

Foreword

This service manual is the result of the dedication of The Dometic Corporation and its engineers in giving service people the necessary instruction for making accurate analyses of certain conditions. Provided is a diagnostic chart leading a qualified mechanic into the service manual pages to locate and solve symptoms which may occur. Dometic has continued its commitment in providing service people with this, the most up-to-date information about servicing Dometic RV accessories.

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This program will address the most common system problems associated with the RM4804 Refrigerator/Ice Maker supplied by The Dometic Corporation. Our intent is to provide you with a guideline of checks to make, should you encounter one of the following symptoms.

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REFER TO SECTION	STEP
<u>Refrigerator Section</u>			
1. No operation - no panel lights	DC volts Fuse Wiring Upper circuit board Circuit board	3 4.11 7.1 & 7.2 4.9 4.10	1 1 & 5
2. No operation - has panel lights	Thermostat, refrigerator Upper circuit board Solenoid Wiring Circuit board	4.2 4.9 4.3 7.2 4.10	1 2 - 4
3. Operating properly - no panel lights	DC volts Wiring Upper circuit board Circuit board	3.1 7.2 4.9 4.10	2 - 12 5
4. No AC operation - operates on DC and gas	AC volts Heating element Upper circuit board Wiring Thermostat Circuit board	1 2 4.9 7.2 4.2 4.10	2 - 5 2
5. No DC operation - operates on AC and gas	DC volts Heating element Upper circuit board Wiring Relay Thermostat, refrigerator Circuit board	3.1 4.1 4.9 4.2 4.7 4.2 4.10	2 - 3 3
6. No gas operation - operates on AC and DC	LP gas Manual gas valve Igniter High voltage cable Electrode Solenoid Upper circuit board Wiring Circuit board	5.1 6.1 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.3 4.9 7.2 4.10	2 - 7 4
7. Insufficient cooling on all modes	Ventilation Leveling Ambient temperature Air leaks Thermostat Cooling unit	8.2 8.1 8.5 8.3 4.2 8.6	

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REFER TO SECTION	STEP
8. Insufficient cooling on AC - cools properly on DC and gas	AC volts Heating element	1 2	
9. Insufficient cooling on DC - cools properly on AC and gas	DC volts Heating element Wiring	3 4.1 7.2	
10. Insufficient cooling on gas - cools properly on AC and DC	LP gas Orifice Flue baffle Flue tube Flue cap Burner	5.1 6.2 6.5 6.7 6.6 6.4	
11. Freezes on ALL modes	Thermostat DC volts	4.2 3	
12. Changes preset mode	DC volts Wiring Circuit board	3 7.1 4.10	
13. Flame failure light within 10 seconds	Igniter High voltage cable Electrode Wiring	4.4 4.5 4.6 7.2	
14. Flame failure light after 3 minutes	LP gas Manual gas valve Solenoid Orifice Burner Wiring Thermocouple	3 6.1 4.3 6.2 6.4 7.2 6.3	
15. Interior light on when door is closed	Wiring Door switch Door position	7.2 4.8 8.4	
16. Rapid formation of frost	Food Storage Interior Liner Seal to Frame High Humidity	8.7 8.9 8.8	
<u>Ice Maker Section</u>			
1. Ice maker fails to start.	Arm in UP position AC power Switch on/off Thermostat, compressor	9.9 1.1 9.1 9.2	
2. Fan runs - no compressor.	Wiring Starting device Compressor Thermostat, compressor	10.6 9.3 9.4 9.2	

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REFER TO SECTION	STEP
3. Compressor runs but kicks ON and OFF.	Starting device Refrigerant system	9.3 10.7	
4. Compressor runs all the time.	Air flow Condenser fins Thermostat, compressor	10.1 9.15 9.2	
5. Compressor runs - no fan.	Fan motor	9.5	
6. Ice maker trips breaker.	Low voltage High amperage Compressor Breaker	1.1 1.1 9.4 1.1	
7. Ice maker won't make ice.	Blades frozen in ice Switch AC voltage Water valve	10.2 9.1 1.1 9.12	
8. Ice maker freezes up.	Thermostat, compressor Door seal	9.2 9.14	
9. Ice sticks together.	Door gasket Door alignment Weight of ice	9.14 9.14 10.3	
10. Have to defrost weekly.	Door gasket Door alignment	9.14 9.14	
11. Water in bucket.	Level Door gasket Water fill adjustment Water valve	10.2 9.14 10.2 9.12	
12. Ice is too soft and wet.	Door not sealed Ice bucket Air flow Condenser fins	9.14 9.16 10.1 9.15	
13. Keeps making ice and won't shut off.	Shut-off arm Shut-off switch	9.9 9.10	
14. Not making enough ice.	Thermostat, mold Cube size Air flow Condenser fins Fan motor	9.8 10.2 10.1 9.15 9.5	
15. Too much water is coming out.	Water fill adjustment Water valve	10.2 9.12	
16. Ejector blade frozen into ice cubes.	Water fill adjustment Water valve	10.2 9.12	

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REFER TO SECTION	STEP
17. Unit is hooked up - no water comes in.	Water Water valve	10.8 9.12	
18. Ice maker is running but won't make any cubes.	Water Shut-off arm Thermostat, mold Hold switch	10.8 9.9 9.8 9.10	
19. Will not eject ice.	Ice ejector Mold heater Timing motor	9.7 9.6 9.11	
20. Door not closing correctly.	Door alignment Door damage Cabinet damage	9.14 9.14 10.4	
21. Unit leaks water.	Installation	10.5	

SECTION 1 AC VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS

1.1 AC POWER SUPPLY

The refrigerator/ice maker is designed to plug into a 120-volt AC, 60 Hz, 1 phase grounded electrical power outlet. The operating voltage range is 100 to 132 volts AC.

A grounded wall receptacle must be provided within 5 feet of the back of the appliance and in an area where the plug cannot be accidentally pulled out.

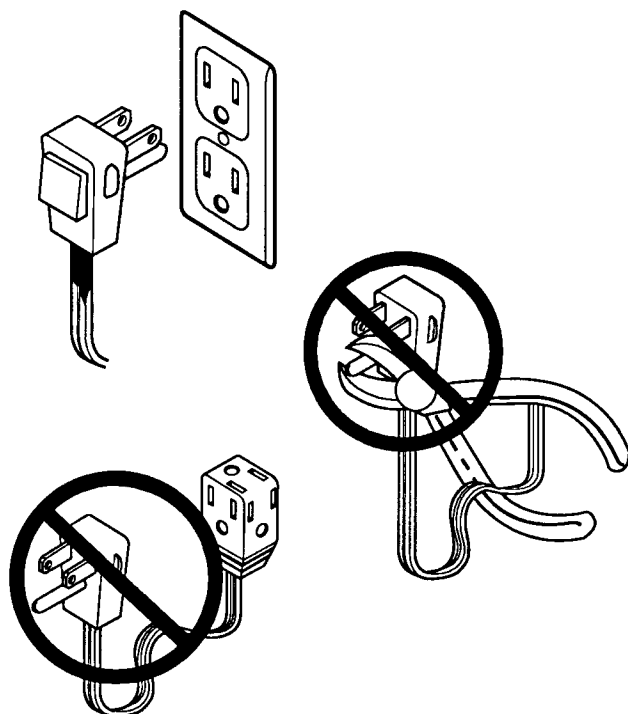
The electrical circuit should be protected by a minimum 15 amp time delay fuse or circuit breaker.

If the breaker or fuse is opening at a lower amp draw than rated, replace the breaker.

Some models of the RM4804 have two 120 VAC cords.

⚠ CAUTION

THIS REFRIGERATOR/ICE MAKER IS EQUIPPED WITH A THREE-PRONG (GROUNDING) PLUG FOR YOUR PROTECTION AGAINST SHOCK HAZARD. THIS PLUG SHOULD BE PLUGGED DIRECTLY INTO A GROUNDED THREE-PRONG WALL RECEPTACLE. DO NOT CUT OR REMOVE THE GROUNDING PRONG FROM THE PLUG.



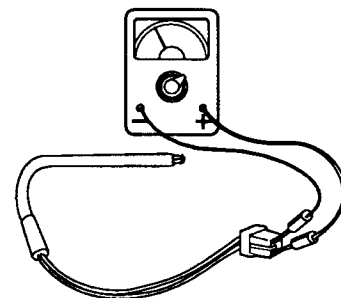
⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT USE AN EXTENSION CORD TO CONNECT THIS APPLIANCE TO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY.

The normal operating amperage is 5.8 at 120 volts AC. As voltage lowers, amperage will increase.

SECTION 2 AC COMPONENTS - HEATING ELEMENT, REFRIGERATOR

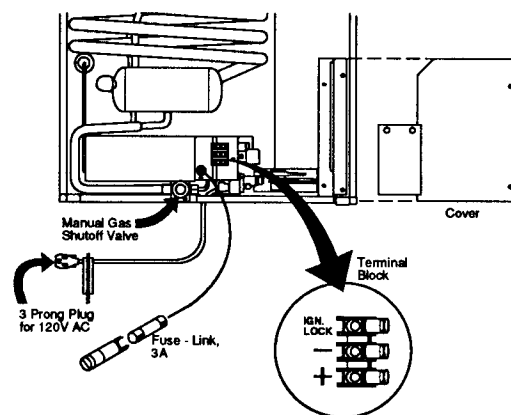
The heating element is designed to deliver a predetermined amount of heat to the cooling unit. To check a heating element, remove the heater leads from the printed circuit board and measure for proper resistance across the two leads with a



properly calibrated ohm meter. This check is to be done with the heating element at room temperature. The proper ohms is 44 with a tolerance of ten percent. If the resistance is outside the tolerance range, replace the heating element.

SECTION 3 DC VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS, REFRIGERATOR

For the refrigerator to operate on any mode, DC voltage must be supplied to the terminals at the rear of the refrigerator and must be connected directly to the battery of the RV. The operational range is 10.5 to 15 volts DC. Connecting the refrigerator to an unregulated converter can result in improper operation of the refrigerator. Do not use the body or chassis of the RV as a substitute for either of the two conductors. Proper polarity is crucial for operation of the refrigerator. Check for proper voltage at the positive and negative terminals at the back of the refrigerator. If power is outside the operational range, correct the power supply problem. The power supply to the refrigerator must be fused. Maximum fuse size is 25 amp.



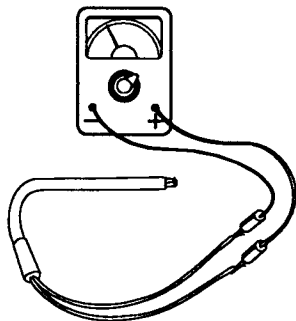
With the refrigerator operating on AC or gas mode, if voltage to the refrigerator slowly drops to or below 9.5 volts DC the gas flame will come on and will not be thermostat controlled. Low DC volts (below 9.5) could cause an over cooling.

SECTION 4

DC COMPONENTS, REFRIGERATOR

4.1 HEATING ELEMENT

The heating element is designed to deliver a predetermined amount of heat to the cooling unit. Check the heating element with ohms resistance using a properly calibrated ohm meter. This check is to be done with the element at room temperature. The proper ohms for the DC heating element is .67 with a tolerance range of ten percent. If the heating element is outside this range, replace it.



NOTE: It will take a very precise ohm meter to accurately read this measurement. If a precise ohm meter is not available, a continuity reading will indicate an open or complete circuit. If an open circuit is the test result; replace the element.

4.2 THERMOSTAT

The thermostat operates on DC volts and regulates the inside refrigerator temperature on all modes, by making and breaking the heat source to the printed circuit board. The internal mechanism breaks contact (continuity) when adequate cabinet temperature has been reached. Check the thermostat for continuity. This check should be made at room temperature with the thermostat turned all the way to MAX. Another check would be to use a jumper wire with insulated clips and bypass the thermostat.

NOTE: Care should be used when doing this test. Do not short to thermostat casing. Also remove the jumper after testing is completed.

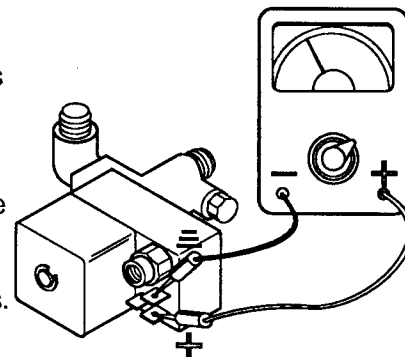
If the above test allows the refrigerator to operate and/or the continuity test proves the thermostat to be defective, replace the thermostat. A defective thermostat would cause insufficient cooling, no cooling and freezing on all modes.

4.3 SOLENOID VALVE

The solenoid valve assembly is a safety valve as well as a gas flow valve. When the AES selects LP gas operation, DC volts is sent to the solenoid coil which opens the internal valve.

Check the solenoid coil with a properly calibrated ohm meter. Remove the connector from the solenoid and measure the resistance across the upper and lower terminals. The proper reading would be 20 ohms with tolerance range of ten percent.

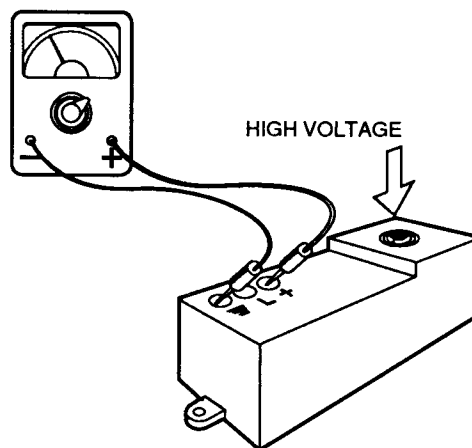
Once flame is lit, the thermocouple produces the voltage to keep the valve open. If for any reason the thermocouple does not provide enough current to the valve, it will close, stopping the flow of gas. To check this portion of the solenoid valve assembly, verify the thermocouple is good (See Sec. 6.3), the tip is clean and the receptacle in the solenoid valve assembly is clean. If the thermocouple checks good, then replace the solenoid valve assembly.



NOTE: If the solenoid ohms check shows an open coil, the refrigerator will not operate on any mode.

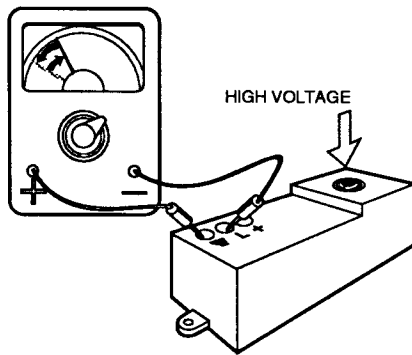
4.4 IGNITER

The igniter is an electronic device that produces high voltage to create a spark at the burner, only on gas mode. It also produces an increased DC voltage at the L terminal which is a signal to the circuit board that a spark has been produced. First, verify proper voltage at the positive (+) and ground (-) terminals. The reading should be within one volt of incoming voltage at the main terminal block. A voltage drop of more than one volt would indicate a loose connection (See Sec. 7.2) or a circuit board problem (See Sec. 4.9).



Next, disconnect DC power at refrigerator terminal block. Remove high voltage cable from igniter. Reconnect DC power, the igniter should produce a sparking sound. If not, replace the igniter. With the igniter producing spark, connect meter leads to L and ground (-) terminals on the igniter, with the meter set to 20 volts DC range or lower. The meter should read a pulsating voltage. If not, replace the igniter.

4.4 Solenoid Valve Continued



NOTE: If a spark is not produced within 10 seconds, the gas flame warning lamp will illuminate.

If all of the previous checks are correct, the igniter is good, do not replace.

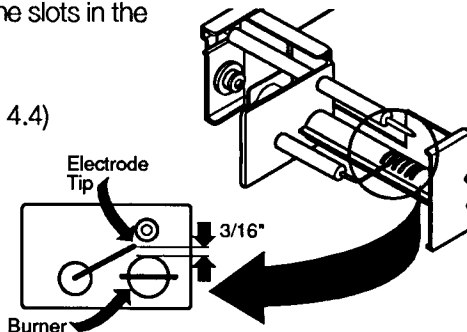
4.5 HIGH VOLTAGE CABLE

Disconnect DC power at refrigerator terminal block. Disconnect high voltage cable from electrode. Reconnect DC power. If sparking starts, cable is good (See Sec. 4.6). If no sparking, disconnect DC power and disconnect high voltage cable at igniter. Reconnect DC power. If sparking sound from igniter, then replace high voltage cable.

4.6 ELECTRODE

First do a visual check for cracks or breaks on the ceramic insulator. Verify the mounting bracket is attached properly to the electrode. If either of above is found, replace the electrode. The spark gap must be set at three sixteenths (3/16) of an inch and tip of electrode above the slots in the burner.

If igniter (See Sec. 4.4) and high voltage cable (See Sec. 4.5) are good and there is no spark at the tip of the electrode, replace the electrode.

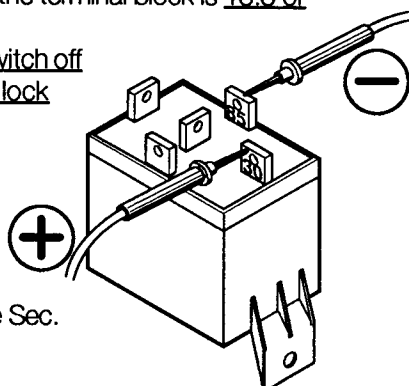


4.7 RELAY

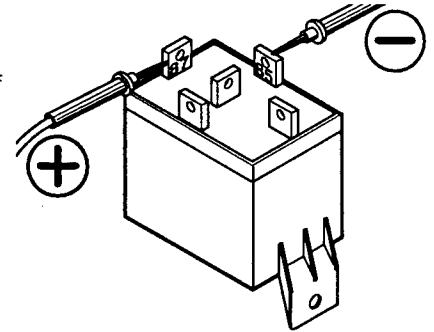
The relay controls the circuit to the DC heater. The load (amps) of the DC heater goes through the relay. Verify that DC volts to the terminal block is 13.3 or more.

With vehicle ignition switch off and no voltage to IGN lock terminal. Check:

Voltage should be present between terminals 85 and 30. If voltage is not present, check wiring to both terminals. (See Sec. 7.2)

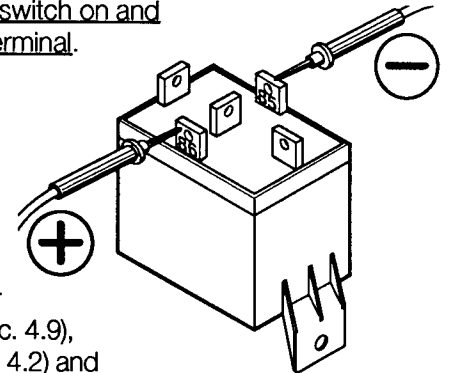


Voltage should not be present between terminals 85 and 87. If voltage is present, the relay is defective and needs to be replaced.

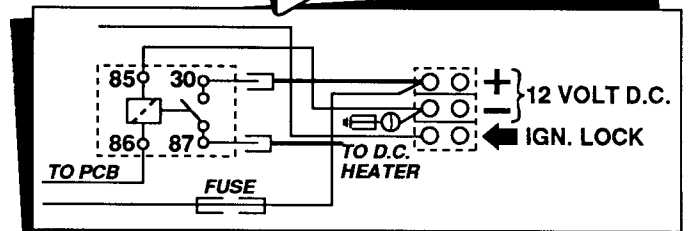
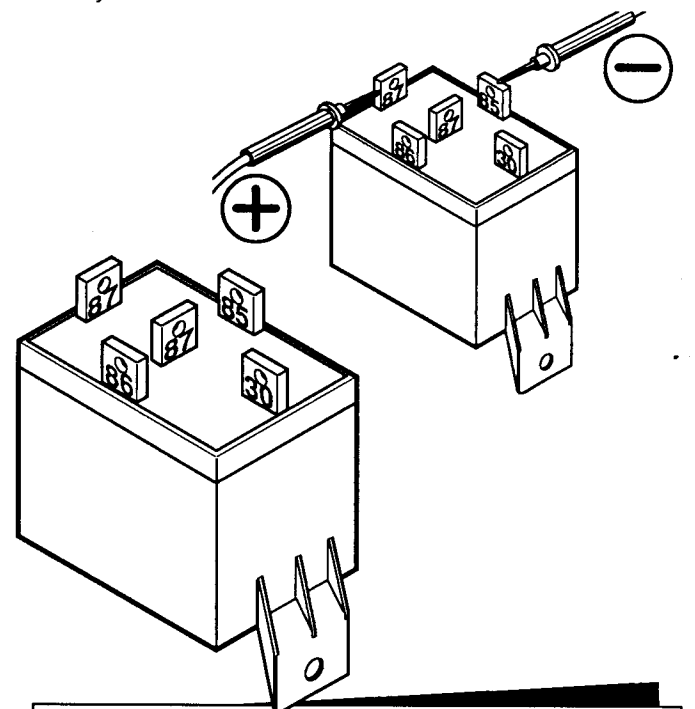


With vehicle ignition switch on and voltage to IGN lock terminal. Check:

Voltage should be present between terminals 85 and 86. If no voltage present, check wiring connections (See Sec. 7.2), upper circuit board (See Sec. 4.9), thermostat (See Sec. 4.2) and circuit board (See Sec. 4.10).



If voltage is present between 85 and 86, voltage should be present between terminals 85 and 87. If no voltage present, the relay is defective.



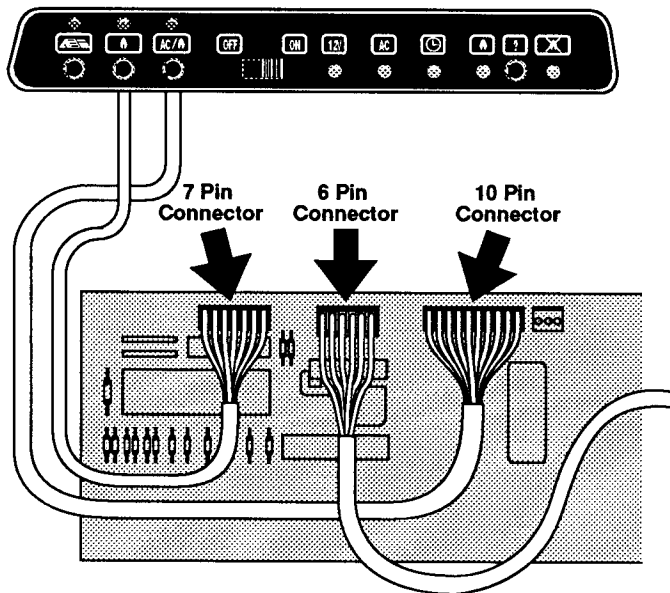
4.8 DOOR SWITCH

The door switch is an open switch when the switch arm is depressed (interior light should be off). When the refrigerator door is open the switch is closed (interior light should be on). Check that the switch assembly is properly aligned and that it is not broken. Check the switch assembly for continuity.

NOTE: To do a continuity check, first be sure all power is disconnected or off to the refrigerator. Second, remove all wires from the switch assembly, then check the switch. After the check, be sure the switch assembly is wired properly per the wiring diagram.

When the switch arm is depressed there should not be continuity. When the switch arm is not depressed there should be continuity. If any of the checks are incorrect, replace the switch.

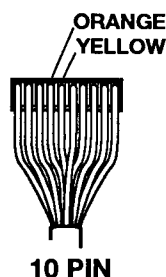
4.9 UPPER CIRCUIT BOARD (SWITCH CARD)



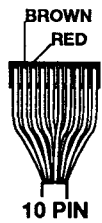
1. On - Off Switch

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

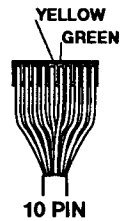
With the switch in the "ON" position:
Continuity should be indicated between the orange terminal to the yellow terminal on the 10 pin connector.



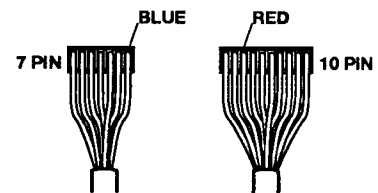
Continuity should be indicated between the brown terminal to the red terminal on the 10 pin connector.



No continuity should be indicated between the yellow terminal to the green terminal on the 10-pin connector.

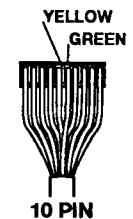


No continuity should be indicated between the red terminal on the 10-pin connector to the blue terminal on the 7-pin connector.

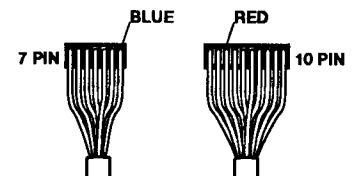


With the switch in the "OFF" position:

Continuity should be indicated between the yellow terminal to the green terminal on the 10-pin connector.



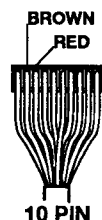
Continuity should be indicated between the red terminal on the 10-pin connector to the blue terminal on the 7-pin connector.



No continuity should be indicated between the orange terminal to the yellow terminal on the 10-pin connector.



No continuity should be indicated between the brown terminal to the red terminal on the 10-pin connector.



NOTE: If any of the checks on the ON-OFF switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

4.9 Upper Circuit Board Continued

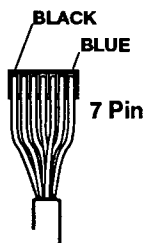
2. AES Function Switch

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON and the AES function switch manually depressed: Continuity should be indicated between the blue terminal and the black terminal on the 7 pin connector.

With the AES function switch not depressed:

No continuity should be indicated between the blue and black terminals on the 7 pin connector.

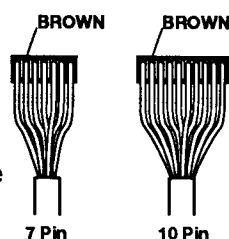


NOTE: If the check on AES function switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

3. AES Function Lamp

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON, measure resistance between the brown terminal on the 7 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter) to the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter). The proper resistance is approximately 26,000 ohms.



NOTE: If the check on AES function lamp is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good replace the upper circuit board.

4. AC/Gas Function Switch (Only on 3-way models)

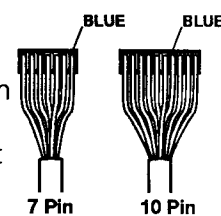
NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON and the AC/gas function switch manually depressed:

Continuity should be indicated between the blue terminal on the 7 pin connector to the blue terminal on the ten pin connector.

With the AC/gas function switch not depressed:

A reading would not be indicated.

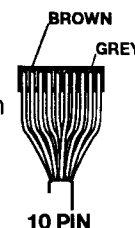


NOTE: If the check on the AC/gas function switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

5. AC/Gas Function Lamp (only on 3-way models)

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON, measure resistance between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) to the gray terminal on the 10 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter). The proper resistance is approximately 26,000 ohms.



NOTE: If the check on AC/gas function switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

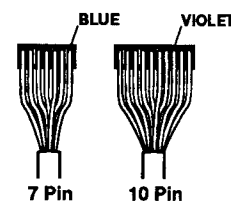
6. Gas Function Switch

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON and the gas function switch manually depressed:

Continuity should be indicated between the violet terminal on the 10 pin connector to the blue terminal on the 7 pin connector.

With the gas function switch not depressed: A reading would not be indicated.



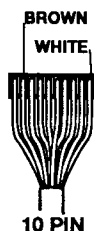
NOTE: If the check on gas function switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

4.9 Upper Circuit Board Continued

7. Gas Function Lamp

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON, measure resistance between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) to the white terminal on the 10 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter). The proper ohms resistance is approximately 26,000 ohms.



NOTE: If the check on gas function lamp is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

8. AC Mode Lamp and Switch

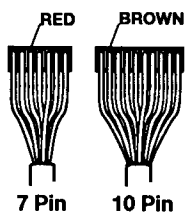
NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON and with the mode switch (?) manually depressed:

Resistance should be indicated between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) to the red terminal on the 7 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter). The proper resistance is approximately 26,000 ohms.

With the mode switch (?) not depressed:

A reading would not be indicated.



NOTE: If the check on AC mode lamp and switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

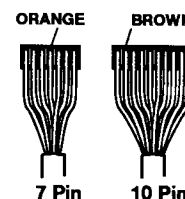
9. 12-Volt Mode Lamp and Switch (Only on 3-way models)

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch ON and with the mode switch (?) manually depressed:

An ohms reading should be indicated between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) to the orange terminal on the 7 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter). The ohms reading should be approximately 26,000.

You should not have a reading unless the mode switch (?) is depressed.



NOTE: If the check on 12-volt mode lamp and switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

10. Delay Mode Lamp and Switch

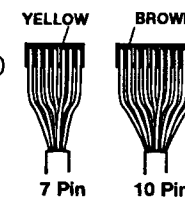
NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch ON and with the mode switch (?) manually depressed:

Resistance should be indicated between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) to the yellow terminal on the 7 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter). The proper resistance is approximately 26,000 ohms.

With the mode switch (?) not depressed:

A reading would not be indicated.



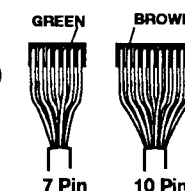
NOTE: If the check on delay mode lamp and switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

11. Gas Mode Lamp and Switch

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON and with the mode switch (?) manually depressed:

Resistance should be indicated between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) to the green terminal on the 7 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter). The proper resistance is approximately 26,000 ohms.



4.9 Upper Circuit Board Continued

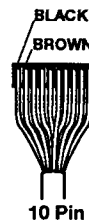
With the mode switch (?) not depressed:
A reading would not be indicated.

NOTE: If the check on gas mode lamp and switch is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

12. Gas Flame Warning Lamp

NOTE: The following checks should be made on the upper circuit board and harness assembly before replacing the upper circuit board or wiring harness. The checks are to be done with the wiring harness removed from the lower circuit board.

With the on/off switch to ON, measure resistance between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) to the black terminal on the 10 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter). The proper resistance is approximately 22,000 ohms.



NOTE: If the check on gas flame warning lamp is not correct, verify the wire harness has continuity. If wire harness is good, replace the upper circuit board.

4.10 CIRCUIT BOARD

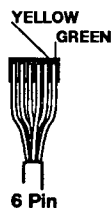
The circuit board controls all modes of operation.

1.

CAUTION

THESE PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED IN SEQUENCE AND AT THE PROPER TERMINALS OR DAMAGE TO THE BOARD WILL RESULT.

Before any checks are to be done, be sure proper DC volts are to the board. (See Sec. 3.1) Measure volts between yellow terminal on the 6 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter) to green terminal on 6 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter). Voltage should be the same as at the positive (+) and negative (-) terminal block. If not, check the fuse (See Sec. 4.11) and wiring (See Sec. 7.2).



2.

CAUTION

THESE PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED IN SEQUENCE AND AT THE PROPER TERMINALS OR DAMAGE TO THE BOARD WILL RESULT.

For AC heating element operation, check that voltage is present between the large black and the large white wire at the circuit board. If voltage is below 100 volts the circuit board will select another mode. If voltage is okay above 100 volts, check that AC volts is present at the heating element connection. If no voltage is present, change the circuit board.

NOTE: Before installing a new circuit board correct the cause of the failure, most likely it is the heating element (See Sec. 2.1) or wiring (See Sec. 7.2)

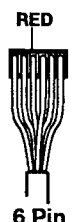
If voltage is present do not change the circuit board, check the following components; heating element (See Sec. 2.1), upper circuit board (See Sec. 4.9 #2 to 4.9 #5 and 4.9 #8), thermostat (See Sec. 4.2) and wiring (See Sec. 7.2). These procedures must be followed in sequence and at the proper terminals or damage to the board will result.

3.

CAUTION

THESE PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED IN SEQUENCE AND AT THE PROPER TERMINALS OR DAMAGE TO THE BOARD WILL RESULT.

For DC heating element operation, first check the IGN lock terminal for a voltage reading of more than 4 volts. If voltage below 4 volts correct wiring problem (See Sec. 7.1). If voltage is 4 or more next check voltage between the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals, on the main terminal block. If voltage is below 13.3 (plus (+) or minus (-) .3 volts), the DC heating element will not be energized, the circuit board will select gas mode; correct the power source problem. If voltage is above 13.6 and IGN lock terminal is receiving more than 4 volts, verify the IGN lock voltage is reaching the circuit board by checking the black terminal on the 6 pin connector. If no voltage, correct wire and or connection. If voltage is present, next verify the voltage is reaching the circuit board by checking between the yellow terminal on the 6 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter) to the grounding strip (negative (-) lead from the meter). If no voltage is present check the fuse (See Sec. 4.11). If voltage is present but below 13.6, correct the wire and or connection problem. If voltage is above 13.6, check for voltage between the red terminal on the 6 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter) and the grounding strip (negative (-) lead from meter). If no voltage, replace the circuit board. If voltage is present, the circuit board is not defective, do not replace.



4.10 Circuit Board Continued

4.

⚠ CAUTION

THESE PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED IN SEQUENCE AND AT THE PROPER TERMINALS OR DAMAGE TO THE BOARD WILL RESULT.

Before you check the circuit board for gas operation, verify these components are good: igniter (See Sec. 4.4), high voltage cable (See Sec. 4.5), electrode (See Sec. 4.6), solenoid (See Sec. 4.7), upper circuit board (See Sec. 4.9) and thermostat (See Sec. 4.2). Also be sure no voltage is present at the IGN lock terminal.

First, check that voltage in excess of 10.5 volts is between the yellow terminal on the 6 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter) to the ground strip (negative (-) lead from meter). If less than 10.5 volts correct wiring and/or power source problem.

Next, check for the pulse voltage from the igniter at the orange terminal on the 6 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter) and the ground strip (positive (+) lead from meter). If no signal voltage, check the igniter (See Sec. 4.4) and the orange wire and connections. If signal voltage is present, next check for voltage on the solenoid wires at the circuit board. Positive lead from meter to the gray wire and negative lead from the meter to the black wire. If voltage is 9.5 volts or more, the circuit board is good. Do not replace. If no voltage is present, replace the circuit board.

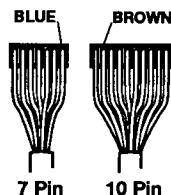


5.

⚠ CAUTION

THESE PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED IN SEQUENCE AND AT THE PROPER TERMINALS OR DAMAGE TO THE BOARD WILL RESULT.

This check is to determine if the circuit board is providing voltage to the upper circuit board. Measure between the brown terminal on the 10 pin connector (positive (+) lead from meter) to the blue terminal on the 7 pin connector (negative (-) lead from meter). A voltage reading indicates the circuit board is good. If no voltage present, replace the circuit board.



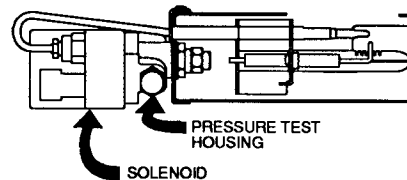
NOTE: Before changing the circuit board, be sure all troubleshooting steps have been followed.

4.11 FUSE

The fuse is to protect the circuit board. To check the fuse, remove it from the holder and do a continuity check. If no continuity, replace it with a proper 3 amp time delay fuse.

SECTION 5 LP GAS REQUIREMENTS, REFRIGERATOR

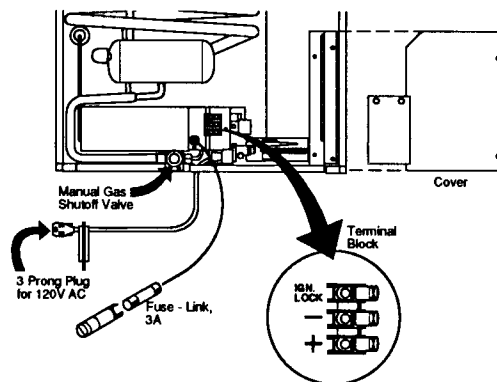
The LP gas pressure to the refrigerator should be 11 inches water column with half of all BTU's of the RV turned on. With all other appliances off, the pressure to the refrigerator should not exceed 12 inches water column. To check the gas pressure when the refrigerator is operating, there is a pressure test housing on the solenoid.



SECTION 6 LP GAS COMPONENTS, REFRIGERATOR

6.1 MANUAL GAS SHUT OFF VALVE

The manual gas shutoff valve is where the incoming LP gas supply is attached. To check the shutoff valve, remove and inspect for any obstructions. The valve must be turned to on before any gas operation can occur.



6.2 ORIFICE

The orifice is a small brass fitting that has a ruby membrane that is laser beam drilled and is mounted on the gas line just prior to the burner. The orifice is cleaned by using an alcohol based solvent and allowing to air dry.

⚠ IMPORTANT

NEVER USE A DRILL BIT OR JET TIP CLEANER TO CLEAN ANY ORIFICE AS THESE DEVICES WILL DAMAGE THE FACTORY MACHINED PART AND CREATE A POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CONDITION.

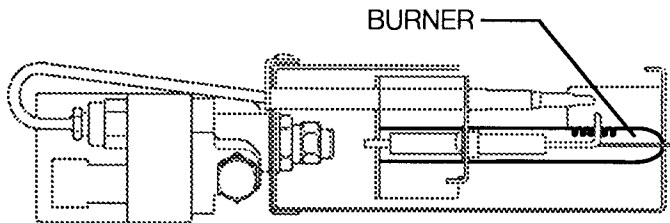
6.3 THERMOCOUPLE

The thermocouple is a component extending above the burner assembly so the tip is in the path of the flame. It will produce 14 to 30 millivolts DC in normal operation. To check the thermocouple, use a known good safety valve and attach to the thermocouple. Next, supply flame to the tip of the thermocouple for a few moments while depressing the safety valve. Remove the flame and release the safety valve. The valve should hold for at least 30 seconds. If it does not hold the safety valve open for 30 seconds, replace the thermocouple. If it does hold for 30 seconds or more, the thermocouple is good, do not replace it.

NOTE: Be sure the tip on the thermocouple is clean.

6.4 BURNER

The burner is a slotted metal tube located below the flue tube on the cooling unit. It should be level and the slots, in the burner, should be directly below the flue tube. The burner should be cleaned periodically, at least once a year. To clean the burner, remove the refrigerator and check for any foreign residue that could cause a deflection of the gas flow or the flame. Next, soak the burner in an alcohol based solvent and allow to air dry. After cleaning, reinstall in the refrigerator.



6.5 FLUE BAFFLE

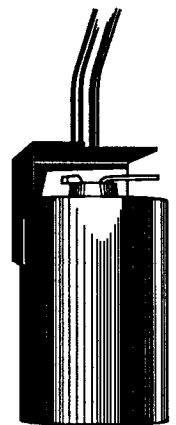
The flue baffle is designed to concentrate the heat, from the gas flame, at a certain area of the flue tube. It should be cleaned periodically, at least once a year. To clean, remove from the flue tube and check for any damage, then clean thoroughly. The length of the flue baffle assembly (flue baffle and wire) for the RM 4804 is 37-1/8 inches. The flue baffle itself is 3/4 inch wide and 6 inches long. The proper baffle position is 1-3/4 inches from the burner to the bottom of the baffle.

6.6 FLUE CAP

The flue cap is located at the top of the flue tube and is attached with a screw. It must be properly attached or flame outage could occur.

6.7 FLUE TUBE

The flue tube is a component of the cooling unit. It must be cleaned periodically, at least once a year. To clean, remove flue cap and flue baffle, then cover the burner and clean by using a flue brush. Dometic Part Number 0151404001. If the flue tube becomes coated with scale or residue from combustion of LP gas, the efficiency of gas



SECTION 7 WIRING, REFRIGERATOR

7.1 EXTERNAL WIRING

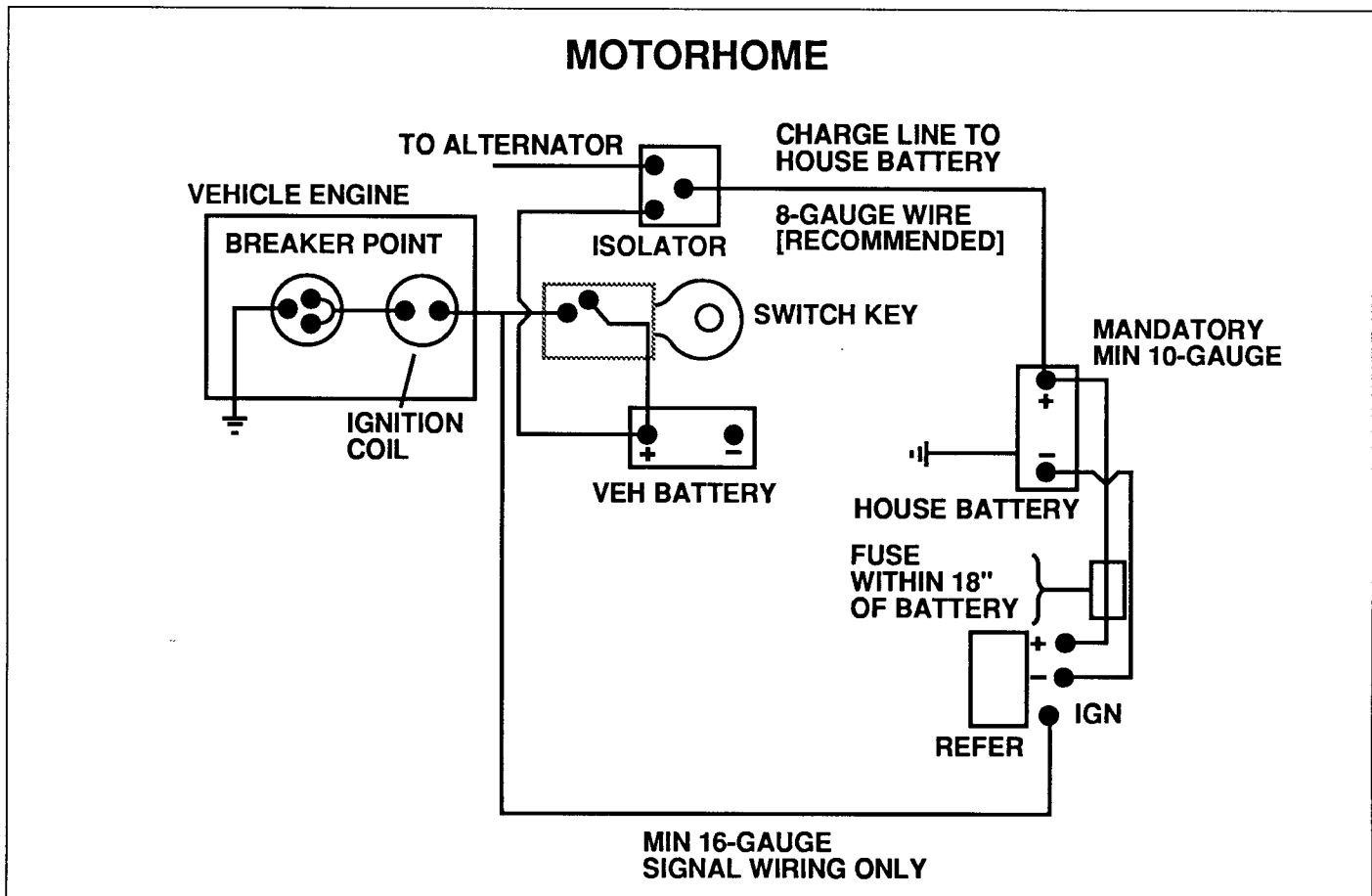
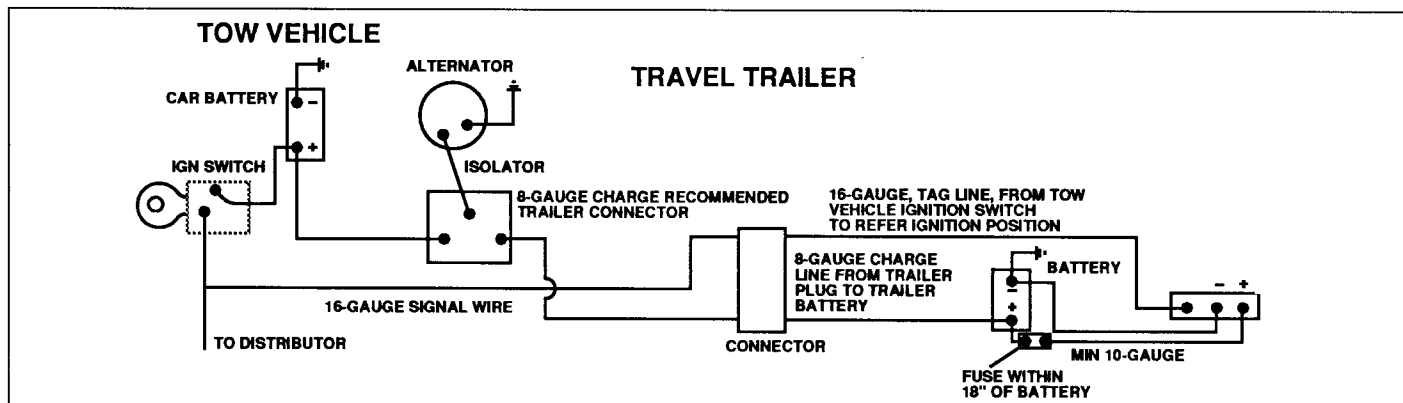
1. 120 Volts AC Connection
The refrigerator is equipped with a three prong (grounded) plug for protection against shock hazards and should be plugged directly into a properly grounded three prong receptacle. Do not cut or remove the grounding prong from this plug.
2. 12-Volt DC Connection
Connection is made to the main terminal block. The refrigerator must be connected to the battery circuit with two wires of adequate capacity to avoid voltage drop.

The wire gauge should be chosen with consideration to the wire length in accordance with the table below.

MAXIMUM TOTAL CONDUCTOR
WIRE LENGTH IN FEET

AWG	RM4804
10	17
8	27

Do not use the body or chassis of the vehicle as a substitute for either of the two conductors. No other electrical equipment or lighting should be connected to the refrigerator circuit. The refrigerator will draw 18 amps at 12 volts.



7.1 EXTERNAL WIRING CONTINUED

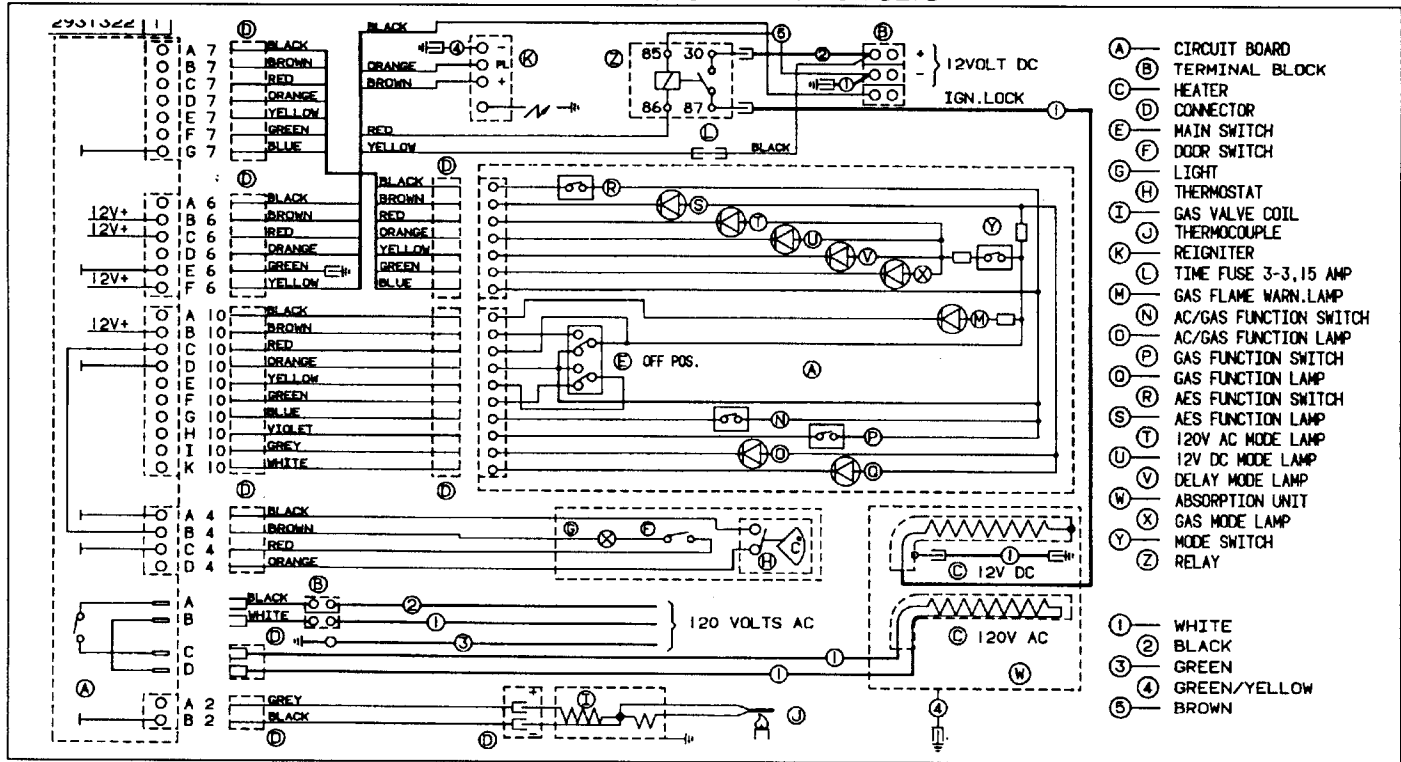
3. Ignition Lock Connection

In order for the circuit board to perform certain functions, it must receive a signal when the vehicle engine is running. This signal wire (16 gauge minimum) should originate at the run terminal of the ignition switch and connect to the "IGN lock" position on the refrigerator terminal block.

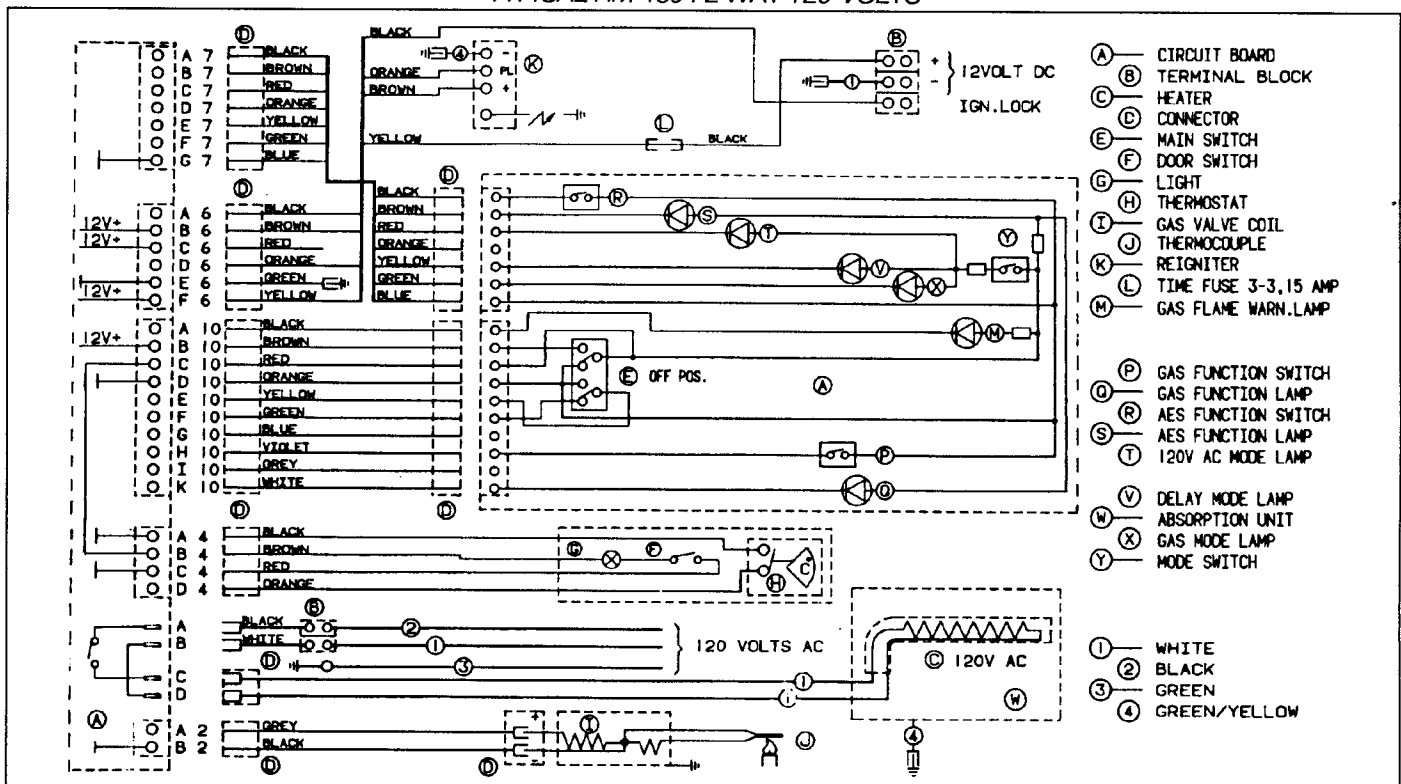
7.2 INTERNAL WIRING

Check all wires at the connectors to be sure of a proper and tight connection. Also verify the refrigerator is wired per the wiring diagram for the model you are working on. (See wiring diagrams below. For ice maker wiring see Section 10.6.)

TYPICAL RM 4804 3 WAY 12/120-VOLTS



TYPICAL RM 4804 2 WAY 120-VOLTS



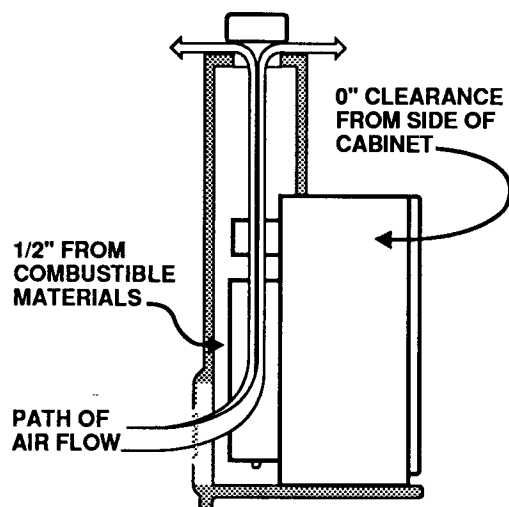
SECTION 8 **OTHER, REFRIGERATOR**

8.1 LEVELING

Leveling is one of the requirements for proper operation with absorption refrigerators. The absorption design utilizes no mechanical pumps or compressors to circulate the refrigerant within the system, so proper leveling must be maintained to provide the correct refrigerant flow. Without proper leveling refrigerant within the cooling unit will collect and stagnate at certain areas. Without proper refrigerant flow, the cooling process will stop. The RM4804 has a type of cooling unit that utilizes an enclosed pump tube surrounded by a solution to protect the assembly. To insure proper leveling with these models, the vehicle needs to be leveled so it is comfortable to live in (No noticeable sloping of floor or walls). When the vehicle is moving, leveling is not critical as the rolling and pitching movement of the vehicle will pass to either side of level, keeping the refrigerant from accumulating in the piping.

8.2 VENTILATION

Ventilation is one of the requirements for proper cooling unit operation. The coach vent system must be able to provide a way to direct the hot air produced by the action of the cooling unit, out away from the installation of the refrigerator. The refrigerator extracts heat from the interior of the refrigerator cabinet and dissipates the heat out through the vent system. In a proper installation there should be as little open space as possible surrounding the sides and top of the refrigerator to achieve proper air flow. All potential dead air pockets should be blocked or baffled to insure that heat won't be trapped in these spaces and reduce efficiency. In addition, the cooling unit should be at least one half (1/2) inch from the nearest surface made of combustible materials.



NOTE: Refrigerators should be installed in accordance with appropriate installation instructions received with the refrigerator.

8.3 AIR LEAKS

Check the gasket on the doors to be sure of a positive air seal. A simple method to check gaskets is to close the door on a dollar bill, then pull the dollar bill out. If no resistance is felt, the gasket is not sealing properly. This should be done on all four sides of the door. If a gasket is not sealing properly, first warm the gasket material with a hair dryer.

! CAUTION

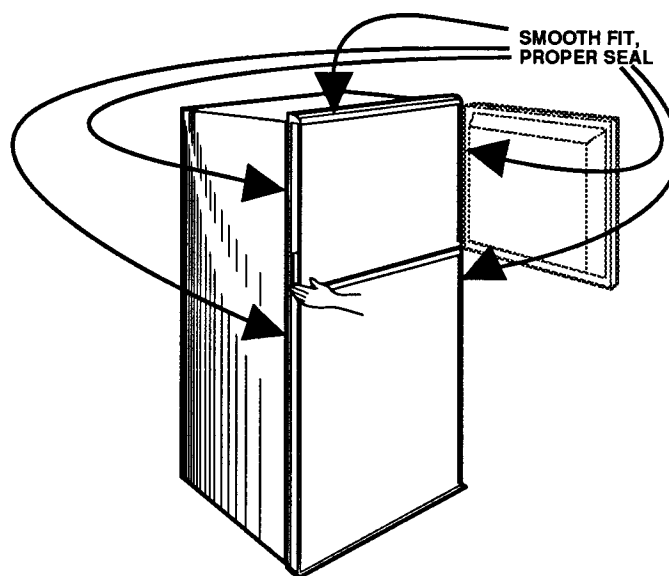
DO NOT OVERHEAT AS YOU CAN MELT THE MATERIAL.

Then close the door and the magnetic strip should pull the gasket to the metal frame. Leave door closed until the material has cooled. Then recheck for a positive seal. If a positive seal cannot be achieved, replace the door. Also, check that the cooling unit is installed properly. The cooling unit's foam block, the portion that surrounds the evaporator coils, must be flush to the cabinet, at the back of the refrigerator and have a positive seal. If the cooling unit is not installed properly, remove and install properly.

NOTE: Air leaks will cause insufficient cooling as well as rapid formation of frost.

8.4 DOOR POSITION

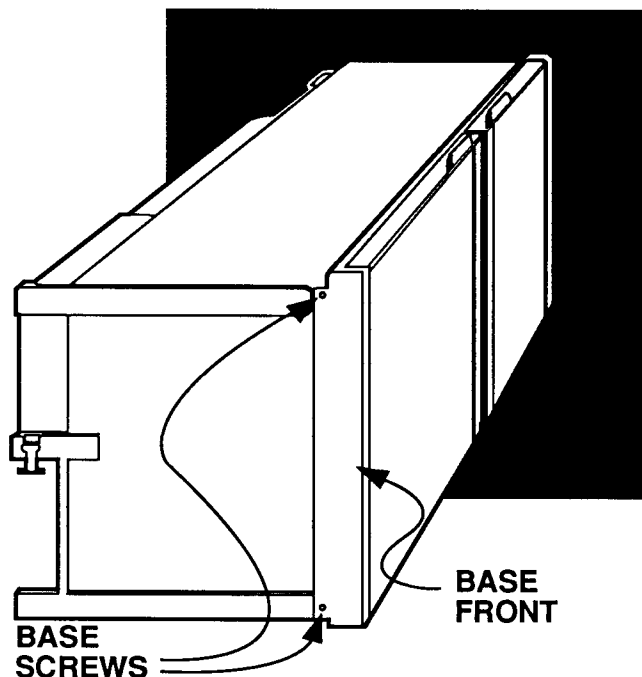
The door position can be checked by observing any misalignment of the door in relation to the frame.



To correct an alignment of the door, loosen the hinge screws slightly, and reorient the door in the proper position. Hold the door in its new position and carefully retighten the hinge screws.

8.4 Door Position Continued

If the door needs more adjustment than is available through the hinge adjustment, the base can be repositioned to reorient the door. Turn the refrigerator on its side to gain access to the two front base screws.



Loosen both screws slightly. Reposition the base until the door is reoriented. Retighten the base screws while holding the base in its new position.

NOTE: Improper position of the lower door can cause the interior light to stay on when door is closed.

8.5 AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

This is the temperature surrounding the recreational vehicle, as well as the temperature of air at the back of the refrigerator. As the ambient temperature increases, the air temperature in the area of the cooling unit increases. The refrigerator will maintain approximately 43 degrees food storage temperature at 110 degree ambient temperature. As the ambient temperature increases, it is possible for the interior temperature of the refrigerator to increase. This means proper installation, ventilation and leveling are important for proper operating temperature of the refrigerator.

8.6 COOLING UNIT

The cooling unit is a self-contained, hermetically sealed set of coils where the refrigeration process takes place. The chemicals involved in the cooling process include hydrogen, ammonia, water and a rust inhibiting agent. There are no repairs recommended on the cooling unit. If it is defective, replace with a new cooling unit.

To check the cooling unit, first verify the AC heating element is good (See Sec. 2.1). Then place approximately one gallon of water inside the refrigerator and place a thermometer in one of the containers of water. Next, supply 115 volts direct to the AC heating element and operate for at least 12 hours. Then check the temperature on the thermometer. It should be at 45 degrees or lower depending on test conditions (See Sec. 8.5 and 8.2). If so, the cooling unit is good. If the temperature of the water is above 45 degrees, replace the cooling unit.

8.7 FOOD STORAGE

Proper refrigeration requires free air circulation within the food storage compartment. Restricted air circulation within this compartment will cause higher cabinet temperatures. To remedy this situation, simply rearrange your foodstuffs. It is also essential that the shelves are not covered with paper or large storage containers. Always remember to allow for proper air circulation.

Odorous or highly flavored foods should always be stored in covered dishes, plastic bags or wrapped in foil or waxed paper to prevent food odors. Vegetables, lettuce, etc., should be covered to retain their crispness. NEVER PUT HOT FOOD INTO THE REFRIGERATOR.

To reduce frost formation in and on the freezing compartment, cover stored liquids and moist foods and do not leave the door open longer than necessary.

When the refrigerator is heavily loaded, it takes a longer time for refrigerator temperatures to lower, also increasing the ice making time. A very heavy load may also cause defrosting.

8.8 HIGH HUMIDITY

High humidity may cause a small amount of condensation to form on the frame of the refrigerator. In some cases it can develop to such a degree that it will run off the frame. As the humidity is reduced, the sweating will decrease. High humidity can also be a factor in rapid formation of frost.

8.9 INTERIOR LINER SEAL TO FRAME

There is a seal that is applied to the liner in the area where the metal frame makes contact with the interior liner. If this seal is incomplete, cold air can migrate out to the metal frame. If this happens, condensation could form on the frame and could promote rapid formation of frost. If you suspect an improper seal, apply a small bead of silicone all the way around the perimeter where the frame meets the interior liner.

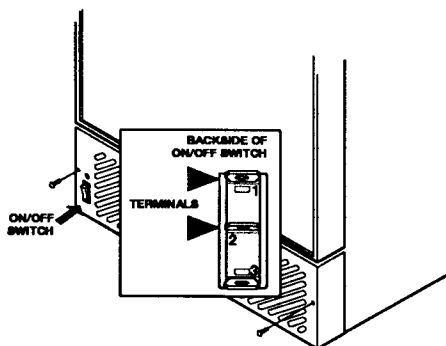
SECTION 9 ICE MAKER COMPONENTS

9.1 SWITCH, ON/OFF

This switch is located on the lower front panel of the appliance. To check for continuity, unplug the appliance, and disconnect the wires to the switch. With the switch in the ON position, you should have continuity between terminals 1 and 2.

With the switch in the OFF position you should have no continuity between the terminals.

Any other results indicate a defective switch and it must be replaced.



9.2 THERMOSTAT, COMPRESSOR

The thermostat is preset at its coldest setting. The sensor tube is attached to the ice mold assembly. To make good ice the unit inside air temperature should be 20° F or colder. Check the air temperature inside the ice maker. If the proper air temperature is achieved, the thermostat is good. If air temperature is not achieved, for testing purposes only, bypass the thermostat. If air temperature is now achieved, the thermostat is defective and must be replaced.

9.3 START DEVICE AND OVERLOAD

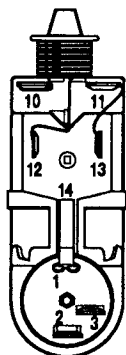
The start device and overload are two separate components, but they work together in starting and allowing the compressor circuit to be completed.

⚠ CAUTION

THIS IS AN ENERGIZED CIRCUIT. ELECTRICAL SHOCK CAN OCCUR. BEFORE CHECKING THESE COMPONENTS BE SURE THERE IS NO POWER TO THE APPLIANCE.

To test the starting device, remove the wires from the terminals. Check for continuity between terminals 10 and 12, and between terminals 11 and 13.

To test the overload, check for continuity between terminals 1 and 3. If you do not get continuity in any of these checks, either the starting device or the overload is defective and both must be replaced.



9.4 COMPRESSOR

⚠ CAUTION

THIS IS AN ENERGIZED CIRCUIT. ELECTRICAL SHOCK CAN OCCUR. BEFORE CHECKING THESE COMPONENTS BE SURE THERE IS NO POWER TO THE APPLIANCE.

To check the compressor, unplug the appliance or otherwise be sure all power is off to the appliance.

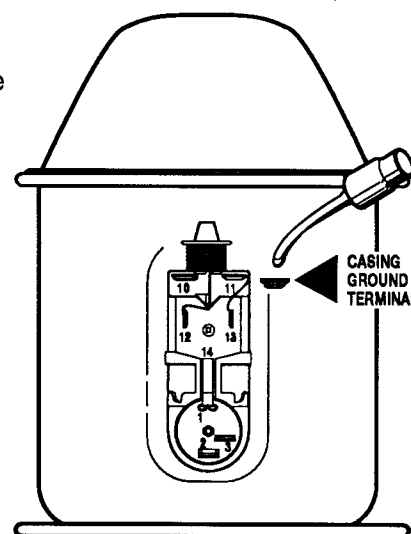
Remove the wires on the start device and overload. Check for continuity on terminal 14 to 12 and terminal 14 to 13 and terminal 12 to 13. Continuity should be present.

Next, check each terminal (12, 13 and 14) for continuity to the compressor casing ground terminal.

Continuity should not be present.

If continuity test results are proper, the compressor is good electrically and does not need to be replaced.

If continuity test results are outside of the described checks, the compressor is defective electrically and needs to be replaced.



9.5 FAN MOTOR

There are two wires to the fan motor. Disconnect power to the appliance, and check for continuity between the two terminals. There should be continuity.

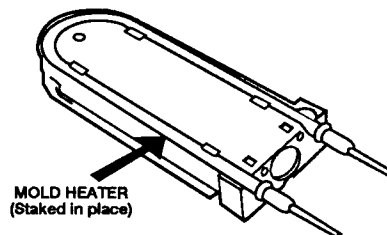
Scrape a spot of paint off the motor housing. Check for continuity between the motor housing and each of the leads. If there is continuity, the motor is defective and it must be replaced. If the motor checks are proper, do not replace it.

9.6 MOLD HEATER

The mold heater uses 165 watts to thaw the ice free from the mold. It is wired in series with the thermostat which also acts as a safety device.

With power to the appliance off, check for resistance between the two leads to the heater element. You should obtain a reading of approximately 80 ohms.

If the heater is found to be defective, the manufacturer recommends replacement of the entire ice making unit for proper operation.

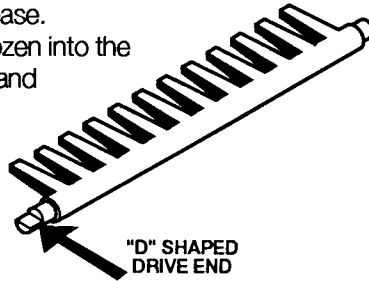


9.7 ICE EJECTOR

The ice ejector blades sweep the ice from the mold cavities during the ejection cycle.

The drive end of the ejector is "D" shaped for positive coupling. The bearings at both ends are lubricated with silicone grease.

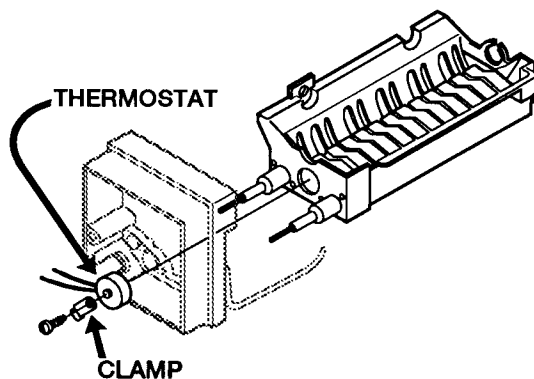
If the ejector blades are frozen into the ice, defrost the ice maker and manually cycle the ice making unit, making sure the ejector stops at the right location.



9.8 THERMOSTAT, MOLD

This is a single-pole, single-throw, bimetal switch. It starts an ejection cycle by closing at $18^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5^{\circ}$. The rest temperature is $50^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5^{\circ}$. The thermostat is in series with the mold heater and acts as a safety against overheating in case of a mechanical failure.

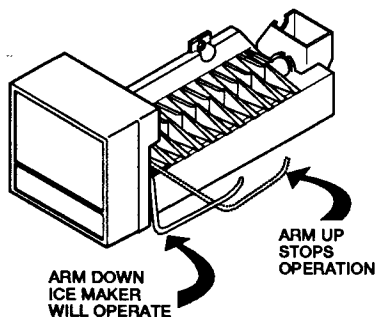
If the thermostat is defective, replace it.



9.9 SHUT-OFF ARM

The shut-off arm is cam driven. It operates a switch to control the quantity of ice produced. During the ejection cycle the arm is raised and lowered during each of the two revolutions of the timing cam. If the shut-off arm comes to rest on top of the ice in the storage bin during either revolution, the switch will remain open and stop the ice maker at the end of that revolution. The arm has a manual shut-off built into the linkage; by raising the arm as high as possible it will lock in that position until forced down.

If the arm and switch do not operate properly, check for damage and repair or replace parts as necessary.



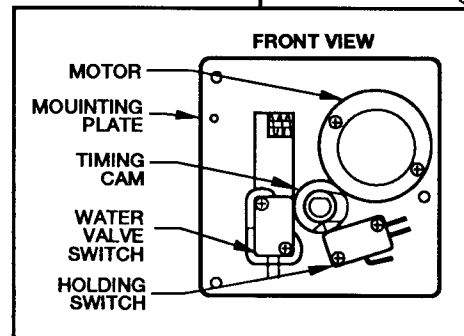
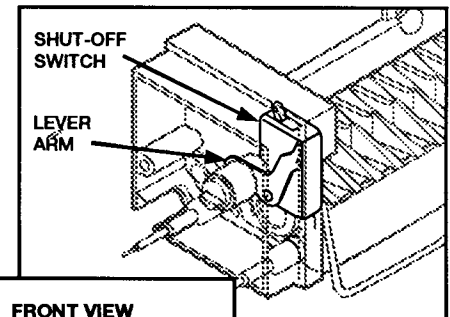
9.10 SWITCHES, MOLD

These three switches are single-pole, double-throw style. They are identical and interchangeable.

The holding switch assures completion of a revolution once a cycle has started.

The water valve switch opens the water valve during the fill stage of the cycle. NOTE: This is the only adjustable component of the ice maker. If you use a double-throw switch, DO NOT use the N.O. terminal.

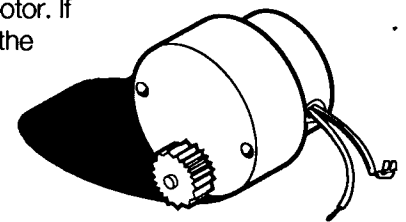
The shut-off switch stops the ice maker's operation when the storage bin is full.



9.11 TIMING MOTOR

This is a low-wattage, stall-type motor which is geared to the timing cam and ice ejector. It is a one RPM motor.

To check the motor, disconnect power to the appliance and test for continuity between the two leads. If you do not have continuity, replace the motor. If you have continuity and the motor runs, do not replace.



9.12 WATER VALVE

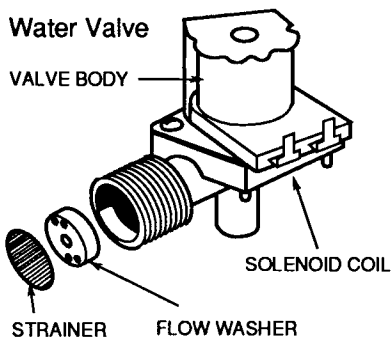
This valve is solenoid operated. When it is open, it releases water from the source to the mold. The amount of water is proportional to the length of time the water valve switch is held closed by its timing cam.

Disconnect power to the appliance, remove the wires to the valve solenoid coil, and check for continuity between the two terminals. If you have continuity, the solenoid is good. It takes 10-15 watts to energize the solenoid coil. The mold heater and coil are in series. This causes the voltage to drop to about 105 VAC at the coil.

9.12 Water Valve Continued

The valve has a flow washer inside which acts as a pressure regulator. A strainer is installed to prevent dirt, rust, etc. from entering the valve.

Check for any debris which might obstruct the flow of water, or prevent the valve from closing completely when the circuit is not energized. Remove any obstructions. If the valve still fails to operate properly, replace it.



9.13 ICE MAKER ASSEMBLY

It may be necessary to replace the entire ice maker assembly.

Disconnect power to the appliance. Disconnect the leads inside the ice maker unit and in the compressor section of the appliance. Check each wire for continuity to make sure the wiring is good before replacing the ice maker unit. If there is no continuity on any of these wires, replace or repair them as necessary and recheck the ice maker unit to determine whether the problem was in the wiring or the unit itself.

To replace the ice maker mechanism, first remove the wires from the connectors on the new ice maker unit.

Next, cut the old cable off near the old cycle unit. You will use it to pull the new cable through into the compressor section.

Attach the wires of the old cable to the new cable, and, from the compressor section, pull the new cable through. Disconnect the old cable from the terminals on the compressor, and connect the new cable in its place.

Connect the wires of the new cable to the cycle unit.

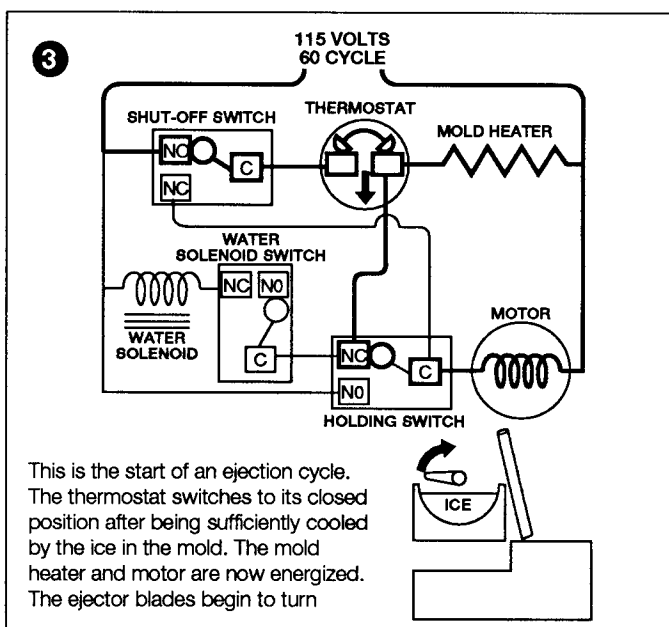
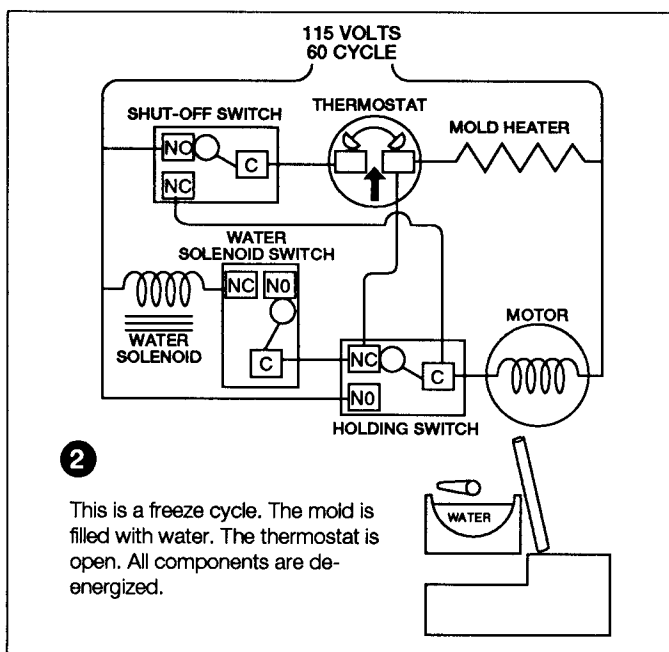
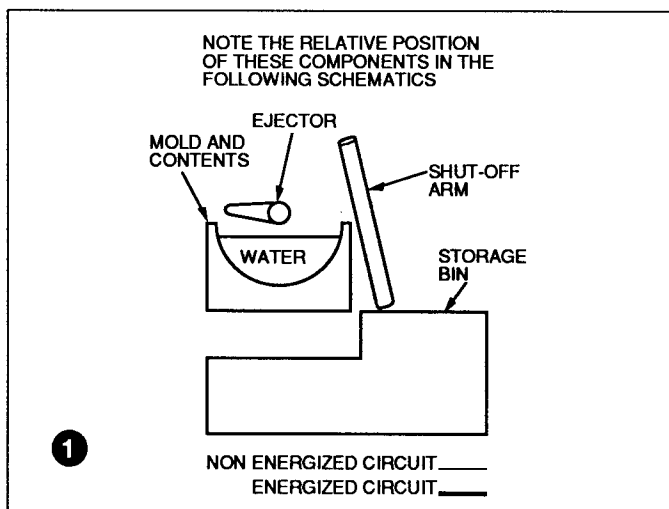
Last, mount the new cycle unit in place, connect power to the unit, and cycle it to check that it is operating properly.

1. OPERATION

While the operation of the ice maker is fairly simple, an understanding of its cycle is necessary for the service technician to diagnose specific problems.

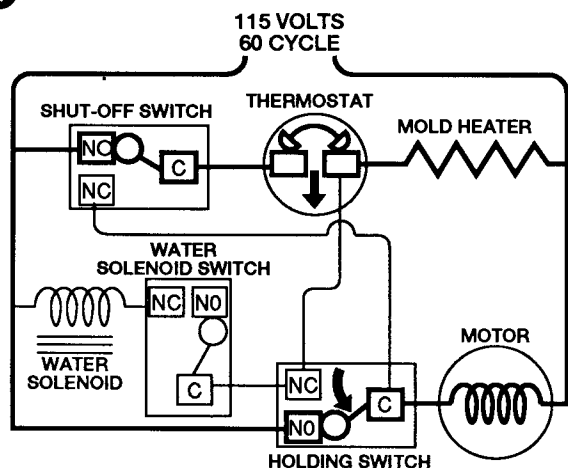
The following series of electrical schematics will show a typical cycle, and the positions of various components during the cycle: The mold and its contents, the ejector, the shut-off arm and the storage bin.

NOTE: If you have difficulty in reading schematics and circuit diagrams, please enroll in a basic electrical course at your local school or college.

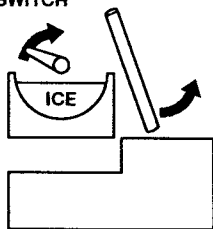


9.13 Ice Maker Assembly Continued

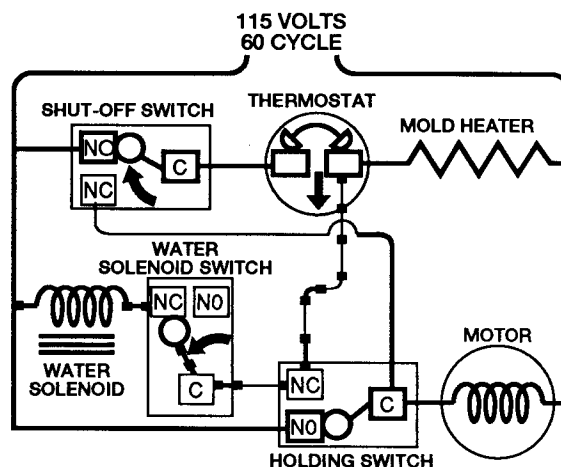
4



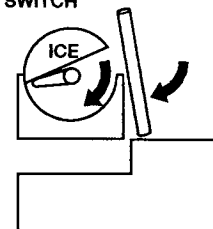
After a few degrees of motor rotation, the timing cam switches the holding switch to its normally open position; this assures completion of the cycle. The mold heater remains energized through the thermostat circuit. During the first half of the cycle, the shut-off arm is raised and lowered by the timing cam and operates the shut-off switch.



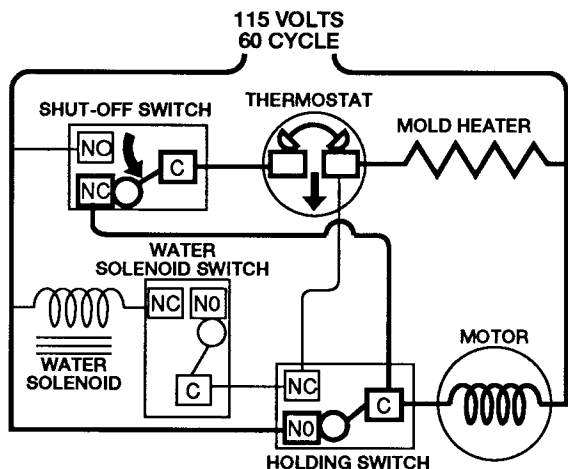
6



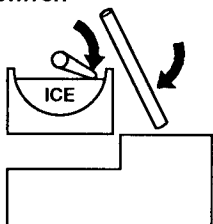
Near the completion of the first revolution, the timing cam closes the water valve switch. However since the thermostat is still closed the mold heater circuit is energized. Current will not pass through the water valve solenoid and its switch. (Electrical current follows the path of least resistance.)



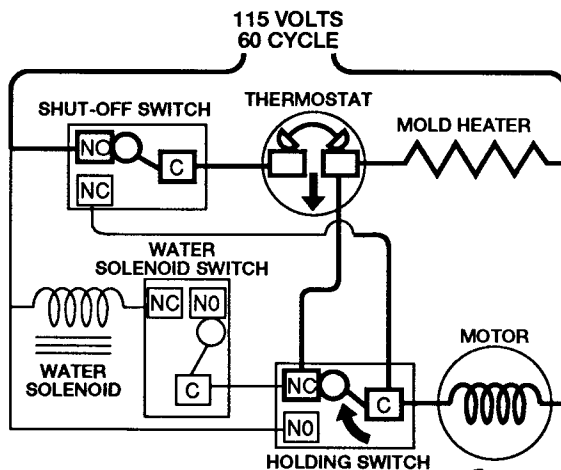
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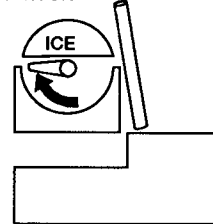
When the ejector blades reach the ice in the mold, the motor will stall. It will remain in this position until the ice has thawed loose. During this time the mold heater remains energized.



7

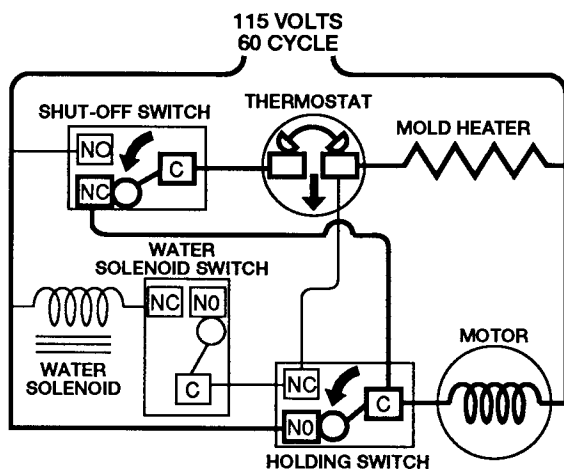


At the end of the first revolution the timing cam opens the holding switch. However, since the thermostat is still closed a second revolution begins.

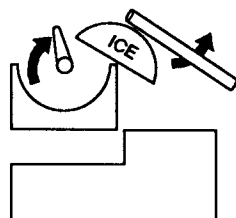


9.13 Ice Maker Assembly Continued

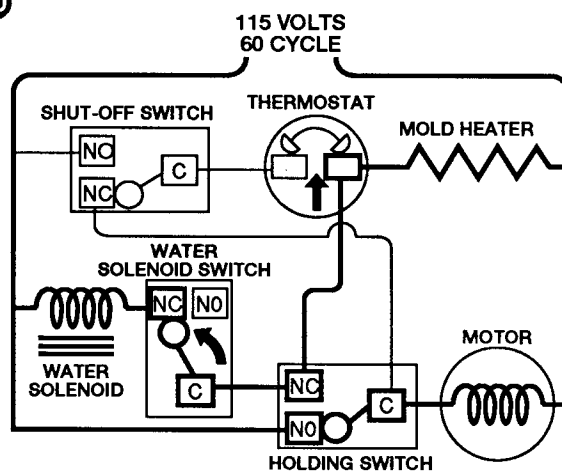
8



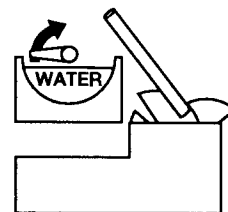
Once again after a few degrees of rotation the timing cam closes the holding switch providing a circuit to the motor that will assure completion of this revolution. The mold heater remains energized. The shut-off arm will raise and lower again operating its switch. The ice that was ejected during the first revolution is dumped into the storage bin.



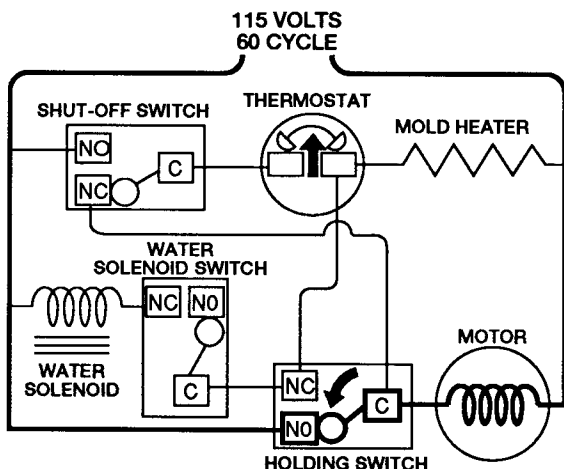
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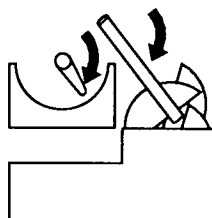
Near the completion of the second revolution the timing cam again closes the water valve switch. This time a circuit is completed through the water valve solenoid, its switch and the mold heater. The water valve solenoid received about 105 volts. The remaining 10 volts to the mold heater are not noticeable. When the water valve solenoid is energized, the valve opens and water refills the mold.



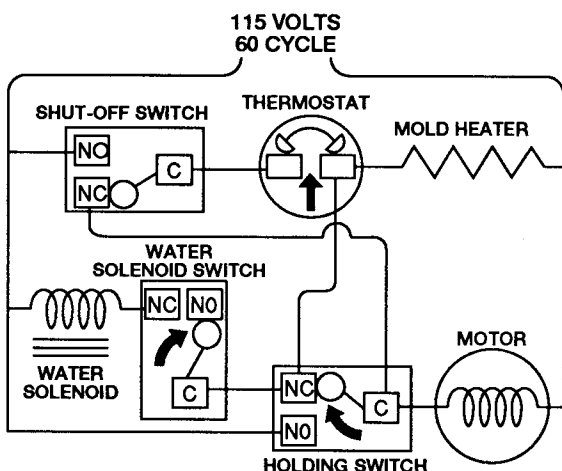
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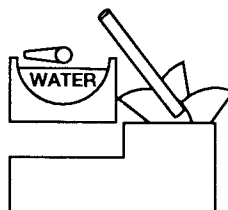
Some time during the second revolution the mold heater resets the thermostat. At this time, the mold heater is de-energized. If the storage bin is full, the shut-off arm will remain in a raised position.



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The ejection cycle ends the moment that the holding switch is switched by the timing cam. The water valve switch is also opened. If the storage bin is full, as shown here, additional cycles will not start until sufficient ice is used to lower the shut-off arm, thus operating its switch.



9.14 DOOR

If the door seal gasket of the freezer compartment is damaged, worn or defective it can allow warm room air to enter and cause such problems as frost buildup, soft and wet ice, or ice cubes sticking together.

To check the door seal, place a dollar bill between the seal and the door frame. With the door closed, pull the dollar bill out slowly. You should encounter some resistance, or drag. Perform this test around the entire seal.

If there is little or no drag in any area, the entire door must be replaced.

The alignment of the door can cause the same symptoms mentioned above.

To adjust the door alignment, remove the top hinge trim and loosen the hinge screws. Adjust the door and tighten the hinge screws and then replace the top hinge trim.

9.15 CONDENSER

If the ice maker is producing soft, wet ice or if it is not making enough ice, the problem may be air flow restriction in the condenser.

Check the condenser coil fins to be sure they are straight, allowing full air flow across the coils. If any fins are bent, carefully straighten them.

Inspect the coil and fin assembly for dirt, lint, etc. Using a soft bristle brush, remove all such debris and vacuum up the residue. Any restriction to air flow across the condenser coil fins will reduce the efficiency drastically.

9.16 ICE BUCKET

The ice bucket holds the ice cubes after they are dumped from the mold assembly. If the ice bucket is not pushed all the way in, it could obstruct the closing of the door and affect the seal of the door gasket.

**SECTION 10
OTHER, ICE MAKER****10.1 AIR FLOW**

The path of air through the base of the refrigerator must be kept intact and free of obstructions.

Make sure there are no obstructions of the front grill such as dirt, lint, etc, which might affect the proper production of ice.

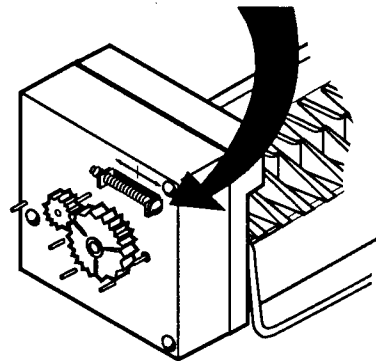
10.2 WATER FILL ADJUSTMENT

The correct water level in the mold is important for the proper production of ice. The size of the ice cubes depends on the amount of water which enters the mold. They should be approximately 1/2" wide, 3/4" high and 2-1/2" long.

If the water overflows in the mold, first check to see if the ice maker unit is level in the appliance. Next ensure that the appliance is installed level in the RV.

If there is still water overflow, adjustment of the water fill screw is necessary. Locate the screw on the ice maker assembly. Turn the screw as necessary toward the "+" or "-" side. One full turn of the screw will make an 18 cc change in the amount of water. DO NOT turn the screw more than one full turn at a time.

If the water level is too high, it can also cause the ejector blades to become frozen in the ice. Follow the procedures above to correct the problem.

**WATER FILL ADJUSTING SCREW
1 FULL TURN = 18CC'S CHANGE.****10.3 WEIGHT OF ICE**

A large accumulation of ice in the ice storage bucket can cause the ice cubes to compress and become stuck together. Advise the user to empty the bucket periodically and store the surplus ice in the refrigerator's freezer compartment.

10.4 CABINET DAMAGE

Improper closing of the door can be the result of damage to the appliance cabinet. Inspect for dents or other damage and repair or replace parts as necessary.

10.5 INSTALLATION

The refrigerator must be installed according to the installation instructions supplied with every appliance.

The most common installation problem is water leaks.

Visually check all water connections in the water supply line, and where the line connects to the ice maker. Correct any problems found.

Be sure the appliance is installed level in the coach with reference to the floor. Off-level conditions can cause water overflow into the ice bucket.

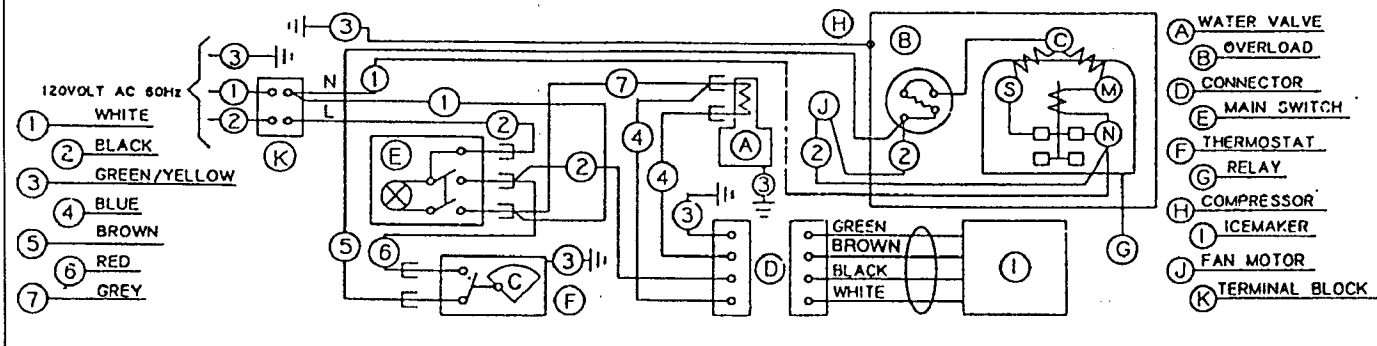
10.6 WIRING

Refer to the wiring diagram supplied with the unit you are working on, and make sure all wiring connections are correct and tight.

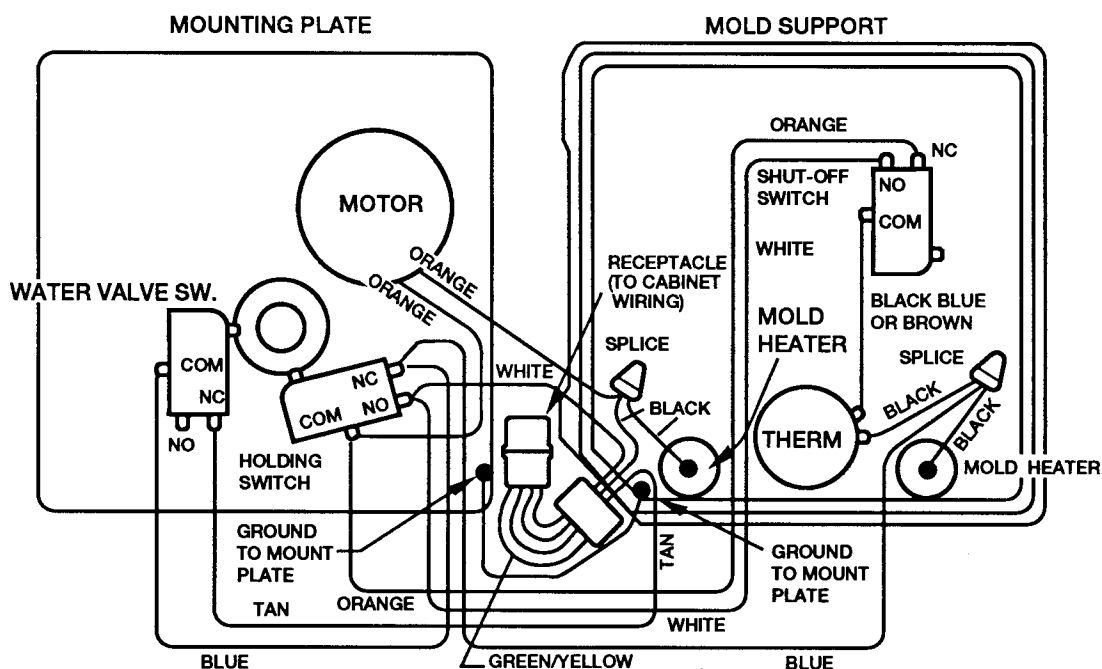
⚠ CAUTION

THIS IS AN ENERGIZED CIRCUIT. ELECTRICAL SHOCK CAN OCCUR. BEFORE CHECKING THESE COMPONENTS BE SURE THERE IS NO POWER TO THE APPLIANCE.

Typical Wiring Diagram



ICE MAKER TYPICAL WIRING DIAGRAM



10.7 REFRIGERANT SYSTEM

The ice maker uses R-12 refrigerant in its sealed system. Frequent starting and stopping of the compressor can be a symptom of low refrigerant level in the system. Evacuation and recharge of the sealed refrigerant system must only be done by a technician trained in the procedure, and equipped with the necessary items. The correct amount of R-12 refrigerant is listed on the data plate of the appliance.

10.8 WATER SUPPLY

To operate properly, the water pressure in the water supply line must be between 15 lbs. PSI and 125 lbs. PSI. Low water pressure, water turned off, or obstructions or air in the water line can cause low or no ice production. First, check to see that the water supply is fully turned on. Visually check the line for kinks, etc. which might obstruct the flow of water. To remove trapped air, loosen the connection at the solenoid water valve of the appliance. Ensure that pressurized water is reaching this point, and bleed off any air in the line. Retighten the connection, making sure there are no leaks.