

Dometic **SERVICE**

United States

SALES OFFICES
DOMETIC SALES CORP.
2320 Industrial Pkwy.
Elkhart, IN 46515
Phone 219-295-5228

DOMETIC SALES CORP.
14441 Bonelli St.
City of Industry, CA 91746
Phone 818-968-9431

DOMETIC SALES CORP.
1625-A Rock Mountain Blvd.
Stone Mountain, GA 30083
Phone 404-493-6214

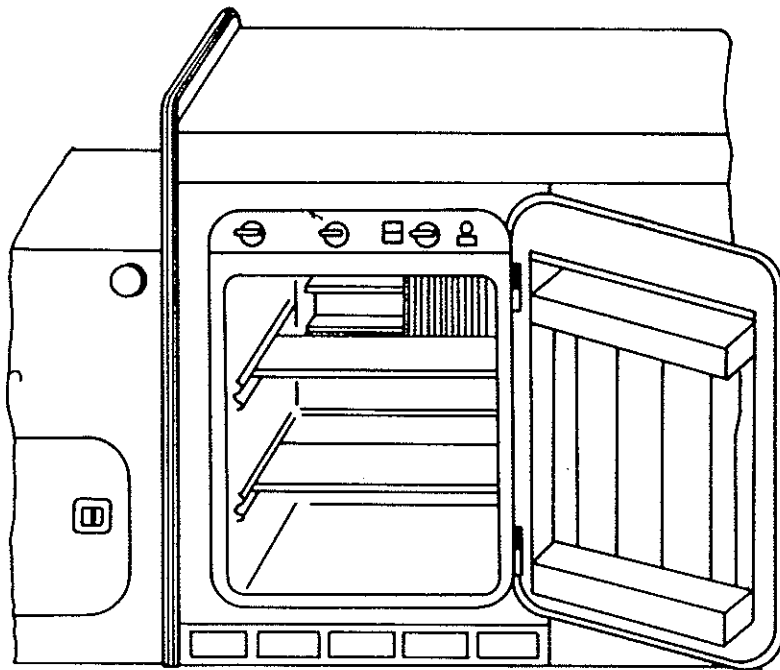
DOMETIC SALES CORP.
7895 S.W. Hunziker Rd.
Portland, OR 97223
Phone 503-620-9510

DOMETIC SALES CORP.
2920 Avenue "E" East
Arlington, TX 76011
Phone 817-277-7211

DOMETIC SALES CORP.
East Oak Ridge Dr.
Rt. 9, Box 17 A
Hagerstown, MD 21740
Phone 301-797-0826

Canada

Euroclean Canada Inc.
Dometic Recreation Division
866 Langs Drive
Cambridge, Ontario
N3H 2N7 Canada
(519) 653-8880



SERVICE MANUAL

REFRIGERATOR

RM 182

and

RM 182 A

Edition **1**
April 1981

DSC # 649

When ordering spare parts always state:

MODEL · QUANTITY · PART NUMBER · DESCRIPTION

For electric details also:

VOLTAGE · WATTAGE

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A. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

The design of this refrigerator has been certified and approved by the American Gas Association and the Canadian Gas Association for Recreational Vehicles. This certification is dependent, however upon proper installation and the use of the venting components as shown in these instructions.

Installation

The installation of the refrigerator must comply with local codes or in the absence of local codes the following American National Standards and the Canadian Standards.

In the USA:

ANSI Z 223.1.- 1978 National Fuel Gas Code
ANSI C 1 1978 National Electric Code

In Canada:

CSA Std. Z 240.4 - *Gas Equipped Recreational
Vehicles and Mobile Housing

*Note: Will be replaced by CSA Stds. Z 240.4.1.
and Z 240.4.2 when available.

CSA Std. Z 240.6.1. -Electrical Requirement for
Mobile Housing

CSA Std. Z 240.6.2. -Electrical Requirement for
Recreational Vehicles

B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The Controls: Controls are located at the top of the refrigerator.

1. Control Panel: Fig. 1, Page 15

- "D" — Air Pump, Piezo Lighter, and Safety Valve.
- "C" — Thermostat for Gas and 120 Volt Operation.
(12 volt has no thermostat, the unit runs continuously)
- "B" — Voltage Selector Switch
- "A" — Gas Shut-Off Valve
- "E" — Screw Plug for Fuse and Flame Indicator Peep Sight.

2. Gas Operation — Lighting the Burner:

1. Place Voltage Switch "B" (Fig. 1) on "Gas" position, then place Gas Valve "A" (Fig.1) to the "ON" position.
2. Turn Thermostat "C" (Fig. 1) to maximum.
3. Turn knob "D" (Fig. 1) clockwise and hold for 20 seconds. This opens the Safety Valve so gas can flow to the burner.
4. Release Safety Valve and pump knob "D" (Fig. 1) 20 times. **DO NOT** pump until click is heard, stop short of this position.
5. Once again, turn knob "D" (Fig. 1) clockwise to open the Safety Valve, simultaneously pump knob "D" until noticeable click is heard (this is the Piezo Lighter).
NOTE: Holding the Safety Valve open and activating the Piezo Lighter must be done at the same time.
6. Burner is lit when pointer on Flame Indicator moves from white to green. Hold Safety Valve open (knob "D" in clockwise position) for at least 10 seconds after green indication.
7. Flame may be observed through pilot sight peep and ice tray should show signs of cold after two hours.

3. Electrical Operation:

1. Place Gas Valve "A" (Fig. 1) to OFF position.
2. Place Voltage Selector Switch "B" (Fig. 1) to the appropriate voltage.
NOTE: The 12 volt circuit is not thermostatically controlled. Because of an inserted relay, the 12 volt operation is only possible if the car ignition is switched on.

4. Temperature Control:

With the thermostat knob "C" (Fig. 1) set at the middle position, the cabinet will automatically maintain a suitable temperature for ordinary food storage. Usually, no further adjustment will be necessary, but in hot weather, or when more cooling is required, the knob "C" (Fig. 1) must be turned to a higher position.

If less cooling is required, the knob should be turned to a lower position.

If knob "C" (Fig. 1) is turned completely to the left, the 120V circuit is switched OFF. During gas operation the same position corresponds to Minimum Cooling.

RM 182 A

B. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The Controls: Controls are located at the top of the refrigerator.

1. Control Panel: Fig. 1, Page 15

- "D" — Air Pump and Piezo Lighter
- "C" — Thermostat for Gas and 120 Volt Operation (12 volt has no thermostat, the unit runs continuously)
- "B" — Voltage Selector Switch
- "A" — Gas Shut-Off Valve
- "E" — Screw Plug for Fuse and Flame Indicator Peep Sight
- "F" — Safety Valve

2. Gas Operation — Lighting the Burner:

1. Place Voltage Switch "B" (Fig. 1) on "GAS" position, then place Gas Valve "A" (Fig. 1) to ON position
2. Turn thermostat "C" (Fig. 1) to maximum
3. Depress button "F" (Fig. 1) for 20 seconds to let gas flow to burner
4. Release button "F" and pump knob "D" (Fig. 1) 20 times **DO NOT** pump until click is heard, stop short of this position.
5. Once again, press button "F" (Fig. 1) and hold, simultaneously pump knob "D" (Fig. 1) several times until noticeable click is heard (this is Piezo Lighter).
6. Burner is lit when pointer on flame indicator moves from white to green. Hold button "F" (Fig. 1) for at least 10 seconds after green indication.
7. Flame may be observed through pilot sight peep and ice tray should show signs of cold after two hours.

3. Electrical Operation:

1. Place Gas Valve "A" (Fig. 1) to OFF position
2. Place Voltage Selector Switch "B" (Fig. 1) to the appropriate voltage
NOTE: The 12 volt circuit is not thermostatically controlled. Because of an inserted relay, the 12 Volt operation is only possible if the car ignition is switched on.

4. Temperature Control:

With the thermostat knob "C" (Fig. 1) set at the middle position, the cabinet will automatically maintain a suitable temperature for ordinary food storage. Usually, no further adjustment will be necessary, but in hot weather, or when more cooling is required, the knob "C" (Fig. 1) must be turned to a higher position.

If less cooling is required, the knob should be turned to a lower position.

If knob "C" (Fig. 1) is turned completely to the left, the 120 Volt circuit is switched off. During gas operation the same position corresponds to Minimum Cooling.

6. General Instructions

Sealed Combustion Unit

The sealed combustion unit is made up of the burner, a fresh air intake and exhaust pipes, and a vent/air-intake assembly in the wall.

The burner unit is completely sealed off from the interior of the van by means of the two special inlet and outlet pipes. In the vent/air-intake assembly, fresh air is drawn in one pipe and combusted gases are safely vented to the outside through the other pipe.

Ventilator (Cooling Fan)

In order to improve the cooling performance under the difficult built-in situation and high ambient temperatures, a 0.6 W ventilator is switched on automatically when the temperature around the condenser fins (behind the refrigerator) reaches 140°F and switched off at 124°F.

NOTE:

The ventilator is connected to the 12V-circuit in such a manner that it is also operational during the 120V and gas operations.

Fuse

On the front of the control panel (see Fig. 1) in an insulated holder, is a 10 amp. fuse. This fuse protects the 12V circuit in the event of a short. If the fuse burns out, trace the cause and correct it before fitting a new 10 amp. fuse.

Steps To Take When The Refrigerator Has Not Been Used For A Long Period

If there has been a heavy rain, or the vehicle has been through a car wash. Water may have collected in the burner housing. This must be removed before the gas is lit. For this, the sealing plug underneath the front of the refrigerator on the left is unscrewed from the drainage tube and the water is allowed to escape. The sealing plug must then be carefully refitted since a good seal is essential for the proper function of the combustion system. Check that the windscreen of the outside wall of the van is clean and remove any dirt that is present.

Pilot Outage

It has been determined that this problem can be caused by a poor seal between the slide for ventilation housing "E" (Fig. 2) and the side wall of the vehicle.

When properly sealed, this plate acts as a baffle to protect the exhaust outlet tube from direct air flow. If this seal is not complete, air will be allowed to flow between the plate and the side wall of the vehicle directly into the exhaust outlet tube.

This problem can be caused by failure to tighten the mount "D" (Fig. 2) screws properly, a bad gasket "F" (Fig. 2), or a warped locating plate "E" (Fig. 2).

Periodic Maintenance

Once or twice a year, depending on use, it is necessary to clean and adjust the burner assembly.

The burner is fitted with a #24 jet, which is suitable for use on Propane or Butane gas at a supply pressure of 11 inches water column pressure. The orifice in the jet is very small and must never be cleaned by means of a pin or a similar instrument for this will damage the orifice. Should, for some reason, the jet require cleaning, it should be washed in alcohol and blown dry with air.

The entire gas installation should be checked for leaks. Test all pipe connections with soapy water, not with an open flame.

C. REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF REFRIGERATOR

REMOVAL

1. Disconnect electrical supply. And make sure the gas supply is shut off at its source.
2. Remove the vent/air-intake assembly on the van wall outside.
 - a. Unscrew three self-tapping screws (A, Fig. 2) of the windscreen (B, Fig. 2), then remove windscreen and separating plate (C, Fig. 2).
 - b. Unscrew four screws (D, Fig. 2) of the fixing plate (E, Fig. 2) and remove fixing plate and gasket (F, Fig. 2) from the caravan wall (G, Fig. 2) to the vent casing (H, Fig. 2).
3. Open and remove all three doors of the kitchen cabinet (Fig. 3). Pull out drawer. Dismantle and remove shelves. Then lift door from hinge posts (Fig. 3).
4. Remove three protective caps (A, Fig. 4) from the refrigerator frame (B, Fig. 4) and unscrew the three screws that are behind the caps. Then on each side through the doors, unscrew two phillips screws (C, Fig. 4) from the walls of the refrigerator.
5. Carefully pull refrigerator frame forward in the lower right (Fig. 5, arrow A) then pull out the left groove according to arrow (B, Fig. 5) toward the right.
6. Remove 120V connection plug (A, Fig. 6) from the socket, pull out 12V plug-connection (B, Fig. 6).
Unscrew threaded union of the gas-connection line (C, Fig. 6) of the refrigerator.
7. Unscrew ventilation grill (A, Fig. 7) by removing two screws, (B, Fig. 7) and then remove refrigerator by pulling forward.

INSTALLATION

The installation is carried out in the reverse sequence to that described for the removal of the refrigerator.

IMPORTANT:

After installation, check gas system for leaks, with soapy water -

NEVER USE A MATCH

D. COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

NOTE:

For the removal of gas and electric components and of the refrigerator cooling unit, the refrigerator must be removed from the kitchen cabinet (see section C).

REPLACING THE ELECTRIC HEATER

1. Unscrew for screws at the sheet-metal jacket (A, Fig. 8) and remove the sheet-metal jacket and insulation in the direction of the arrow.
2. Unscrew fixing screw (B, Fig. 8) of the heater and remove the heater from its pocket by pulling straight up.
3. Unscrew the two screws of the cover (L, Fig. 9) exposing the terminal block. Remove the 120V heater cable from the terminal block then remove plug-connections of the 12V heater cables at relay (M, Fig. 9).
4. To replace heater, reverse the procedure.

REPLACING THE VOLTAGE SELECTION SWITCH (A, FIG. 9)

1. Unscrew electrical/gas equipment cover (5 screws).
2. Remove plug-connections of the voltage selection switch.
3. Press in the four fixing legs on the switch and at the same time press out the switch from the control panel.

REPLACING THE FLAME-INDICATOR (B, FIG. 9)

1. Unscrew electric/gas equipment cover (5 screws).
2. Remove security plate from the flame-indicator.
3. Pull off thermostat knob (C, Fig. 9) and remove plug-connections of electric cables.

NOTE:

Remove plug-socket at thermo-current adapter (D, Fig. 9) using a small pair of flat pliers and refit afterwards.

REPLACING THE GAS-COCK (E, FIG. 9)

1. Unscrew electric/gas equipment cover (5 screws).
2. Pull off gas-cock knob (F, Fig. 9).
3. Unscrew union nut (G, Fig. 9) and union nut (H, Fig. 9).
4. Unscrew support bracket (I, Fig. 9) for gas-cock (2 screws).

REPLACING THE GAS-FILTER (J, FIG. 9)

1. Remove gas-cock.
2. Unscrew gas-filter (J, Fig. 9) from thermostat (K, Fig. 9).

CAUTION:

For reassembly, seal the gas-filter-thermostat-connection with locktight. Be careful not to get any locktight in the thermostat.

* REPLACING THE THERMOSTAT AND FLAME FAILURE SAFETY DEVICE (SAFETY VALVE)

1. Remove ice-tray support (A, Fig. 10) from the evaporator by withdrawing in a forward direction.

CAUTION:

Only take hold of it at the left side (indicated by the arrow). Now pull the capillary tube of the thermostat off.

2. Bend straight the capillary tube from the rear of the cabinet.
3. Unscrew electric/gas equipment cover (5 screws).
4. Unscrew union nut (A, Fig. 11) from gas-cock (B, Fig. 11).
5. Pull off thermostat knob (C, Fig. 11).
6. Unscrew union nut (D, Fig. 11) of gas-pipe (E, Fig. 11) from gas test-housing (F, Fig. 11).
7. Unscrew thermostat support bracket (G, Fig. 11) (3 screws).
8. Unscrew thermostat (H, Fig. 11) from support bracket (G, Fig. 11) (2 screws).
9. Remove three cable plug-connections from thermostat (H, Fig. 11).
10. Lift gas-equipment and remove plug-connection at thermo-current adapter (I, Fig. 11), then unscrew thermocouple (J, Fig. 11) from thermo-current adapter (I, Fig. 11).
11. Unscrew two clips (K, Fig. 11) from capillary tube (L, Fig. 11).
12. Unscrew clip (M, Fig. 11) off gas connection-pipe (N, Fig. 11) and support bracket (O, Fig. 11) for gas-cock (B, Fig. 11) to expose capillary tube.
13. Remove gas-equipment from cabinet and dismantle.
14. Dismantling of thermostat (H, Fig. 11): Unscrew flame failure safety device (P, Fig. 11) with gas test housing (F, Fig. 11) and thermo-current adapter (I, Fig. 11) and the gas filter (Q, Fig. 11) from thermostat (H, Fig. 11).

* Discrised in this section is the removal of the RM-182 safety valve. Removal of the RM-182 A safety valve is similar enough that these instructions will suffice.

15. Dismantling of the flame failure safety device (P, Fig. 11): Unscrew flame failure safety device (P, Fig. 11) from thermostat (H, Fig. 11). Then unscrew gas test-housing (F, Fig. 11) and thermo-current adapter (I, Fig. 11) from the flame failure safety device (P, Fig. 11).
16. For reassembly, proceed in the reverse sequence of dismantling.

CAUTION:

Coat threaded unions at gas-filter/thermostat and thermostat/flame failure safety device/gas test-housing with loctight to ensure good sealing. Be careful not to get any loctight inside any parts.

REPLACING THE THERMO-CURRENT ADAPTER (I, FIG. 11)

1. Proceed by following numbers 3 thru 7 and number 10 on page 8.
2. Unscrew thermo-current adapter (I, Fig. 11) from flame failure safety device (P, Fig. 11) and replace by new unit.

REPLACING THE THERMOCOUPLE (FIG. 11 and FIG. 12 and FIG. 15)

1. Proceed by following numbers 3 thru 7 and number 10 on page 8.
2. Unscrew clip (R, Fig. 11) for gas-pipe (E, Fig. 11) and thermocouple (J, Fig. 11).
3. Unscrew union nut (A, Fig. 12) and remove gas-pipe (B, Fig. 12) from the jet (C, Fig. 12).
4. Unscrew eight screws from the bottom part of gas-burner (D, Fig. 12) and two screws from support bracket (E, Fig. 12) of the drainage tube (F, Fig. 12).
5. Take off bottom part of burner (D, Fig. 12) with thermocouple (G, Fig. 12) and ignition cable from upper part of burner (H, Fig. 12) by withdrawing downwards.
6. Unscrew lock-nut (A, Fig. 15) of the thermocouple (B, Fig. 15), remove gasket (C, Fig. 15) at the front face and then withdraw the thermocouple through the hole which is now exposed.
7. Bend new thermocoupling (B, Fig. 15) to shape of old one. For reassembly proceed in the reverse sequence of dismantling.

IMPORTANT:

The gasket (D, Fig. 13) between the upper part and the lower part of the burner must be replaced by a new one and carefully positioned to ensure that the burner is properly sealed.

REPLACING OF SPARK IGNITOR WITH CABLE

1. Remove ignition cable from Peizo Ignitor (S, Fig. 11).
2. See steps 3 thru 5, page 9.
3. Unscrew spark ignitor (E, Fig. 13) from support bracket (F, Fig. 13), withdraw gasket (G, Fig. 13) at the front face, then withdraw spark ignitor with cable, through the hole, which is now exposed.
4. For reassembly, note step number 7 on page 9.

REPLACING THE BURNER-JET

1. Proceed as in steps 3 thru 5 on page 9.
2. Unscrew counter nut (H, Fig. 13) of the jet (I, Fig. 13).
3. Unscrew security plate (J, Fig. 13) of the burner-tube (K, Fig. 13), push burner pipe from the jet (I, Fig. 13) and take out the jet.
4. For reassembly, note step number 7 on page 9.

COOLING UNIT REPLACEMENT

1. Proceed as in steps 1 and 2 on page 8, under "Replacing The Thermostat".
2. Unscrew support bracket (A, Fig. 14) of the ventilator, remove the two plug-connections of the thermostat (B, Fig. 14) at the condenser fins.
3. Unscrew thermostat (B, Fig. 14) from condenser fins and remove plug-connection of grounding cable above the condenser fins.
4. Unscrew four screws at the sheet-metal jacket of boiler insulation (C, Fig. 14) and withdraw sheet-metal jacket with insulation in direction of arrow.
5. Unscrew fixing screw of heater (D, Fig. 14) and remove the heater from its pocket by pulling upward.
6. Unscrew union nut (A, Fig. 15) of flexible exhaust pipe (B, Fig. 15) using a pipe wrench, remove flexible pipe and gasket from gas heating-pipe (C, Fig. 15).
7. Unscrew electric/gas equipment cover (5 screws).
8. Unscrew union nut (A, Fig. 16) of gas-cock (B, Fig. 16).

9. Pull off thermostat knob (C, Fig. 16).
10. Unscrew union nut (D, Fig. 16) of gas feed-pipe (E, Fig. 16) from gas test-housing (F, Fig. 16).
11. Unscrew thermostat support bracket (G, Fig. 16) (3 screws).
12. Unscrew clip (H, Fig. 16) for gas feed-pipe (E, Fig. 16) and thermocouple (I, Fig. 16).
13. Unscrew clip (J, Fig. 16) from air feed-pipe (K, Fig. 16).
14. Pull off PVC hose (L, Fig. 16) from air-pump (M, Fig. 16).
15. Remove ignition-cable (N, Fig. 16) from piezo ignitor (O, Fig. 16).
16. Lift gas-equipment, remove plug-connection at thermo-current adapter (P, Fig. 16) and unscrew thermo-coupling (I, Fig. 16) from thermo-current adapter (P, Fig. 16).
17. Unscrew eight screws from the bottom part of gas burner (A, Fig. 17) and two screws from support bracket (B, Fig. 17) of the drainage tube (C, Fig. 17).
18. Take off bottom part of burner with thermocouple, gas pipe and spark ignitor with cable from upper part of burner (D, Fig. 17) by withdrawing downwards and then to the right side.
19. Unscrew upper part of gas burner (D, Fig. 17) with air inlet pipe (E, Fig. 17) from the gas heating pipe (F, Fig. 17) (2 screws).
20. Unscrew eight screws from the cooling unit attachment-panel and take cooling unit out of the cabinet.
21. For the installation of the cooling unit, proceed in the reverse sequence.

CAUTION:

The location of the thermostat capillary tube should be noted at this time for relocation later on. The tubes must be placed in the correct position otherwise, improper performance will result.

REMOVING THE AIR PUMP AND REPLACING THE PISTON

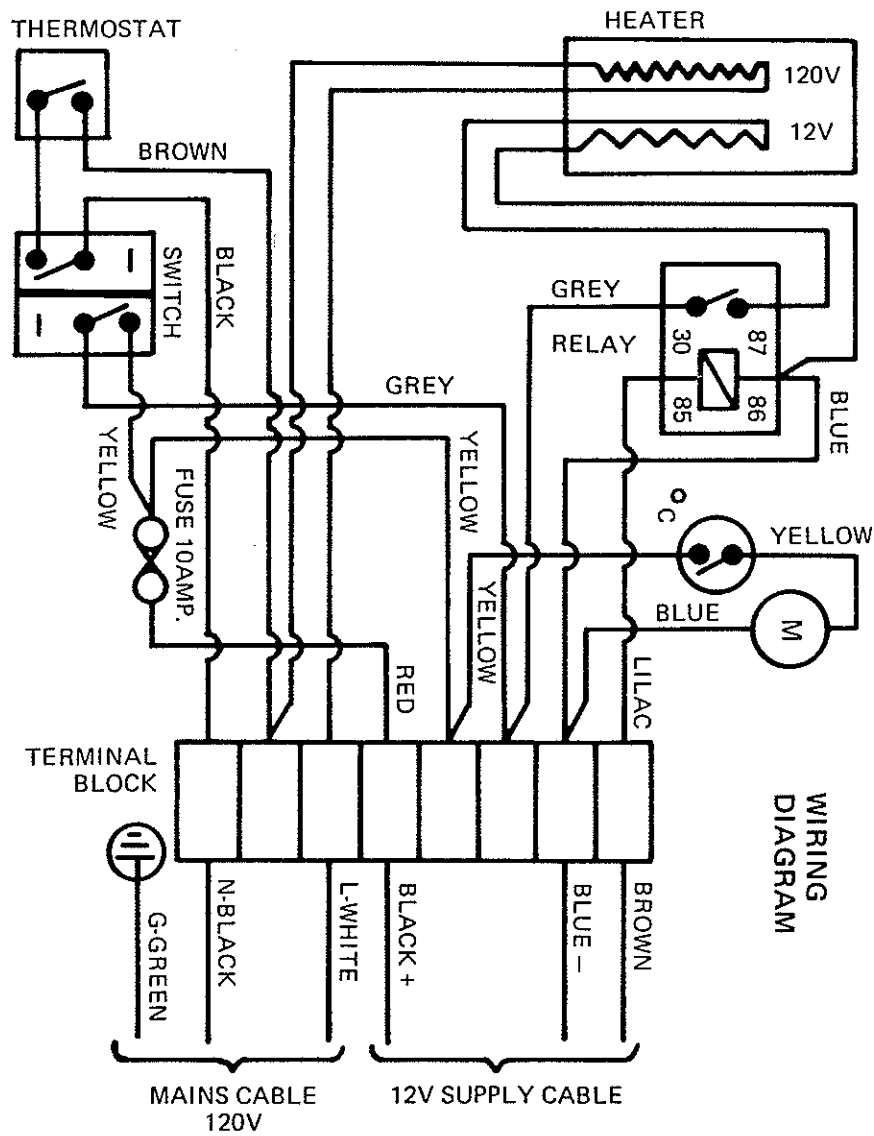
1. Withdraw knob (Q, Fig. 16) of air pump (M, Fig. 16), Unscrew lock-nut and unscrew knob and nut from the shaft (R, Fig. 16).
2. Unscrew air pump (M, Fig. 16) and bearing-support (S, Fig. 16) (4 screws) and withdraw pump-shaft from the bearing-bush.
3. Unscrew cover of air-pump (2 screws).

4. Withdraw shaft to stop, force out retaining disc from the groove, pull off large disc, push in shaft, when it is withdrawn once more the piston will come out with it.
5. Reassemble in the reverse order.

CAUTION:

After all repairs to the gas equipment, the entire system must be checked for leaks with soapy solution. **Never Use a Match!**

E. WIRING DIAGRAM



WIRING DIAGRAM

F. TROUBLESHOOTING THE REFRIGERATOR - L.P. GAS

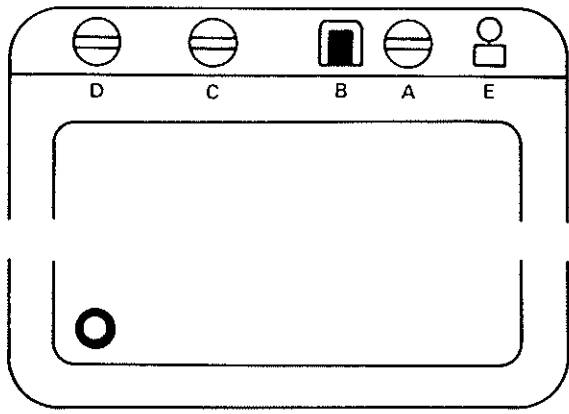
SYMPTOM

CAUSE

Burner does not light	Refrigerator too cold	Refrigerator not cold enough	No refrigeration	Frost forms rapidly	Burner flame goes out	Odor inside cabinet	Odor outside cabinet	Flame blows out while driving	
									NOTE: It will be noted in this guide that several causes can be responsible for one effect. The real cause or causes should be determined by the process of elimination, investigating each possible cause, starting at the top of the guide and proceeding to the bottom.
									Gas leaks
									Inadequate ventilation
									refrigerator not level
✓		✓	✓	✓					Jet orifice clogged
					✓				The thermocouple tip not in position
					✓				No contact between thermocouple and safety valve
					✓				Faulty safety valve magnet
									Improper flame
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					By-pass flame too large
		✓	✓	✓	✓				Vent air-intake assembly clogged
		✓	✓	✓					Unstable burner flame
		✓	✓	✓					Improper food storage
		✓	✓	✓					Thermostat incorrectly used
			✓	✓					Improper storage of liquid and moist foods
		✓	✓	✓					Leaky cabinet seals
									Ambient temperature too high
									Flame contacts flue tube
								✓	Insufficient air to burner
									Infrequent cleaning of food compartment
								✓	Refrigerator shut off with closed door
									Unwrapped odorous food
	✓								Incomplete contact of the thermostat capillary tube
		✓	✓	✓					Thermostat charge lost
		✓	✓	✓					Refrigerator unit failure
✓	✓								Room temperature too low
✓									Piezo ignitor faulty
✓									Piezo ignitor cable faulty
✓									Water in the burner housing
								✓	Vent/air-intake assembly is not mounted securely
✓									No ignition spark; distance of electrode
✓									Air-pump failure piston faulty
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				Gauze in burner head clogged
		✓	✓	✓					Dirt in thermostat or valve seat
		✓	✓	✓					By-pass flame too small

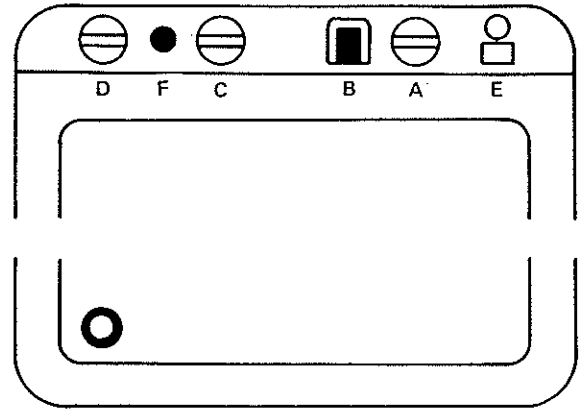
G. TROUBLESHOOTING THE REFRIGERATOR - ELECTRIC

<u>SYMPTOM</u>					<u>CAUSE</u>
Refrigerator too cold	Refrigerator not cold enough	No refrigeration	Frost forms rapidly	Odor inside cabinet	
	✓	✓			NOTE: It will be noted in this guide that several causes can be responsible for one effect. The real cause or causes should be determined by the process of elimination, investigating each possible cause, starting at the top of the guide and proceeding to the bottom.
	✓	✓			Inadequate ventilation
	✓	✓			Refrigerator not level
	✓	✓			Defective heater, wrong voltage or type
	✓	✓			Voltage not constant
		✓			Electric connections loose
	✓	✓			Heater not inserted correctly in its pocket
	✓	✓			Improper food storage
✓	✓	✓			Thermostat incorrectly used
			✓		Improper storage of liquid and moist foods
	✓	✓	✓		Leaky cabinet seals
				✓	Infrequent cleaning of food compartment
				✓	Refrigerator shut off with closed door
				✓	Unwrapped odorous food
✓			✓		Incomplete contact of the thermostat capillary tube
	✓	✓			Thermostat charge lost
	✓	✓			Refrigerator unit failure
✓					Ambient temperature too low
		✓			12 Volt relay faulty
	✓				Ambient temperature too high



RM-182

Fig. 1



RM-182A

Fig. 1

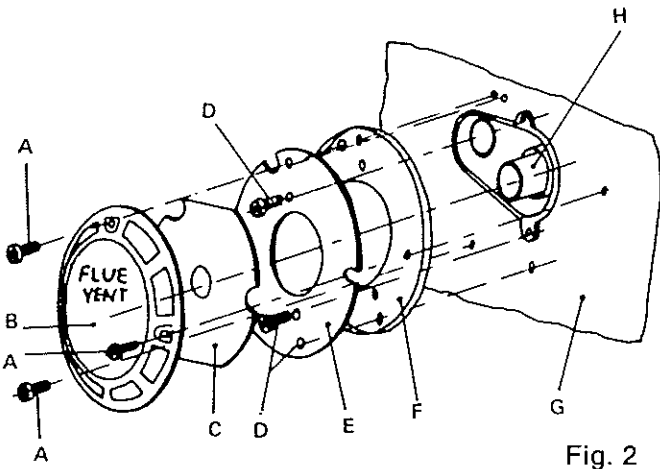


Fig. 2

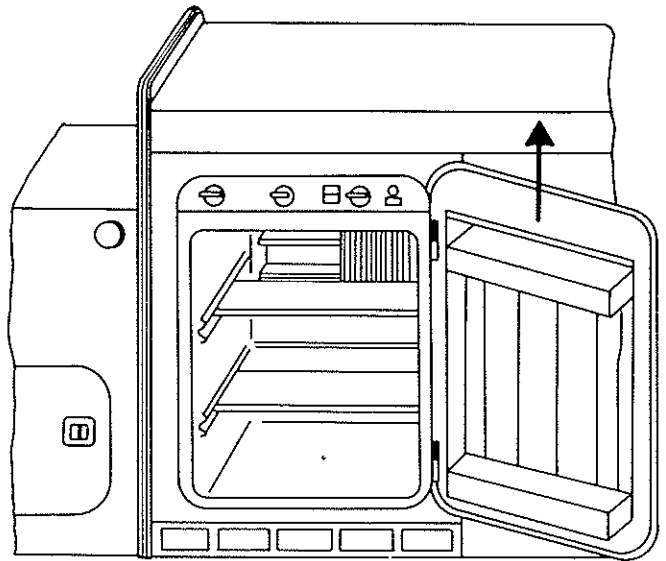


Fig. 3

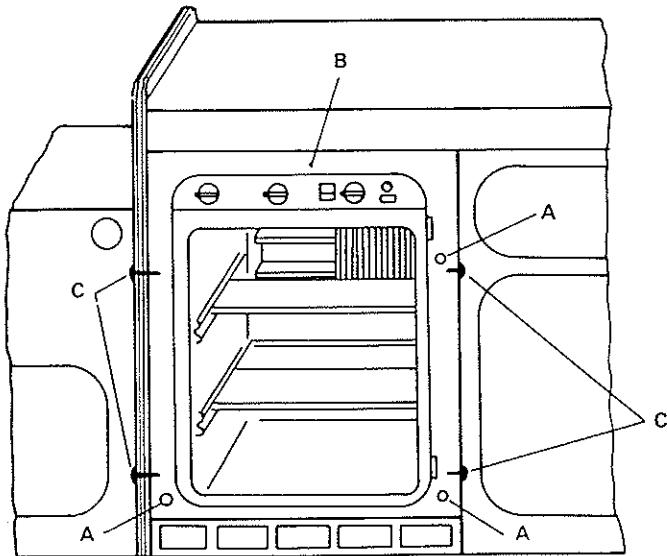


Fig. 4

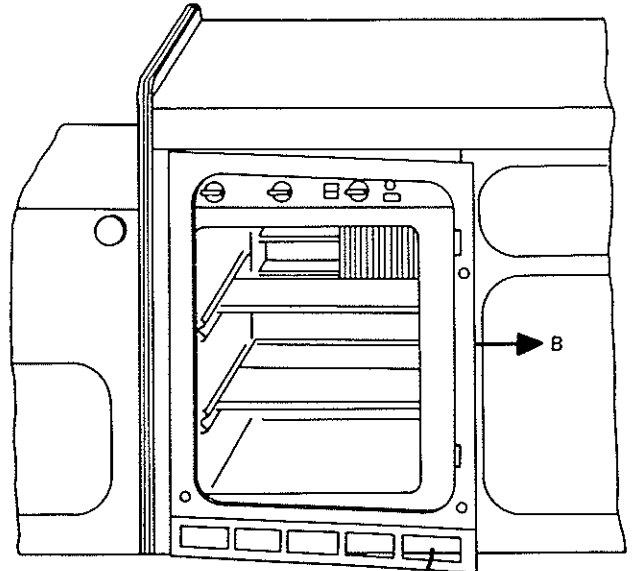


Fig. 5

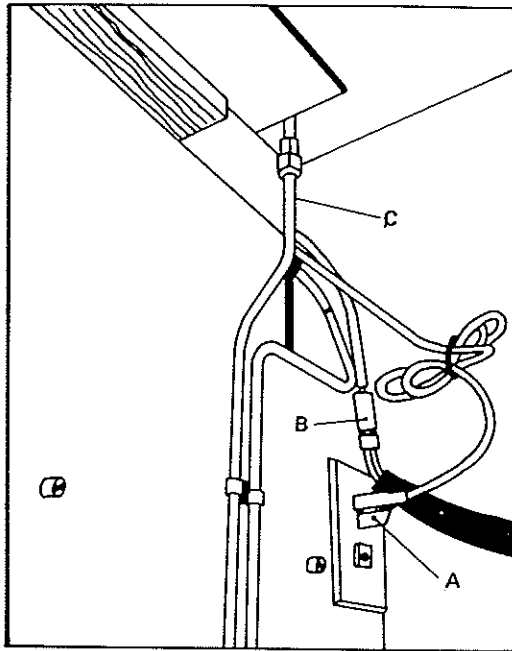


Fig. 6

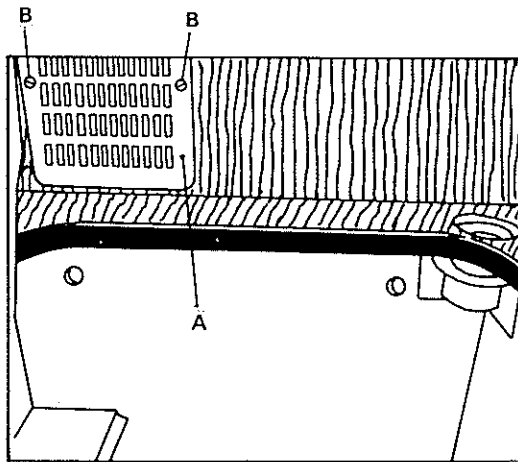


Fig. 7

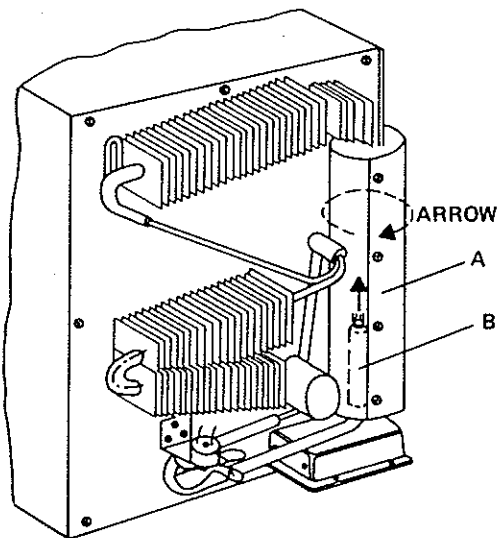


Fig. 8

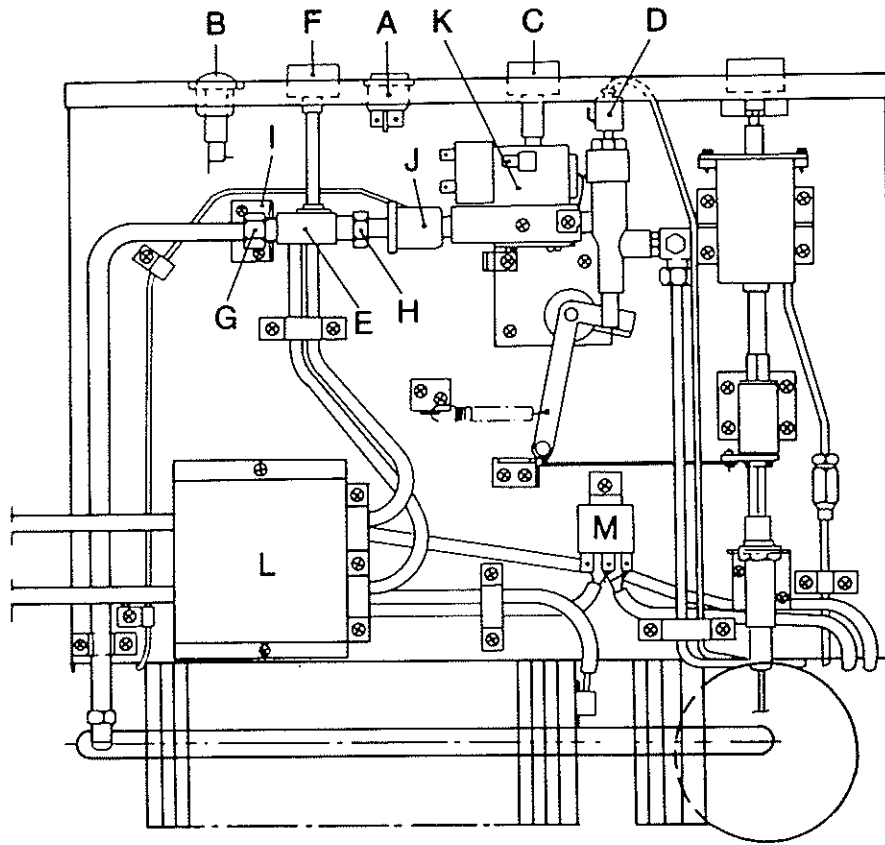


Fig. 9

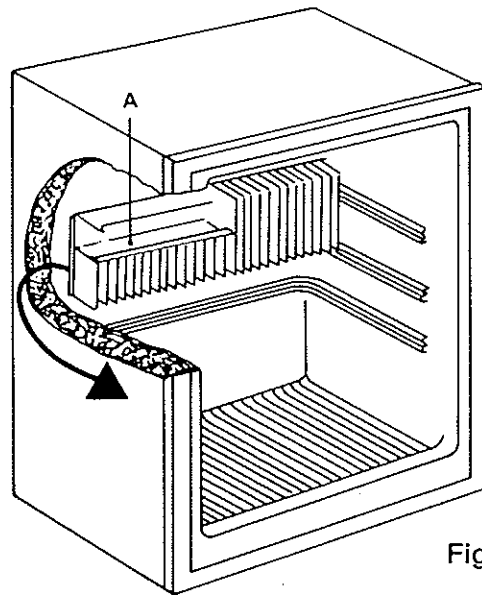


Fig. 10

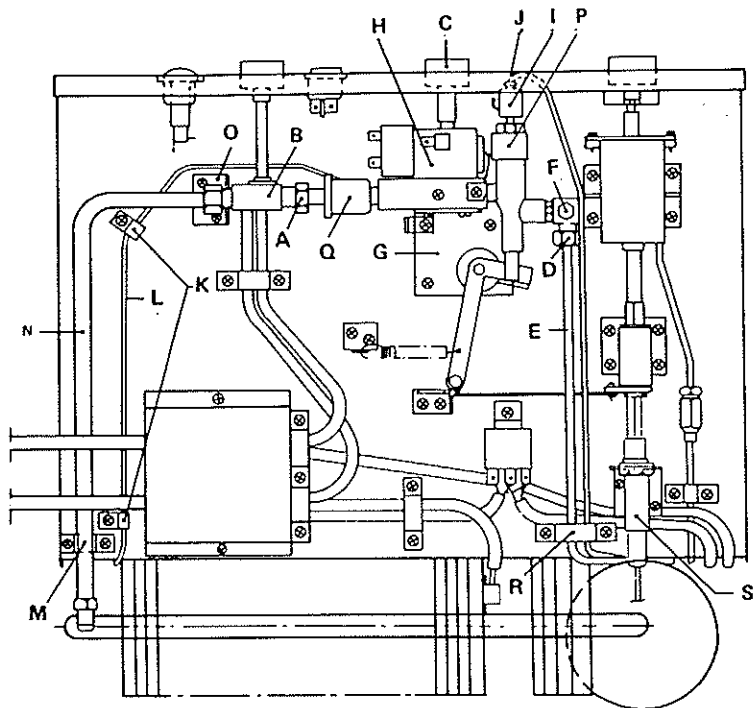


Fig. 11

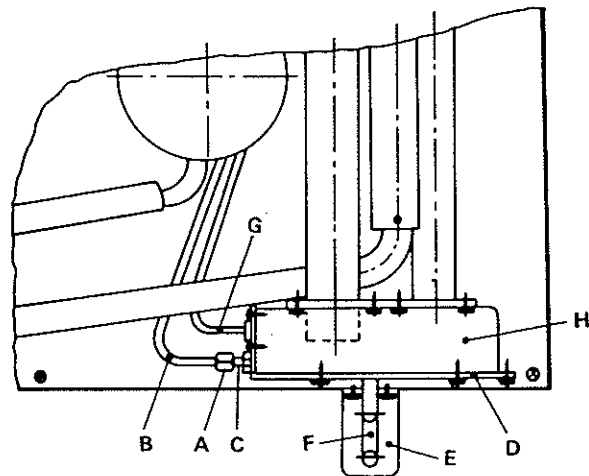


Fig. 12

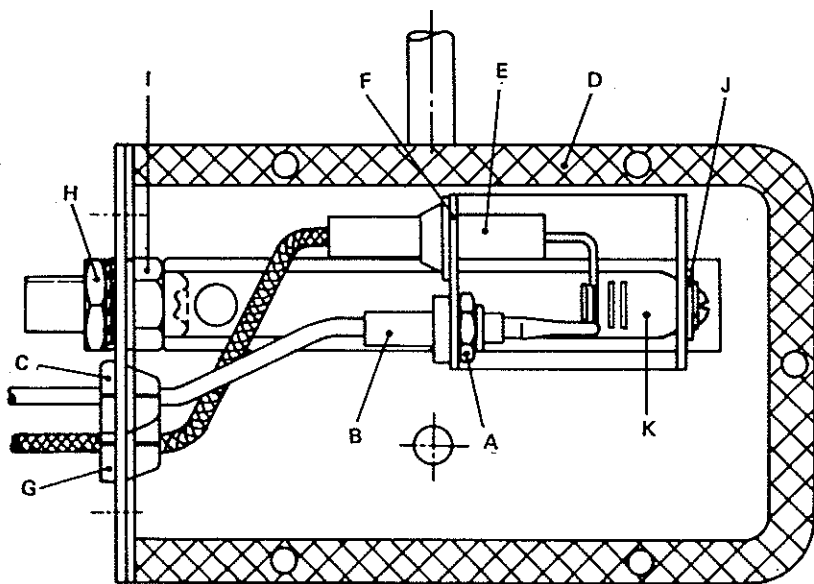


Fig. 13

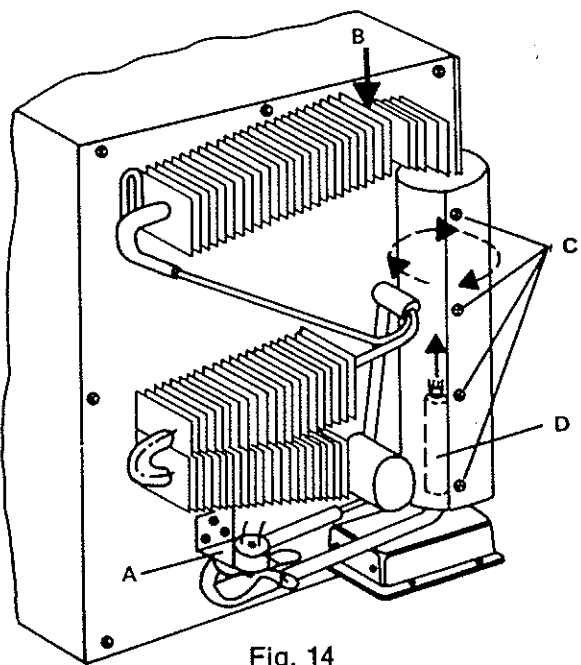


Fig. 14

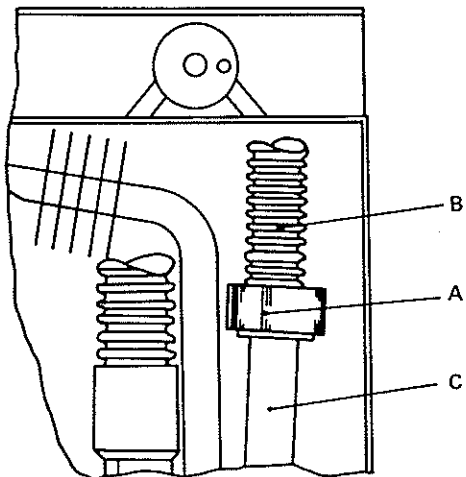


Fig. 15

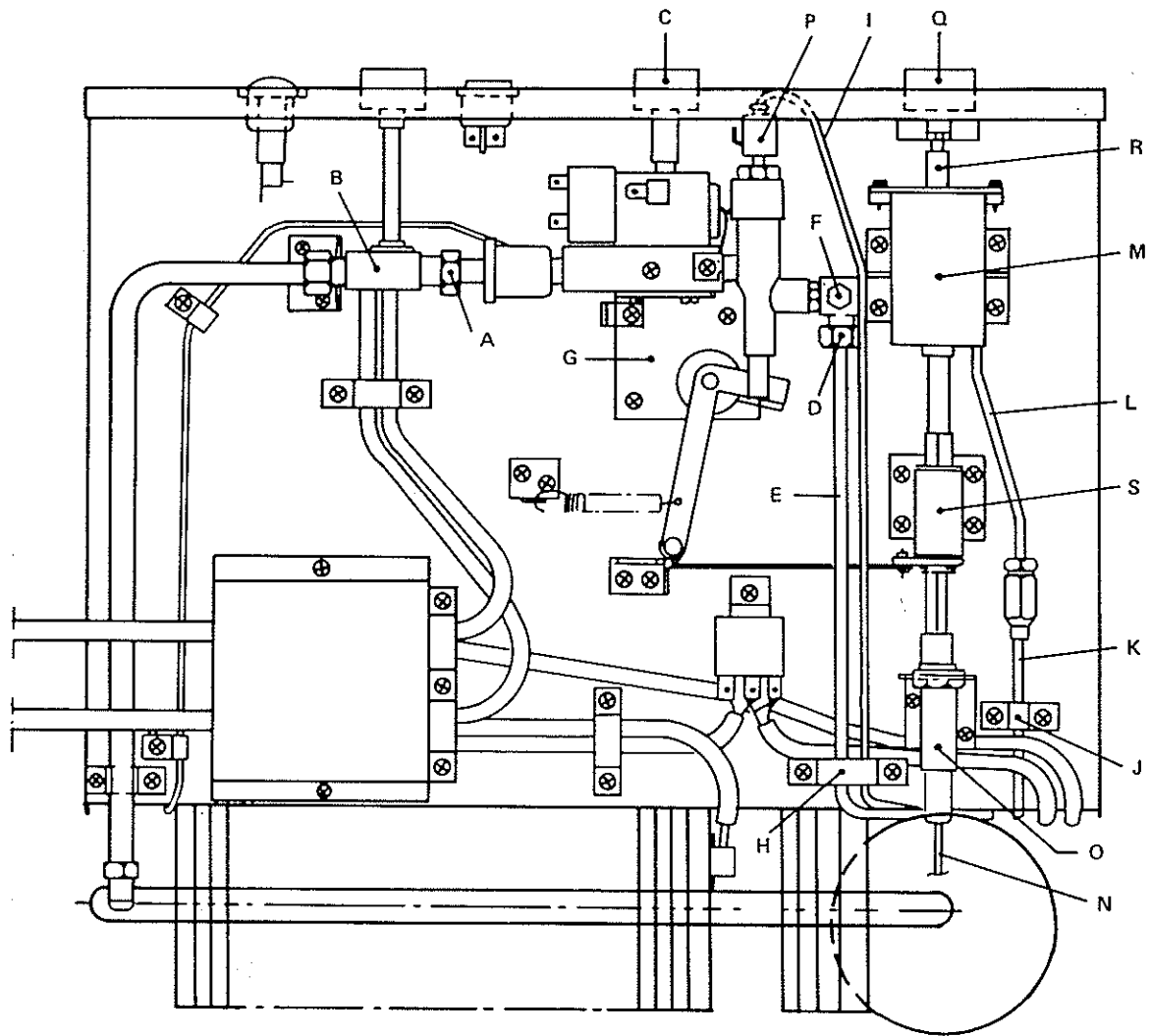


Fig. 16

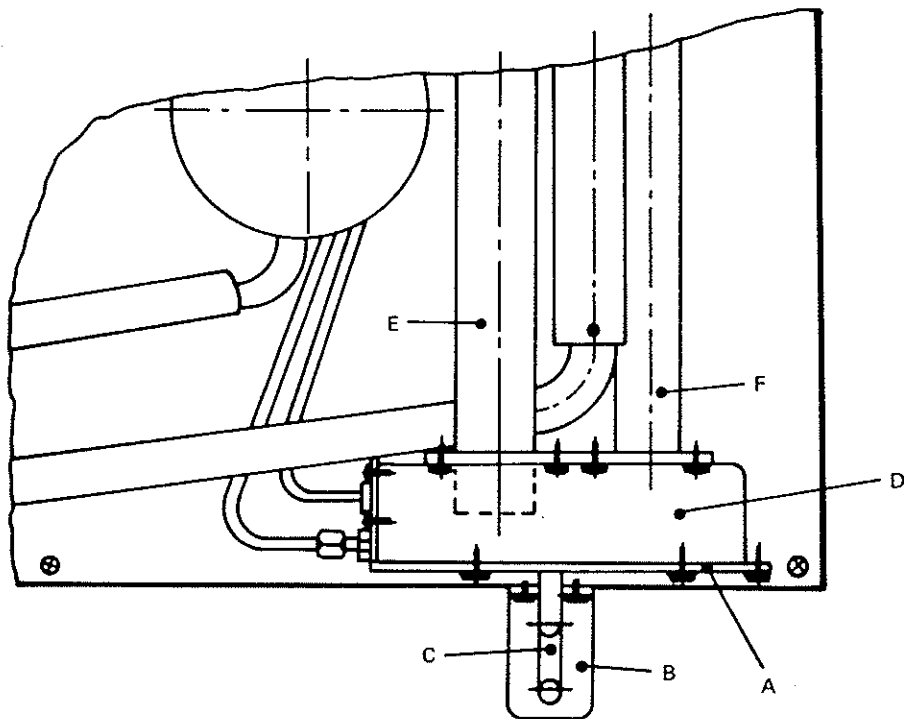


Fig. 17