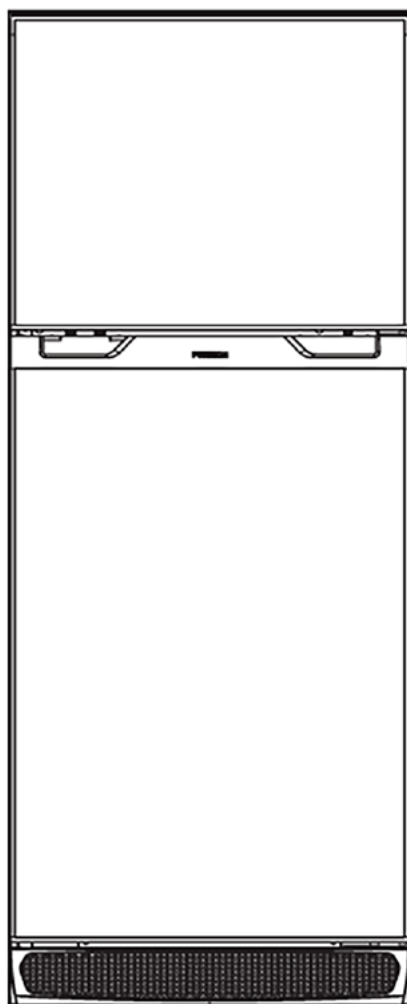


ARCTIC 8 & 10 Cu. Ft. Refrigerator

MODEL (LIPPERT PN)

FCR08DCGTA-BL (2021123822)	FCR10DCGTA-BL (2021123811)
FCR08DCGTA-BR (2021123789)	FCR10DCGTA-BR (2021123808)
FCR08DCGTA-NL (2021128861)	FCR10DCGTA-NL (2021123764)
FCR08DCGTA-NR (2021128862)	FCR10DCGTA-NR (2021123823)
FCR08DCGTA-KL (2021128860)	FCR10DCGTA-KL (2021123826)
FCR08DCGTA-KR (2021128859)	FCR10DCGTA-KR (2021124518)

TROUBLESHOOTING AND SERVICE MANUAL



* Picture shown here is for reference only.

This manual contains the product's basic information, safety, maintenance, replaceable parts, fault diagnosis and basic troubleshooting procedures.

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Introduction

This document provides an overview on replaceable parts for Furrion® Arctic 8 and 10 Cu. ft. 12V Built-in Refrigerator, as well as basic troubleshooting and service information.

NOTE: Images used in this document are for reference only when assembling, installing and/or operating this product. Actual appearance of provided and/or purchased parts and assemblies may differ. For more detailed operation, including general safety instructions, warnings and cautions, see Instruction Manual at: <https://support.lci1.com/documents/ccd-0005518> or scan QR code:



Safety

Read and understand all instructions before installing or operating this product. Adhere to all safety labels. This manual provides general instructions. Many variables can change the circumstances of the instructions, i.e., the degree of difficulty, operation and ability of the individual performing the instructions. This manual cannot begin to plot out instructions for every possibility, but provides the general instructions, as necessary, for effectively interfacing with the device, product or system. Failure to correctly follow the provided instructions may result in death, serious personal injury, severe product and/or property damage, including voiding of the Lippert limited warranty.

WARNING

The "WARNING" symbol above is a sign that a procedure has a safety risk involved and may cause death or serious personal injury if not performed safely and within the parameters set forth in this manual.

WARNING

Failure to follow instructions provided in this manual may result in death, serious personal injury and/or severe product and property damage, including voiding of the component warranty.

CAUTION

The "CAUTION" symbol above is a sign that a safety risk is involved and may cause personal injury and/or product or property damage if not safely adhered to and within the parameters set forth in this manual.

CAUTION

Always wear eye protection when performing service, maintenance or installation procedures. Other safety equipment to consider would be hearing protection, gloves and possibly a full face shield, depending on the nature of the task.

CAUTION

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause personal injury or property damage. For assistance or additional information, contact Furrion customer service.

Important Safety Instructions

Precautions

- Do not allow anything to touch the refrigerator cooling system.
- Make sure the electrical installation follows all applicable codes.
- Do not bypass or change the refrigerator's electrical components or features.
- Do not spray liquids near electrical outlets, connections or the refrigerator components. Most liquids are conductive, which can cause electric shock, short circuit or fire.
- The refrigerator cooling system is under pressure. Do not try to repair or recharge a defective cooling system.
- The shelves have been fixed according to safety regulation. The shelves must always be retained during operation and transportation. Contact Furrion customer service if the fixing mechanism is ever compromised.
- Make sure the glass door does not contact any hard object while opening/closing the door.
- Do not slam the glass door.

Warnings

- The rear of the refrigerator has sharp edges and corners. To prevent cuts or abrasions when working on the refrigerator, use caution and wear personal protection such as cut resistant gloves and arm protection.
- Do not store or use gasoline or any flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this refrigerator.
- This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.
- Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.
- To avoid an electrical shock hazard, relevant actions should be performed by qualified and certified professionals. Power should always be disconnected.
- Keep ventilation openings, in the appliance enclosure or in the built-in structure, clear of obstruction.
- Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not use electrical appliances inside the food storage compartments of the appliance, unless they are of the type recommended by the manufacturer.

Proper Disposal of the Refrigerator



Risk of child entrapment.

To avoid the possibility of child entrapment, please take the following precautions before you dispose of your refrigerator:

- Remove all doors.
- Leave shelves in place so children may not easily climb inside.
- Never allow children to play with, operate or crawl inside the refrigerator.

Child entrapment and suffocation are not problems of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous even if they will sit for "just a few days." If you are getting rid of your old refrigerator, please follow the instructions below to help prevent accidents.

Before you throw away your old refrigerator or freezer:

- Take off the doors.
- Leave the shelves in place so that children may not easily climb inside.

Refrigerants

The refrigerant isobutane (R600a) is contained within the refrigerant circuit of the refrigerator, a natural gas with a high level of environmental compatibility, which is nevertheless flammable and under federal law must be removed prior to product disposal. If you are getting rid of an old refrigeration product, check with the company handling the disposal about what to do.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Refrigerator Interior Cleaning

It is recommended to clean the interior as needed due to spills and other cleaning needs, or each time a new charcoal filter is replaced.

Refrigerator Exterior Cleaning

To maintain good appearance of your refrigerator, it is recommended to clean it regularly.

Mix together one to two tablespoons of baking soda and one quart of water. Wipe down the walls and glass doors of the refrigerator with this solution, then rinse it with water.

Wipe the refrigerator dry. Avoid using abrasive cleaners and scrubbing pads or they will damage the refrigerator surfaces.

Defrosting



Electric Shock Hazard

Do not use electrical heating devices. Contact with moisture may result in death or bodily injury.



Product Damage

Do not use scrapers, sharp utensils or heat producing devices to pick or remove ice. Such techniques may warp, damage or pierce refrigeration cooling lines and damage the product.

The appliance requires manual defrosting as needed to maintain its performance. Over time, the appliance will build up ice evenly around the inside of the cavity walls. Ice layers thicker than 1/2" should be defrosted to remove. The frequency of defrosting will depend on how quickly the ice accumulates; Air temperature and humidity level, internal setpoint temperature and frequency and length of time the door opens will all greatly influence the rate of defrosting. If defrosting is required, prepare to defrost by following the below steps:

- Allow a few hours of free time to shift content from the appliance to another cold storage container, power off the refrigerator and complete the defrost process.
- As the cavity warms, the ice will melt. Watch the appliance closely during this process so that you may remove large sheets of ice and dry up excessive moisture with a towel.

NOTE: A fan can be used to speed up the defrosting process by blowing air into the cavities. Ice and moisture may also be on the back cavity wall of the fridge. Make sure to inspect this area during the defrosting process.

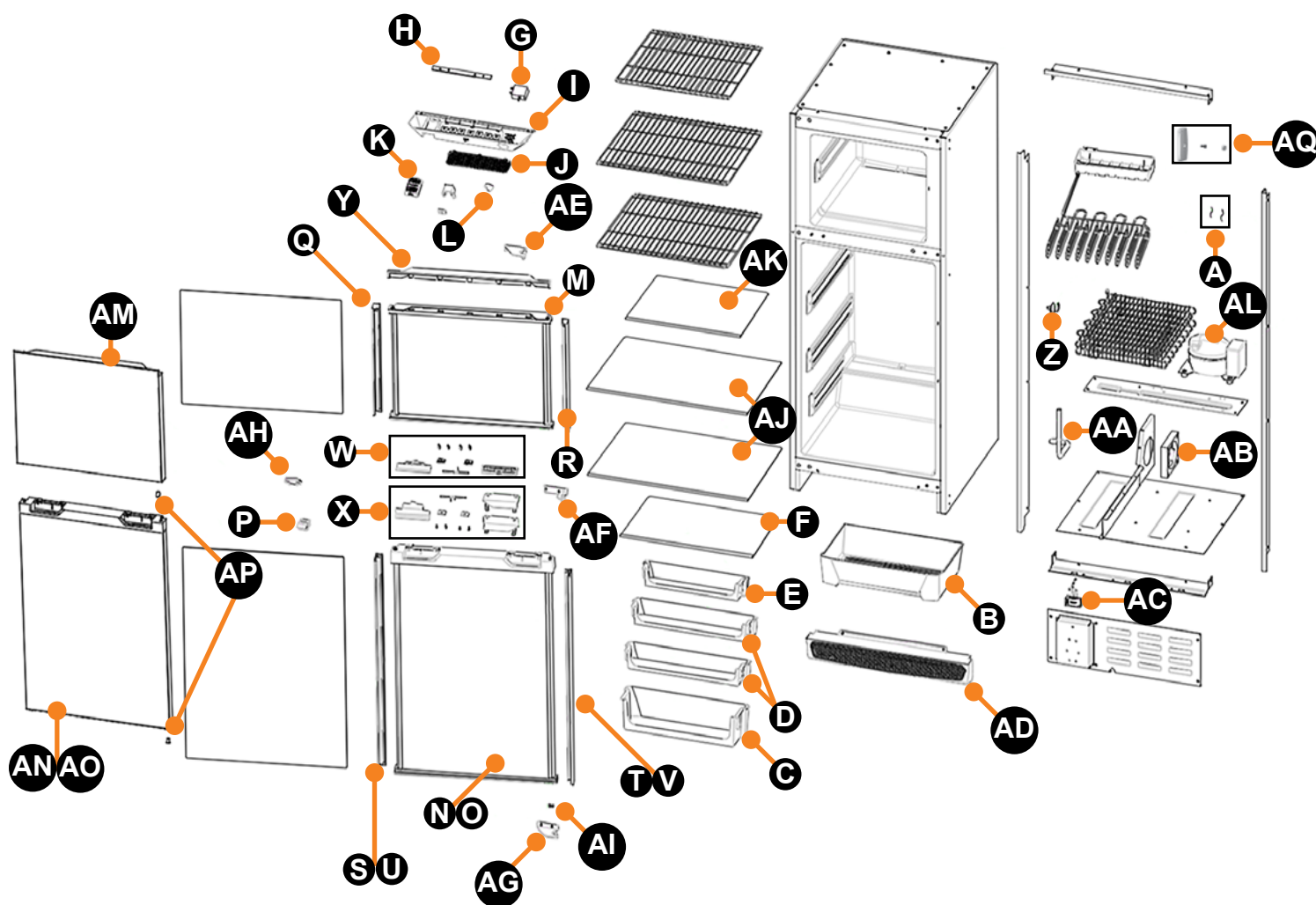
- Once the ice and moisture has dried up, turn the refrigerator on for 1 hour and place contents back in the appliance.

Anytime the refrigerator is turned off, defrosting may occur and moisture may develop.

Battery Maintenance

Your refrigerator has an automatic shut-off switch, should the voltage drop below 9.6V at the terminal connection. This is to help prevent permanent damage to your batteries.

Replaceable Parts List

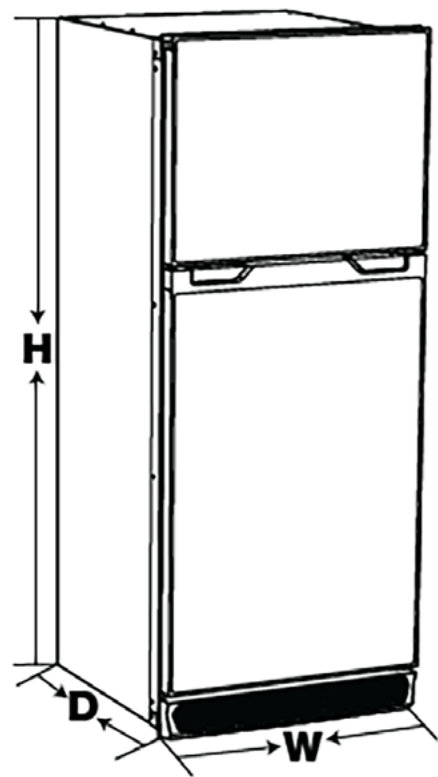


Callout	Part #	Description	Model
A	2021149632	ATC Blade Fuse 15A (Slow Blow)	All
B	2021124078	Drawer	All
C	2021124225	Big Door Bin	All
D	2021124221	Small Door Bin	All
E	2021124118	Freezer Door Bin	All
F	2021124113	Glass Small Shelf	All
G	2021128850	Spark-Free Thermostat (temperature controller)	All
H	2021128864	LED Light PCB (3mins time delay timer + diode as reverse connection protection)	All
I	2021123967	Light Assembly Base	All
J	2021124087	Light Cover	All
K	2021124341	Charcoal Filter	All
L	2021123931	Rotary Knob	All

Callout	Part #	Description	Model
M	2021124507	Freezer Door Assembly (8 & 10 cuft) (new version) (door + left and right side cover + top end cap + door sealing)	All
N	2021124371	Fresher Door Assembly (8 cuft) (door + left and right side cover + door sealing)	FCR08DCGTA-**-
O	2021124354	Fresher Door Assembly (10 cuft) (door + left and right side cover + door sealing)	FCR10DCGTA-**-
P	2021124055	Storage Lock	All
Q	2021128855	Freezer Door Left Side Cover (new version)	FCR08DCGTA-**- FCR10DCGTA-**-
R	2021128856	Freezer Door Right Side Cover (new version)	FCR08DCGTA-**- FCR10DCGTA-**-
S	2021124482	Fresher Door Left Side Cover (8 cuft)	FCR08DCGTA-**-
T	2021124468	Fresher Door Right Side Cover (8 cuft)	FCR08DCGTA-**-
U	2021124496	Fresher Door Left Side Cover (10 cuft) (new version)	FCR10DCGTA-**-
V	2021124464	Fresher Door Right Side Cover (10 cuft) (new version)	FCR10DCGTA-**-
W	2021124026	Freezer Door Latch Parts Package	All
X	2021123937	Fresher Door Latch Parts Package	All
Y	2021124115	Freezer Door Top End-Cap (new version for thickness 4.5mm door panel)	FCR08DCGTA-**- FCR10DCGTA-**-
Z	2021123977	Door Switch	All
AA	2021124170	Drainage Tube	All
AB	2021124043	Cooling Fan	All
	2023004446	Cooling Fan (Henggang HG12025B12H)	
	2023004447	Cooling Fan (Rainbow DF1202512SEMN)	
AC	2021123981	Terminal Block	All
AD	2021124037	Ventilation Cover	All
AE	2021123947	Top Hinge (left open) (new)	All
AF	2021123938	Middle Hinge	All
AG	2021123939	Bottom Hinge (left open) (new)	All
AH	2021124079	Door Catch (new version)	All
AI	2021123953	Spacer	All
AJ	2021124176	Fresher Glass Big Shelf	FCR08DCGTA FCR08DCGTA-NR FCR08DCGTA-NL FCR08DCGTA-KR FCR08DCGTA-KL FCR10DCGTA FCR10DCGTA-NR FCR10DCGTA-NL FCR10DCGTA-KR FCR10DCGTA-KL

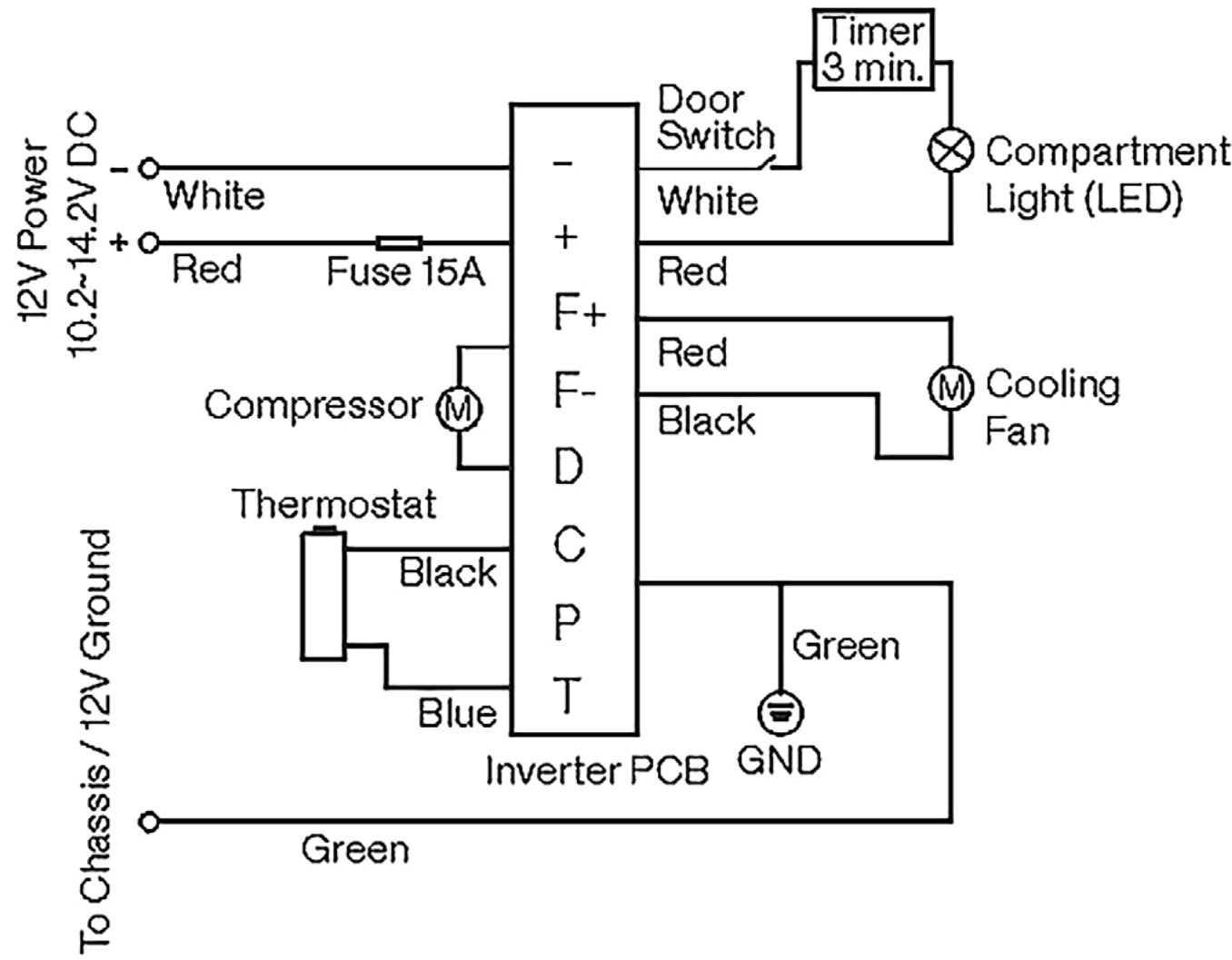
Callout	Part #	Description	Model
AK	2021123964	Freezer Glass Shelf	FCR08DCGTA FCR08DCGTA-NR FCR08DCGTA-NL FCR08DCGTA-KR FCR08DCGTA-KL FCR10DCGTA FCR10DCGTA-NR FCR10DCGTA-NL FCR10DCGTA-KR FCR10DCGTA-KL
AL	2021149633	R600a Compressor Control/Driver Board	All
AM	2021124492	Freezer Door Assembly (8 & 10 cuft) (glass door) (door + door sealing) (black)	FCR08DCGTA-KL FCR08DCGTA-KR FCR10DCGTA-KL FCR10DCGTA-KR
	2021124442	Freezer Door Assembly (8 & 10 cuft) (glass door) (door + door sealing) (stainless steel)	FCR08DCGTA-NL FCR08DCGTA-NR FCR10DCGTA-NL FCR10DCGTA-NR
AN	2023004443	Fresher Door Assembly (8 cuft) (door + door sealing) (black)	FCR08DCGTA-KL FCR08DCGTA-KR
	2023004444	Fresher Door Assembly (8 cuft) (door + door sealing) (stainless steel)	FCR08DCGTA-NL FCR08DCGTA-NR
AO	2021124481	Fresher Door Assembly (10 cuft) (door + door sealing) (black)	FCR10DCGTA-KL FCR10DCGTA-KR
	2021124523	Fresher Door Assembly (10 cuft) (door + door sealing) (stainless steel)	FCR10DCGTA-NL FCR10DCGTA-NR
AP	2023004445	Hinge Sleeve	FCR08DCGTA-KL FCR08DCGTA-KR FCR08DCGTA-NL FCR08DCGTA-NR FCR10DCGTA-KL FCR10DCGTA-KR FCR10DCGTA-NL FCR10DCGTA-NR
AQ	2022073811	Shelf Retainer Kit (including shelf retainer, screw cap and pan head Philips drive self tapping screw diameter 4 x 15mm length)	All

Specifications



	8 Cu. ft. 12 Volt Built-in Refrigerator		10 Cu. ft. 12 Volt Built-in Refrigerator	
Capacity	8 Cu. ft.		10 Cu. ft.	
Product Dimensions - W x H x D	24 1/4" x 53 1/8" x 25 3/4" (616 mm x 1350 mm x 655 mm)		24 1/4" x 60 1/8" x 25 3/4" (616 mm x 1528 mm x 655 mm)	
Recessed Dimensions - W x H x D	23 1/4" x 52 5/8" x 23 3/4" (592 mm x 1338 mm x 604 mm)		23 1/4" x 52 5/8" x 23 3/4" (592 mm x 1338 mm x 604 mm)	
Net Weight	FCR08DCGTA-BL FCR08DCGTA-BR	118 lb. (53.5 kg)	FCR10DCGTA-BL FCR10DCGTA-BR	130 lb. (59 kg)
	FCR08DCGTA-NL FCR08DCGTA-NR FCR08DCGTA-KL FCR08DCGTA-KR	126 lb. (57 kg)	FCR10DCGTA-NL FCR10DCGTA-NR FCR10DCGTA-KL FCR10DCGTA-KR	139 lb. (63 kg)
Rated Power Supply Voltage	DC 12V (Min. 9.6V to max. 17V)			
Rated Current	11A @ start-up & maximum cooling setting			
Temperature Range	Refrigerator Compartment: +32°F ~ +50°F (0°C ~ 10°C) Freezer Compartment: -4°F ~ +10.4°F (-20°C ~ -12°C)			
Typical Runtime (Off Grid Usage, powered by 2 - 90amp/hr lead acid battery)	49 hours @ 77°F (25°C) 31 hours @ 90°F (32.2°C)			

Wiring Diagram



General Troubleshooting

Before calling for service, review this list. It may save you both time and expense. This list includes common occurrences that are not the result of defective workmanship or materials in this appliance.

Problem	Solution
Refrigerator does not work	The circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown.
	The unit temperature control dial is set to the "OFF" position.
	Battery voltage might be out of operating range. Check battery voltage for 10.5V under load.
Compressor turns on and off frequently	The room temperature might be elevated.
	The door is open or is frequently opened.
	The temperature control dial is not set correctly.
	The door gasket is torn or not sealing properly.
	Battery voltage might be low and dropping out of operating range. Check battery voltage for 10.5V under load.
Refrigerator compartments are too warm	Temperature control dial is not set correctly (see the "Temperature Control" section in the manual for instructions on setting the temperature).
	The door is open or is frequently opened.
	The door gasket is torn or not sealing properly.
	A large amount of warm or hot food was stored recently. Wait for the refrigerator to reach its selected temperature.
	The refrigerator has recently been disconnected for a period of time.
Vibrating or rattling (slight vibration is normal)	The refrigerator is placed on uneven or weak surface.
	Temperature setting, such as max position, may affect the vibration level. Refer to the "Temperature Control" section in the manual.
Moisture or ice inside the refrigerator	The door is open or is frequently opened.
	Temperature control dial is set at too cold of a position.
Moisture forms on the outside of refrigerator	This is normal in hot and humid weather.
Bubbling or gurgling sounds (like boiling water)	This is the normal sound of refrigerant (used to cool refrigerator) circulating throughout the system.
Popping or cracking sounds when compressor comes on	This is normal for metal parts to undergo expansion and contraction, like hot water pipes.
The door can't be closed properly	The refrigerator is not on a level surface.
	The door was reversed and not properly installed.
	The gasket is dirty or bent.
	The storage basket, shelves and bins are not seated properly.

NOTE: If the above descriptions are inapplicable to troubleshooting, do not disassemble and repair it yourself. Repairs carried out by inexperienced persons may cause injury or serious malfunctioning.

This product should be serviced by an authorized engineer and only genuine spare parts should be used. When the refrigerator is not in use for long periods, disconnect from the power source, empty, clean and keep doors open to prevent unpleasant odors.

Troubleshooting and Diagnostic Instructions

NOTICE

If any of the following Warranty Request Information procedures are beyond the skill set of the product's owner or installer, contact a certified technician to conduct these procedures before attempting to perform them. Attempting to perform any of the Warranty Request procedures without the proper training or skill-set can result in personal injury, product and/or property damage, including voiding of the limited warranty.

WARNING

Working on an electrical appliance connected to a power supply can result in serious personal injury, product and/or property damage, including voiding of the product's limited warranty.
Disconnect power to the unit (RV) and electrical appliance.

Instructions for Use

1. Read the **Diagnostic Tools, Functions and Usage** section carefully for an overview of the tools required to complete diagnostics, as well as instructions for proper usage.
2. As you work through the diagnostics steps, complete the **Diagnostics Pre-checklist** to help keep track of progress and results.
3. If any diagnostic step indicates the component(s) needs to be replaced, it is extremely important to follow all of the steps listed in **Repair Sections 1-3** carefully to ensure the component(s) are installed correctly. Failure to follow these procedures may result in improper installation or miswiring of the component(s), which can create new issues.
 - Example: Replacing a bad control board may result in reverse polarity of miswired connections during installation of the new board. As a result, the replacement introduced a new issue that will require a separate diagnosis.
4. Once parts have been replaced, always return to **Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 1** to ensure no new issues have been introduced and all previous issues have been resolved.

Quick Notes

- Nominal voltage should be between 12V – 15V. Anything more or less may prevent proper diagnostics.
- Ideal temperatures set forth by FDA guidelines are:
 - **Freezer:** 0°F (-18 °C); +/- 10° of difference
 - **Fridge:** <40°F (5 °C); +/- 10° of difference
- Some diagnostics steps may ask, "Is the refrigerator operating?" If the refrigerator is operating, this means the compressor is working/running, but the refrigerator may not necessarily be getting cold.
 - Amperage can be measured and should be greater than 1amp to indicate it is working. (See **Diagnostic Tools, Functions and Usage** section for proper usage of the DC clamp meter).
 - Temperature should be monitored after 2 hours of use and should be "obviously cold" to the touch. This will further validate the refrigerator is cooling fine and no issue is detected.

Diagnostics Pre-checklist

General Information

Dealer Name:	Dealer Account #:
Dealer Phone:	E-mail:
Dealer Contact:	Dealer PO #:
Customer Name:	Original Owner: Yes No
Shipping Address:	Case #:
City: State:	Zip:
Coach Manufacturer:	Model of Coach/Floorplan:
Complete Coach VIN #: _____	Year of Coach: _____
Date of Manufacture: _____	Original Date of Purchase: _____
Model #: _____	Serial #: _____

Nature of your complaint, fill in details for best description:

Section 1 - No Power

Fuse Diagnostics

Cavity light illuminates? (circle one) Yes No

Power Continuity Diagnostics

Voltage at back terminal connection of appliance? _____

Section 2 - Compressor Inoperable

On/Off Diagnostics

Temperature dial setting? _____

Error Code Diagnostics

What error code or flash code is presented? _____

Lockout/Hard Reset Diagnostics

Temperature dial setting? _____

Cavity temperatures? Fridge _____ Freezer _____

Cavity light on? (circle one) Yes No

Compressor audibly running? (circle one) Yes No

Intermittent Operation Diagnostics

Cavity temperatures? Fridge _____ Freezer _____

Voltage at back terminal connection of appliance _____

Section 3 - Insufficient Temperature

Target Temperature Diagnostics (*cold, but not ideal*)

Temperature dial setting? _____

Cavity temperatures? Fridge _____ Freezer _____

Not Cooling Diagnostics (*in one or both cavities*)

Cavity temperatures? Fridge _____ Freezer _____

Amperage value? _____

Section 4 - Ice and Moisture

Ice in the Freezer Diagnostics

Even build-up of ice? (circle one) Yes No

Ice and Moisture in the Fridge Diagnostics

Thin sheet of ice on the back cavity wall? (circle one) Yes No

External Moisture, "Sweating," or Rust Diagnostics

Temperature dial setting? _____

Ambient temperature and relative humidity? (RH%) _____

Other (please describe): _____

Troubleshooting performed (please describe):

When did you notice the issue?:

- _____ Issue observed after storage and preparing for trip
_____ Issue observed during or after towing/transportation
_____ Issue observed during usage

(Please Describe): _____

How often do you use the RV? (please describe):

What type of tow vehicle do you have, and how often do you tow the RV?:

Brand _____
Model _____
Year _____
Tow Duration _____

How do you store/prepare the refrigerator when not in use? (please describe):

Diagnostic Tools, Functions and Usage

The tools below are necessary to complete the diagnostic steps described in the manual. Familiarize yourself with the tools and instructions to ensure proper use when performing diagnostics.

DC Voltage Meter

Used to measure electrical voltage potential available for a load operating device or to determine polarity.

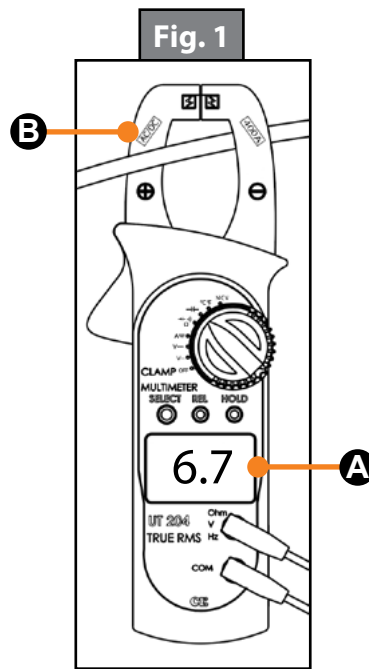
1. **Voltage potential** - Contact the higher state 12V+ with the positive (red) meter probe and contact the lower state 12V-/GND with the negative (black) meter probe.
2. **Reverse polarity** - If the meter indicates a “-” symbol with the voltage value, this indicates the power is of reverse polarity and will need corrected.

NOTE: Often with 12V systems, 12V- and Ground (GND) are used interchangeably. For troubleshooting in this manual, GND is considered isolated from 12V-.

DC Amp Clamp Meter

Used to measure electrical flow in the system. Any time a load operating device operates, current (flow) can be measured to determine how hard it is working.

1. The meter is clamped around the wire and a value is displayed (Fig. 1A). The example in Fig. 1 indicates 6.7 amps.



2. Current can be measured on either 12V+ or 12V- wires, but never together.

NOTE: Most multimeters that have a current clamp are only for AC power. These cannot be used for DC power. The meter must be capable of DC power, and most meters that are capable can dual measure AC or DC power (Fig. 1B). However, the setting on the meter must be changed to DC to work properly.

NOTE: Current is also measured in + or – flow direction. This can be altered by the direction the meter is clamped onto the wire. For this manual, flow direction does not matter.

Continuity Meter

Used to measure conductive pathway within a circuit.

1. Contact the red positive probe on the beginning side of the circuit/wire pathway.
2. Contact the black negative probe on the expected end of the circuit pathway.
3. Listen for an audible beep to indicate continuity.

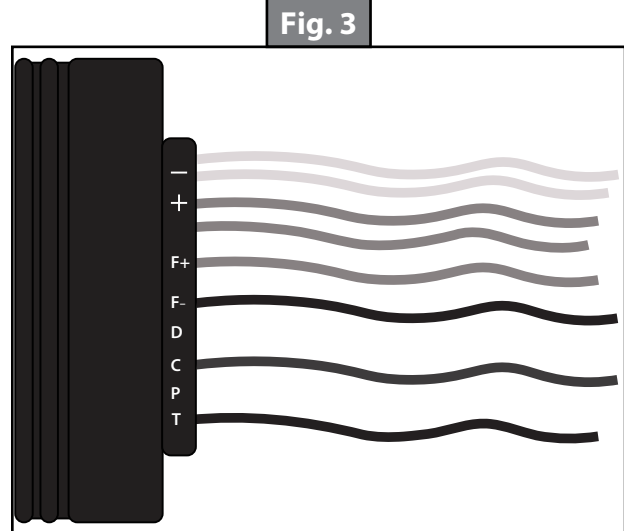
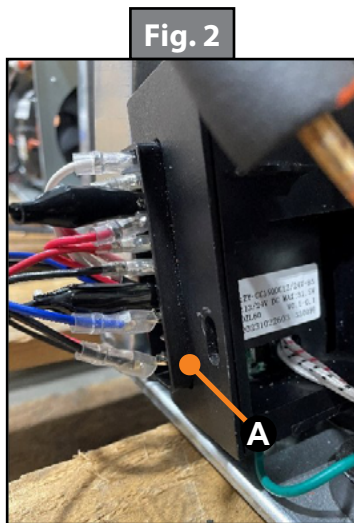
NOTE: A continuity meter, as part of a multimeter, may also include or be referenced as an Ohm meter or impedance meter. These meters are checking the resistance in the circuit pathway, but inherently are a more technical method of indicating continuity. For this troubleshooting manual, continuity (or simply, is the circuit pathway connection broken?) is all that is being evaluated.

Diagnostic LED

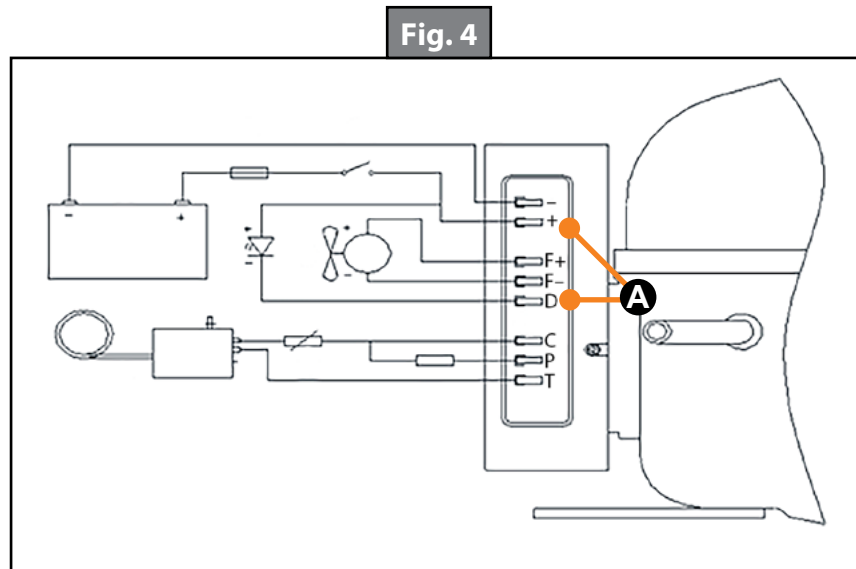
Used to diagnose an inverter PCB control system faults and errors.

1. Gather materials. You will need a 10 mA LED and a way to wire the LED to a spade connector, such as alligator clips or a jumper wiring harness.
2. Familiarize yourself with the architecture of the refrigerator by removing the back cover plate of the refrigerator and locating the inverter PCB (Fig. 2A).

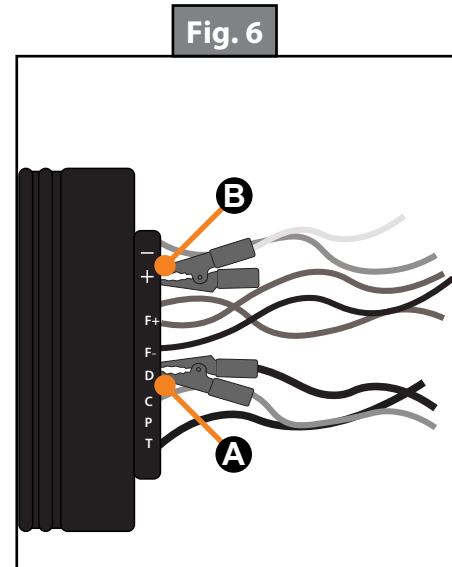
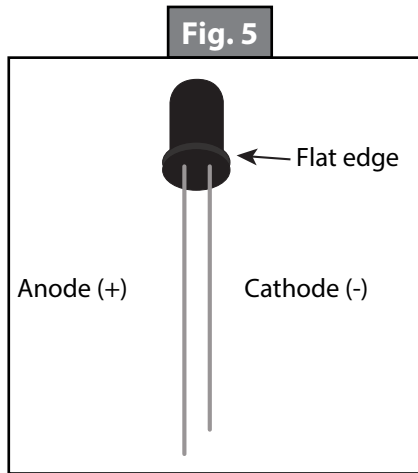
NOTE: Each of the terminals are labeled on the side of the inverter PCB housing (Fig. 3). Compare these with Fig. 3 below.



3. Locate the connection points labeled "D" and "+" on the driver board (Fig. 4A). This is where you will eventually connect your diode.



4. To begin set up of the LED, first disconnect the refrigerator from its power source.
5. Ensure your LED works by connecting a multimeter on the anode and cathode connection points and see if it lights up.
6. Connect your LED to the alligator clips, jumper wiring harness or other spade connector.
7. Connect the negative side of the LED (Fig. 5) to the driver board terminal labeled "D" (Fig. 6A). This should be easy since there is nothing plugged into this terminal.
8. Connect the positive side of the LED (Fig. 5) to the terminal labeled "+" (Fig. 6B) without unplugging the input that is already installed in this connection point. Remove the rubber insulation sleeve and connect your spade connector to the metal connector (Fig. 5).

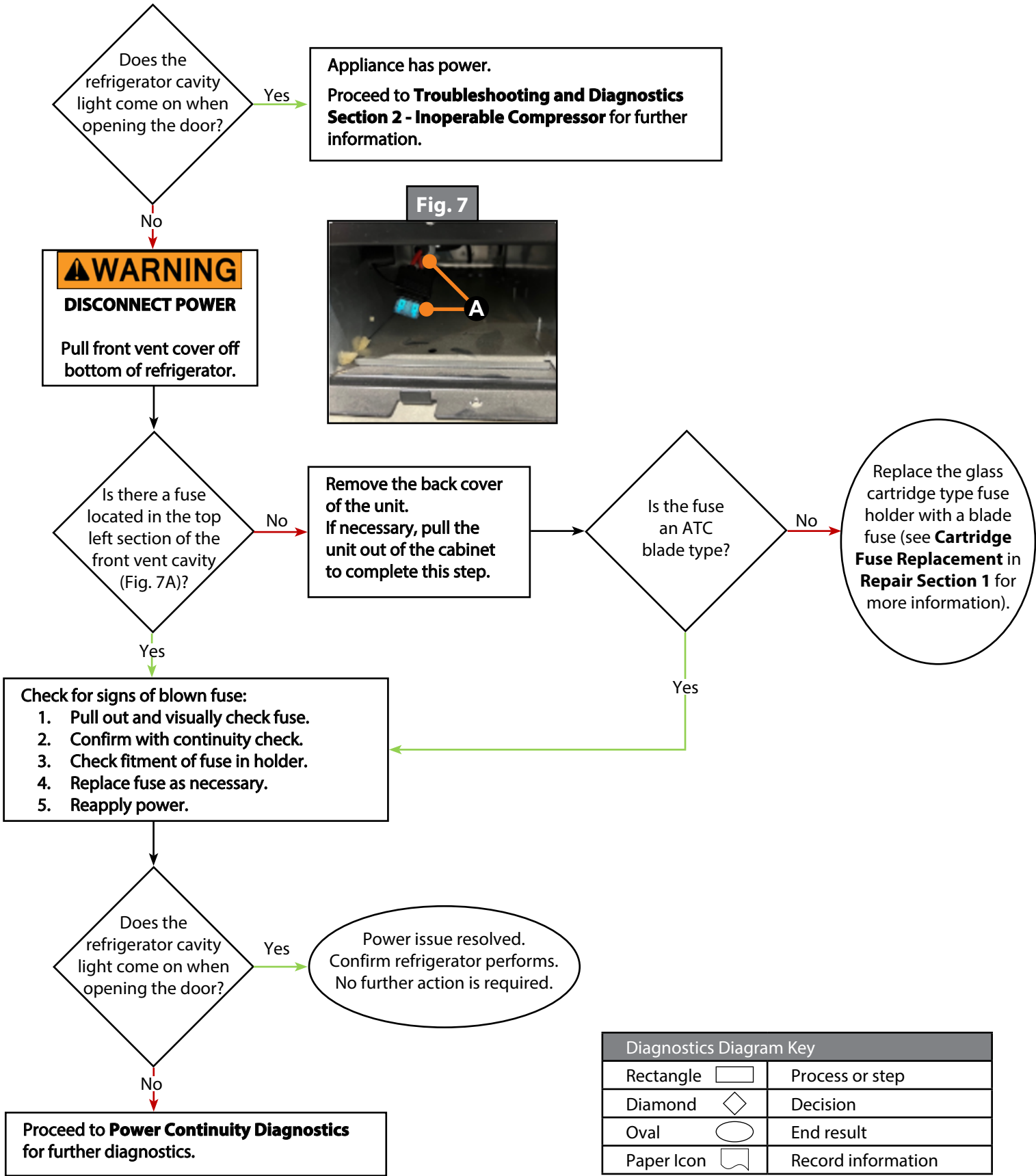


9. Finally, attach the refrigerator to its power source. Once power is restored to the refrigerator, the LED should display a blinking sequence (if not, please double check connection points).
10. Count the number of flashes and use the table below to determine which error code is displayed.

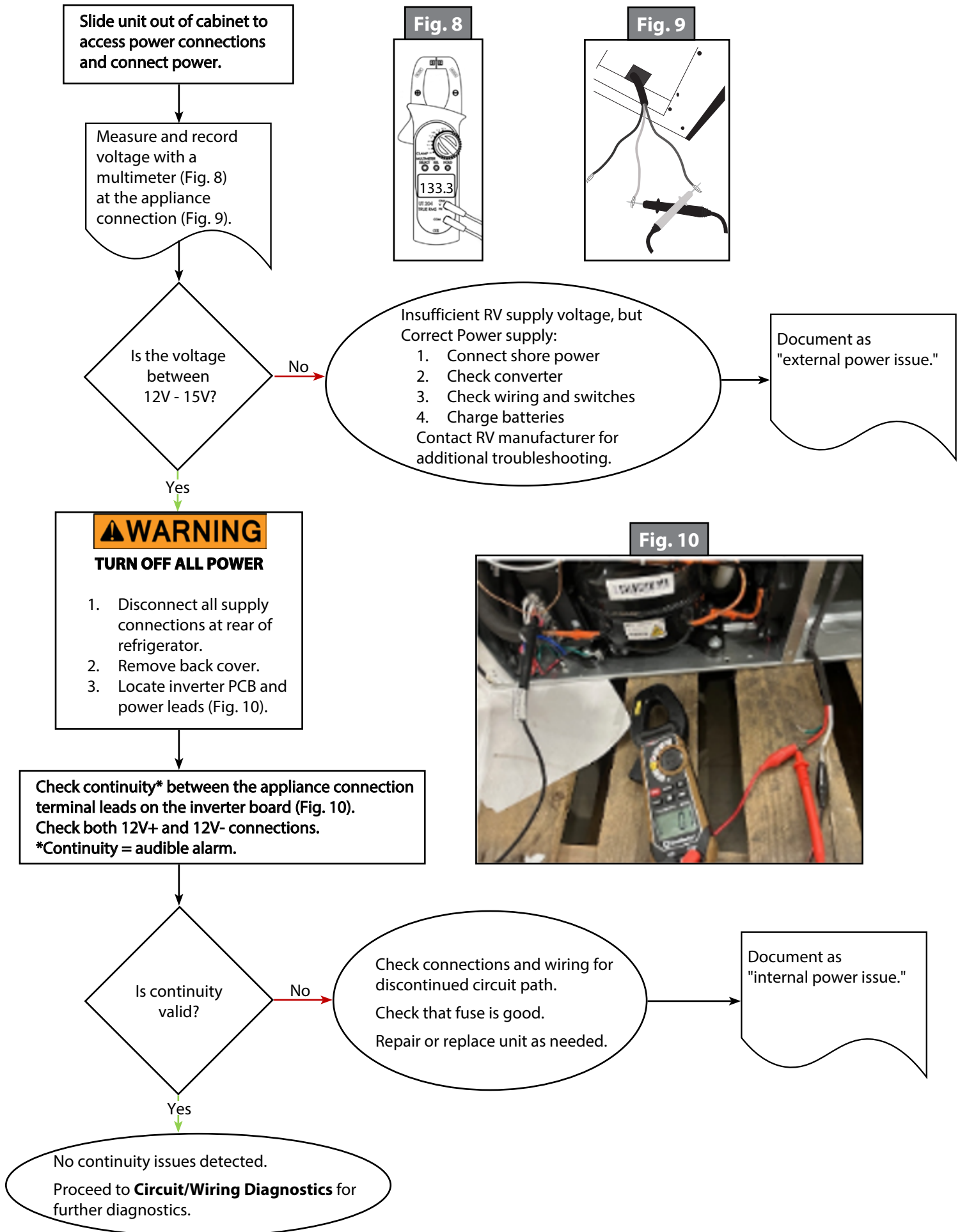
# of Flashes	Fault Type	Description
1	Voltage Fault	The input voltage is beyond normal parameters.
2	Fan Fault Current	The fan's output current is more than 1Apeak.
3	Compressor Start Fault	The rotor is blocked or the system pressure is too high (>6bar).
4	Minimum Motor Speed Error	Compressor motor cannot maintain minimum 1850RPM due to heavy load on compressor.
5	Thermal Fault	System shut down due to high temperature from ambient conditions or system working too hard.
6	Controller Hardware Fault	Controller detects abnormal parameters.

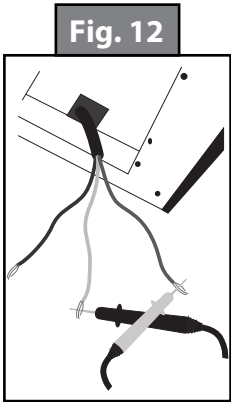
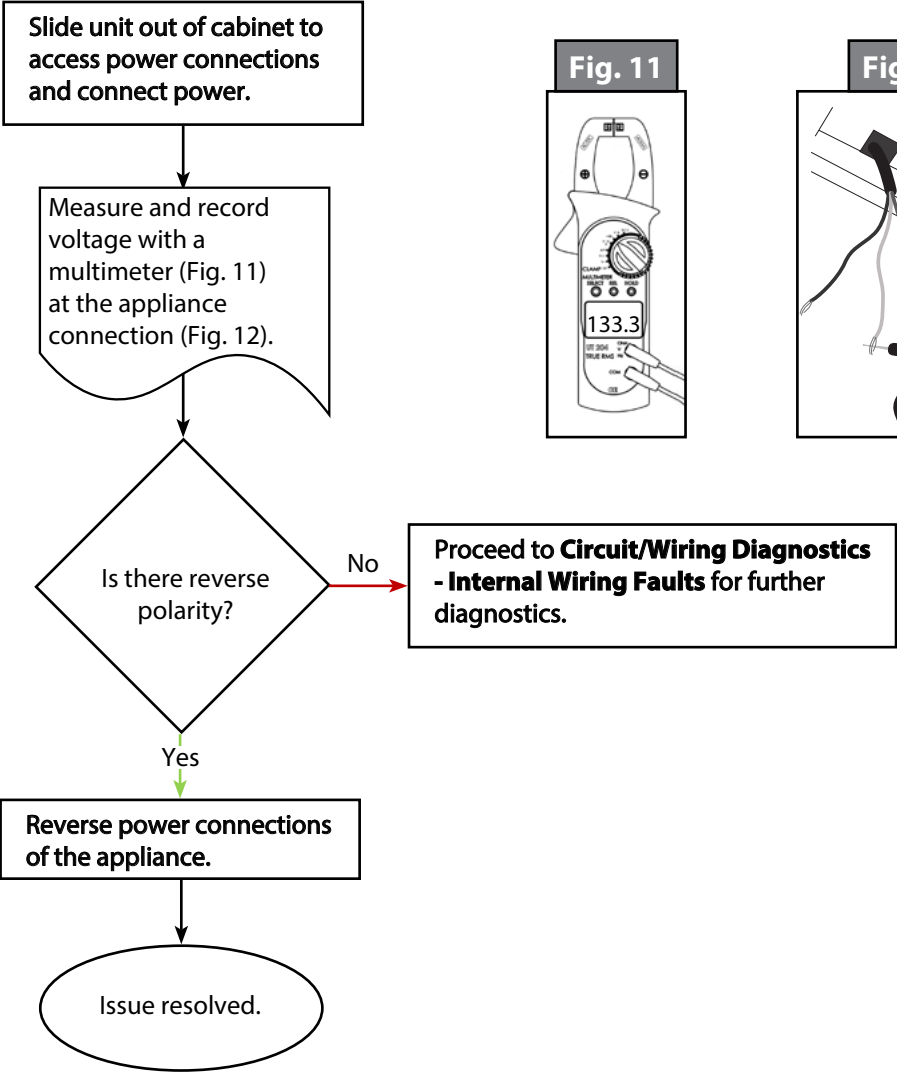
Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 1 - No Power

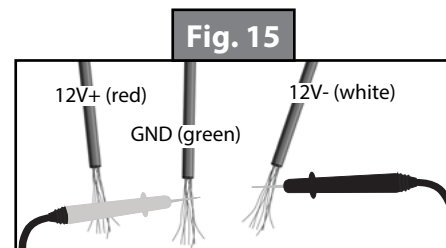
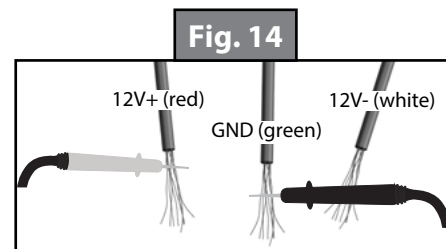
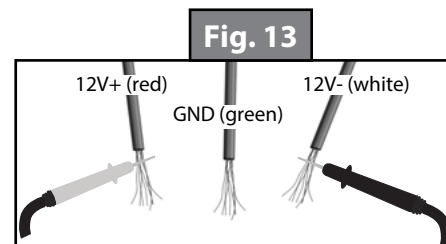
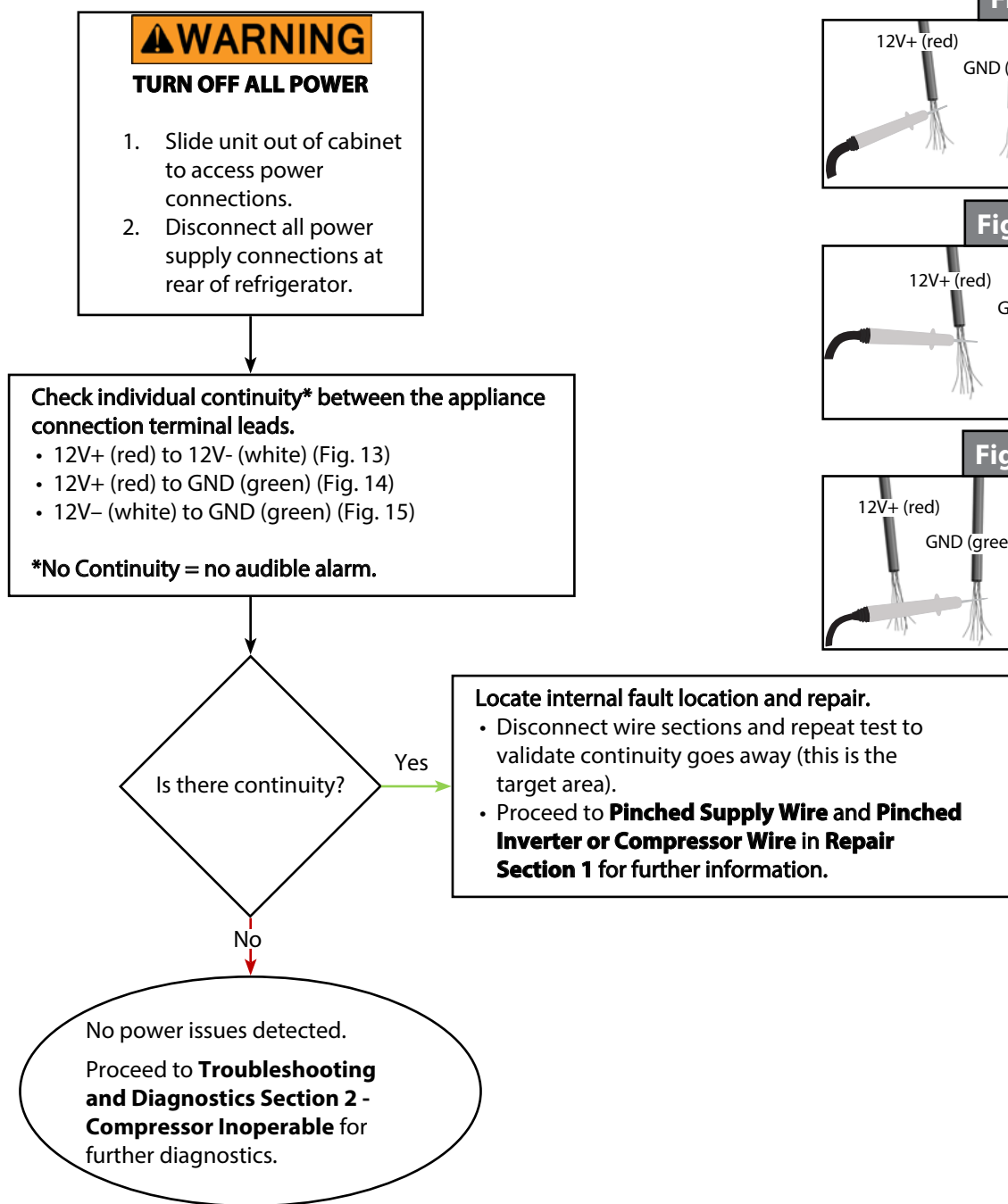
Fuse Diagnostics



Power Continuity Diagnostics

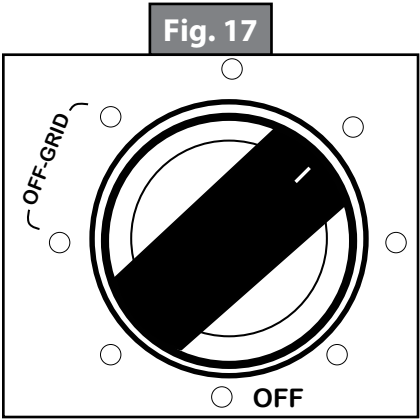
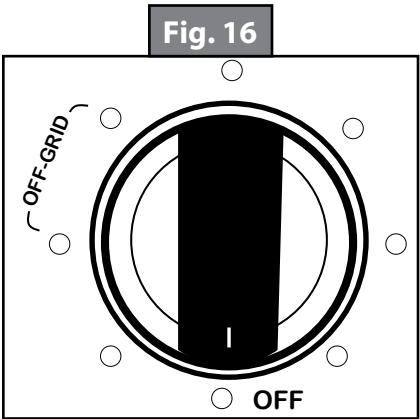
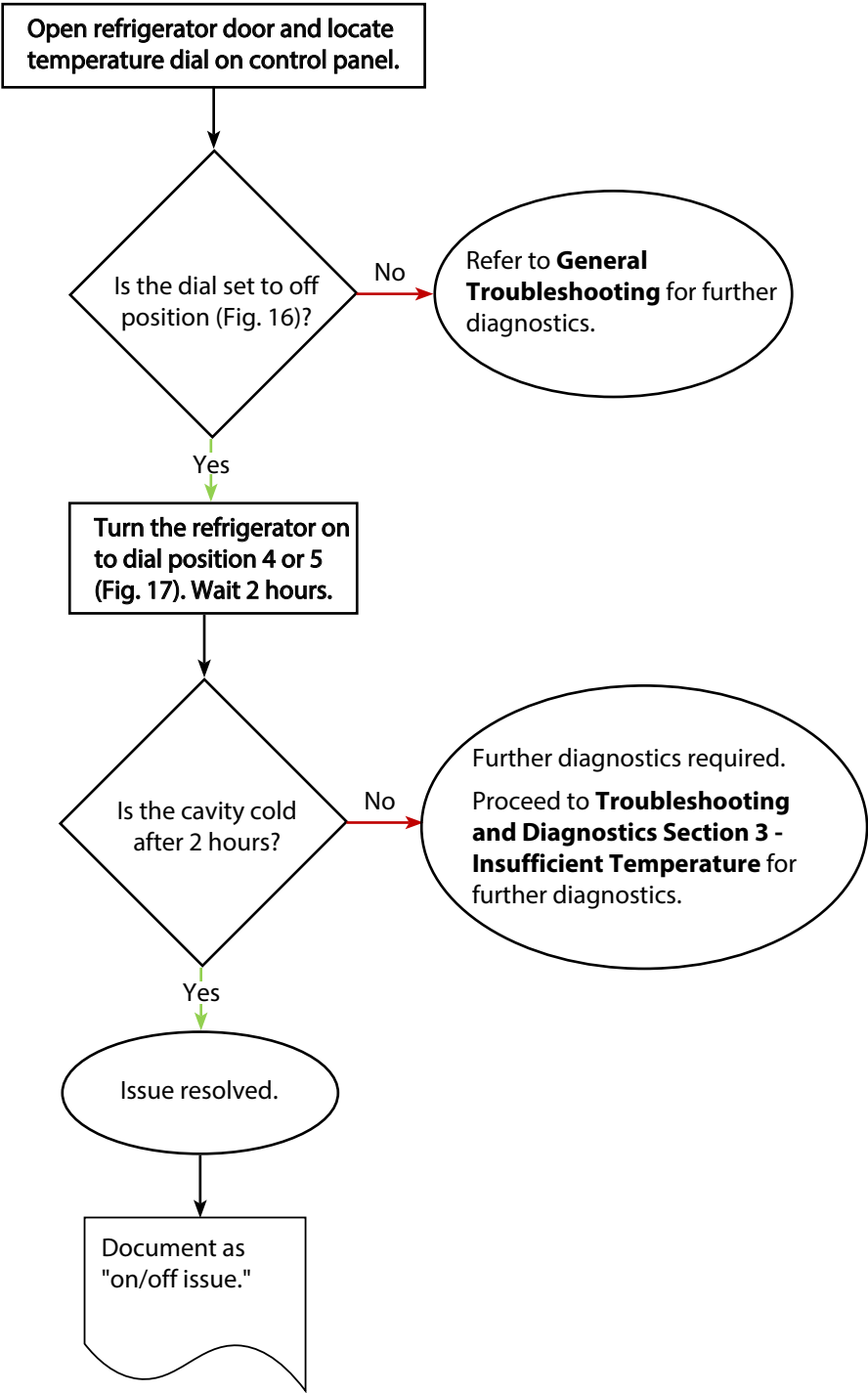




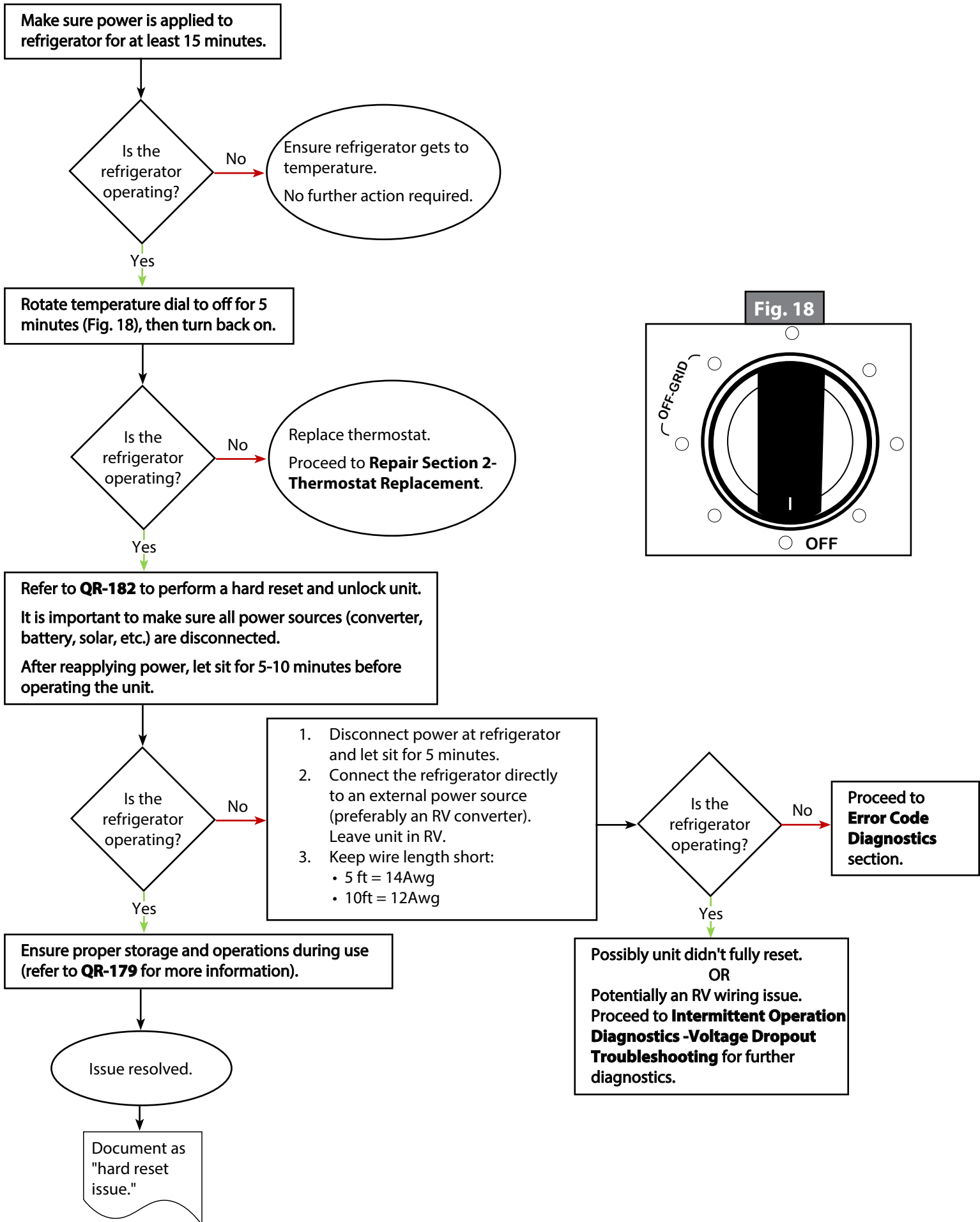


Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 2 - Compressor Inoperable

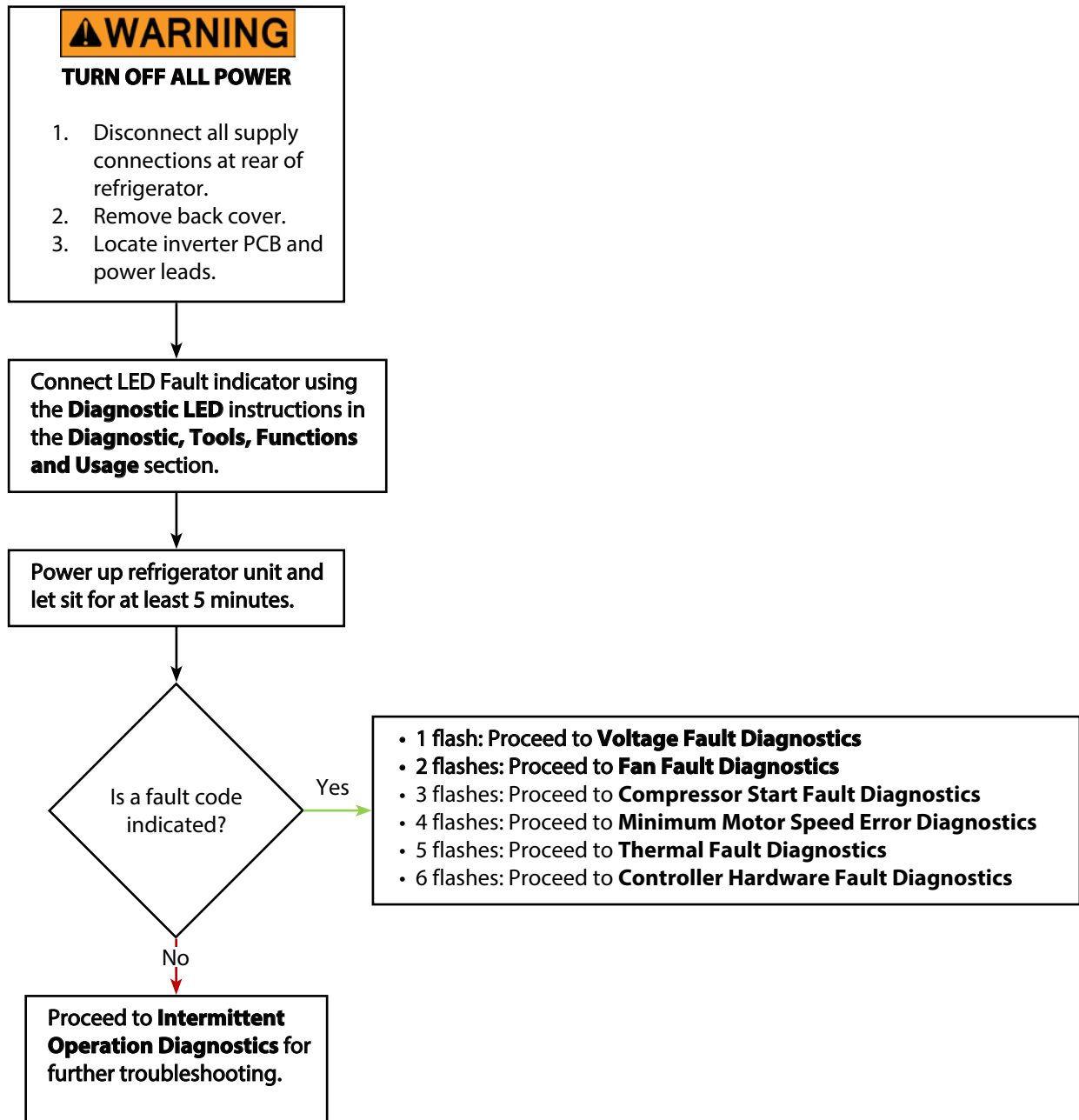
On/Off Diagnostics



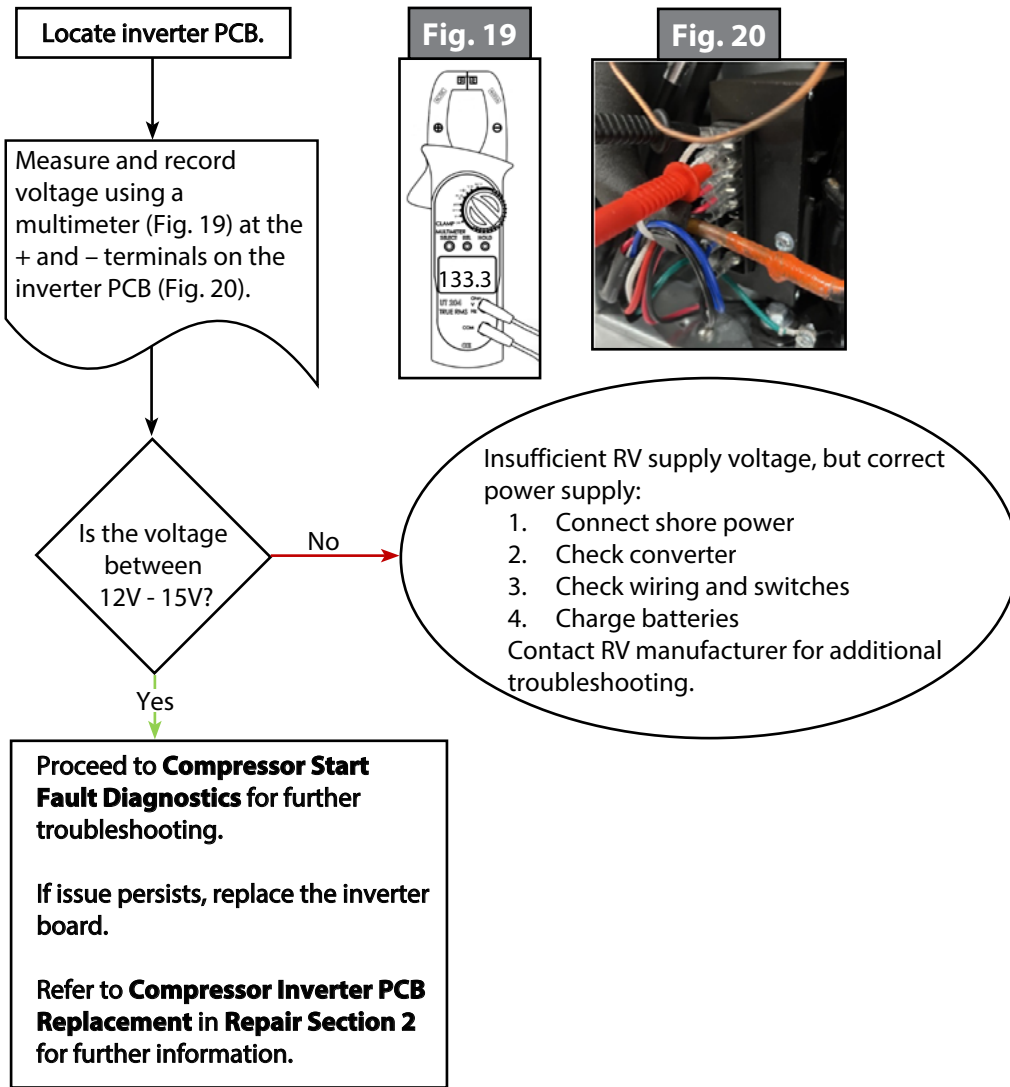
Lockout/Hard Reset Diagnostics



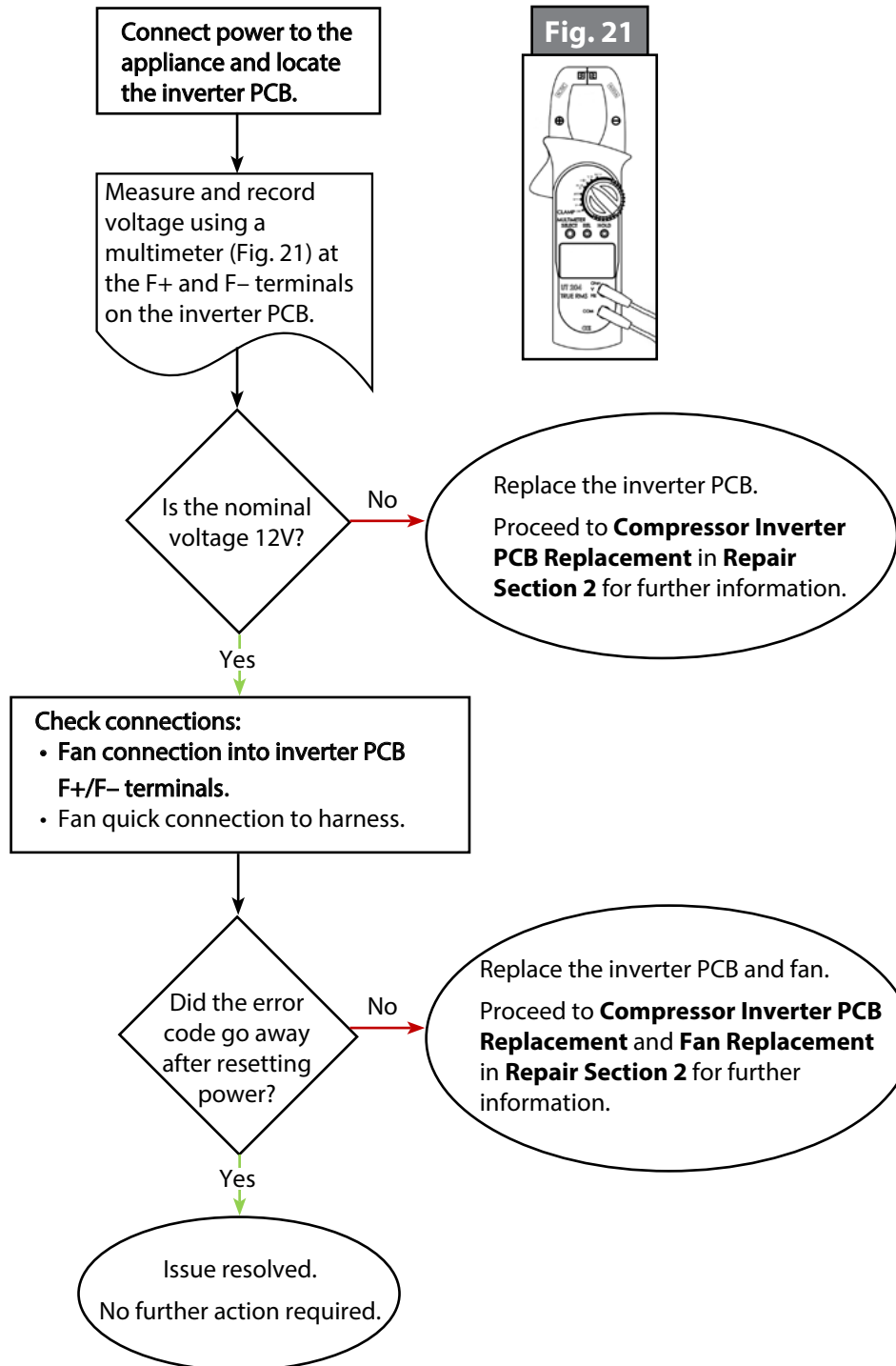
Error Code Diagnostics



Error Code - Voltage Fault Diagnostics



Error Code - Fan Fault Diagnostics

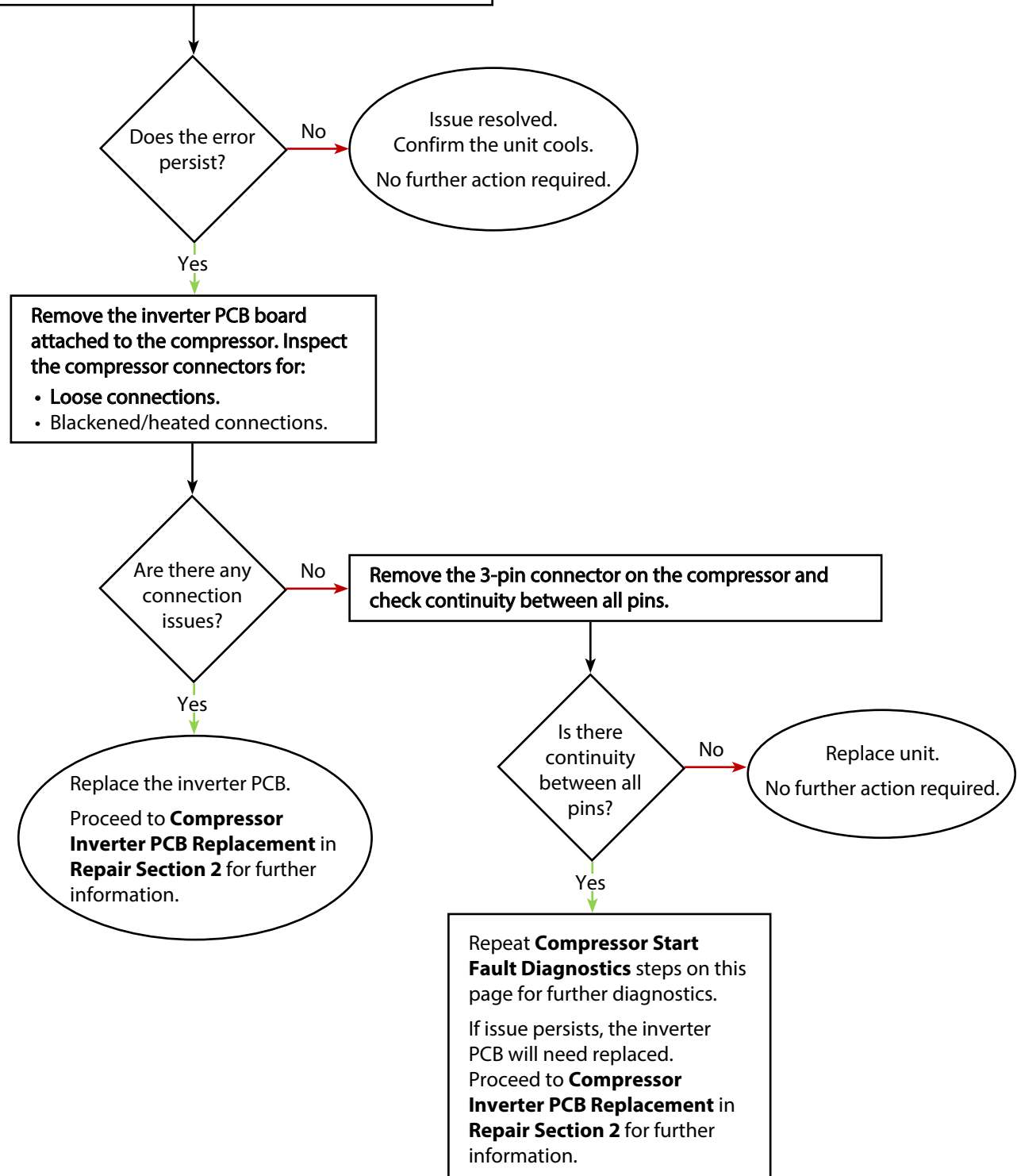


Error Code - Compressor Start Fault Diagnostics

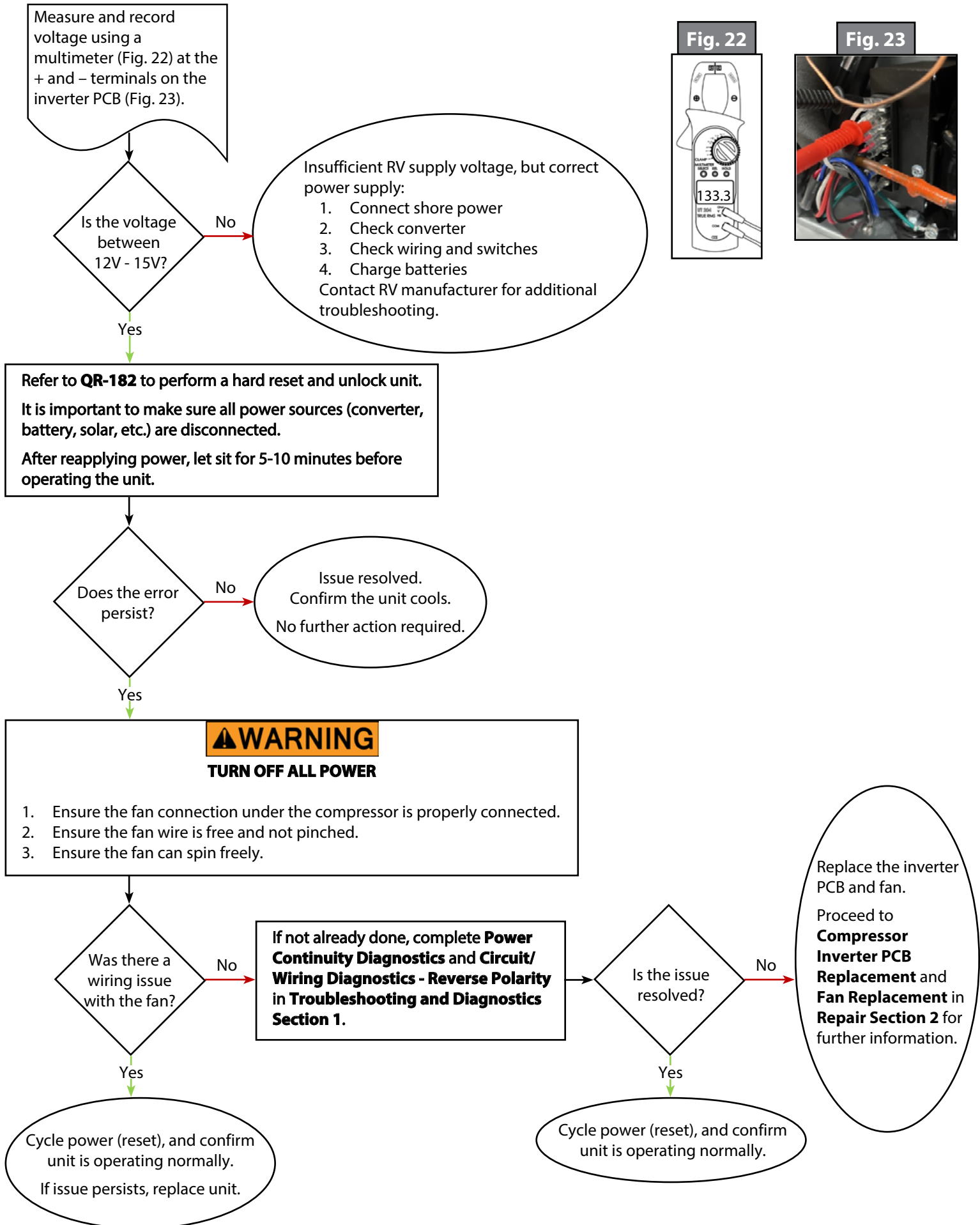
Refer to **QR-182** to perform a hard reset and unlock the unit.

It is important to make sure all power sources (converter, battery, solar, etc.) are disconnected.

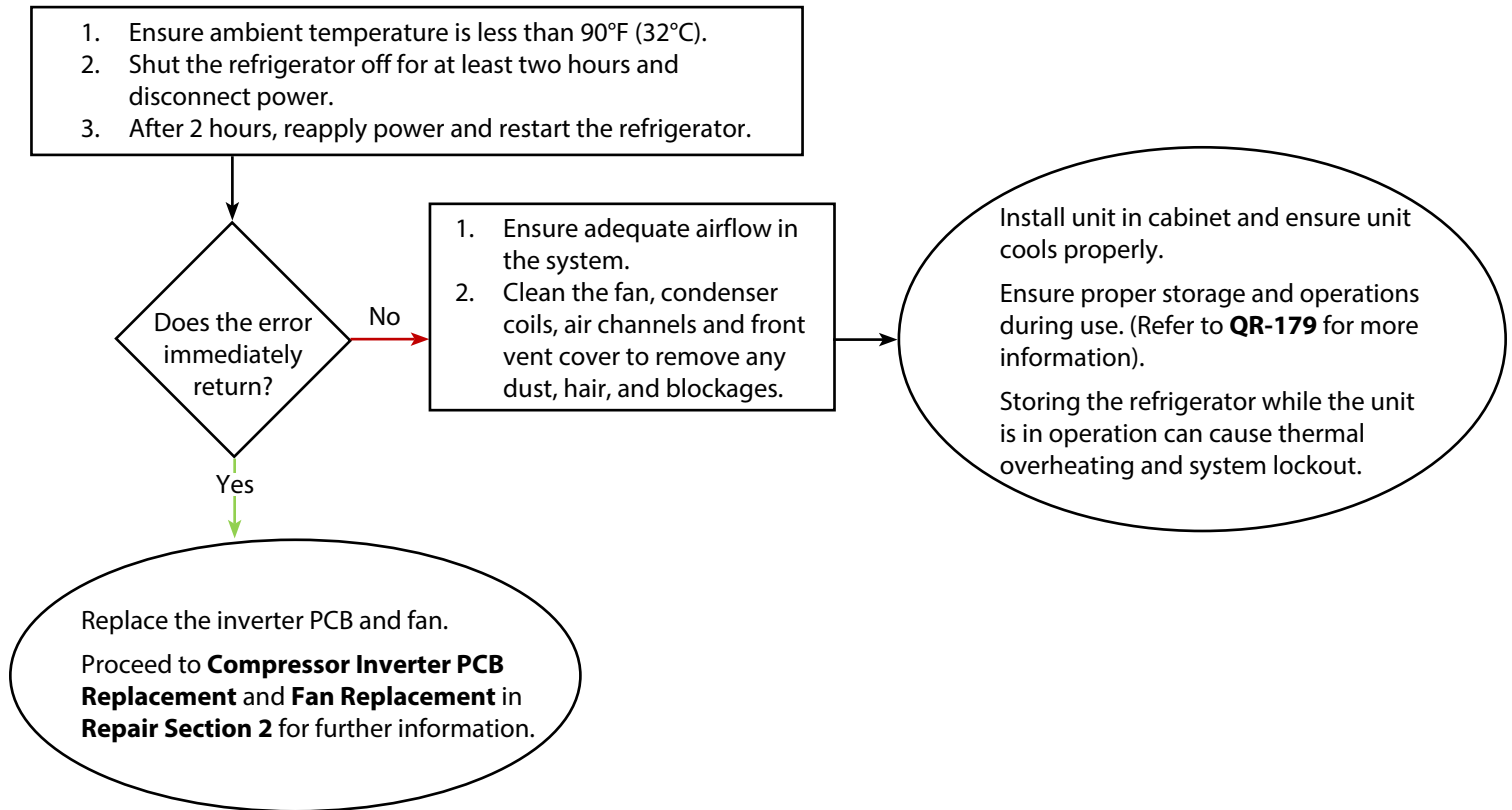
After reapplying power, let the unit sit for 5-10 minutes before operating.



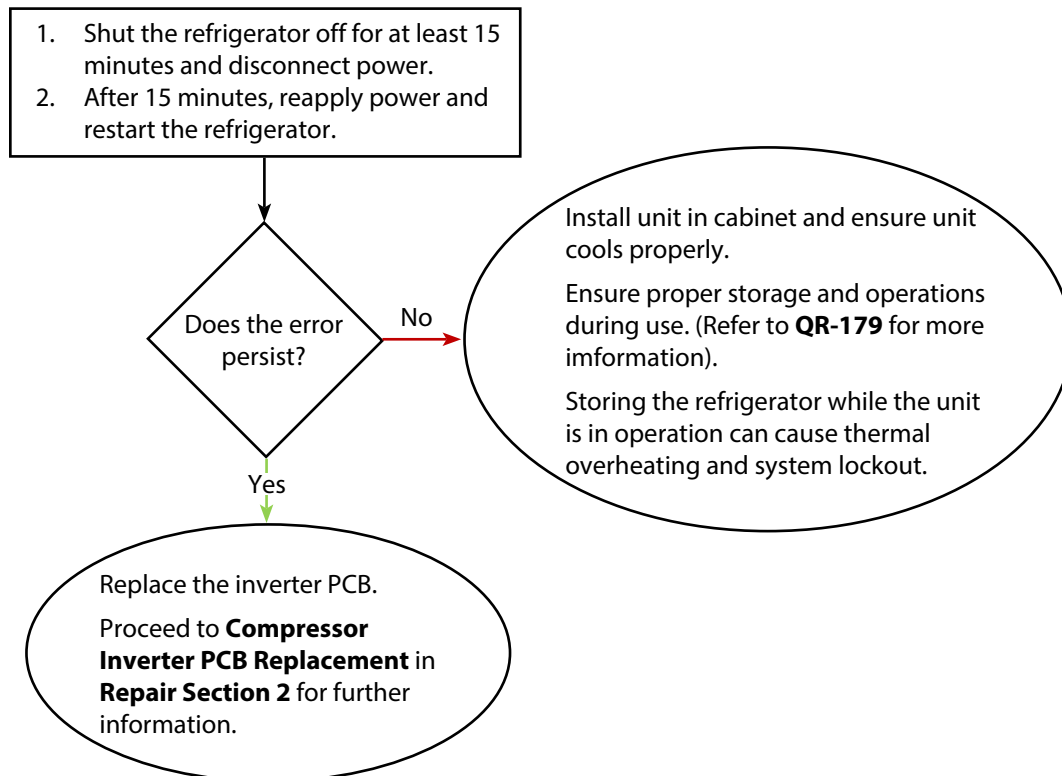
Error Code - Minimum Motor Speed Error Diagnostics



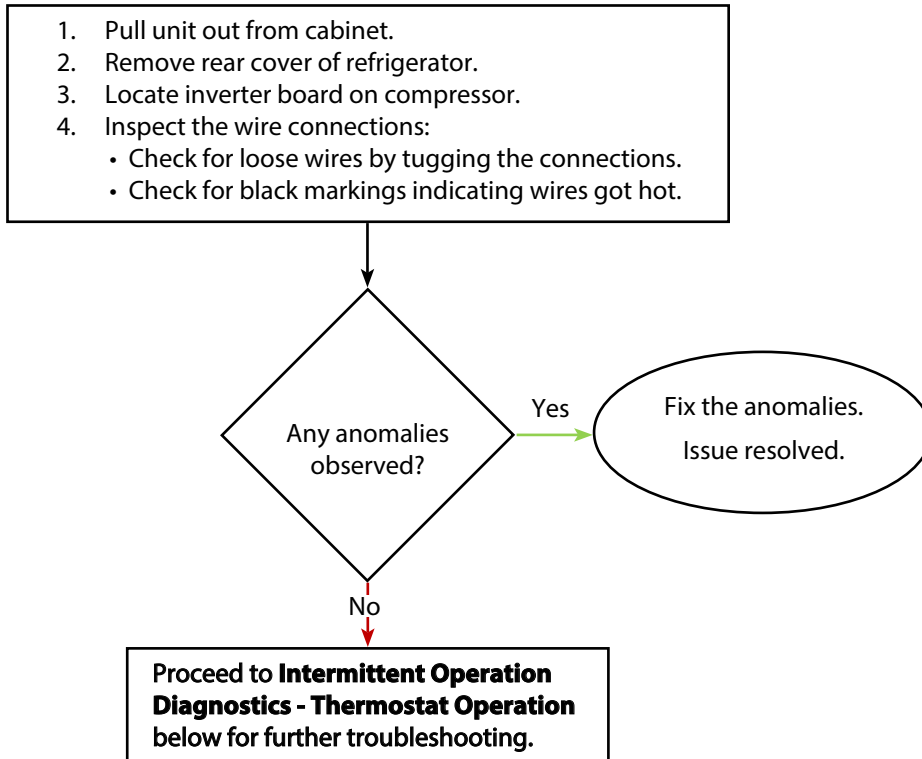
Error Code - Thermal Fault Diagnostics



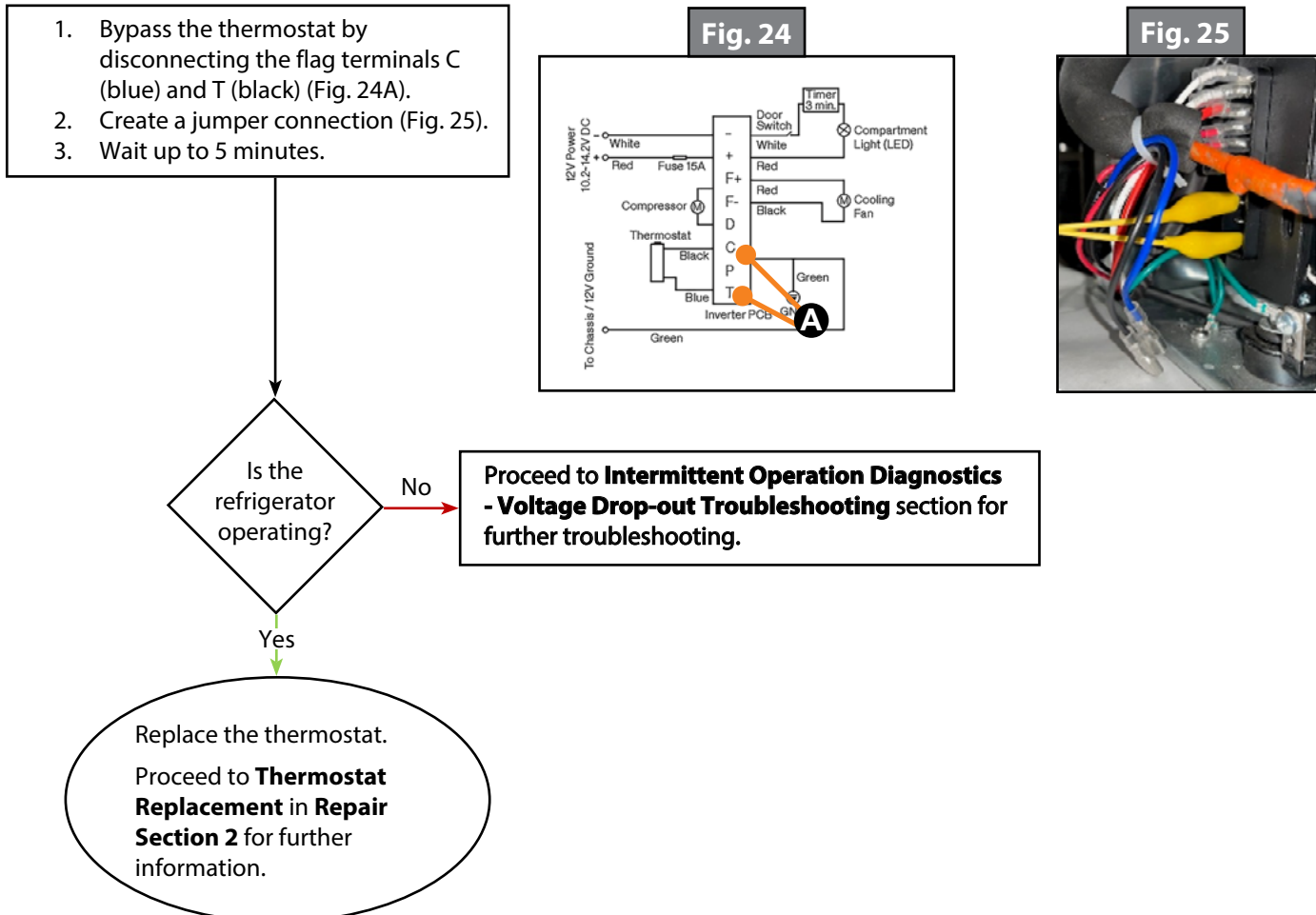
Error Code - Controller Hardware Fault Diagnostics



Intermittent Operation Diagnostics - Loose Connections



Intermittent Operation Diagnostics - Thermostat Operation



Intermittent Operation Diagnostics - Voltage Dropout Troubleshooting

1. Remove unit from cabinet.
2. Remove back rear cover and locate the inverter PCB attached to the compressor.

Measure and record voltage using a multimeter (Fig. 26) at + and - locations on the inverter PCB (Fig. 27A and Fig. 28).

Fig. 26

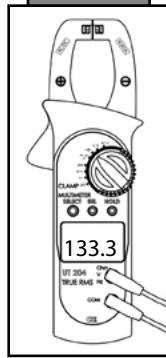


Fig. 27

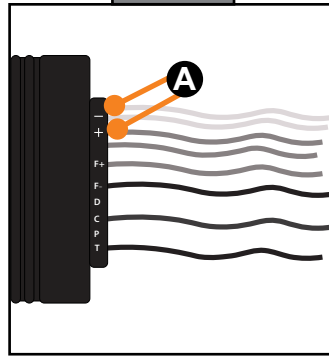


Fig. 28



Perform a voltage dropout test:

1. Disconnect all power to the refrigerator. Ensure multimeter indicates 0V (Fig. 29).
2. Wait 3 minutes.
3. After 3 minutes, reapply power and make certain nominal voltage is being properly measured (Fig. 30).
4. Continuously watch voltage value for the next 5 minutes to see if there's a dramatic drop in voltage. During this process, the compressor may make a short rattling noise and the fan may kick on, but the compressor will not start.

Fig. 29

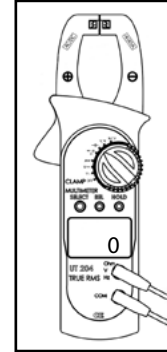
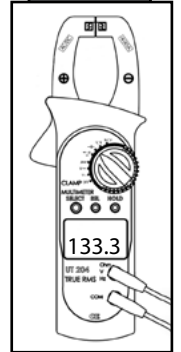


Fig. 30



Did the voltage drop below 11V?

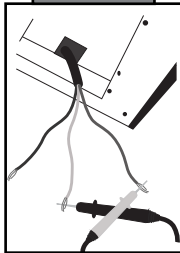
No

1. Connect the refrigerator directly to an external power source (preferably an RV converter). Leave unit in RV.
2. Keep wire length short:
 - 5 ft = 14Awg
 - 10ft = 12Awg
3. Repeat the voltage dropout test with this setup.

Yes

Critical voltage dropout issue exists. Repeat the voltage dropout test, but measure voltage at the appliance connection (Fig. 31).

Fig. 31



Is the refrigerator operating?

No

If not already done, complete **Circuit/Wiring Diagnostics in Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 1** for further troubleshooting.

Yes

Is the refrigerator operating?

No

Possible inverter PCB or compressor connection issue. Proceed to **Compressor Inverter PCB Replacement in Repair Section 2** and replace inverter board first.

Yes

Issue resolved.

If issue persists, replace unit and determine if unit should be returned.

Did the voltage drop below 11V?

Yes

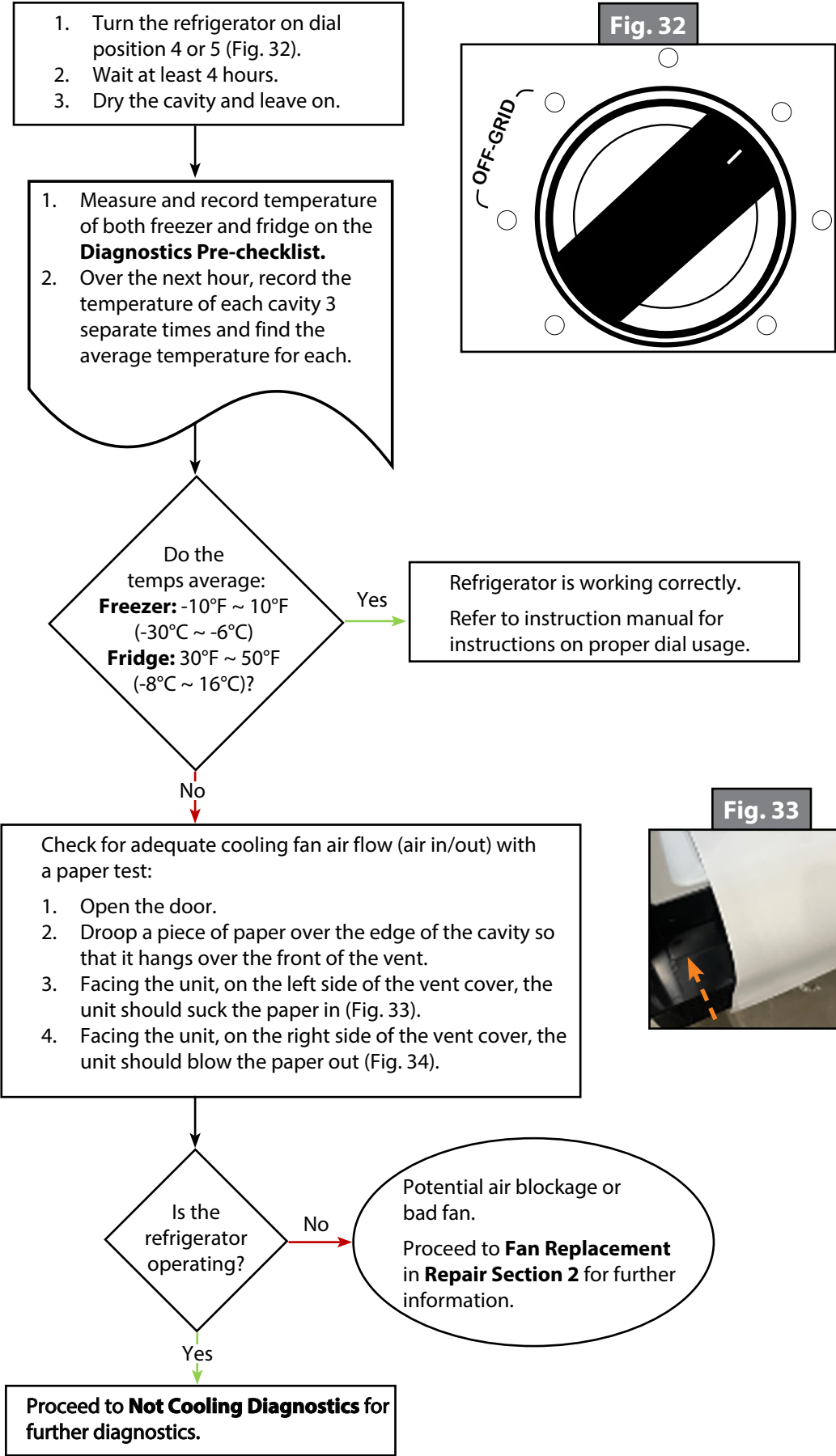
Voltage is dropping and triggering the undervoltage safety shut off. Check fuses, wiring AWG, wire length and power source. The power supply is not capable of maintaining operation. Consult instruction manual for correct wire sizing. Repair or contact RV manufacturer for troubleshooting.

Document as "external power issue."

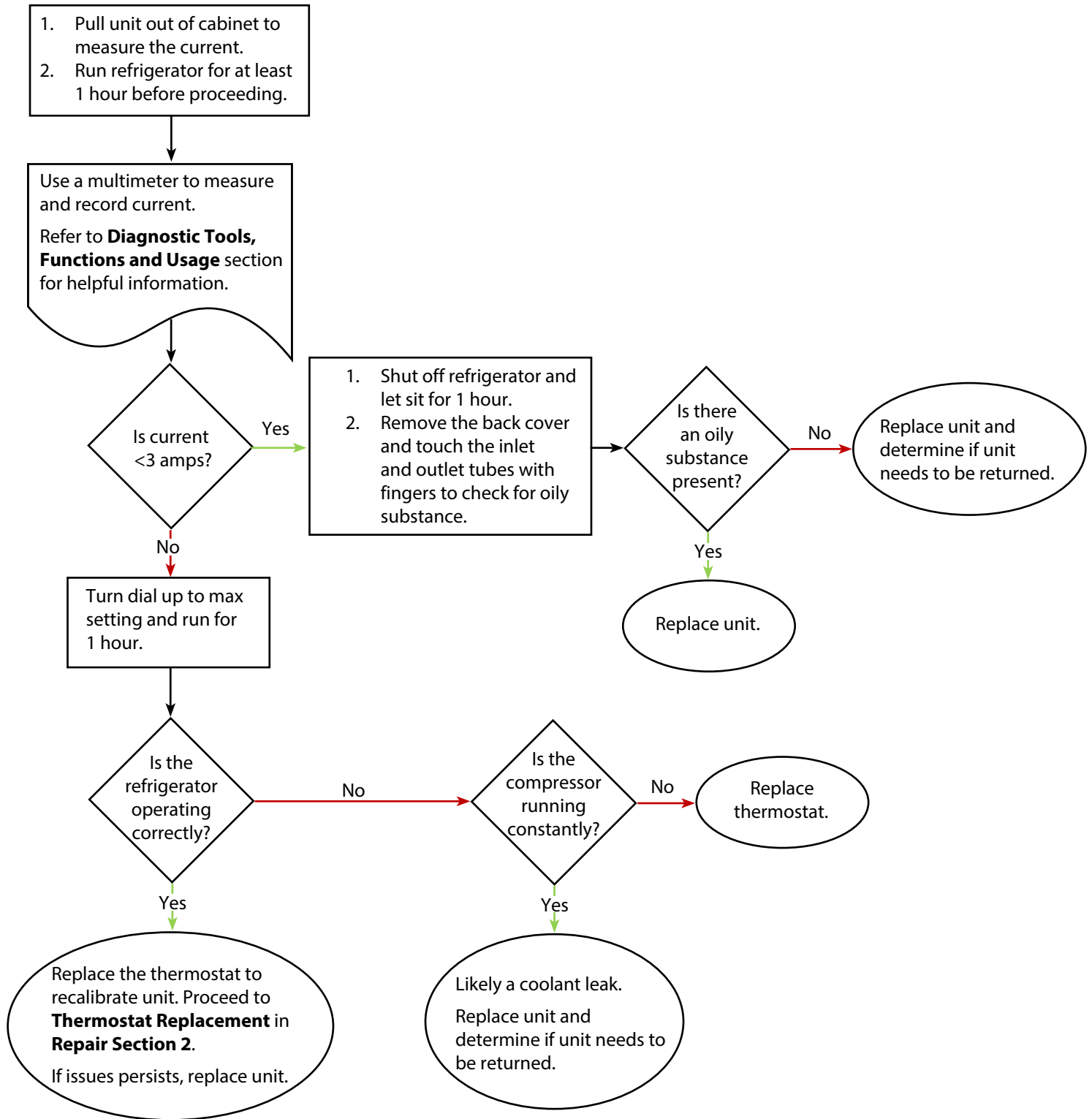
No

Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 3 - Insufficient Temperature

Target Temperature Diagnostics

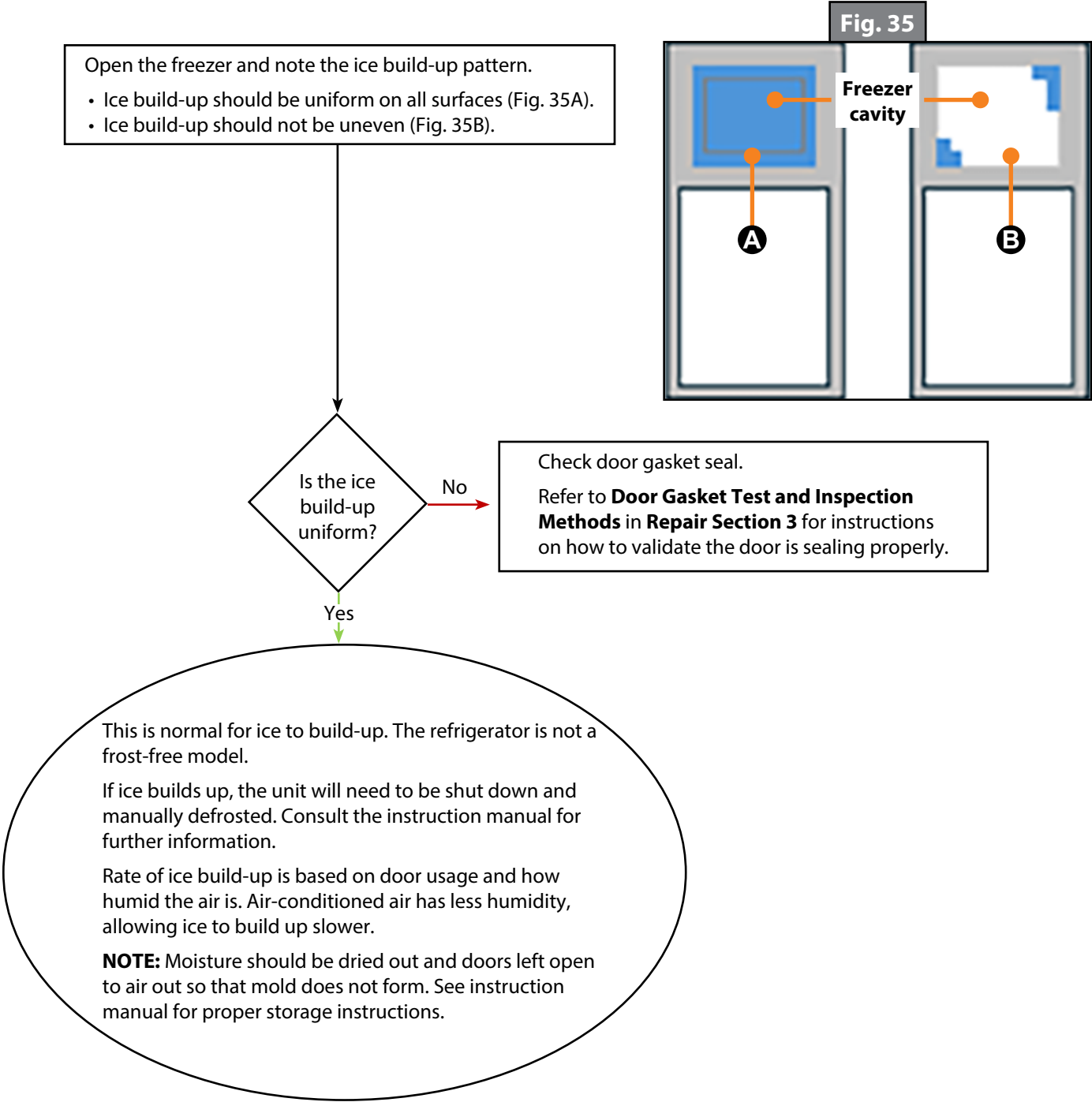


Not Cooling Diagnostics

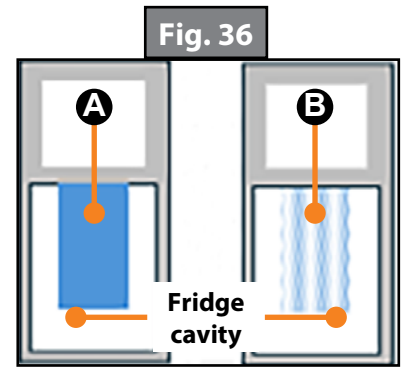
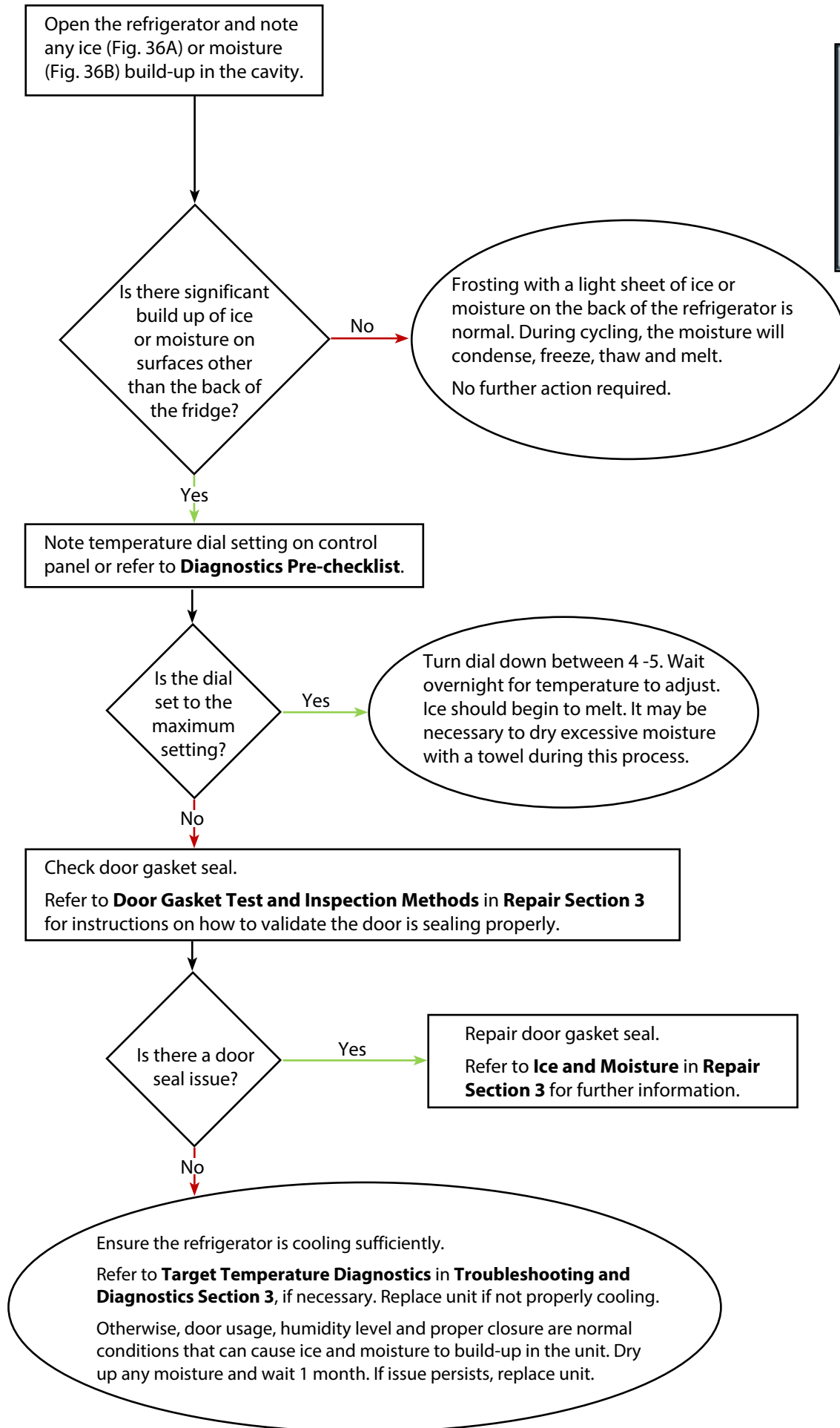


Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 4 - Ice and Moisture

Internal Ice and Moisture in Cavities - Ice in the Freezer Diagnostics

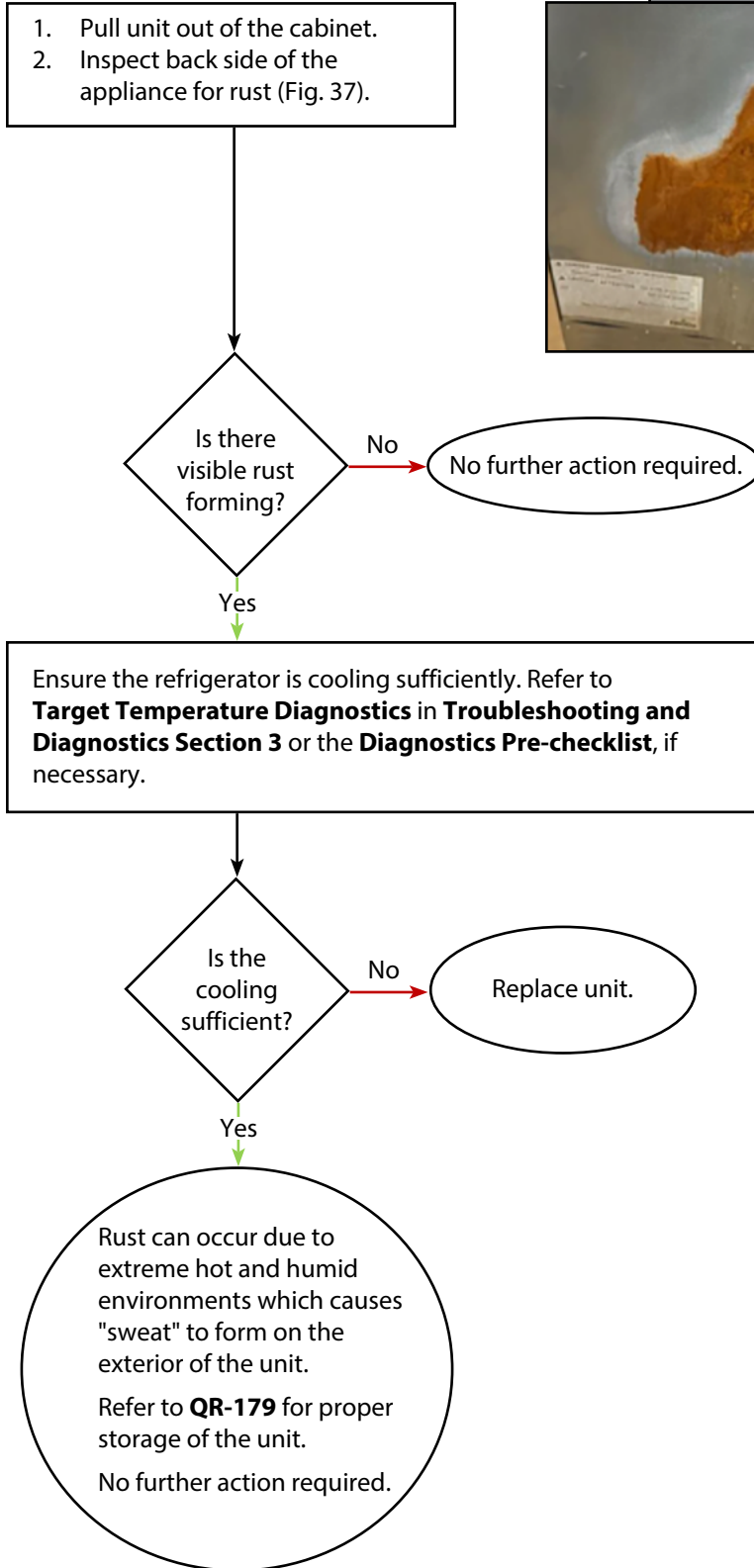


Internal Ice and Moisture in Cavities - Ice or Moisture in the Fridge Diagnostics



External Moisture, "Sweating" or Rust Diagnostics

Fig. 37



Repair Section 1 - No Power

Cartridge Fuse Replacement

Service Instruction Steps

The below instructions to replace the fuse holder adds 10 minutes to current service rate for fuse cartridge replacement.

1. De-energize the refrigerator, remove from cabinet and remove the back cover to expose the fuse wiring in the compressor area.
2. Locate wiring bundle (Fig. 38A), and gently remove the wiring retaining band (Fig. 38B), then remove the first two wire terminals 'WHITE' (Fig. 39A) and 'RED' (Fig. 39B) from the compressor control module (Fig. 39C).

NOTE: Gently remove with needle nose pliers if they can't be removed by hand, careful not to damage the blade terminal or insulation. The terminals are locking type and the locking tab needs to be depressed before removal.

Fig. 38

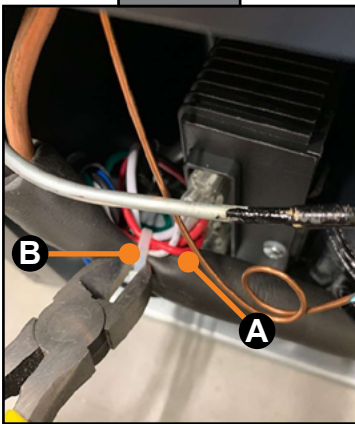
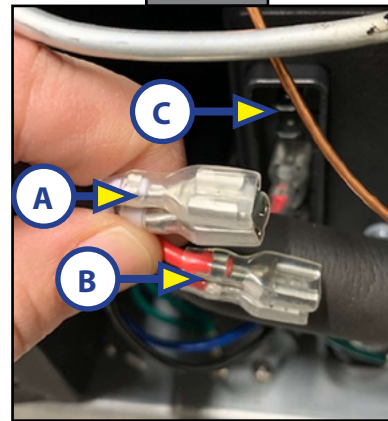


Fig. 39

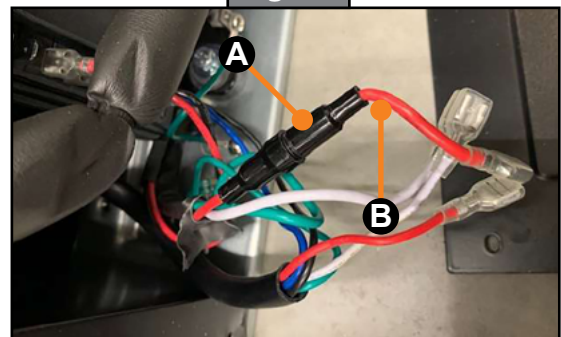


3. Unwrap the wire bundle (Fig. 40) and pull out to extend the length (Fig. 41). Cut the protective sheathing (Fig. 41A) back to expose a good length of wire on the 'RED' cartridge fuse line (Fig. 41B). The cartridge fuse and wire should now be easily accessible.

Fig. 40



Fig. 41



4. Cut the cartridge fuse out of the line (Fig. 42A). Cut as close to the cartridge fuse holder (Fig.43A) as possible to maintain good wire length to splice into.

Fig. 42

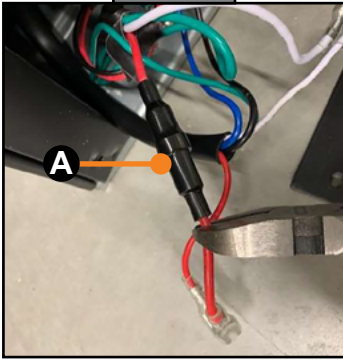
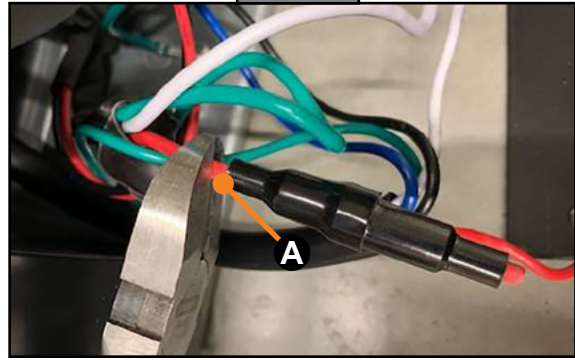


Fig. 43



5. Cut back about 1/4" to expose bare wire on both previously cut wires (Fig. 44A). Twist the stranded wire tight together (Fig. 45) to prevent fraying.

Fig. 44

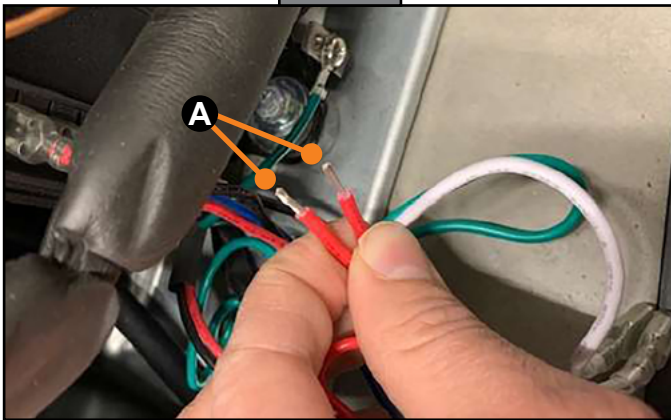
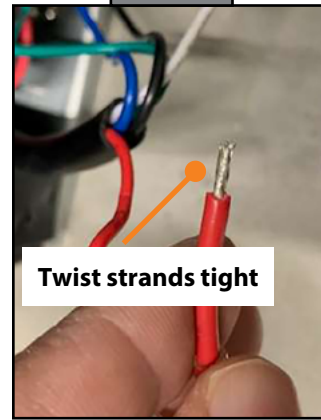


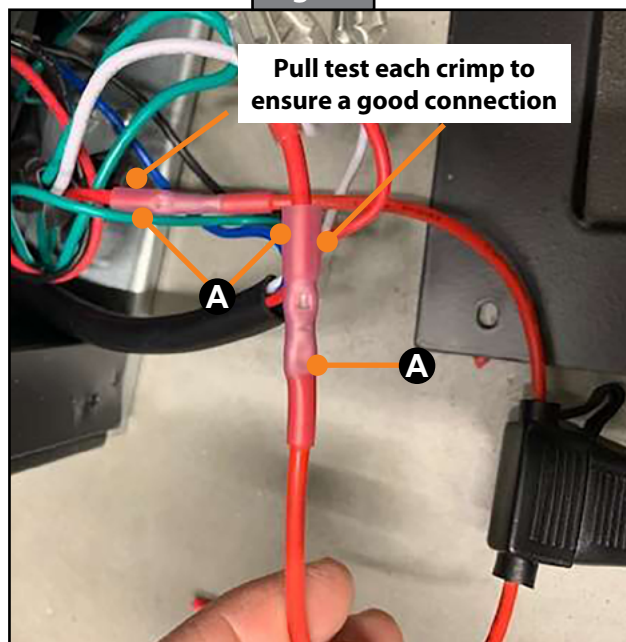
Fig. 45



6. The provided replacement blade fuse holder has butt splice connectors crimped on either end (Fig. 46A). Crimp the free ends from the fuse holder (Fig. 46B) to each wire end from step 5. It does not matter which end is crimped to the wires.

Important!! - Pull test each connector to ensure a good crimp.

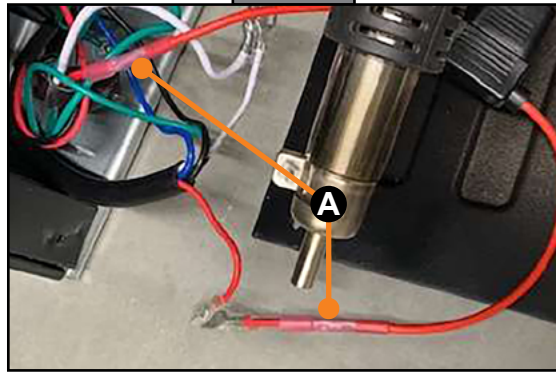
Fig. 46



7. The butt splice connector has an integrated heat shrink sheathing. Heat each new connection (Fig. 47A) to heat shrink the sheathing tight to the wire.

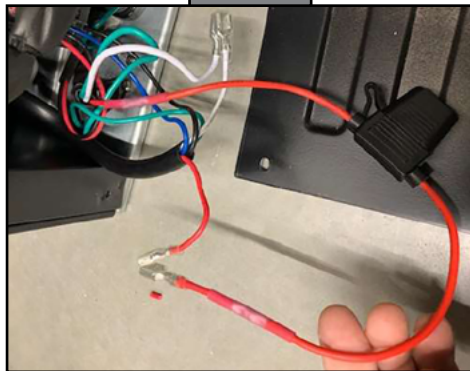
Careful of surrounding wires, and do not overheat!!

Fig. 47



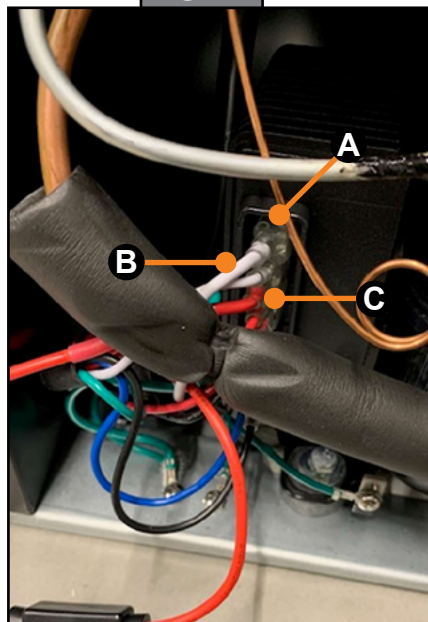
8. Inspect finished wiring (Fig. 48).

Fig. 48



9. Re-install the 'RED' and 'WHITE' blade terminals to the compressor control module (Fig. 49A). 'WHITE' goes to the top blade (Fig. 49B), 'RED' to the second blade (Fig. 49C). Make certain the terminal does not feel loose on the blade. Squeeze terminal tips gently if needed for a snugger fit to the blade.

Fig. 49



10. Restrain the wire bundle with the provided zip tie (Fig. 50A). Stuff the blade fuse holder in the empty cavity area (Fig. 51A).

Fig. 50

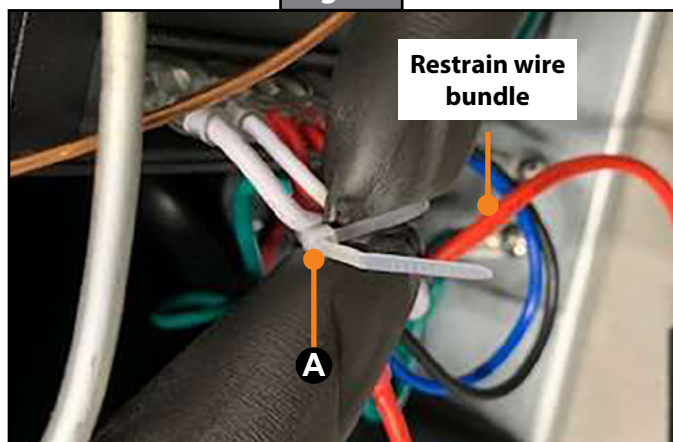
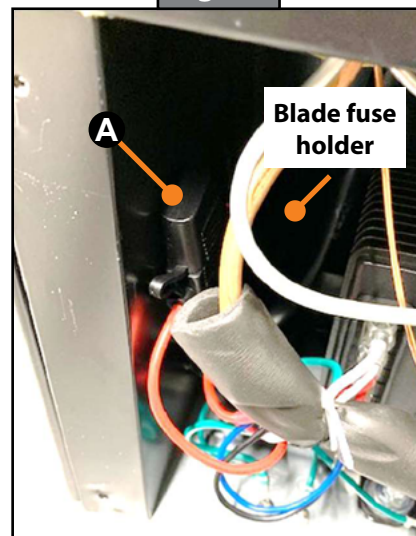


Fig. 51



11. Re-install back cover and re-energize refrigerator to check that compressor and interior light work. Confirm there are no other issues. Re-install refrigerator into cabinet once everything checks out.

Pinched Supply Wire Repair

Validation Method:

1. Visually check to see if wires are properly routed in proximity to the copper tube.
2. Wires should be routed away from the copper tube (Fig. 52) to prevent damage.
3. Check for wires that have breached (Fig. 53A) or deformed (Fig. 54A) insulation.

Fig. 52

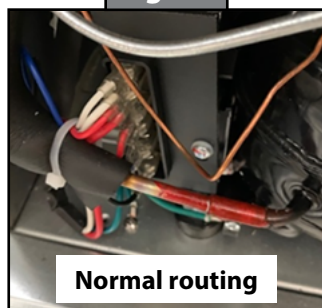


Fig. 53

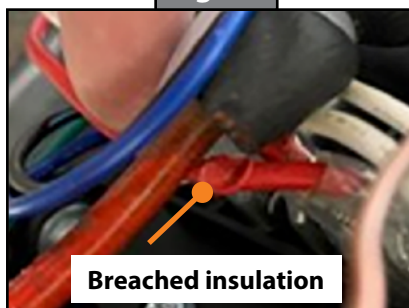
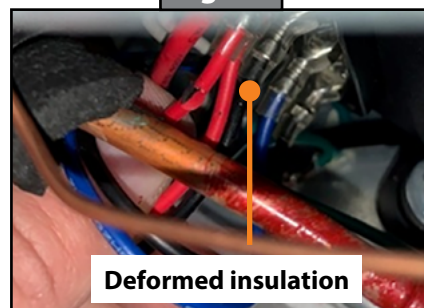


Fig. 54



4. Remove any wire that is contacting the copper tube.
5. Check continuity as defined in **Circuit/Wiring Diagnostics - Internal Wiring Faults in Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 1**. If continuity is eliminated, the issue has been resolved.

Repair Method:

1. To remove connections, remove insulator cap and locate the locking tab on spade terminal.
2. Depress tab and pull spade terminal off.
3. Inspect the terminal. If the terminal is compromised, further repairs are required or the unit will need to be replaced.
4. Use electrical tape to tightly wrap the section of compromised wire(s).
5. Route wire(s) so that they are not touching the copper tube.
6. Re-install connections.
7. Validate the unit is cooling properly.
8. Return to **Fuse Diagnostics in Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 1**.

Pinched Inverter or Compressor Wire Repair

Validation Method:

1. Remove the screw holding the driver board to the compressor (Fig. 55).

Fig. 55



2. Pull the driver board off of the mount holding it to the compressor. Do NOT remove the plug connecting the board to the compressor (Fig. 56).

Fig. 56



3. Check continuity as defined in **Circuit/Wiring Diagnostics - Internal Wiring Faults** in **Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 1**. If continuity is eliminated, then there was a pinch between the fiber wire and compressor mount.
4. Finally, confirm that the refrigerator starts operating.
5. If the wire is compromised, the inverter PCB should be replaced. Refer to **Compressor Inverter PCB Replacement** for further information.

Repair Section 2 - Compressor Inoperable

Thermostat Replacement

NOTE: Refer to Part G in the **Replaceable Parts List**.

1. Remove the 3 screws holding the control and light housing at the top of the refrigerator (Fig. 57A). Pull the housing down from the top of the cavity, but do not completely remove it (Fig. 58).

Fig. 57

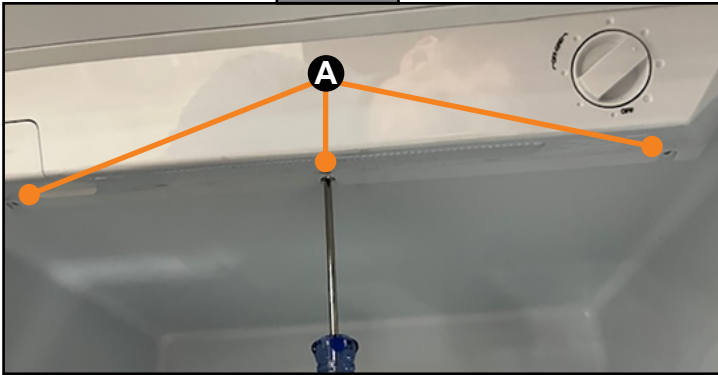
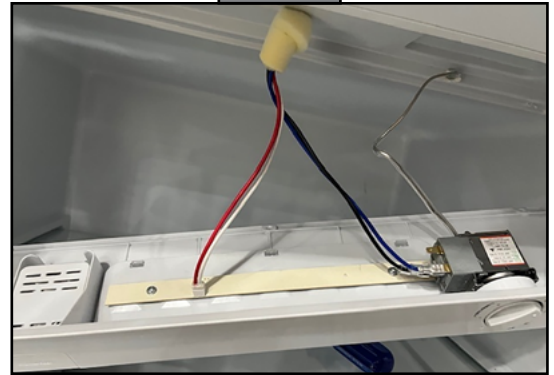


Fig. 58



2. Confirm the temperature probe is completely installed.

NOTE: The probe may need to be removed a bit and straightened.

3. To ensure the probe is properly seated, gently push the probe into the sleeve on the cavity end, choking the probe close to the sleeve (Fig. 59) and making short strokes to easily feed it through until there's about 1 finger's length of the probe exposed between the two sleeves. (Fig. 60).

Fig. 59

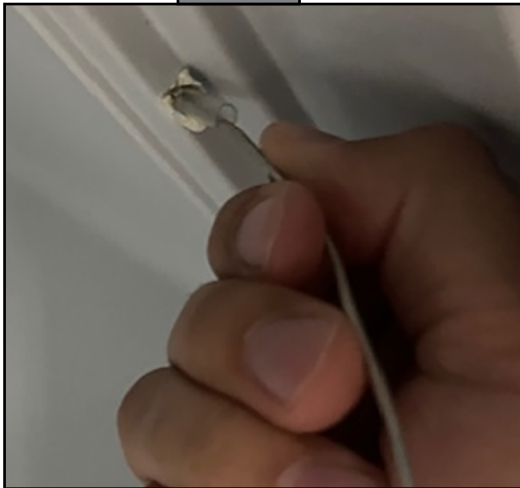
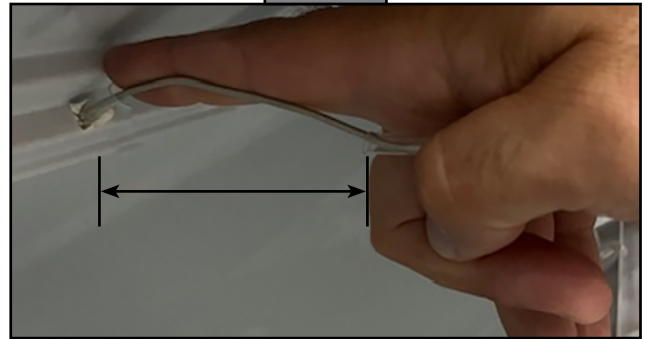


Fig. 60



4. Once the probe is properly seated, check to see if cooling performance changes.
5. If cooling performance does not change, pull temperature probe completely out of the sleeve.
6. Next, check if the wire connections are seated correctly. If wires are improperly connected or removed, reconnect and confirm unit is operating.
7. If performance does not change, remove the two wires.

NOTE: These terminals are not locking flag terminals and can be removed by pulling directly off.

8. With the housing removed, carefully pull the temperature control knob on the front of the unit off with soft pliers or a protective covering to prevent damage to the knob (Fig. 62).

Fig. 62



9. Loosen the lock nut and remove the thermostat from the housing unit (Fig. 61).

Fig. 61



10. Replace the old thermostat with the new one. Be sure to align the clocking pin on the new thermostat (Fig. 63A) with the indent on the housing (Fig. 64A) for proper positioning (Fig. 65A).

Fig. 63

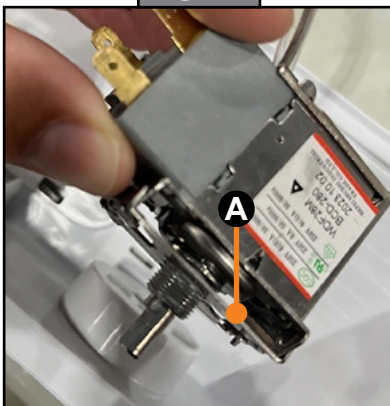


Fig. 64

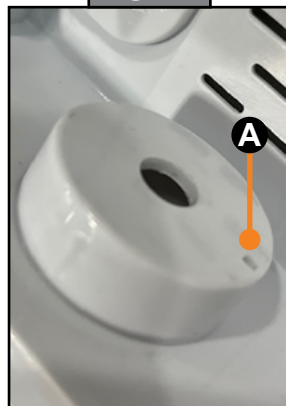
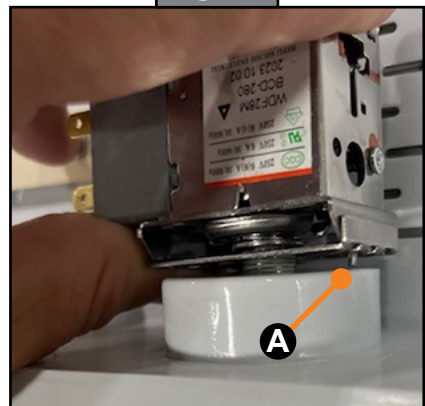


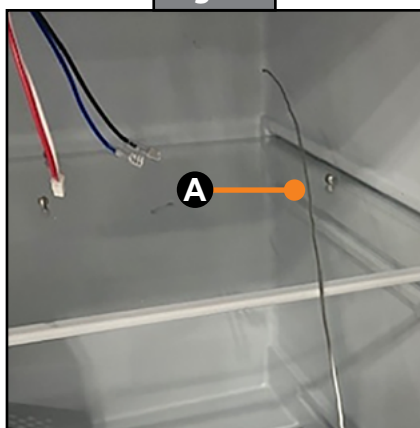
Fig. 65



11. Tighten the lock nut to the same torque needed to remove the nut. Do not over tighten.

12. Straighten the temperature probe (Fig 66A). Be sure to remove all kinks in the probe, as kinks will prevent proper installation into the sleeve.

Fig. 66



13. Use the same procedure from Step 3 to ensure the probe is properly seated in the cavity sleeve.
14. Reconnect all wires and ensure they are seated properly (Fig. 67).

Fig. 67



Compressor Inverter PCB Replacement

NOTE: Refer to Part AL in the **Replaceable Parts List**.

1. Record the location of the wires plugged into the inverter board. The wire diagram on the rating tag and in the instruction manual (Fig. 68) should align with the markings on the inverter PCB housing (Fig. 69).

Fig. 68

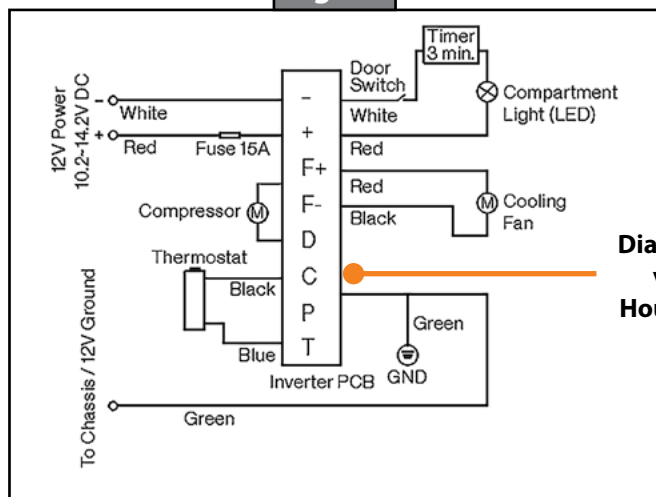
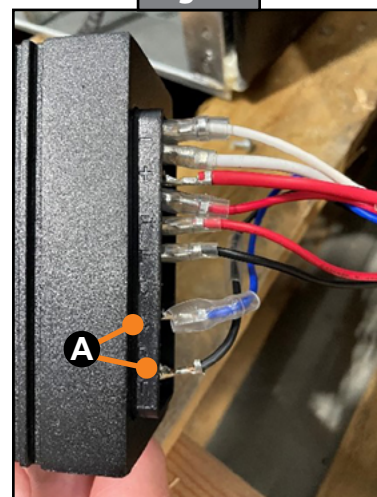


Fig. 69



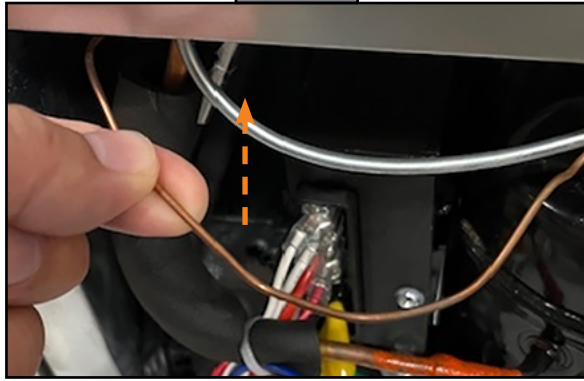
Fig. 70



NOTE: The C and T connections may be reversed (Fig. 70A). This does not affect product performance.

2. Carefully move refrigeration lines as needed to access the wires. Do not kink, bend, break or damage the lines (Fig. 71).

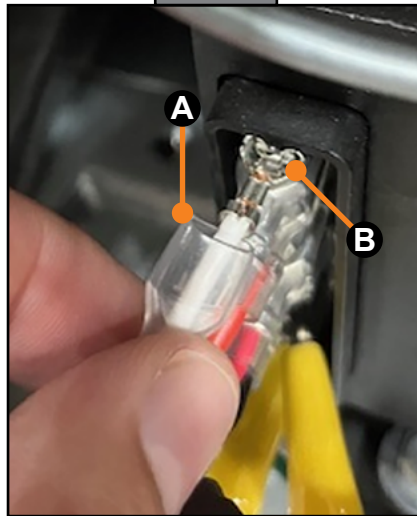
Fig. 71



NOTE: If the refrigeration lines are damaged, the unit will need to be replaced.

3. Remove the insulator cap (Fig. 72A) and locate the locking tab on the spade terminal (Fig. 72B).

Fig. 72



4. Use a pointed tool such as a screwdriver head to depress the locking tab and pull the spade terminal off. Connectors will remove easily if properly unlocked. Do not pull hard, as this may cause damage.

NOTE: The locking tab may be on the top (Fig. 73A) or bottom (Fig. 74) depending on how the space connector was inserted.

Fig. 73

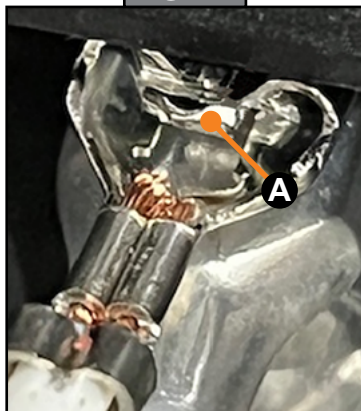


Fig. 74

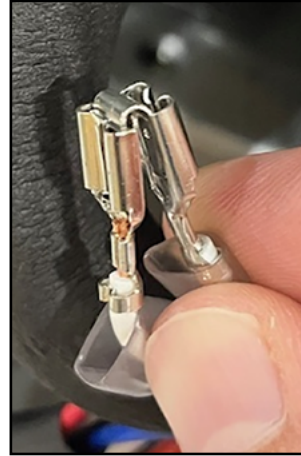


5. Some terminals are combined on a jumper head (Fig. 75) that will need to be re-combined after removal (Fig. 76).

Fig. 75



Fig. 76



6. Inspect all terminals, connections and wires for damage. If any components are compromised, further repairs will be required or the unit will need to be replaced.
7. Remove the mounting screw holding the inverter board to the compressor (Fig. 77A) and remove the inverter board to expose the 3-pin connector head (Fig. 78A).

Fig. 77

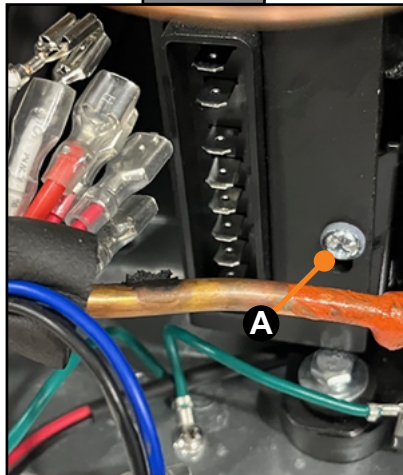
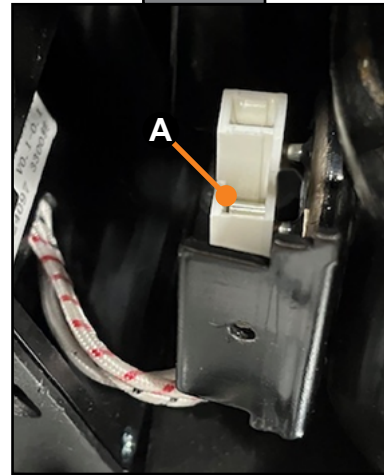
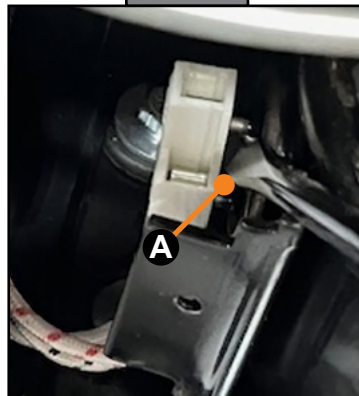


Fig. 78



8. Use a flat tipped screwdriver to gently remove the plug connected to the compressor (Fig. 79A). Be careful not to bend any connection pins. Once the plug is removed, inspect the connector for any thermal damage and note on the **Diagnostics Pre-checklist**.

Fig. 79



- Carefully remove the driver board out from the bottom left corner (Fig. 80). The refrigeration lines may need to be moved to allow for more clearance. Take care not to break, bend or kink the refrigeration lines. If the refrigeration lines are damaged, the unit will need to be replaced.

Fig. 80



- Connect the new driver board plug to the compressor.

NOTE: The new connection will be stiff and may require additional force to ensure a good connection.

- Refer to the wiring notes recorded in step 1 to ensure all wires are properly reconnected to the inverter PCB board.
- Connect inverter PCB board to compressor and secure in place with the original screw.
- Determine if unit is cooling. If the unit is not cooling, verify wires are plugged into the proper terminals and reconnect as needed. Return to **Troubleshooting and Diagnostics Section 1 - No Power** for further guidance.

Fan Replacement

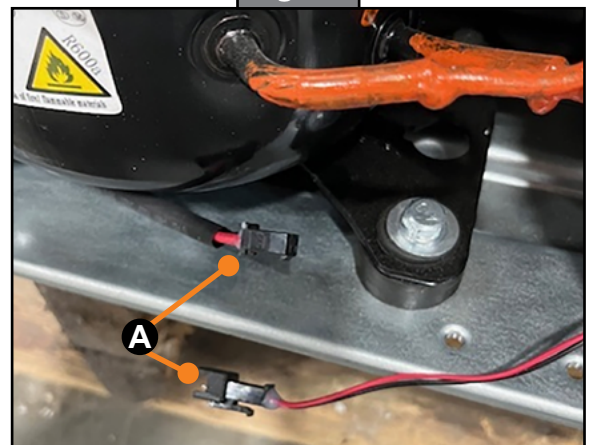
NOTE: Refer to Part AB in the **Replaceable Parts List**.

- Locate the fan in the back of the unit and pull the connector out from under the compressor (Fig. 81A).
- Disconnect the fan from the unit (Fig. 82A).

Fig. 81

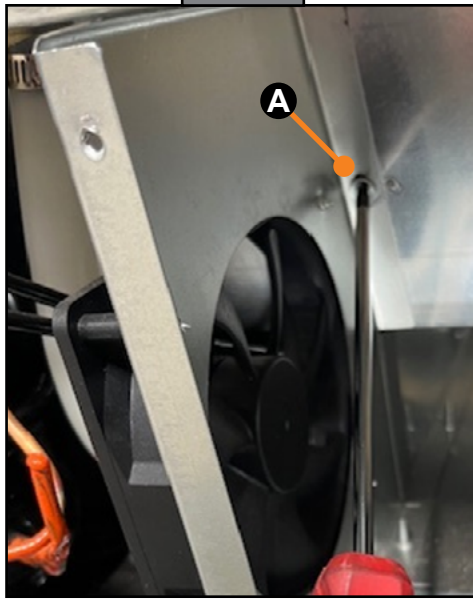


Fig. 82



3. Remove the upper screw on the inside compartment (Fig. 83A).

Fig. 83



4. Flip the refrigerator onto its back. Make sure to protect the surface below the refrigerator to prevent damage.
5. Locate and remove the two additional mounting screws (Fig. 84A).

Fig. 84



6. Flip the refrigerator upright and remove the fan and bracket assembly (Fig. 85).

Fig. 85



7. Remove the old fan from the bracket assembly (Fig. 86) and install the new fan in its place, ensuring the new fan is in the same orientation as the old one (Fig. 87).

Fig. 86



Fig. 87



8. Reinstall the new fan and bracket assembly back into the refrigerator.

NOTE: Once fan replacement is complete, do NOT power on the refrigerator. Set the refrigerator upright and allow the refrigerant to settle at least 24 hours before operating.

Repair Section 3 - Ice and Moisture

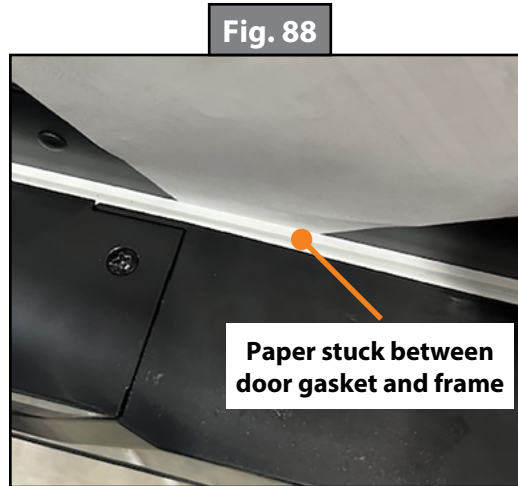
Door Gasket Test and Inspection Methods

NOTE: Refer to the **Replaceable Parts List** for the correct part(s) related to the refrigerator model being serviced.

There are four different methods that can be used to determine if a gap exists between the seal and front frame of the refrigerator. Use the steps below to test for gaps and to determine if the gap between the seal and front frame needs to be fixed, the gasket needs to be replaced and/or the door needs to be adjusted. If the problem persists, proceed to **Door Gasket Final Check** for further instruction.

Paper Test Method:

1. Place a sheet of paper between the door gasket and frame (Fig. 88).



2. Pull up on the paper and feel for resistance.
3. If there is high resistance from the paper (i.e., the paper cannot easily be removed), then there is a good seal. If there is low resistance (i.e., the paper slides out easily), then the gasket isn't sealed well and will need to be adjusted.
4. Proceed to **Seal and Front Frame Gap Adjustment** for further instruction.

Light Test Method:

1. Place a light inside the fridge or freezer cavity and close the door.
2. In a dark room, look for light passing through the gasket and door.
3. If light is visibly coming through the seal, then the seal will need to be adjusted.
4. Proceed to **Seal and Front Frame Gap Adjustment** for further instruction.

Seal Inspection Method:

1. Carefully inspect the seal for visible tears and damage. These areas can let air and moisture into the cavity and affect the refrigerator's performance.
2. If flaws are detected, the gasket will need to be replaced.
3. Proceed to **Door Gasket Replacement** for further instruction.

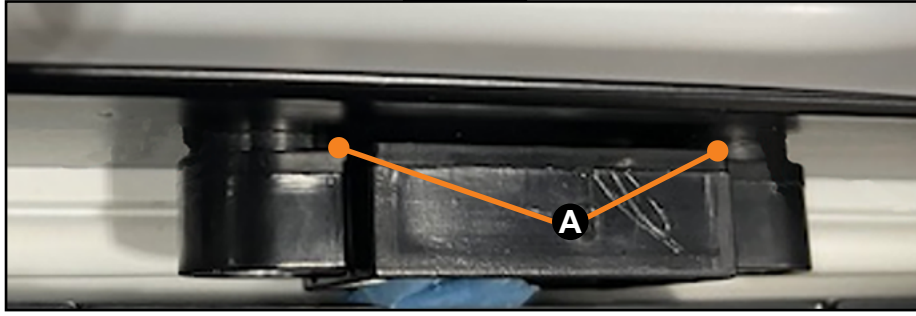
Refrigerator Inspection Method:

1. Visibly check the door of the refrigerator and/or freezer.
2. If either door is sagging or not well aligned to the opening, the door will need to be adjusted.
3. Proceed to **Door Adjustment** for further instruction.

Seal and Front Frame Gap Adjustment

1. Locate the spacer on the door latch catch.
2. Remove the 2 bolts (Fig. 89A) and remove the spacer.

Fig. 89



3. Reinstall the bolts. Do not overtighten the bolts when reinstalling to prevent damage to the plastic latch catch.
4. After adjusting the gap, verify the following:
 - The door latch should engage easily and without issue.
 - The door can't easily open without depressing the latch.
5. Repeat the **Door Gasket Test and Inspection Methods** to ensure there is a good seal on the door and no further repairs are required. If the problem persists, proceed to **Door Gasket Final Check** for further instruction.

Door Gasket Replacement

Fig. 90



1. To replace the seal on the door, pull the old gasket out of the locking trough (Fig. 90).
2. Press the new gasket into position.
3. Repeat the **Door Gasket Test and Inspection Methods** to ensure there is a good seal on the door and no further repairs are required. If the problem persists, proceed to **Door Gasket Final Check** for further instruction.

Door Adjustment

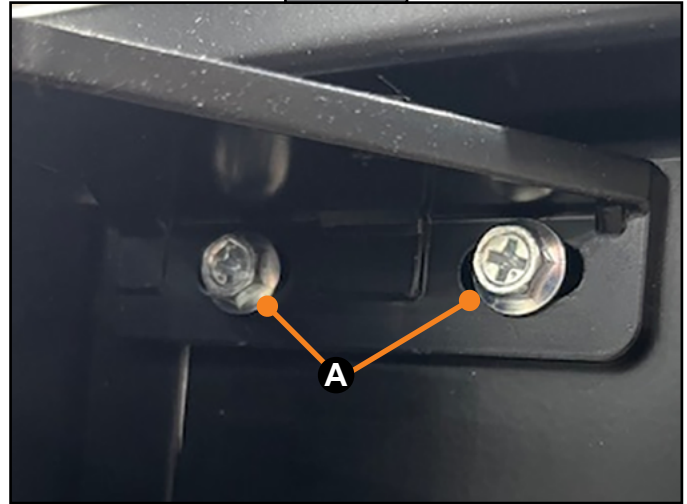
1. Loosen the hinge bolts slightly (Fig. 91A and 92A) and rotate the door up or down until it is in the proper position.

NOTE: The refrigerator and freezer doors have separate adjustment slots.

Fig. 91



Fig. 92



2. Retighten the bolts to prevent the door from sagging.
3. After adjusting the door, verify the following:
 - There should be an even gap between the top and bottom door.
 - The door latch should engage easily and without issue.
 - The door can't easily open without depressing the latch.
4. Repeat the **Door Gasket Test and Inspection Methods** to ensure there is a good seal on the door and no further repairs are required. If the problem persists, proceed to **Door Gasket Final Check** for further instruction.

Door Gasket Final Check

NOTE: Before proceeding, complete all tests and inspections in the **Door Gasket Test and Inspection Methods** section.

If the door is still not sealing properly and all door gasket tests, inspections and/or replacements have been complete, it is possible the door or refrigerator body is warped. Use the steps below to determine if there is a warp and where it may be occurring.

1. Place a straight edge against the seal side of the door (Fig. 93 and 94). Check the top, bottom and sides.
 - If the door is NOT flush with the straight edge on either the top, bottom or sides, there is a warp present and the door needs to be replaced.
 - If the door is flush with the straight edge, proceed to step 2 for further evaluation.

Fig. 93

Top view

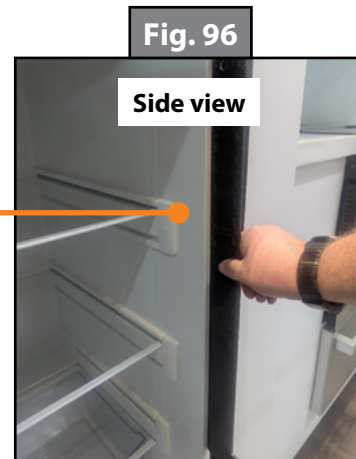
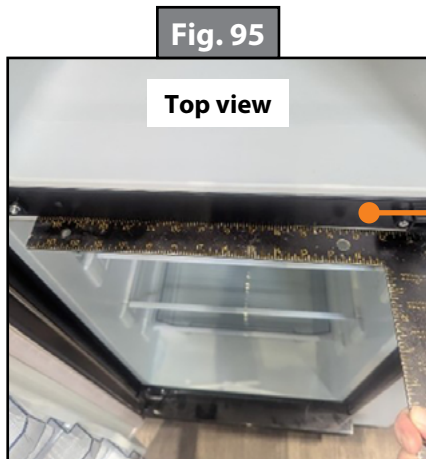


Fig. 94

Side view



2. Place a straight edge against the body of the refrigerator where the door gasket makes contact with the refrigerator body (Fig. 95 and 96).
- If the straight edge is NOT flush with the body of the refrigerator on the top, bottom or sides, there is a warp in the body and the refrigerator will need to be replaced.



**Refrigerator
body**

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