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Professional Login Products Brochures Customer Support Installer and Technical Support Installer Manuals Service Manuals Fault Codes Parts Diagrams Spare Parts Blog About Contact When seeking flawless performance from your Carrier air conditioning system, focus your attention on error codes as crucial indicators of its operational health. These codes not only signal potential issues but also serve as essential guides for diagnosing and resolving specific problems. From challenges in airflow distribution to adjustments in temperature and the overall cooling performance, error codes provide valuable insights. In the presence of any error code, refer to the following list to find your code and learn about effectively addressing the specific issue. The prompt identification and resolution of these codes will not only enhance the performance of your air conditioning, but also ensure efficient operation and extend its lifespan. Carrier furnaces are designed to provide reliable heating, but like any system, they can occasionally run into issues. When something goes wrong, your furnace may display an error code to help diagnose the problem. Understanding these error codes can save you time, money, and frustration by allowing you to address minor issues before calling a professional. This guide will walk you through common Carrier furnace error codes, their meanings, and step-by-step troubleshooting methods to get your furnace running smoothly again. Carrier furnaces use an LED indicator light or a digital display to communicate error codes. These codes help identify specific malfunctions within the system, from airflow problems to ignition failures. To read these codes: Check the LED Indicator: Most Carrier furnaces flash a sequence of lights that correspond to specific error codes. Refer to the Owner's Manual: The manual provides a list of codes and their meanings. Count the Blinks: Some models use a two-digit system where the first sequence of blinks represents the first digit, and the second sequence represents the second digit. By understanding these error codes, you can quickly diagnose the issue and determine whether you can fix it yourself or need professional help. Possible Causes: A blocked vent or flue pipe. A faulty pressure switch. A malfunctioning draft inducer motor. Troubleshooting Steps: Inspect the vent for blockages like debris or snow. Check the pressure switch tubing for leaks or disconnections. Restart the furnace and listen for the draft inducer motor. If it doesn't start, it may need replacement. Possible Causes: Overheating due to restricted airflow. A clogged or dirty air filter. Blocked vents or ducts. Troubleshooting Steps: Replace the air filter if it's dirty or clogged. Ensure all vents are open and unobstructed. Check the blower motor for proper operation. What It Means: This occurs when the limit switch trips multiple times, locking the system to prevent damage. Troubleshooting Steps: Reset the furnace by turning off the power for 30 seconds and turning it back on. Address the overheating issue (dirty filter, closed vents, blower issues). Possible Causes: A dirty or faulty flame sensor. Gas valve problems. Igniter failure. Troubleshooting Steps: Clean the flame sensor with fine sandpaper or steel wool. Ensure the gas valve is open and supplying fuel. Check for a cracked or broken igniter and replace if necessary. What It Means: This indicates a blown fuse, often caused by a short circuit or faulty wiring. Troubleshooting Steps: Turn off the power and inspect the furnace wiring for damage. Replace the blown fuse with a new one of the same rating. If the fuse blows again, call a professional to inspect the electrical system. Observe the LED indicator and count the blinks. Cross-reference with your Carrier furnace manual to determine the issue. Ensure the furnace has power and the breaker is not tripped. Check the thermostat settings—make sure it's in heating mode and set above room temperature. Inspect and replace the air filter if needed. Look for disconnected or damaged wires. Test the flame sensor and igniter for proper function. Make sure the pressure switch and blower motor are operating correctly. Turn off power to the furnace. Wait 30 seconds before turning it back on. Observe if the error code persists. If troubleshooting does not resolve the issue, or if you notice gas smells, unusual noises, or persistent shutdowns, it's best to contact a certified HVAC technician. Regular maintenance is key to preventing furnace malfunctions. Here are some tips to keep your Carrier furnace running efficiently: Change Air Filters Regularly: A clean filter improves airflow and prevents overheating. Inspect and Clean Components: Flame sensors, igniters, and vents should be checked periodically. Schedule Annual Tune-Ups: A professional inspection can catch potential issues before they become major problems. Ensure Proper Ventilation: Keep exhaust vents free of obstructions like leaves or snow. Understanding Carrier furnace error codes can help you diagnose and fix minor issues without expensive service calls. By following the troubleshooting steps outlined in this guide, you can keep your furnace running efficiently and avoid unexpected breakdowns. However, if you encounter persistent issues, don't hesitate to contact a professional for assistance. Regular maintenance is the best way to ensure your furnace operates safely and efficiently throughout the winter. Learn the fundamentals of HVAC. What do Carrier Furnace error codes mean? Don't worry, we've got you covered. Starting with a flashing LED light and ending with the mysterious two-digit codes – after reading this guide, you'll know exactly what your furnace is trying to tell you. Also, at the bottom of this article, we'll show you how to access the diagnostic mode of a Carrier Infinity thermostat. If there is ever a malfunction in the system, your Carrier furnace is going to alert you about it. This is done with the help of a two-digit code. The first number indicates the number of flashes made by the yellow light, while the second – the flashes made by the green light. The green light usually indicates that everything is working properly. For example, a rapidly flashing green light might mean that the blower system is working (which means that the furnace is providing heat to the house at the moment). A slowly flashing green light indicates that the system is on, but a request for heat hasn't been made. A yellow light would mean that there is a problem of some sort in the system that requires a closer inspection. If your furnace has no light, it means that either the unit is completely off or that it is not receiving any electrical power. Check the circuit breaker(s) at the house electrical panel, and also the breaker on the furnace. If you have a gas furnace, check the disconnect switch on or near your furnace. It looks like a regular light switch. Make sure it's in the ON position. Read: Why Furnace Is Not Blowing Hot Air? If you ever notice rapid LED flashing that means that the line voltage polarity is reversed. In a nutshell, the neutral wire in the system is connected to where the hot wire has to be. The main problem with an outlet that has reversed polarity is that electricity will always be flowing out of the outlet, even if your furnace is turned off. Warning! Reversed polarity presents an extremely serious shock risk. You should check the polarity at the unit and make sure that it is correct. However, if you do not feel comfortable working with electricity and wires, then leave the job to a professional. A furnace can work on reversed polarity for a long period of time, but, at one point, it might start having an issue with it. Such a situation might have also occurred after someone made changes to the wiring. Carrier Error CodeWhat's wrong?What should you do?Code 1-1No previous codeThe stored status codes are erased after 72 hours or when power to the system is interrupted.Code 1-2Blower on after startup.This means that the blower starts pushing the air out of the system before it becomes heated.Normally, the blower fan should start working only about 1.5-3 minutes after the thermostat calls for heat.Ensure that the thermostat's fan setting is at 'on', not 'auto'.You might have accidentally connected the fan wire to the heat terminal or the heat wire.Check the back of the thermostat – it has to be set to 'gas heat' if you have a gas furnace.Code 1-3Limit (often, auto reset) or flame rollout (usually manual reset) switch lockout.The limit switch is a component that activates and deactivates the unit's blower assembly.The flame rollout switch is a safety device that will shut off the gas valve if it detects the presence of flame rollout.In a lot of cases, the unit will reset itself, once it cools down.You might have to reset the switch or replace the flame rollout protection device – the fuse link.Code 1-4Ignition lockout means that your unit had detected an unsafe condition. In such a case, the controller shuts off fuel and power.Usually, the furnace will auto-reset in about 3 hours (it needs time to cool down). Code 2-1Gas heating lockout – the furnace shuts off fuel and power to prevent unsafe operation.Check the gas valve. If you don't hear a clicking noise, once you turn the unit on, the valve might have to be replaced.There may be a problem with the control board. Code 2-2Abnormal flame-proving signal (the gas valve is de-energized, but the flame is proved).The gas valve might be leaky or stuck. You can use a clean cloth to wipe the valve and see if it helps.Warning! If there is a smell of gas, turn the furnace off, leave the house, and call a professional – there might be a leak. Code 2-3The pressure switch did not openFirst of all, turn off and unplug the furnace. 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In this particular article, we are going to find out how to enter the diagnostic mode on your Infinity thermostat – a mode that puts every component of the system to test and then provides you with the repair codes, if necessary. The thermostat has a flip-down door on its bottom. Pull the door down. Find the 'setups' area and press the 'advanced' button. Hold the button for around 10 seconds, until the 'install/service' menu appears on the screen. The scroll button is located on the bottom of the device. Press it to get to 'checkout' on the menu (that's how Carrier calls its diagnostic mode). Wait for the system to check all of its components. Soon, you'll see a list of the components on the screen. 'Yes' means that everything is okay with the component. Highlight 'service info' and select this option. If there is a problem with any component of the system, you will see the error code right next to it. Read: Why Does Home Thermostat Say HEAT ON But There Is No Heat? When a part of your system needs maintenance, a message will appear on your Infinity thermostat. Usually, the message will appear, if there is a problem with your air filter, UV lamps, or humidifier pads. The alert might become annoying, especially, in case you have already fixed the problem. So, if you ever want to remove the message from the screen, follow these simple steps. To make the 'accessory status' menu appear on the LCD screen, hold the button located next to the right arrow (it might take a few seconds). Use the scroll button to go through the components. To reset the setting, simply press the button located next to the right arrow. Repeat the same steps for the other components, if there is such a need. To exit this menu, press the button located next to the left arrow. Related: Goodman, Lennox, Trane, Rheem, & Bryant Furnace Error Codes What do Carrier Furnace error codes mean? Don't worry, we've got you covered. 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These codes appear as flashing LED lights on the control board, indicating specific problems or malfunctions. When troubleshooting a Carrier furnace, it is essential to identify the error code to determine the underlying issue. The following list provides an overview of the most common Carrier furnace error codes and their potential causes: LED off: No power. Continue to the Power diagnostic. LED on, not flashing: Normal operation, no call for heat. Continue to the Thermostat diagnostic. LED on, flashing rapidly: Normal operation, call for heat. Continue to the Secondary diagnostic. Flash SequenceDescription1 short and 1, 2, or 3 long flashesContinue to the Secondary diagnostic.1 short and 4 long flashesFurnace locked out from heating attempts. Possible plugged filter or faulty flame sensor, high limit switch, or gas valve. Continue to the Secondary diagnostic.2 short and 1 long flashesGas heating lock out. Faulty flame sensor or gas valve. Book a professional repair or continue to the Flame sensor or Gas valve diagnostic.2 short and 2 long flashesLow flame sensor signal. Dirty or faulty flame sensor. Book a professional repair or continue to the Flame sensor diagnostic.2 short and 3 long flashesPressure switch not opening. Blocked intake/exhaust or faulty pressure switch or inducer motor. Book a professional repair or continue to the Inducer motor or Intake and exhaust diagnostic.2 short and 4 long flashesFuse on board open. Faulty wiring or control board. Book a professional repair.3 short and 1 long flashesPressure switch did not close or reopened. Blocked intake/exhaust or faulty pressure switch or inducer motor. Book a professional repair or continue to the Inducer motor or Intake and exhaust diagnostic.3 short and 2 long flashesContinue to the Secondary diagnostic.3 short and 3 long flashesLimit circuit fault — high limit or rollout limit switch open. Blocked filter or secondary heat exchanger, or failed blower motor. Continue to the Secondary diagnostic.3 short and 4 long flashesIgnition proving error. Faulty flame sensor, gas valve, or control board. Book a professional repair or continue to the Flame sensor or Gas valve diagnostic.4 short and 1 long flashesBlower outside valid speed range. Faulty blower motor. Book a professional repair or continue to the Blower motor diagnostic.4 short and 2 long flashesInducer outside valid speed range. Faulty inducer motor or control board. Book a professional repair or continue to the Inducer motor diagnostic.4 short and 3 long flashesPressure switch calibration faulty. Blocked intake, exhaust, condensate trap, or faulty pressure switch. Book a professional repair or continue to the Condensate trap or Intake and exhaust diagnostic.4 short and 5 long flashesContinue to the Secondary diagnostic. When encountering an error code, it is crucial not to turn off the power to the furnace while troubleshooting unless instructed otherwise, as turning off the power clears the current error code. Users should carefully observe the flashing LED sequence or display code, which may repeat in a loop, and match it with the corresponding code in the list above. If the issue persists or requires professional attention, it is recommended to book a repair with a qualified HVAC technician. Before attempting to diagnose Carrier furnace error codes, it's essential to follow proper safety protocols and gather the necessary tools. Correctly interpreting the error code is crucial for effective troubleshooting. Turn off the furnace's power supply at the circuit breaker before performing any diagnostics or repairs. Ensure the gas supply is shut off if dealing with a gas furnace. Wear protective gear such as gloves and safety glasses. Allow the furnace to cool completely if it has been running recently. This prevents potential burns from hot components. Keep a fire extinguisher nearby as a precautionary measure. Never attempt repairs beyond your skill level. If unsure, contact a licensed HVAC technician. Gather essential tools for troubleshooting: Multimeter for electrical testing Flashlight for visibility in dark areas Screwdrivers (flathead and Phillips) Wrench set for loosening connections Digital thermometer to check temperature readings Keep the furnace's user manual handy for reference. A voltage tester can help verify power supply issues. For gas furnaces, a gas leak detector is crucial for safety checks. Clean rags and a vacuum cleaner may be needed for removing dust and debris during inspection. Locate the furnace's control board, typically behind the front panel. Look for a blinking LED light that indicates the error code. Count the number of blinks to determine the specific code. Refer to the furnace's manual to interpret the error code's meaning. Common codes often relate to flame sensor issues, pressure switch problems, or ignition failures. Record the exact error code for reference. Some Carrier models display alphanumeric codes on a digital readout instead of blink patterns. Check if the error persists after resetting the furnace by turning the power off and on. Power problems can prevent your Carrier furnace from operating properly. Checking the electrical supply and resetting the system are key troubleshooting steps. Check the circuit breaker for the furnace in your home's electrical panel. If it has tripped, reset it and see if that resolves the issue. Ensure the furnace's power switch is in the "On" position. Examine the wiring connections to the furnace for any signs of damage or loose connections. Tighten any loose wires carefully. If you notice frayed or damaged wires, contact a professional electrician for repairs. Test the outlet the furnace is plugged into with a voltage tester or by plugging in a working appliance. If there's no power, the issue may be with your home's electrical system rather than the furnace itself. Locate the furnace's reset button, typically a red button near the blower motor or on the control panel. Press and hold it for about 30 seconds, then release. Wait 5 minutes for the furnace to reset completely. If the furnace doesn't start after this time, try the process once more. For some Carrier models, you may need to turn off the power to the furnace at the circuit breaker, wait 30 seconds, then turn it back on to perform a hard reset. If multiple reset attempts fail to resolve the issue, consult a professional HVAC technician. Persistent power problems may indicate a more serious electrical or mechanical issue with your Carrier furnace. Thermostat issues can cause various carrier furnace errors. Diagnosing and fixing these problems is crucial for proper furnace operation. Check the thermostat display for error codes or blank screens. Replace batteries if the display is dim or unresponsive. Ensure the thermostat is set to "Heat" mode and the temperature is set higher than the current room temperature. Verify that the thermostat is level on the wall. An unlevel thermostat can cause inaccurate temperature readings. Clean the thermostat's interior gently with compressed air to remove dust and debris. Test the thermostat by setting it to different temperatures and listening for the furnace to respond. If the furnace doesn't activate, the thermostat may be faulty or improperly connected. Inspect the wiring between the thermostat and furnace for damage or loose connections. Turn off power to the furnace before examining wires. Tighten any loose terminal screws and replace frayed or damaged wires. Ensure correct wire connections at both the thermostat and furnace control board. Common wiring issues include reversed R and C wires or disconnected W wires. Refer to the furnace's wiring diagram to verify proper connections. Consider upgrading to a programmable or smart thermostat for improved temperature control and energy efficiency. Follow manufacturer instructions for installation and programming to avoid compatibility issues with the carrier furnace. Proper airflow is crucial for optimal furnace performance. Issues with airflow can lead to inefficient heating and potential system malfunctions. Dirty or clogged air filters significantly impede airflow in Carrier furnaces. Regularly inspect and replace filters every 1-3 months, depending on usage and environmental factors. Choose high-quality filters that match your furnace's specifications. Signs of a clogged filter include: Reduced heating efficiency Increased energy bills Uneven temperature distribution Frequent cycling of the furnace To replace the filter, locate the filter compartment, typically near the blower fan. Slide out the old filter and insert the new one, ensuring the airflow arrow points towards the furnace. Faulty ductwork can restrict airflow and decrease heating efficiency. Inspect ducts for leaks, gaps, or disconnections. Seal any leaks with metal-backed tape or mastic sealant. Common ductwork issues include: Loose connections Holes or cracks Collapsed or crushed sections Improper sizing Check vents and registers for obstructions like furniture, curtains, or debris. Ensure all vents are open and unblocked to maintain proper airflow throughout the home. Consider professional duct cleaning if you notice excessive dust or debris buildup. This service can improve air quality and furnace efficiency. Proper ignition and flame detection are crucial for a Carrier furnace to operate safely and efficiently. Issues in these areas can prevent the furnace from starting or cause it to shut down unexpectedly. For older Carrier furnaces with standing pilot lights, a dirty or faulty thermocouple can prevent ignition. Clean the thermocouple with fine sandpaper or replace it if damaged. Ensure the pilot light stays lit and burns with a steady blue flame. In newer models with electronic ignition, a defective hot surface ignitor or spark ignitor may fail to light the gas. Test the ignitor for continuity using a multimeter. Replace it if no continuity is detected. Check for proper gas pressure and flow to the burners. Low gas pressure can cause weak or intermittent flames. Adjust the gas valve if necessary or contact a professional for assistance. A dirty or faulty flame sensor can cause the furnace to shut off shortly after ignition. Locate the flame sensor, typically a small metal rod near the burners. Gently clean it with fine-grit sandpaper to remove any buildup. If cleaning doesn't solve the issue, test the flame sensor's microamp output. A reading below 3-4 microamps indicates a need for replacement. Ensure proper positioning of the sensor in relation to the flame. Check for loose or corroded wiring connections to the flame sensor. Tighten any loose connections and clean corroded terminals. Replace damaged wires to maintain reliable flame detection. Proper maintenance of the heat exchanger and burners is crucial for the safe and efficient operation of a Carrier furnace. Regular inspections can prevent potential hazards and ensure optimal performance. Burner blockages can lead to inefficient heating and potential safety risks. Check for debris, dust, or rust accumulation on the burners. Clean the burners using a soft brush or vacuum cleaner with a brush attachment. Examine the flame color during operation. A blue flame indicates proper combustion, while yellow flames suggest incomplete burning. Adjust the air-to-fuel ratio if necessary. Inspect the gas valve and manifold for any signs of damage or corrosion. Ensure all connections are tight and free from leaks. If you detect a gas odor, shut off the furnace immediately and contact a professional. A cracked heat exchanger can release harmful gases into your home. Visually inspect the heat exchanger for cracks, holes, or corrosion. Use a flashlight to examine hard-to-reach areas. Perform a carbon monoxide test near the furnace and throughout your home. Install CO detectors on each floor for continuous monitoring. Check for soot buildup around the heat exchanger, which may indicate incomplete combustion. Clean any accumulated debris carefully. Listen for unusual noises during furnace operation, such as rattling or banging sounds. These may signal a damaged heat exchanger. If you suspect any issues with the heat exchanger, consult a certified HVAC technician for a thorough inspection and potential replacement. Carrier furnace blower motors and fans can experience several issues that affect heating performance. Proper assessment and troubleshooting are essential for maintaining optimal airflow and system efficiency. Blower motor problems often manifest as weak airflow or no air circulation. Check for unusual noises like humming or squealing, which may indicate bearing failure or motor damage. Inspect the motor visually for signs of overheating or burnt wiring. Test the motor's electrical connections and voltage with a multimeter. Loose wires or incorrect voltage can cause motor malfunction. Clean any dust or debris from the motor housing and blower wheel to prevent overheating and reduced efficiency. If the motor fails to start or runs intermittently, the capacitor may be faulty. Replace the capacitor if it shows signs of bulging or leaking. Fan issues can result in poor air distribution and reduced heating effectiveness. Check the fan blades for damage, debris, or misalignment. Clean the blades thoroughly and ensure they spin freely without obstruction. Inspect the fan belt for wear, cracks, or looseness. A properly tensioned belt should deflect about 1/2 inch when pressed. Replace worn belts to maintain optimal fan performance. Lubricate fan bearings according to manufacturer specifications. Squealing or grinding noises often indicate dry bearings. If lubrication doesn't resolve the issue, bearing replacement may be necessary. Verify that the fan speed settings match the furnace requirements. Incorrect speed settings can lead to inadequate airflow or excessive energy consumption. Carrier furnaces rely on various sensors to ensure safe and efficient operation. When these sensors malfunction, they can trigger error codes and disrupt heating performance. Pressure switches monitor airflow and combustion in Carrier furnaces. A faulty pressure switch may cause error codes 31 or 32 to appear. These issues often stem from blocked flue pipes or cracked hoses. To troubleshoot, inspect the flue pipe for obstructions and clear any debris. Check hoses for cracks or loose connections. If problems persist, the pressure switch may need replacement. Regular maintenance can prevent pressure switch failures. Clean or replace air filters monthly to maintain proper airflow. Limit switches protect against overheating in Carrier furnaces. A malfunctioning limit switch typically triggers error code 33. This can result from restricted airflow or a faulty blower motor. Check and clean the air filter if it's clogged. Inspect the blower wheel for dirt buildup and clean if necessary. Ensure all vents and registers are open and unobstructed. If the error persists, the limit switch may be defective. A qualified technician should test the switch and replace it if needed. Proper maintenance of the blower system can help prevent limit switch issues. Control board failures can cause various issues in Carrier furnaces. Diagnosing and addressing these problems is crucial for restoring proper furnace operation. Control boards in Carrier furnaces have built-in diagnostic features to help identify issues. LED lights on the board flash in specific patterns to indicate different error codes. Technicians can interpret these codes using the furnace's manual or diagnostic charts. Common control board problems include: Faulty relays Damaged circuits Loose connections Corrosion on electrical components To diagnose control board issues, technicians may use multimeters to test voltage outputs and continuity. They also inspect the board visually for signs of physical damage or burn marks. In some cases, control boards can be repaired by replacing individual components. This may involve soldering new parts or cleaning corroded connections. However, full board replacement is often necessary for severe damage or multiple component failures. Steps for replacing a control board: Turn off power to the furnace Remove the old board Transfer any jumper settings to the new board Install the new board Reconnect all wires Test the furnace for proper operation When replacing a control board, it's essential to use the correct model compatible with the specific Carrier furnace. Improper installation can lead to further issues or safety hazards. Proper condensate drainage is crucial for maintaining your Carrier furnace's efficiency and preventing water damage. Addressing drainage problems promptly can help avoid more serious issues down the line. The condensate line carries water away from the furnace. Regular inspection and cleaning are essential to prevent clogs. Steps to check and clean the condensate line: Locate the line near the indoor unit Look for visible blockages or kinks Use a wet/dry vacuum to clear minor clogs Flush the line with a mixture of warm water and vinegar For stubborn blockages, a plumber's snake may be necessary. Ensure the line has a slight downward slope to promote proper drainage. The drain pan collects condensate before it enters the drainage system. A malfunctioning pump can lead to overflow issues. Key points for drain pan and pump maintenance: Check the pan regularly for cracks or leaks Clean the pan to prevent algae growth Verify the float switch is functioning correctly Test the pump by pouring water into the pan If the pump fails to activate or the pan shows signs of damage, replacement may be necessary. Keep the area around the drain pan clean and free of debris to ensure optimal performance. Professional technicians provide expert diagnosis and repairs for complex furnace issues. Warranty coverage and service contracts offer financial protection and ongoing maintenance. Certain furnace problems require professional attention. Call an HVAC technician if you encounter: • Persistent error codes that don't resolve with basic troubleshooting• Unusual noises like banging, screeching, or rumbling• Gas odors or carbon monoxide detector alarms• Complete system failure or no heat output What do Carrier Furnace error codes mean? Don't worry, we've got you covered. Starting with a flashing LED light and ending with the mysterious two-digit codes – after reading this guide, you'll know exactly what your furnace is trying to tell you. Also, at the bottom of this article, we'll show you how to access the diagnostic mode of a Carrier Infinity thermostat. If there is ever a malfunction in the system, your Carrier furnace is going to alert you about it. This is done with the help of a two-digit code. The first number indicates the number of flashes made by the yellow light, while the second – the flashes made by the green light. The green light usually indicates that everything is working properly. For example, a rapidly flashing green light might mean that the blower system is working (which means that the furnace is providing heat to the house at the moment). A slowly flashing green light indicates that the system is on, but a request for heat hasn't been made. A yellow light would mean that there is a problem of some sort in the system that requires a closer inspection. If your furnace has no light, it means that either the unit is completely off or that it is not receiving any electrical power. Check the circuit breaker(s) at the house electrical panel, and also the breaker on the furnace. If you have a gas furnace, check the disconnect switch on or near your furnace. It looks like a regular light switch. Make sure it's in the ON position. Read: Why Furnace Is Not Blowing Hot Air? If you ever notice rapid LED flashing that means that the line voltage polarity is reversed. In a nutshell, the neutral wire in the system is connected to where the hot wire has to be. The main problem with an outlet that has reversed polarity is that electricity will always be flowing out of the outlet, even if your furnace is turned off. Warning! Reversed polarity presents an extremely serious shock risk. You should check the polarity at the unit and make sure that it is correct. However, if you do not feel comfortable working with electricity and wires, then leave the job to a professional. A furnace can work on reversed polarity for a long period of time, but, at one point, it might start having an issue with it. Such a situation might have also occurred after someone made changes to the wiring. Carrier Error CodeWhat's wrong?What should you do?Code 1-1No previous codeThe stored status codes are erased after 72 hours or when power to the system is interrupted.Code 1-2Blower on after startup.This means that the blower starts pushing the air out of the system before it becomes heated.Normally, the blower fan should start working only about 1.5-3 minutes after the thermostat calls for heat.Ensure that the thermostat's fan setting is at 'on', not 'auto'.You might have accidentally connected the fan wire to the heat terminal or the heat wire.Check the back of the thermostat – it has to be set to 'gas heat' if you have a gas furnace.Code 1-3Limit (often, auto reset) or flame rollout (usually manual reset) switch lockout.The limit switch is a component that activates and deactivates the unit's blower assembly.The flame rollout switch is a safety device that will shut off the gas valve if it detects the presence of flame rollout.In a lot of cases, the unit will reset itself, once it cools down.You might have to reset the switch or replace the flame rollout protection device – the fuse link.Code 1-4Ignition lockout means that your unit had detected an unsafe condition. In such a case, the controller shuts off fuel and power.Usually, the furnace will auto-reset in about 3 hours (it needs time to cool down). Code 2-1Gas heating lockout – the furnace shuts off fuel and power to prevent unsafe operation.Check the gas valve. If you don't hear a clicking noise, once you turn the unit on, the valve might have to be replaced.There may be a problem with the control board. Code 2-2Abnormal flame-proving signal (the gas valve is de-energized, but the flame is proved).The gas valve might be leaky or stuck. You can use a clean cloth to wipe the valve and see if it helps.Warning! If there is a smell of gas, turn the furnace off, leave the house, and call a professional – there might be a leak. Code 2-3The pressure switch did not openFirst of all, turn off and unplug the furnace. Then, examine the system for any obstructions.The flue pipe might be obstructed or the pressure switch hose might be disconnected or damaged.Code 2-4The secondary voltage fuse is open (the fuse is open and there is a shortage in low-voltage wiring)Check the secondary voltage wiring.Warning! If you don't feel comfortable dealing with wires, call a professional.Code 3-1One of the switches in the system didn't close (draft safeguard, aux-limit switch, pressure, or blocked vent switch) Here, you would have to check a few things.Make sure that there is no blockage of vent/intake and that the drain is connected.The problem might be a defective pressure switch, blower motor, or capacitor.Code 3-3Limit switch or flame roll-out switch is openClean the filter (or replace it with a new one) and make sure that the vents are not obstructed. In some cases, the blower wheel might be loose or you may have a defective blower. If your switch is open for 3 minutes or longer, the code will change to error code 1-3. Remember that the flame roll-out switch has to be reset manually, while the limit switch will reset automatically. Code 3-4Ignition proving failure – it looks like the control board didn't sense a flame (or adequate flame) and decided to shut down. Clean the flame sensor with plain steel wool. Such a sensor is relatively cheap, so you can always buy a new one if the clean-up doesn't help.Make sure that the switch on the gas valve is in the 'on' position.Use a manometer to ensure that there is proper gas pressure at the gas valve.The ground wire that is going to the gas manifold has to be secured. The flame sensor has to also be firmly attached to the surface. Infinity thermostats are smart thermostats certified by ENERGY STAR that can be used with the heating and cooling units manufactured by Carrier. Such devices have a lot of cool features. In this particular article, we are going to find out how to enter the diagnostic mode on your Infinity thermostat – a mode that puts every component of the system to test and then provides you with the repair codes, if necessary. The thermostat has a flip-down door on its bottom. Pull the door down. Find the 'setups' area and press the 'advanced' button. Hold the button for around 10 seconds, until the 'install/service' menu appears on the screen. The scroll button is located on the bottom of the device. Press it to get to 'checkout' on the menu (that's how Carrier calls its diagnostic mode). Wait for the system to check all of its components. Soon, you'll see a list of the components on the screen. 'Yes' means that everything is okay with the component. Highlight 'service info' and select this option. If there is a problem with any component of the system, you will see the error code right next to it. Read: Why Does Home Thermostat Say HEAT ON But There Is No Heat? When a part of your system needs maintenance, a message will appear on your Infinity thermostat. Usually, the message will appear, if there is a problem with your air filter, UV lamps, or humidifier pads. The alert might become annoying, especially, in case you have already fixed the problem. So, if you ever want to remove the message from the screen, follow these simple steps. To make the 'accessory status' menu appear on the LCD screen, hold the button located next to the right arrow (it might take a few seconds). Use the scroll button to go through the components. To reset the setting, simply press the button located next to the right arrow. Repeat the same steps for the other components, if there is such a need. To exit this menu, press the button located next to the left arrow. Related: Goodman, Lennox, Trane, Rheem, & Bryant Furnace Error Codes Carrier air conditioners are some of the most reliable cooling systems on the market, but like any technology, they can encounter issues from time to time. Luckily, these AC units are equipped with diagnostic systems that display error codes to help you identify and fix problems quickly. If you've ever been confused by a blinking light or a cryptic code on your Carrier AC unit, don't worry — we're here to break down everything you need to know!In this comprehensive guide, we'll dive into the most common Carrier AC error codes, explain what they mean, and give you practical solutions. By the end, you'll feel more confident troubleshooting minor issues on your own.Understanding Carrier AC Error CodesCarrier air conditioners use error codes to diagnose a variety of issues, from communication problems between indoor and outdoor units to sensor malfunctions and voltage fluctuations. When an error occurs, the code typically appears on the unit's display or through blinking LED indicators. Each code corresponds to a specific problem that needs attention.Before you dive into troubleshooting, it's always a good idea to power off the unit and restart it. Somet