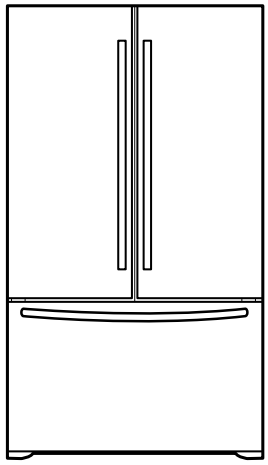
LG

REFRIGERATOR

SERVICE MANUAL

CAUTION
BEFORE SERVICING THE PRODUCT,
READ THE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN THIS MANUAL.



MODELS : LFC25776SW
LFC25776SB
LFC25776TT
LFC25776ST

COLORS : WESTERN BLACK(SB)
TITANIUM(TT)
SUPER WHITE(SW)
STAINLESS(ST)

CONTENTS

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Please read the following instructions before servicing your refrigerator.

1. Unplug the power before handling any elctrical componets.
2. Check the rated current, voltage, and capacity.
3. Take caution not to get water near any electrical components.
4. Use exact replacement parts.
5. Remove any objects from the top prior to tilting the product.

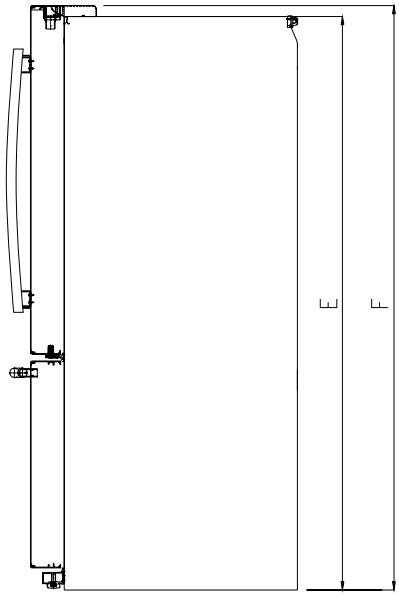
1. SPECIFICATIONS

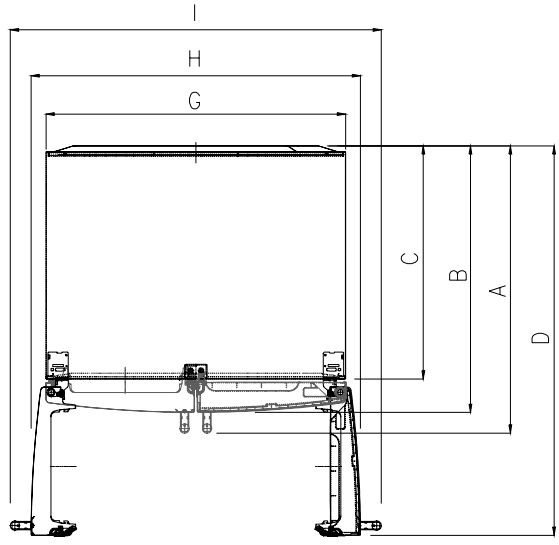
25cu.ft

ITEMS	SPECIFICATIONS
DOOR DESIGN	Side Rounded
DIMENSIONS(inches)	35 3/4 X 34 1/4 X 69 3/4 (WXDXH) 25cu.ft
NET WEIGHT(pounds)	324.18 (25cu.ft)
COOLING SYSTEM	Fan Cooling
TEMPERATURE CONTROL	Micom Control
DEFROSTING SYSTEM	Full Automatic
	Heater Defrost
DOOR FINISH	PCM, VCM, Stainless
HANDLE TYPE	Bar
INNER CASE	ABS Resin
INSULATION	Polyurethane Foam

ITEMS		SPECIFICATIONS
VEGETABLE TRAY		Opaque Drawer Type
COMPRESSOR		Linear
EVAPORATOR		Fin Tube Type
CONDENSER		Spiral Condenser
REFRIGERANT		R-134a (125 g)
LUBRICATING OIL		ISO10 (280 ml)
DEFROSTING DEVICE		SHEATH HEATER
LAMP	REFRIGERATOR	LED Module (27)
	FREEZER	Bulb Lamp

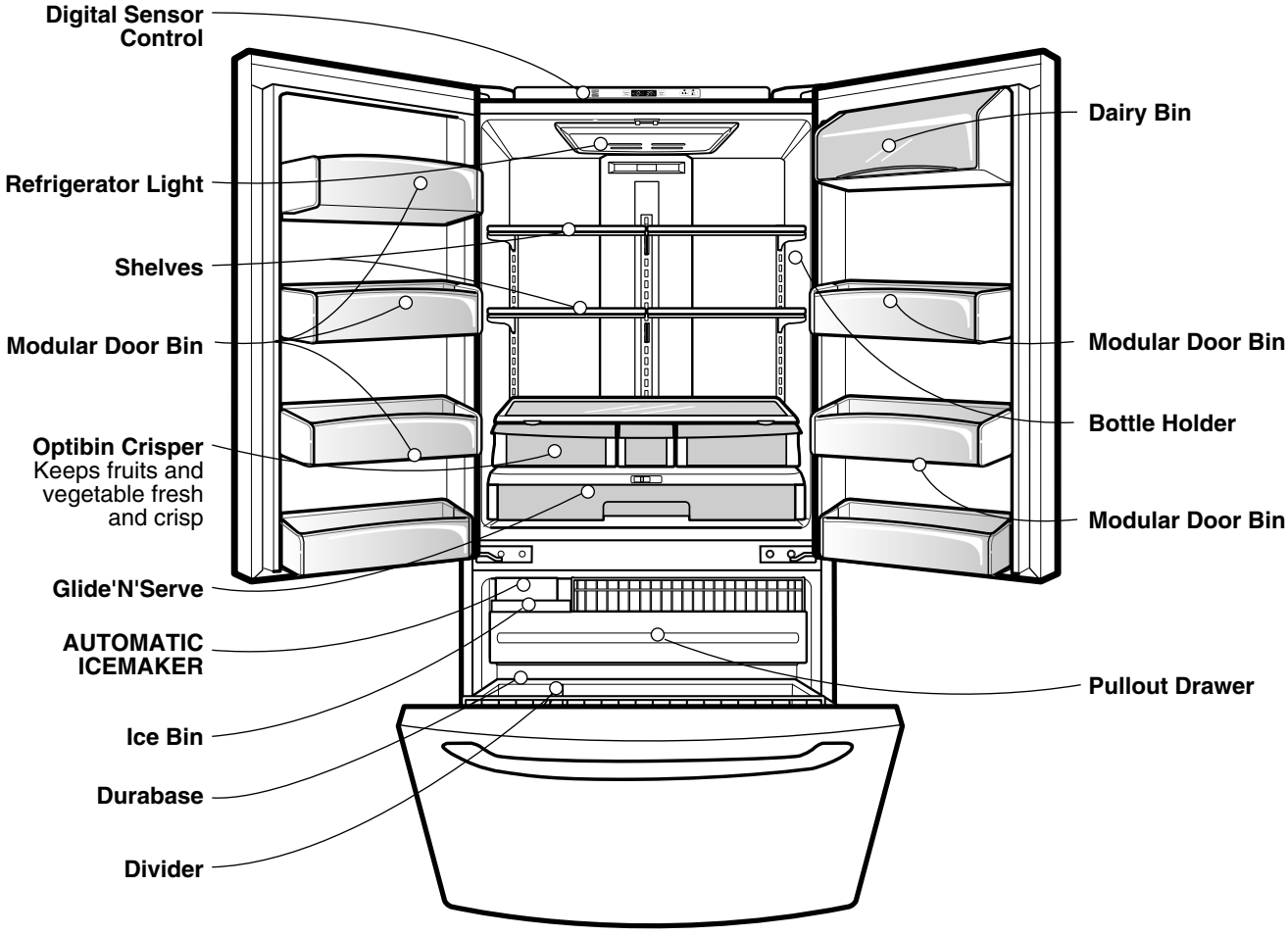
DIMENSIONS





Description		LFC25776**
Depth w/ Handles	A	34 1/4 in.
Depth w/o Handles	B	31 3/4 in.
Depth w/o Door	C	27 7/8 in.
Depth (Total with Door Open)	D	46 1/2 in.
Height to Top of Case	E	68 3/8 in.
Height to Top of Door Hinge	F	69 3/4 in.
Width	G	35 3/4 in.
Width (door open 90 deg. w/o handle)	H	39 1/4 in.
Width (door open 90 deg. w/ handle)	I	44 1/4 in.

2. PARTS IDENTIFICATION



3. DISASSEMBLY

3-1 DOOR

● **Refrigerator door**

1. Remove the top hinge cover and disconnect the wire harness.
2. Remove the ground screw.
3. Rotate the lever hinge and lift off hinge.
4. Lift off the refrigerator door.
5. Replace in the reverse order.

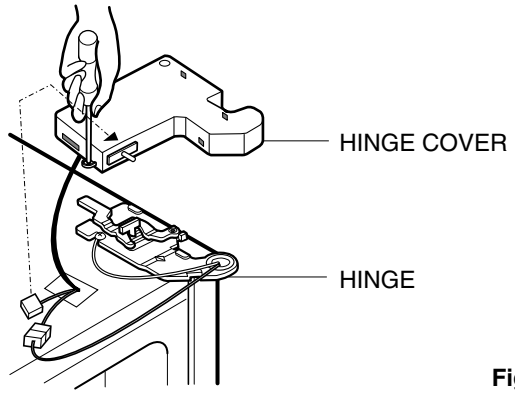


Figure 1

● **Door gasket removal**

1. Remove door frame cover

Starting at top of cover and working down, snap cover out and away from door.

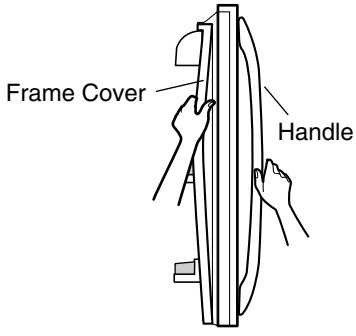


Figure 2

2. Remove gasket bracket clips

There are two clips on each door. Start bracket removal near one of the middle clips.

1) Pull gasket back to expose gasket bracket clip and door frame.
2) Insert a flat tip screwdriver into seam between gasket bracket and door frame and pry back until clips snaps out.
3) Continue prying back along seam until all clips snap out.

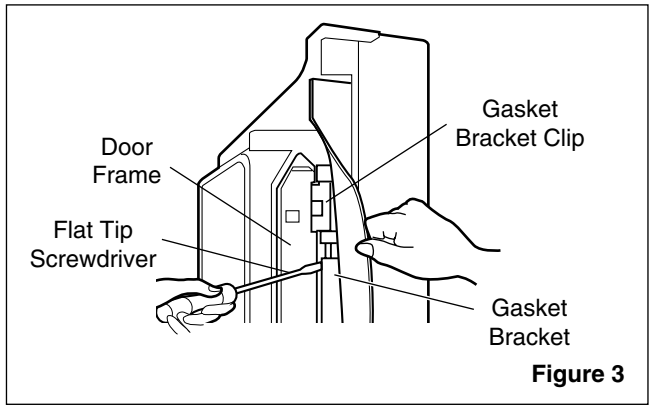


Figure 3

3. Remove gasket

Pull gasket free from gasket channel on the three remaining sides of door.

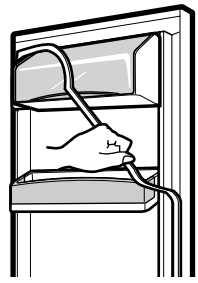


Figure 4

● **Door gasket replacement**

1. Insert gasket bracket clips

1) Insert gasket bracket edge beneath door frame edge.
2) Turn upper gasket bracket spring so that both spring ends are in the door channel.
3) Push in clip until you hear it snap securely into place.

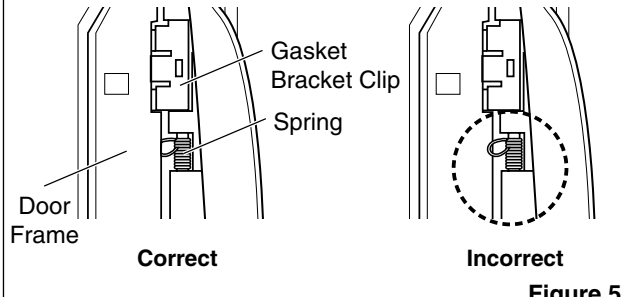


Figure 5

4) Push in remaining two clips until you hear each snap securely into place.

Note : Make sure that no part of gasket bracket edge protrudes from beneath door frame edge.

2. Insert gasket into channel

1) Snap gasket assembly into the door bracket.

Inserting the gasket assembly into the bracket door

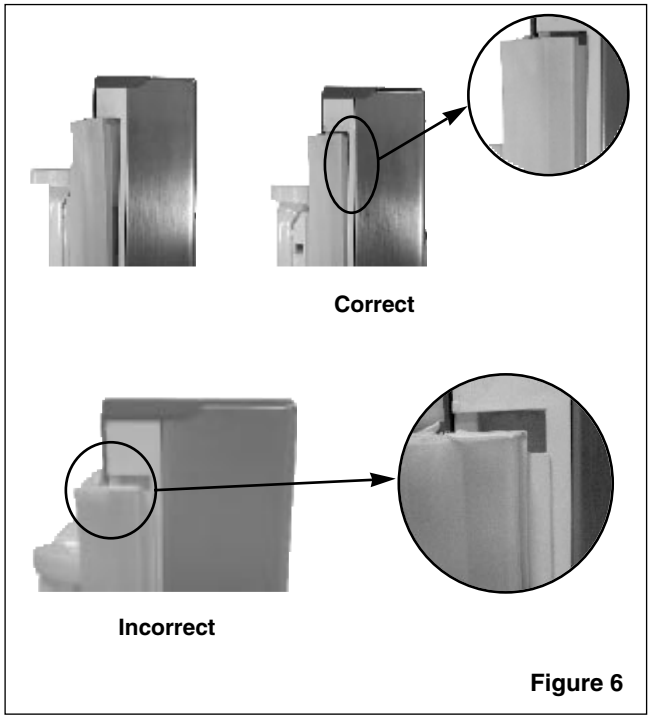


Figure 6

2) Press gasket into channels on the three remaining sides of door.

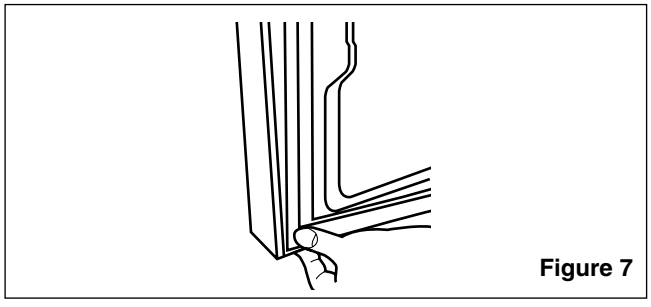


Figure 7

3. Replace door frame cover

Starting at top of cover and working down, snap the cover back into door.

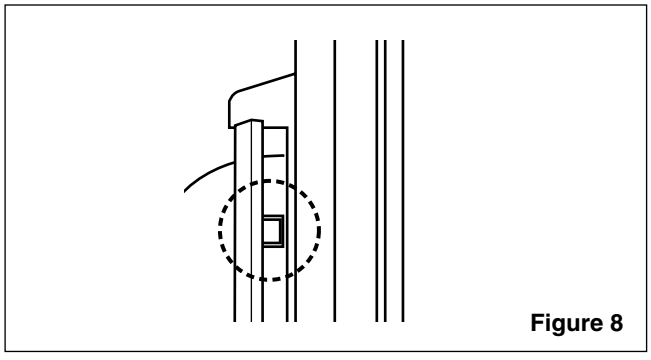


Figure 8

3-2 DOOR ALIGNMENT

If the space between your doors is uneven, follow the instructions below to align the doors:

1. With one hand, lift the door you want to raise at middle hinge.
2. With other hand, use pliers to insert snap ring as shown.
3. Insert additional snap rings until the doors are aligned. (Three snap rings are provided with the product.)

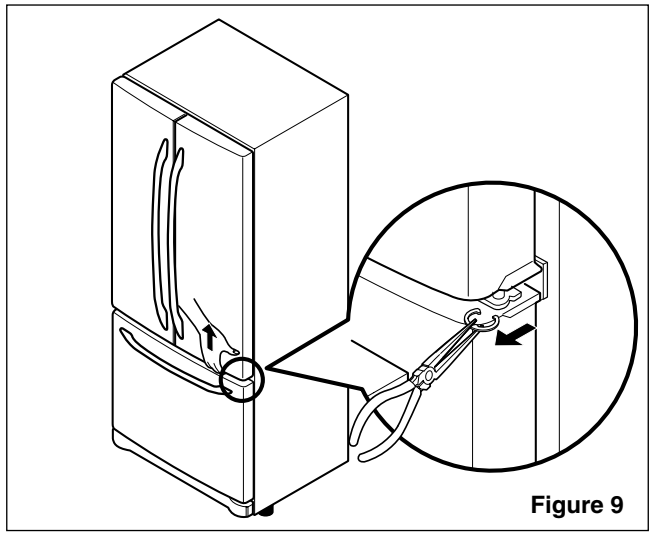


Figure 9

3-3 MAIN PWB

1) Loosen 3 screws on the PWB cover.

2) Remove the PWB cover

3) Disconnect wire harness and replace the main PWB in the reverse order of removal.

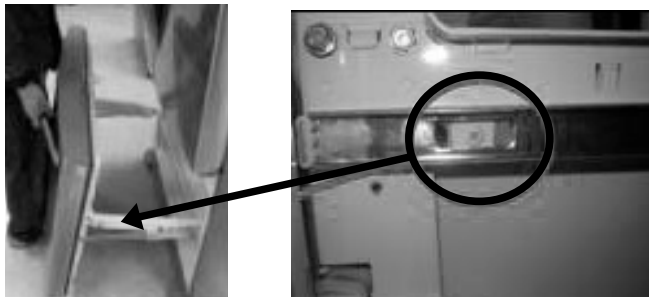
3-4 HOW TO REMOVE AND REINSTALL THE PULLOUT DRAWER

3-4-1 FOLLOW STEPS TO REMOVE

Step 1) Open the freezer door.

Step 2) Remove the lower basket.

Step 3) Remove the two screws from the guide rails (one from each side).



Step 4) Removal of the freezer door is done by lifting clear of the rail support.
Fully extend both rails.

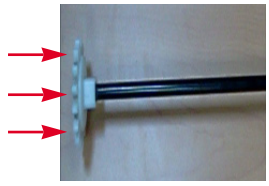
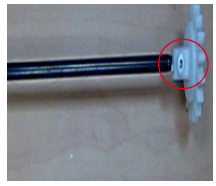
Step 5) Remove only 1 screw of gearice, and disassemble the bar and gearice

Step 6) Remove 2 screws of both side of supporter covers tv and disassemble the supporter cover tv.

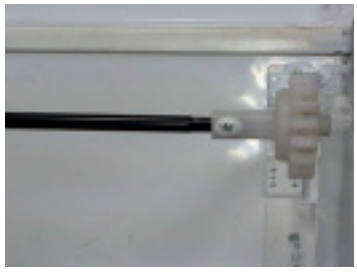
3-4-2 FOLLOW STEPS TO REINSTALL

Step 1) Insert both side of supporter cover tv into connector rails, and then screw them.

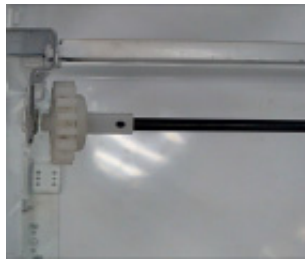

Step 2) ① Assemble a bar and gear ice with screw.
② Push the otherside of the gear to inside of the bar.

Step 3) Put gear ice assembled with the bar by screw into connector rail's hole.



Step 4) Insert opposite gear ice into connector rail and screw them

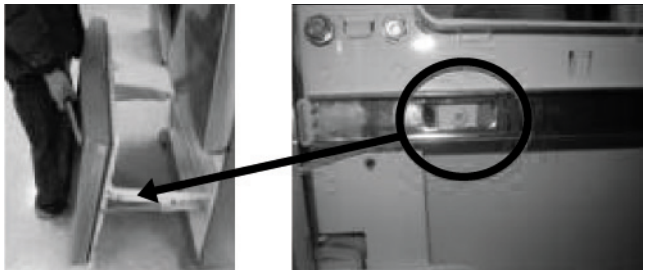



Step 5) The rail system will align itself by pushing the rails all the way into the freezer section.
Pull the rails back out to full extension.


Step 6) Reinstall the freezer door by inserting the rail tabs into the guide rail.

* Assemble them like as pictures

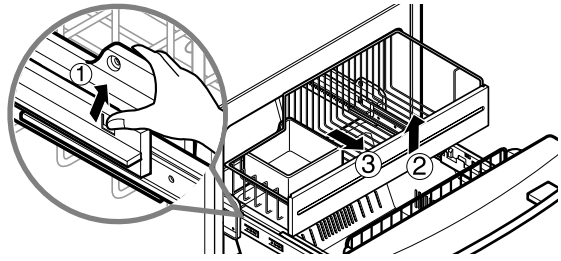

Step 7) Reinstall the two screws into the guide rails (one from each side).



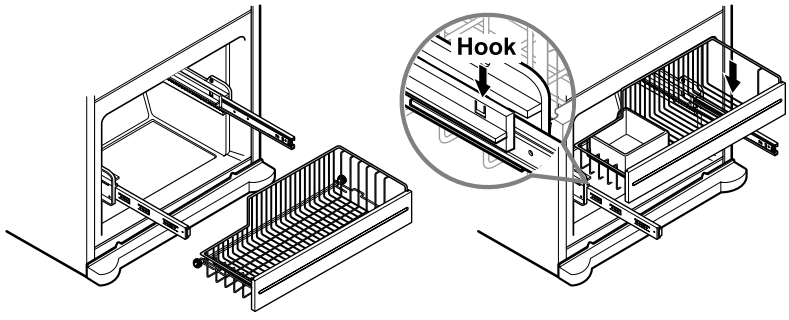
Step 8) Reinstall the lower basket, and close the freezer door.

3-4-3 PULL OUT DRAWER

To separate the drawer, push the front left and right hooks in ① direction to pull up and remove.
Then gently lift the gear part of rear left and right side of the drawer and pull it out in ③ direction.



To install, reposition the gear part of rear left and right side of the drawer after pulling out both rails as much as possible, and gently push down both left and right side while checking the hook on the front part.



4. ADJUSTMENT

4-1 COMPRESSOR

4-1-1 Role

The compressor intakes low temperature and low pressure gas from the evaporator of the refrigerator and compresses this gas to high-temperature and high-pressure gas. It then delivers the gas to the condenser.

4-1-2 Note for Usage

(1) Be careful not to allow over-voltage and over-current.
(2) Do not drop or handle carelessly.
(3) Keep away from any liquid.
If liquid such as oil or water enters the Cover PTC Compressor may fail due to breakdown of their insulating capabilities.
(4) Always use the Parts designed for the compressor and make sure it is properly attached to the compressor. Parts may appear physically identical but could have different electrical ratings. Replace parts by part number and model number. Use only approved substitute parts.

4-1-3 Remove the cover PTC


(1) Remove the Cover Back M/C


(2) Loosen two screws on comp base


(3) Use a L-shaped flap tooll to pry off the cover
(4) Assembly in reverse order of disassembly

4-2-3 Compressor protection logic

• Since linear Comp conducts linear reciprocating motion, we have protection logic for compressor, motor and PCB as the below.

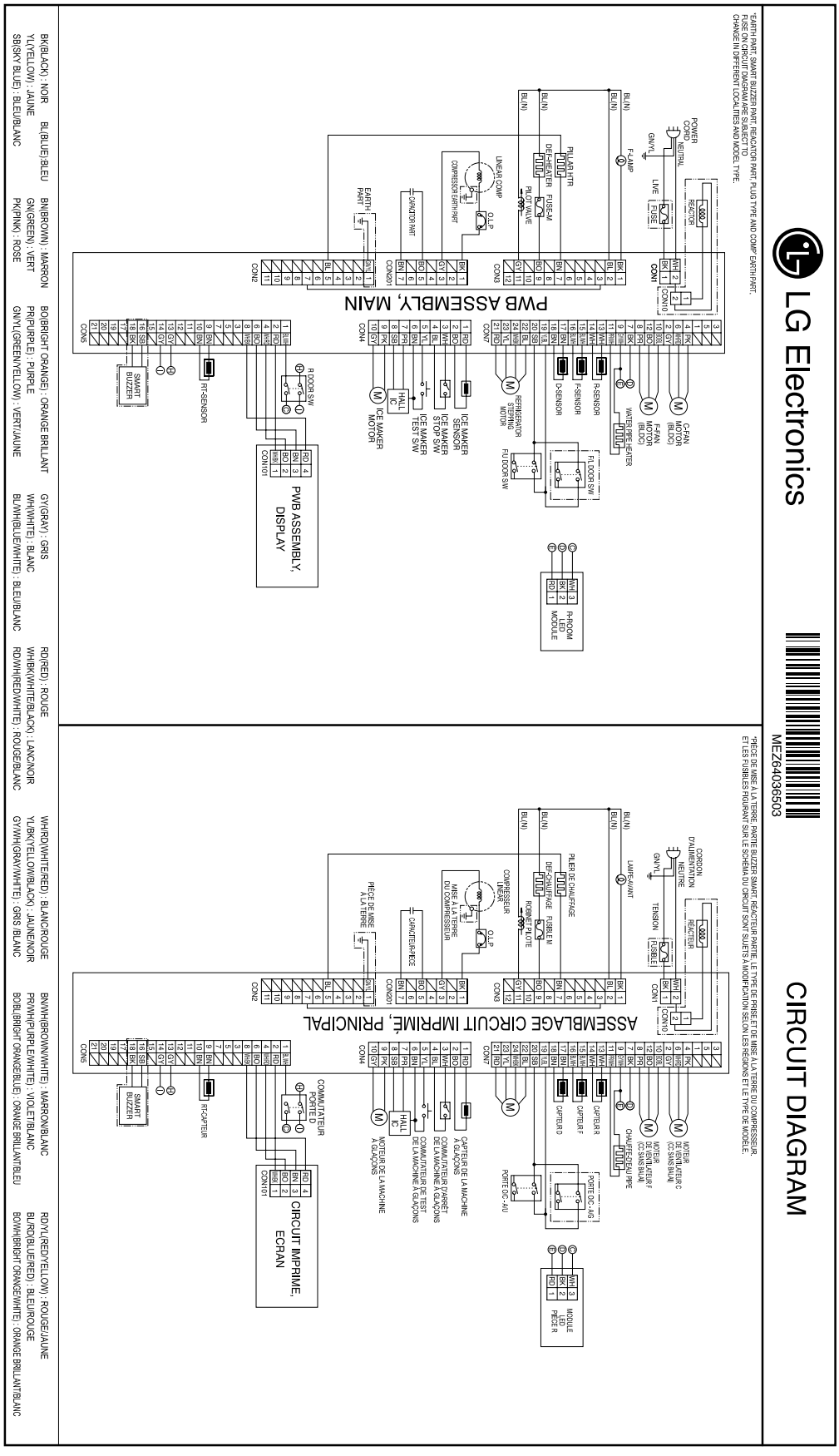
- Stroke Trip
  During the operation, if stroke is above the target value, decrease the target volt by 3V.

- Current Trip
  Current trip is set in order to protect compressor mechanical part and drive from the overcurrent that might arise during the operation.
  Check the current for every 416.7us and if the Trip exceeds 1.86Arms more than three times at Comp ON, forcibly stop and restart six minutes later.

- Lock Piston Trip
  If stroke is under 5mm even if the current is more than 14Arms, Take it as 'piston lock' and restart after 2'30" of Comp OFF. Check the current and stroke for every 416.7us and if the condition fits more than three times at Comp ON, the Trip occurs.

- IPM fault Trip
  It occurs if FO signal received from IPM is LOW. For every 416.7us, check whether FO signal is LOW. The trip occurs if it is found three times during the five periods(83ms).

5. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



6. TROUBLESHOOTING

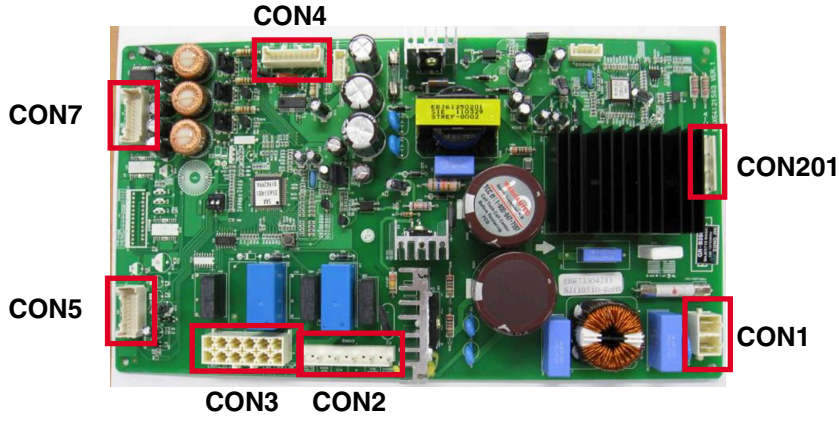
6-1 Error Code Summary

⚠ **WARNING:** When you check the Resistance values, be sure to turn off the power.
And wait for the voltage-discharge sufficiently.

NO	Error Detection Category	Error Display		Error Generation Factors	Remark
		Freezer Temperature	Ref. Temperature		
1	Normality			None	Normal operation of Display
2	Freezer Sensor Error	Er	FS	Short or Disconnection of Freezer Sensor	Check each sensor and its connector.
3	Refrigerator Sensor Error	Er	rS	Short or Disconnection of Refrigerator Sensor	
4	Defrosting Sensor Error	Er	dS	Short or Disconnection of Defrosting Sensor	
5	Icing Sensor Error	Er	IS	Short or Disconnection of Icing Sensor	
6	Poor Defrosting	Er	dH	Even though it is passed 1 hour since then Defrosting, if Defrosting sensor is not over 8°C, it is caused	Temperature Fuse Disconnection, Heater disconnection, DRAIN Jam, Poor Relay for Heater
7	Abnormality of BLDC FAN Motor for Freezer	Er	FF	It is caused when feedback signal isn't over 65 seconds during BLDC FAN motor operating	Poor BLDC Motor connection, DRIVE IC, and TR
8	Abnormality of BLDC FAN Motor for Mechanic Room	Er	CF	It is caused when feedback signal isn't over 65 seconds during BLDC FAN motor operating	Poor BLDC Motor connection, DRIVE IC, and TR
9	Communication Error	Er	CO	Communication Error between Micom of Main PWB and Display Micom	Poor Communication connection,Poor TR of Transmitter and Receiver

7. PCB Picture

7-1 Main PCB

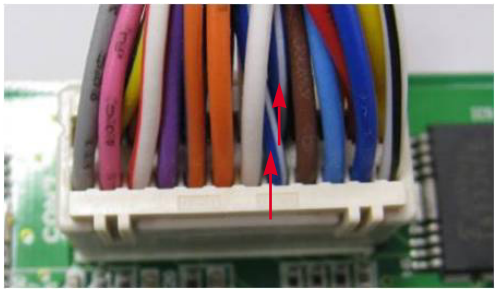
P/No & MFG	Picture
EBR73304205 (2011.04 ~)	

7-2 Display PCB & Sub PCB

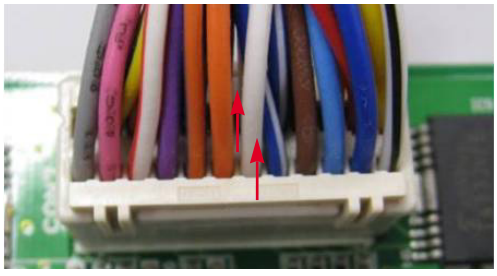
P/No	Picture
Display PCB EBR42479306 (2011.04~)	 CON01

8. Troubleshooting With Error Display

8-1 Freezer Sensor Error (Er FS)

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check for a loose connection.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Check the <u>Blue/White to Blue/White.</u>
 
<CON7></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>0 Ω</td><td>Short</td><td>Change the sensor</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>Open</td><td>Replace the refrigerator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Normal</td><td>Check the Temp and resistance (Table-1)</td></tr>
</table>
<Temperature table-1>
<table>
<tr><th>(1) To (2)</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td>-22°F / -30°C</td><td>40.5 ~ 38.5 kΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>-13°F / -25°C</td><td>30.5 ~ 28.5 kΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>-4°F / -20°C</td><td>23 ~ 21.5 kΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>5°F / -15°C</td><td>17.5 ~ 16.5 kΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>14°F / -10°C</td><td>13.5 ~ 12.5 kΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>23°F / -5°C</td><td>10.5 ~ 9.5 kΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>32°F / 0°C</td><td>8 ~7.5 kΩ</td></tr>
</table>
※ The sensor is determined by the temperature.
For example, 23kΩ indicates -4°F.
</td></tr>
</table>

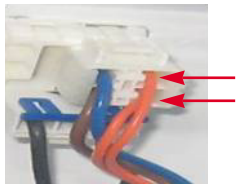
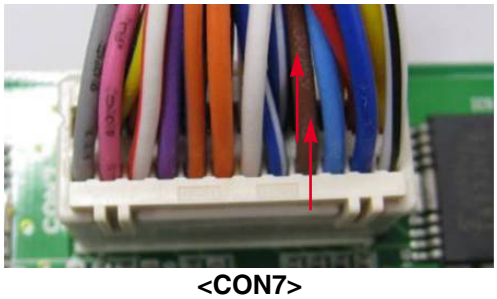
8-2 Refrigerator Sensor Error (Er rS)

No	Checking flow	Result & SVC Action
1	**Check for a loose connection.**	
2	**Check the White to White.**  **<CON7>**	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>0 Ω</td><td>Short</td><td>Change the sensor</td></tr><tr><td>OFF</td><td>Open</td><td>Replace the refrigerator</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Normal</td><td>Check the Temp and resistance (Table-2)</td></tr></table> **<Temperature table-2>** <table><tr><th>(1) To (2)</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>23°F / -5°C</td><td>38.5 ~ 36.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>32°F / 0°C</td><td>30.5 ~ 29.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>41°F / 5°C</td><td>24.5 ~ 23.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>50°F / 10°C</td><td>20 ~ 19 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>59°F / 15°C</td><td>16 ~15.5 kΩ</td></tr></table> **※ The sensor is determined by the temperature.** **For example, 30kΩ indicates 32°F.**

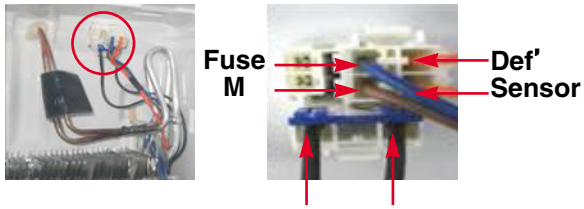
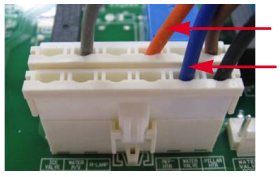
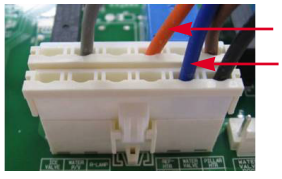
8-3 Icing Sensor Error (Er IS)

No	Checking flow	Result & SVC Action
1	**Check for a loose connection.**	
2	**Check the <u>Red to Bright Orange.</u>**  **<CON4>**	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>0 Ω</td><td>Short</td><td>Change the sensor</td></tr><tr><td>OFF</td><td>Open</td><td>Replace the refrigerator</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Normal</td><td>Check the Temp and resistance (Table-1)</td></tr></table> **<Temperature table-1>** <table><tr><th>(1) To (2)</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>-22°F / -30°C</td><td>40.5 ~ 38.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>-13°F / -25°C</td><td>30.5 ~ 28.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>-4°F / -20°C</td><td>23 ~ 21.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>5°F / -15°C</td><td>17.5 ~ 16.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>14°F / -10°C</td><td>13.5 ~ 12.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>23°F / -5°C</td><td>10.5 ~ 9.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>32°F / 0°C</td><td>8 ~7.5 kΩ</td></tr></table> **※ The sensor is determined by the temperature.** **For example, 23kΩ indicates -4°F.**

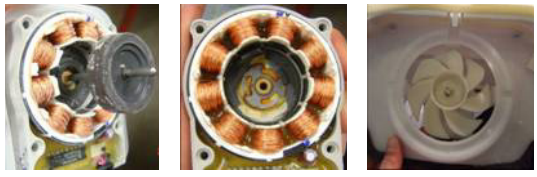
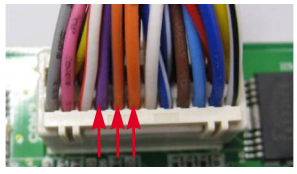
8-4 Defrost Sensor Error (F dS)

No	Checking flow	Result & SVC Action
1	**Check for a loose connection.**  	
2	**Check the <u>Orange to Orange.</u>**  **Check the <u>Brown to Brown.</u>**  **<CON7>**	**Result / SVC Action** 0 Ω – Short – Change the sensor OFF – Open – Replace the refrigerator Other – Normal – Check the Temp and resistance (Table-3) **<Temperature table-3>** (1) To (2) – Result 23°F / -5°C – 38.5 ~ 36.5 kΩ 32°F / 0°C – 30.5 ~ 29.5 kΩ 41°F / 5°C – 24.5 ~ 23.5 kΩ 50°F / 10°C – 20 ~ 19 kΩ 59°F / 15°C – 16 ~15.5 kΩ **※ The sensor is determined by the temperature. For example, 23kΩ indicates -4°F.**

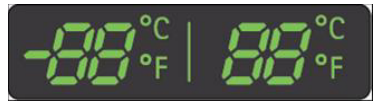
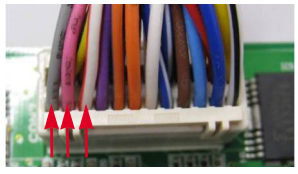
8-5 Defrost Heater Error (Er dH)

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check the <u>Door gasket.</u></td><td rowspan="2"><table>
<tr><th>Part</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Fuse-M</td><td>0 Ω</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change Fuse-M</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Def' Heater</td><td>34~42 Ω</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change Fuse-M</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Def' Sensor</td><td>21 Ω ↓</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Go to the 5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Check the <u>Defrost control part.</u>
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Input Test 3 Mode.
(Push the button 3 times)</td><td>   </td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the <u>Blue to Orange.</u>
 
<CON3></td><td><table>
<tr><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>112 ~ 116 V</td><td>Go to the 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>0 V</td><td>Replace Main PCB</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Release the test mode.
Push the button 1 times. (Normal)</td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Check the <u>Blue to Orange.</u>
 
<CON3></td><td><table>
<tr><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>0 V</td><td>Explain to customer</td></tr>
<tr><td>112 ~ 116 V</td><td>Replace Main PCB</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

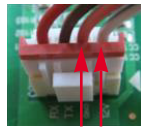
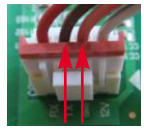
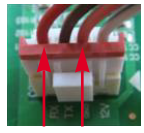
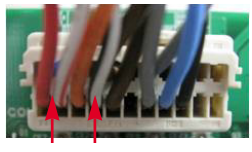
8-6 Freezer Fan Error (Er FF)

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Reset the unit and
Input Test 1 Mode.
(Push the button 1 time)</td><td> 
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Open the freezer door and Check the air flow.
※ While an error code is displayed, the fan is not working.</td><td> 
<table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>No windy</td><td>Go to 3</td></tr><tr><td>Windy</td><td>Go to 4</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Check the <u>Fan motor.</u>
  </td><td>Rotate fan using your hand.
It feel sticky, change the motor.
(Cause of ice or rust inside of motor)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the <u>Fan motor voltage.</u>
 
(1) (2) (3)
 
<CON7></td><td><table><tr><th>Point</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>(2) ~ (3)</td><td>Below 7 V</td><td>Change the PCB</td></tr><tr><td>(1) ~ (3)</td><td>0 or 5 V</td><td>Change the motor</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

8-7 Condenser Fan Error (Er CF)

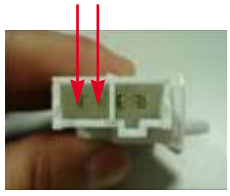
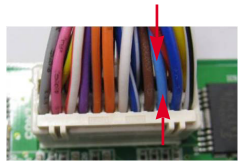
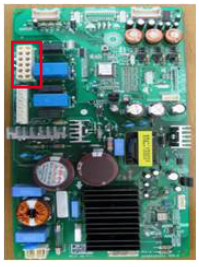
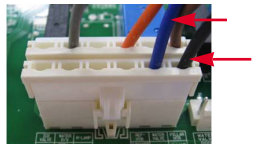
<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Reset the unit and
Input Test 1 Mode.
(Push the button 1 time)</td><td>   </td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Check the fan rotating.
※ While an error code is displayed,
the fan is not working.</td><td> 
<table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>No windy</td><td>Check motor</td></tr><tr><td>Windy</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Check the Fan motor and surrounding.
  </td><td>Rotate fan using your hand.
It feel sticky, change the motor.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the Fan motor voltage.
  
(1) (2) (3)
<CON7></td><td><table><tr><th>Point</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>(2) ~ (3)</td><td>Below 7 V</td><td>Change the PCB</td></tr><tr><td>(1) ~ (3)</td><td>0 or 5 V</td><td>Change the motor</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

8-8 Communication Error (Er CO)

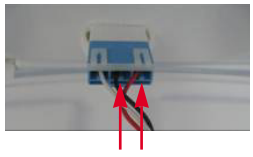
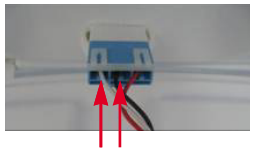
<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check the loose connection.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Check the Orange to White/Black.
 
CON01
 
<Display> <CON101></td><td><table><tr><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>12 V</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Check the Hinge (loose connection)
Change the Main PCB</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Check the Orange to Brown.
 
CON01
 
<Display> <CON101></td><td><table><tr><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>0 V or 5 V</td><td>Change the Display PCB</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the Orange to Red.
 
CON01
 
<Display> <CON101></td><td><table><tr><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>0 V or 5 V</td><td>Change the Main PCB</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Go to the 5</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Check the White/Red to Orange.
 
 
<CON5></td><td><table><tr><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>0 V or 5 V</td><td>Change the Display PCB</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Go to the 6</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Check the White/Red to White/Black.
 
 
<CON5></td><td><table><tr><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>0 V or 5 V</td><td>Change the Main PCB</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Explain to customer</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

9. Troubleshooting Without Error Display

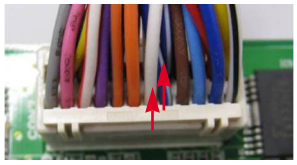
9-1 Freezer room AC Bulb Lamp doesn't work

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check the Freezer door switch.
  </td><td>If feel sticky, Change the door s/w.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Check the <u>door S/W resistance.</u>
  </td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Status</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Normal</td><td>0Ω</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infinity</td><td>Change door S/W</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Push S/W</td><td>Infinity</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0Ω</td><td>Change door S/W</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Check the <u>Yellow Blue to Sky blue.</u>
  
<CON7></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Status</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Closed</td><td>5 V</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the Door S/W</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Open</td><td>0 V</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the Door S/W</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the <u>Blue to Black.</u>
  
<CON3></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Status</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Closed</td><td>0 ~ 2 V</td><td>Explain to customer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the Main PCB</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Open</td><td>115 V</td><td>Change the F Lampe</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the PCB</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

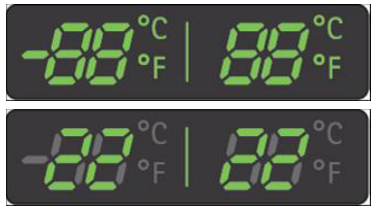
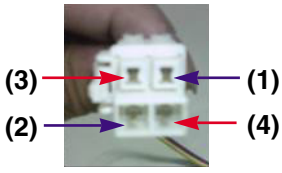
9-2 Refrigerator room lamp doesn't work

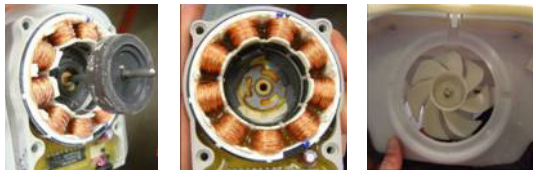
<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check the Refrigerator door switch.
  </td><td>If feel sticky, Change the door s/w.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Check the door S/W resistance.
  </td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Status</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Normal</td><td>0Ω</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infinity</td><td>Change door S/W</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Push S/W</td><td>Infinity</td><td>Go to the 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0Ω</td><td>Change door S/W</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Check the Black to Gray White.
  
<CON7></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Status</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Normal</td><td>12 V</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the PCB</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the Red to Black.
   </td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Status</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Normal</td><td>12 V</td><td>Go to the 5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the LED Lamp</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Check the Black to White.
   </td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Status</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Closed</td><td>0 ~ 2 V</td><td>Explain to customer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the Door S/W</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Open</td><td>12 V</td><td>Explain to customer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change the LED Lamp</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

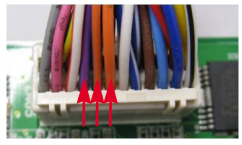
9-3 Poor cooling in Fresh food section

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check the sensor resistance.
 
<CON7>
※ The sensor is determined by the temperature.
For example, 30kΩ indicates 32°F.</td><td><table><tr><th>(1) To (2)</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>23°F / -5°C</td><td>38.5 ~ 36.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>32°F / 0°C</td><td>30.5 ~ 29.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>41°F / 5°C</td><td>24.5 ~ 23.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>50°F / 10°C</td><td>20 ~ 19 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>59°F / 15°C</td><td>16 ~15.5 kΩ</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Reset the unit and
Input Test 1 Mode.
(Push the button 1 time)</td><td> 
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Open the fresh food door and
Check the air flow.
  </td><td><table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>Windy</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr><tr><td>No windy</td><td>Check the R Fan motor
Check the damper
(Go to the 6)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the air temperature.
Cold or not?</td><td><table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>Cold</td><td>Explain to customer</td></tr><tr><td>Not cold</td><td>Check the Compressor
And sealed system</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

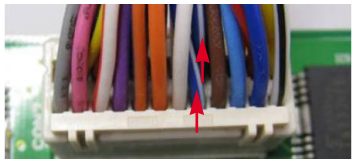
<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>
Damper checking method.
Inputting TEST Mode,
Check the damper and PCB.

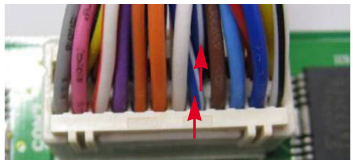
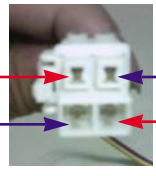
</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Test Mode</th><th>Damper State</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 Mode</td><td>Open</td><td rowspan="2">Damper is normal.
(Explain to customer)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2 Mode</td><td>Closed</td></tr>
<tr><td>1,2 mode</td><td>Not working</td><td>Change the damper</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Test Point</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">(1) to (2)</td><td>270 ~330Ω</td><td>It's normal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change damper</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">(3) to (4)</td><td>270 ~330Ω</td><td>It's normal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>Change damper</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>
Check the <u>Fan motor.</u>
Rotate fan using your hand.
It feel sticky, change the motor.
(Cause of ice or rust inside of motor)

</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Point</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>Motor</td><td>Sticky</td><td>Change the motor</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>
Check the F <u>Fan motor voltage.</u>

(1) (2) (3)

<CON7>
</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Point</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>(2) ~ (3)</td><td>Below 7 V</td><td>Change the PCB</td></tr>
<tr><td>(1) ~ (3)</td><td>0 or 5 V</td><td>Change the motor</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

9-3 Poor cooling in Freezer compratment

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check the sensor resistance.
 
<CON7>
※ The sensor is determined by the temperature.
For example, 23kΩ indicates -4°F.</td><td><table><tr><th>(1) To (2)</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>-22°F / -30°C</td><td>40.5 ~ 38.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>-13°F / -25°C</td><td>30.5 ~ 28.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>-4°F / -20°C</td><td>23 ~ 21.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>5°F / -15°C</td><td>17.5 ~ 16.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>14°F / -10°C</td><td>13.5 ~ 12.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>23°F / -5°C</td><td>10.5 ~ 9.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>32°F / 0°C</td><td>8 ~7.5 kΩ</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Reset the unit and
Input Test 1 Mode.
(Push the button 1 time)</td><td> 
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Open the freezer door and
Check the air flow.
  </td><td><table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>Windy</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr><tr><td>No windy</td><td>Check the F Fan motor</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Check the air temperature.
Cold or not ?</td><td><table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>Cold</td><td>Explain to customer</td></tr><tr><td>Not cold</td><td>Check the Compressor
And sealed system</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

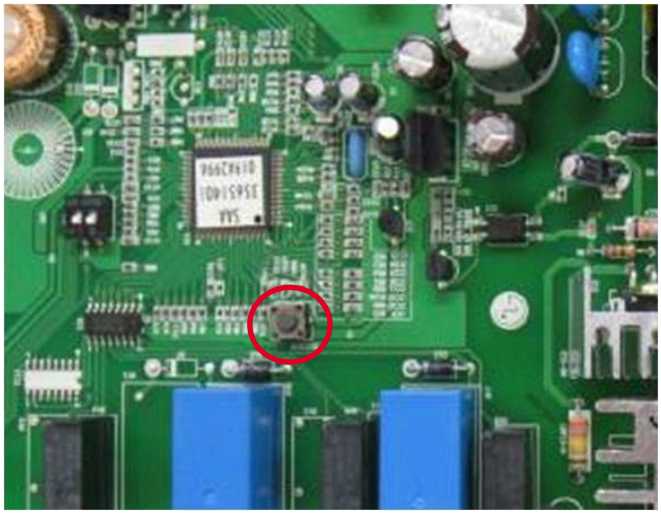
9-4 Over cooling in Fresh food compartment

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Checking flow</th><th>Result & SVC Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Check the sensor resistance.
 
<CON7>
※ The sensor is determined by the temperature.
For example, 30kΩ indicates 32°F.</td><td><table><tr><th>(1) To (2)</th><th>Result</th></tr><tr><td>23°F / -5°C</td><td>38.5 ~ 36.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>32°F / 0°C</td><td>30.5 ~ 29.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>41°F / 5°C</td><td>24.5 ~ 23.5 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>50°F / 10°C</td><td>20 ~ 19 kΩ</td></tr><tr><td>59°F / 15°C</td><td>16 ~15.5 kΩ</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Reset the unit and
Input Test 1 Mode.
(Push the button 1 time)</td><td> 
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Open the refrigerator door and
Check the air flow.
  </td><td><table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>Windy</td><td>Go to the 4</td></tr><tr><td>No windy</td><td>Check the R Fan
Check the damper
(Go to the 5)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Input Test 2 Mode and
Check the air flow.
(Push the button 1 time)
 
  </td><td><table><tr><th>Status</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td>Windy</td><td>Go to the 5</td></tr><tr><td>No windy</td><td>It's normal</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Check the damper resistance.
 
(3) (1)
(2) (4)</td><td><table><tr><th>Test Point</th><th>Result</th><th>SVC Action</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">(1) to (2)</td><td>270 ~330Ω</td><td>It's normal</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Change damper</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">(3) to (4)</td><td>270 ~330Ω</td><td>It's normal</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>Change damper</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

10. Reference

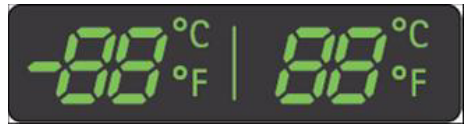
10-1 TEST MODE and Removing TPA

1. How to make TEST MODE
If you push the test button on the Main PCB, the refrigerator will be enter the TEST MODE.

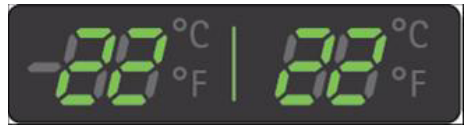


Main PWB

⋆ 1 time : Comp / Damper / All FAN on
(All things displayed)



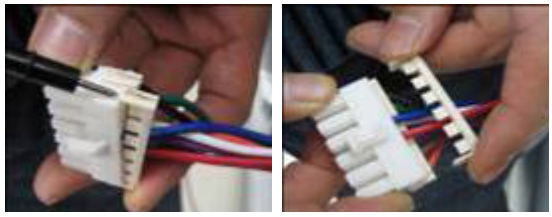
⋆ 2 times : Damper closed
(22 22 displayed)



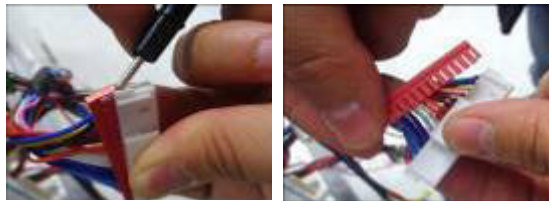
⋆ 3 times : Forced defrost mode
(33 33 displayed)

2. How to remove Terminal Position Assurance (TPA)

<AC TPA>



<DC TPA>



※ After measure the values, you should put in the TPA again.

10-2 TEMPERATRUE CHART - FRZ AND ICING SENSOR

TEMP	RESISTANCE	VOLTAGE
-39°F (-40°C)	73.29 kΩ	4.09 V
-30°F (-35°C)	53.63 kΩ	3.84 V
-21°F (-30°C)	39.66 kΩ	3.55 V
-13°F (-25°C)	29.62 kΩ	3.23 V
-4°F (-20°C)	22.33 kΩ	2.89 V
5°F (-15°C)	16.99 kΩ	2.56 V
14°F (-10°C)	13.05 kΩ	2.23 V
23°F (-5°C)	10.10 kΩ	1.92 V
32°F (0°C)	7.88 kΩ	1.63 V
41°F (5°C)	6.19 kΩ	1.38 V
50°F (10°C)	4.91 kΩ	1.16 V
59°F (15°C)	3.91 kΩ	0.97 V
68°F (20°C)	3.14 kΩ	0.81 V
77°F (25°C)	2.54 kΩ	0.67 V
86°F (30°C)	2.07 kΩ	0.56 V
95°F (35°C)	1.69 kΩ	0.47 V
104°F (40°C)	1.39 kΩ	0.39 V

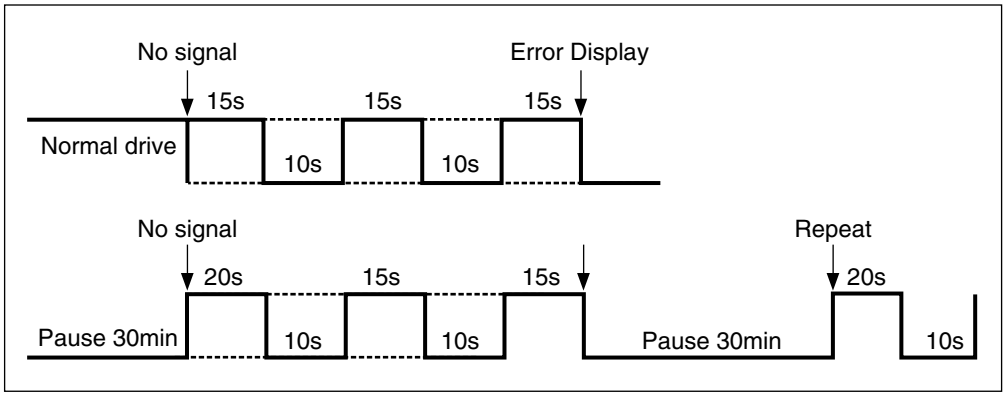
10-3 TEMPERATRUE CHART - REF AND DEF SENSOR

TEMP	RESISTANCE	VOLTAGE
-39°F (-40°C)	225.1 kΩ	4.48 V
-30°F (-35°C)	169.8 kΩ	4.33 V
-21°F (-30°C)	129.3 kΩ	4.16 V
-13°F (-25°C)	99.30 kΩ	3.95 V
-4°F (-20°C)	76.96 kΩ	3.734 V
5°F (-15°C)	60.13 kΩ	3.487 V
14°F (-10°C)	47.34 kΩ	3.22 V
23°F (-5°C)	37.55 kΩ	2.95 V
32°F (0°C)	30 kΩ	2.67 V
41°F (5°C)	24.13 kΩ	2.40 V
50°F (10°C)	19.53 kΩ	2.14 V
59°F (15°C)	15.91 kΩ	1.89 V
68°F (20°C)	13.03 kΩ	1.64 V
77°F (25°C)	10.74 kΩ	1.45 V
86°F (30°C)	8.89 kΩ	1.27 V
95°F (35°C)	7.40 kΩ	1.10 V
104°F (40°C)	6.20 kΩ	0.96 V

10-4 How to check the Fan-Error

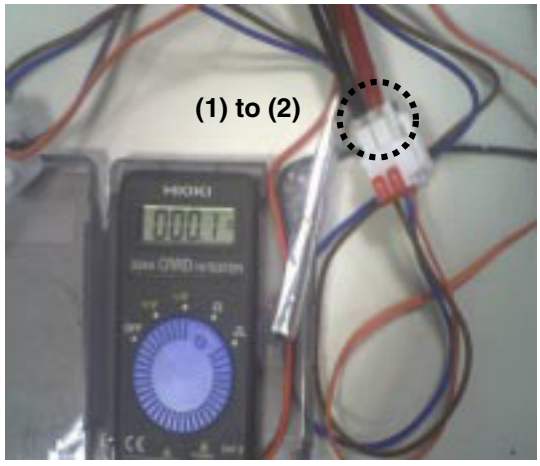
(1) EBR673480

After sending a signal to the fan, the MICOM checks the BLDC fan motor s lock status. If there is no feedback signal from the BLDC fan, the fan motor stops for 10 seconds and then is powered again for 15 seconds. To determine that there is a fan motor malfunction, this process is repeated 3 times. If the fan motor is determined to be defective, the error code will be shown in the display for 30 minutes. At this point, the process will be repeated until the fan motor operates normally. If normal operation is achieved, the error display is erased and the MICOM is reset automatically.



11. COMPONENT TESTING INFORMATION

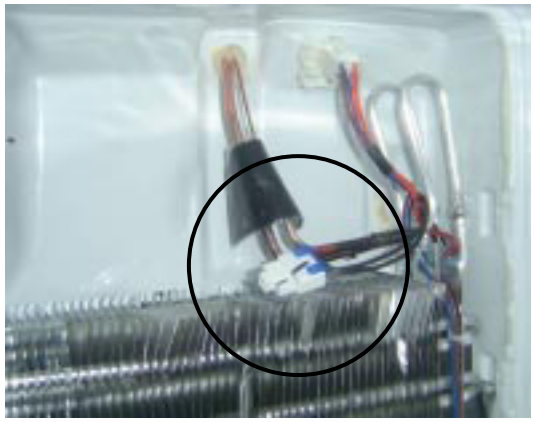
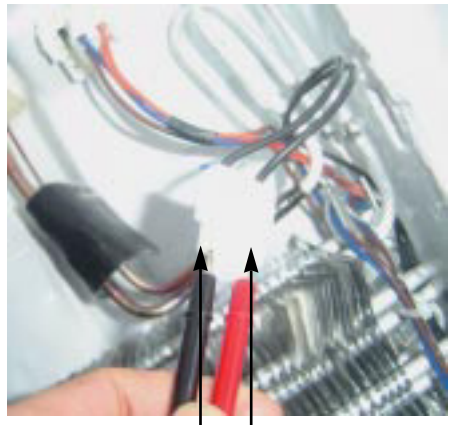
11-1 Defrost Controller Assembly

<table>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>- Controller assembly is consist of 2 kinds of part those are fuse-m and sensor. we can decide part is defect or not when we check the resistance.
- Fuse-m can cut off the source when defrost heater operate the unusual high temperature.
- Sensor give temperature information to Micom</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to Measure (Fuse-M)</td><td> 

Set a ohmmeter to the 2 housing pin.
Measure the 2 pin connected to Fuse-M.
If the ohmmeter indicate below 0.1ohm fuse-m is a good condition, But infinitely great ohm Fuse-M is disconnection</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to Measure (Sensor)</td><td> 

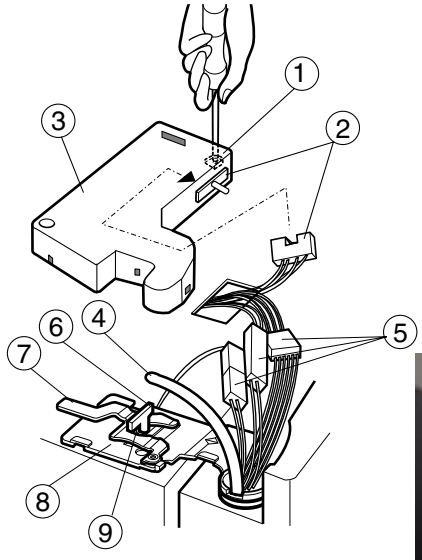
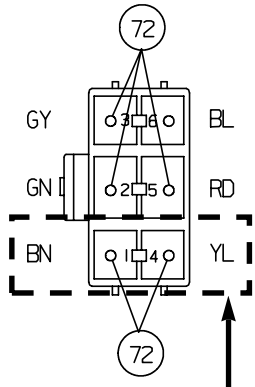
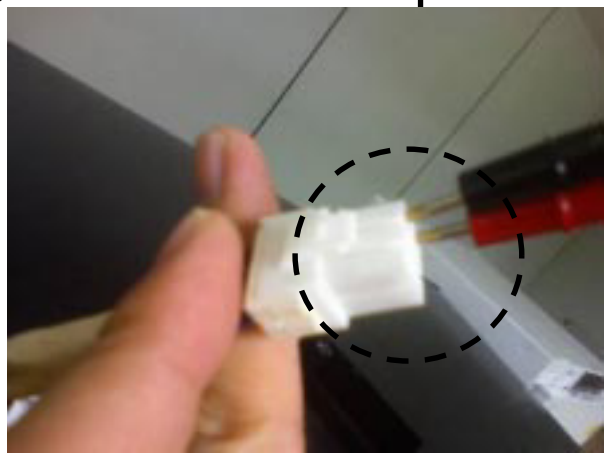
Set a ohmmeter to The 2housing pin.
Measure the 2 pin connected to Sensor.
If the ohmmeter indicate 11㏀ (at room temperature) Sensor is not a defect.
When check the ohm at other temperature Check the sensor manual.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard</td><td>Fuse-M (at all temperature)
<table><tr><td>Test Point</td><td>Ressult</td></tr><tr><td>(1) to (2)</td><td>0 ~ 0.1Ω</td></tr></table>
Sensor (at room temperature)
<table><tr><td>Test Point</td><td>Ressult</td></tr><tr><td>(1) to (2)</td><td>11Ω</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

11-2 Sheath Heater

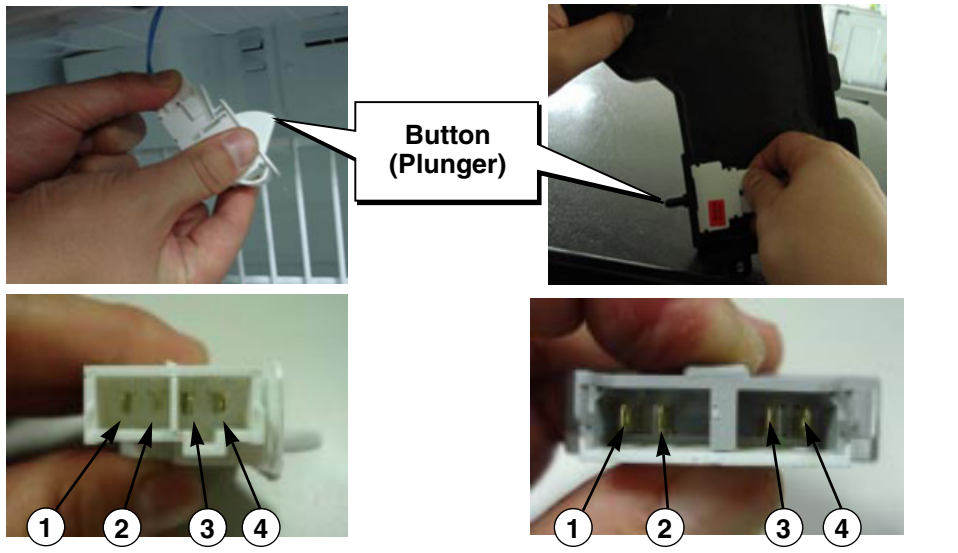
<table>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>Sheath heater is a part for defrost. All heating wire is connected to only one line. So we can decide part is defect or not when we check the resistance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to Measure</td><td>



Set a ohmmeter connect to The 2 housing pin.
Measure the 2 pin connected to Sheath Heater.
If the ohmmeter indicate (V°øV)/Watt=R is good condition,
ex) when watt=350w, voltage=115v R=(115°ø115)/350=38Ω
But the ohmmeter indicate infinitely great
Sheath heater is disconnection
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard</td><td>
Sheath heater (at all temperature)
<table>
<tr><th>Test Point</th><th>Ressult</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1) to (2)</td><td>34 ~ 42Ω</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

11-3 Door Heater Assembly

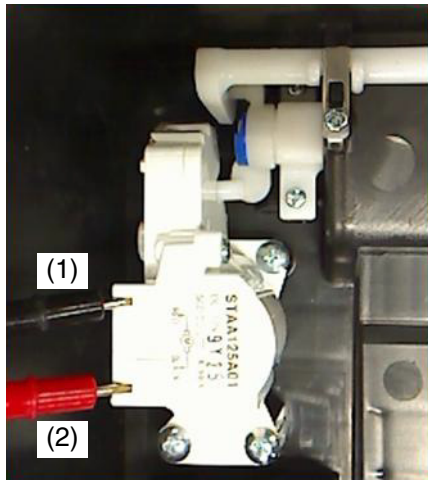
Function	The heater is designed to prevent the raising dew from door.
How to Measure	  
Standard	Test Point: (1) to (2) — Ressult: 2.3 ~ 2.9Ω

11-4 Door Switch

<table>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>The switch sense if the door open or close.
- When the door open, lamp on.
- When the door open, the switch give information to Micom.
When the door open, internal contact operate on and off moving plunger of door switch up and down.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to Measure</td><td>
<Switch, Freezer> <Switch, Refrigerator>


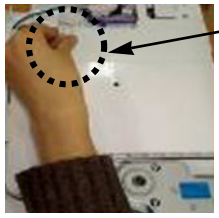
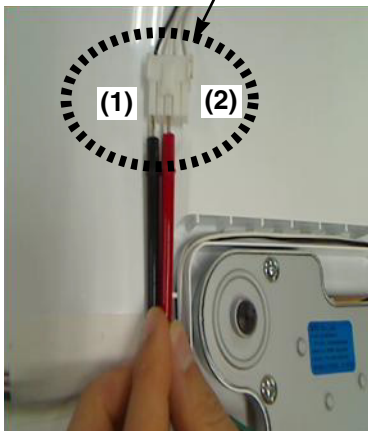
Beep Beep
Check the resistance between connectors 1, 2 and 3, 4 .It means check whether or not applying an electric current. If there is resistance, it means the switch not inferiority
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard</td><td>
Multimeter beep – Switch F,R
<table>
<tr><td>Nomal</td><td>Push the button(Plunger)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beep or 0Ω</td><td>None (∞Ω)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

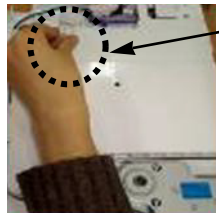
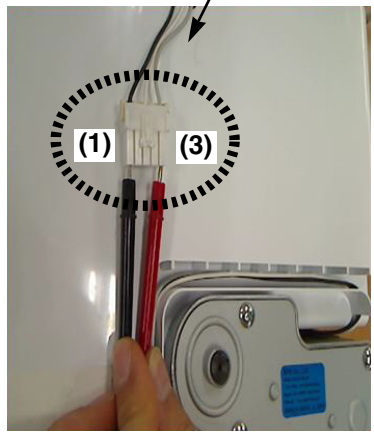
11-5 Dispenser DC Motor

<table>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>- Dispenser DC Motor : When customer push the dispenser button, Pull duct door and abstract from ice bank.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to Measure</td><td> 

Dispensor DC Motor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard</td><td>Dispenser DC Motor
<table>
<tr><th>Test Points</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1) to (2)</td><td>9.9 ~ 12.1Ω</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

11-6 AC Motor ASSEMBLY

<table>
<tr><td>Function</td><td>The In-door motor of AC motor assembly pushes ices to the dispenser.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to Measure</td><td>
< In-door Motor >

① Take out the male housing from female housing
② Measure the resistance between (1) and (2)


< In-door Motor >

① Take out the male housing from female housing
② Measure the resistance between (1) and (3)


Check the resistance between connectors (In-door motor 1, 2) and (In-door motor 1, 3). It means check whether or not applying an Electric current. If there is resistance, it means the geared motor or solenoid is not inferiority
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard</td><td>
Geared Motor
<table>
<tr><th>Test Points</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1) to (2)</td><td>31.1 ~ 42.09Ω</td></tr>
</table>
Cube Solenoid
<table>
<tr><th>Test Points</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td>(1) to (3)</td><td>31.1 ~ 42.09Ω</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

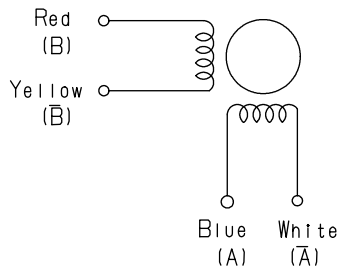
11-7 Damper

Function

The damper supplies the cold air at freezer room to chillroom by using the damper's plate. Chillroom is colder than before when damper's plate is open. When damper's plate is close, chillroom's temperature will rise.

How to Measure

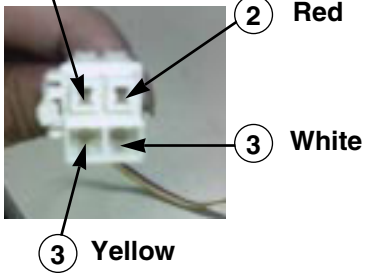
Table(1): 결선도(Wirering)

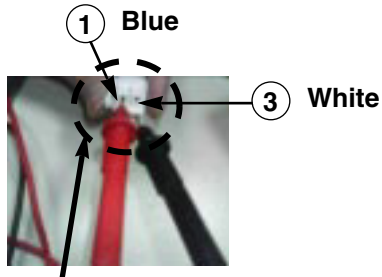


Table(2): 2-2상 여자순서(CW Rotation)

Housing No. & L/Wire Color	Step 1	2	3	4
1- Blue (A)	+	-	-	+
2- Red (B)	+	+	-	-
3- White(Ā)	-	+	+	-
4- Yellow(B̄)	-	-	+	+

< Damper Circuit >

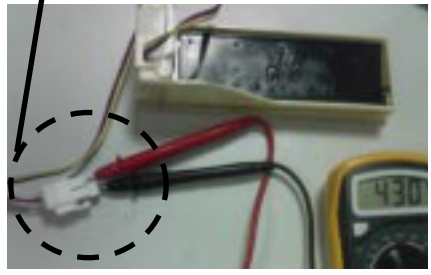




Check the (1), (3)

< extension >

Check the (2), (4)



Check the (1), (3)

Check the resistance between connectors 1,3 and 2,4 .It means check whether or not applying an electric current. If there is resistance, it means the damper not inferiority

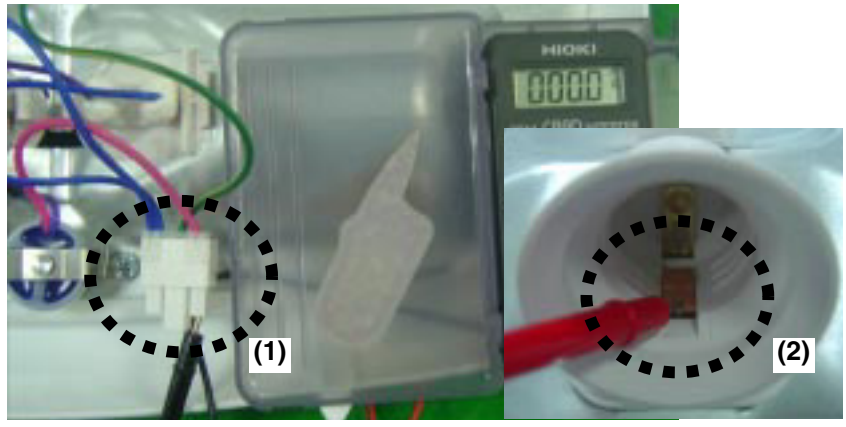
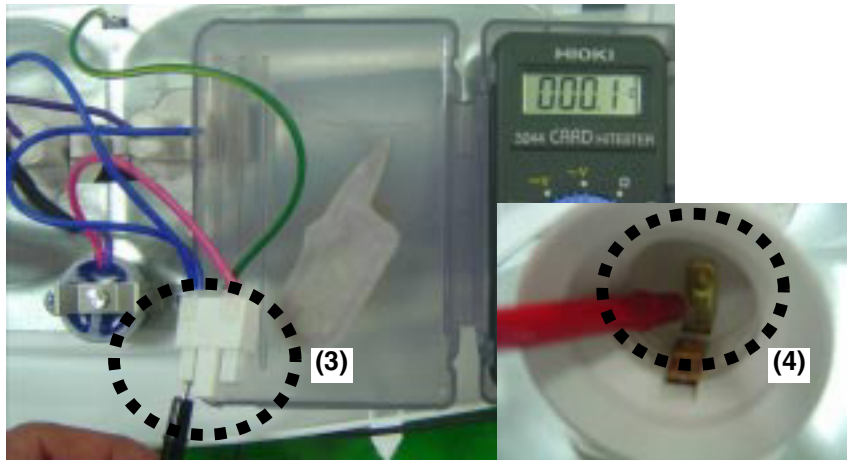
Standard

Damper

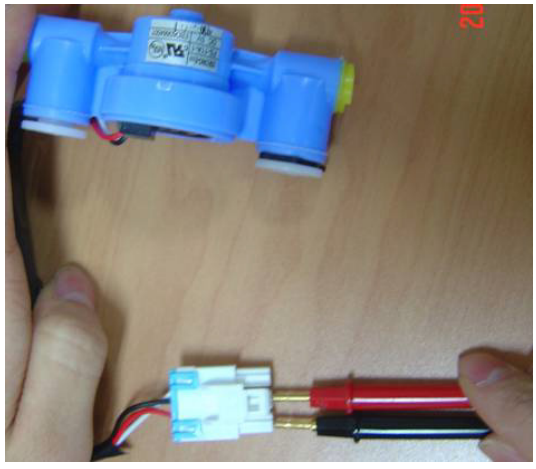
Test Points	Result
Red and Yellow	373 ~ 456Ω

Test Points	Result
Blue and White	373 ~ 456Ω

11-8 Lamp Socket

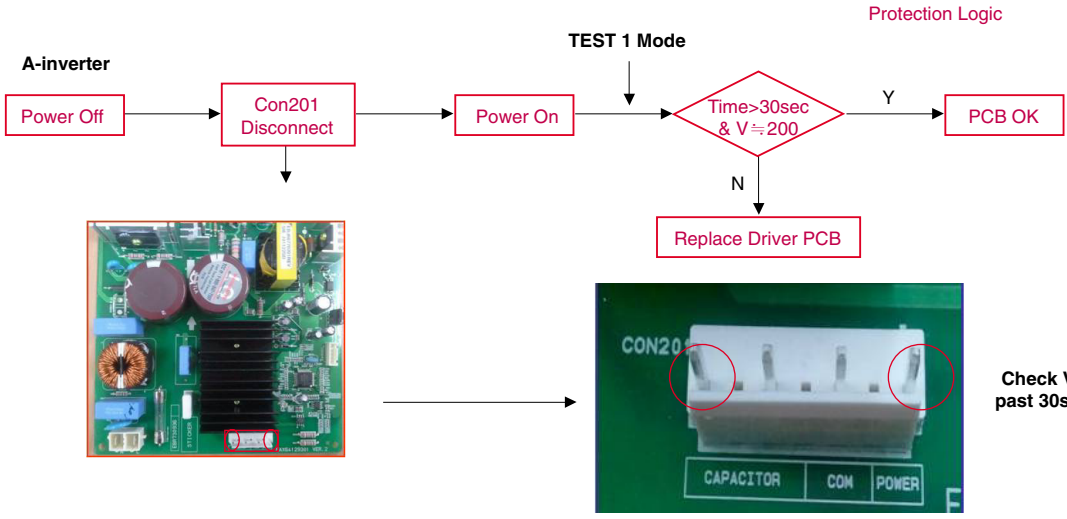
Function	The lamp socket connect cover lamp assembly to lamp. The lamp socket fix lamp and unite lamp and cover lamp assembly. The lamp socket supply electric source to lamp also.
How to Measure	  Check the resistance between connector of housing and connector of lamp socket. It means check whether or not applying an electric current. If there is resistance it means the lamp socket is not inferiority.
Standard	Test Points: (1) to (2) and (3) to (4) — Result: 0Ω

11-9 Flow Sensor

Function	Flow Sensor (in machine room) Count the water quantity from city water to water filter in refrigerator
How to Measure	 Flow Sensor (in machine room) 
Standard	Test Points: Red wire to Black wire Result: 4 ~ 30Ω

12. TROUBLESHOOTING

PCB Check (Simplify)

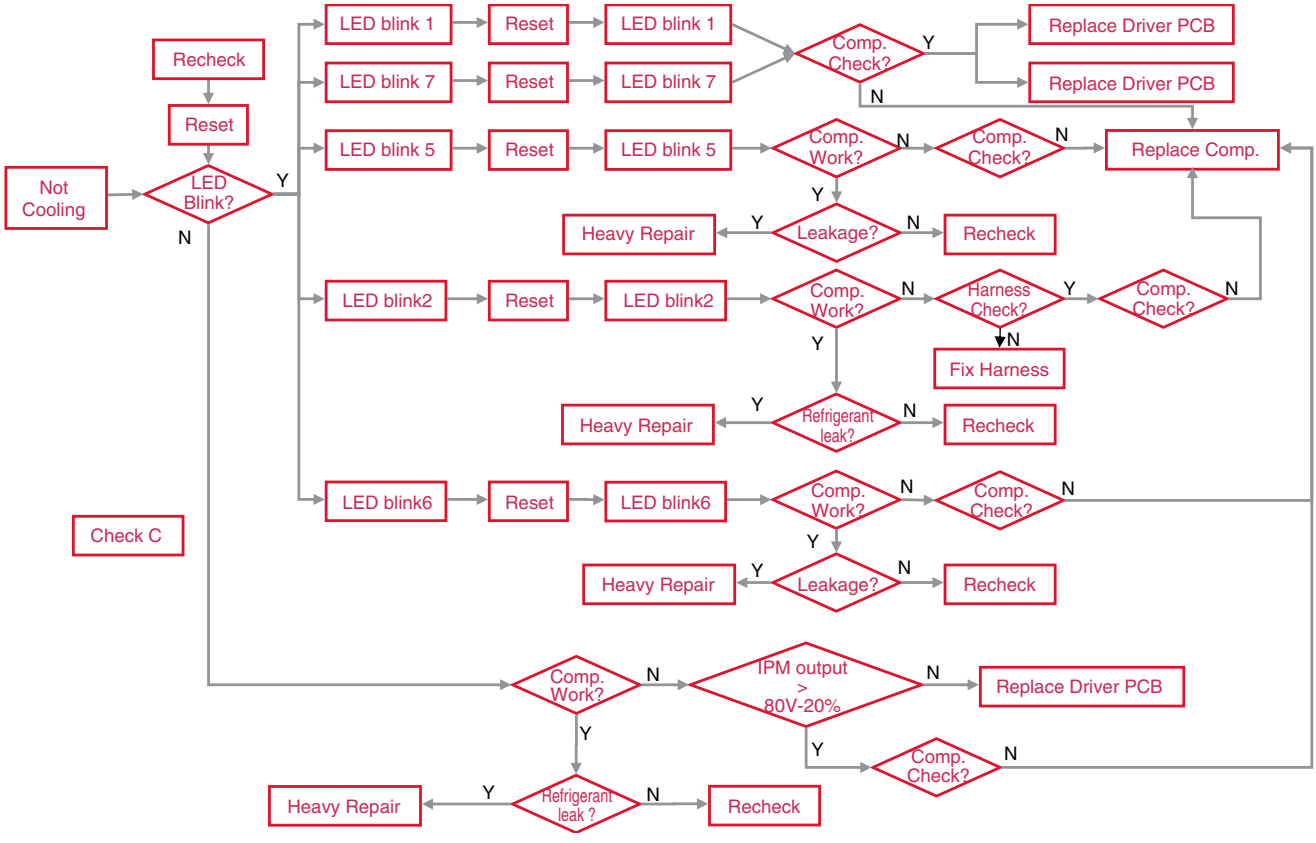


Check Voltage about 200V past 30second after turn on

Test Mode

	Ref.	Comp	Display & sound	Refer
		FC75(A-Inverter)		
TEST1	Forced Starting	TDC (Full Stroke)	Display ON, Buzz 1 time	

Troubleshooting

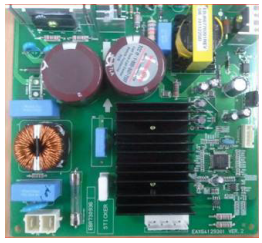


12-1 Check A

- There is PC Board located in the PCB case.
  The control driver is PC board for the compressor.
- This step shows the source voltage of the driver PC board.

Step1. Open PCB Cover

Step2. Check Driver PCB



* Driver PCB located in machine room.

12-2 Check B

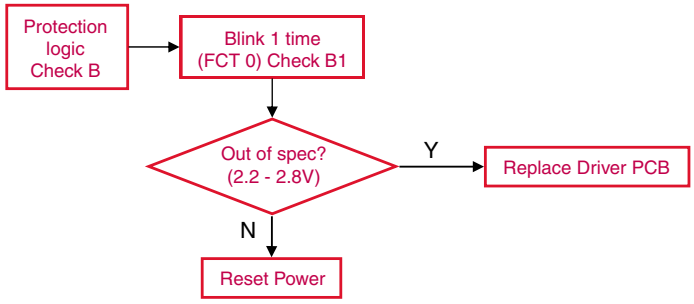
B1. LED blinks once, then repeats (FCT0 Fault: A-Inverter)

Protection Logic

Blink OFF Blink OFF

- Purpose: Detecting motor current and voltage error
- Check voltage at **point A** (Motor Voltage), **point B** (Motor Current) and **Point C** (Capacitor Voltage) when **compressor is off**.
- Spec: **Points A, B,** & **C 2.5V ± 0.3V**

GND
Voltage

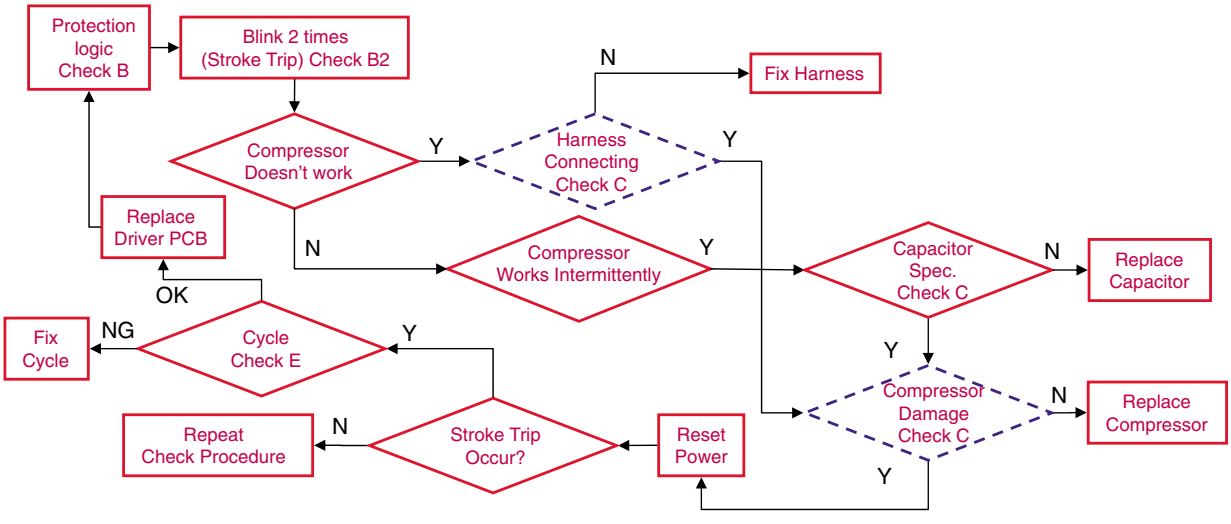


B2. LED blinks two times, then repeats (Stroke Trip: A & E Inverters)

Protection Logic

Blink Blink OFF Blink Blink OFF

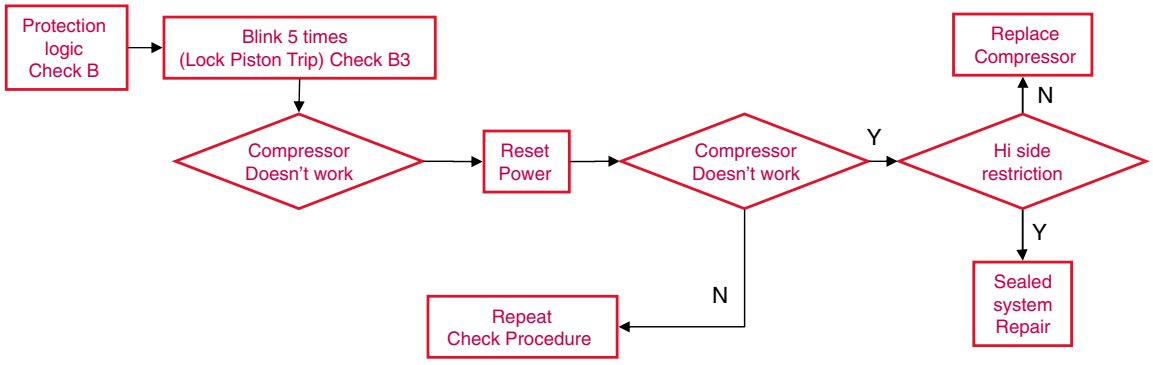
- Purpose: Prevent abnormally long piston strokes.
- Case 1. If compressor doesn't work and LED blinks - Cause: Possibly harness from compressor to PCB might be defective.
- Case 2. If compressor works intermittently and LED blinks - Cause: Condenser Fan or Freezer Fan is not running. Sealed system problem such as moisture restriction, restriction at capillary tube or refrigerant leak.
- Logic: Compressor is forced to off and then tries to restart after 1 minute.



B3. LED blinks five times, then repeats (Locked Piston: A & E Inverters) **Protection Logic**

Blink Blink Blink Blink Blink OFF

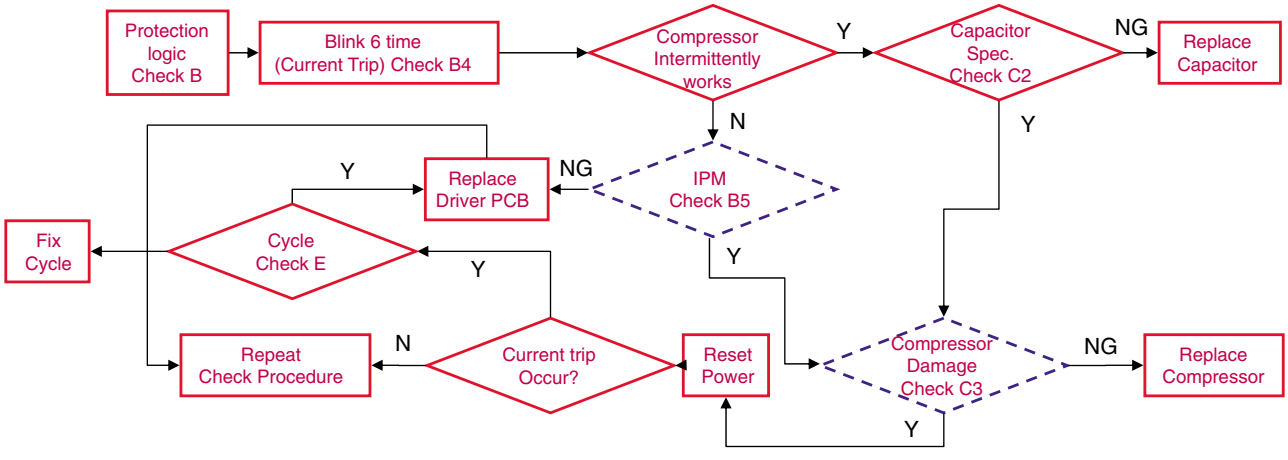
- Purpose: To detect locked piston
- Cause: Lack of oil to the cylinder, cylinder or piston damaged and or restricted discharge. A Locked Piston can also be caused by foreign materials inside the compressor.
- Logic: Compressor is forced off and tries to restart within 2.5 minutes.



B4. LED blinks six times, then repeats (Current Trip: A & E-Inverters) **Protection Logic**

Blink Blink Blink Blink Blink Blink OFF

- Purpose: Prevent over-current (overload protect)
- Cause: Ambient temperature is high (over 43°C) and/or refrigerator's condenser air movement is restricted.
- Condenser Fan is stopped, restricted discharge line, compressor is damaged, or IPM device is defective.
- Logic: Compressor is forced off and tries to restart after 6 minutes.

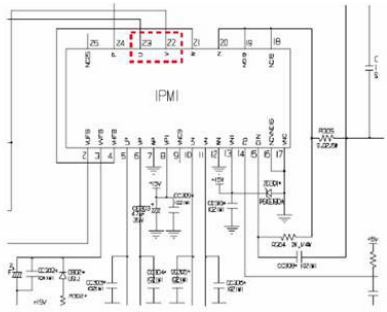


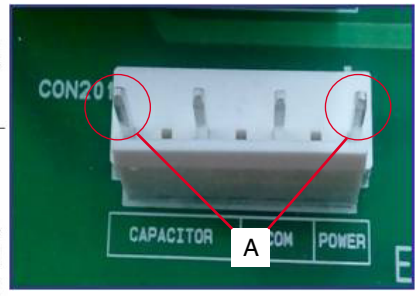
B5. LED blinks seven times, then repeats (IPM Fault: A & E Inverters)

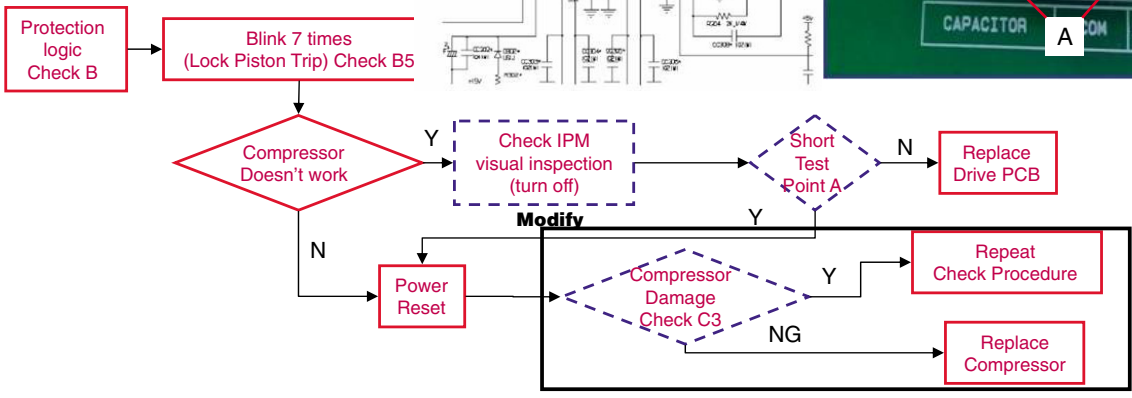
Blink Blink Blink Blink Blink Blink Blink OFF

- Purpose: Prevent high current due to IPM Short
- Cause: Damaged IPM (Dead Short)
- Test for a dead short at **Point A** with a VOM.
- Logic: Compressor is forced off and tries to restart in 20 minutes.

Protection Logic





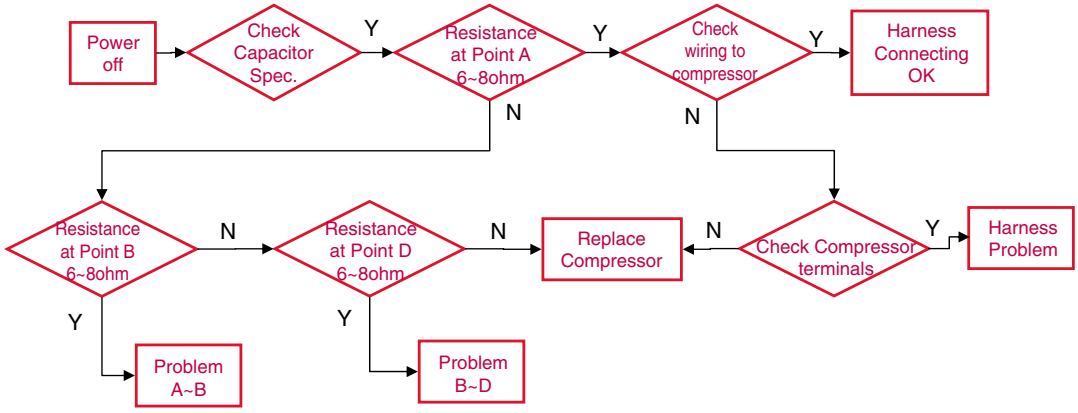


12-3 Check C

C1. Harness Connection Check
C2. Capacitor Specifications
C3. Compressor Check

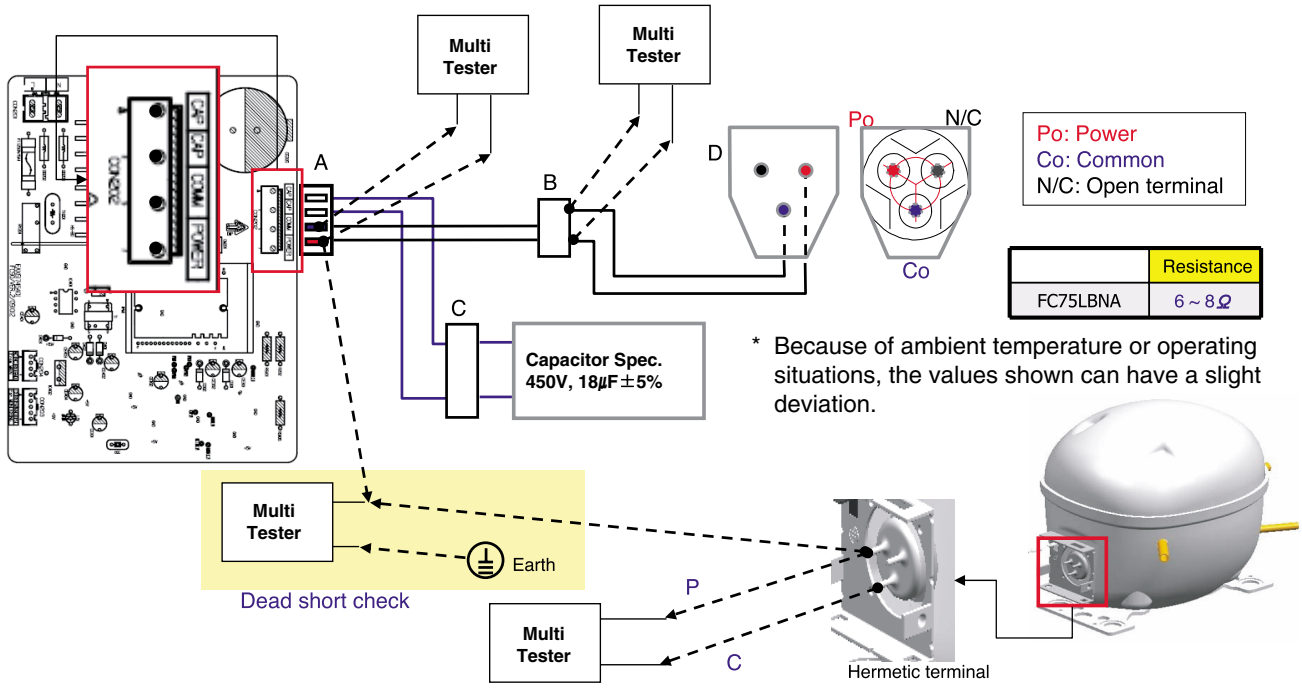
Check Process

- Step 1. Power off. Step 2. Check capacitor spec. (table1). Step3. Check resistance of point A
  Step 4. Check wire harness (INF ohm). Step 5. Check resistance at point B. Step 6. Point D.



Caution : Turn off power during check C

- Measure the resistance at each point except point C
- Dead short check: measure the resistance between power line in compressor and earth ground in refrigerator (Inf. Ohm)



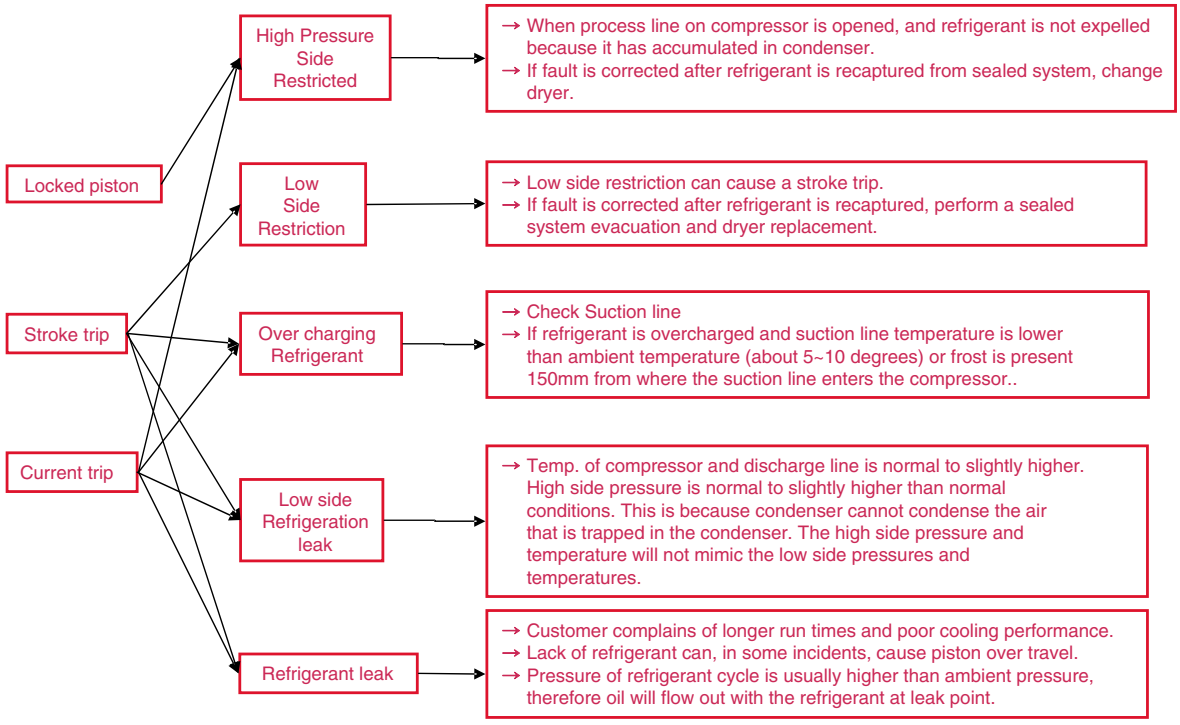
	Resistance
FC75LBNA	6 ~ 8Ω

12-4 Check D

D1. Activate Protection logic

Cycle check with protection logic

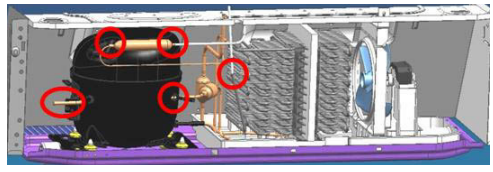
- We have to check Condenser fan and Freezer fan before performing Check D
- Locked Piston, Current trip and stroke trip can be activated by other problems then the driver or compressor.



D2. sealed system diagnosis

- Check as follows;

Sealed system

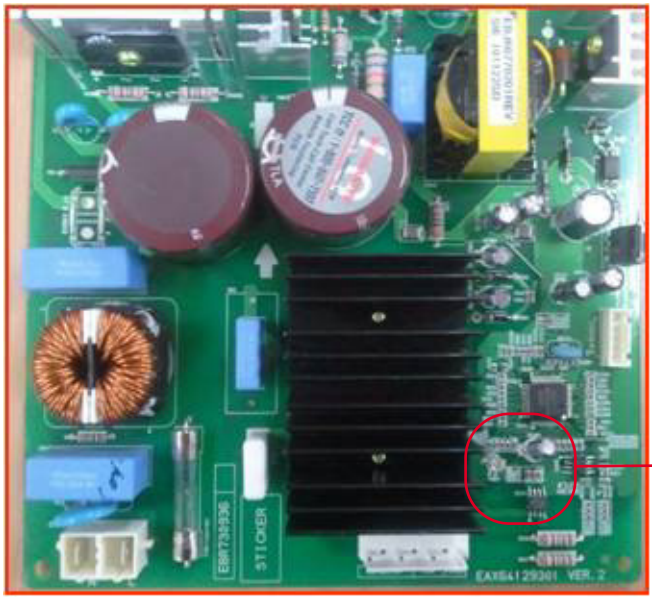


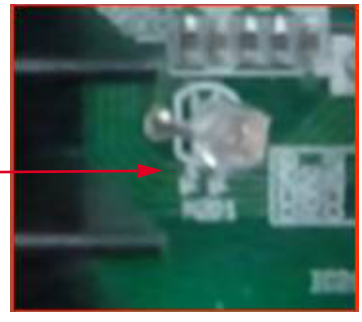
Welding point
1. Comp process stub,
2. Comp discharge
3. Hot Line inlet
4. Drier inlet
5. Drier outlet
6. Evaporator inlet
7. Evaporator outlet
8. suction pipe

Compressor Troubleshooting

Step 1) Open PWB cover

Step 2) Check for blinking frequency of LED, PWB





If compressor is normal, it does not blink

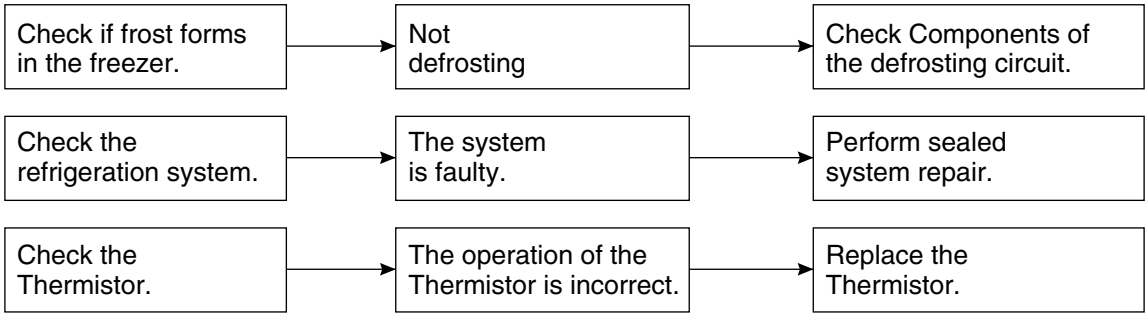
: Refer to the next page to find out what actions to take according to how many times LED blink

No	LED operating condition	Cause	Service guideline
1	**LED two - time repetiton (Stroke Trip)**  ‥on - on - off - on - on - off - on - on - off ‥repeating	PCB Parts defect or Compressor Connector miss connecting (Piston over run)	1. Please check, Whether connector of compressor is attached rightly or not. after power off 2. After the first action, You check on normal operation of compressor. 3. If the same symptom arises after the second action, replace PCB
2	**LED five - time repetiton (Piston Lock Trip)**  ‥on - on - on - on - on - off - on - on - on - on - on - off ‥repeating	Piston constraint	1. After resetting power, check if it is running normal 2. If the same symptom arises after the first action 3. If the same symptom arises after the second action, replace compressor
3	**LED six - time repetiton (Current Trip)**  ‥on - on - on - on - on - on - off - on - on - on - on - on - on - off ‥repeating	Circuit over current error Or cycle error	1. After resetting power, check if it is running normal 2. If the same symptom arises after the first action 3. If the same symptom arises after the second action, replace compressor
4	**LED seven- time repetiton (IPM Fault Trip)**  ‥on - on - on - on - on - on - on - off - on - on -on - on - on - on- on - off ‥repeating	PCB parts defect (IPM)	1. After resetting power, check if it is running normal 2. If the same symptom arises after the first action, replace PCB

12-5 SERVICE DIAGNOSIS CHART

COMPLAINT	POINTS TO BE CHECKED	REMEDY
No Cooling.	• Is the power cord unplugged from the outlet? • Check if the power switch is set to OFF. • Check if the fuse of the power switch is shorted. • Measure the voltage of the power outlet.	• Plug into the outlet. • Set the switch to ON. • Replace the fuse. • If the voltage is low, correct the wiring.
Cools poorly.	• Check if the unit is placed too close to the wall. • Check if the unit is placed too close to the stove, gas cooker, or in direct sunlight. • Is the ambient temperature too high or the room door closed? • Check if food put in the refrigerator is hot. • Did you open the door of the unit too often or check if the door is sealed properly? • Check if the Control is set to **Warm position**.	• Place the unit about 4 inches (10 cm) from the wall. • Place the unit away from these heat sources. • Lower the ambient temperature. • Put in foods after they have cooled down. • Don't open the door too often and close it firmly. • Set the control to **Recommended position**.
Food in the Refrigerator is frozen.	• Is food placed in the cooling air outlet? • Check if the control is set to **colder position**. • Is the ambient temperature below 41°F(5°C)?	• Place foods in the high-temperature section. (front part) • Set the control to **Recommended position**. • Set the control to **Warm position**.
Condensation or ice forms inside the unit.	• Is liquid food sealed? • Check if food put in the refrigerator is hot. • Did you open the door of the unit too often or check if the door is sealed properly?	• Seal liquid foods with wrap. • Put in foods after they have cooled down. • Don't open the door too often and close it firmly.
Condensation forms in the Exterior Case.	• Check if the ambient temperature and humidity of the surrounding air are high. • Is there a gap in the door gasket?	• Wipe moisture with a dry cloth. It will disappear in low temperature and humidity. • Fill up the gap.
There is abnormal noise.	• Is the unit positioned in a firm and even place? • Are any unnecessary objects placed in the back side of the unit? • Check if the Drip Tray is not firmly fixed. • Check if the cover of the compressor enclosure in the lower front side is taken out.	• Adjust the Leveling Screw, and position the refrigerator in a firm place. • Remove the objects. • Fix the Drip Tray firmly in the original position. • Place the cover in its original position.
Door does not close well.	• Check if the door gasket is dirty with an item like juice. • Is the refrigerator level? • Is there too much food in the refrigerator?	• Clean the door gasket. • Position in a firm place and level the Leveling Screw. • Make sure food stored in shelves does not prevent the door from closing.
Ice and foods smell unpleasant.	• Check if the inside of the unit is dirty. • Are foods with a strong odor unwrapped? • The unit smells of plastic.	• Clean the inside of the unit. • Wrap foods that have a strong odor. • New products smell of plastic, but this will go away after 1-2 weeks.

● Other possible problems:



12-6 REFRIGERATION CYCLE

▼ Troubleshooting Chart

CAUSE		STATE OF THE UNIT	STATE OF THE EVAPORATOR	TEMPERATURE OF THE COMPRESSOR	REMARKS
LEAKAGE	PARTIAL LEAKAGE	Freezer compartment and Refrigerator don't cool normally.	Low flowing sound of Refrigerant is heard and frost forms in inlet only.	A little higher than ambient temperature.	• Refrigerant level is low due to a leak. • Normal cooling is possible by restoring the normal amount of refrigerant and repairing the leak.
	COMPLETE LEAKAGE	Freezer compartment and Refrigerator don't cool normally.	Flowing sound of refrigerant is not heard and frost isn't formed.	Equal to ambient temperature.	• No discharging of Refrigerant. • Normal cooling is possible by restoring the normal amount of refrigerant and repairing the leak.
CLOGGED BY DUST	PARTIAL CLOG	Freezer compartment and Refrigerator don't cool normally.	Flowing sound of refrigerant is heard and frost forms in inlet only.	A little higher than ambient temperature.	• Normal discharging of the refrigerant. • The capillary tube is faulty.
	WHOLE CLOG	Freezer compartment and Refrigerator don't cool.	Flowing sound of refrigerant is not heard and frost isn't formed.	Equal to ambient temperature.	• Normal discharging of the Refrigerant.
MOISTURE CLOG		Cooling operation stops periodically.	Flowing sound of refrigerant is not heard and frost melts.	Lower than ambient temperature.	• Cooling operation restarts when heating the inlet of the capillary tube.
DEFECTIVE COMPRESSION	COMP-RESSION	Freezer and Refrigerator don't cool.	Low flowing sound of refrigerant is heard and frost forms in inlet only.	A little higher than ambient temperature.	• Low pressure at high side of compressor due to low refrigerant level.
	NO COMP-RESSION	No compressing operation.	Flowing sound of refrigerant is not heard and there is no frost.	Equal to ambient temperature.	• No pressure in the high pressure part of the compressor.

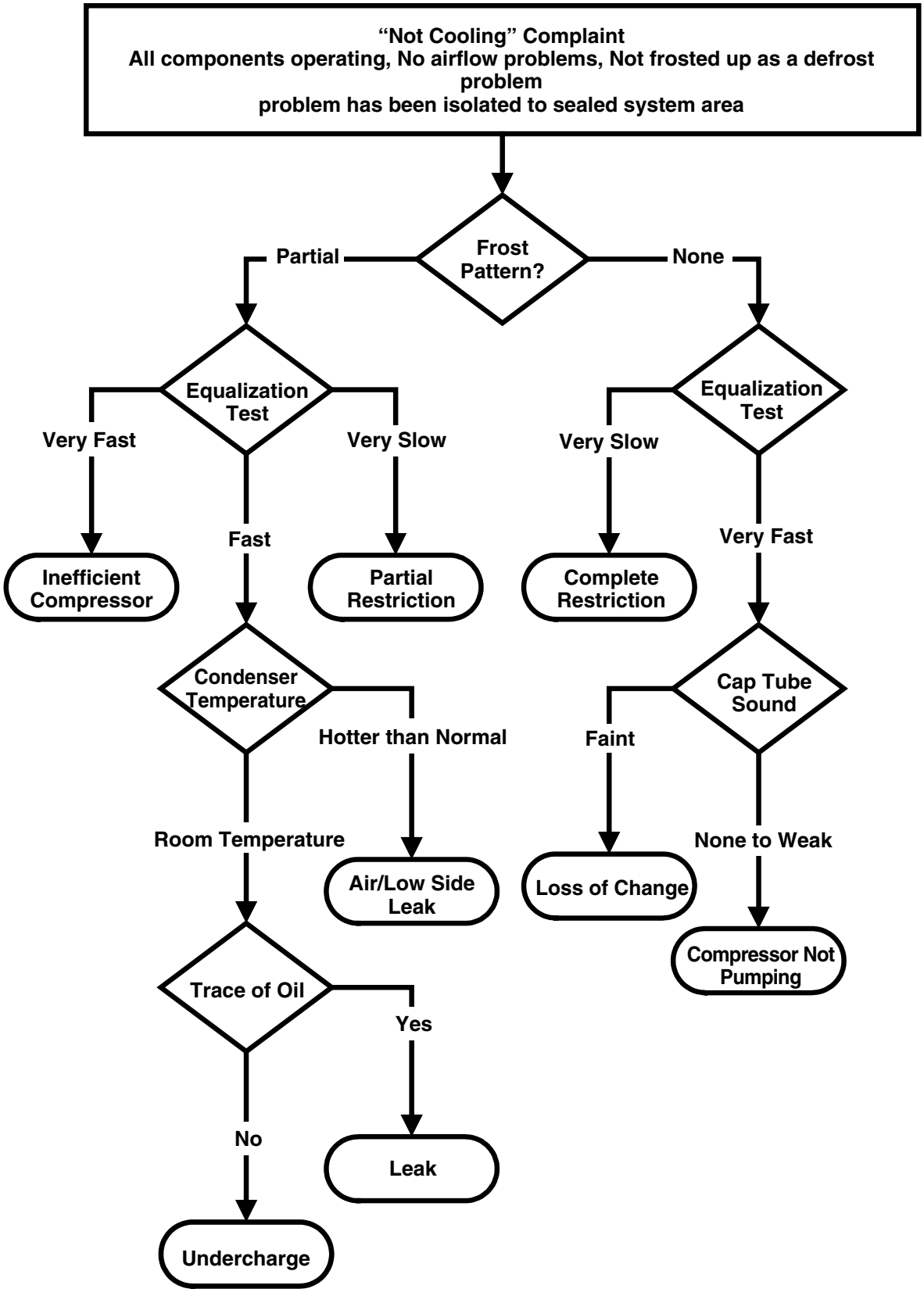
12-6-1 Cleaning

There is no need for routine condenser cleaning in normal Home operating environments. If the environment is particularly greasy or dusty, or there is significant pet traffic in the home, the condenser should be cleaned every 2 to 3 months to ensure maximum efficiency.

If you need to clean the condenser:

- Remove the mechanical cover.
- Use a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush to clean the grille, the open areas behind the grille and the front surface area of the condenser.
- Replace the mechanical cover.

12-6-2 SEALED SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS

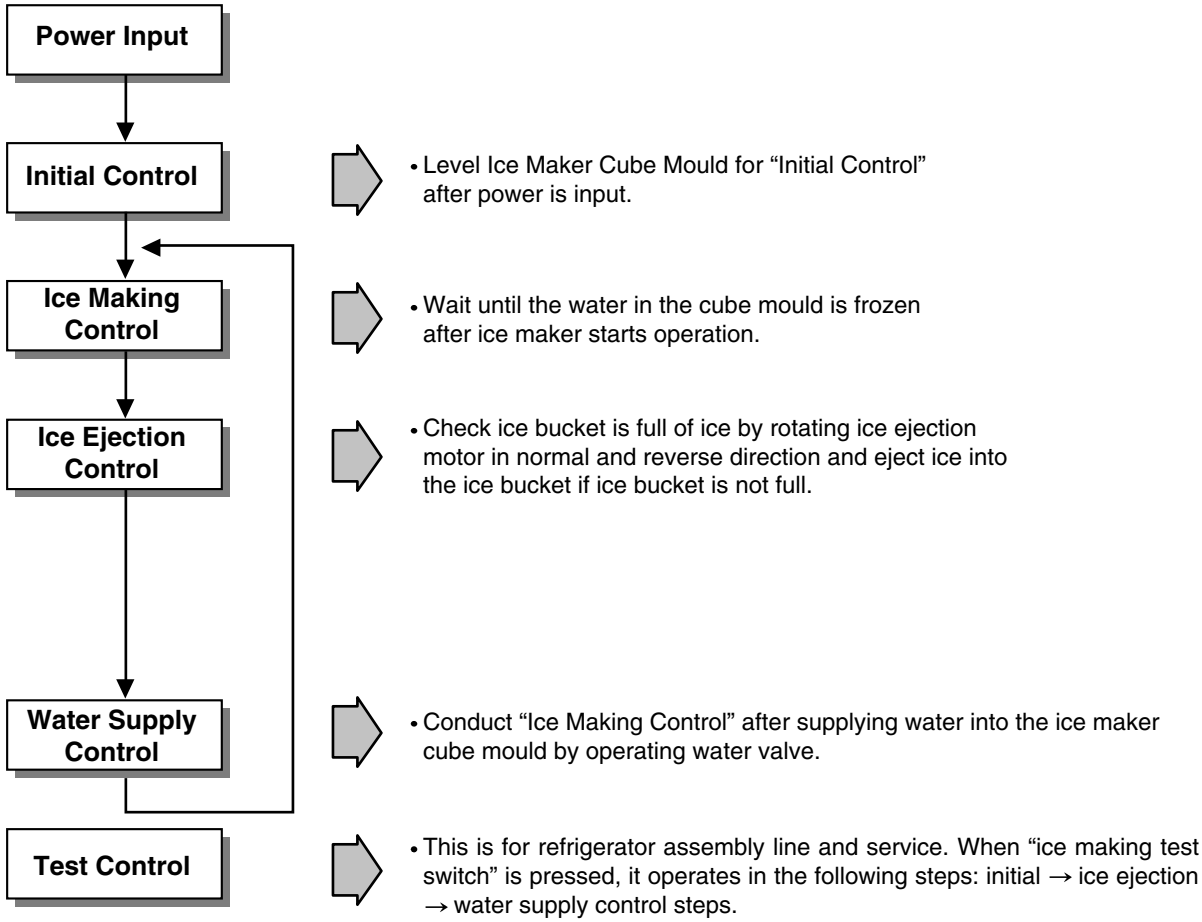


(The equalization test is trying to restart a compressor using a start kit after it has been operating.)

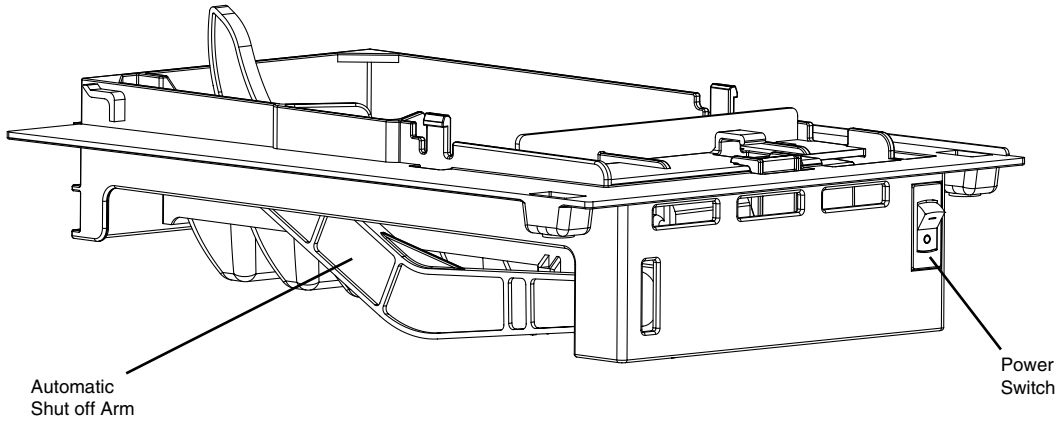
13. ICE MAKER AND DISPENSER WORKING PRINCIPLES AND REPAIR

13-1 Working Principles

13-1-1 Ice Maker Working Principles



1. Turning the Icemaker stop switch off (O) stops the Icemaking function.
2. Setting the Icemaker switch to OFF and then turning it back on will reset the Icemaker control.



13-2 Function of Ice Maker

13-2-1 Initial Control Function

1. When power is initially applied or reapplied after power cut, it detects level of ice maker cube mould after completion of MICOM initialization. The detecting lever moves up and down.
2. The level of ice maker cube mould is judged by output signal, high and low signal, of Hall IC. Make the cube mould to be horizontal by rotating ice ejection motor in normal or reverse direction.
3. If there is no change in signals one minute after the geared motor starts to operate, it stops icemaker operation and check the signal every hour. It resets initialization of icemaker when it becomes normal.
4. It judges that the initial control is completed when it judges the ice maker cube mould is horizontal.
5. Ice ejection conducts for 1 cycle irrespect of ice in the ice bucket when power is initially applied.

13-2-2 Water Supply Control Function

1. This is to supply water into the ice maker cube mould by operating water valve in the machine room when ice ejection control is completed and ice maker mould is even.
2. The quantity of water supplied is determined by DIP switch and time.

<Water Supply Quantity Table>

No	DIP SWITCH SETTING		WATER SUPPLY TIME	REMARKS
	S1	S2		
1	OFF	OFF	9 SEC	* The quantity of water supplied depends on DIP switch setting conditions and water pressure as it is a direct tap water connection type. (the water supplied is generally 60 cc to 100 cc)
2	ON	OFF	8 SEC	
3	OFF	ON	10 SEC	
4	ON	ON	11 SEC	* DIP switch is on the main PCB.

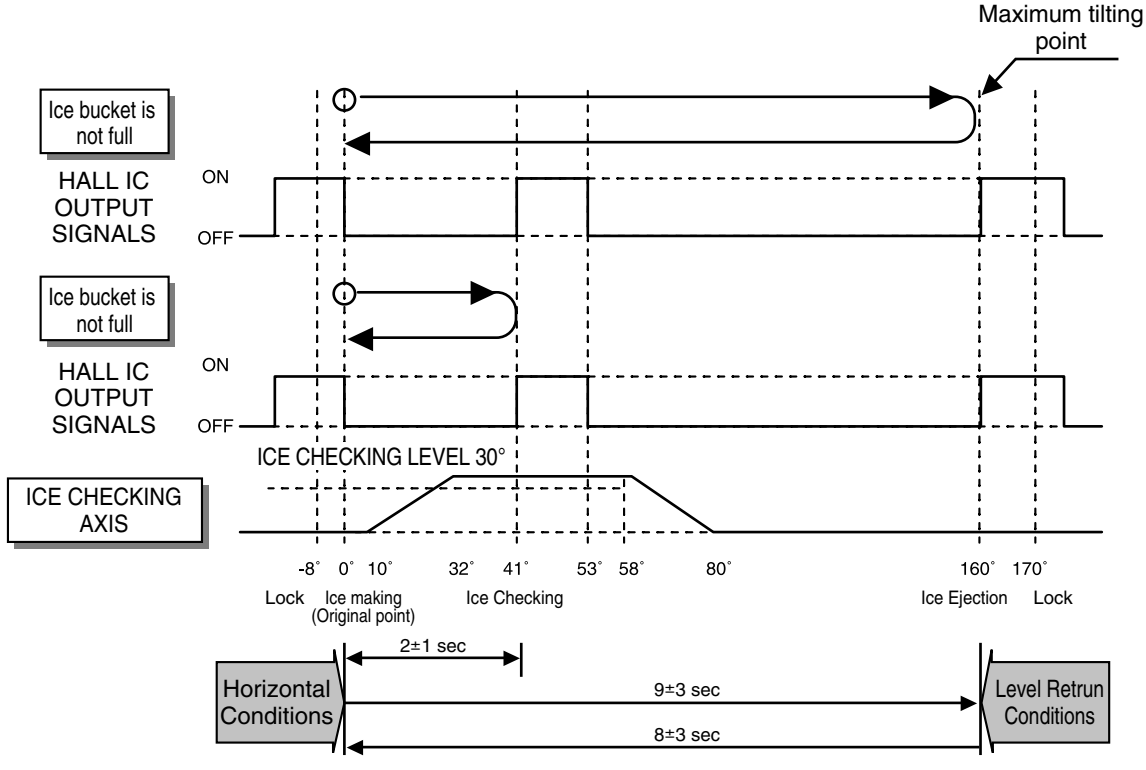
3. If water supply quantity setting is changed while power is on, water supplies for the amended time. If DIP switch is changed during water supply, water shall be supplied for the previous setting time. But it will supply for the amended time from the next supply.
4. When water supply signal is applied to water and ice valves at the same time during water supply, water shall be supplied to water valve. If water supply signal is applied to ice valve during water supply, water shall be supplied to both water and ice valves.

13-2-3 Ice Making Control Function

1. Ice making control is carried out from the completion of water supply to the completion of ice making in the cube mould. Ice making sensor detects the temperature of cube mould and completes ice making. (ice making sensor is fixed below ice maker cube mould)
2. Ice making control starts after completion of water supply control or initial control.
3. At first, It is judged that ice making is completed when ice making sensor temperature reaches at -8°C after 70 minutes when water is supplied to ice maker cube mould.
4. Finally, It is judged that ice making is completed when ice maker sensor temperature reaches below -8 °C after 10 minutes in condition 3.

13-2-4 Ice Ejection Control Function

1. This is to eject ice from ice maker cube mould after ice making is completed.
2. If Hall IC signal is on within 3.6 seconds after ice ejection motor rotates in normal direction, it does not proceed ice ejection but waits. If the ice bucket is full, ice ejection motor rotates in normal direction in every hour to check the condition of ice bucket. If the ice bucket is not full, the water supply control starts after completion of ice ejection control. If the ice bucket is full, ice ejection motor rotates in reverse direction and sops under ice making or waiting conditions.
3. If ice bucket is not full, ice ejection starts. The cube mould tilts to the maximum and ice is separated from the mould and ice checking lever raises.
4. Ice ejection motor stops for 1 second if Hall IC signal changes from OFF (low) to ON (high) after 3.6 seconds when ice ejection motor rotates in normal direction. If there is no change in Hall IC signals within 1 minute after ice ejection motor operates, ice ejection motor stops as ice ejection motor or hall IC is out of order.
5. If ice ejection motor or Hall IC is abnormal, ice ejection motor rotates in normal direction to exercise initial operation. It resets the ice maker if ice ejection motor or Hall IC is normal.
6. The mould stops for 1 second at maximum tilted conditions.
7. The mould returns to horizontal conditions as ice ejection motor rotates in reverse direction.
8. When the mould becomes horizontal, the cycle starts to repeat:
   Water Supply → Ice Making → Ice Ejection → Mould Returns to Horizontal
9. When freezer door is open, ice ejection don't operating, and after 1minute of Freezer door closing, ejection control function is operated.



<Timing Chart During Ice Ejection>

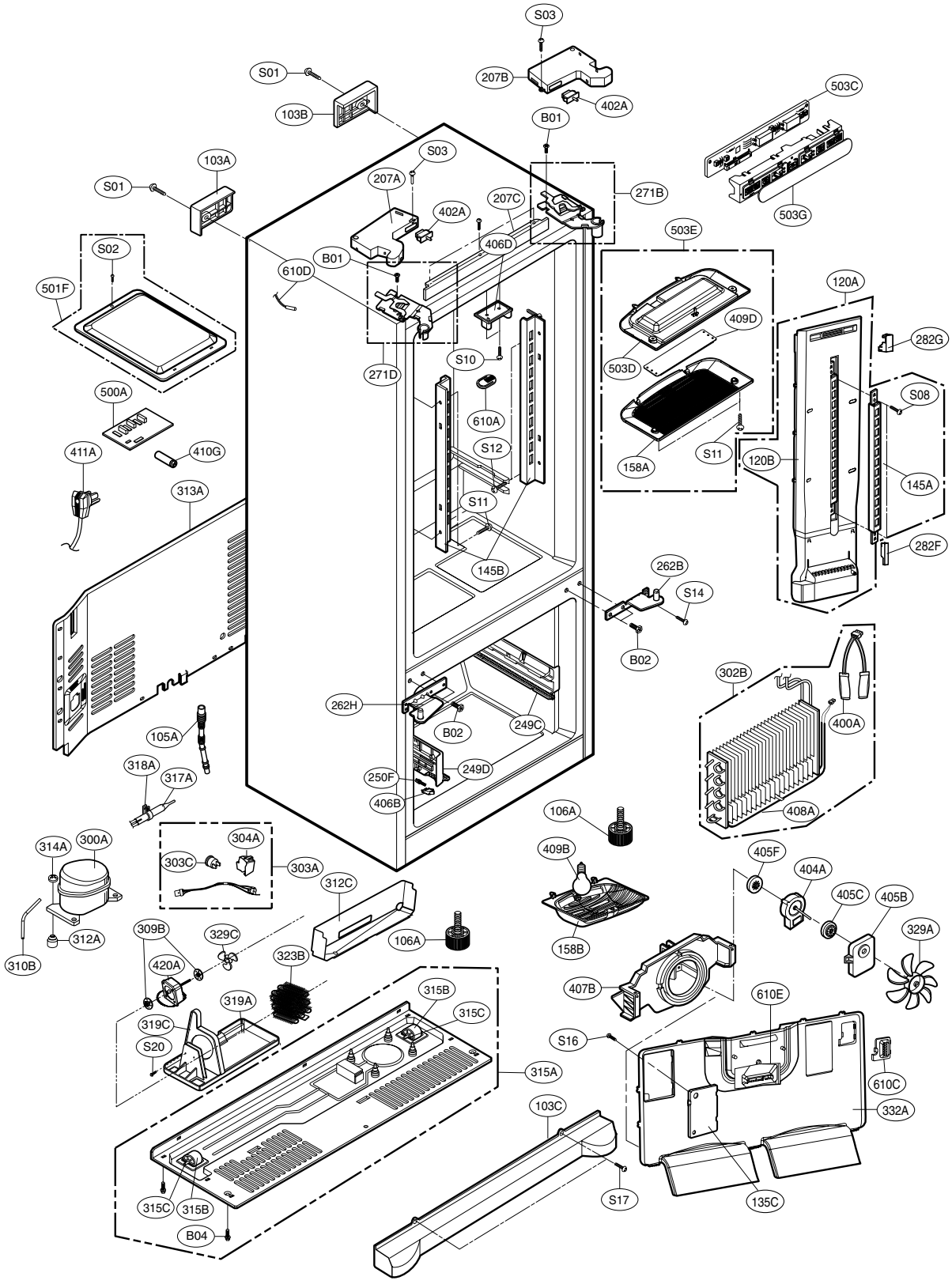
13-2-5 Test Function

1. It is to force the operation during operation test, service, and cleaning. The test switch is mounted under the automatic ice maker. The test function starts when the test switch is pressed for more than 0.5 second.
2. Test button does not work during ice ejection and water supply. It works when it is in the horizontal conditions. If mould is full of ice during test function operation, ice ejection control and water supply control do not work.
3. When test switch is pressed for more than 0.5 second in the horizontal conditions, ice ejection starts irrespect of the mould conditions. Water shall be splashed if test switch is pressed before the water in the mould freezes. Water shall be supplied while the mould returns to the horizontal conditions after ice ejection. Therefore the problems of ice ejection, returning to the horizontal conditions, and water supply can be checked by test switch. When test function performs normally, buzzer sounds and water supply shall carry out. Check it for repair if buzzer does not sound.
4. When water supply is completed, the cycle operates normally as follows: Ice making → Ice ejection → Returning to horizontal conditions → Water supply
5. Remove ice from the ice maker cube mould and press test switch when ice maker cube mould is full of ice as ice ejection and water supply control do not work when cube mould is full of ice.

14. EXPLODED VIEW & REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

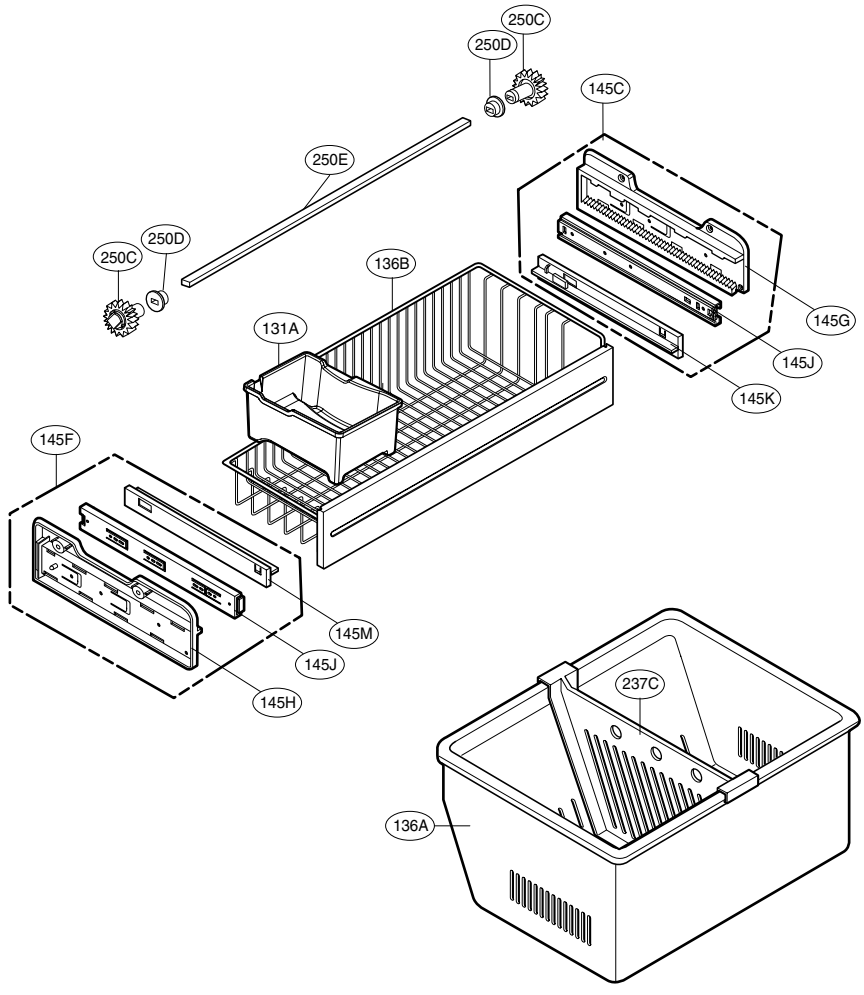
CASE PARTS

CAUTION : Use the part number to order part, not the position number.



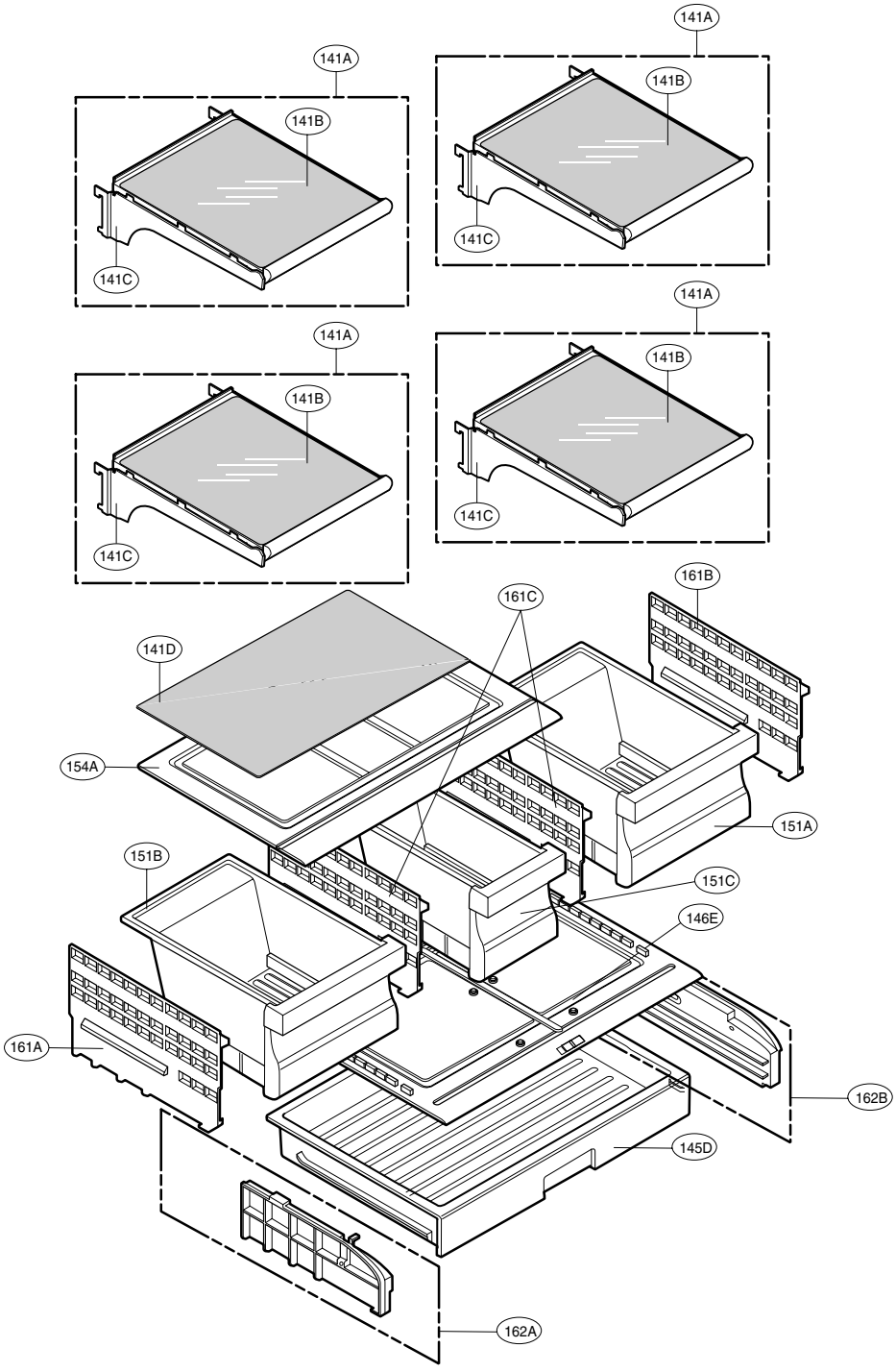
FREEZER PARTS

CAUTION : Use the part number to order part, not the position number.



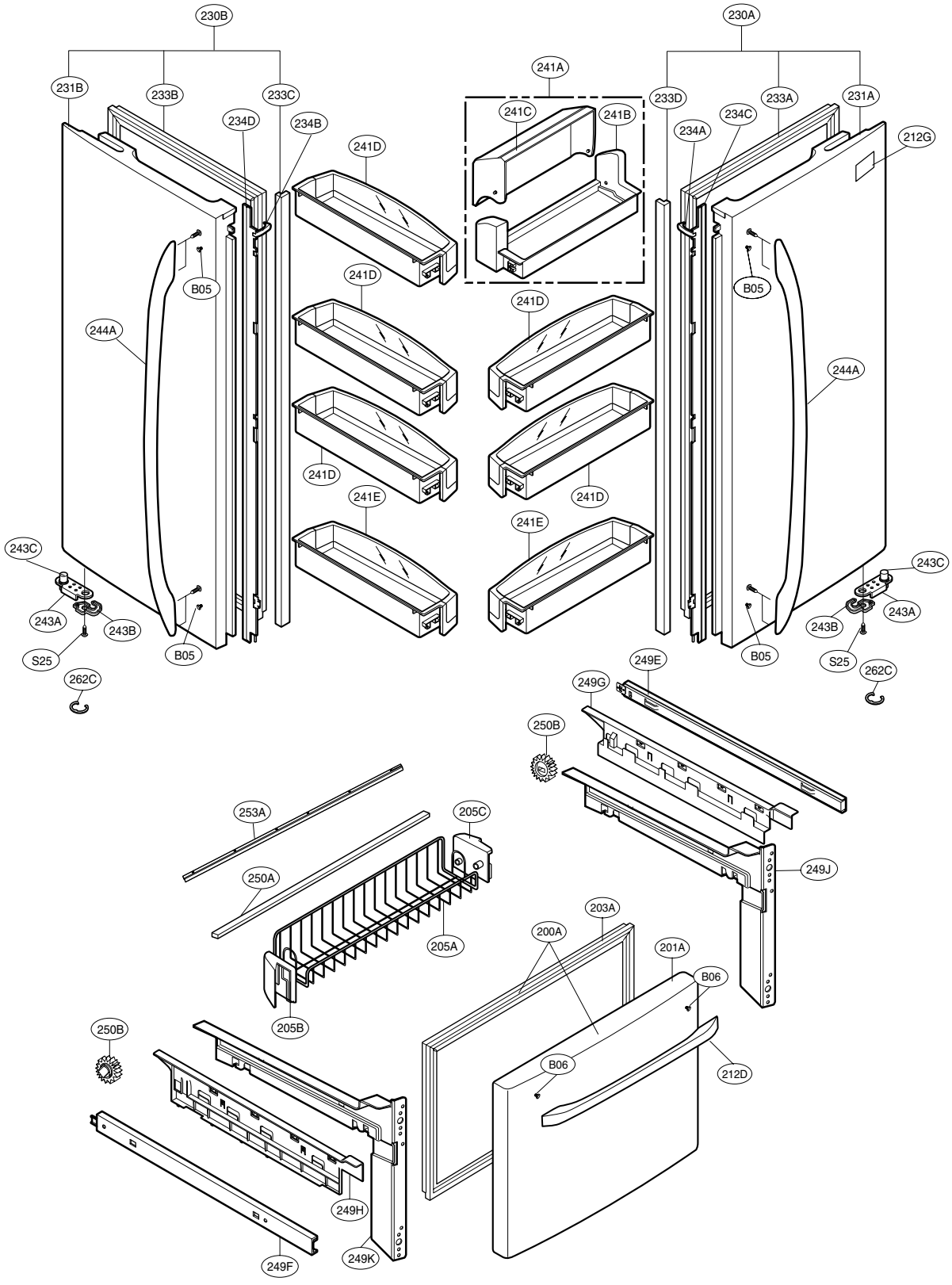
REFRIGERATOR PARTS

CAUTION : Use the part number to order part, not the position number.



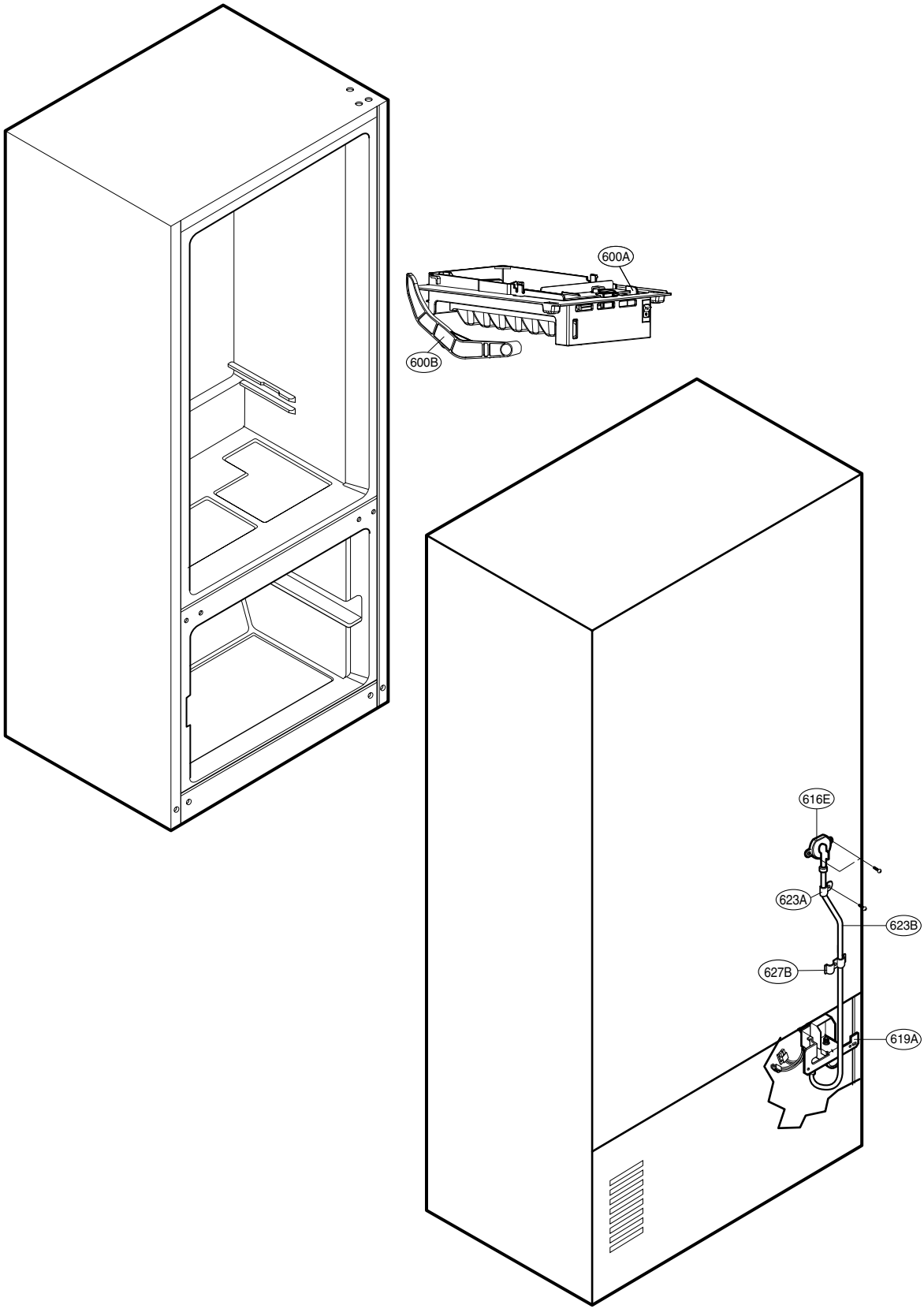
DOOR PARTS

CAUTION : Use the part number to order part, not the position number.



WATER AND ICEMAKER PARTS

CAUTION : Use the part number to order part, not the position number.



P/No. MFL47912333

MAY , 2012 Printed in Korea