Locate and Remove Your Temperature Control

The temperature control or thermostat is located behind your refrigerators temperature control knob.
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source before attempting to remove your temperature control to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Pull the temperature control knob straight away from your refrigerator wall. Remove any screws or clips holding the control in place. Label and disconnect the 2 slip on wire connectors from the temperature control with a needle nose pliers without pulling the wires themselves. Inspect the connectors to make sure they're not corroded or damaged. If so, replace them.

Test Your Temperature Control
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Remove the temperature control from your refrigerator.
Set your multimeter to the lowest setting for Ohms of resistance. When using an analog multimeter, calibrate the meter by holding the probes together while adjusting the needle to read 0.
Touch one meter probe to one of the temperature control's terminals and the other probe to the other terminal.
Set the temperature control to the coldest setting.
If the multimeter shows a reading of 0 ohms of resistance, then the temperature control is good.
If there is little or no change in the multimeter reading, then your temperature control is bad and will need to be replaced.

Locate and Remove Your Door Switch

The door switch is located on your refrigerators internal frame.
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source before attempting to

remove your door switch to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Remove any screws or pry the switch off with a putty knife. Pull switch out. Label and disconnect the 2 slip on wire connectors from the door switch terminals with a needle nose pliers. Careful not to pull the wires themselves. Inspect the connectors to make sure they're not corroded or burnt. If so, replace them.

Test the Door Switch
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Remove the door switch from the refrigerator.
Set your multimeter to the lowest setting for Ohms of resistance. When using an analog multimeter, calibrate the meter by holding the probes together while adjusting the needle to read 0.
Touch one meter probe to one of the switches terminals and the other probe to the other terminal.
Actuate the refrigerator door switch.
If the multimeter shows a reading of 0 ohms of resistance, then the switch is good.
If there is little or no change in the multimeter reading, then your switch is bad and will need to be replaced.

 Locate and Remove Your Defrost Heater

The defrost heater is usually located below your evaporator coils. The evaporator coils are located behind the evaporator cover, which is on the inside back of your freezer, below the light.
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source before attempting to remove your defrost heater to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Remove contents, shelves and light cover in your freezer to gain access to the evaporator cover. Remove screws or clips holding the cover in place along with the ground wire attached to the top of the cover. Remove cover. If your evaporator is frosted over, let it thaw. Remove the screws or clips holding the heater to the bracket. Label and disconnect the 2 slip on wire connectors from the defrost heater terminals with a needle nose pliers. Careful not to pull the wires themselves. Inspect the connectors to make sure they're not corroded or burnt. If so, replace them.
If you have a glass tube defrost heater, do not touch the glass tube with your bare hands. Oils from your skin can cause the heater to burn hot and damage the heater or your freezer. If you do touch it, wipe it clean with rubbing alcohol.

Test Your Defrost Heater
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Remove the defrost heater from the freezer.
Set your multimeter to the lowest setting for Ohms of resistance. When using an analog multimeter, calibrate the meter by holding the probes together while adjusting the needle to read 0.
Touch one meter probe to one of the defrost heater's terminals and the other probe to the other terminal.
If the multimeter shows a reading of 0 ohms of resistance, then the defrost heater is good.
If there is little or no change in the multimeter reading, then your defrost heater is bad and will need to be replaced.

Locate and Remove Your Defrost Timer
The defrost timer can be located behind the front grill or kick plate, in the control panel,
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source before attempting to remove your defrost timer to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Once you locate the timer, remove the screws holding the timer in place. Label and disconnect the slip on wire connectors from the defrost timer with a needle nose pliers without pulling the wires themselves. Inspect the connectors to make sure they're not corroded or damaged. If so, replace them.

Test Your Defrost Timer
 Unplug your refrigerator or turn off power source to avoid risk of electrical shock.
Remove the defrost heater from the freezer.
Set your multimeter to the lowest setting for Ohms of resistance. When using an analog multimeter, calibrate the meter by holding the probes together while adjusting the needle to read 0.
Your defrost timer will have 4 terminals. Find the "common" terminal labeled C or 3. If the terminals are not labeled, look at the plug the timer was attached to and determine which terminal connects to the white wire. That is the "common" terminal.
As you touch one probe to the "common" terminal, touch the other probe to each of the remaining 3 terminals.
As you touch the other terminals, one or two of the terminals (depending on the timer's current setting) should show a reading of 0 ohms of resistance, the remaining one or two should show little or no change in the multimeter reading.
Manually advance the timer into the next mode by turning the small timer switch in a clockwise direction until you hear a click.
Retest the timer in this mode exactly the same way. As you touch one probe to the "common" terminal, touch the other probe to each of the remaining 3 terminals.
This time, the results should be reversed. The terminal(s) that showed a reading of 0 ohms of resistance in the first test should now show little or no change in the multimeter reading and vice versa.
If these are the results your defrost timer showed, then the timer is good.
If these are not the results you got, then your timer is bad and needs to be replaced.