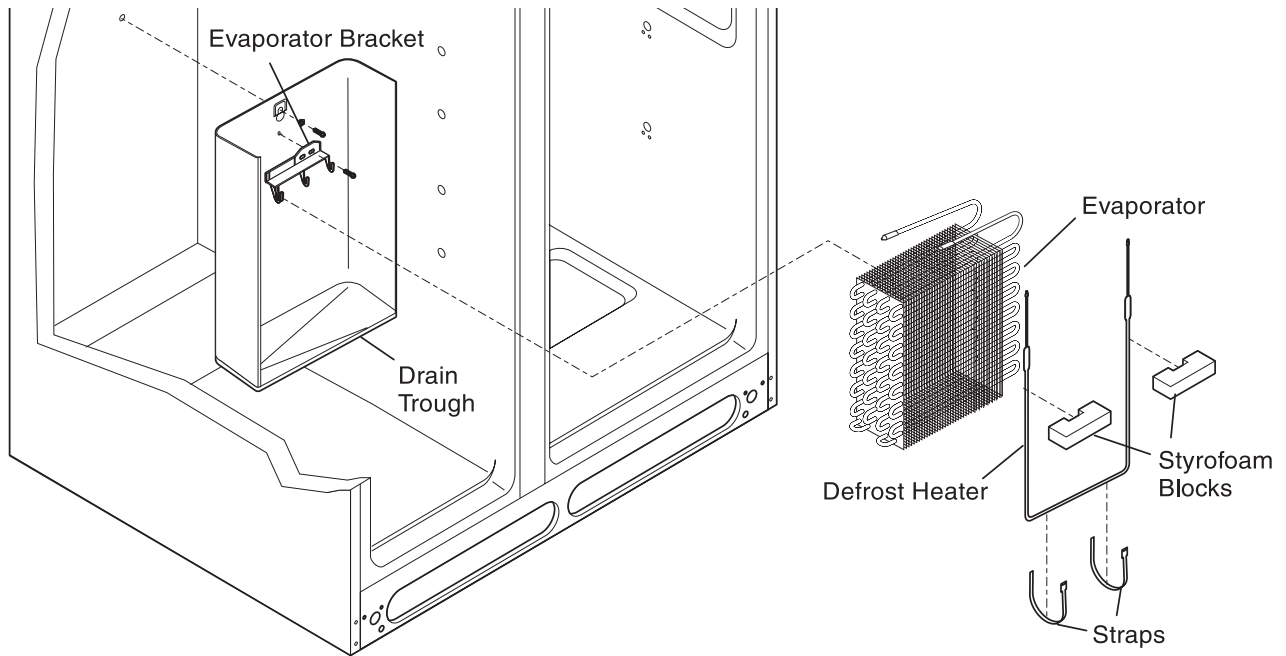
Controls with Front Filter



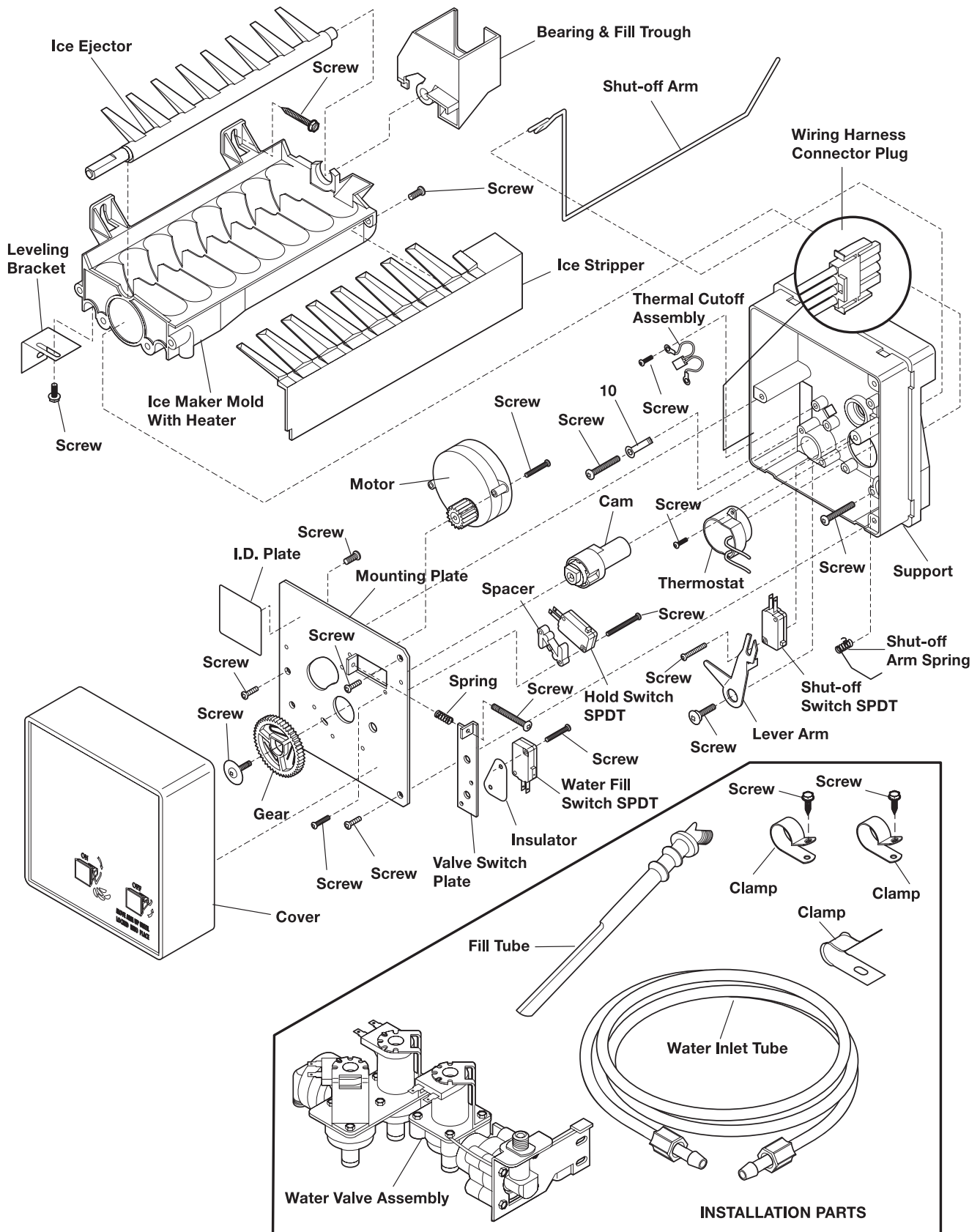
Controls with Rear Filter



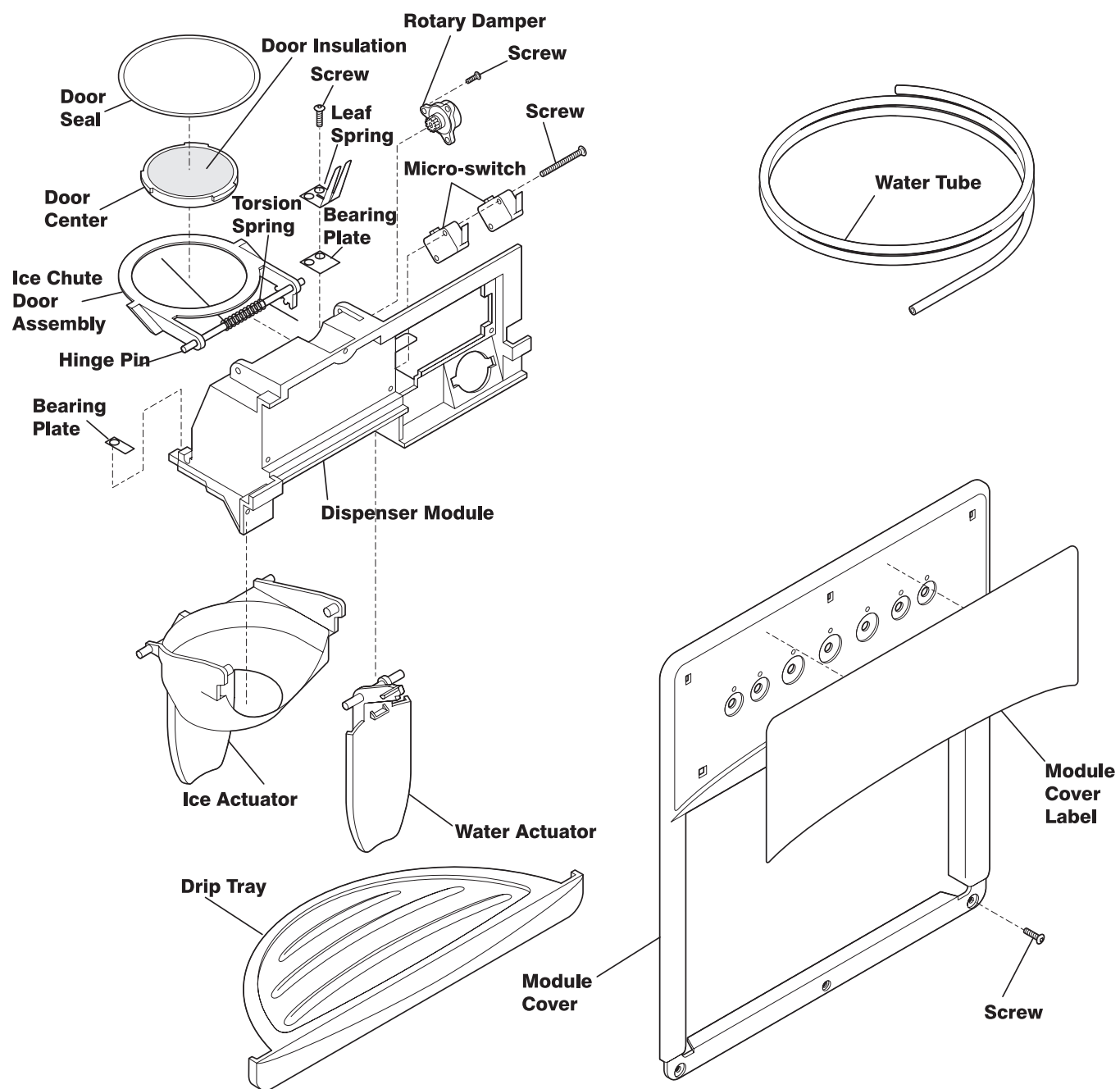
System



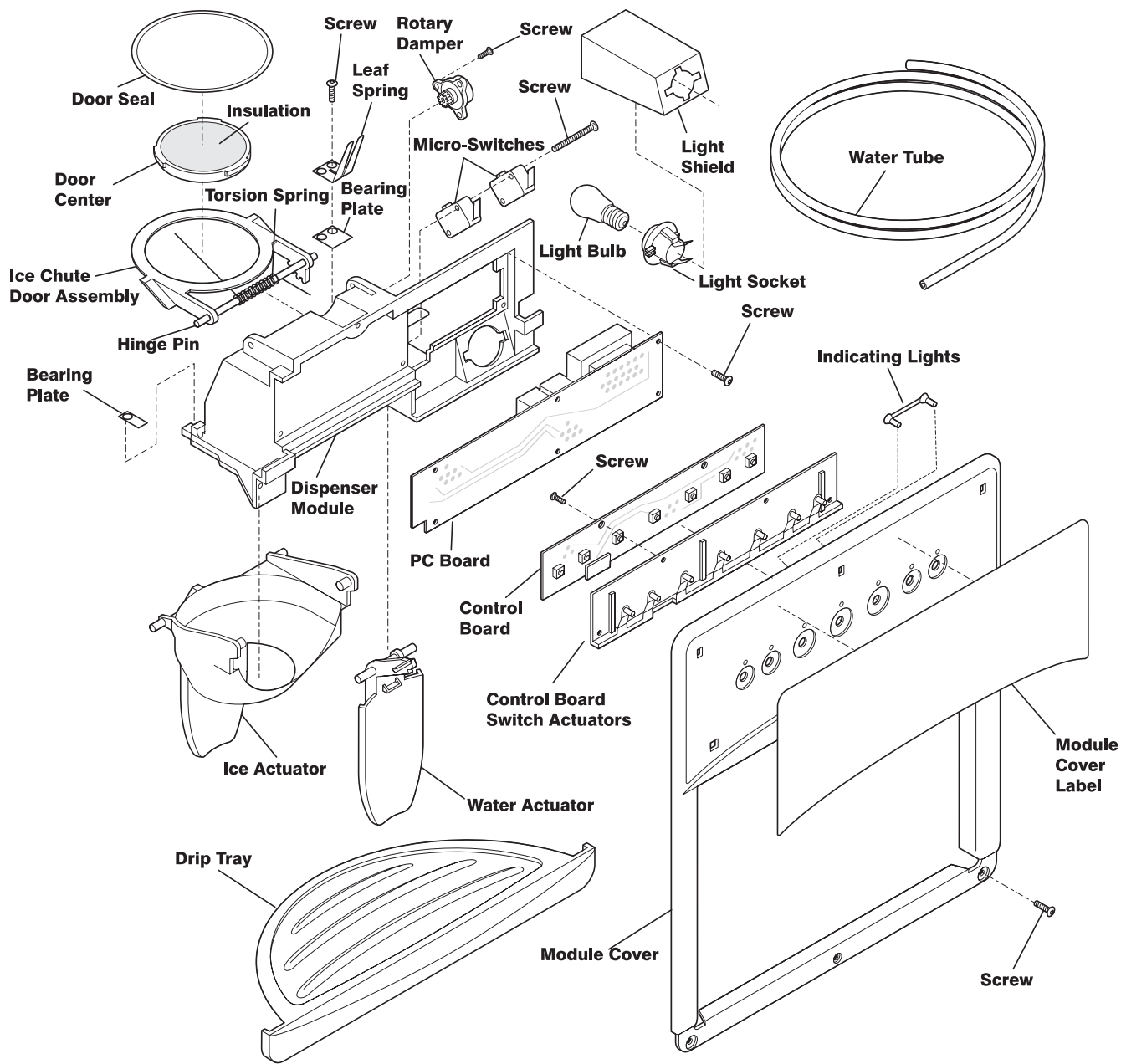
Ice Maker



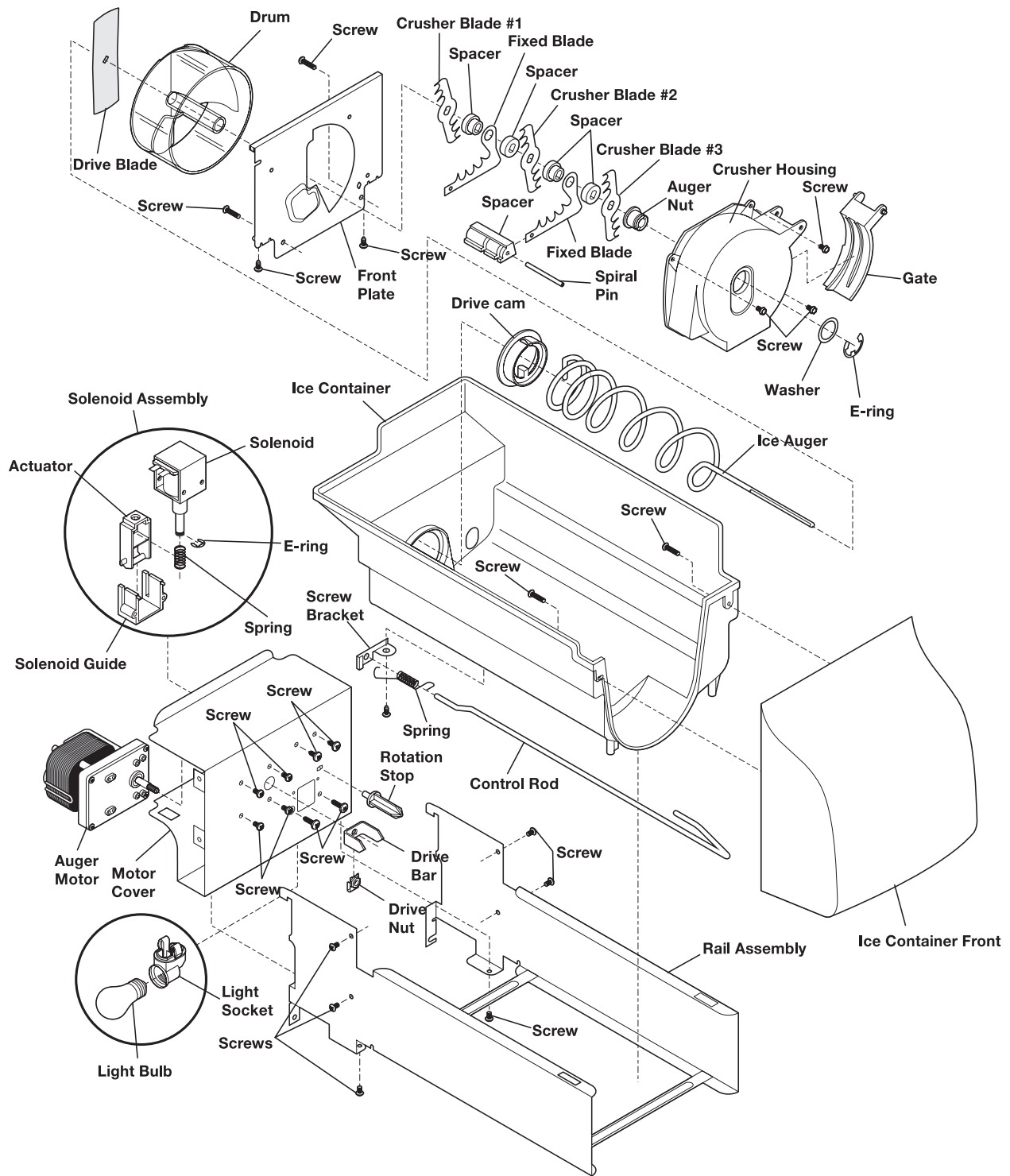
Ice Dispenser



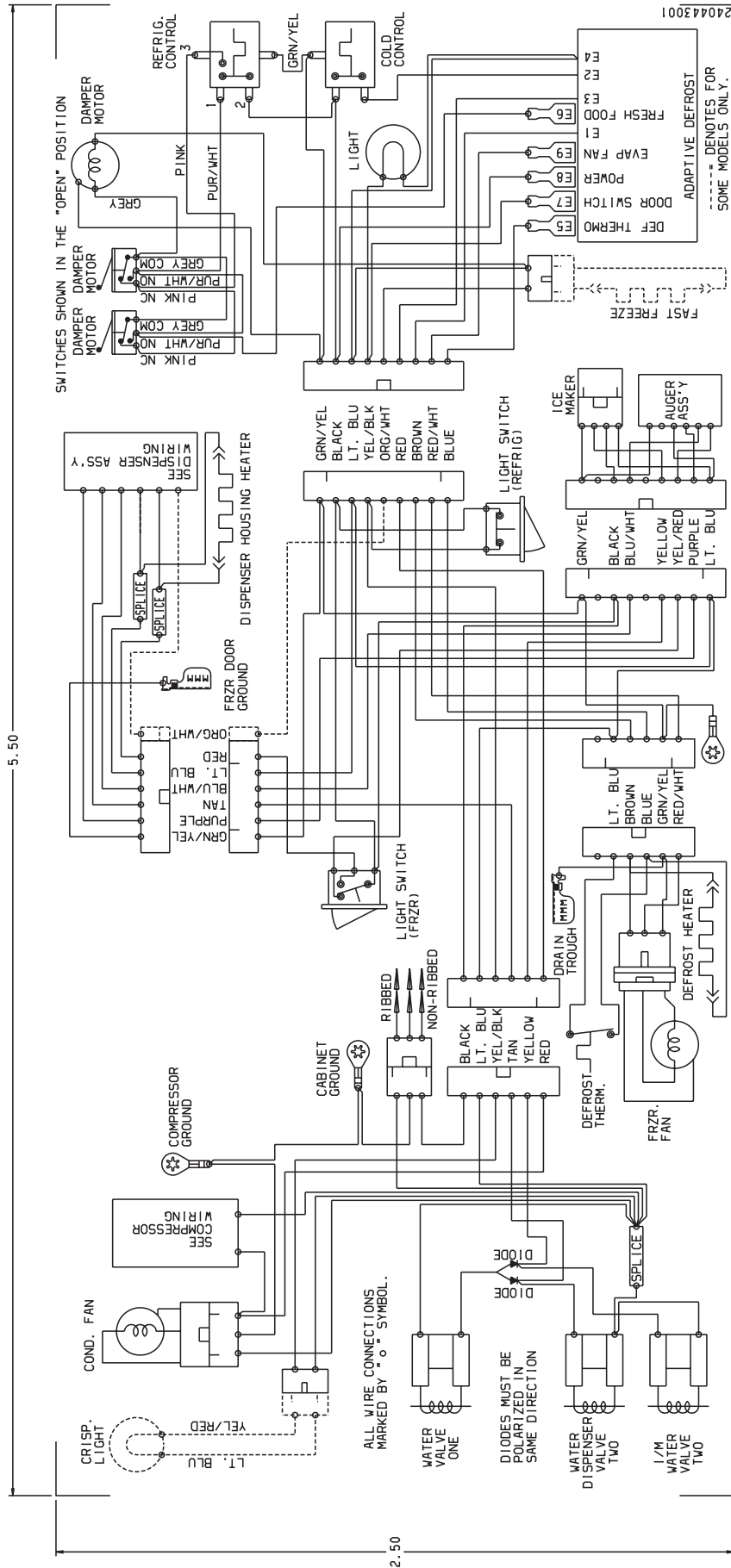
Electronic Ice Dispenser



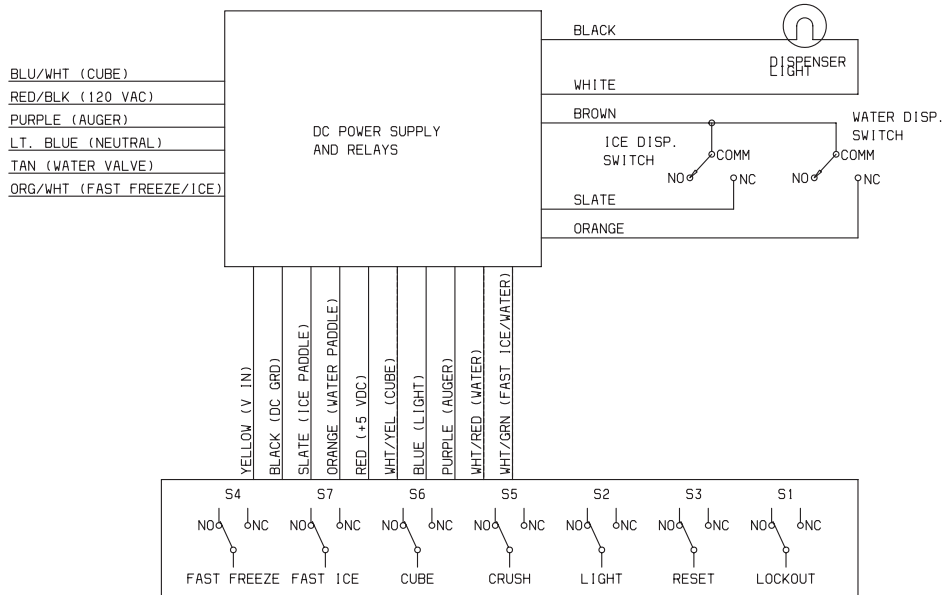
Ice Container



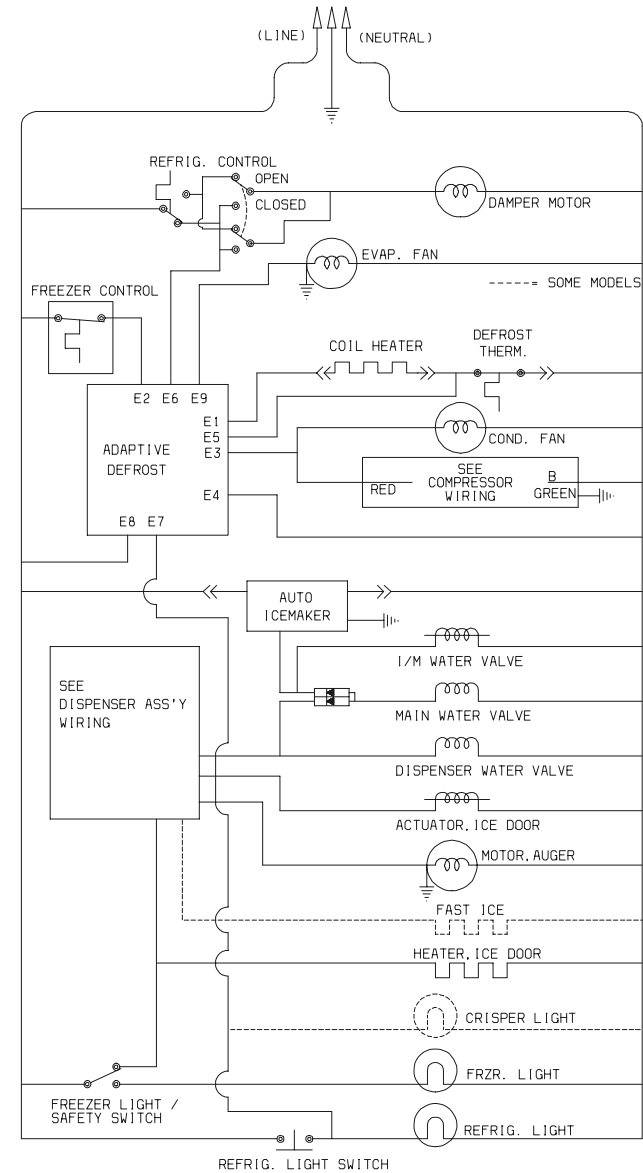
Wiring Diagram



Electronic Dispenser

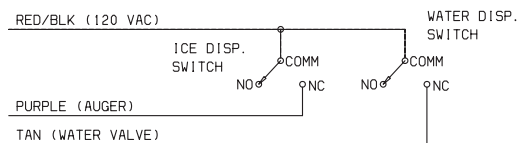


Ladder Schematic

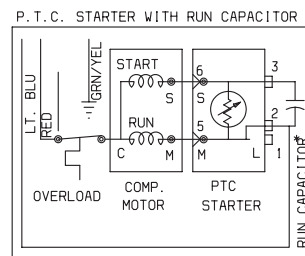


Wiring Diagrams

Electro-Mechanical Dispenser



Compressor Wiring



* CAPACITOR IS ONLY USED WITH SOME P.T.C. MODELS.

PERFORMANCE DATA NO LOAD AND NO DOOR OPENINGS AT MID-POINT CONTROL SETTING				
Type A With Run/Start Capacitor	65°F (18°C) Ambient		90°F (32°C) Ambient	
Operating Time	32 to 40%		55 to 65%	
Freezer Temperature	0° to 4°F -18° to -16°C		-1° to 3°F -18° to -16°C	
Refrigerator Temperature	34° to 39°F 1° to 4°C		34° to 39°F 1° to 4°C	
Low Side Pressure (cut-in)	5 to 12 psig 34 to 83 kPa		5 to 12 psig 34 to 83 kPa	
Low Side Pressure (cut-out)	-2 to 2 psig -14 to 14 kPa		-2 to 2 psig -14 to 14 kPa	
High Side Pressure (Last 1/3 of cycle)	90 to 115 psig 621 to 793 kPa		130 to 155 psig 896 to 1069 kPa	
Wattage (Last 1/3 of cycle)	120 to 150		130 to 160	
Amps (Running)	1.2 to 1.5		1.2 to 1.5	
Base Voltage	115 VAC		115 VAC	
DEFROST SPECIFICATIONS				
Cabinet Size	Thermostat		Heater	
	Cut-in	Cut-out	Watts	Ohms
23' & 26'	25°F -4°C	47°F 8°C	450	30
Mechanical Timer - Defrost 30 Minutes Every 8 Hours of Compressor Run Time Adaptive Defrost Control - Defrost Up To 30 Minutes every 6 - 72 Hours				
CONDENSER FAN MOTOR				
Watts	RPM		Amps	
7	1100 CW Opposite Shaft		.1 Running	
ICE MAKER SPECIFICATIONS				
Electrical	115 Volts		60 Hertz	
Thermostat	Opens at 48°F (9°C)		Closes at 15°F (-9°C)	
Heater Wattage	165			

[illegible]