

REFRIGERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING

This guide was created to help the non-professional refrigerator owner and professional service company trouble shoot a marine refrigerator. It starts with the most common cause of failure and describes actions you would take to determine the cause of failure.

1. **LOSS OF POWER:** A break in the wiring or loose connectors is one of the most common sources of refrigerator failure. To test the power supply for the refrigerator, you must test at the electronics module.
 - a. Start by removing the refrigerator from the cabinet enclosure so you can easily reach the electronics module on the back of the refrigerator.
 - b. The refrigerator is held with screws in the flange to the face of the cabinet. Remove these screws and gently pull the refrigerator from the enclosure. There should be sufficient length of wire to set the refrigerator down in front of the enclosure with power wires still connected.
 - c. With a voltage meter, test the voltage coming in to the power connectors by inserting the probes into the positive and negative power inputs. You should get a reading of 12+ volts for DC and 100 volts or more for AC.



It is important to test the power at the terminals on the electronics module. Bad wiring or connectors can keep power from reaching the electronics module.



DC electronics module (left)
AC/DC module (right)

2. **THERMOSTAT FAILURE:** If you have proper power and the compressor is still not running, test for failure of the thermostat by connecting a jumper wire between terminal “C” and terminal “T” on the electronics box. If the compressor begins to run, this indicates that the thermostat has failed. The thermostat is easily replaced. Call for instructions.
3. **FAULT IN FAN:** At this point, remove the wires for the fan. A fault in the fan can keep the compressor from running.
4. **ELECTRONICS FAILURE:** If after following the above steps and the compressor does not run, this would indicate the electronics box has failed. Replacement of the electronics module is easy. Please contact Indel Webasto Marine USA for further instructions.



With this simple test, we can help you identify the source of failure and restore your refrigerator to proper operating conditions. Remember that ventilation is the key to getting the best performance from your refrigerator. Cabinets sometimes trap and hold hot air which can reach temperatures above 110 degrees, the maximum recommended operating temperature for a refrigerator. Air temperatures in cabinets should be cool enough that the condenser can efficiently exchange the heat it removes from the refrigerator.

Please contact Indel Webasto Marine USA to get additional technical support or parts:

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