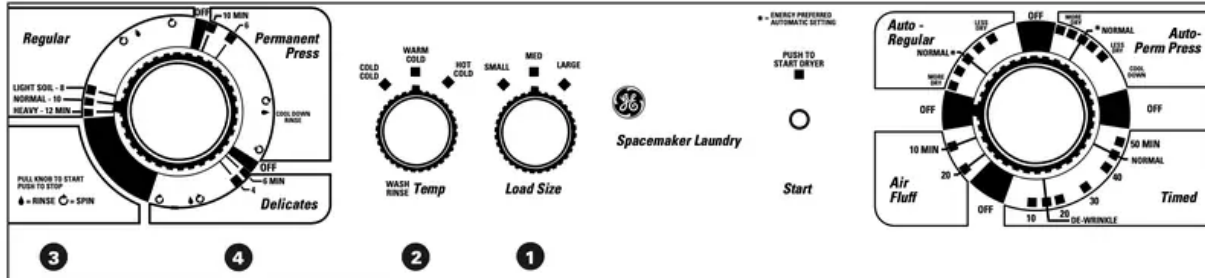


HOW TO OPERATE YOUR WASHER

WARNING: To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons when using your appliance, read the IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS before operating this appliance.



Setting the Controls

Use the Suggested Fabric and Cycle Settings guide to help you make the proper selections.

1. Select Water Level.

SMALL: Washer is less than 1/3 full of clothes.

MEDIUM: Between 1/3 and 2/3 full.

LARGE: Over 2/3 full.

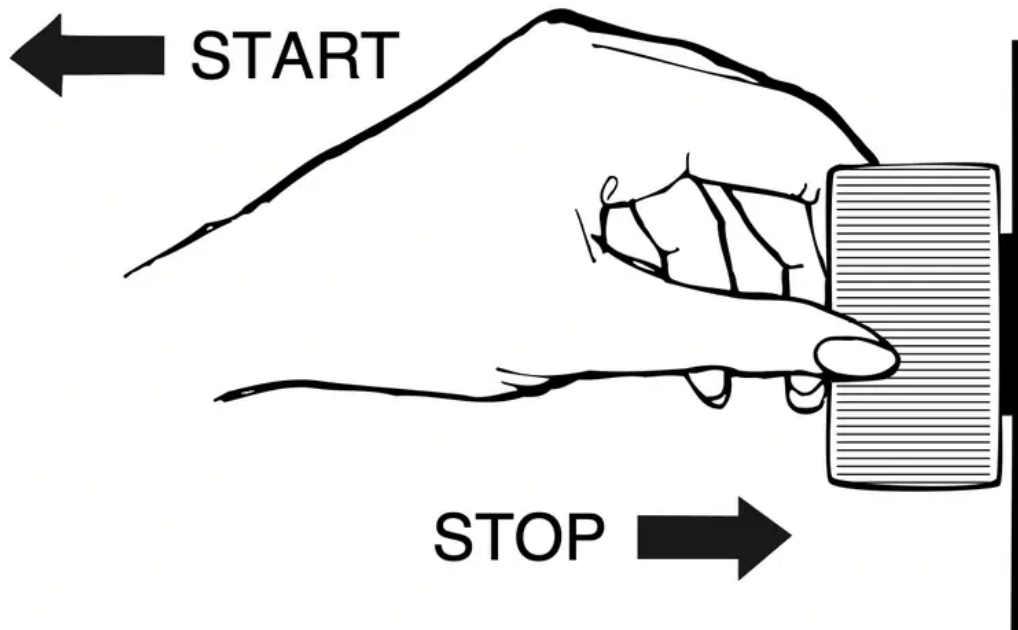
For best cleaning results, the load must be able to move freely in the water. Too big a load or too little water can cause wear or tear of load items.

2. Select Wash/Rinse Temperature.

3. **Push Cycle Selector knob** in and turn clockwise to your selected wash setting.

4. **Pull Cycle Selector knob** out to start the washer. If you wish to change a setting after the washer has started, push in the Cycle Selector knob to stop the washer and reset to

the new position. Setting can be changed at any time.

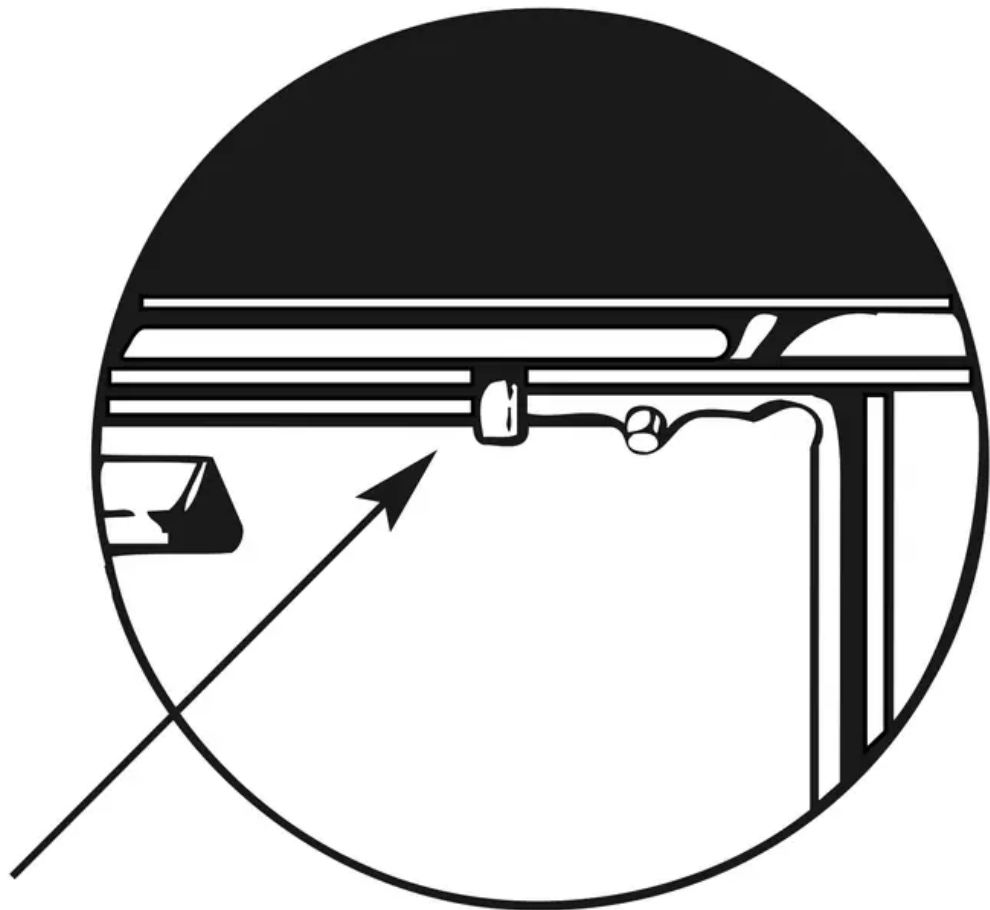


Washer Lid Latch

For easier loading convenience, use the washer lid latch.

To hold the washer lid up, lift the lid until it snaps past the latch under the control panel.

To release the lid, push the lid latch up.



LID LATCH

To Add Items After Washer Has Started

- Turn off the washer.
- Latch the washer lid.
- Add any additional articles by submerging them next to the agitator.

NOTE: When washing stockings, panty hose and other easily tangled items, always handle separately. To minimize tangling, we recommend the use of a net laundry bag.

How to Soak in Your Washer

Allow the washer to fill and agitate for a few minutes to dissolve the soaking agent. Then push in the Cycle Selector knob to stop the washer (keep lid closed) and allow to soak for as long as desired.

After desired soak period, pull out Cycle Selector knob to complete cycle.

Cycle Times — Total Cycle Times (Approximate Minutes)

NOTES:

- Total time includes pauses between each phase of the cycle.
- Total time does not include water fill times. Fill times vary depending on household water pressure and your selected water level.

Permanent Press	Delicates	Regular
16	12	16

Sorting and Loading

- Sort clothes carefully by fabric type, weight, color and amount of soil, according to instructions in How to Sort Clothes section.
- Add measured amount of detergent. See Detergents section for information on detergents and other laundry additives.
- Load clothes into wash basket, being careful not to overload. See How to Load Your Washer section.
- For information on how to use bleaches and fabric softeners, see Other Laundry Products section.
- Close the lid. Washer will fill but not spin with the lid open.

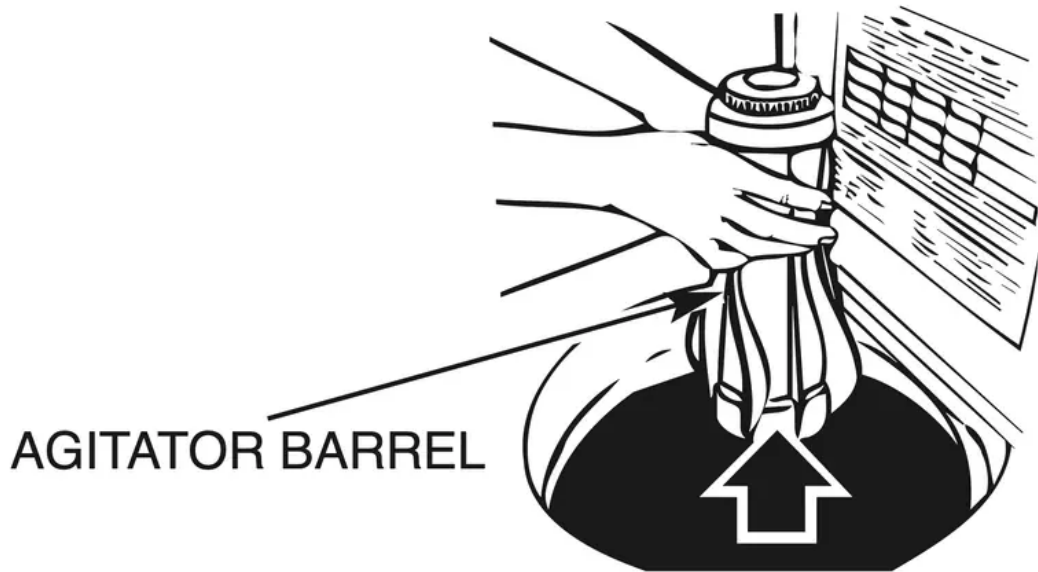
Manual-Clean Lint Filter

Clean the filter at the bottom of the agitator after every load for the best filtering results.

NOTE: The load type will vary the amount of lint buildup.

To clean:

1. Lift off the agitator barrel.



2. Wash or wipe the filter clean in the bottom of the agitator barrel. The filter is not removable.
3. Replace the agitator barrel and snap it in to place.



ENERGY-SAVING TIPS FOR YOUR WASHER

If your clothes and household items don't look clean and fresh after washing, you will probably rewash them...and that means you'll waste energy. Remember to sort your clothes carefully, load them properly, select correct cycles, use enough detergent and choose a water temperature warm enough to release and get rid of soil.

- Try to wash less often. Save articles of the same type of fabric until you have a full load.
- If you must wash smaller loads, adjust the amount of water. Small loads should have lower water levels.
- Always rinse in cold water. The temperature of the rinse does not affect cleaning.
- Wash in off-peak utility hours. Your local utility can tell you which are the off-peak hours.
- Use your washer's Normal Spin. This will remove more water during spin, which will shorten the drying cycle to save more energy.

SUGGESTED FABRIC AND CYCLE SETTINGS FOR YOUR WASHER

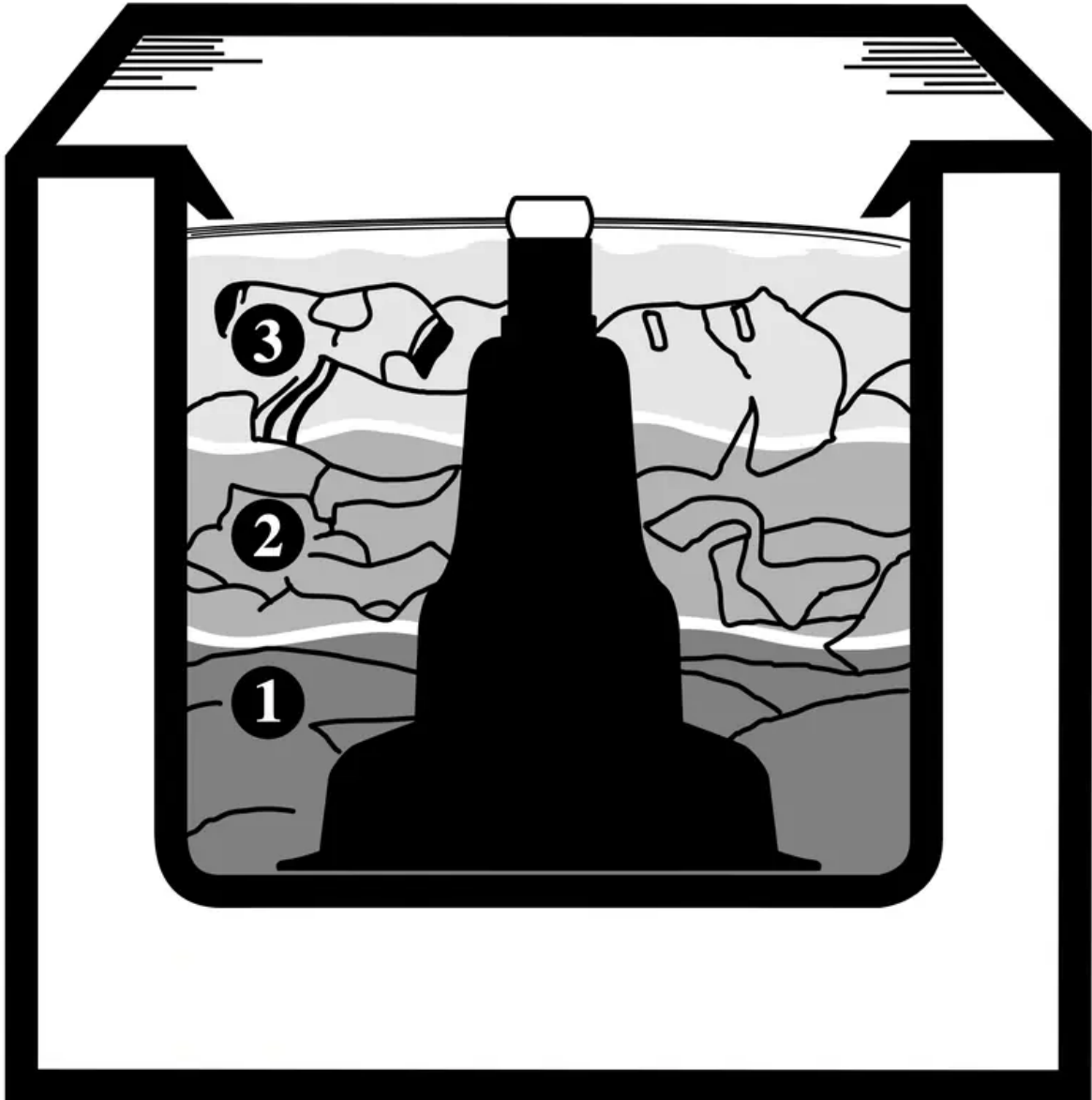
Cycle Suggested	For Clothes Load/Fabrics such as:
Permanent Press and Knits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthetics • Permanent press, treated cottons, blends with cottons • Down-filled garments, if machine washing is recommended*
Delicates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baby clothes (delicate) • Lingerie
Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottons and linens • Denims • Baby clothes (sturdy)
Special Instructions	
*Down-Filled Garments	<p>Wash frequently to fluff up the down and retain the garment's warmth. WASH SEPARATELY. Wet down gives off an odor which may be absorbed by other garments. Odor disappears when garment is dry. Treat heavily soiled areas with liquid detergent or a paste made of water and powdered detergent. Close zippers. Wash 2 or 3 garments at a time or add towels to balance. GARMENT MUST BE TUMBLE-DRIED.</p>

HOW TO LOAD YOUR WASHER

This illustration, with clothes just reaching the Clothes Retaining Ring, shows a proper load. Clothes have ample room to move because they are not packed down, nor wrapped around the agitator. Clothes are loaded dry since wet items are likely to pack down which encourages overloading. This size load requires a full water fill.

What is the best size load of clothes—large, medium or small? Save time, energy and detergent by avoiding extra use of the washer. Try to wash a full load of clothes. If you can, it is better to save clothes until you have a full load. If you must wash smaller loads, save water, energy and detergent by adjusting the water level for the size of the load.

See Operating the Washer.



- Load clothes dry.
- Take a properly sorted group of clothes and drop them loosely in the wash basket in this order:
 - **Large items**—like sheets. Do not wrap around the agitator.
 - **Small items**—like washcloths.
 - **Medium size items**—like towels.

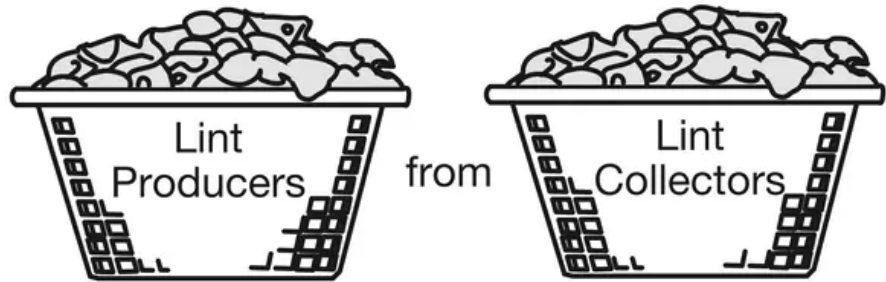
DO NOT OVERLOAD YOUR WASHER.

- Try to mix large and small items in each machine load for better washing action.
- Wash large items (blankets, bed spreads, mattress pads, etc.) separately.
- If machine is overloaded, you may experience oversudsing or out-of-balance conditions.

HOW TO SORT CLOTHES

Sort by Surface Texture

Separate



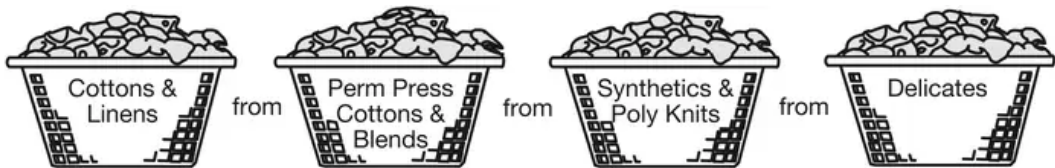
LINT PRODUCERS—such as terry toweling and chenille—give up lint.

LINT COLLECTORS—such as manmade fibers and napped fabrics like velveteen and corduroy— attract lint. These must be washed separately.

For more information on lint control, see the Problem Solver section.

Sort by Fabric

Separate



In addition to sorting to reduce lint collection, it is recommended that fabrics of similar construction be washed together whenever possible.

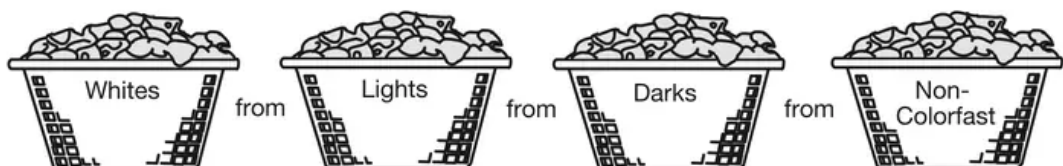
Sort by Soil

Separate



Sort by Color

Separate



For instructions on different fabrics and loads, see the Fabric and Cycle Settings guide.

It pays to check and prepare clothes for washing.

- Empty pockets, brush out cuffs, zip zippers, and fasten snaps, hooks and buttons.
- Do any necessary mending—rips, hems, tears.
- Check all items for areas of heavy soil or stain.
- Remove stains. See Stain Removal Guide.
- Turn poly knits inside out to minimize fabric surface damage.

EXTRA CLEANING

(See Tips to Help You Select Washer Settings section for instructions.)

See Stain Removal Guide.

See Fabric and Cycle Settings guide.

See the Problem Solver section.

Soaking and Pretreating—a good way to loosen deep soils and stains.

A thorough soaking with detergent or special soaking agent is another way to remove heavy soils, embedded dirt and even some stains.

Soaking can be either a completely separate washing step or a preliminary step to a complete wash cycle. For detailed information on how to soak in your washer, see How to Soak in Your Washer.

FOR INFORMATION ON SOAKING AGENTS, see Other Laundry Products guide.

- Pretreat heavy soil by rubbing in a small amount of liquid detergent or a paste made of water and powdered detergent or soap. For best results, wait 1/2 hour before washing.

HOW MUCH DETERGENT SHOULD YOU USE?

The use of a sufficient amount of detergent is one of the most important things you can do to make sure your wash comes out clean.

Amount required varies according to:

1. Water hardness
2. Amount of soil
3. Size of load
4. Type of detergent
5. Wash temperature

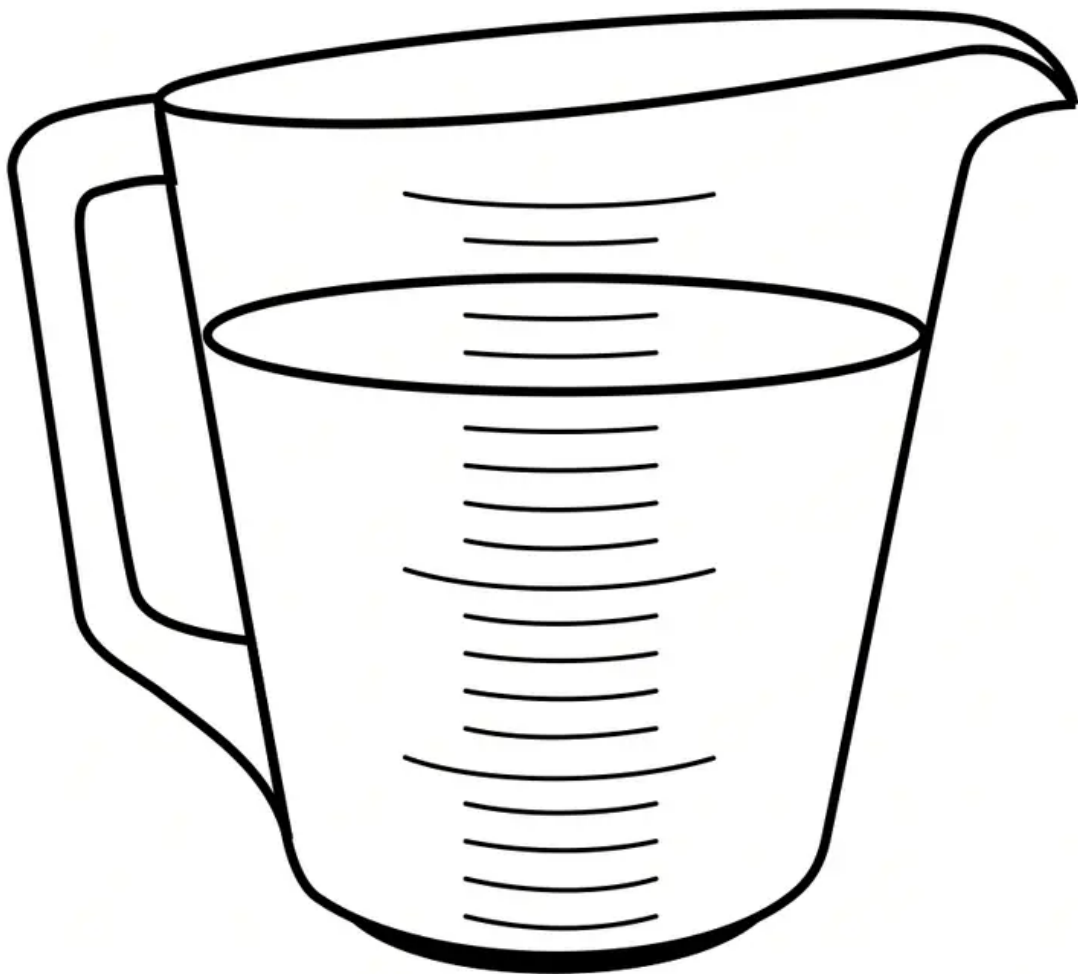
Use more detergent if you have...

1. Hard water
2. Large loads

3. Greasy or oily soils
4. Lower wash temperature
5. Low-phosphate detergent

If the recommended amount of detergent produces too many suds, switch to a lower sudsing detergent brand, and follow instructions on package.

Using too little detergent is a common cause of laundry problems. Always measure detergent in a standard measuring cup.



How to use detergent granular, powdered or liquid: For best results, add detergent to the wash basket before loading clothes. If you load your clothes first, add detergent next to the agitator.

HARD WATER—DO YOU HAVE IT?

Before you can decide what to do about hard water, you need to know if you have it and, if so, how hard it is.

- If you live in a municipal area, contact your water company.

- If you live in a rural area, or in some suburban areas, contact your county agent.

The answer will be “you have ‘so many grains’ per gallon (3.8 liters).” This means:

- 0 to 3.5 grains per gallon (3.8 liters)—SOFT
- 3.6 to 7 grains—HARD
- 7.1 to 10.5 grains—VERY HARD
- 10.6 grains and over—EXTREMELY HARD

If your water is SOFT, you have no problem. You can use soap or detergent as you prefer and forget all about hard water. If you have HARD water—less than 10 grains—and you use phosphate detergent, you also have no problem.

But, if you have more than 10 grains, you will need to soften your water with either...

1. An installed water softener in your home, or
2. The use of a packaged water softener.

For information on water softeners, see the manufacturer’s recommendations.

OTHER LAUNDRY PRODUCTS

Laundry Product and Type	How to Use It	Special Instructions
<p>BLEACH Chlorine liquid such as Clorox brand Nonchlorine such as Clorox 2 brand</p>	<p>Pour diluted bleach next to the agitator. Follow package directions. Put bleach into washer with detergent.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dilute bleach before using on any fabric. Do not pour undiluted liquid chlorine bleach directly into washer or on dry clothes. 2. Some of today's washable fabrics should not be chlorinebleached such as silk, wool, spandex, or nonfast colors. 3. Check manufacturers' care labels for special instructions. <p>May be used on most fabrics. Test fabric first.</p>
<p>FABRIC SOFTENERS Rinse additive such as Downy brand</p>	<p>Follow package directions for diluting softeners.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helps make clothes fluffy and soft. 2. Reduces static electricity. 3. Use the following manufacturer's direction. Too much may cause a hard, rough feeling on some clothes. 4. Do not pour directly on clothes.
<p>SANITIZER Chlorine bleach such as Clorox brand</p>	<p>Use in case of infection and contagious disease. See under Bleach above.</p>	<p>Guards against infection by killing most bacteria and viruses.</p>
<p>WATER SOFTENER Nonprecipitating such as Calgon brand Precipitating such as Borax brand</p>	<p>Follow package directions. Add at start of wash cycle. Follow package directions. Add at start of wash cycle.</p>	<p>Suspends hardness minerals in solution, keeping water clear. Combines with water hardness minerals to form precipitate which gives cloudy or milky appearance to water.</p>
<p>SOAK AGENT Such as Biz brand</p>	<p>Follow package directions.</p>	<p>For best results, soak garments a minimum of 30 minutes.</p>



Laundry Product and Type	How to Use It	Special Instructions
<p>PRETREATING, STAIN AND SPOT REMOVERS Such as Spray 'n Wash and K2R brands</p>	<p>Follow package directions. Treat only heavily soiled areas. Check garments' care labels for instructions.</p>	<p>CAUTION: Washer control panels and finishes may be damaged by some laundry pretreatment soil and stain remover products if such products are sprayed on or have direct contact with the washer. Apply these pretreatment products away from washer. The fabric may then be washed normally. Damage to your washer caused by pretreatment products is not covered by your warranty.</p>
<p>TINTS AND DYES Powdered such as Rit and Tintex brands</p>	<p>Follow package directions. NOTE: Tinted garments may not be colorfast. Wash separately.</p>	<p>Clean washer to avoid discoloration of next load. Go through complete cycle (5-minute wash) using hot water, 1/2 cup (120 ml) detergent, 1 cup (240 ml) bleach. Wipe exterior parts.</p> <p>CAUTION: Tinting may discolor plastic in washer. Subsequent washings will reduce discoloration but may never eliminate it.</p>

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS

1. Try to remove stains as soon as possible.
The fresher the stain, the easier it is to remove.
2. Before attempting to remove any stain, take these steps:
Find the fabric in the chart on the next page, and use only recommended methods.
Check the care label instructions that came with the garment.
Test stain removal product on a hidden inside seam or on a sample of the material.
Avoid use of hot water on unknown stains. It can set some stains.
3. Follow stain removal with a thorough rinsing.
4. Wash with recommended amount of soap or detergent.

Stain Removal Hint—Using Chlorine Bleach for White and Bleachable Fabrics

Mix 1/4 cup (60 ml) chlorine bleach with one gallon (3.8 liters) of cool water—approximately 80°F (27°C)—in a sink or pan. Soak stained area for 5 minutes and launder in washer.



The Case of the “Invisible” Stain

Food or cooking oils on your synthetic garments may cause stains which are virtually invisible and which you may not notice as you put your clothes into the washer.

If these stains are not completely removed in the wash, the oily spots may pick up dirt from the wash water. Then they will become very visible and you may think they were caused by the wash cycle itself.

Once These Spots Become Visible, How Can You Remove Them?

- Rub in undiluted liquid detergent and let stand 30 minutes.
- Rewash using hottest water the fabric can stand.

How Can You Prevent These “After-You-Wash” Stains?

- Increase the amount of detergent normally used.
- Increase water temperature where fabric will permit.
- Wash synthetic garments more often.

STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE



Stain	White and Bleachable Fabrics See Controls Setting Guide.	Other Washable Fabrics
Adhesives (Chewing Gum, etc.)	Rub with ice or immerse in very cold water. Use dull tool to carefully scrape off as much adhesive or gum as possible. Sponge with a safe dry-cleaning fluid*; then launder.	Same as white and bleachable fabrics.
Antiperspirants, Deodorants	Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Rinse. If stain remains, bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder. If color has changed, you may be able to restore it by sponging with ammonia.** Rinse thoroughly.	Same as white and bleachable fabrics except use nonchlorine bleach.
Blood	Soak in cold water; then launder in warm water. If stain remains, bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder.	Sponge or soak in cool water; then launder.
Chocolate, Cream, Ice Cream and Milk	Soak in cold water. Treat stain with a safe dry-cleaning fluid*; apply undiluted liquid detergent; launder; dry. Bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder.	Soak in cold water. Sponge with a safe cleaning fluid.* Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Launder in warm water.
Coffee and Tea	Without cream: Bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder. With cream: Follow guide directions for Cream.	Sponge with warm water. If stain remains, apply warm glycerine, let stand 30 minutes and rinse well, or sponge with a safe dry-cleaning fluid.* Launder.
Cosmetics: Eye Shadow, Lipstick, Mascara, Liquid or Pancake Makeup, Rouge, Powder; Crayon;	Treat stain with safe dry-cleaning fluid.* Apply undiluted liquid detergent; launder and dry. Bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder.	Sponge with a safe dry-cleaning fluid.* Then launder in warm detergent water.



Stain	White and Bleachable Fabrics See Controls Setting Guide.	Other Washable Fabrics
Grease, Oil, Tar, Cod Liver Oil		
Fresh Fruit, Fruit Juices, Wine, Vegetables or Food Coloring	Soak stain in cool water. If stain remains, bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder.	Sponge with warm water. Bleach remaining stain with nonchlorine bleach.
Grass, Foliage, Flowers, Mildew, Scorch	Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Launder. (Treat mildew spots while they are fresh, before mold has a chance to weaken fabric.) If either type stain remains, bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder. (Severe scorch cannot be removed.)	Sponge with warm water. Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Bleach remaining stain with nonchlorine bleach; then launder. Old mildew stains can seldom be removed. Scorch can seldom be removed.
Ink, Ballpoint	Fresh stains: Place stain face down on an absorbent towel and sponge with dry-cleaning fluid*; or use spray cleaner. Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Old stains: Bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder.	Same as white and bleachable fabrics except launder using nonchlorine bleach.
Paint and Varnish	Soften with oil or petroleum jelly; then sponge with banana oil. Launder in warm water.	Same as white and bleachable fabrics.
Perspiration	Apply undiluted liquid detergent and launder in warm water. If color has changed, you may be able to restore it by treating with ammonia or vinegar.** If any stain remains, treat with safe dry-cleaning fluid* or bleach according to the Stain Removal Hint; launder.	Launder in warm water. Rinse well. Bleach with nonchlorine bleach.



Stain	White and Bleachable Fabrics See Controls Setting Guide.	Other Washable Fabrics
Rust	Apply rust remover,** using manufacturer's directions. Rinse and launder.	Same as white and bleachable fabrics.

CAUTION: Because cleaning fluids tend to be toxic, be sure you are in a well-ventilated room when using them. No cleaning fluid should be used unless user is familiar with the limitations and required cautions (usually printed on label). Use extreme caution with flammable compounds.

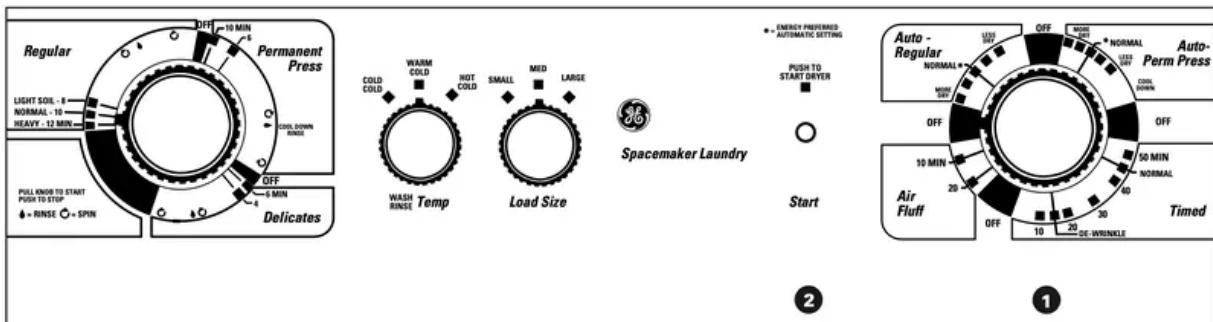
Under no circumstances should fabrics containing flammable materials (waxes, cleaning fluids, etc.) be washed in the washer.

**Do not mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids such as vinegar and/or rust remover. Mixing can produce a toxic gas which may cause death.

Save and refer to garment manufacturers' care labels.

HOW TO OPERATE YOUR DRYER

WARNING: To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons when using your appliance, read the IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS before operating this appliance.



Check the Lint Filter

Clean the lint filter each time the dryer is used. Always be sure the lint filter is in place.

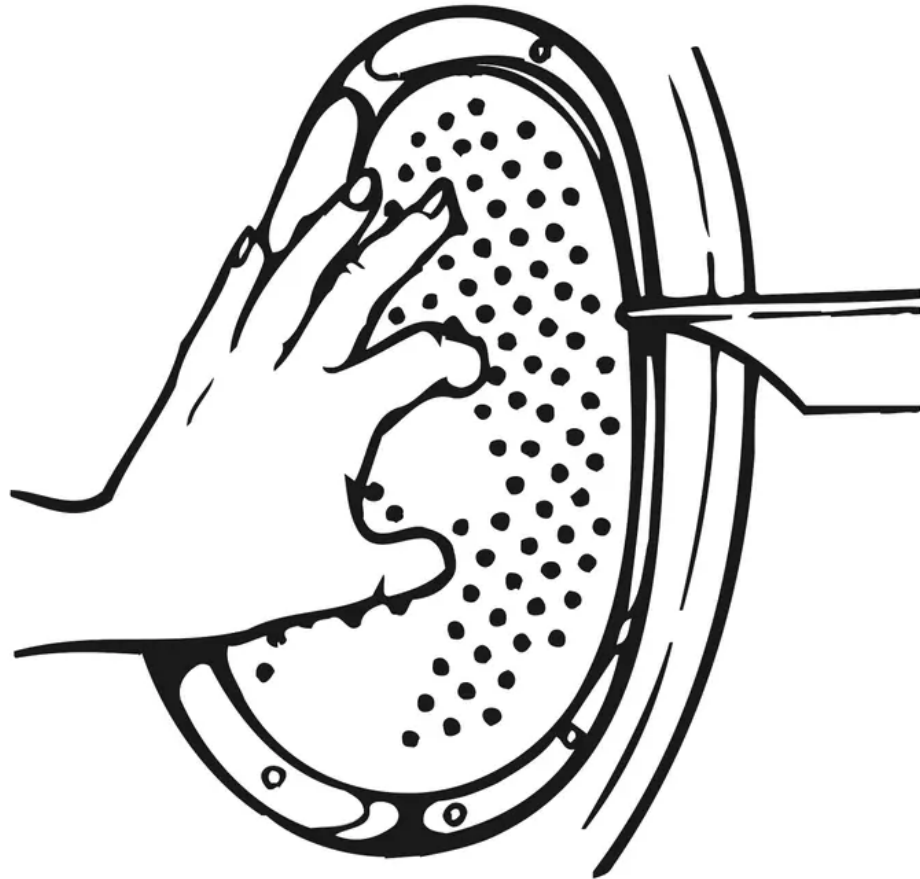
WARNING: Do not run the dryer with the lint screen loose, damaged, blocked or missing. Doing so can cause overheating, damage fabrics and be a fire hazard.

The lint screen is located inside the dryer drum, on the back wall.

To clean:

1. Use the finger holes to pull the lint screen straight out.

2. Lightly squeeze the body, as shown while pulling the cover off.



PULL STRAIGHT OUT

3. ROLL lint off the screen with your fingers. Do not rinse or wash the screen.
4. Replace the cover on the body of the lint screen.
5. Before replacing the lint screen, remove any lint from the wire mesh on the back wall (behind the lint screen).

6. Push the lint screen straight back until it snaps into place.



**SQUEEZE BODY;
PULL COVER OFF**

Sort and Load the Clothes

Good sorting for the dryer begins at the washer. Generally, if clothes are sorted right for washing, they're sorted right for drying. See the How to Sort Clothes section.

If you do mix various types of fabrics in your load, set the controls for the lighter-weight fabrics and remove when dry. Reset controls for the remaining heavier fabrics.

Set the Controls

See the Suggested Fabric and Drying Selections guide.

1. Cycle Selector.

Turn the Cycle Selector to the desired cycle setting.

The selector may be turned in either direction.

2. Start Button.

Press the Start button to start the dryer. (Opening the door during operation stops the dryer. To restart, close the door and press the Start button.)

NOTE: Drying times will vary according to the type of heat used (electric, natural gas or LP gas), size of load, types of fabrics, wetness of clothes and condition of exhaust ducts.

Polyester Knits and Permanent Press Drying Tips

- **DO NOT OVERLOAD** — Garments being dried or dewrinkled should tumble freely.
- **REMOVE CLOTHES PROMPTLY**—To help prevent wrinkling, remove clothes from the dryer promptly at the end of the drying cycles.
- **PLACE ON HANGERS** — Permanent press and polyester knit garments look best if placed on hangers after drying.

The Difference Between Automatic and Timed Drying

Automatic Drying

When using the Automatic cycles, the Automatic Dry Control system continually senses the temperature of the air in the dryer drum. Wet laundry keeps the air cool. When laundry is dry enough (and the drum air warm enough), the heat turns off. When the air cools, the heat turns back on. This off and on cycling may happen a number of times (depending on the fabric, load size and Cycle Selector setting). The Cycle Selector advances (when the heat is off) until it automatically turns off the dryer.

Auto Regular

Use this cycle to dry heavy- and medium-weight cotton items. The load tumbles without heat during the last 5 minutes. This helps make the load easier to handle.

Auto Permanent Press

Use this cycle to dry permanent press, knits and other synthetic items. The load tumbles without heat during the last 10 minutes. This helps keep wrinkles from setting in and makes the load easier to handle.

Timed Drying

When using the Timed Cycles, you select the number of minutes you wish the dryer to run and it turns off at the end of this time period. The last 5 minutes of this cycle are without heat. This helps make the load easier to handle.

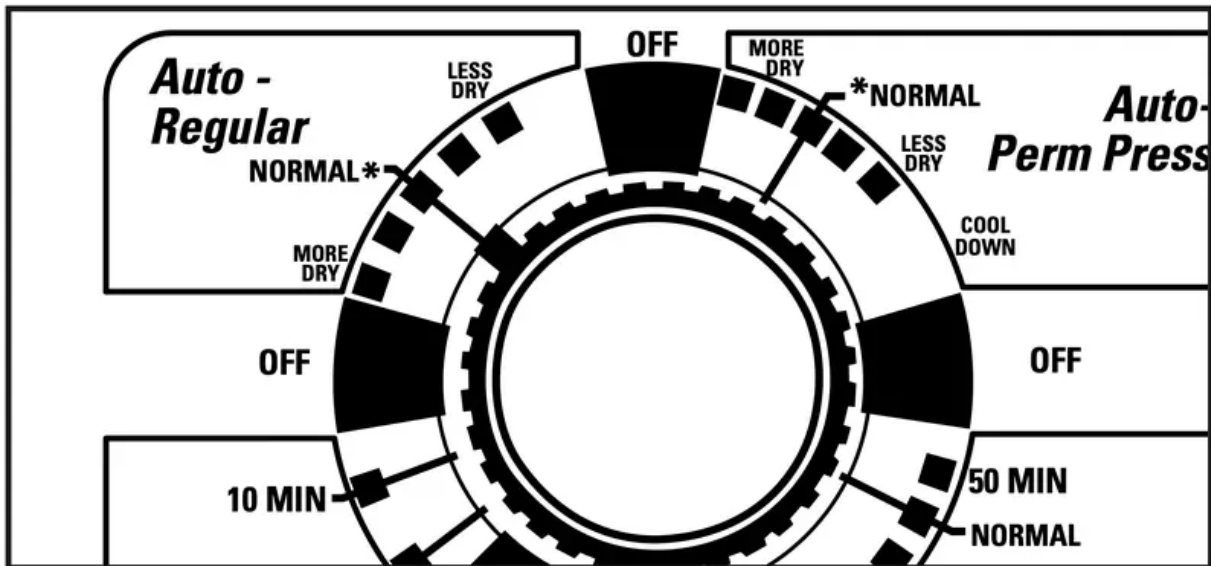
Air Fluff cycle

The dryer does not heat when the Cycle Control knob is set in AIR FLUFF. This cycle can be used to fluff or air-dry bedding, plastic tablecloths, foam rubber pillows, stuffed toys, sneakers, etc.

WARNING: Do not dry plastic or rubber items with heat. Use Air Fluff setting, or line dry. Failure to do so could result in fire or damaged items.

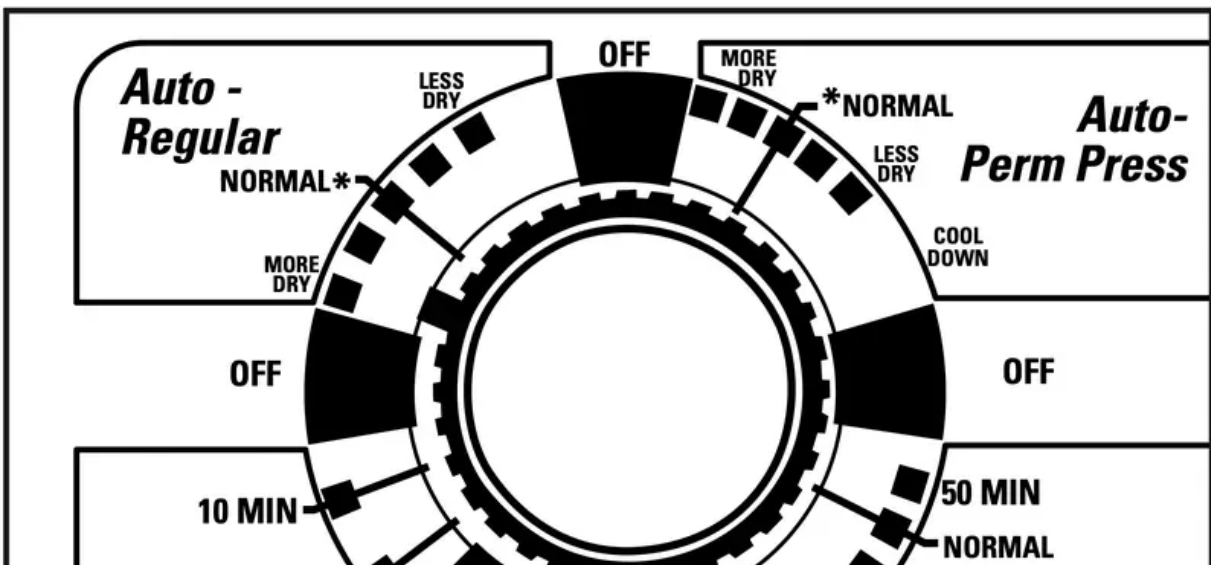
Drying Selections Guide for the Automatic Cycles

Set to NORMAL Position



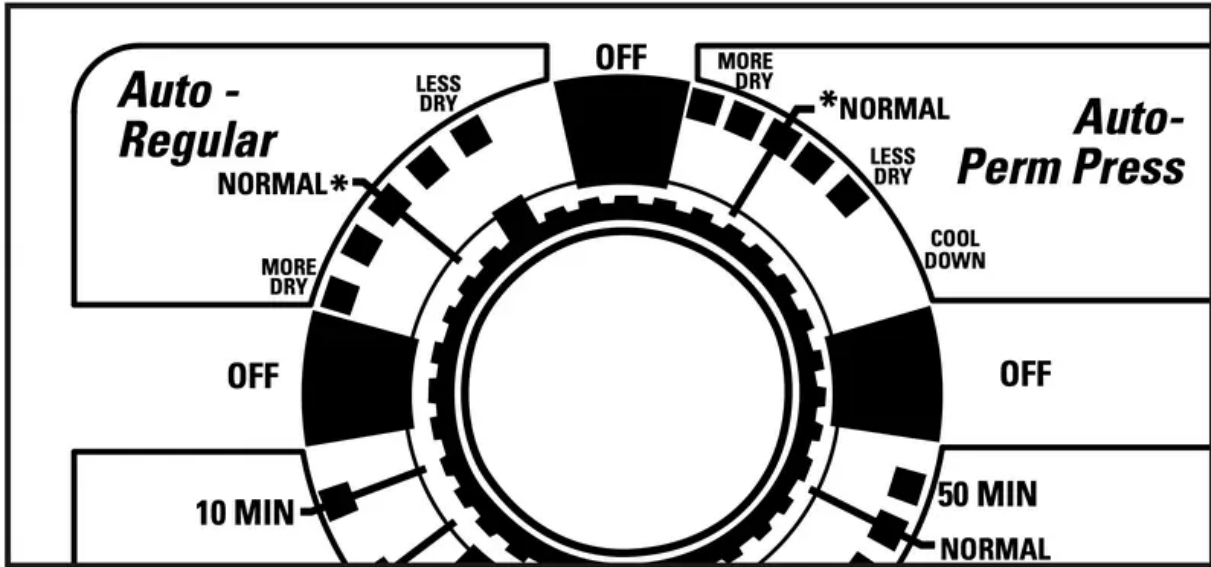
- Energy-preferred automatic setting.
- For most normal loads.

Set toward More Dry



- For loads that include heavyweight fabrics.
- If you desire to remove more moisture.

Set toward Less Dry



- For lightweight fabric loads.
- If you desire to remove less moisture.
- For very small loads.

SUGGESTED FABRIC AND DRYING SELECTIONS

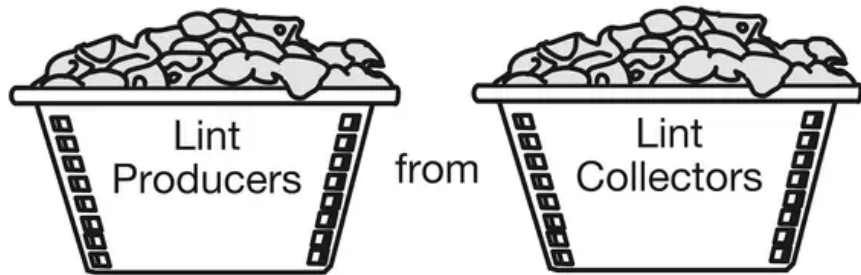
Cycle Suggested	For Clothes Load/Fabrics such as:
Automatic Regular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottons and linens • Down-filled garments, if machine washing and drying are recommended
Automatic Permanent Press and Knits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent press fabrics with cotton • Synthetics
Delicates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silks and wools • Rayon and acetate
Timed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillows*
<p>Special Instructions Refer to garment manufacturers' care labels for more information.</p>	
*Pillows	<p>Check ticking for holes or weak seams where feathers or filling could escape. DRY ONLY ONE PILLOW AT A TIME. Set dryer for maximum time. Stop dryer occasionally and shake pillow to redistribute filling for more even drying. Check pillow at end of drying time—if not completely dry, return pillow to dryer and reset for more drying time. Feather pillows dry very slowly and must be dried completely to prevent mildew. DO NOT tumble dry pillows containing kapok.</p>

The terms High, Medium and Low Heat are those usually found on fabric care labels. For best results, follow your specific fabric care label.

HOW TO SORT CLOTHES

Sort by Surface Texture

Separate

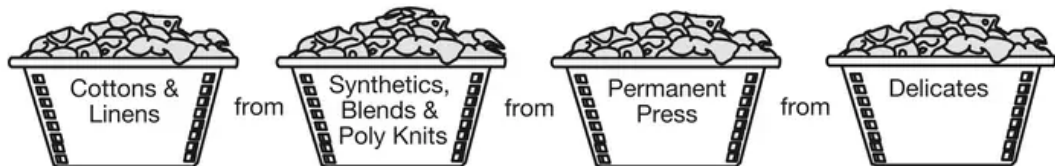


LINT PRODUCERS—such as terry toweling and chenille—give up lint.

LINT COLLECTORS—such as manmade fibers and napped fabrics like velveteen and corduroy— attract lint. These must be dried separately.

Sort by Fabric

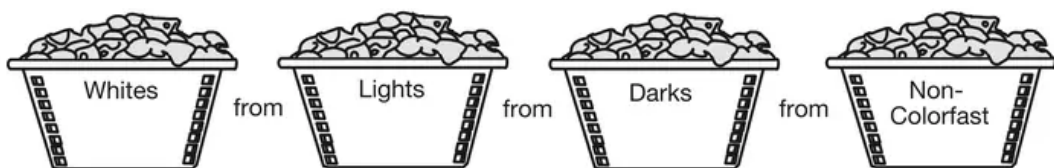
Separate



In addition to sorting to reduce lint collection, we recommend that you wash fabrics of similar construction together whenever possible.

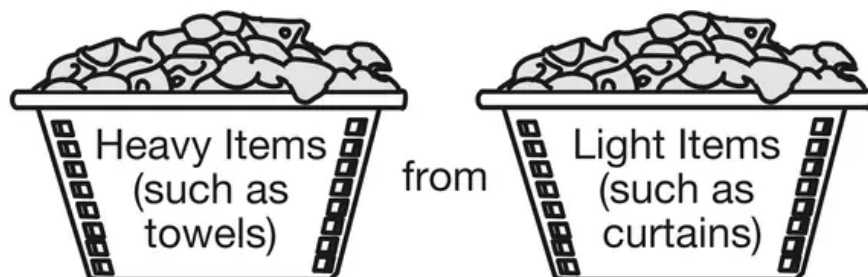
Sort by Color

Separate



Sort by Weight

Separate



For information on tumble drying extra-large items and different fabrics and loads, see the Suggested Fabrics and Drying Selections guide.

ENERGY-SAVING TIPS FOR YOUR DRYER

- Sort clothes by weight so you won't have to run an extra cycle for one or two heavier, slowerdrying items.
- Do not overload dryer. The drum should be no more than half full of wet articles. For efficient drying, clothes need to tumble freely. Overloading prolongs drying time and produces uneven drying.
- Use Automatic Drying Cycle whenever possible to help prevent overdrying and to save energy.
- To help prevent ironing, remove garments immediately at the end of the drying cycle and place on hangers.
- Dry your clothes in consecutive loads. Using a "warm" dryer will save energy.
- Clean lint filter each time you dry.
- Clean dryer exhaust ducting at least once a year. A partially clogged exhaust can lengthen drying time.

CARE AND CLEANING

USER MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

- Wipe the cabinet with a damp cloth. Occasionally wash it with mild soap and water and then apply a light coat of appliance polish to help preserve the finish.
- Keep the area around and underneath your appliance free of combustible materials such as lint, paper, rags and chemicals.
- Keep the floor around your appliance clean and dry to reduce the possibility of slipping.

For long vacations

Be sure water supply is shut off at faucets. Drain all water from hoses if the appliance will be exposed to freezing weather.

Always shut off the gas valve before leaving on vacation.

Winterizing instructions for your washer:

The washer cannot be operated in freezing temperatures. Before you store the appliance, remove water from all parts of the washer.

1. Turn off water supply faucets. Disconnect hoses from faucets and drain.

2. Add 1 gallon (3.8 liters) of nontoxic RV antifreeze (available from a hardware or recreational vehicle store) to the washer tub.
3. Push in the timer knob, turn the knob to the right to a spin cycle and pull out the knob.
4. Let the washer spin for 1 or 2 minutes to let all the water drain out. Some but not all of the RV antifreeze will be expelled.
5. Push in the timer knob, disconnect the electrical plug, dry the tub interior and close the lid.
6. Store the appliance in an upright position.
7. Before reusing the washer, after storage, run the washer through a cycle to rinse out the antifreeze.

Washer

- **Wash basket.**

After each use, leave the lid open to allow moisture to evaporate. Clean thoroughly with nonabrasive household cleanser to remove deposit left by heavily soiled clothes. Do not use harsh, gritty or abrasive cleaners.

- **Lint Filter.**

Clean the filter at the bottom of the agitator after every load for the best filtering results. See Operating Your Washer section.

Dryer

If your dryer is exhausted to the outside, inspect and clean the dryer exhaust ducting at least once a year. A clothes dryer produces combustible lint. When the dryer is not exhausted to the outside, this lint is more apt to accumulate in and near the dryer, which could create a fire hazard.

How to reduce the possibility of a fire hazard, if your dryer (gas dryers must be exhausted outside) is not exhausted to the outside:

- Clean the lint filter before every load. See Operating Your Dryer section.

Lint can gather inside the dryer and create a Fire Hazard. This lint should be removed at least every 2 or 3 years, or more often, depending on dryer usage.

WARNING — Electrical Shock and Personal Injury Hazard

- Unplug the power supply cord or turn off the electrical power.
- Do not put hands inside the cabinet.
- Make sure the dryer is cool.
- More than one person is required to lift, tilt or move the washer/dryer because of its weight and size.

Failure to do so could result in electrical shock, injury or damage.

Cleaning should be done only by a qualified person.

1. Unplug unit from electrical supply or turn off electrical power.
2. Remove back panel from dryer. (See Installation Instructions.)
3. Avoid touching wires and thermostats.
4. Remove lint from boxed-in area with a soft brush or vacuum cleaner.
5. Replace back panel, reconnect and level the appliance.



**QUESTIONS?
USE THIS PROBLEM SOLVER**



PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
WASHER OR DRYER WON'T START	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure controls are properly set and washer cycle selector is pulled out or dryer Start button is pushed. • Appliance unplugged. Make sure cord is firmly plugged into electrical outlet. • No power to appliance. Check fuses and circuit breakers to make sure appliance is getting current. • Dryer door is open. Dryer will not run with door open. Make sure washer lid is closed. Washer will fill but will not spin with lid open. • Make sure both hot and cold faucets are turned on.
WON'T DRAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinked or pinched hose. Check and correct. • Top of drain outlet should be less than 6 feet above the floor.
WATER LEAKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure hose connections are tight at faucets. • Make sure end of drain hose is correctly inserted into and secured to drain facility.
WASHER WON'T SPIN AND COMPLETE CYCLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lid not closed. Washer will not progress through spin cycle with lid up. Make sure lid is closed.
CLOTHES ARE ABNORMALLY WET AFTER SPIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Load may have been excessively out of balance. Redistribute clothes and rerun through final spin.
APPLIANCE IS NOISY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavily unbalanced loads can cause the washer to vibrate excessively during spin, and may cause it to move from its original position. To correct, open the lid and redistribute the load evenly about the wash basket. Close the lid and restart. • Metallic "clicks" heard as timer advances during operation are normal. • Uneven floor. Make sure appliance is level and firm to floor.



<p>WATER DOES NOT ENTER OR ENTERSS LOWLY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faucets turned off. Make sure faucets are on and adjusted correctly. • Hoses kinked. Check and correct. • Clogged screen in water valve. Unscrew fill hose from washer and clean screen if necessary. When reassembling, make hand-tight plus 1/3 turn with pliers.
<p>WATER TEMPERATURE INCORRECT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faucets not adjusted to give desired temperature. Readjust them. • Household water heater not set to deliver correct temperature —140° to 150°F (60° to 66°C). Reset it. • Water valve screens may be clogged. Remove inlet hoses from water valve. Clean the screens and reinstall the hoses. • Make sure selector controls are properly set. • Make sure hoses are connected to correct faucets—hot to hot, cold to cold.
<p>WASHER PAUSES IN CYCLE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washer normally pauses about 1/2 minute in progressing from one portion of its cycle to the next. • Alternate pauses in the agitation are normal in the delicate wash cycle. Agitation will resume in 1–2minutes. • The brief pause in the final spin of each cycle is normal operation for this washer.
<p>GREASY OR OILY STAINS ON LAUNDERED GARMENTS</p>	<p>These are sometimes called “invisible stains” because you may not notice them before washing clothes. However, if oily soils are not completely removed in the wash cycle, the oily spots may pick up dirt from the wash water. The spots will then be very visible. They are not caused by the washer. Wash synthetic garments as soon as possible after wearing. Use more detergent than normal and the hottest water the fabric can stand.</p> <p>If spots appear, rub in undiluted liquid detergent, let stand 30 minutes and rewash using hottest water fabric can stand.</p>
<p>YELLOWED CLOTHES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete removal of body soil due to constant use of insufficient detergent. Check hem of T-shirt or pillow case. If they are white and center is yellow, it contains body oil. Restore whiteness following procedures on “Grayed Clothes” in this section.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorine bleach may yellow some fabrics with resin finishes. Use oxygen bleach (such as Clorox 2™ brand). Refer to garment manufacturers' care instructions. Restore color using color remover (such as Rit™ or Tintex™ brands); follow package directions. • Iron or manganese in water may cause overall yellowing or yellow spots. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use extra detergent plus a nonprecipitating water softener dissolved in water before adding clothes. Use nonchlorine bleach. 2. Have a special filter or chemical feeder installed in your home to remove iron and manganese from water. 3. Run hot water for a few minutes to clean iron residue buildup in lines; drain water heater occasionally. 4. To remove spots: spread stained portion over pan of boiling water and squeeze lemon juice through stain. To remove overall yellow, use a commercially available rust scale remover, following package instructions.
<p>BLUE OR GRAY COLOR STAINS</p>	<p>Improper use of fabric softener. Never pour fabric softener directly on clothes; always dilute before adding to rinse water.</p> <p>To remove stains: dampen stained area and rub with undiluted liquid detergent. Rewash, using chlorine bleach if safe for fabric.</p>
<p>GRAYED CLOTHES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is not hot enough for type of load. Make sure water heater is set to deliver hot water at the washer 140°–150°F (60°–66°C). Do not wash when other hot water needs—such as dishwashing or family baths—are heavy. • Poor or inferior detergent (or use of soap in hard water). Change to phosphate detergent if possible. <p>Follow these steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use water conditioner (such as Calgon™ brand). • Use hottest water possible. • Pretreat stains. • Use presoak aids. • Install water softener.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washer overloaded. Clothes cannot move freely to loosen and remove soil, causing gray appearance. Follow correct loading procedures for size of loads. • Improper soaking, with insufficient detergent. Usually a 30-minute soak is sufficient. However, when using extended soaks for heavily soiled garments, you may need to use twice the recommended amount of detergent. • Washing too long may result in increased soil redeposition. Use shorter wash time for smaller loads. • Detergent dissolves too slowly. It is important that detergent be present in the wash solution at the start of wash agitation. <p>To restore grayed clothes — Most grayed clothes can be at least partially restored by the following procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put clothes in washer. 2. Fill with HOT water. Check manufacturers' tags to determine if hot water is suitable for garment. 3. Add a nonprecipitating type of water softener such as Calgon™ brand with phosphate. Use 2 1/2 times as much as you need for normal water softening. 4. Do not add soap or detergent. 5. Allow clothes to go through complete cycle. 6. Repeat, if necessary. 7. If you prefer to soak clothes, use water softener in place of soak agent or prewash detergent and allow clothes to soak for about 20 minutes.
<p>HEAVILY SOILED AREAS such as collars and cuffs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretreat with liquid detergent.
<p>LINT OR RESIDUE ON CLOTHES IN CYCLE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect sorting of clothes. Separate lint-producers (such as terry towels and chenille) with lint-receivers (such as manmade fabrics, velveteen, corduroy). • Washing too long, especially for smaller loads. For normal soil, use 1 minute per pound of dry clothes. • Use of nonphosphate detergents which combine with hardness minerals in water to form a precipitate which can be mistaken for lint.



- Use phosphate detergent or liquid detergent; use warmer wash water or soften water with an installed mechanical softener or a packaged water softener.
- Undissolved granular detergent may leave powdery residue on fabrics which can be mistaken for lint.
 - (a) See detergent guide for recommendations on how to add detergent to speed up complete dissolving.
 - (b) Use a liquid or special cold water detergent.
 - (c) Predissolve granular detergent in hot water, or make sure detergent is dissolved completely in wash water before adding clothes.
 - (d) Make certain clothes have ample room to move in washer.
 - (e) Use a warmer wash water.
- Overloading of washer will cause abrasion which creates excessive lint. Wash fewer items in each load. Make sure water level is correct for size of load.
- Too much bleach. Overbleached items, such as towels, will shed excessive lint. Use correct amount of bleach according to package directions.
- Not enough detergent. Enough detergent must be used to hold lint in suspension during wash cycle. Increase amount of detergent used. Amount is determined by water hardness, size of load, degree of soil and amount of water. See detergent guide.
- Incorrect use of fabric softener. If used in wash cycle, many softeners may react with detergent to create a white deposit. Use fabric softeners only in rinse cycle.
- Pilling, usually on polyester-cotton blends, is caused by normal wear and may look like lint. Turning clothes inside out may help.
- Static electricity caused by overdrying will cause attraction. Use fabric softener in rinse cycle.

To correct — All residue except pilling can usually be removed from garments through use of correct laundry procedures.

SNAGS, HOLES, TEARS, RIPS OR EXCESSIVE WEAR

There is no solution once this type of

- Pins on garments or sharp objects left in pockets. Remove all pins, check pockets of all garments before putting in washer. Also check washer to see if any objects remained in wash tub.
- Snaps, hooks, sharp buttons, belt buckles, zippers. Make sure all hooks, snaps and buttons are fastened. Remove sharp



<p>damage has occurred.</p>	<p>buttons and belt buckles. This is very important when washing knits, which snag easily. Turn knits inside out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper use of chlorine bleach. Holes may have random square shape, yellow discoloration; fabric will be weak at edges of hole. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Use only correct, measured amount of bleach. (b) Never add undiluted bleach to washer tub nor allow clothes to come in contact with undiluted bleach. Do not wipe up bleach spills with clothes. (c) Damage from chemicals such as hair preparations (bleach, dye, home permanent solution), battery acid, some toilet bowl cleaners. Immediately rinse towels and other articles thoroughly which have come in contact with these chemicals before putting them in washer. Avoid contaminating items of clothing with such chemicals. • Small, unnoticed holes, tears or ripped seams may enlarge during washing. Check garments carefully before loading washer and mend all rips and tears. • As permanent press garments age, they may show fraying at collars and cuffs. This is due to the weakening of the fibers by the permanent press process. It is not caused by the washer. You can slow this process by washing small permanent press loads with a large water level. Do not wash heavy items such as towels with permanent press. When possible, remove collar stays. • Roughness or burrs on agitator due to damage incurred by heavy belt buckles, etc. Examine agitator for roughness or burrs and smooth by filing if necessary. • May be using wrong cycle for delicate fabrics. Use delicate cycle. Refer to garment manufacturers' care instructions. • Garments weakened by aging, sun or atmosphere. This is an inevitable process and is not caused by the washer. You may slow down process by use of delicate cycle. • Too little water in washer or too large a load. Load washer only with the number of items that will move freely. Select correct water level.
<p>WRINKLING IN PERM PRESS AND "NO-IRON" ITEMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving clothes in dryer after tumbling stops. Immediately after dryer stops tumbling, remove clothes and place them on hangers.



- Too many items in dryer. Dry only one washer load at a time. Do not combine loads.
- Too few items in dryer. If drying only one article, add two or more similar articles, even if dry, to ensure proper tumbling.
- Improper loads. Avoid laundering heavy permanent press items, such as work clothes, with lighter permanent press items such as shirts or blouses. Also do not wash or dry permanent press items with regular laundry.
- Too many items in washer. Items must have room to move freely. Permanent press loads should always be smaller than regular loads...no more than medium loads.
- Use of incorrect wash and dry cycles. Use permanent press wash cycle which provides a cool-down rinse to minimize wrinkling. Also, use automatic dry cycle.
- Incorrect water level. Use large level for medium load; medium level for small load.
- Repeated washing in too hot water. Wash in cold or warm water with plenty of detergent.
- Accumulation of lime scale due to use of carbonate detergents. If a nonphosphate detergent must be used, avoid the use of a carbonate-built detergent.

To remove Stubborn wrinkles –

- Retumble small loads on automatic dry setting.
- Rinse and dry on automatic dry setting.
- If unsuccessful, retumble on high heat for 10–12 minutes and hang immediately.
- Iron carefully.
- Send to cleaners for pressing.
- Some wrinkles may remain which cannot be removed.*

***NOTE:** If you follow good laundry procedures and permanent press clothes still come out wrinkled, the finish may not be good quality. Also, in permanent press synthetic/cotton blends, the cotton portion of the fabric can eventually wear away leaving only the synthetic. Since the cotton has a resin finish that imparts the memory, a loss or decrease of permanent press performance will result.

<p>SHRINKAGE, GENERAL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some fabrics will shrink whether washed in a washer or by hand; others may be safely washed but will shrink in a dryer. Follow garment manufacturers' care instructions exactly. If in doubt, do not machine wash or dry.
<p>SHRINKAGE, KNITS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxation shrinkage can occur in knit fabrics that have been improperly stretched and elongated by the manufacturer. When this occurs, garment may be pressed back into shape after each wash and dry cycle. • Progressive or delayed shrinkage is caused when starch or sizing (in some fabrics) is gradually removed by laundering. May be noticed in older garments that have been washed many times without previous shrinkage. Treat as for Relaxation Shrinkage above. • Shrinkage caused by overheating occurs in certain knit fabrics that have been heat-shaped. When washing, drying or ironing temperatures exceed the temperatures used to set the shapes, shrinkage may occur. This cannot be corrected, but it can be prevented by washing in cool or warm water and drying on low or delicate heat.
<p>CLOTHES TAKE TOO LONG TO DRY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls improperly set. Check all controls to make sure they are correctly set for the load you want to dry. • Improper ducting. Make sure dryer is ducted in accordance with Installation Instructions. • Obstruction in exhaust ducting. Make sure ducting is clean and free of obstruction, and make sure damper in outside wall cap operates easily. If metal flexible ducting is used, be sure it is not kinked and that it is installed according to Installation Instructions. • Blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers. Check household fuses or circuit breakers. Most electric dryers use two. It is possible for one to be blown or tripped and the dryer to still tumble without heat. • Improper sorting. Do not mix heavy, hard-to-dry items with lightweight articles. • Too many items in dryer. Dry only one washer load at a time. Do not combine loads.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too few items in dryer. If drying only one article, add two or more similar articles even if dry, to ensure proper tumbling.• If your dryer is operating on a 208-volt circuit, longer drying times can be expected.• Clothes were excessively wet when they were put into the dryer.
WASHER OR DRYER WON'T START	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dryer door is open. Dryer will not run with door open. Make sure lint filter is in proper position. Make sure washer lid is closed. Washer will fill but will not spin with lid open.

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.