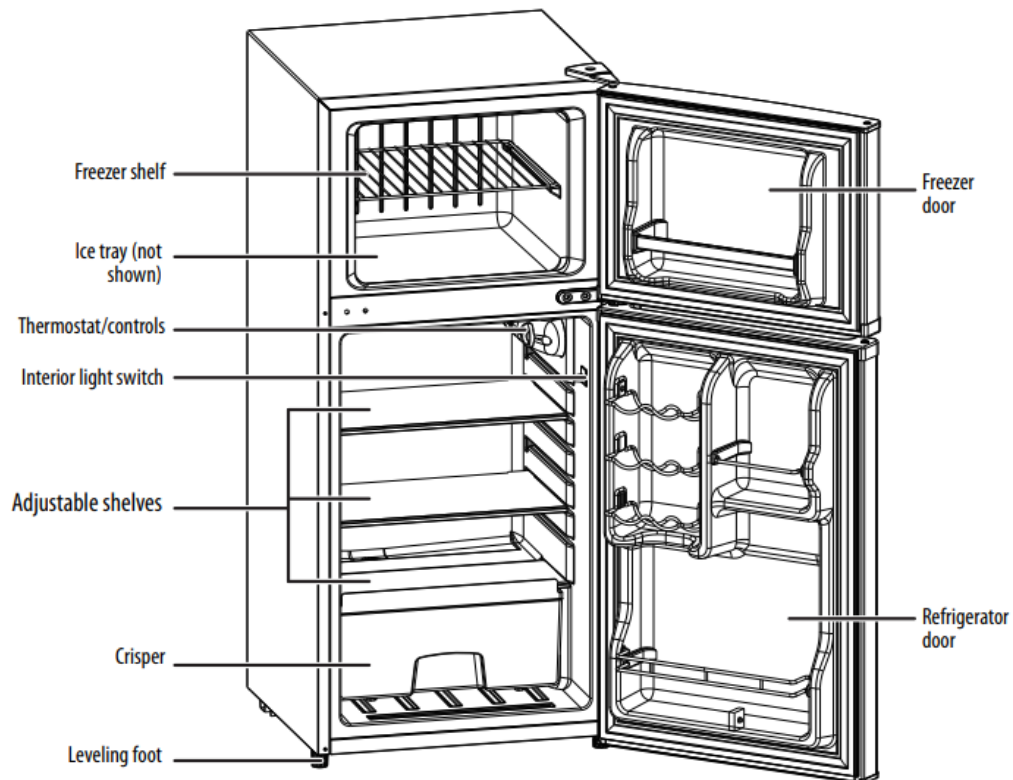


Features

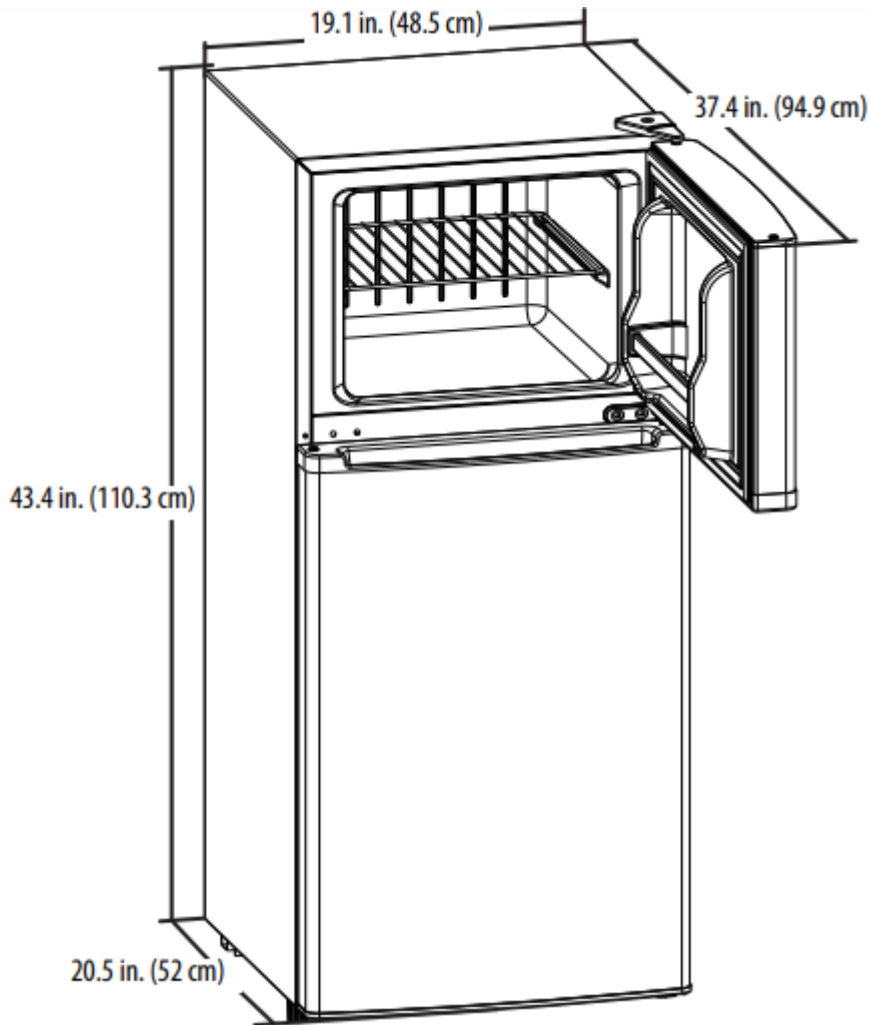
Package contents

- 4.3 cubic foot compact refrigerator
- Adjustable shelves
- Ice cube tray
- Defrost shovel
- User Guide*

Main components



Dimensions



Preparing to install your refrigerator

Before using your refrigerator

- Remove the exterior and interior packing.
- Let the refrigerator stand upright for approximately four hours before connecting it to power. This reduces the possibility of a malfunction in the cooling system from improper handling during transportation.
- Clean the interior surface with lukewarm water using a soft cloth.

Finding a suitable location

- This refrigerator is designed to be free standing only, and should not be recessed or built-in.
- Place your refrigerator on a floor that is strong enough to support the refrigerator when it is fully loaded.

- Allow five inches of space between the back and sides of the refrigerator and any surrounding walls. This allows the proper air ventilation. Adjust the feet to keep the refrigerator level.
- Locate the refrigerator away from direct sunlight and sources of heat (stove, heater, radiator, and so on). Direct sunlight may affect the acrylic coating and heat sources may increase electrical consumption. Ambient temperature below 50°F (10°C) or above 85°F (29.4°C) will hinder the performance of this refrigerator. This refrigerator is not designed for use in a garage or any other outside installation.
 - Avoid locating the refrigerator in moist areas.
- This refrigerator can be placed on carpet, but care should be taken not to damage the carpet when moving the refrigerator.
- This refrigerator can be placed in a garage, as long as the ambient temperature in the garage is not below 50°F (10°C) or above 85°F (29.4°C).

Leveling your refrigerator

- It is very important for the refrigerator to be level in order to function properly. If the refrigerator is not leveled during installation, the doors may not close or seal properly, causing cooling, frost, or moisture problems.
- To level your refrigerator, you may either turn the leveling foot clockwise to raise that side of the refrigerator or turn it counter-clockwise to lower that side.

Note: Having someone push against the top of the refrigerator helps to take some weight off the leveling foot, making it easier to adjust.

Providing proper ventilation

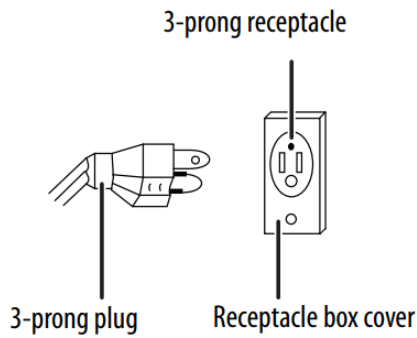
Place the refrigerator at least five inches from the wall to ensure proper airflow to the compressor. Do not place the refrigerator near any heat sources, such as a heater or stove, as this may put a strain on the compressor.

Providing a proper power supply

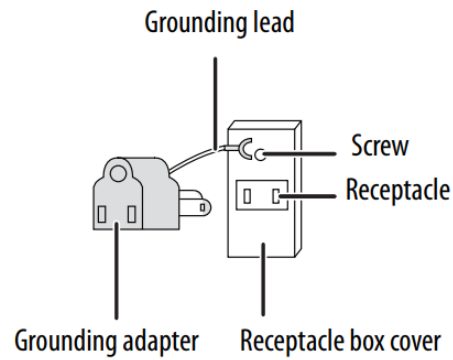
Check your local power source. This refrigerator requires a 110V-120V, 60Hz power supply.

Use a receptacle that accepts the grounding prong. The power cord is equipped with a 3-prong (grounding) plug which goes into a standard 3-prong (grounding) wall outlet to minimize the possibility of electric shock.

Using a 3-prong plug and outlet



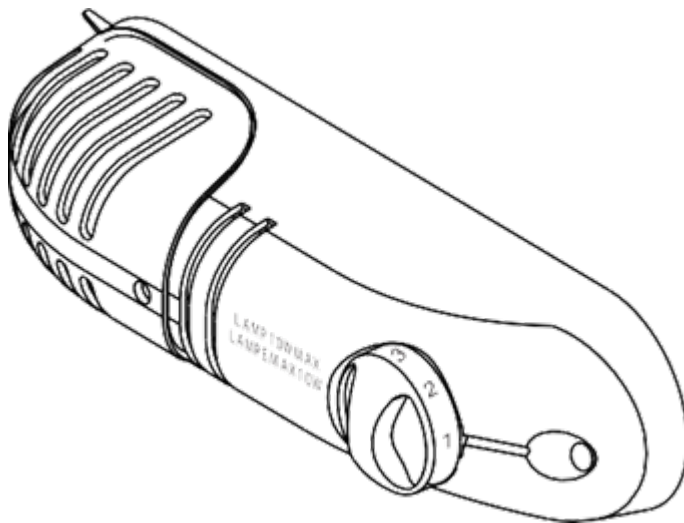
Using a grounding adapter



Notes:

- The refrigerator should always be plugged into its own individual electrical outlet which has a voltage rating that matches the rating plate.
- Never unplug your refrigerator by pulling on the power cord. Always grip the plug firmly and pull straight out from the outlet.

Setting the thermostat



1. The first time you turn the refrigerator on, adjust the thermostat to “7” and run for at least two hours before putting food in.
2. After it is fully cooled, test it and adjust towards “4” to make less cool, to best suit your needs. The “4” setting should be appropriate for home or office refrigerator use.

Notes:

- Turning the thermostat to the “0” position stops the cooling cycle but does not shut off the power to the refrigerator.

- If the refrigerator is unplugged or loses power, you must wait three to five minutes before restarting it. If you attempt to restart before this time delay, the refrigerator will not start.
- Large amounts of food will lower the cooling efficiency of the refrigerator.
- If you choose to change the thermostat setting, adjust it by one increment at a time. Allow several hours for the temperature to stabilize between adjustments.

Using the freezer compartment

The freezer compartment is designed for the long-term storage of frozen foods.

The storage life of frozen foods varies and the recommended storage time should not be exceeded.

Place frozen food into the freezer as quickly as possible after purchase. If there are instructions on the packet, carefully follow these instructions regarding storage times.

Making ice

1. Set the thermostat to “7”.
2. Fill the ice cube tray (2/3 capacity) with cold water and place the tray on the bottom of the freezer compartment to freeze properly.
3. When the water in the ice cube tray has hardened, remove the ice tray from the freezer, then twist slightly to eject the ice cubes from the tray.
4. Re-set the thermostat to “4” when you are done making ice.

Defrosting your refrigerator

This refrigerator is not designed to defrost automatically. In order to prevent damage to the interior liner of the refrigerator from excessive frost build-up, defrost the refrigerator every three months or when ice or frost is approximately ¼” thick inside the freezer compartment.

1. Set the thermostat to “0”, then remove all contents from the freezer compartment.
2. Leave the freezer door open to allow accumulated ice and frost to melt. Remove large pieces of ice as needed.

CAUTION:

- Do not use hot water or electric heating devices to melt the accumulated ice.
 - The refrigerator door must remain closed while defrosting the freezer.
3. After defrosting, remove accumulated ice and water, then wipe the freezer compartment dry with a soft cloth.
 4. Even though ice is not visibly present in the freezer compartment, allow the evaporator, located behind the freezer wall, to completely defrost for approximately two hours (total) before restarting the refrigerator.

5. Restart following the instructions in “Setting the thermostat” on page 9.

Reversing the door position

Your refrigerator is built with a reversible door. Based on the location where you plan to use your compact refrigerator, you may find it more convenient to reverse the position of the door, to have it open from right to left instead of left to right.

CAUTION: To avoid injury to yourself or your property, we recommend that someone assist you during the door reversal process.

Before you begin

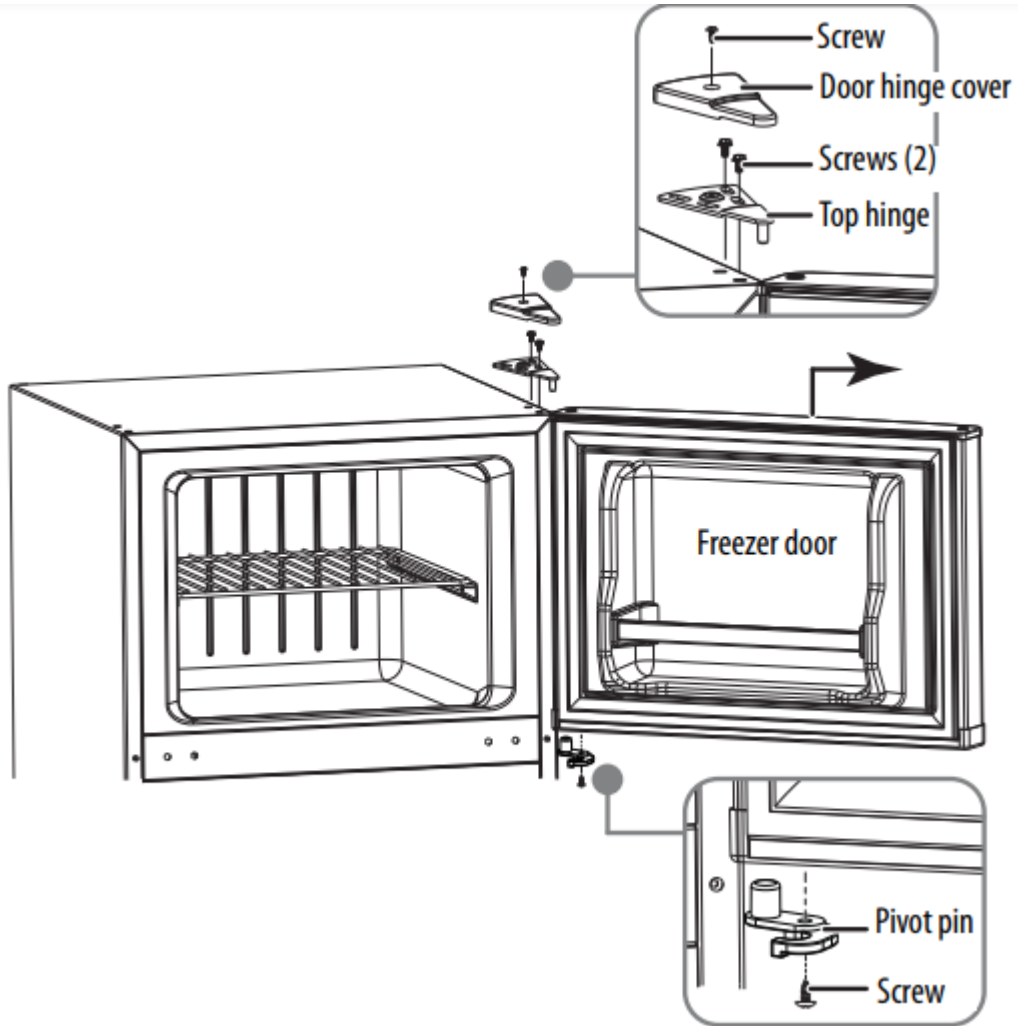
You will need: A 10 mm socket driver and a Phillips screw driver.

- Make sure that your refrigerator is unplugged and empty.
- Have someone available to assist you in the process.
- Keep all of the parts you remove to reuse them later.
- Removing the door requires that the refrigerator be tilted backwards. Rest the refrigerator on something solid, such as a chair, just below the top panel.
- Do not lay the refrigerator completely flat so that you do not damage the coolant system.

Removing the door

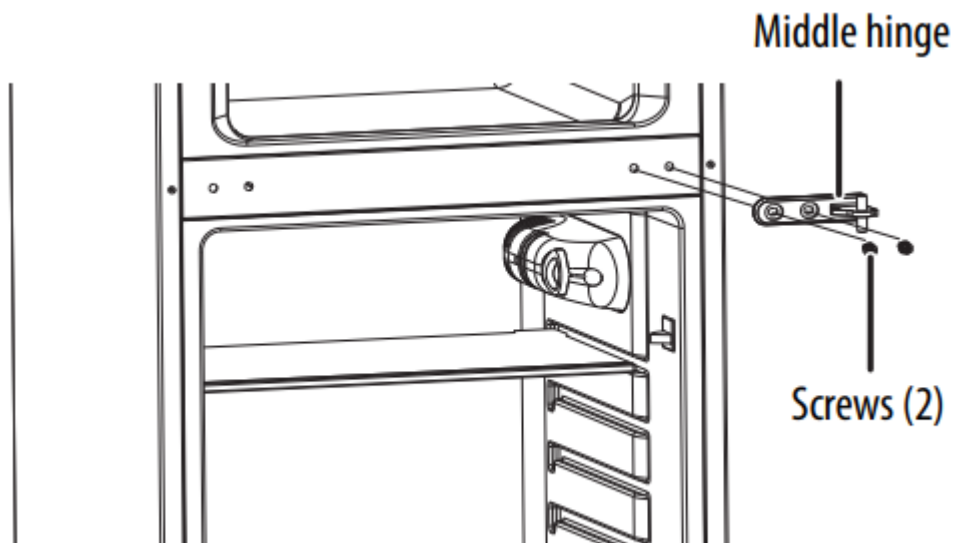
1. Remove the screw holding the top hinge cover to the top of your refrigerator, then remove the top hinge cover.
2. Remove the screws holding the top hinge to your refrigerator, then remove the hinge. Pull the freezer door upwards and remove it from the refrigerator.

3. Remove the screw hole covers from the top left side of your refrigerator.

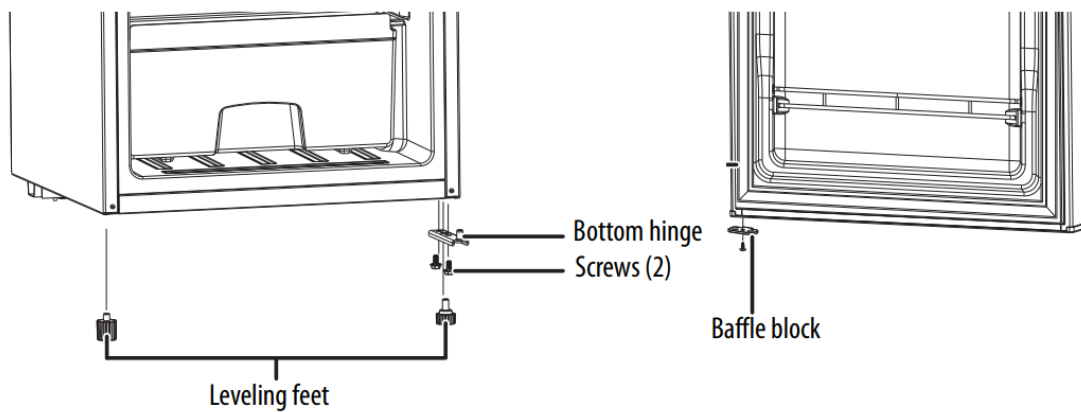


4. Remove the screw holding the pivot pin on the bottom left side of the freezer door, then remove the pivot pin.

5. Remove the two screws holding the middle hinge to the refrigerator body, then remove the hinge.



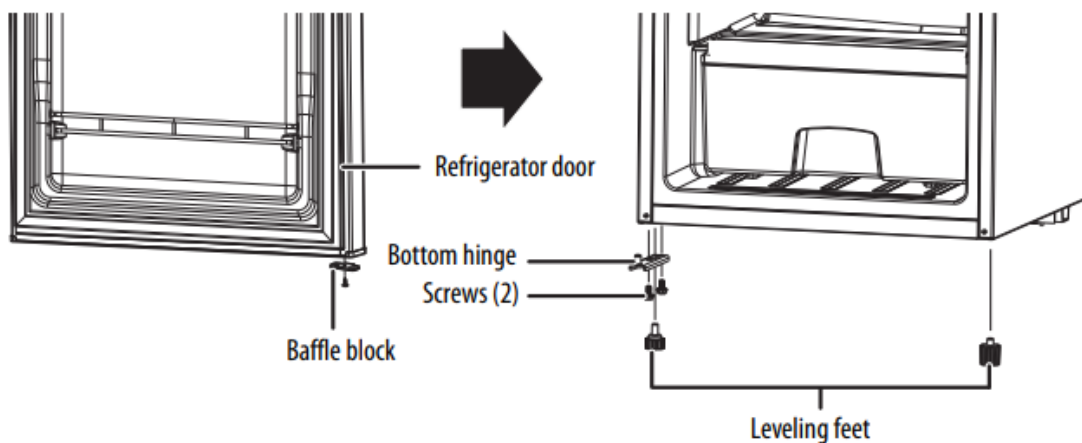
6. Pull the refrigerator door upwards and remove it from the refrigerator.
7. Tilt the refrigerator back or lay it on its back.
8. Unscrew the right and left leveling feet, then remove them.
9. Remove the two screws holding the bottom hinge on the refrigerator and remove the hinge.



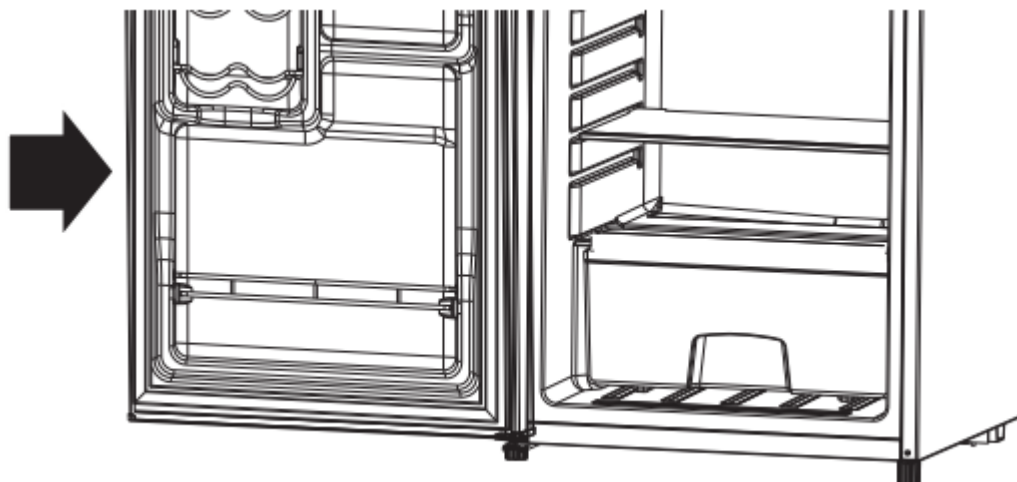
10. Remove the baffle block from the bottom-left side of the door.

Reinstalling the doors

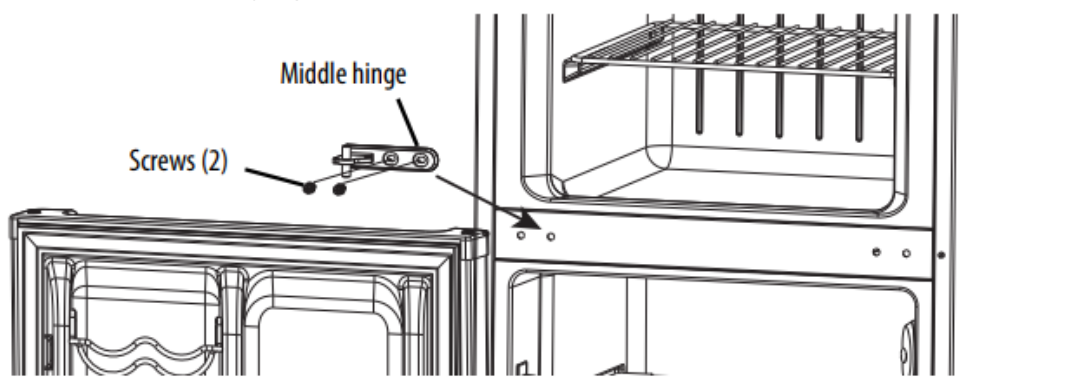
1. Install the baffle block on the bottom-right side of the door.
2. Install the bottom hinge on the left bottom of your refrigerator using the screws you previously removed. Tighten the screws.
3. Reinstall the left leveling foot into the right side and the right leveling foot into the left side.



4. Align the hole in the bottom right of the refrigerator door with the bottom hinge pin, then install the door on the hinge pin.

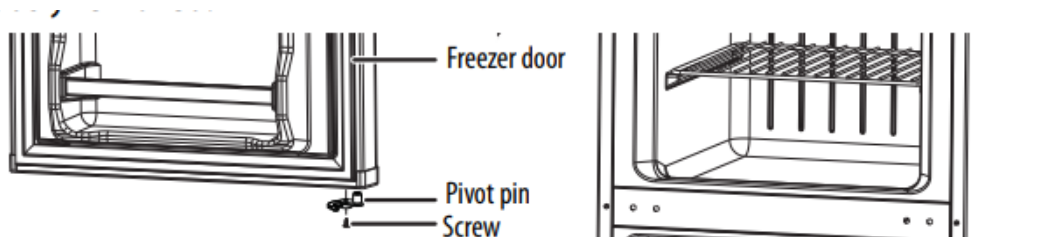


5. Install the middle hinge on the left side of the refrigerator with the screws you previously removed. Do not fully tighten the screws.

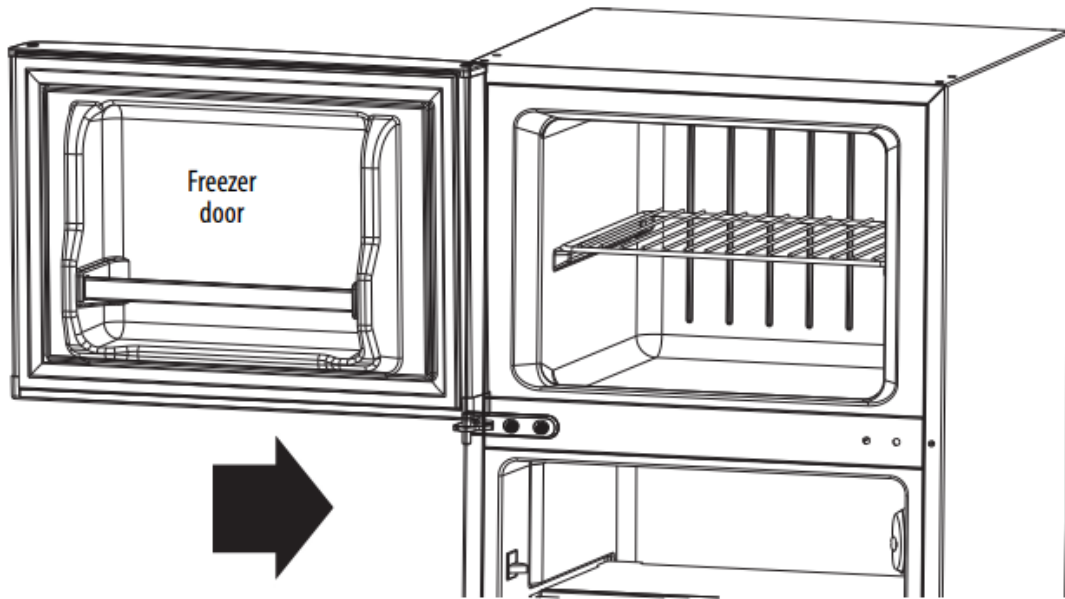


6. Check the fit and alignment of the door and make sure that it opens and closes freely, then tighten the screws holding the middle hinge.

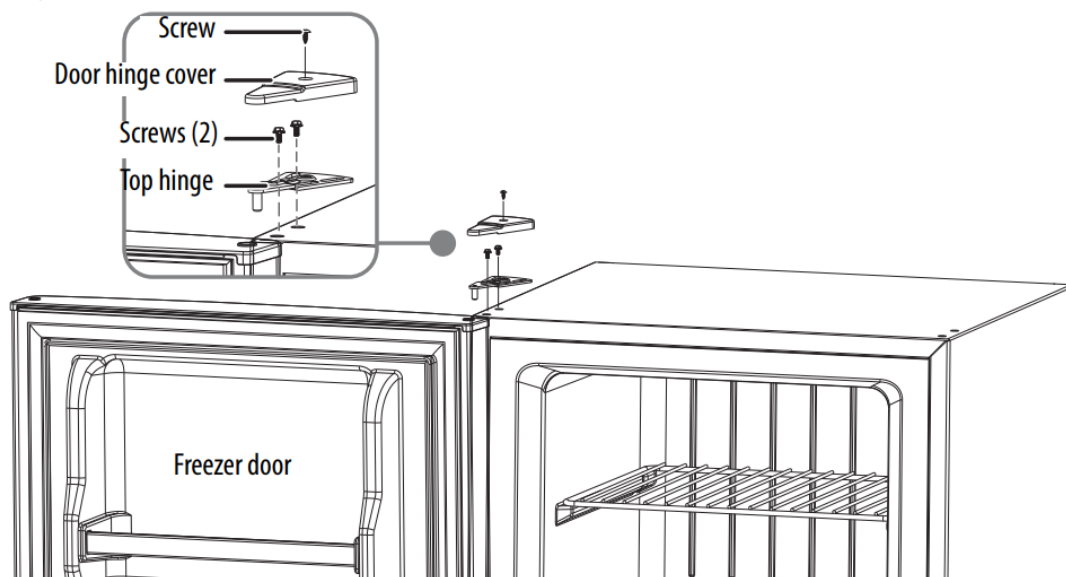
7. Install the pivot pin on the bottom-right of the freezer door using the screw you previously removed.



8. Align the hole in the bottom-right of the freezer door with the top pin in the middle hinge, then install the freezer door on the hinge pin.



9. Place the top hinge pin into the top of the freezer door, then install the top hinge on the top left side of the refrigerator with the screws you previously removed.
10. Check the fit and alignment (vertical and horizontal) of the door and make sure that it moves freely open and closed, then tighten the screws holding the top hinge.
11. Place the top hinge cover over the hinge on the top of your refrigerator, then secure it with the screw you previously removed.
12. Install the screw covers previously removed into the holes in the top right of the refrigerator.



13. Adjust the leveling feet to level the refrigerator.

Maintaining your refrigerator

Your refrigerator is designed for year-round use with only minimal cleaning and maintenance.

When you first receive it, wipe the case with a mild detergent and warm water, then wipe dry with a dry cloth. Do this periodically to keep your refrigerator looking new.

CAUTION: To prevent damage to the finish, do not use:

- Gasoline, benzine, thinner, or other similar solvents.
 - Abrasive cleaners.
1. Turn off the refrigerator and unplug it from the wall outlet.
 2. Remove all food.
 3. Wash the inside with a damp warm cloth soaked in a solution of one quart of lukewarm water to two tablespoons of baking soda solution.
 4. Be sure to keep the door gasket (seal) clean to keep the refrigerator running efficiently.
 5. Dry the interior and exterior with a soft cloth.

Changing the interior light

CAUTION:

- All parts removed must be saved to reinstall the light bulb.
 - Before removing the light bulb, unplug the refrigerator from the power supply. Failure to do so could result in electrical shock or personal injury.
1. Hold the lamp cover and push toward the inside of the cabinet to remove it from the refrigerator compartment.
 2. Unscrew the old bulb, then install the new bulb (10W/12E).
 3. Re-install the lamp cover.

Shutting down your refrigerator for extended periods

1. Turn off the refrigerator and unplug it from the wall outlet.
2. Remove all food.
3. Clean the refrigerator.
4. Leave the door open slightly to avoid possible formation of condensation, mold, or odor.

CAUTION: Use extreme caution with children. The refrigerator should not be accessible to child's play.

Moving Your Refrigerator

1. Turn off the refrigerator and unplug it from the wall outlet.

2. Remove all food.
3. Securely tape down all loose items inside your refrigerator.
4. Tape the doors shut.

Be sure the refrigerator stays in the upright position during transportation.

Tips on saving energy

- Locate your refrigerator in the coolest area of the room, away from heat producing appliances or heating ducts and out of direct sunlight.
- Let hot foods cool before placing them in the refrigerator. Overloading the refrigerator forces the compressor to run longer. Foods that freeze too slowly may lose quality or spoil.
- Wrap foods properly and wipe containers dry before placing them in the refrigerator. This cuts down on frost build-up inside the refrigerator.
- Organize and label food to reduce door openings and extended searches.

Troubleshooting

CAUTION: Do not try to repair your refrigerator yourself. Doing so invalidates the warranty.

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>My refrigerator does not work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Make sure that your refrigerator is securely plugged into a working outlet. •Make sure that your power source has the correct voltage. Your refrigerator's voltage rating is on a label on the back of your refrigerator. •Check the house fuse or circuit breaker box and replace the fuse or reset the circuit breaker.
<p>The refrigerator compartment has a bad odor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Make sure that all food with a strong odor (like onions) is wrapped or stored in airtight packaging. •Certain containers and wrapping materials (such as paper, foil, or plastic) can cause odors. If you think this might be the case, try using different containers or a different brand of wrapping material. •Check for spoiled food and remove it. •Clean the inside of your refrigerator. See Maintaining your refrigerator on page 14.
<p>The refrigerator doors do not close completely.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Make sure that no food packages are in the way. •Make sure that the door gaskets (seals) are clean. See Maintaining your refrigerator on page 14. •If the door gasket does not seal, try heating then cooling the seal. You can use an electric hair dryer to heat the seal. •Make sure that your refrigerator is level. See Leveling your refrigerator on page 8. •Make sure that the top of your refrigerator is tilted backward about 0.4" (10 mm) to 0.6" (15 mm). See Leveling your refrigerator on page 8.
<p>The temperature is too hot.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •You may have left the doors open too long or opened them too frequently. •Make sure that no obstacle is keeping the doors from closing correctly.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Adjust the refrigerator or freezer compartment temperature. See Setting the thermostat on page 9.•Your refrigerator may not have enough clearance from walls or the ceiling. See Providing proper ventilation on page 8.
The temperature is too cold.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Adjust the refrigerator or freezer compartment temperature. See Setting the thermostat on page 9.



<p>A layer of frost occurs in one of the compartments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A layer of frost may occur on the compartment's interior walls if the freezer is opened frequently or kept open too long. •Make sure that the air outlets are not blocked by food. •Make sure that the doors are fully closed. •To remove the frost, see Defrosting your refrigerator on page 10.
<p>The refrigerator door is hard to open.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •When you open the refrigerator door, warm air rushes inside. When you close the door, the warm air rushes to the condenser which causes a vacuum. This causes the door to be hard to open for about 10 to 15 seconds after closing. •If the door is hard to open at other times, try rubbing paraffin wax or petroleum jelly along the edges of the entire gasket. Paraffin wax is used for canning and is safe for use around food.
<p>The compressor runs for a long time or turns on and off frequently.</p>	<p>The compressor runs longer if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The room temperature is high. •You just added a large amount of food. Wait for the food to freeze, then check again. •You open and close the door frequently. •The door gasket is dirty. Clean the gasket. See Maintaining your refrigerator on page 14. •Your refrigerator has been disconnected for a period of time. Wait for your refrigerator to cool (about four hours) before adding food. •You have the temperature set too low.
<p>The light inside the refrigerator does not turn on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Make sure that your refrigerator is plugged into a working outlet. •If a door stays open too long, your refrigerator automatically turns off the light. •Close then open the door again. •Check to see if the light is damaged. If the light is damaged, have it replaced by a qualified service technician. See Changing the interior light on page 14.



<p>The refrigerator makes unusual noises or vibrations.</p>	<p>The following sounds are normal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compressor running noises. •Air movement noise from the small fan motor in the freezer compartment or other compartments. •Gurgling sound similar to water boiling. <p>•Clicking noise before the compressor starts. Other unusual noises or vibrations may occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •If you have items on the top of your refrigerator. Remove the items. •If your refrigerator is not level. See Leveling your refrigerator on page 8. •If your refrigerator is touching walls. Move it away from the walls. •If the shelves or drawers are installed incorrectly.
<p>The outside of the refrigerator is hot.</p>	<p>Heat dissipation from the condenser may make the outside feel hot. This is normal and happens if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The room temperature is high. •You have too much food in your refrigerator. •You open and close the doors excessively.
<p>Water condenses on the outside of the refrigerator.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Condensation on the exterior surface and door seal is normal when the room humidity is high. •When you open the door, warm, moist outside air meets the cold dry air inside your refrigerator. This is normal.

Warning

This content is compiled from multiple sources and is provided for reference purposes only. It may not be complete or fully applicable to all situations. If you are unable to resolve your issue, please contact the product manufacturer or an authorized service provider for official support.

