## SERVICEMAN TROUBLESHOOTING INFORMATION RINNAI ENERGYSAVER RHFE-263FA

## IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTES:

There are a number of (live) tests that are required to be done in fault finding. Extreme care should be used at all times. You must be a qualified service person before proceeding with these test instructions.

Before checking resistance readings, turn off power switch and then isolate items to be checked from circuit (unplug it).
(ACIN)Connector

| Black - White | 120 VAC |  | $1-2$ pin \# |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

(TR2) Transformer: (Connector CN2 AC Out)

| Read voltage across: |  | Read resistance | Pin \#'s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grey - Grey | $98-125 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $4-16 \Omega$ | $1-7$ |
| White - White | $98-125 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $4--14 \Omega$ | $2-3$ |
| Red - Red | 35 VAC | $1--3 \Omega$ | $4-10$ |
| Black - Yellow | $200-220 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $250--400 \Omega$ | $5-8$ |
| Black - Blue | $12-20 \mathrm{VAC}$ | $1-3 \Omega$ | $8-9$ |

(SP) Sparker: (Connector CN4)

| Red | While sparking | N/A | 6-8 | Pin \#s on sparker board Red to Blue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 85-100 VAC |  |  |  |
| Blue | $100 \mathrm{~K}-120 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ |  | 3-6 | Pin \#s on PCB |

(SV1, SV2, POV) Gas solenoids: (Connector CN4)

| SV1 - Yellow ~ Black (Hold) | $85-90 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $1,400-2,000 \Omega$ | $1-4$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SV2 - Yellow ~ Black (assist) | $85-90 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $1,400-2,000 \Omega$ | $1-4$ |
| POV Grey $\sim$ Grey | $6-16 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $80-90 \Omega$ | $2-6$ |

(BL) Combustion fan motor: (Connector CN8) (DC Motor 37 VDC 8 Watts)

| White $\sim$ Black | $7-12 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $8-10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $7-8$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White $\sim$ Yellow | $4.0-5.0 \mathrm{VDC}$ | $4-6 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $4-8$ |
| White $\sim$ Red | $10-30 \mathrm{VDC}$ | N/A | $3-8$ |

(FM) Convection fan motor: (Connector CN3) (AC Motor 60 Hz 100 Volts)

| Black to Red | $40-105$ VAC Firing | $100-120 \Omega$ | $1-2$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Be sure to check obstruction to blades and check capacitor before replacing motor.

| The Pressure switch is an | $125 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{O} .1 \mathrm{~A} @$ | $125 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{O} .1 \mathrm{~A} @ 2.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 5 VDC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Electronic Switch | 8.0 mm WC" ON | WC" OFF |  |
| NOTE: |  |  |  |
|  | Insure clear plastic lines from rear of blower housing are not clamped or |  |  |
|  | Blocked in any way, including spider webs. |  |  |

(RT) Room temperature control:
Integrated into the PCB program and works in conjunction with the thermistor as noted below.
(TH) Thermistor:
Check thermistor by inserting meter leads into each end of thermistor plug. Set your meter to the 200k scale and read resistance. You should be able to apply heat to the thermistor bulb and see resistance decrease. Then apply some ice to the thermistor and the resistance should increase.

Examples: $\quad 41 \mathrm{DegsF}=91 \mathrm{k}$ ohms
$50 \mathrm{DegsF}=65 \mathrm{k}$ ohms
$68 \mathrm{DegsF}=39 \mathrm{k}$ ohms
$86 \mathrm{DegsF}=23 \mathrm{k}$ ohms
(FR) Flame Rod
Located on the combustion chamber, the flame rod proofs flame for proper operations. A PROPER GROUNDED ELECTRICAL SUPPLY IS A MUST. Flame rod current through this rod should range between 4 to 8 micro amps depending on gas type. Low fire flame current should be 1.2 to 2.0 micro amps. You must set your meter up for reading micro amps in series with the flame rod.

Improperly setup and /or converted units can soot and cause hard lockouts. If carbon is found on the flame rod, clean the carbon from it. Then you need to confirm your manifold differential gas pressure on Hi fire and Lo fire is correct. Insure primary and secondary air dampers are correct. Also, check to ensure prop er orifices were placed in the unit..

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONCERNING HARD LOCKOUTS:

Other items that can cause hard lockouts are: improper sized gas lines, low gas pressures or pressure drops due to other appliances on the gas system, spider webs in the burner and air intake of vent system, improper ground or no ground at receptacle, supply regulators freezing up or defective, voltage drops or bad receptacles, winds in excess of 40 mph causing turbulence inside the vent terminal, etc.
(OHS1, OHS2, TF) Safety Circuit Check: CN8
Check for continuity reading from pin \#1 white wire to pin \#5 white wire. If you do not read continuity through this circuit, locate defective switch and replace that component. Then determine what caused overheat condition.
(MS) Main Switch: CN11
Disconnect CN11 from PCB, being careful not to break wires. Read Blue to Blue, pin \#9 and 10 on $40 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$. When ON/OFF is in the ON position, you should read $10-18 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$. When released, you should read open or $0 \Omega$

Wiring harness, connectors, and fuses should be checked if all above readings are normal.

