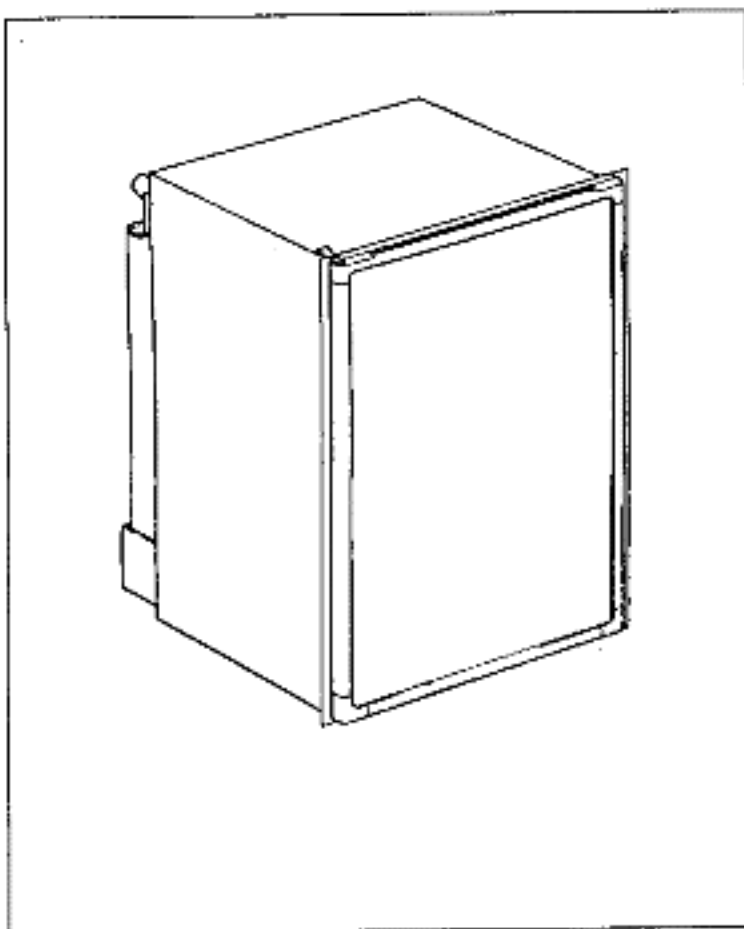


REFRIGERATOR MODELS RM2191/RM2193

For Mobile Home or Recreational Vehicle Installation

Operation by L. P. Gas or 12V DC (+120V AC RM 2193)



FOR YOUR SAFETY

If you smell gas:

1. Open windows.
2. Don't touch electrical switches.
3. Extinguish any open flame.
4. Immediately call your gas supplier
5. Shut off gas supply at main valve

FOR YOUR SAFETY

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable liquids in the vicinity of this or any other Appliance

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND USE

WARNING - Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Decor panel for door

The door panel can easily be mounted or changed. The dimensions of the panel must be:

Height: $19 \frac{3}{4}$ "
Width: $17 \frac{27}{32}$ "
Thickness: up to $\frac{1}{8}$ "

Remove the door, see item 2 "Door Hang".

- Remove the lower trim moulding and then withdraw the panel by sliding it downwards.
- Fit the new panel in place and slide it up as far as possible.
- Fit the trim moulding back in place.

2. Door hang

If required, the door hinges can be moved to the opposite side to reverse the door hang in the following way:

- Unscrew the upper hinge pin, taking care not to lose the set of washers and bushings.
- Lift the door from the lower hinge pin.
- Unscrew the pin and mount it on the opposite side hinge.
- Unscrew the travel catch (A in fig. 1) and mount it on the opposite side.
- Fit the door on the pin and reassemble the upper pin with washers and bushings in its new place.
- Check that the door closes properly and seals all round.

3. Installation - General requirements

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

The refrigerators outlined here have been design certified under ANSI Z21.19-1990, Z21.19a-1992, by the American Gas Association for installation in a mobile home or recreational vehicle and are approved by the Canadian Gas Association.

The refrigerator should be installed on a firm base and must be level in relation to the R. V. so that when the R.V. is level, the refrigerator is level (as described below).

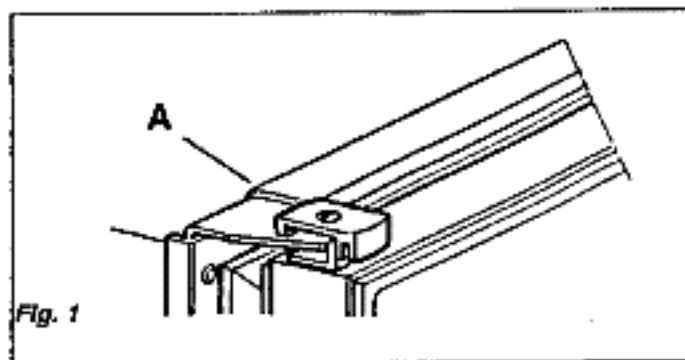


Fig. 1

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

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

The installation must in the USA conform with:

- National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1
- Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standard, Title 24 CFR, Part 32-80
- Recreational Vehicles ANSI/A 119.2
- Any applicable local code
- In case of model RM2193 the unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with the National Electric Code ANSI/NFPA No. 70-1984 when installed if an external alternating current electrical source is utilized.

The installation must in CANADA conform with:

- The current CGA B 149 Gas Installation Codes
- Current CSA Standard Z 240.4 Gas-Equipped Recreational Vehicles and Mobile Housing
- Any applicable local code
- In case of model RM2193 the unit must be electrically grounded in accordance with the current Canadian Electrical Code C 22 Parts 1 and 2

4. Refrigerator external dimensions

The overall dimensions of the refrigerator are given in Fig. 2. Dimensions of the recess to house the refrigerator are given in Fig. 3, Page 2, which allows sufficient clearances for the refrigerator to be inserted and withdrawn.

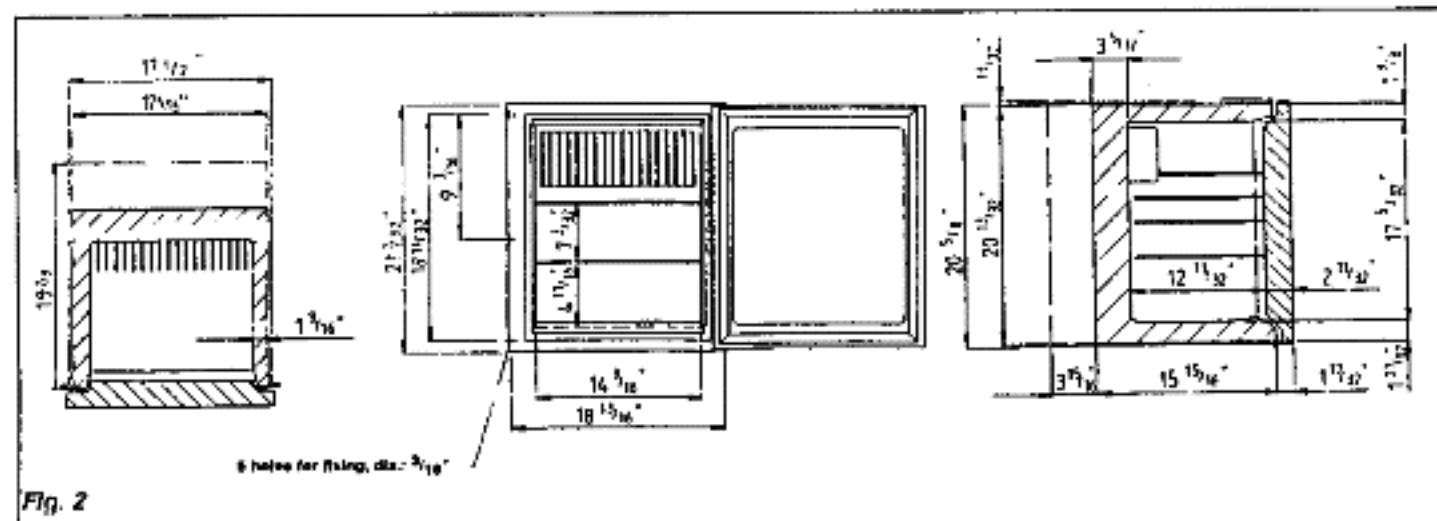


Fig. 2

When installed, the following minimum clearances must exist from combustible or other surfaces:

1. At each side: 0"
2. From rear edge of casing: 4 1/2"
3. Above cooling unit condenser fins ... 1 1/4"

5. Recess dimensions - Ventilation

The absorption cooling unit is of the air-cooled type and it is of the utmost importance, that air circulates freely over the unit at the back of the refrigerator.

To ensure this, two vents must be provided in the wall of the trailer so that air passes through the lower vent, over the cooling unit, and out through the upper vent. Details of the vents are given in Fig. 3.

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

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

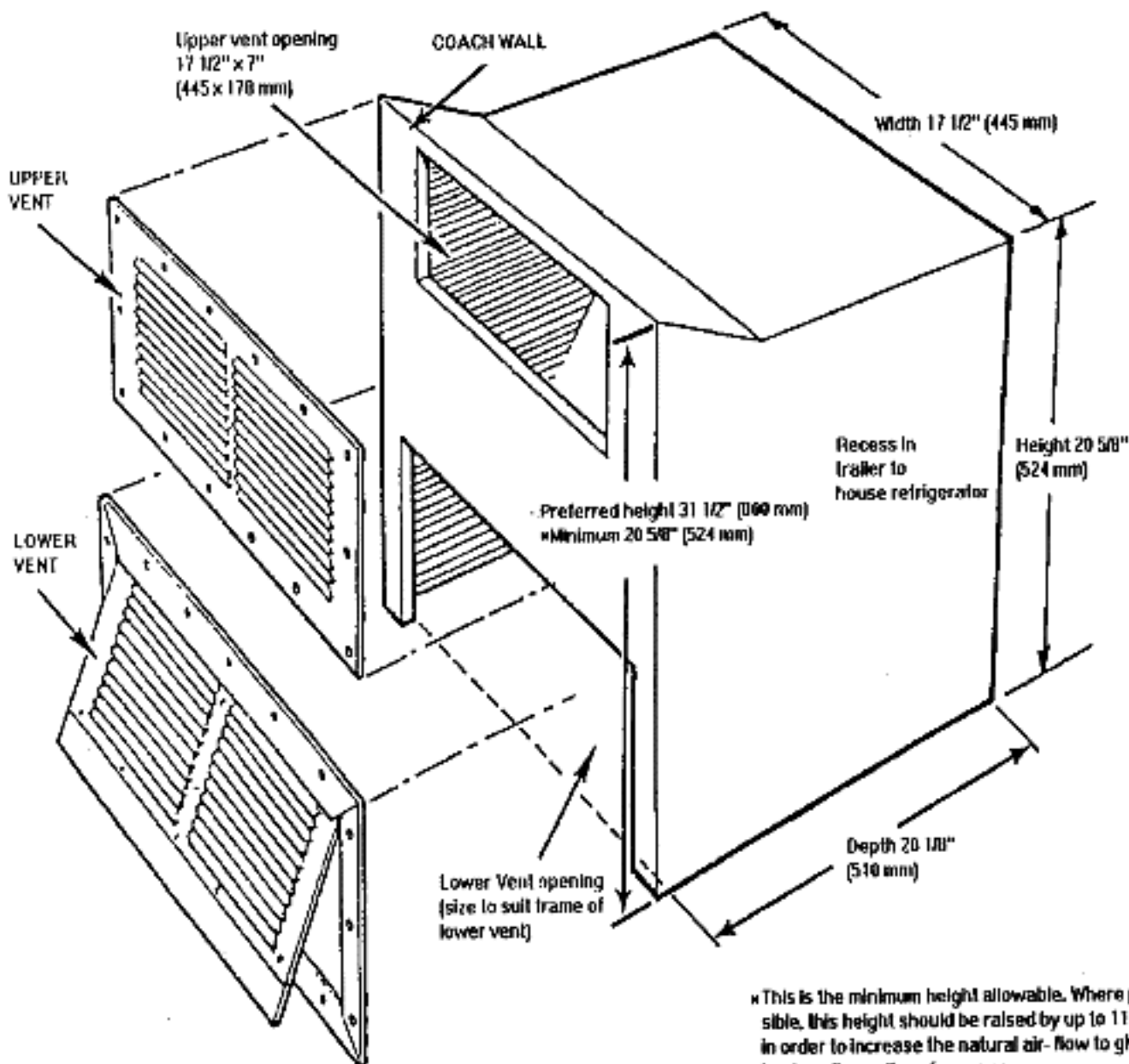
The lower ventilator is removed by turning the handle of its catch 90° counter-clockwise, then pulling it out.

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

USA

DOMETIC Kit No. 1

(Containing 1 upper vent RM123, and 1 lower vent RM183)



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

6. Sealing the refrigerator recess

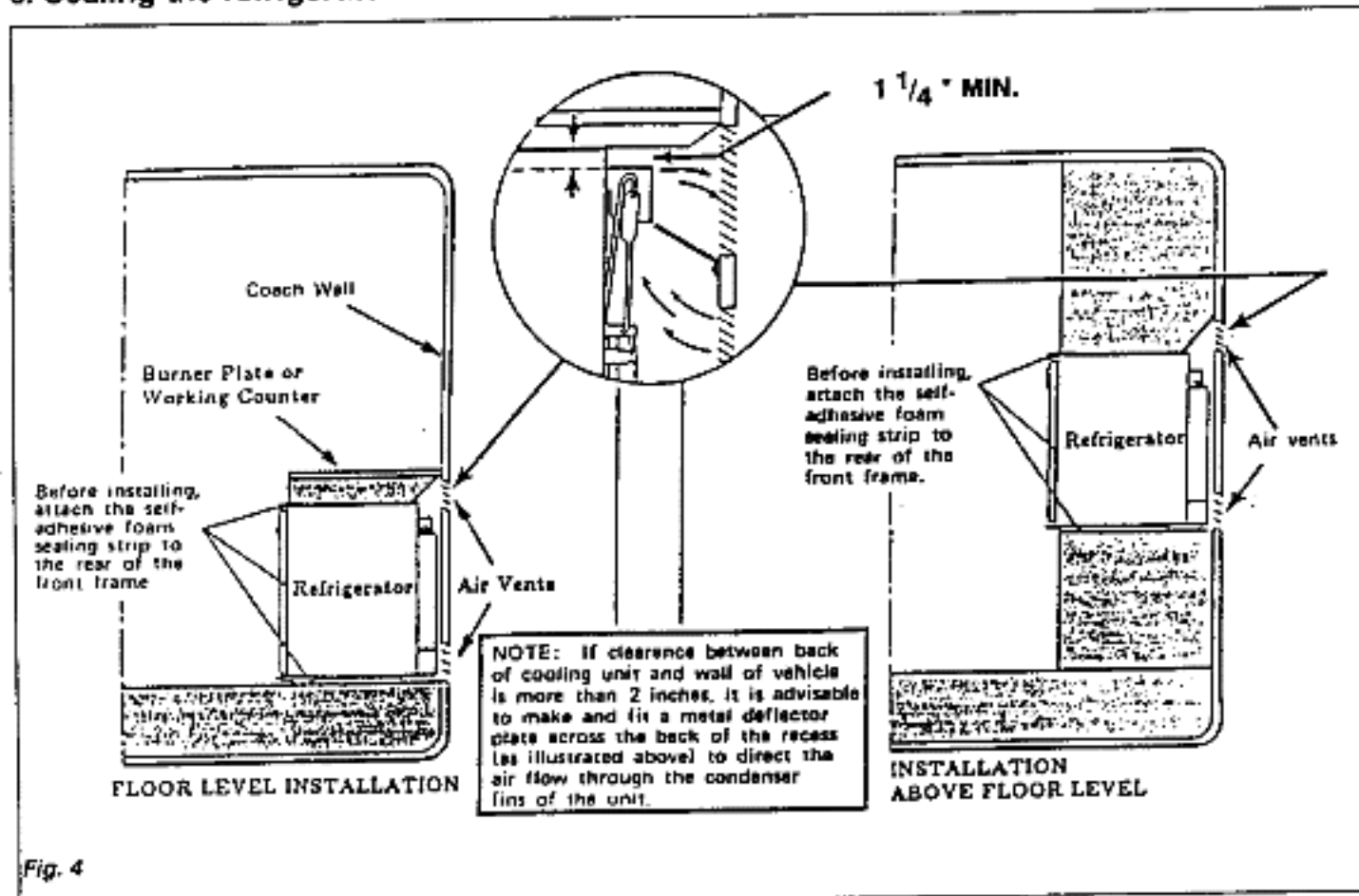


Fig. 4

The refrigerator should be installed in accordance with the illustrations on page 2 and 3. Both the flue gases and the ventilation air must pass to the outside, and the joints between the body of the refrigerator and the vehicle, and in any ventilation ducts, must be effectively sealed to prevent exhaust gases from the combustion system entering the living space. The rear of the frame at the front of the refrigerator and the underside of the lower front frame, have sealing strips attached to seal the joints between the refrigerator and the front of the recess at the top, sides, and bottom.

An opening toward the outside at floor level in the refrigerator compartment must be provided for ventilation of heavier than-air fuel gases. The lower vent of the recommended kits is provided with proper size openings.

Before installing or in case of re-installing the refrigerator after servicing, make sure that these sealing strips are in place and are not damaged.

Clearance over top of unit condenser fins 1-1/4 inches. This is the minimum height which can be allowed over the condenser fins. Whenever possible, increase this height by up to 11 inches; the more ventilation you provide, the better the performance you can expect from the refrigerator.

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

7. Securing the refrigerator

The refrigerator must be secured in the recess. Do this by using screws through the front frame of the cabinet into the

8. Gas Pressure

The L.P. gas cylinder must be fitted with a pressure regulator to reduce the pressure to 11 inches water column. The burner is fitted with a size '45' jet which is suitable for use on Propane gas at a supply pressure of 11 inches water column.

The refrigerator must not be connected to a supply without the appropriate pressure regulator being fitted.

9. Gas Connection

The supply pipe from the pressure regulator on the gas bottle to the gas inlet on the fridge should be of copper or of an approved flexible material that is suitable for use with continuously operating L.P. gas appliances.

The gas inlet connection (F in Fig. 6a, 6b) on the rear of the refrigerator, to which the supply pipe is to be connected (after the refrigerator has been fitted into the recess), has a male 5/8" 18 U.N.F. thread. This is accessible through the lower vent in the wall of the vehicle. The route of the supply pipe should be considered and any preparatory work carried out before finally securing the refrigerator in the recess and connecting.

After installation, all gas connections must be checked for leaks as described in Item 12.

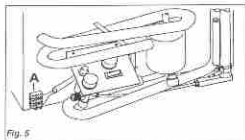


Fig. 5

10. 12V Electrical connection

The heating element which operates the cooling unit when the refrigerator is connected to the 12V battery of the vehicle is rated at 115 watts. It has a current rating of about 9.5 Amps therefore the wiring from the battery to the refrigerator must be of heavy enough gauge to carry this load satisfactorily without undue voltage drop. To ensure this, the minimum size of wire to be used is 14 A.W.G. The terminal block for connecting the 12V supply cable to the battery, is positioned at the lower left-hand corner of the rear side (A in Fig. 5). From this terminal, the connection to the battery should be made using ring type clamps with lightning bolts to ensure good contact with the battery terminals. Polarity is not important therefore it does not matter which wire leads to which terminal of the battery.

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

IMPORTANT:

To prevent the refrigerator from being left on and draining the battery when the vehicle's engine is not running and charging the battery, it is recommended that an automatic cut-out relay is installed between the battery and the refrigerator toggle switch so that the refrigerator will not draw current when the ignition of the vehicle is switched off. Alternatively, a suitable plug and receptacle should be installed in the 12V supply line, so that the refrigerator can be disconnected from the supply, as necessary.

11. 120V AC Connection (RM 2193)

The heating element for 120V AC operation is rated 115 watts. The connection cord for the 120V AC supply has a three prong (grounding) plug for your protection against shock hazards and is intended to be plugged directly into a properly grounded three-prong receptacle.

Do not cut or remove the grounding prong from this plug!

Fuse(s)

A 15 amp (continuous rating) fuse should be incorporated in the wiring of the 12 V supply, as near to the battery as possible. The fuse must be in the side of the wiring which is not connected to the chassis. For example, if the vehicle has a negative ground, the fuse must be in the positive side of the wiring.

RM 2193: The 120V connection should be fused by a 3 amp fuse.

12. Testing

See that the trailer is level in both directions then check that the refrigerator is also level, from side to side and from front to back. This is important for satisfactory operation of the cooling unit.

When the installation is complete, check all gas connections and fittings on the refrigerator for tightness in case they have loosened during shipping. After lighting the burner (see item 14a), all gas connections should be checked for leaks by applying an approved commercial leak testing solution. **! Do not use a flame!**

Thereafter, all connections should be checked for leaks at least once a month.

The refrigerator gas equipment must not be subjected to an internal pressure exceeding 11 inches of water column.

Note:

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

CHECKING OPERATION OF FLAME FAILURE DEVICE

Finally, check the operation of the flame failure device. To do this, light the burner (item 14a) and wait for a minute or two to ensure that a full, stable flame is established.

Turn off the gas valve (B Fig. 6) and, within 1 or 2 minutes, the flame failure device should automatically close. (An audible click from the valve may be heard when this happens).

Turn on the gas valve (B Fig. 6) and attempt to re-light the burner without pushing the plunger (B) of the gas failure device. If the burner cannot be lit, the flame failure device valve has operated correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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

13. LEVELLING

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

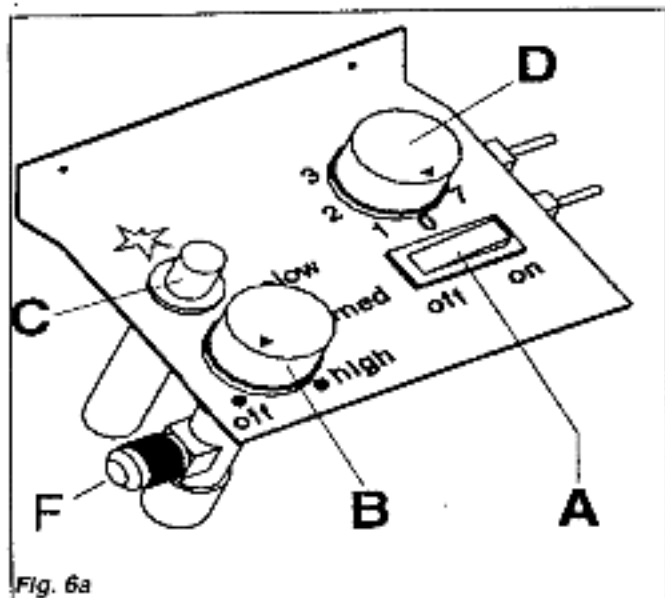


Fig. 6a

When the trailer is stationary for a period, it must be level so that the refrigerator can operate properly. When the trailer is being parked, therefore, the level should be checked.

When the trailer is on tour, the continuous rolling and pitching movement will not normally affect the operation of the refrigerator, but when the trailer is parked for more than a short period, the sensitivity of the refrigerator should be remembered.

14. Starting the refrigerator

The position numbers refer to fig. 6a (RM 2191) and 6b (RM 2193)

The gas and electric controls are located at the rear of the refrigerator and are accessible through the lower ventilator in the wall of the vehicle.

a) L. P. Gas Operation

After initial installation, servicing, or changing gas cylinders etc., the gas line may contain some air which could be allowed to escape by briefly turning on the refrigerator or other gas appliances. This will ensure, that the flame lights immediately.

- Open the shut-off valve of the gas bottle (check that there is enough gas). Open any on-board shut-off valve, which is in the gas-line to the refrigerator.
- Open the lower vent at the rear of the refrigerator on the outside of the vehicle, and switch the electrical toggle switch(es) (A in Fig. 6a RM 2191; A and E in Fig. 6b RM 2193) to the 'OFF' position.
- Turn the gas control (B) to position "MAX"
- Depress the knob (B) of the flame failure device and hold it down while depressing the piezo igniter button (C) several times in quick succession (a click should be heard each time it is depressed).
- Keep the knob depressed for a further 10-15 seconds.
- Release the knob and check again that the flame stays lit by looking through the opening in the metal burner cover
- If the burner has not lit, repeat the lighting procedure.

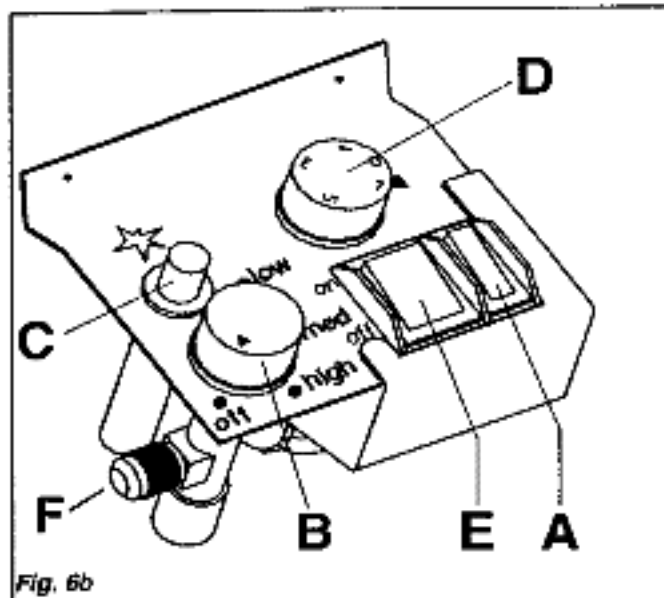


Fig. 6b

The evaporator should show signs of cooling after about an hour.

Note: The refrigerator has a flame failure device which will automatically shut off the gas to the burner if the flame is blown out. While the knob (B) is being held in, this device is temporarily inoperative.

To terminate gas operation, turn knob (B) to the "OFF" position.

Do not attempt to operate the refrigerator by both gas and electricity at the same time. Always ensure that one method of operation is turned off before using the Alternative.

b) 12V DC Electric operation.

The 12V DC operation is mainly designed to let the cooling unit of the refrigerator work while being on the road.

To start 12V DC operation, proceed as follows:

- Terminate Gas operation by turning the knob of the gas control device (B in Fig. 6) to the 'OFF' position.
- Start 12V DC operation by switching the 12V toggle switch (A in Fig. 6) to the 'ON' position.
- Only RM 2191: Set the 12V thermostat to a mid position.

Whenever possible, the cabinet should be pre-cooled, together with its contents, by starting up and running the refrigerator on gas (or AC in case of RM 2193) for several hours, or overnight, before switching to 12V DC and starting on a journey.

The 12V heating element is rated at 115 watts and has a current consumption of about 9.5 Amps. The refrigerator should not therefore be left operating on 12V when the engine is not running and charging the battery.

If an automatic cut-out relay, as recommended in item 8, has not been installed, the refrigerator should be switched off at the 12V toggle switch (A in Fig. 6) soon after the engine is switched off, otherwise the battery may become discharged

c) 120V AC Operation (only RM 2193)

To start 120V AC operation:

- Terminate Gas operation by turning the knob of the gas control device (B in Fig. 6) to the "OFF" position.
- If the fridge worked in 12V DC mode, switch the 12V DC switch to the "OFF" position.
- Check, that the 120V AC supply cord is connected and that AC is available
- Switch the 120V AC toggle switch (E in Fig. 6b) to the "ON" position and switch the thermostat to a mid position.

15. Temperature Regulation

Gas Operation

L.P. gas operation should always be initiated with the knob (B in Fig. 6) at the "high" position. If the ambient temperature is above 80 F and/or the door of the refrigerator is opened frequently the knob should be left at that position.

Below 80 F the knob should be set to the "med" and below about 55 F to the "low" position to avoid temperatures below freezing in the compartment.

RM 2191: 12V DC Operation

On 12V DC operation, the temperature is controlled by a thermostat. The thermostat knob (D in Fig. 6a) should be set to position 4-5 in normal working conditions.

If the ambient temperature is high and/or fresh food is put into the refrigerator you may set the fridge to an higher position.

If you wish a higher temperature in the cooling compartment, set the knob to a lower position.

RM 2193: 12V DC/ 120V AC Operation

In case of the RM 2193, the refrigerator works continuously on 12V DC operation.

On 120V AC operation, the temperature is controlled by a thermostat. The thermostat knob (D in Fig. 6b) should be set to position 4-5 in normal working conditions. If the ambient temperature is high and/or fresh food is put into the refrigerator you may set the fridge to a higher position.

If you wish a higher temperature in the cooling compartment, set the knob to a lower position.

16. Storing Food in the Refrigerator

The refrigerator is designed for the storage of fresh foods, milk, etc. It is not intended for the storage of frozen food. The internal volume of the refrigerator is 1,7 cubic foot, net.

To prevent drying out and the transfer of flavours from one food to another, foods should always be stored in covered dishes, plastic bags, or wrapped in foil or waxed paper.

NEVER PUT HOT FOOD INTO THE REFRIGERATOR.

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

17. Defrosting

To defrost, take out any food etc., then turn off the gas valve or switch off the 12V DC/ 120V AC (RM 2193) electricity supply to the refrigerator, depending of what is being used. Leave the refrigerator door open and place a suitable dish or other receptacle under the evaporator to catch the defrost water.

When all the frost has melted, any remaining drops of water in the refrigerator should be wiped up with a clean cloth.

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

18. Cleaning

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

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

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

19. Shut down the refrigerator

Place the toggle switch(as) for 12V DC (120V AC) operation to the "OFF" position or turn the gas valve to position "OFF", as applicable.

When not in use, the refrigerator should be emptied, cleaned and dried and the door left open so that fresh air can circulate inside.

20. Points to remember

- From time to time, especially if the refrigerator has been out of use for a period, make sure all air vents are free from obstructions before starting up. Also, check connections for gas leaks, using an approved commercial test leak solution.
- Never cover or partially cover the air vents with cardboard or anything else.
- Remember to level the vehicle when stopping for more than about an hour otherwise the cooling unit could be permanently damaged due to overheating if it is left "on".
- If possible, start the refrigerator on gas some hours before it is to be used to allow time for the interior to be cooled. It is then preferable to load the refrigerator with food which has been precooled in your household refrigerator, or in the market.
- Before moving the vehicle, make sure that all containers are tightly covered to avoid spills. If required, crumpled paper may be packed between bottles and other items to prevent shifting while under way.
- Engage the travel catch (see Fig. 1) at the top of the front corner of the door before moving off.

MAINTENANCE

21. Generals

If the refrigerator fails to work, check the following points before calling a service technician:

1. That the **STARTING THE REFRIGERATOR** instructions (item 14) have been followed.
2. The refrigerator is level.
3. If it is possible to start the refrigerator on any of the connected sources of energy.
4. If the refrigerator fails to work on **gas**, check:
 - That the gas bottle is not empty.
 - That all LP- gas valves in the supply line to the refrigerator are open.
 - That sparks are generated (refer to item 22d).
 - That the flame continues to burn after releasing the knob of the flame failure device (b in fig. 6); if not, the thermocouple may be loose or defective (see item 22d).
5. If the refrigerator fails to work on **12V DC**, check:
 - That the 12V supply is connected to the refrigerator
 - That the fuse on the 12V supply is intact.
 - That the 12V switch is set to the "ON" position (A in Fig. 6)
 - **RM 2191:** That the 12V thermostat (D in Fig. 6a) is not set to the "0" position.
6. **RM 2193:** If the refrigerator fails to work on **120V AC** check:
 - That the 120V AC supply is connected to the refrigerator.
 - That the fuse on the 120V AC supply is intact.
 - That the 120V AC switch is set to the "ON" position.
 - That the 120V AC thermostat is not set to the "0" position.

If the refrigerator is not cold enough it may be because:

1. The ventilation is inadequate owing to reduced area of the ventilation passages (partial blockage of grilles from wire mesh etc).
2. The evaporator is frosted up.
3. The temperature control setting is incorrect.
4. The gas pressure is incorrect - check the pressure regulator and the gas container.
5. The ambient temperature is too high.
6. Too much warm food is loaded at one time.
7. The door is not properly closed or the magnetic sealing strip is defective.

22. Gas equipment

IMPORTANT: The following instructions show how to examine and clean the gas-burner system. Be aware, that incorrect re-assembly or damaging of one of the parts through the examination may lead to a dangerous situation or to bad cooling performance.

IF YOU ARE NOT USED TO WORK ON SUCH SYSTEMS. IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO CONSULT

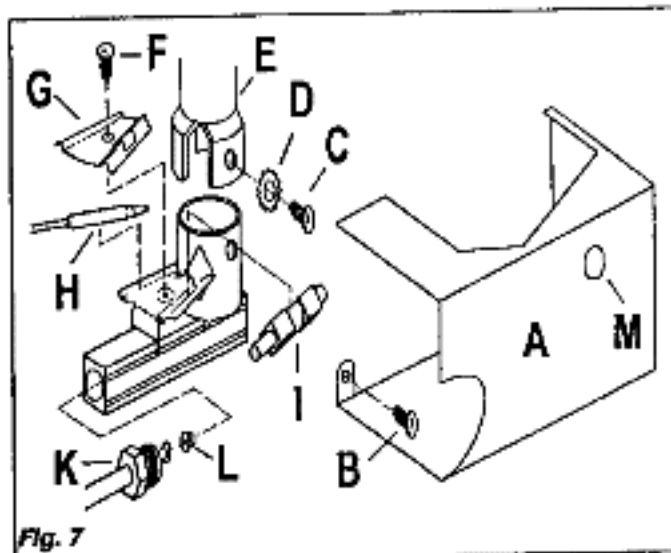


Fig. 7

a) Examination and cleaning of Flue, Burner and Jet

Once or twice a year, look through the opening (M in fig. 5) in the burner box and examine the appearance of the burner flame which should be predominantly blue in color when the gas thermostat knob is set to "MAX" (refer to fig. 8).

If this is not the case, and if you have checked the chapter "Generals", the flue, burner, jet etc. should be cleaned.

b) Cleaning of burner, burner jet: (refer to fig. 7)

Proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the gas at the gas bottle.
2. By using a cross-headed screwdriver, remove the screw (B) and carefully withdraw the burner cover box. Clean the inside of the box of soot and other deposits.
3. To clean the burner, unscrew the screw (C) that fixes the burner on the boiler tube and be carefully in order not to lose the washer.
4. Clean inside of the burner.
5. To examine and eventually clean the burner jet, unscrew the gas pipe union (K) and pull out the burner jet (L).

CLEAR BLUE COLOR OF FLAME

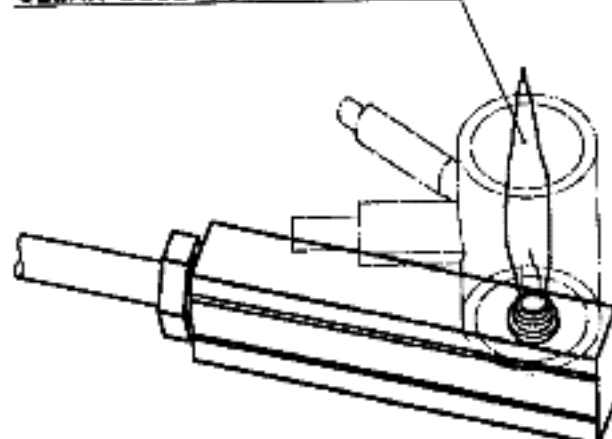


Fig. 8

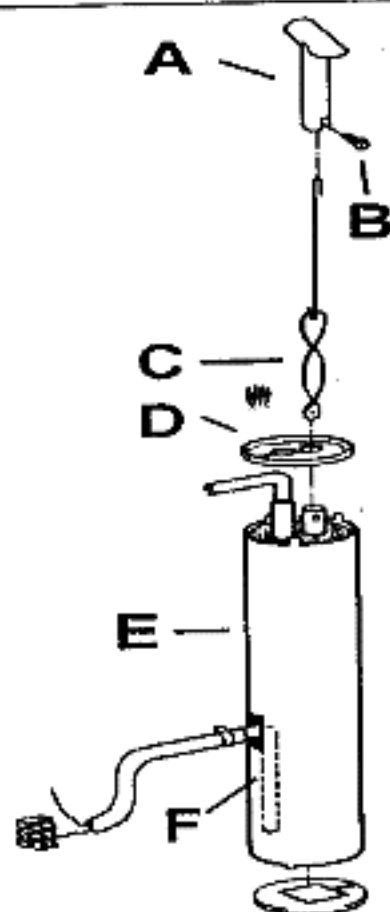


Fig. 9

6. Clean the jet by washing it in alcohol and blowing it through with air.

NOTE: The jet fitted to this refrigerator is a size "45" which is suitable for use on propane gas at 11 inches water column. The orifice in the jet is very small and must never be cleaned by means of a pin or similar instrument as this would damage the orifice. It must only be cleaned as described above.

7. Reassemble the components in the reverse order to that described above.

c) Cleaning of flue tube, flue baffle

Proceed as follows:

To clean the flue tube and the flue baffle, it is necessary to withdraw the refrigerator out of the recess.

1. Turn off the gas at the gas bottle and disconnect the refrigerator from the gas and the electrical supplies. Remove all loose items from inside the refrigerator.
2. Take out the six screws (fig. 2) from the front frame of the refrigerator (which secure the fridge in the recess), then withdraw the refrigerator from the recess. (Be carefully and do not damage the sealing strips).
3. By using a cross-headed screwdriver, remove the screw (B in fig. 7) and carefully withdraw the burner cover box.
4. Place a piece of paper or cloth between the boiler tube (E in fig. 7) and the burner assembly, to catch falling deposits.
5. Take out the "T-piece" at the top of the flue tube and unscrew the screw (B in fig. 8) that fixes the metal piece

to hold the flue baffle.

6. Carefully take out the flue baffle and eventually clean it.
7. Clean the flue tube of soot etc., preferably with the aid of a special flue brush, available from your supplier.
8. Re-assemble the components in the reverse order to that described for removal, taking care to re-make the gas connections soundly, and not forgetting to re-fit the flue baffle.
9. Re-install the refrigerator in its recess, connect the gas and electrical supplies, and check for gas leaks as described in item 12. Light the burner and check the appearance of the flame to ensure that it is predominantly blue (when the thermostat is at "MAX"), then leave the refrigerator on test for at least an hour.

d) Replacing of ignition system

If the flame cannot be lit because no sparks are produced by pushing the plunger, please check:

1. If the connection cable between the piezo igniter (C in fig. 6) and the electrode (I in fig. 7) is not defective or loose. If it is broken or if the insulation of the wire is defective, replace the connection cable.
2. If the piezo igniter has to be replaced, remove the ignition cable and pull out the defective igniter (C in fig. 6) by unscrewing the nut under the metal-plate that holds the controls. Put in the new piezo igniter, fix it by screwing on the nut. Re-connect the ignition cable.
3. If the electrode (I in fig. 7) is defective, screw out the burner as described in item 22b. Carefully loosen the metal plate (G in fig. 7) by loosening screw (F) and take out the defective electrode. Put the ignition cable on the new electrode and fix the metal plate (G).

Check, that the thermocouple (H) and the electrode are in the original position !

e) Replacing of thermocouple

The tip of the thermocouple senses the flame. To replace the thermocouple proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the thermocouple connection at the flame safety failure device (B in fig. 6).
2. Remove the faulty thermocouple out of the burner and put in a new one using the description above for changing the spark-electrode (item 22a).
3. Carefully tighten the thermocouple connection to the flame safety failure device. Tighten it "finger-tight" plus 1/4 turn. The plug must be properly tightened to the safety device to ensure good contact.

Do not overtighten !

23. Lubrication

No lubrication is required to any part of the refrigerator or gas controls.

24. Electric equipment

Before eventually replacing one of the electric heaters, please check all the items of chapter 21 "Generals".

If the fridge does not operate in one of the possible electrical modes because a fuse is blown, examine the wiring, cut-out relay (if installed) and repair any faulty components or wires before fitting a new fuse and re-connecting.

If current is available to the fridge (evt. measured with an electrical test-meter at the input-clamps) and the cooling unit at the back does not heat up after being "on" for at least half an hour, this indicates that the heater has an open circuit and needs replaced by a new one. (If an electrical test-meter is available, the two heater leads can be disconnected and the heater tested for continuity).

To replace the 12V DC heater (or the 120V AC heater in case of RM 2193), proceed as described below:

1. Remove the refrigerator out of the recess as described in item 22c.
2. Remove the boiler insulation cover (D in fig. 9) and remove the boiler insulation (E in fig. 9).
3. Disconnect the faulty heater (F in fig. 9) from the terminals and remove it from the metal pocket on the boiler.
4. Check that the new heater is of the correct type and voltage and fit it in the boiler tube pocket in the same way as the original was fitted.
5. Fit the boiler insulation round the boiler tube and replace the boiler insulation cover.
6. Connect the heater leads to the terminal block and switch as before and re-install the refrigerator. Check for gas-leaks in accordance with item 12 and test the fridge for satisfactory operation.

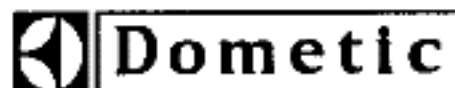
When reinstalling the fridge, check the sealing strips round the fridge to be sure, that they are not damaged. Otherwise replace the sealing strips.

25. Spare parts

The following list is a list of commonly used parts which should be available, if required, from your Dometic Service Point or Distributor Service Department.

PartNo.	Description
292.2033.04/4	Burner jet, size "45"
295.1955.00/0	Flame failure device
292.3435.13/8	Thermocouple
292.3626.00/2	Electrode
292.3024.20/8	Piezo igniter
292.1918.04/0	Ignition cable
292.3334.44/1	Flame failure device knob
292.6528.03/1	Thermostat for E- operation
292.3468.24/7	E- thermostat knob (RM 2191)
292.3468.34/8	E- thermostat knob (RM 2193)
295.1398.00/3	Toggle switch DC
295.1433.00/8	Toggle switch AC (RM 2193)
295.1880.00/0	Travel- catch (complete)
295.1891.05/6	Grating, upper
295.1892.05/4	Grating, lower

All the above instructions are to be followed closely. This refrigerator is quality guaranteed, however, we are not responsible for any failures caused by improper adjustments and unfavorable installation conditions. If assistance is required, contact the service point or distributor service department.



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