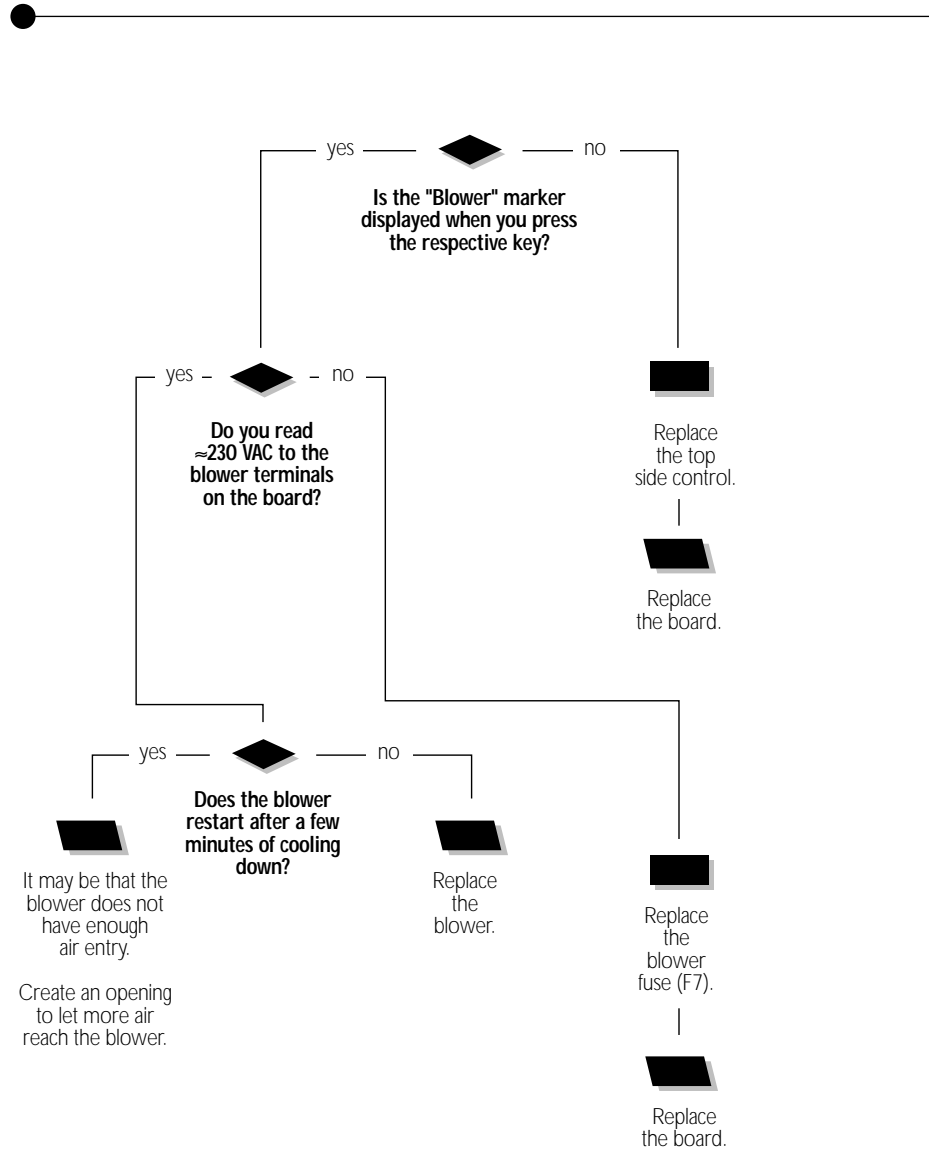


# Blower Flow Chart

# TROUBLESHOOTING

If the blower does not work, follow the troubleshooting flow chart below to identify the source of the problem.



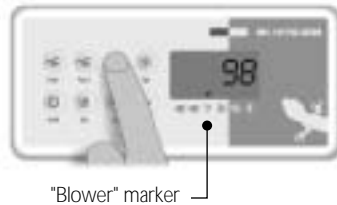
## TROUBLESHOOTING

## Blower Does Not Work!

*If the blower does not work, proceed as follows:*

To increase the lifetime of the relay, a circuit called "snubber" is used on the blower relay. With this type of circuit, if no blower is connected to an output and the relays are open, the multimeter will still read voltage of around 60 V. This is normal.

**It is important to measure voltage when the blower is powered on!**



- 1 • Verify if the "Blower" marker is displayed when you press the respective key.

- 2 • If the "Blower" marker is not displayed, use a spare top side control to see if the first is defective.

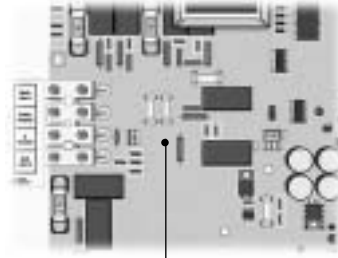
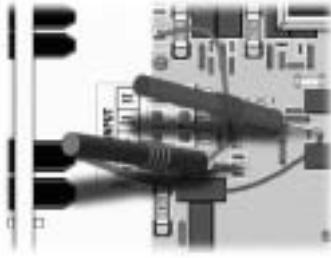
In the latter case, replace the defective top side control.

If the original top side control is not defective, replace the board referring to the "How to Replace the Board" section of this manual.

## Blower Does Not Work!

## TROUBLESHOOTING

If the blower does not work but the "Blower" marker is displayed, proceed as follows:



Blower fuse (F7)

- 1• If the "Blower" marker is displayed when the blower is running, measure the voltage between the blower terminals (P17 & P23 on the board).

You should read  $\approx 230$  VAC.

**Note:** If necessary, refer to the supplied wiring diagram!

- 2• If the voltage reading is not correct, replace the blower fuse (F7).
- 3• If the voltage reading is still not correct, replace the board.
- 4• If the voltage reading is satisfactory, verify if you can restart the blower a few minutes after it was shut down.  
  
If the blower does not restart after cooling down, replace it.
- 5• If the blower does restart after cooling down, it may be that the blower does not draw enough air.
- 6• If so, create a bigger opening to let more air reach the blower.