

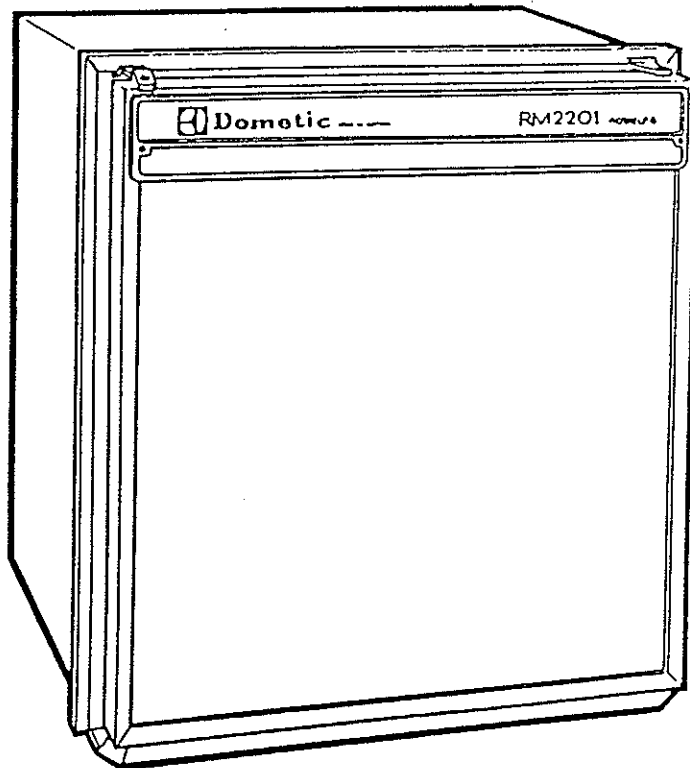


REFRIGERATOR MODEL RM2201

OPERATION BY L.P. GAS OR ELECTRICITY (DUAL VOLTAGE, 12/115V)
FOR USE IN A MOBILE HOME OR RECREATIONAL VEHICLE

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INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

REFRIGERATOR
MODEL
RM2201

FOR YOUR SAFETY

If you smell gas:

1. Open windows.
2. Don't touch electrical switches.
3. Extinguish any open flame.
4. Immediately call your gas supplier.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION

This refrigerator has been Design Certified by the American Gas Association and the Canadian Gas Association for mobile home or recreational vehicle installation. This certificate is contingent, however, upon proper installation and the use of the venting components as shown in these instructions.

1. DECORATION PANEL

A decoration panel in a color or pattern of your choice is intended to be fitted to the front of the door. The panel can be of plastic or rust-proof material and should be of the following size:

Thickness - up to 1/8" (3mm).

Width - 18-5/16" (465mm).

Height - 19-1/8" (486mm).

To install the panel, remove the plastic nameplate strip from the top of the door by removing the screw from each end then pulling the strip outward and downward until it disengages.

Fit the decoration panel by locating one of its sides behind the door frame then bowing out its center until the opposite side can be engaged. Slide the panel down as far as it will go so that its bottom edge is fully down behind the frame.

Re-fit the plastic nameplate strip by engaging the retaining section of its rear top edge under the door frame, then sliding it upward until its lower retainers are located over the top of the panel. Re-fit the two screws.

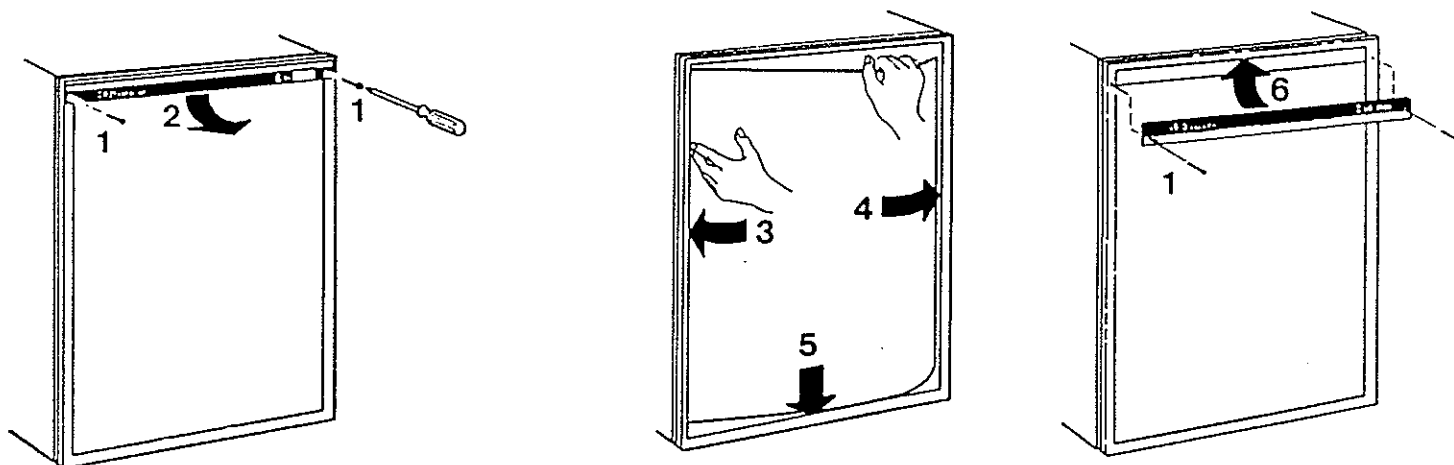


FIG. 1

2. TO CHANGE THE DOOR HINGES FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER

- Unscrew and remove the upper hinge pin, open the door and lift it from the lower hinge pin. Transfer lower hinge pin to the opposite side of foot plate. Remove travel catch from *left-hand* side of cabinet. (FIG. 2)
- On the top edge of the door:
Pull out the plastic stop for the travel catch from the top *left-hand* corner and the hinge pin bushing from the top right and fit in the reverse order. (FIG. 2)
- Engage the door on the lower hinge pin then re-fit the upper hinge pin. Check door for proper closure. If necessary adjust seal by loosening the four screws under the foot plate and move the door inward or outward a little until a satisfactory seal is obtained then tighten the screws. Fit travel catch to *right-hand* side of cabinet.

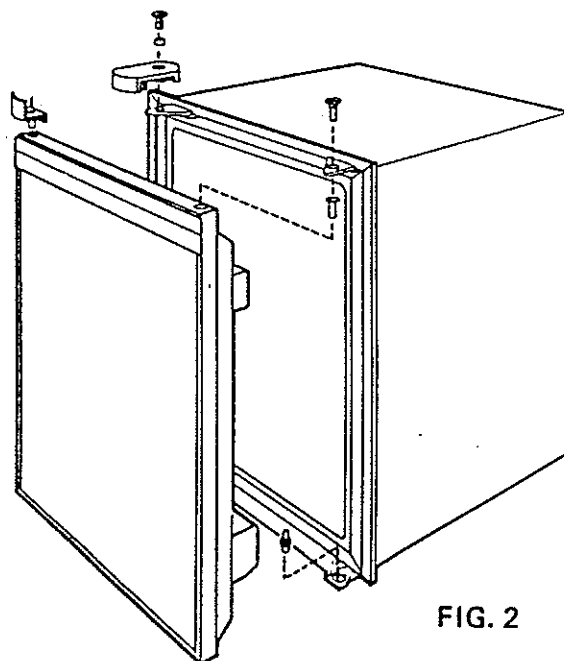


FIG. 2

3. INSTALLATION-General Requirements

This appliance is designed for storage of foods and storage of frozen foods and making ice.

The refrigerators outlined here have been design certified under ANSI Z 21.19a 1984, Refrigerators by the American Gas Association for installation in a mobile home or recreational vehicle and are approved by the Canadian Gas Association.

The certifications are, however, contingent on the installation being made in accordance with the following instructions as applicable.

The installation must in the USA conform with:

1. National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1-1984
2. Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard, Title 24 CFR, Part 32-80
3. Recreational Vehicles ANSI/A119.2-1982

The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with the National Electric Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1984 when installed if an external alternating current electrical source is utilized.

4. Any applicable local code.

The refrigerator should be installed on a firm base and must be level in relation to the R.V. so that when the R.V. is level, the refrigerator is level, - see Paragraph 15.

The appliance must not be installed directly on carpeting. Carpeting must be protected by a metal or wood panel beneath the appliance which extends at least the full width and depth of the appliance.

The installation must in Canada conform with:

1. The current CGA B 149 Gas Installation Codes
2. Current CSA Standard Z 240.4 Gas-Equipped Recreational Vehicles and Mobile Housing
3. Any applicable local code.

The unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with the current Canadian Electrical Code C 22 Parts 1 and 2.

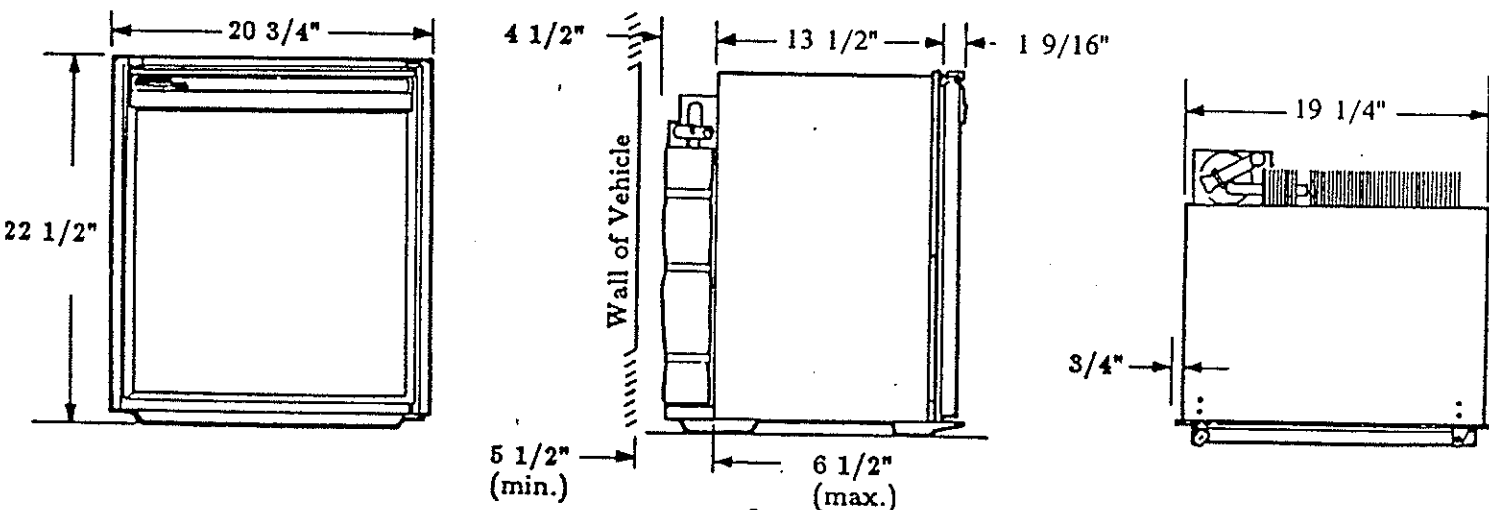
4. REFRIGERATOR EXTERIOR DIMENSIONS

The overall dimensions of the refrigerator are given in FIG. 3. Dimensions of the recess to house the refrigerator are given in FIG. 4, Page 4, which allows sufficient clearances for the refrigerator to be inserted and withdrawn.

The following minimum clearances must be allowed at the back and over the top for air circulation over the cooling unit.

Clearance from rear edge of outer casing of refrigerator to the wall of the vehicle - 5 1/2 inches minimum. See FIG. 5, Page 5.

FIG. 3



5. VENTILATION & RECESS DIMENSIONS

The absorption cooling unit is of the air-cooled type and it is of the utmost importance that air circulates freely over the unit at the back of the refrigerator. To ensure this, two vents must be provided in the wall of the R.V. so that air passes in through the lower vent, over the cooling unit, and out through the upper vent. Details of the vents are given in Fig. 4.

These vents have been certified for use with this refrigerator and contain the proper size openings; they must be installed and must not be modified in any way.

The lower vent has to be opened to gain access to the gas and electric controls which are accessible only from the rear of the refrigerator.

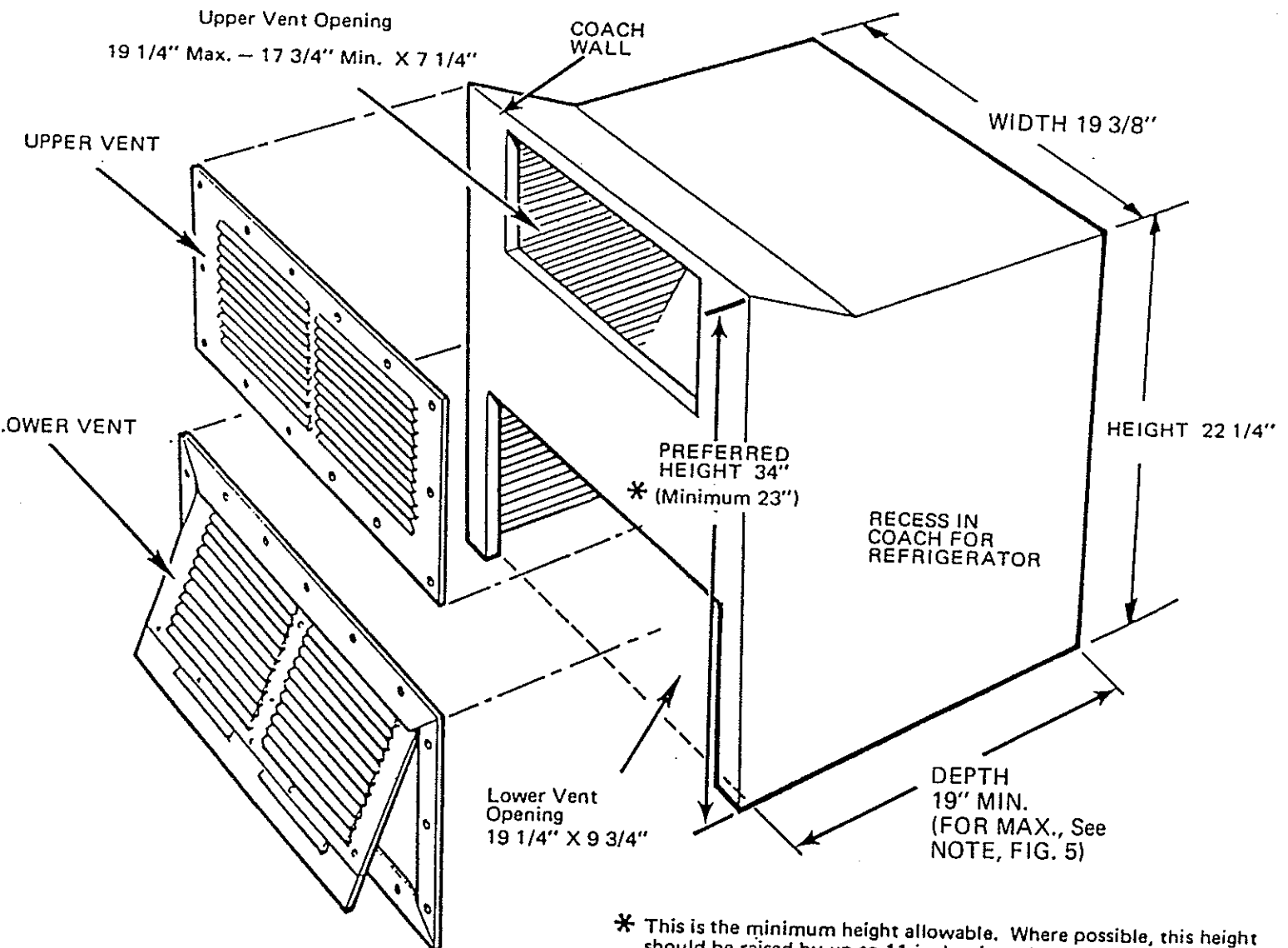
The lower ventilator is removed by turning the handle of its catch 90° counter-clockwise, then pulling it out.

The air vents, illustrated below, are contained in the following kits. These vents must be used and must not be modified in any way.

USA: Dometic Kit No. 1
(Containing 1 upper vent
123, and 1 lower vent 183)

CANADA: Dometic Kit VT24
(Containing 1 upper vent VT24-II,
and 1 lower vent VT24-I)

FIG. 4



* This is the minimum height allowable. Where possible, this height should be raised by up to 11 inches in order to increase the natural air-flow to give the best cooling unit performance.

6. SEALING THE REFRIGERATOR RECESS

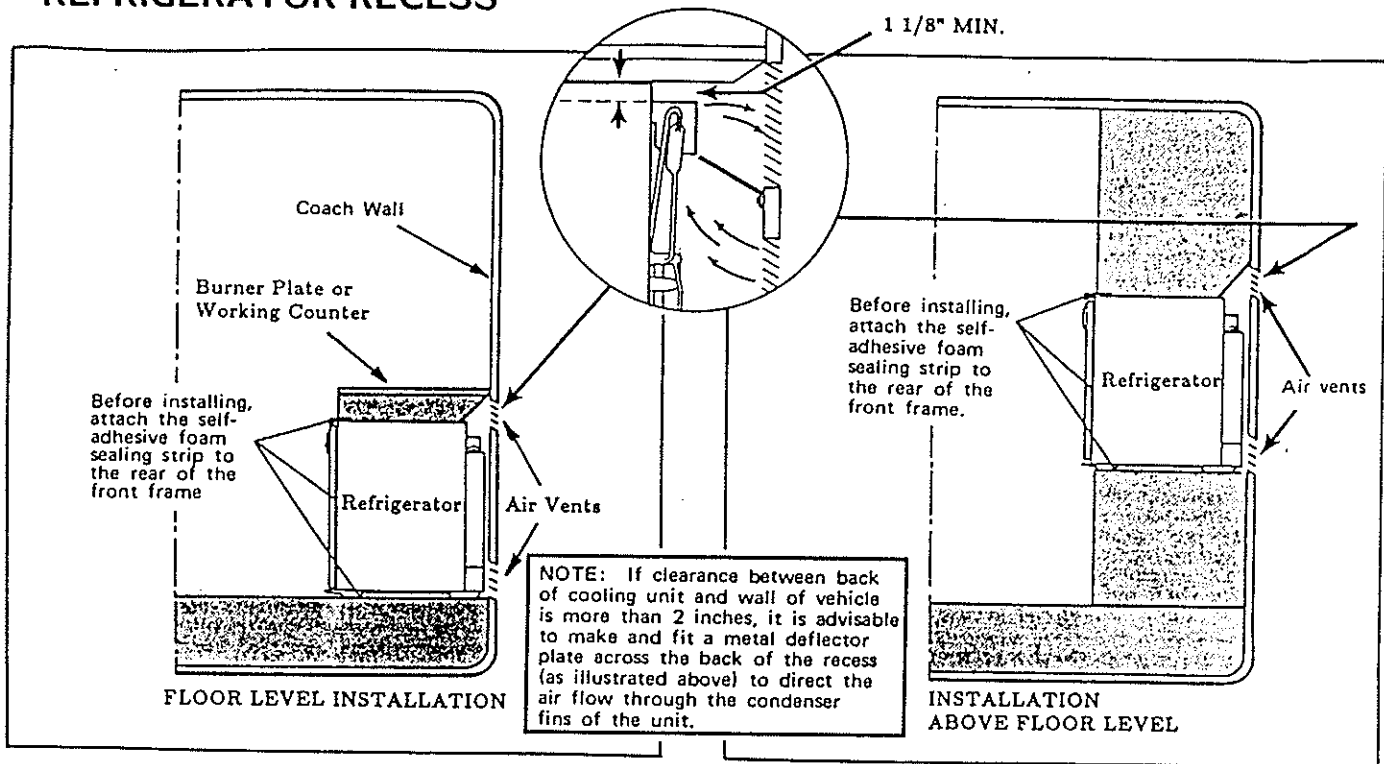


FIG. 5

The refrigerator should be installed in accordance with the illustrations on page 4 and 5. Both the flue gases and the ventilation air must pass to the outside, and the joints between the body of the refrigerator and the vehicle, and in any ventilation ducts, must be effectively sealed to prevent exhaust gases from the combustion system entering the living space. The rear of the metal frame at the front of the refrigerator,

and the underside of the lower front plate, have foam sealing strips attached to seal the joints between the refrigerator and the front of the recess at the top, sides, and bottom. **Before installing the refrigerator, make sure that these sealing strips are in place and are not damaged.**

Clearance over top of unit condenser fins—1-1/8 inches. This is the minimum height which can be allowed over the condenser fins. Whenever possible, increase this height by up to 11 inches; the more ventilation you provide, the better the performance you can expect from the refrigerator.

Surfaces directly above the flue outlet must be of, or covered with, fireproof material.

7. SECURING THE REFRIGERATOR

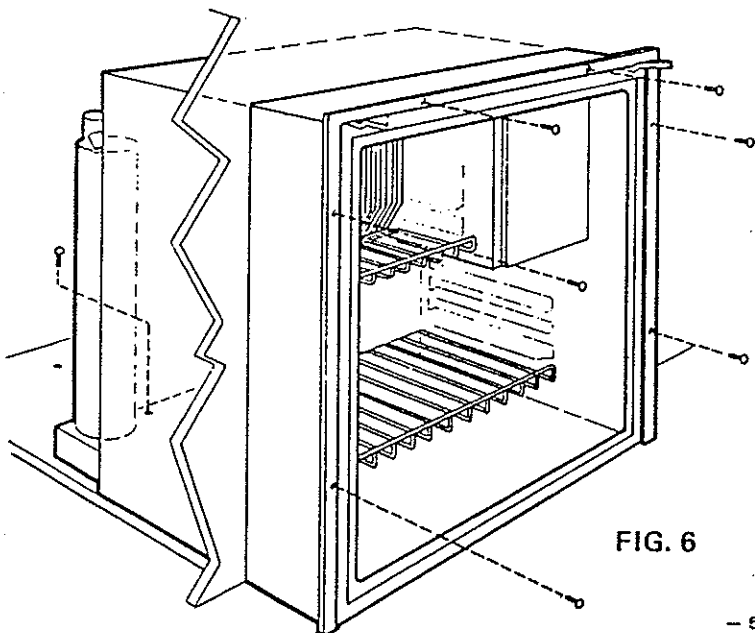


FIG. 6

The refrigerator must be secured in the recess. Do this by using screws or bolts through the holes in the rear base plate, and/or by screws through the front frame of the cabinet into the front of the recess.

8. GAS PRESSURE

The L.P. gas cylinder must be fitted with a pressure regulator to reduce the pressure to 11 inches water column. The burner is fitted with a size F jet which is suitable for use on Propane and Butane gas at a supply pressure of 11 inches water column.

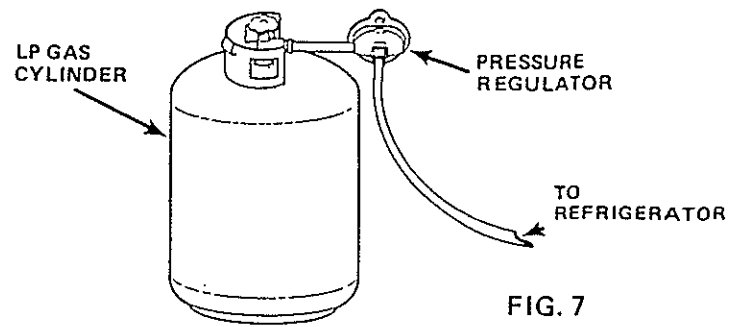


FIG. 7

9. REFRIGERATOR SUPPLY CONNECTION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Heating Element Wiring
2. 115V. AC Supply Cord
3. 12V. DC Supply Wires
4. Electric Thermostat Knob
5. Piezo Spark Ignitor
6. Piezo Spark Plunger
7. Gas Shut-Off Valve
8. Gas Shut-Off Handle
9. Voltage Selector Switch
10. Selector Switch Position Indicator
11. Gas Thermostat Knob
12. Gas Safety Valve
13. Gas Safety Plunger
14. Flame View Port
15. Electrical Control Box Cover
16. Electrical Cover Box Screw
17. By-Pass Screw

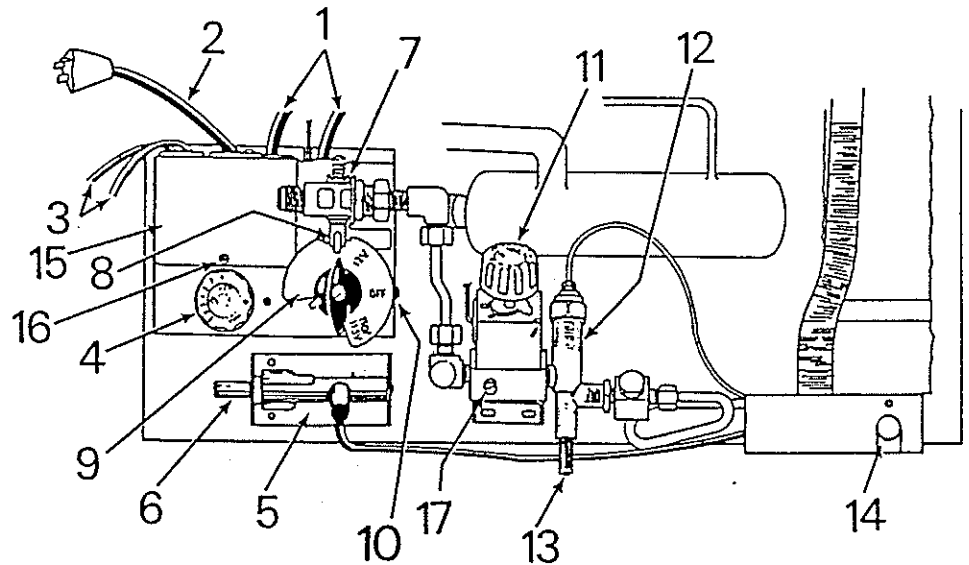


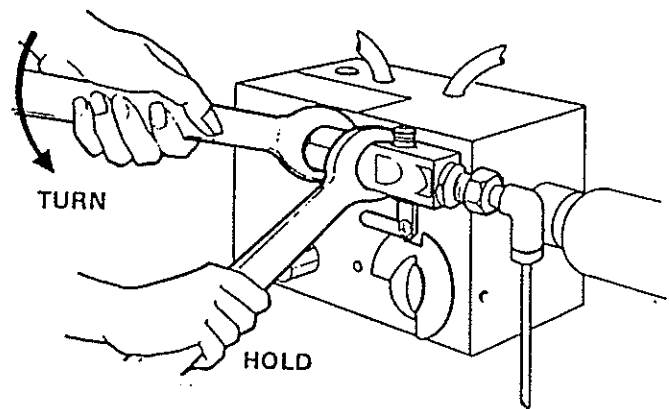
FIG. 8

FIG. 9

10. GAS CONNECTIONS

The supply pipe from the pressure regulator on the L.P. gas cylinder to the refrigerator should preferably be of copper, or of another type approved for use with continuously operating L.P. gas appliances. Connect this supply pipe to the inlet of the gas valve (Fig. 9) at the back of the refrigerator. Hold the manual gas shut-off valve with a wrench while tightening the gas line to the refrigerator.

After connecting, check all gas connections for leaks by applying a non-corrosive solution over them and while watching for bubbles.



WARNING

DO NOT USE A FLAME TO CHECK FOR LEAKS.

11. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

The heating elements which operate the cooling unit on electricity are rated at 95 watts, one for use on 115 volts A.C., the other for use on 12 volts D.C.

If an external electrical source is utilized, the refrigerator, when installed, must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes or, in the absence of local codes, the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1981.

At the lower left-hand corner of the refrigerator, rear side, is the electric equipment control box (FIG. 8, Page 6). Remove the cover from the box by removing the screw (16), and the terminal block will be visible.

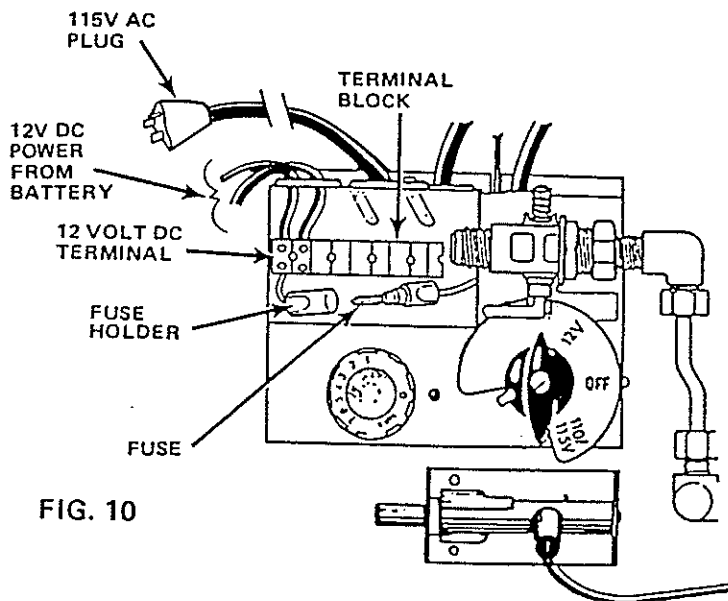


FIG. 10

a. 115 Volts A.C.

The connection cord (FIG. 10) for the 115 Volt A.C. supply has a three-prong (grounding) plug for your protection against shock hazards and is intended to be plugged directly into a properly grounded three-prong receptacle. Do not cut or remove the grounding prong from this plug.

The cord is approximately 5' 6" long and a grounded three-prong receptacle should be installed in an accessible position within reach of the plug.

b. 12 Volts D.C.

The two connection terminals at the left-hand end of the terminal block (FIG. 10) are the 12 volt supply connections. From these, connect the refrigerator to the main battery in the vehicle by means of two wires, passing through the entry opening (temporarily sealed with a dust-cap) in the top of the box. Polarity is not important, but the body or chassis of the vehicle or R.V. should not be used as a substitute for one of the wires.

Inside the control box (FIG. 10), is a 10 amp fuse in an insulated holder which is to protect the 12 volt circuit in the event of a short. If the fuse burns out, trace the cause and correct it before fitting a similar type 10 amp fuse and reconnecting.

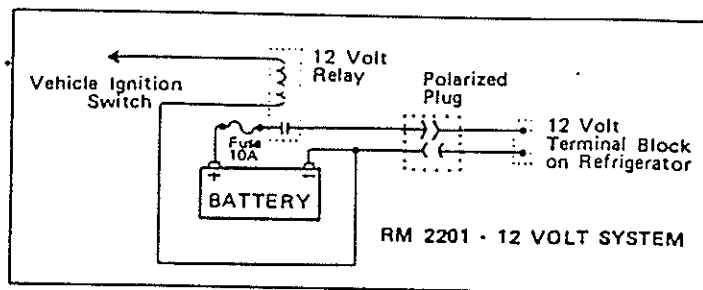


FIG. 11

Do not connect lights or any other electrical components to the wiring from the battery to the refrigerator.

c. 12V DC BATTERY CONNECTIONS

The current is 8 amps when the refrigerator is operating on 12 volts therefore the wiring from the battery to the refrigerator must be heavy enough to carry this load satisfactorily without voltage drop. The minimum size of wiring to be used is 14 A.W.G.

The connections to the battery should be made using ring type clamps with tightening bolts to ensure good contact with the battery poles. Clean periodically and coat terminals with an anti-corrosive.

NOTE: To prevent the refrigerator operating and draining the battery when the engine is switched off, install an automatic cut-out relay (not supplied) between the battery and the refrigerator so that the refrigerator will not draw current from the battery when the ignition is switched off. (See Wiring Diagram, FIG. 11).

12. DEFROST WATER DRAIN TUBE

In the back of the refrigerator, at the right-hand side of the controls, is a white, flexible, defrost water drain tube. Retrieve the free (lower) end of this tube from its packed position.

Pass the end through a suitable size hole drilled through the floor of the R.V. so that defrost water will automatically be disposed of to the outside during defrosting (Paragraph 21, Page 11).

13. TESTING

When the installation is complete, check all gas connections and fittings on the refrigerator for tightness. After lighting the burner (see Paragraph 16A, Page 9), check all gas connections for leaks by applying a non-corrosive solution over them while watching for bubbles. Do not use a flame. Thereafter, check all connections for leaks at least once a month. The refrigerator gas equipment must not be subjected to an internal pressure exceeding 22 inches of water column.

NOTE:

1. The appliance and its individual manual gas shut-off valve must be disconnected from the gas supply piping system during any pressure testing of that system at pressures in excess of 1/2 psig.
2. The appliance must be isolated from the gas supply piping system by closing its individual manual gas shut-off valve during any pressure testing of the gas supply piping system at test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 psig.

14. CHECKING OPERATION OF FLAME FAILURE DEVICE

Finally, check the operation of the flame failure device. To do this, light the burner (Paragraph 16A, Page 9) and wait for a minute or two to ensure that a full, stable flame is established.

Turn off the manual gas shut-off valve (Paragraph 16B) and, within 2 minutes, the flame failure device safety valve should automatically close. (An audible click from the valve may be heard when this happens).

Turn on the manual gas shut-off valve and attempt to re-light the burner without pushing in the plunger (FIG. 13-4) of the safety valve. If the burner cannot be re-lit, the flame failure device safety valve has operated correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The area in the vicinity of the refrigerator must be kept clear and free from combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable vapors and liquids.

15. LEVELING

In the boiler of the cooling unit, ammonia vapor is distilled from an ammonia-water mixture and carried to the finned condenser where it liquifies. The liquid ammonia flows to the evaporator inside the cabinet where it creates cold by evaporating into a circulating flow of hydrogen gas. If the evaporator is not level, the liquid may accumulate forming pockets which can impair the gas circulation, in which case cooling will stop.

When the coach is stationary for a period, it must be level so that the refrigerator can operate properly. When the coach is being parked, it should be level to the point of human comfort.

When the coach is on tow, the continuous rolling and pitching movement will not normally affect the operation of the refrigerator.

16. OPERATING THE REFRIGERATOR

A. TO LIGHT THE GAS BURNER

- Step 1 Rotate selector to "OFF" position.
- Step 2 Turn gas handle to the left.
- Step 3 Turn gas thermostat knob to #4 setting.
- Step 4 Press gas safety valve plunger up and hold.
- Step 5 Push piezo ignitor plunger repeatedly until flame is observed at "6".
- Step 6 When flame is lit,
a. Discontinue pushing the piezo plunger
b. BUT - continue to hold up on the safety valve plunger for about 15 seconds.
c. If flame goes out when plunger is released, repeat steps 4 through 6.

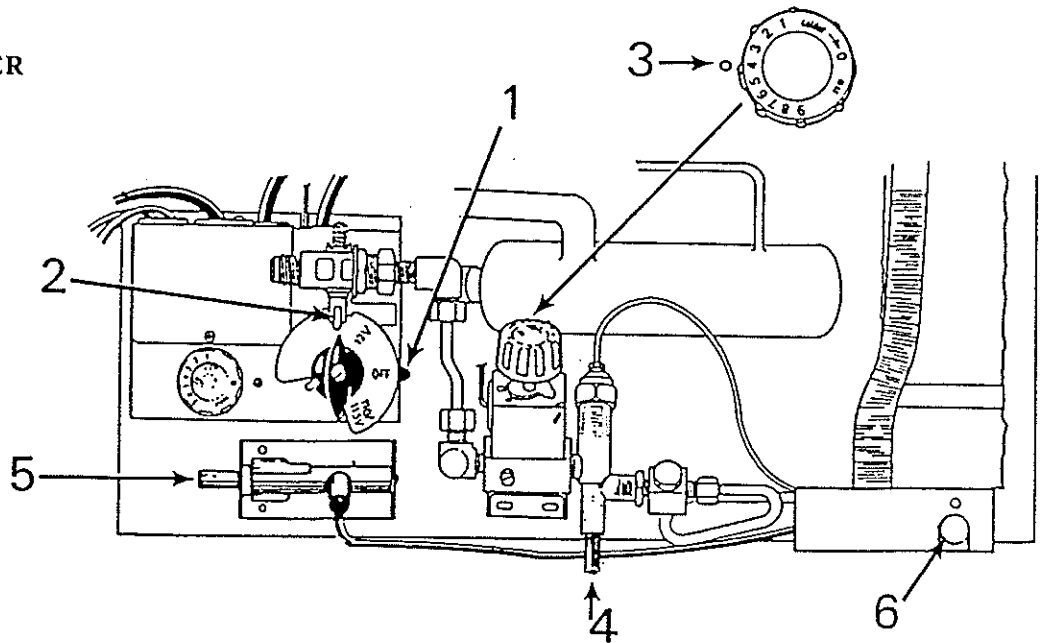


FIG. 13

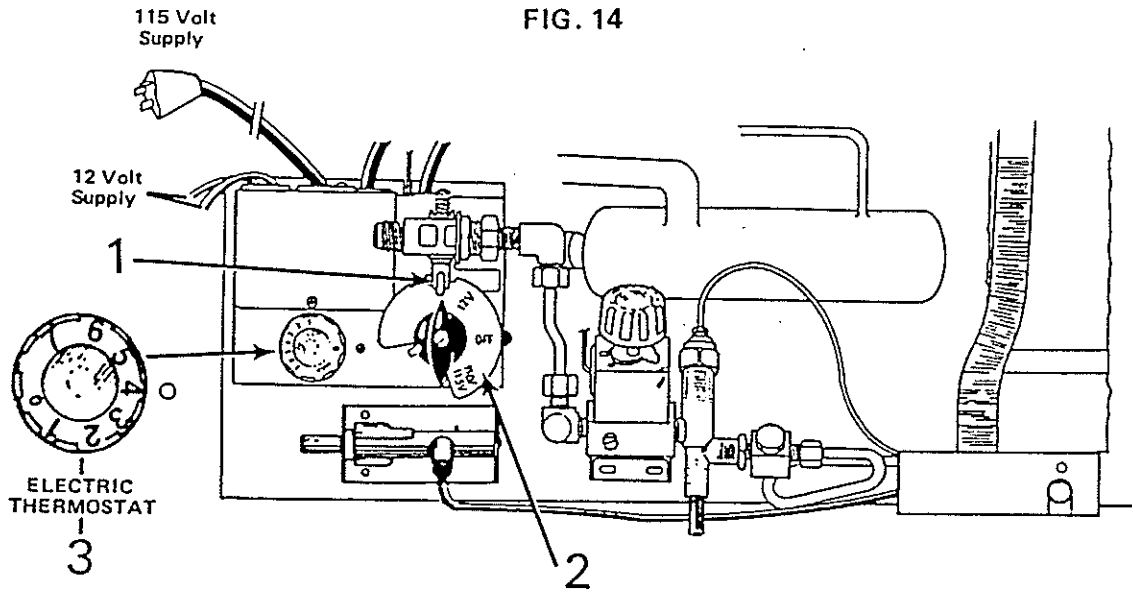
B. TO SHUT DOWN THE REFRIGERATOR FROM GAS OPERATION

Turn the handle (8) of the gas valve (7) away from the back of the cabinet.
(FIG. 8, Page 6)

NOTE: The ice-tray shelf should now show signs of cooling after an hour. If the gas has to be re-lit when the ice-making compartment is still cold, turn the thermostat dial (3) to MAX and repeat Steps 4 through 6, and return the thermostat to its normal setting only after the burner is alight.

The refrigerator has a flame failure device which will automatically shut off the gas to the burner if the flame is blown out. While plunger (4) is being held in, this device is temporarily inoperative. **DANGER - DO NOT** hold this plunger in unless attempting to light the gas burner.

C. ELECTRIC OPERATION (SEE FIG. 14)



■ THE REFRIGERATOR MAY BE OPERATED ON 12 VOLTS DC OR 115 VOLTS AC

To start electric operation:

Step 1 Turn gas valve to "OFF" position—handle pointing away from cabinet.

(eg) If 12 volt DC operation is desired, rotate selector to "12V" position and supply 12 volt battery power. (Refer to NOTE on Page 7, Item C regarding 12 volt wiring).

Step 2 Turn voltage selector switch so desired voltage marking is next to the selector position indicator.

(eg) If 115 volt AC operation is desired, rotate selector to "110-115V" position and connect the 115 volt electrical supply cord.

Step 3 Turn the electric thermostat knob to No. 4 position.

The ice-tray shelf should show signs of cooling after about an hour.

17. TO SHUT DOWN THE REFRIGERATOR FROM ELECTRIC OPERATION

Rotate the voltage selector switch (2) to the "OFF" position.

18. REGULATION OF TEMPERATURE

With either thermostat knob set at number 3 or 4, the cabinet will automatically maintain a suitable temperature for ordinary food storage. Usually, no further adjustment will be needed, but in hot weather, or when more cooling is required, the knob may be turned to a higher number. If less cooling is required, turn the knob to a lower number.

19. STORING FOOD IN THE REFRIGERATOR

This refrigerator is designed for the storage of fresh foods, the storage of frozen foods and the making of ice. The total volume of the refrigerator is 1.7 cubic feet, net.

To prevent drying out and the transfer of flavors from one food to another, always store foods in covered dishes, plastic bags or wrapped in foil or waxed paper. **NEVER PUT HOT FOOD INTO THE REFRIGERATOR.**

Avoid using large dishes and do not stack food or food containers too closely as this interferes with the circulation of cold air within the cabinet.

Packets of frozen food should be placed in the lower part of the frozen food storage compartment, soon after purchase. If frozen foods are allowed to thaw, do not re-freeze, but consume or dispose of them within 24 hours.

20. ICE MAKING

Fill the ice-tray with water to within 1/8" from the top, and place it on the upper shelf in the frozen food compartment. When ice has formed, the ice-tray can be released from the shelf by lifting one corner. Do not use a lever. Leave any unwanted ice in the divider and replace in the tray, empty spaces being refilled with water.

DO NOT attempt to make ice while traveling as the water may spill out of the ice tray.

Ice will be made more quickly when the appropriate thermostat knob is set to one of the higher numbers or "MAX". When ice has formed, be sure to turn back the knob to its normal setting, otherwise the food in the cabinet may become too cold.

NOTE: It is not good practice to attempt to make ice until the cabinet has cooled down as this may delay the usual time taken for the cabinet to achieve its working temperature.

21. DEFROSTING

Frost will form gradually on the cooling fins and in and on the frozen food compartment. It is a mistake to assume that an accumulation of frost gives a colder cabinet. For the most efficient and economical operation, the refrigerator should be defrosted regularly - about every ten to fourteen days depending on the particular conditions of use.

To defrost, turn off the gas valve or switch off the electricity supply to the refrigerator, depending upon which is being used, remove the ice-tray, empty the frozen food compartment and leave the cabinet door open. The frost will melt and run through the tube at the back to the outside.

Any remaining drips in and on the frozen food compartment, and in the refrigerator should be wiped up with a clean cloth.

NOTE: Do not attempt to defrost by means of any form of heat - the plastic surfaces may be damaged.

22. TRAVEL CATCH

The travel catch has two alternative positions; the first holds the door tightly closed for use when traveling, and the second keeps the door slightly open, - useful when the cabinet is out of use so that fresh air can circulate inside. (FIG. 15)

When not in use, the refrigerator should be emptied, cleaned and dried *and the door left slightly open by using the alternative position of the travel catch so that fresh air can circulate inside.* The ice-tray should also be emptied, dried, and left handy on a shelf in the cabinet.

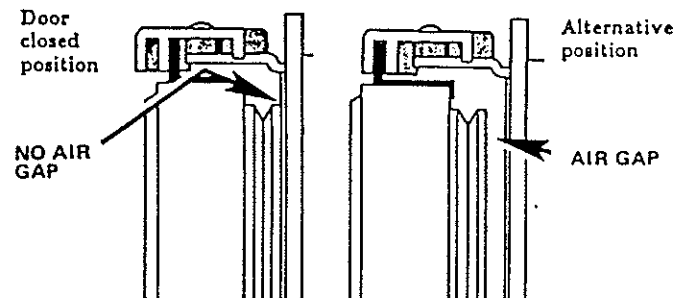


FIG. 15

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- If the coach has been out of use for a period, make sure all air vents are free from obstructions (e.g. bird's nests, etc.) before starting the refrigerator and check connections for gas leaks using soapy water (Paragraph 10, Page 6).
- Never cover or partially cover the air vents with cardboard or anything else. Do not obstruct the flow of combustion and ventilation air.
- NEVER put HOT items in the refrigerator.
- If possible, start the refrigerator several hours before putting in the food to allow time for the interior to be cooled. It is then preferable to load the refrigerator with food which has been pre-cooled in your household refrigerator, or in the market.
- Before moving the coach, make sure all containers are tightly covered to avoid spills.
- Engage the travel catch at the top front corner of the door before moving off.
- Keep foodstuffs arranged so as to provide free air circulation for proper cooling. DO NOT cover shelves with paper or large containers.
- Odors or highly flavored foods should always be stored in covered dishes, plastic bags or wrapped in foil or waxed paper to prevent food odors.
- To reduce frost formation in and on the freezer compartment, cover stored liquids and moist foods. Do not have the door open any longer than necessary.
- Once a year, the gas system should be cleaned and adjusted, and the flue tube cleaned.

23. CLEANING

Clean the refrigerator thoroughly, as necessary, particularly when it is to be out of use for any period.

First, defrost the cabinet as described in the previous item, then clean the shelves, cabinet interior and door with a clean cloth wrung out in warm water to which a little mild, non-scented washing-up liquid detergent has been added. Wipe over with a clean cloth and dry thoroughly.

Do not wash any plastic parts in water that is more than hand-hot, and do not expose them to dry heat.

Wipe the outside of the cabinet with a clean, damp cloth, and polish with a clean, soft duster.

NEVER USE STRONG CHEMICALS OR ABRASIVE CLEANING MATERIALS ON ANY PART OF THE REFRIGERATOR.

24. ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

a. Heater

Heat is supplied to the boiler of the cooling unit by two 95 watt heaters, one for use on 12V D.C., the other for 115V A.C.

To fit a new heater it will be necessary to disconnect the refrigerator from the gas and electricity supplies and remove it from the recess as described in Paragraph 26. a., Sections 1 and 2.

Remove the faulty heater and fit the new one as follows (see FIG. 17, Page 14).

1. Take off the cover from the electric equipment control box by removing the cover screw (FIG. 8, Page 6). Disconnect the heater leads from the terminal block and clamp, taking a note of their positions and being careful not to disturb other connections.
2. Disconnect the boiler insulation retaining straps (FIG. 17, Page 14)
3. Remove the plastic tie, then separate the insulation halves sufficiently to enable the faulty heater to be removed from the metal pocket on the boiler.
4. Check that the new heater is of the correct type and voltage and fit it in the boiler tube pocket in the same way as the original was fitted.
5. Ensuring the boiler insulation is correctly positioned, secure it firmly with the retaining straps.

Section 24 continued . . .

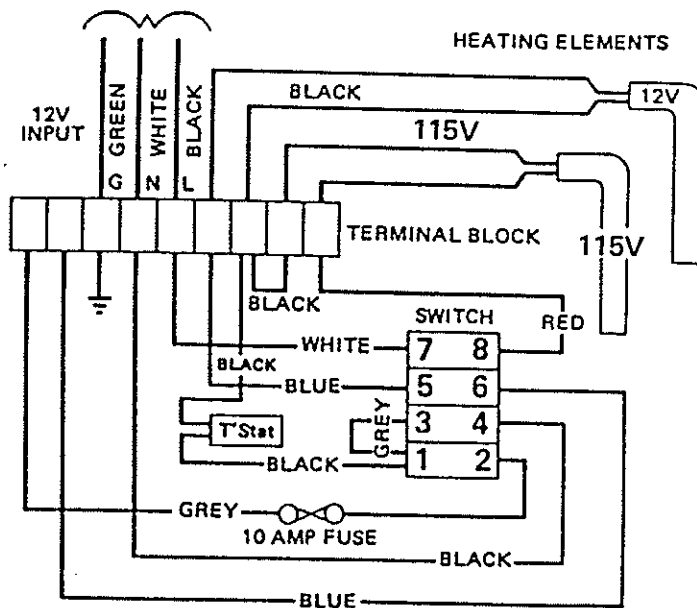
6. Replace the plastic tie, or fit a new one. *This is important to prevent the heater rising out of the boiler pocket due to vibration when the vehicle is in motion.*
7. Connect the heater leads to the terminal block as before and re-install the refrigerator. Check for gas leaks in accordance with Paragraph 10, Page 6, and test the refrigerator for satisfactory operation.

b. Fuse

If there is no power at the 12V DC heating element when connected to 12 volts, check that the fuse has not burned out, see FIG. 10, Page 7.

25. ELECTRICAL WIRING SCHEMATIC

120V POWER SUPPLY CABLE



WIRING DIAGRAM

FIG. 16

26. GAS EQUIPMENT

a. Examination and cleaning of Flue, Burner and Jet

Once or twice a year, look through the flame viewing opening (FIG. 18, Page 15) in the burner box and examine the appearance of the burner flame which should be predominantly blue in color when the gas thermostat knob is set at "MAX". If this is not the case, the flue, burner, and jet, etc. should be cleaned as follows:

1. Turn off the gas at the gas cylinder and disconnect the refrigerator from the gas and electricity supplies. Remove all loose items from inside the refrigerator.
2. Remove the screws or bolts securing the rear base plate or front frame of the refrigerator to the recess and withdraw the refrigerator.
3. Remove the screw (3, Fig. 17) from the horizontal tube at the top of the flue.
4. Remove the wire clip (2) from the top of the flexible air intake tube, by pulling it upward.

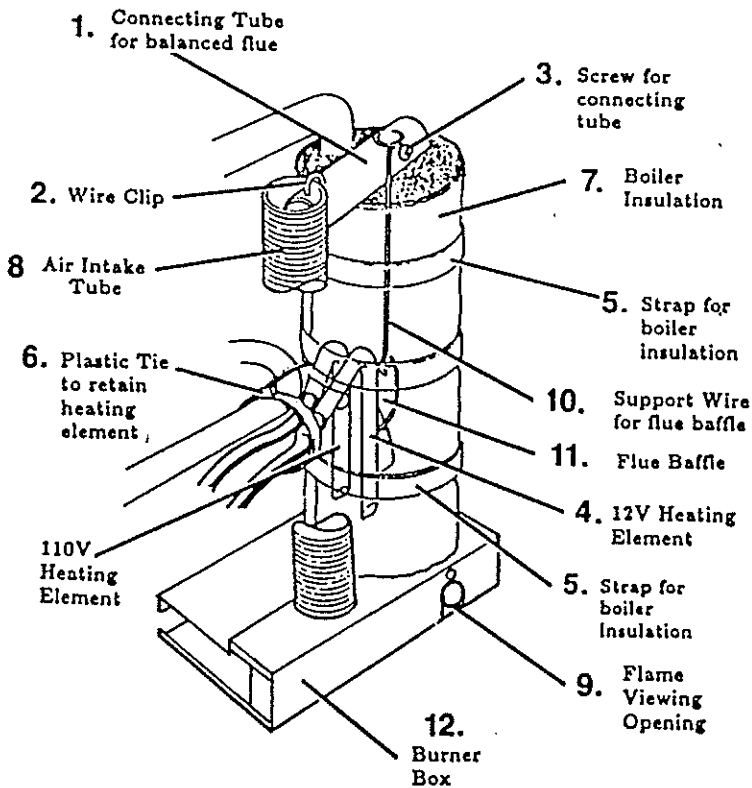


FIG. 17

A stainless steel baffle (FIG. 18, Page 15) is located in the flue tube of the boiler of the cooling unit to correctly distribute heat from the burner. The baffle is suspended on a length of stainless steel wire from the top of the flue tube, and is positioned so that the bottom edge of the baffle is 3" (76mm) above the bottom of the flue tube.

To gain access to the flue baffle, take off the horizontal (metal) connecting tube (1, Fig. 17) at the top of the balanced flue after removing screw (3, Fig. 17). The baffle support wire will then be seen and this can be lifted upward, out of the flue tube, together with the baffle.

If the flue baffle is missing or is wrongly located, the cooling unit will not function properly on gas operation.

5. With a phillips screwdriver, remove the 2 screws (8, Fig. 18), then, from the rear, carefully withdraw the burner box (1) with the flexible air intake tube attached to it, and clean the inside of the burner box of soot and other deposits.
6. Unscrew the gas pipe union nut (9) then, pushing the boiler insulation upward sufficiently to give access, undo the screw (3), releasing the burner assembly from the bottom of the boiler tube.
7. Taking care not to strain the thermocouple tube (4), drop the burner assembly away from the boiler tube and pull it carefully away from the boiler, just far enough to give access for the following operations.
8. Remove the screw (5) from the burner barrel retaining plate, then withdraw the burner barrel. Examine and clean the burner barrel by brushing and blowing it out with air.

9. Disconnect the gas pipe union (2) and then the lock-nut (6) which will enable the jet (7) to be removed. Clean the jet by washing it in alcohol and blowing it through with air.
NOTE: The jet fitted to this refrigerator is a size "F" which is suitable for use on propane gas at 11 inches water column. The orifice in the jet is very small and must never be cleaned by a pin or similar instrument as this would damage the orifice. Clean only as described above.
10. With the refrigerator standing upright, place a piece of paper or cloth under the boiler tube to catch falling deposits, then clean the flue tube of soot etc., preferably with the aid of a special flue brush, available from your supplier.
11. Re-assemble the components in the reverse order to that described for removal. Re-assemble the components by reversing the procedure for removal. Be sure to re-make the gas connections soundly. Do not forget to re-fit the flue baffle and its support wire.
12. Re-install the refrigerator in its recess, connect to the gas and electricity supplies, and check for gas leaks as described in

Paragraph 10, Page 6. Light the burner and check the appearance of the flame to ensure that it is predominantly blue (when the thermostat is at "MAX"), then leave the refrigerator on test for at least an hour.

b. Thermostat By-Pass Screw

The size 14 hexagonal headed brass by-pass screw (FIG. 8, Page 6, Item 17) is located in the side of the thermostat body, at the rear of the cabinet. The by-pass screw should not be disturbed unless necessary, see Paragraph 27, B., d.,3. (If the orifice in the by-pass screw becomes blocked the burner flame will go out as soon as the refrigerator becomes cold enough inside for the thermostat valve to close).

c. Checking for Gas Leaks

Periodically, check the entire gas installation for leaks. Test all pipe connections with a non-corrosive leak detector (not with a flame), watching for bubbles, - see Paragraph 10, Page 6.

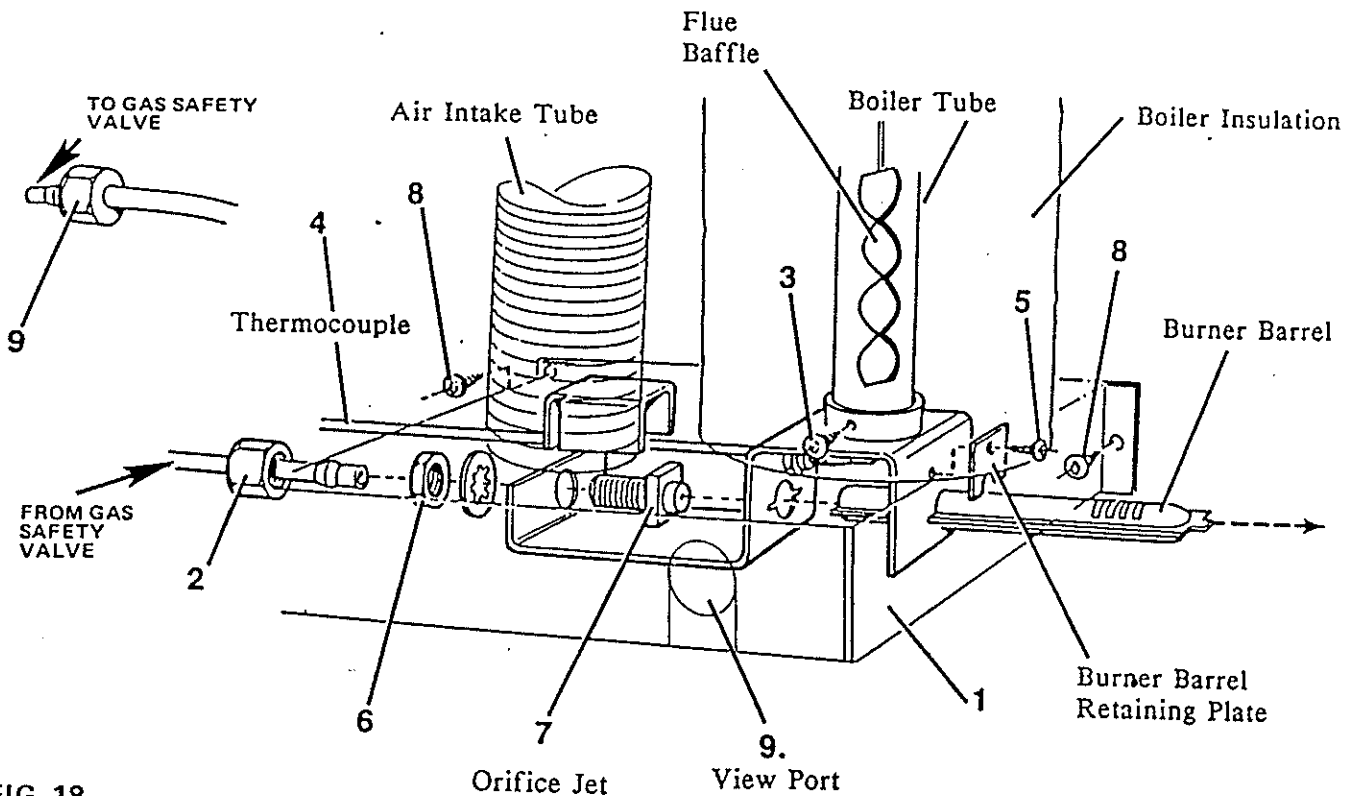


FIG. 18

27. TROUBLE SHOOTING

A. FLAME BLOWS OUT

If trouble is encountered with the flame blowing out under especially windy conditions, try to place the vehicle so that the wind does not blow directly into the vents in the wall of the vehicle. If the trouble persists, set the gas thermostat to "MAX". This can of course, only be a temporary measure as, after a time at this setting, the foodstuffs in the cabinet may become too cold.

B. IF REFRIGERATOR DOES NOT COOL SATISFACTORILY

- a. Check that the refrigerator has the proper clearances for air circulation over the cooling unit at the back, see Paragraph 4, FIG. 3.
- b. Thermostat incorrectly used, see Paragraph 18, Page 11.
- c. Evaporator heavily coated with frost, see Paragraph 21, Page 11.
- d. Flame has gone out:
 1. Gas in bottle used up, fit new bottle.
 2. Connection between thermocouple and flame failure device body loose; tighten union-but do not overtighten.
 3. Clogged thermostat by-pass screw, clean or exchange it.
- e. Flue baffle not inserted into boiler tube of the cooling unit, see Paragraph 26, Page 14, Item 4.
- f. Wrong gas pressure at burner; have pressure checked. Pressure at burner must not fall below 11 inches water gauge when thermostat is set on "MAX". Have tested by a qualified technician.
- g. Burner assembly loose; re-fit.
- h. Jet orifice or burner clogged, see Paragraph 26, Page 14, Items 1-10.
- i. Faulty operation of the thermostat; thermostat will have to be exchanged for new one.

- j. Electric operation: burned out winding in heater, see Paragraph 24, Page 13.
- k. 12V operation: voltage drop due to defective battery, or wiring from battery to refrigerator not heavy enough, see Paragraph 11, Page 7, Item b.
- l. 12V operation: burnt out fuse, see Paragraph 11, Page 7, Item c.
- m. Flame touches side of the boiler due to displacement of burner through loose screw or bent bracket; correct position or fit new burner and bracket. Burner displacement may cause smoke and sooting of the flue.
- n. Burner damaged. Replace.
- o. Flame touches flue baffle:
 1. Baffle too low in flue, see Paragraph 26, Page 14 Item 4.
 2. Gas pressure too high, see Paragraph 8, Page 6.
 3. Jet orifice has been opened out; fit new jet of correct size (size F). See Paragraph 26, Page 14, Items 1-10.
- p. Dirty flue tube; clean flue, burner and jet as described in Paragraph 26, Page 15, Items 9 and 10.

Follow all the above instructions closely. This refrigerator is quality guaranteed; however, we are not responsible for any failures caused by improper adjustments and unfavorable installation conditions. Contact service point or distributor service department for assistance if required.

Service Office
The Dometic Corp.
509 South Poplar St.
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