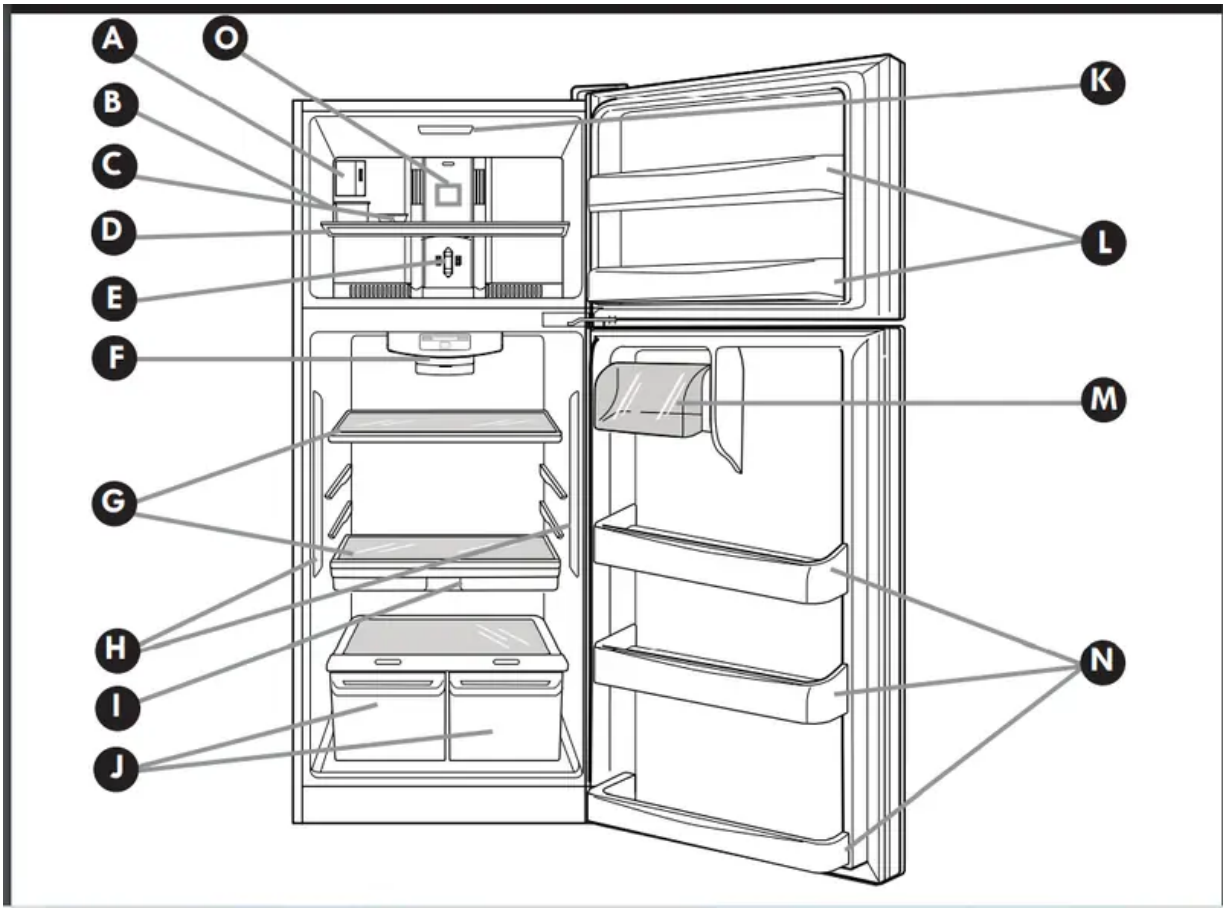
Parts and Features



Use this page to become more familiar with the parts and features of your refrigerator. Page references are included or your convenience.

NOTE: This guide covers several models. The refrigerator you have purchased may have some or all of the items listed below. The locations of the features shown below may not match your model.

- **A**. Custom Cube Icemaker*
- **B.** Ice Bin
- **C**. Ice Tray*
- **D**. Freezer Shelf
- **E**. Freezer Temperature Control
- **F**. Refrigerator Temperature Control
- **G**. Shelves
- **H**. Refrigerator Light (LED)
- **I**. Pantry Drawer
- **J**. Crispers

- **K**. Freezer Light (LED)
- **L**. Freezer Door Bins
- **M**. Dairy Bin
- **N**. Refrigerator Door Bins
- **O**. F- Deco Duct

*** On some models**

REFRIGERATOR INSTALLATION

WARNING: EXCESSIVE WEIGHT HAZARD

- Use the assistance of two or more persons to move or install the refrigerator. Not following these instructions may cause injury to the back and other parts of the body

UNPACKING

Before installing your refrigerator, remove any tape or temporary stickers. Do not remove any stickers that feature warnings, the model serial number or the technical label of the product located on the back of the refrigerator.

To remove adhesive tape residue, rub it well with your fingers and a little liquid detergent. Clean with warm water and let dry.

Do not use sharp instruments,rubbing alcohol, flammable liquids or abrasive cleaning products to remove the adhesive tape or glue. These products can damage the surface of your refrigerator. For more information, see the section on “Important Safety Instructions”.

The shelves come already installed in their factory position. Remove the shelves and replace them according to your spacing needs.

Moving Your Refrigerator:

Your refrigerator is extremely heavy. Make sure you protect the floor when moving your refrigerator for cleaning or servicing. Always pull your refrigerator straight out when moving it. Do not shift from side to side or “walk” the refrigerator when attempting to move it as this can cause damage to the floor.

WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD

Keep all flammable materials and vapors (such as gasoline) away from the refrigerator. Not following these instructions may cause death, explosion or fire

CAUTION: This appliance is intended to be used in household and similar applications such as: staff kitchen areas in shops, offices and other working environments; farm houses and by clients in hotels, motels and other residential type environments, bed and breakfast type environments, catering and similar non-retail applications.

INSTALLATION

1. Avoid placing the unit near heat sources, direct sunlight, or humidity.
2. To avoid vibration, the unit should be leveled and placed on even floor. If needed, adjust the leveling screws to compensate for an unleveled floor. The front should be slightly taller than the rear to ensure that the doors close properly. The leveling screws can easily be turned by slightly tilting the front of the refrigerator, turning the leveling screws clockwise () to raise it and counter-clockwise () to lower it.
3. Install the refrigerator in an area between 55 °F (13 °C) and 110 °F (43 °C). If the surrounding temperature is lower or higher than previously mentioned, it can adversely affect the unit

CAUTION: Avoid placing the unit near heat sources, direct sunlight or humidity

ONCE INSTALLED

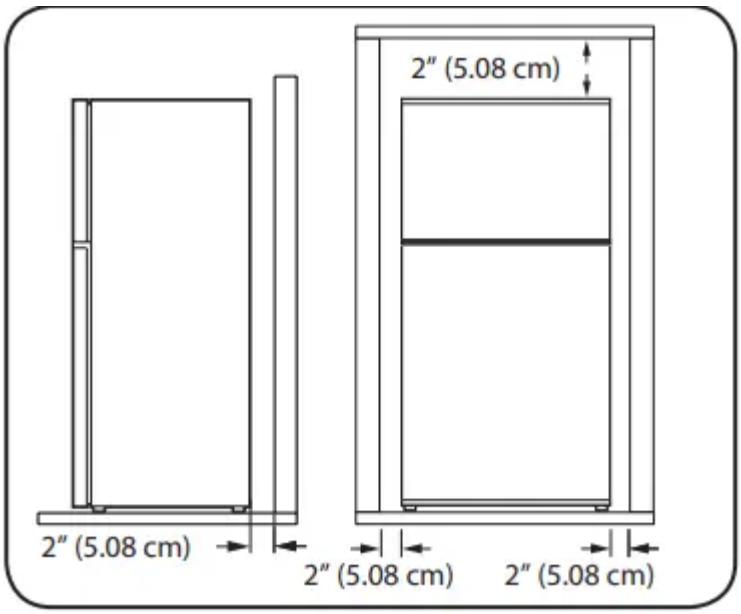
1. Carefully clean your refrigerator and remove and dust accumulated during shipping.
2. Install accessories such as the ice bin, door racks, shelves, etc., in their proper places. These are already packed to prevent any possible damage during shipping.
3. Leave your refrigerator on for 2 to 3 hours before storing food inside. Verify that there is a flow of cold air in the freezer compartment to ensure proper cooling. Your refrigerator is now ready for use.

WARNING:

- Take care when working with the hinges, base cover and stops, etc. You may injure yourself.
- DO not place your hands or any tools in the air vents, the base cover or in the bottom of the refrigerator. This may cause injury or electrical shock.

Keep a Proper Distance from Adjacent Objects

Please keep the refrigerator at an adequate distance from other objects. Insufficient spacing can reduce the refrigerator’s freezing efficiency and increase electricity consumption.



HOW TO REMOVE AND INSTALL THE REFRIGERATOR DOORS

(For additional support on this topic, including helpful videos, please visit us at: www.lg.com).

If entrance is lees than 35 inches wide, the refrigerator's door will need to be removed.

IMPORTANT: Before starting, turn off and unplug the refrigerator. Remove all food and the racks from the doors.

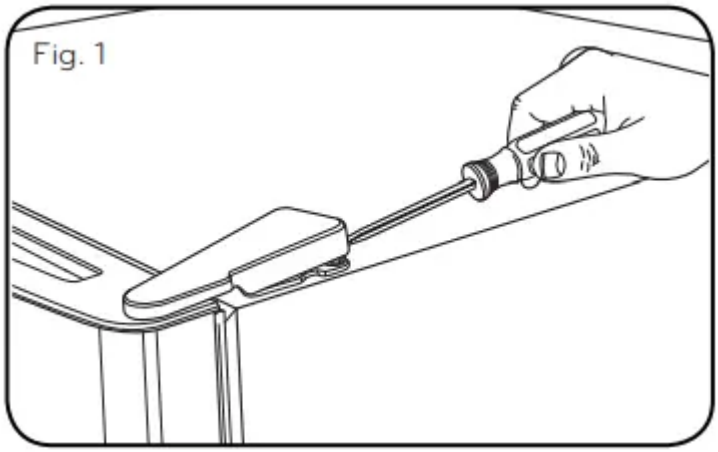
TOOLS YOU MIGHT NEED OR USE

WARNING: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Before you begin, either unplug the refrigerator or turn off the power at the circuit breaker or fuse box. Remove food and any door rack from the refrigerator. Failure to do so could result in death or serious injury.

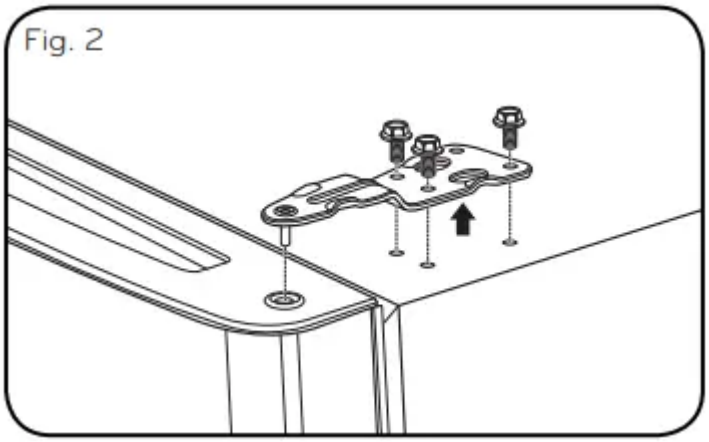
1. . Removing Freezer Door
    - Gently pry off the Top Hinge Cover with a flat head screwdriver and remove it. See Fig. 1.

◦



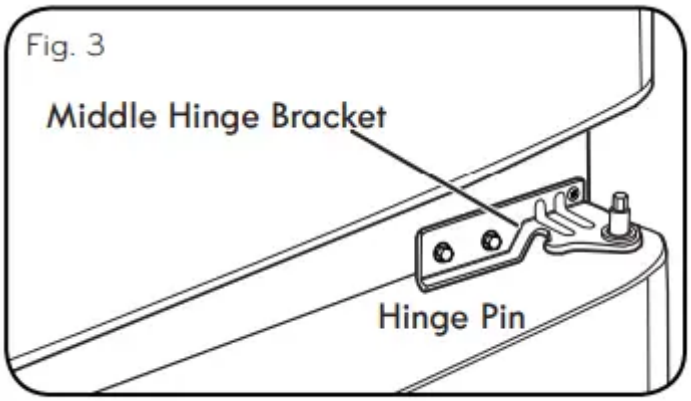
◦ Using 10 mm or 3/8 inch socket wrench, remove the three bolts and lift the Top Hinge (See Fig. 2). Set parts aside.

▪



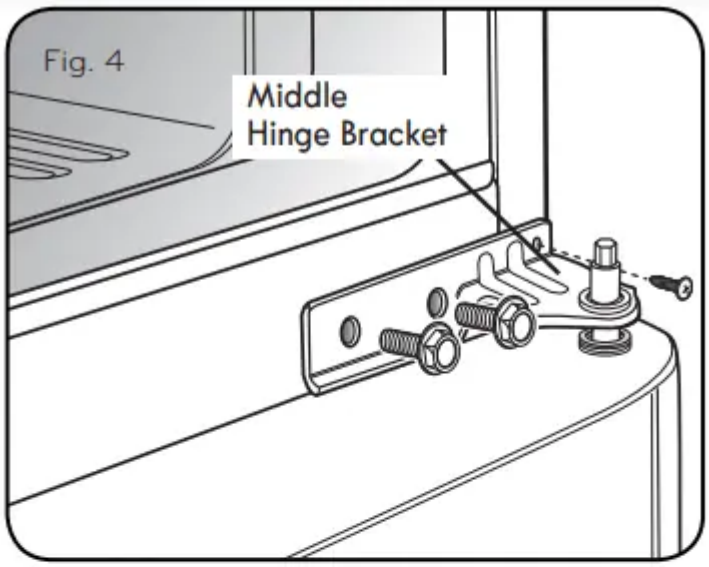
◦ Lift freezer door slightly and remove it (See Fig. 3) Set parts aside.

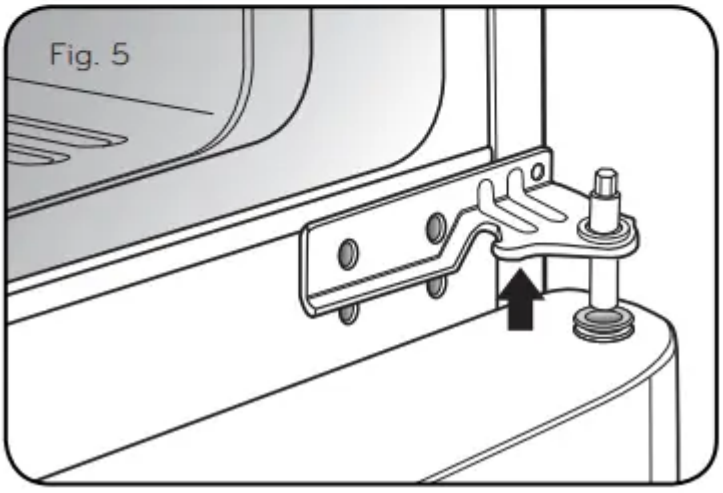
▪



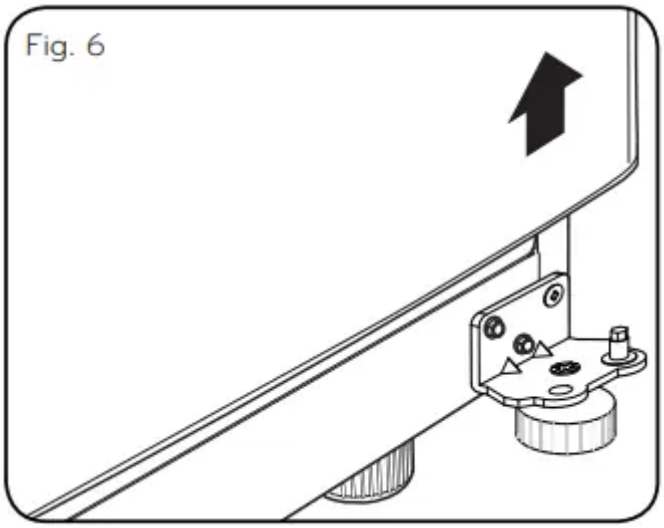
2. . Removing Refrigerator Door

- Loose and remove the two bolts and the screw to remove the middle hinge bracket from refrigerator housing (Figure 4). Set parts aside (Figure 5).





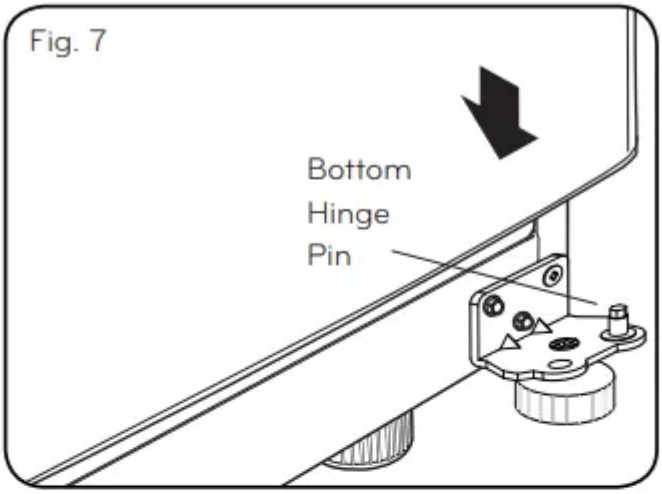
- Lift up door slightly and remove it (See Figure 6).

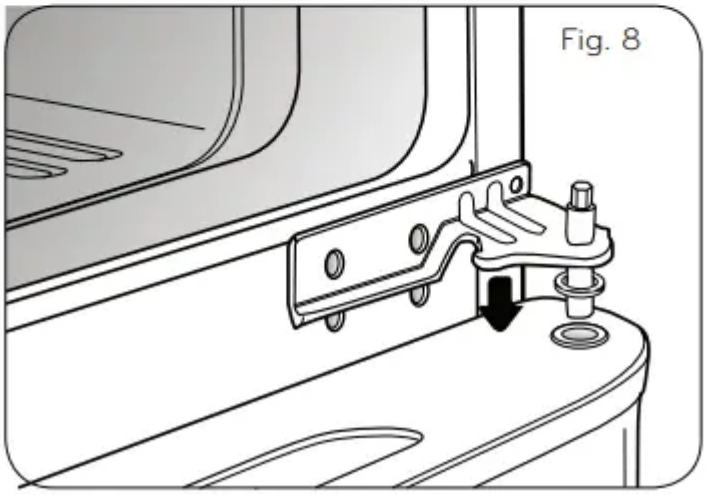


- To replace doors, begin with refrigerator door and then follow with freezer door.

3. Replacing Refrigerator Door

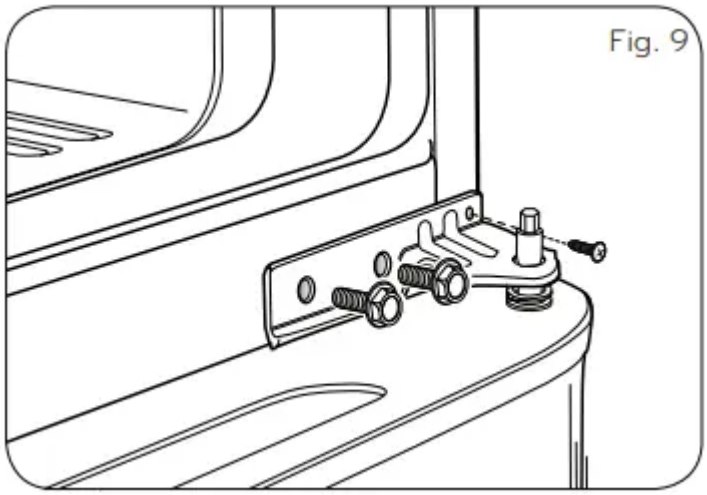
   - Set door on Bottom Hinge Pin (See Figure 7).
   - Place hinge pin of middle bracket inside the hinge pin insert on the top of the door (See Figure 8). Hold the door in place and line up the hinge with the holes in the refrigerator housing
   -





   - Use the two bolts and the screw to refasten the middle hinge with the refrigerator housing. See Figure 9.

◦

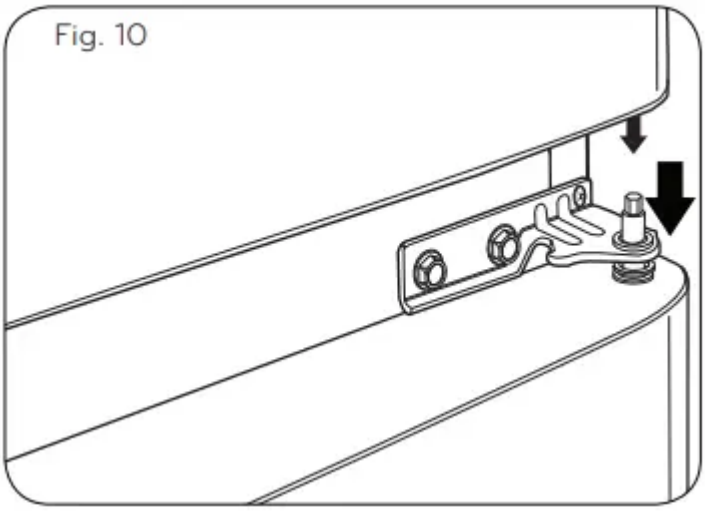


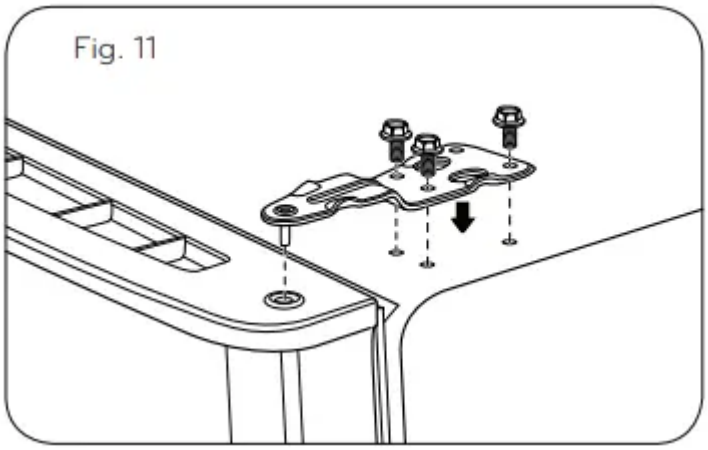
4. Replacing Freezer Door

◦ Set the freezer door onto the Middle Hinge pin (Figure 10).

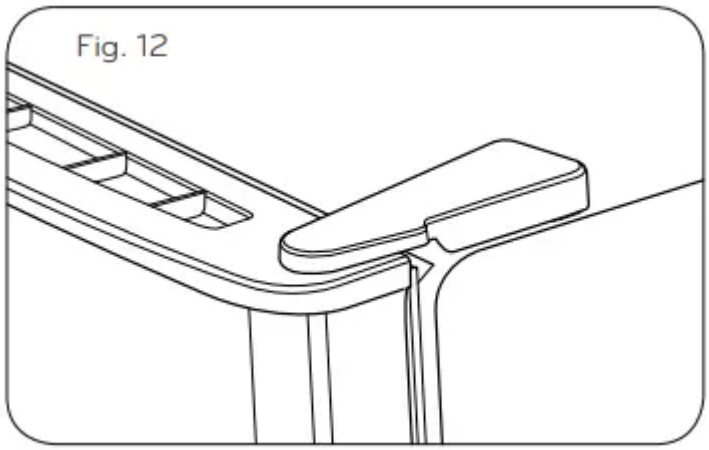
◦ Place upper hinge in the top of the freezer door and line up the hinge with the holes in top of refrigerator. Use the three bolts to fasten the hinge (See Figure 11).

◦





◦ Carefully, force the top hinge cover back into place over hinge (See Figure 12).

◦ 

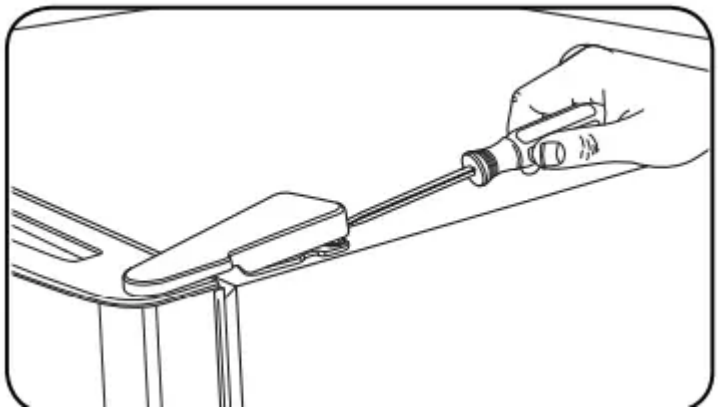
HOW TO REVERSE AND INSTALL THE REFRIGERATOR DOORS

You may find it more convenient to have the doors converted from the left opening type (factory installed) to the right opening type. Directions refer to the right side as the side on your right as you face the unit.

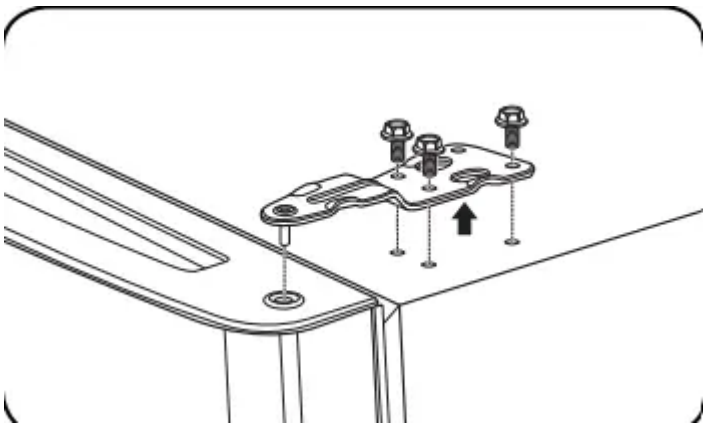
TOOLS YOU MIGHT NEED OR USE

WARNING: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

- Before you begin, either unplug the refrigerator or turn off the power at the circuit breaker or fuse box. Remove food and any door rack from the refrigerator. Failure to do so could result in death or serious injury

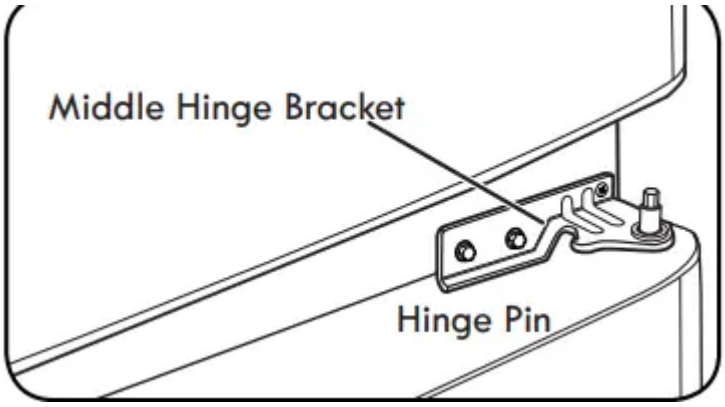
1. Removing Freezer Door
    - Gently pry off the top hinge cover with a flat head screwdriver and remove.
    - 
    - Using 10mm or 3/8 inch socket wrench, remove the three bolts and lift off the top hinge. Set parts aside

◦



◦ Slightly lift up the refrigerator door and remove it.

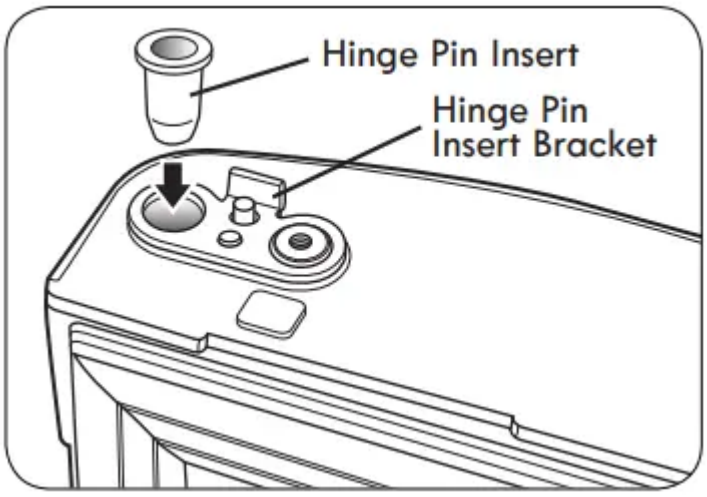
◦



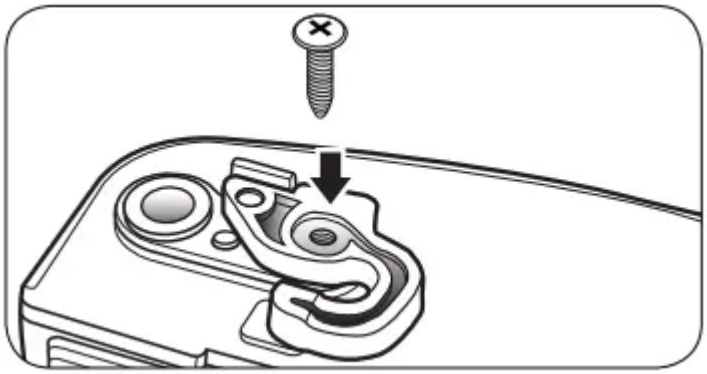
◦ Turn the freezer door upside down on a non-scratch surface. Loosen the screw to remove the Door Closer/Stop and Hinge Pin Insert

◦ Move the Hinge Pin Insert Bracket to the other side of the door, keeping the same orientation, and move the Hinge Pin Insert into the hole on the left side of the bracket.

◦

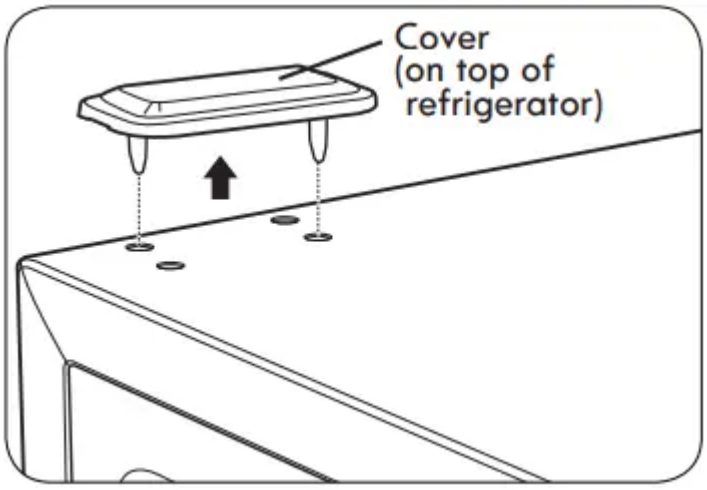


◦ Reverse the Door Closer/Stop by flipping it over. Place it on top of the Hinge Pin Insert Bracket, and tighten both down with the screw.

◦ 

▪ Pry off the cover on the top left side of the refrigerator to uncover the screw holes.

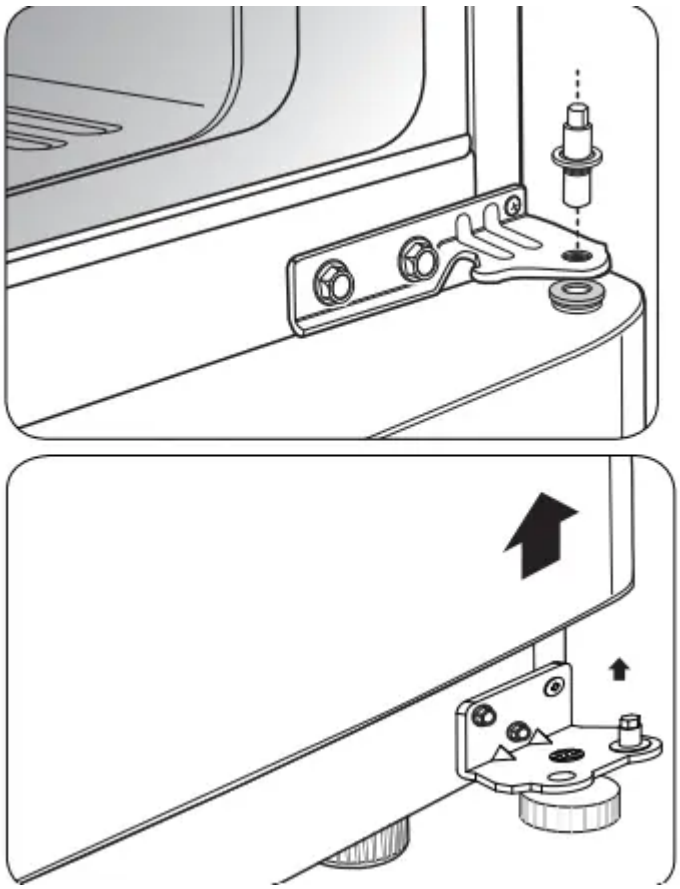
◦ Set the freezer door and top hinge parts to the side and remove the refrigerator door.

◦ 

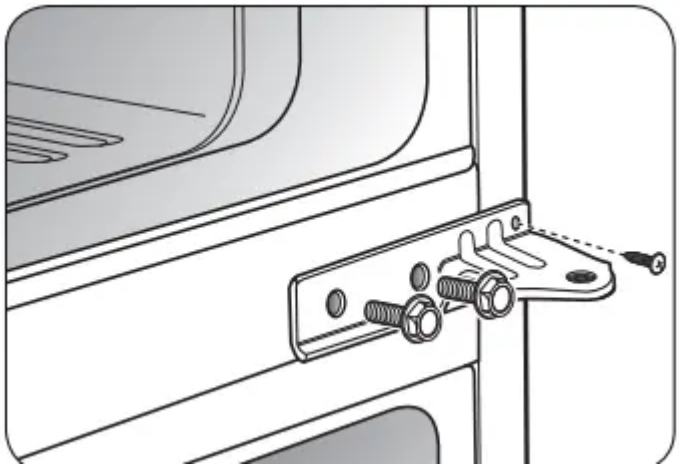
2. Reversing and Reinstalling Refrigerator Door

◦ Using a ¼” socket wrench, loosen and remove Hinge Pin from the Middle Hinge Bracket. Remove washer underneath the middle hinge and set aside.

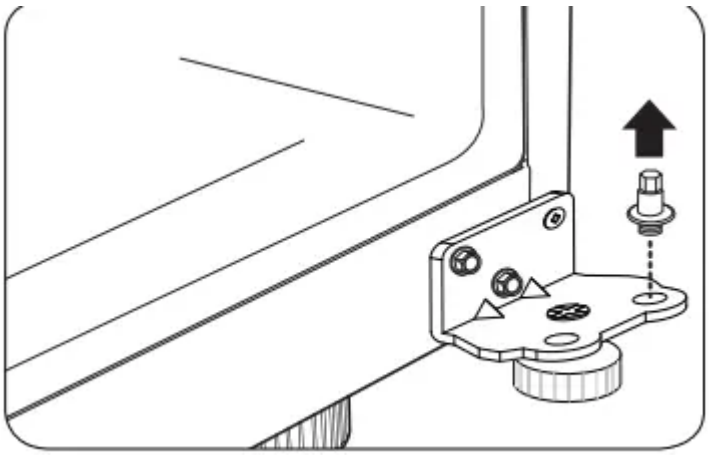
◦ **NOTE**: At this point the door will be loose. Slightly lift the door and remove it.

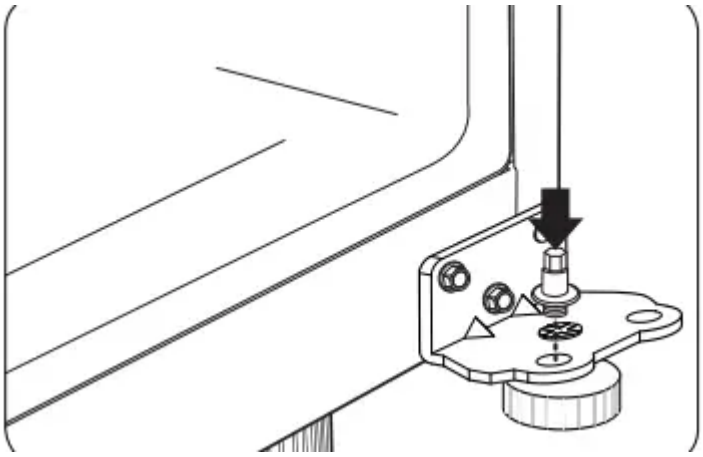
◦ 

◦ Loosen and remove the two bolts and use the Phillips head screwdriver to remove the Middle Hinge Bracket from the refrigerator housing. Set parts aside.

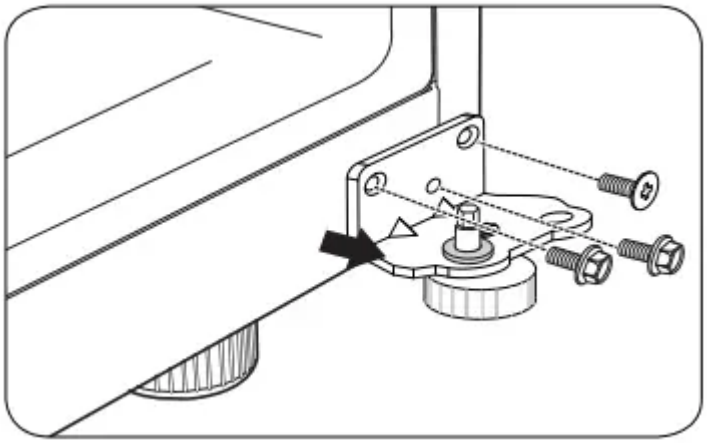
◦ 

◦ Remove the washer from the Bottom Hinge Pin. Using a ¼” socket wrench, loosen and remove the Hinge Pin from the Bottom Hinge. Reattach the Hinge Pin to the opposite side of the hinge. **NOTE: This is easier to do while the hinge is still attached.**

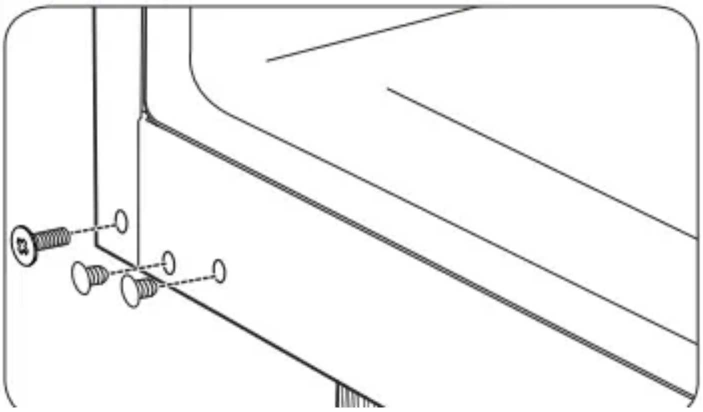
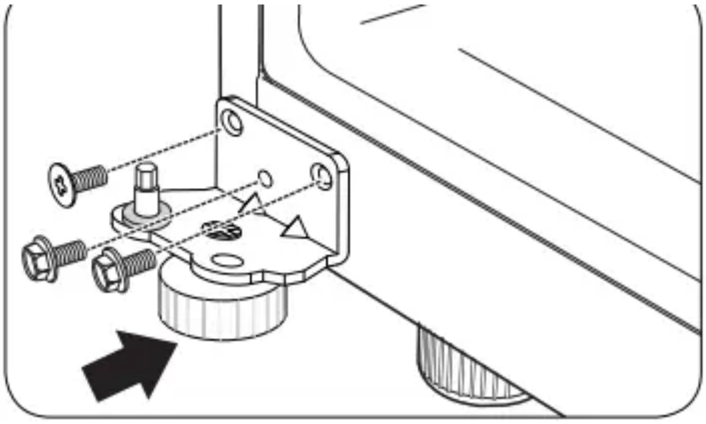
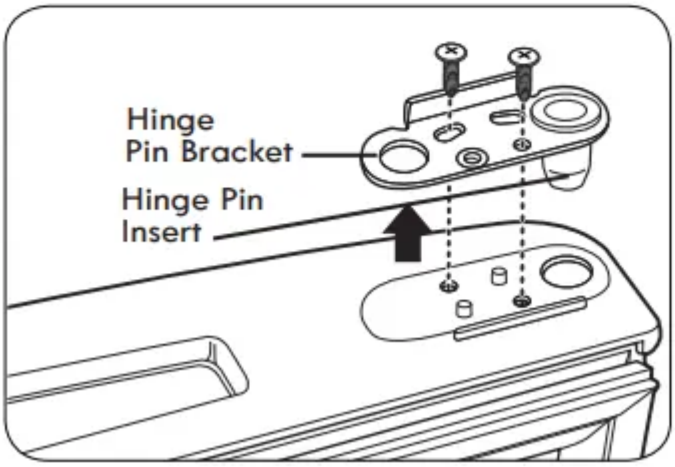
◦ 



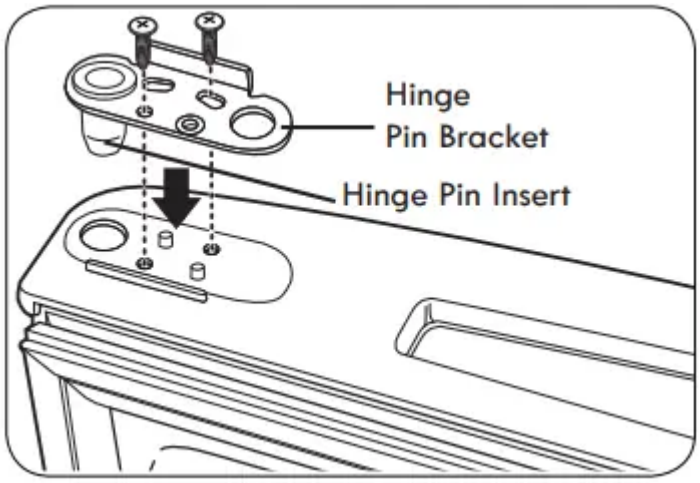
◦ Using a 3/8’’ socket wrench with a 2-Inch extension and screwdriver, loosen the two bolts and one screw, and remove the Bottom Hinge from right side of the housing.

◦ 

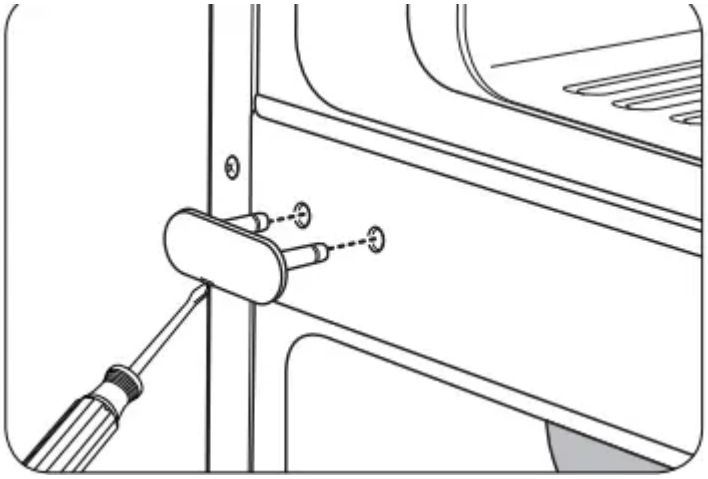
◦ Remove the Decorative Caps on the bottom of the refrigerator housing. You will need these holes for the Bottom Hinge.

- 
- Move the Bottom Hinge to the left side of the housing, keeping the same orientation, and reattach with the two bolts and one screw. The flat screw must be placed on the exterior side of the hinge. Move the Decorative Bolt to the hole on the lower right side of the housing.
- 
- Turn the refrigerator door upside down on a nonscratching surface. Loosen the two screws to remove the Bottom Hinge Pin Insert Bracket with the Hinge Pin Insert.
- 

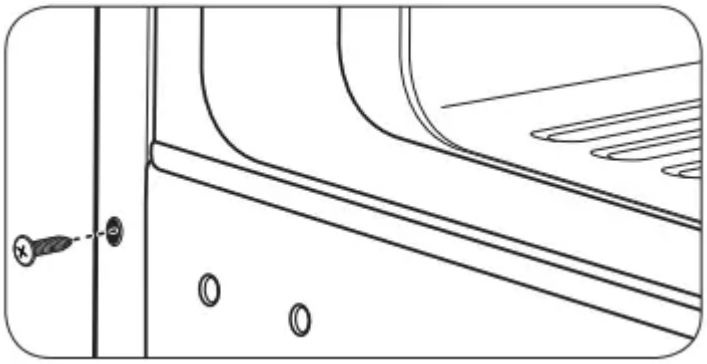
- Take out the Hinge Pin Insert and move the Bracket to the other side of the door, keeping the same orientation. Place the Hinge Pin Insert into the left side of the bracket. Tighten the Hinge Pin Bracket to the door.

◦ 

◦ With a flat-head screwdriver, carefully pry off and remove the cover over the screw holes on the left side of refrigerator housing

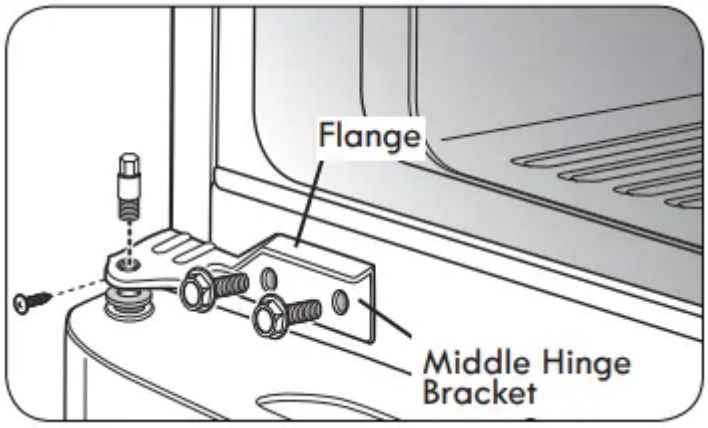
◦ 

◦ Remove the outer lower Decorative Screw from the housing at the area between the freezer and refrigerator doors. (You will need this hole for the Middle Hinge Bracket.)

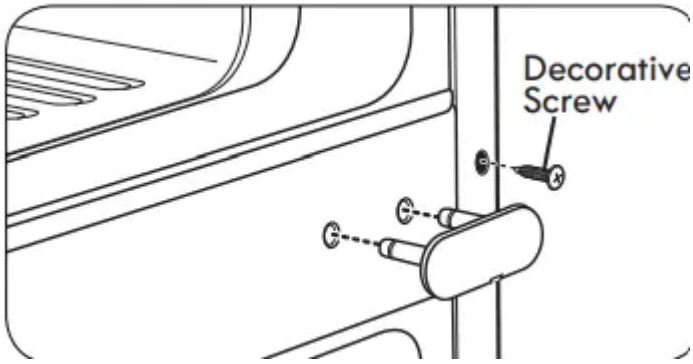
◦ 

◦ Flip the Middle Hinge Bracket, (flange will now be on top) position it on left side of the refrigerator and reattach with two bolts and a Phillips screwdriver. Place the refrigerator door down over the pin on the bottom hinge. Place the washer between the refrigerator door and middle hinge and re-attach Hinge Pin to Hinge Bracket with a ¼” socket wrench. **NOTE: Bracket has been flipped,**

but Hinge Pin stays in the same orientation with its hexagonal end facing upward.

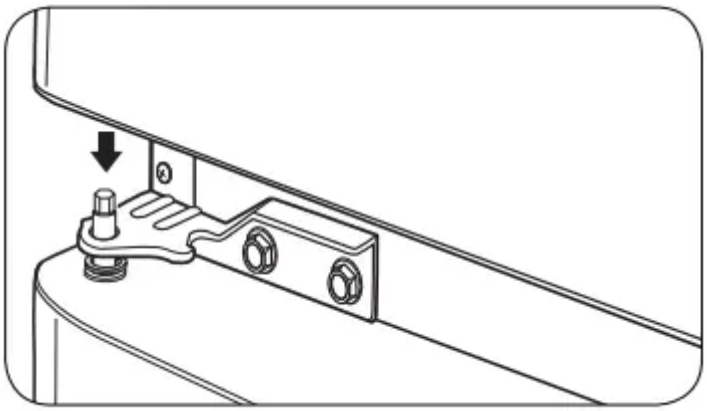


- Insert the Decorative Screw into the outer hole on the right side of the housing. Attach cover on the right side. Cover is force-fitted.

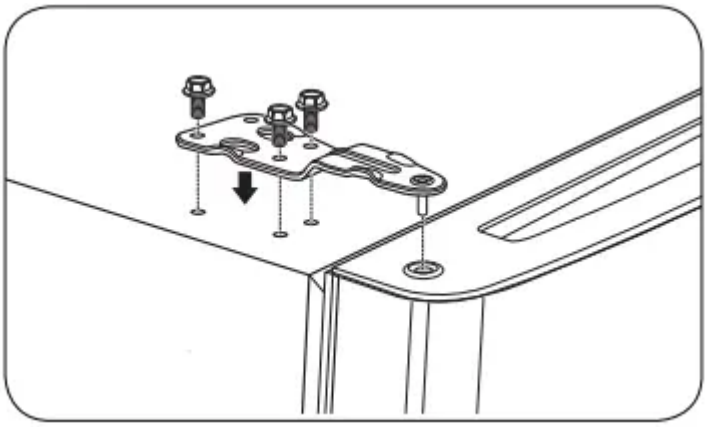


REATTACHING THE DOORS

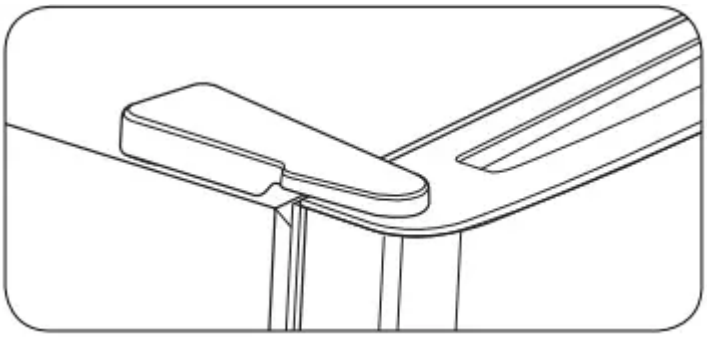
Place the freezer door down over the Hinge Pin on the Middle Hinge Pin Bracket.



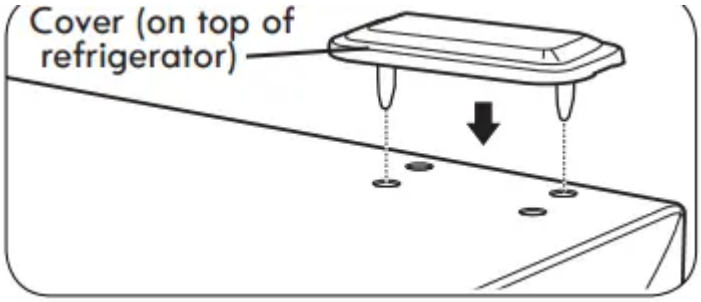
Place the Upper Hinge Pin on top of the freezer door and line up the Upper Hinge with holes on top of the refrigerator. Use the three bolts to replace the Hinge.



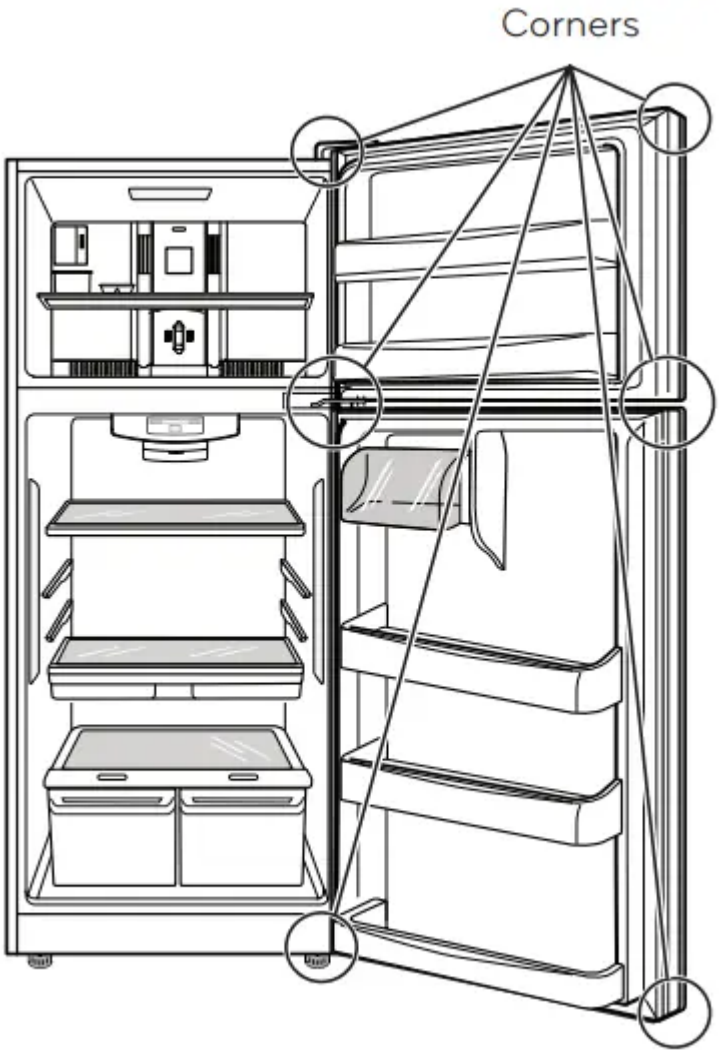
Tighten the bolts. Force-fit Top Hinge Cover over Top Hinge.



Replace cover on the top left side of the refrigerator to the right top to cover the holes. Cover is also force-fitted.



After changing doors, make sure that the corners of the Door Gaskets are not folded over. To ensure a good seal, apply a small amount of silicon grease on the corners of gaskets.



CLOSING AND ALIGNING THE DOORS

To avoid vibration, the unit must be leveled. If necessary, adjust the Leveling Legs to compensate for unevenness of the floor. The front should be slightly higher than the rear to aid in door closing.

Your refrigerator has three front leveling screws, one on the right and one on the left. If your refrigerator seems unstable or if you would like the doors to close more easily, simply adjust the inclination of the refrigerator by following the instructions below:

NOTE: Third leveling screw is used for protection of hinge lower.

1. Plug the refrigerator into a 3 prong grounded outlet. Move the refrigerator into its final position.
2. Use a 11/16” (18 mm) wrench or an adjustable wrench to adjust the leveling screws (see Figure A), turning clockwise to raise the side of the refrigerator and counter-clockwise to lower it. It may take several turns to adjust it to the inclination you would like.
    - **NOTE**: Having someone push against the top of the refrigerator takes some weight off the leveling screws. This will make it easier to adjust the screws.

3. Open both doors again and check to make sure that they close easily. If not, tilt the refrigerator slightly more to the rear by turning both Leveling Screws clockwise. It may take several more turns, and you should turn both Leveling Screws the same times.

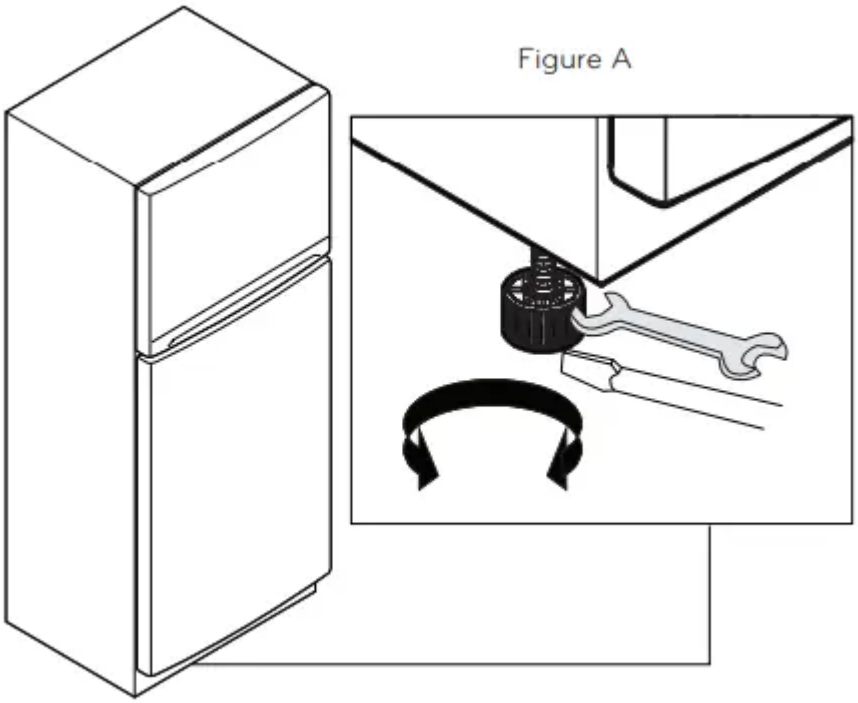


Figure A

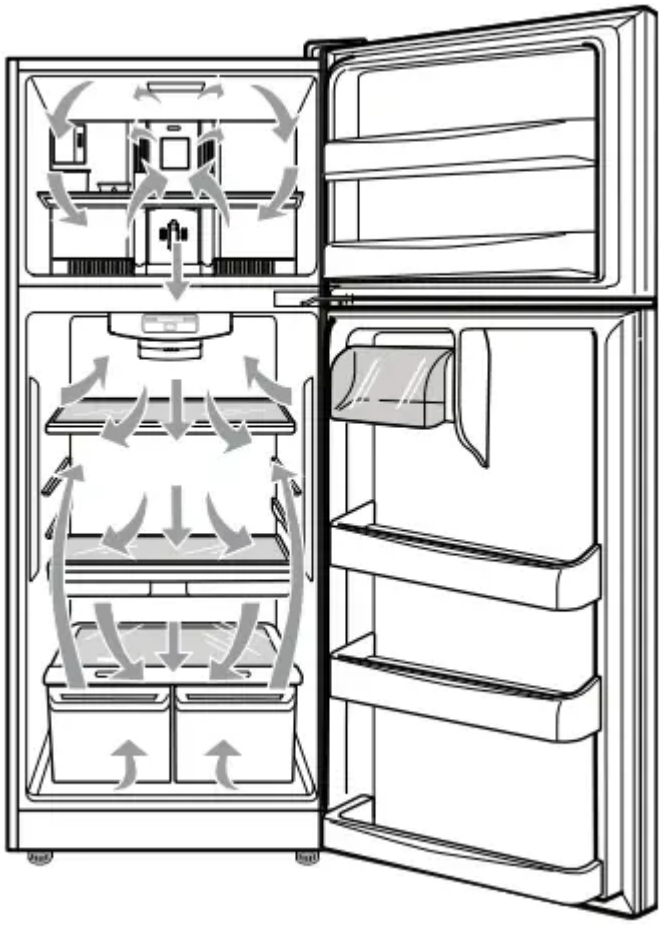
Door Alignment

If the space between your doors is uneven, follow the instructions below to align the doors:

1. Gently pry off the Top Hinge Cover with a flat head screwdriver and remove.
2. Loosen the Top Hinge Bolts using a 10 mm or 13/32 inch socket wrench or open-end wrench.
3. Have someone hold the freezer door so the space between the two doors is even, and retighten the top hinge bolts.
4. Replace the Top Hinge Cover.

ENSURING PROPER AIR CIRCULATION

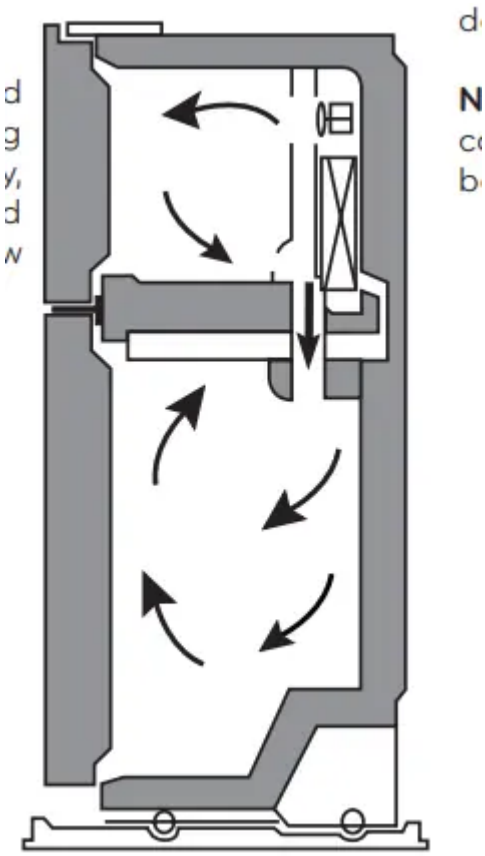
In order to obtain stable temperature, the air must flow between the freezer and refrigerator sections. As shown in the illustration below, the cold air enters through the bottom part and circulates upward. This air returns below the freezer floor and the rest of the air enters the refrigerator section through the top vent.



Do not block any of these vents with packages of food. This can interrupt the flow of air and cause temperature and moisture problems.

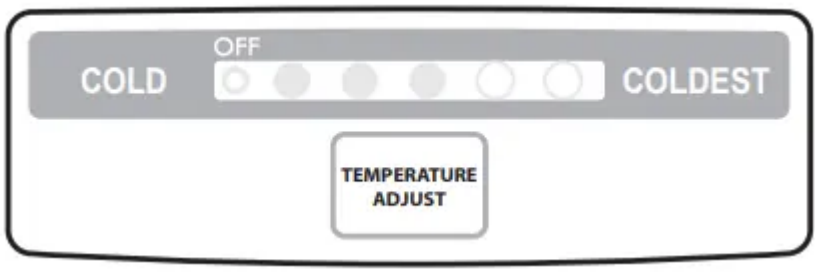
IMPORTANT: Because air circulates between both sections, any odors formed in one section will transfer to the other. You must thoroughly clean both sections to eliminate odors. To prevent odor transfer and drying out of food, make sure you wrap or cover foods tightly (See the “Food Storage Guide” section for details).

NOTE: If you close the fresh food compartment door applying more force than necessary, freezer door may get open and close again, due internal air flow of refrigerator.

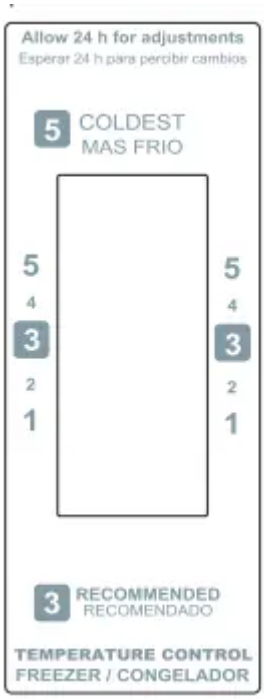


ADJUSTING THE CONTROLS

- Your refrigerator has two controls that allow you to regulate the temperature the freezer and refrigerator compartments.
- **Refrigerator Control**
    - Initially set the Refrigerator Control on the middle setting (number 3). To do so, press the TEMPERATURE ADJUST button until it reaches the middle position (the third LED turns ON). Leave the refrigerator on this setting for 24 hours to reach the correct temperature. After 24 hours, adjust the compartment temperature as you desire. ALWAYS wait 24 hours before you adjust the temperature. If you want to set the refrigerator compartment temperature to a warmer temperature than the current, continue pressing the TEMPERATURE ADJUST button until it reaches the desired temperature.
    -



- Demo Mode (For Store Use Only)
    - Demo Mode disables all cooling in the refrigerator and freezer sections to conserve energy while on display in a retail store. When activated, OFF will display on the control panel.
    - **To deactivate:** Press the **TEMPERATURE ADJUST** button until your desired temperature setting is reached. The OFF light will turn off once the Demo Mode is deactivated.
- **Freezer Control**
    - The freezer control should come from factory on the middle setting (number 3). Wait 24 hours before adjusting the freezer compartment temperature. Roll the knob to set the freezer temperature as you desire. ALWAYS wait 24 hours after any adjustment to reach the desired temperature
- **NOTE**: Setting at higher number of the Freezer compartment, the temperature of freezer compartment becomes colder.



USING YOUR REFRIGER OUR REFRIGERATOR

ADJUSTING CONTROL SETTINGS

Give the refrigerator time to cool down completely before adding food. It is best to wait 24 hours before adding food to the refrigerator. The mid-settings indicated in the previous section should be correct for normal household refrigerator usage.

The controls are set correctly when milk or juice is cold to your liking and ice cream is firm. The refrigerator control functions as the thermostat for the entire appliance. The higher the number setting, the longer the compressor will run to keep the temperature colder. The freezer control adjusts the cold air flow from the freezer to the refrigerator. Setting the freezer control to a lower temperature keeps more cold air in the freezer compartment to make it colder.

If you need to adjust the temperature in the refrigerator or freezer, begin by adjusting the refrigerator first. Wait 24 hours after the refrigerator adjustment to check the freezer temperature. If it is too warm or too cold, then adjust the freezer control as well. Use the settings listed in the table below as a guide.

CONDITION/REASON:	RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENT:
REFRIGERATOR section is too warm • Opening the door often • Adding a large amount of food • Room temperature is very warm	**Adjust the REFRIGERATOR setting to the next highest number and wait 24 hours, then check.**
FREEZER section is too warm/ ice is made too slowly • Opening the door often • Adding a large amount of food • Room temperature is very low (not cycling often enough) • Using ice frequently • Air vents blocked by objects	**Adjust the FREEZER setting to the next highest number and wait 24 hours, then check.** **Remove any objects blocking air flow.**
REFRIGERATOR section is too cold • Controls not set correctly for your conditions	**Adjust the REFRIGERATOR setting to the next lowest number and wait 24 hours, then check.**
FREEZER section is too cold • Controls not set correctly for your conditions	**Adjust the FREEZER setting to the next lowest number and wait 24 hours, then check.**

FOOD STORAGE GUIDE

ITEMS & HOW TO STORE

1. Storing Fresh Food
    - Wrap or store food in the refrigerator in airtight and moisture-proof material unless otherwise noted. This prevents food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator. For dated products, check date code to ensure freshness.
2. Butter or margarine
    - Store opened butter in a covered dish or in a closed compartment. When storing a larger quantity, wrap in freezer packing and freeze.

3. Cheese
    - Store in original packaging until you are ready to use it. Once opened, tightly rewrap with plastic wrap or aluminum foil.
4. Vegetables with skins (carrots, peppers)
    - Place in bags or plastic containers inside the crisper.
5. Fruit
    - Wash and let dry; store in plastic bags in the refrigerator. Do not wash or pit berries until you are ready to eat them. Berries should be selected and kept in their original packaging (if there is any) or in a paper bag closed halfway and set on a shelf.
6. Leafy Vegetables
    - Remove original packaging and trim any dirty or discolored parts. Wash in cold water and drain. Place in a plastic bag or plastic container and store in the crisper.
7. Fish
    - Consume fish or seafood the same day purchased.
8. Chef Fresh
    - Store any meat in original airtight, moisture-proof packaging. Rewrap if necessary.
9. Leftovers
    - Cover leftovers with plastic wrap or aluminum foil. Plastic containers with airtight lids can also be used.

Packaging Recommendations:

- Use sealed plastic containers.
- Use plastic containers with a smooth surface.
- Package with aluminum foil of hight resitance
- Wrap with paper layered with plastic.
- Use water proof plastic.
- Use recommended plastic bags to store frozen foods.

Follow these packaging or container instructions in order to reach the best freezing

Do not use:

- Bread Wrapping
- Plastic container not safe for storing.

• Containers without lids or seals.

• Waxed paper or waxed plastic.

• Thin wrapping paper or not water proof.

Freezing

IMPORTANT: Do not keep bottles in the freezer compartment. they may explode after freezing and ca damage

For the maximum use of your freezer do not store excess food. Do not introduce a large amount of unfrozen foods that cannot be frozen within 24 hours (no more than 2 - 3 pounds or. 1 kg - 1. 6 kg of food per square inch of space in the freezer). Sufficient space must be left in order for the air to circulate properly around the packages. Leave enough space in order to close your refrigerator with out difficulty.

Storage times can vary depending on the type and quality of the food. the way its package. or packaging container used. (in comparison to air and humidity). and the temperature it being stored in. Ice crystals formed inside your package are normal it indicates the air and humidity inside your package have condensed.

NOTE: Let warm foods cool off at room temperature for approximately 30 min. then wrap accordingly with the methods mention above and freeze. By letting your warm foods cool off before you introduce them to your freezer it will save you energy.

WARNING: SUFFOCATING DANGER
Adequate ventilation is required when using dry ice. Dry ice is Carbon Dioxide (COz). When it evaporates it produces oxygen. causing dizziness. slight headaches. unconsciousness or death. Do not inhale these vapors and properly ventilate the room while in use of dry ice.

REFRIGERATOR SHELVES

The glass shelves in your refrigerator are adjustable to meet your individual storage needs.

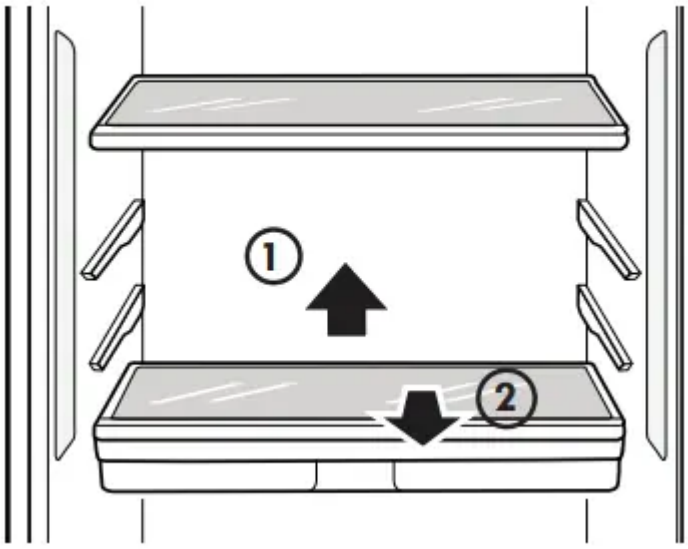
Adjusting the shelves to fit different heights of items will make finding the exact item you want easier. Doing so will also reduce the amount of time the refrigerator door is open which will save energy.

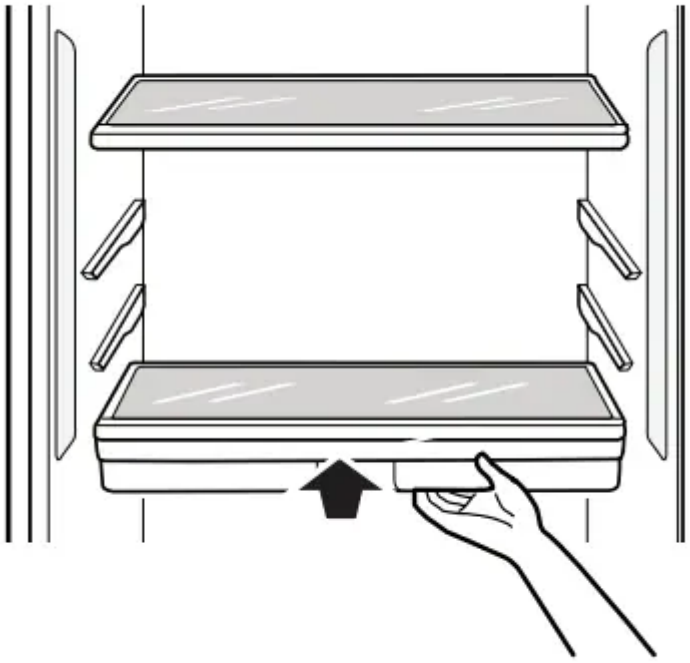
IMPORTANT: Do not clean glass shelves with warm water while they are cold. Shelves may break if exposed to sudden temperature changes or impact.

NOTE: Glass shelves are heavy. Use special care when removing them.

Adjusting Shelves

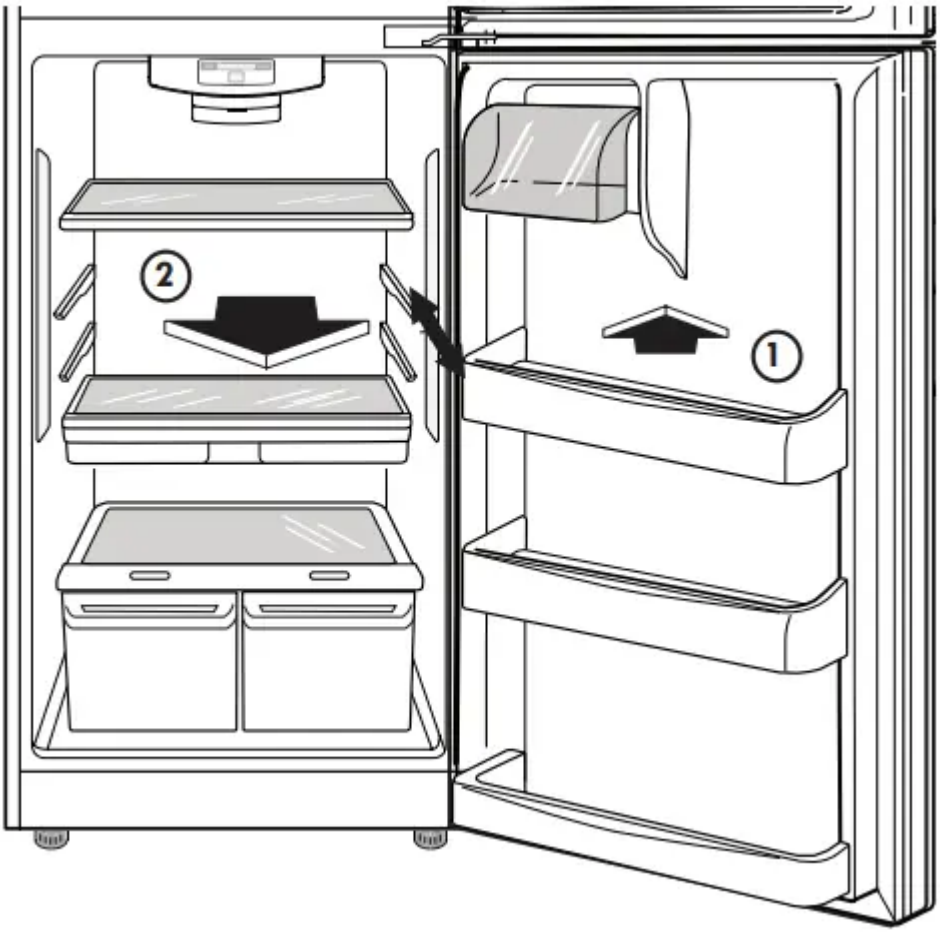
Remove shelves from the shipping position and replace shelves in the position you want.

- To remove a shelf—Tilt up the back of the shelf in the direction of 1 and lift it in the direction of 2 . Pull the shelf out.
  - 

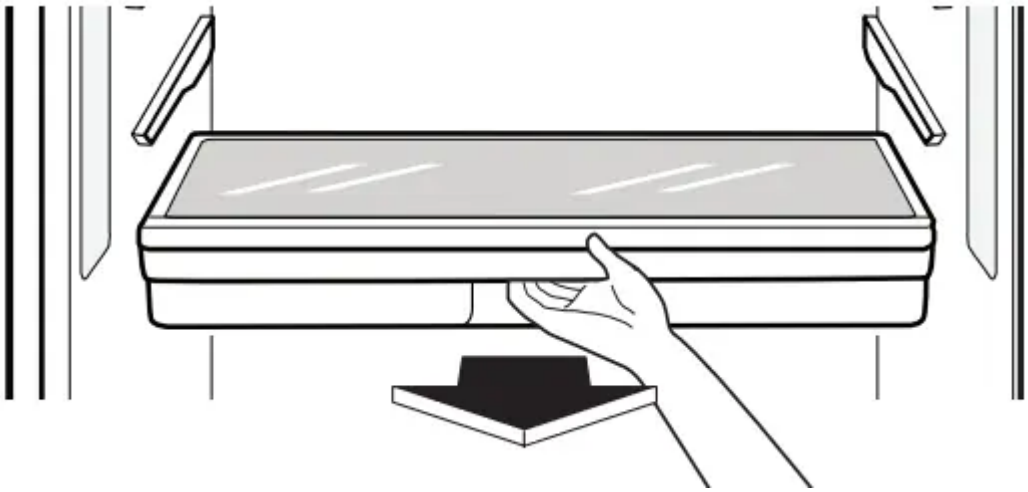
- To reinstall a shelf—Slide the shelf into the guides until it stops.
  - 

PANTRY DRAWER (on some models)

To remove the Pantry Drawer:



Grasp the drawer handle and pull it forward to the drawer stop. Lift up and pull out.



To replace the Pantry Drawer:

Slide the drawer back all the way past the drawer stop.

Ice Tray (On some models)

- Pour potable water to the level indicated in the picture. Do not overfill with water or ice cubes will be difficult to remove
- For quick freeze. adjust the freezer dial to 3.
-

Twist the ice tray to remove the ice cubes

- Do not bend the ice tray. Doing so may result in damage to the tray.
- To remove ice cubes easily. pour water on the back of the tray or soak it in water before removing ice cubes.
-

HUMIDITY CONTROLLED CRISPERS

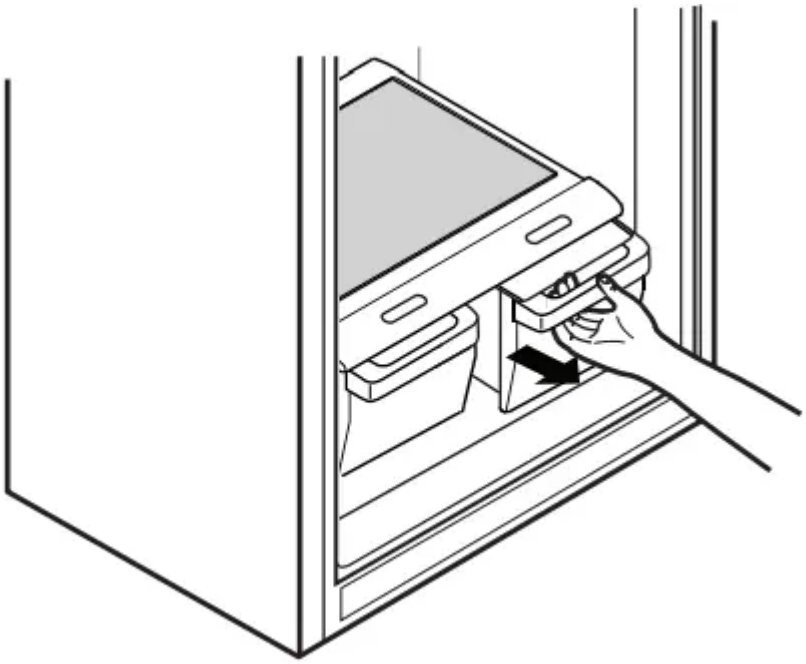
The crispers provide fresher tasting fruit and vegetables by letting you easily control humidity inside the drawer.

You can control the amount of humidity in the moisturesealed crispers by adjusting the control to any setting between VEGETABLES and FRUIT.

- VEGETABLES keeps moist air in the crisper for best storage of fresh, leafy vegetables.
- FRUIT lets moist air out of the crisper for best storage of fruit.

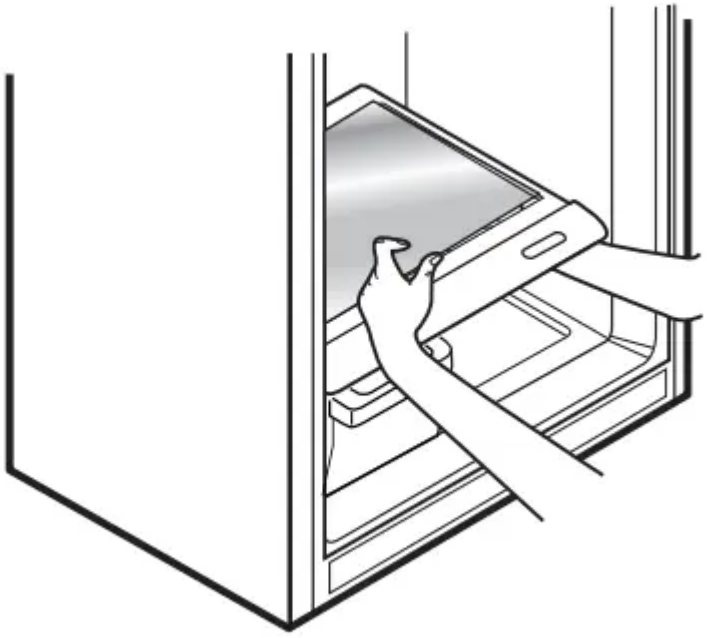
To remove and install the crisper drawers:

1. Pull the crisper drawer out to the drawer stop.
2. Lift the front of the crisper up, then pull it straight out.
3. To install, slightly tilt up the front, insert the drawer into the frame and push it back into place, past the drawer stop.



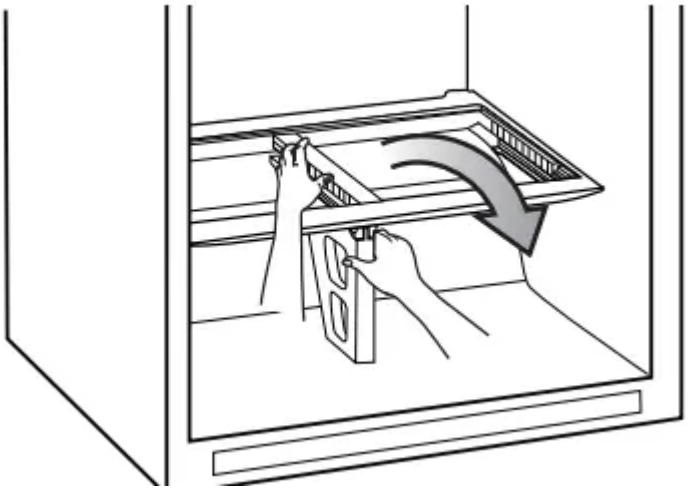
To remove the crisper glass:

1. Remove the crisper drawers (as described above).
2. Reach in under the glass and lift up.
3. Gently push the glass up and out.



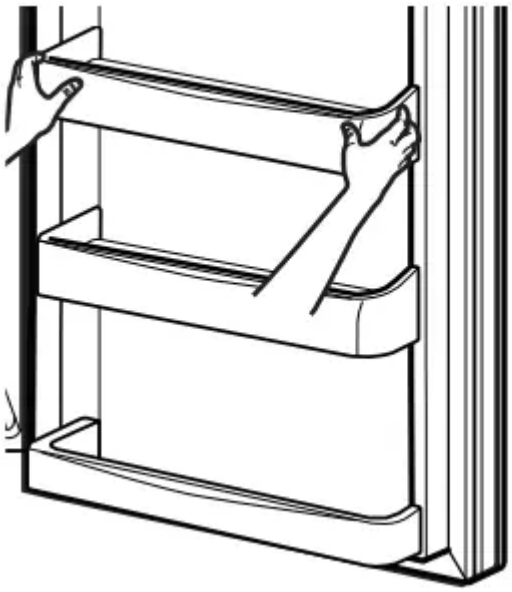
To remove the crisper cover:

1. Remove both crisper drawers.
2. Remove the crisper glass.
3. While holding the support and crisper cover, pull up and out.

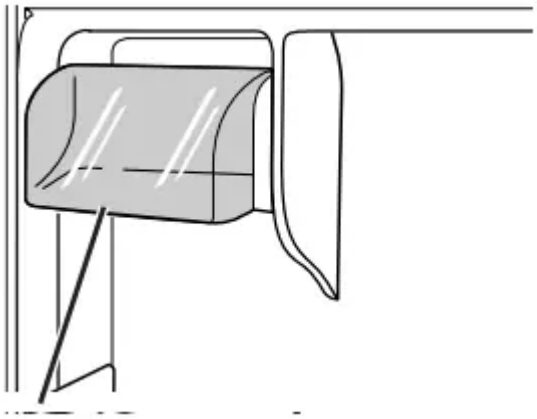


DOOR BINS

The door bins are removable for easy cleaning and adjustment.

1. To remove the bin, simply lift the bin up and pull straight out.
    - 
2. To replace the bin, slide it in above the desired support and push down until it snaps into place.
    - **NOTE**: Some bins may vary in appearance and will only fit in one location.

DAIRY BIN

1. To remove the Dairy Bin, simply lift up and pull out.
2. To replace the Dairy Bin, slide it in above the desired support slots and push down until it stops.
    - 

REFRIGERATOR CARE AND CLEANING

WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Do not use flammable cleaners. Not following these instructions can cause death, explosion or fire.

The refrigerator, as well as the freezer, do their own de-freezing. This process does not prevent the build up of contaminants, therefore it is suggested that you clean both parts once a month; clean spilled liquids immediately.

REFRIGERATOR CLEANING

- Unplug your refrigerator.
- Pull out all of the removable parts (such as the vegetable and dairy doors).
- Use a clean sponge (or a soft rag) and use it with lukewarm water mixed with detergent. Do not use abrasive or concentrated cleaners.
- Hand wash it, and dry it thoroughly.
- Plug the refrigerator back in.

OUTSIDE

Wax the outside in order to create better protection. Make sure you use a product specifically design to be used for electro-domestic products (car wax is acceptable). Use a clean, soft rag, and perform this task twice a year. For metal-made refrigerators, do not wax, simply clean it with water and detergent. Do not use concentrated or abrasive products. In case of STS, apply cleaner in same direction that hair line of STS.

NOTE: Avoid the usage of chemical products that contain phosphates or bleach.

INSIDE (Allow freezer to slightly warm up a small degree to prevent cloth from sticking)

In order to eliminate bad odors, clean the inside of the refrigerator with a mixture of baking powder and lukewarm water (one teaspoon of baking powder per cup of water). Ensure that the powder dissolves thoroughly, in order to prevent any sort of damage.

DOOR LINING AND GASKETS

Use only a mild detergent (such as dish soap).

PLASTIC PARTS (Covers and Panels)

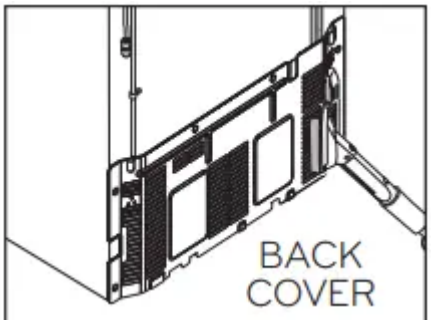
Do not use abrasive, paper or rough products. These could damage the product.

BACK COVER

WARNING: ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

- Before you begin, either unplug the refrigerator or turn off power at the circuit breaker or fuse box.

NOTE: Back Cover should only be removed by a qualified technician.



In order to get an efficient performance of your refrigerator, clean the back cover of it at least twice a year.

REPLACING REFRIGERATOR LIGHTS

The refrigerator and freezer compartment lights are LED interior lighting, and service should be performed by a qualified technician.

WARNING: ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

Before replacing a burned-out light bulb, either unplug the refrigerator or turn off power at the circuit breaker or fuse box.

POWER INTERRUPTIONS

1. In case of a black out, call your electric company and ask how long it will last.
2. In case of a 24 hour or less black out, do not open the refrigerator; this will keep the food fresh.
3. In case of a longer black out, do one of the following options:
    - Pull out all of the frozen food and keep them in an ice chest.
    - Put 2 lbs (907 g) of frozen ice (make sure you use gloves) for each square foot (28 L) inside the freezer. This task will preserve the food from 2 to 4 days.
    - In case you do not possess neither ice chest or dry ice, consume your food as soon as possible.

REMEMBER: In a power failure, a full freezer stays cold longer than a partially filled one. A freezer full of meat stays cold longer than a freezer full of baked goods. If you see that food contains ice crystals, it may be safely refrozen, although the quality and flavor may be affected. If the condition of the food is poor or if you feel it unsafe, dispose of it.

WHEN GOING ON VACATION

If you decide to leave your refrigerator on when going away, consider these steps:

1. Consume all of the perishable items and freeze the rest.
2. Empty the ice bin.

If you decide to leave your refrigerator off:

1. Remove all of the food.
2. Unplug your refrigerator.
3. Clean and dry it well.
4. Make sure the doors stay open (use blocks or tape) in order to prevent bad odors and fungi from happening.

WHEN MOVING

If you decide to take your refrigerator with you when moving, consider the following:

1. Remove all of the food from it, and place the frozen food in an ice chest with dry ice.
2. Unplug your refrigerator.
3. Empty the water from its tray.
4. Clean and dry it with a rag.
5. Pull out all of the removable parts, and wrap them with adhesive tape.
6. Depending on the model of the refrigerator, lift the top part of the refrigerator so it can roll with ease, or screw the levelers so it won´t scratch the floor. Consult to the section “Closing and Aligning Doors”.
7. Keep the doors closed with the cable glued to the refrigerator cabinet with an adhesive tape.

When your refrigerator arrives to your home, put everything back into place and read the section “Refrigerator Installation” in order to obtain installation preparation. In case your refrigerator has a factory ice maker, remember you have to reconnect the water supply

ABOUT THE AUTOMATIC ICE MAKER

NOTE: The automatic Ice maker is only included in some models. Check your specifications of your refrigerator.

WARNING: PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD

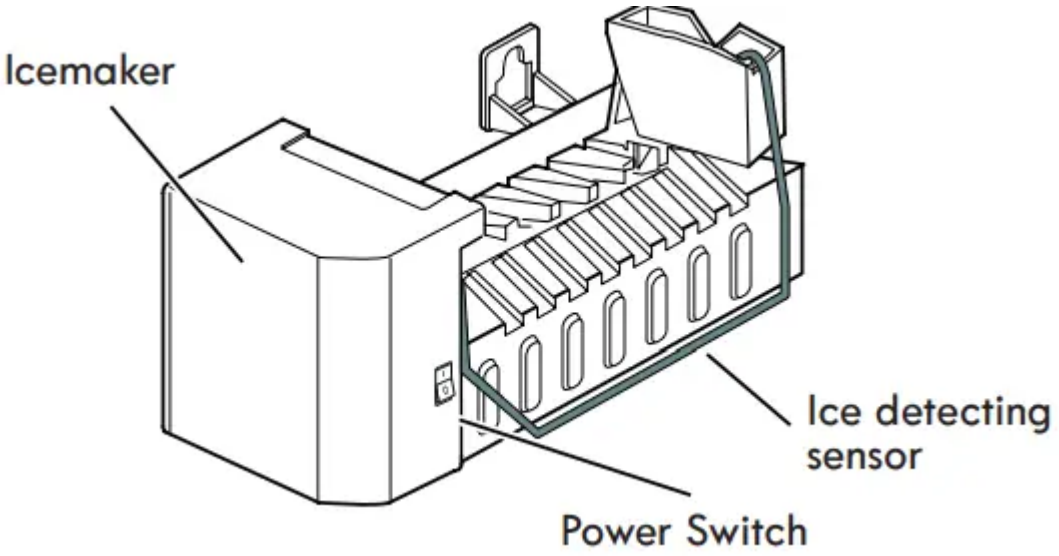
- Avoid contact with any moving parts of the ejector mechanism or with the heater that releases the ice cubes. DO NOT place your fingers in the automatic ice maker when the refrigerator is plugged in.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

After turning on your refrigerator, the ice will start to be made between 12 and 24 hours

Identify your ice maker type.

Type 1



The ice maker produces 8 cubes per cycle (between 60 and 95 cubes in a 24 hour period), depending on the temperature of the freezer, the times in which the door opens, and other using conditions (amount of food in the freezer, etc).

If the refrigerator is used before the connection of water to the ice maker was performed, you must turn its dial to **O** (off).

When the water connections are performed, turn its dial to **I** (on).

The ice maker will fill up (and start making ice) between 12 and 24 hours after the refrigerator is turned on. Throw away the first batch of ice. Make sure that nothing interferes with the sensor.

When the ice reaches the sensor, the ice maker will stop to make ice immediately.

It’s normal that some ice gets stuck. If the ice is not used frequently, the older cubes of ice will be opaque in color, smaller, and with a strange flavor.

YOU MUST TURN THE SWITCH TO O (OFF)

When the water supply is interrupted for many hours. When the ice container is left out of its place for more than one or two minutes. When the refrigerator will not be in use for various days.

NORMAL SOUNDS

The valve will emit a buzzing sound when the ice maker is full of water. If the switch is placed in the off position the buzz will still be heard even when the water pipe has not been connected. To avoid this sound, move switch to **O** (off) position.

NOTE: The ice maker can get damaged if the switch is kept in the ON position before the water pipe has been connected.

- While the ice maker is filling up with water and producing ice, you will hear the sound of the ice falling and water flowing through the pipes.

PREPARING FOR VACATIONS

- Move the ice maker switch to the O (off) position and cut the flow of water going into the refrigerator.
- If room temperature is at freezing point, have a specialized technician drain the flow of water from the inner pipes (certain models) to avoid broken pipe related damage.

CONNECTING THE WATER LINE

NOTE: It is necessary to have a water source when both water and/or ice dispensers are available in your product.

BEFORE START

The water source is not guaranteed by the refrigerator manufacturer. Follow instructions carefully in order to reduce damage.

Air located inside the water pipes can cause hammering or tapping causing damage to the inner pipes or water spillage in the inside of the refrigerator. Call a qualified plumber to fix such hammering on the connections before installing the water pipe.

To avoid burn damage or such, never connect refrigerator to hot water pipes. If you are to use the refrigerator before connecting it to the water source, make sure the ice maker is the off position.

Never attempt to install the ice maker pipes in areas where room temperature is below freezing point.

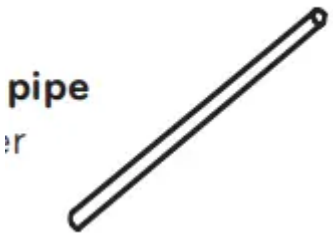
When using any electrical device (like a drill) during the installation, make sure device is doubly isolated or making ground to prevent risk of electrical surge or discharge. All installations should be done considering local water and drainage requirements.

- If an inverted osmosis water filtration system is connected to the cold water source, the water hose installation is not assured or guaranteed by the refrigerator or automated ice maker manufacturer. Follow the next instructions carefully to minimize costly water related damages.
- When having an inverted osmosis water filtration system connected to the cold-water flow, the water pressure for such system must be at least between 40-60 PSI or 0,27 MPa (2,8 kg · f / cm ² ~ 4,2 kg · f / cm ², (2,8 kg · f / cm ² ~ 4,2 kg · f / cm ², less than 2 ~ 3 seconds to fill a 7 oz of capacity cup [0,2 liters]).
- If the inverted osmosis water filtration system pressure is less than 21 PSI or 0,14 MPa (1,5 kg · f / cm ², more than four (4) seconds to fill a 7 oz of capacity cup [0,2 liters]):
    - a) Identify if the sediments filter in the inverted osmosis system is being blocked. Replace filter if necessary.
    - b) Allow inverted osmosis system storage tank to refill after extensive usage.

◦ c) Call a qualified plumber if the inverted osmosis water pressure problem continues.

REQUIREMENTS

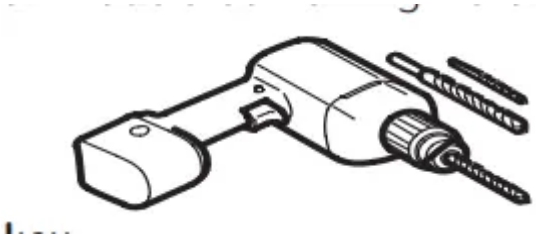
• 1/4” (6,35 mm) in diameter copper pipe to connect refrigerator to the water pipe. Make



sure both terminals are cut in a squared manner.

To determine how much pipe material is needed, measures the distances between the valves located behind the refrigerator and the source of water and add to that 8 feet (2,4 m). Make sure there is sufficient pipe material to allow the free movement of the refrigerator from the wall

• **A coldwater source.** Water pressure should be between 0,138 and 0,82 MPa or 20 and 120 PSI for models not containing water filter and between 0,276 and 0,82 MPa or 40 and 120 PSI for models containing water filter.

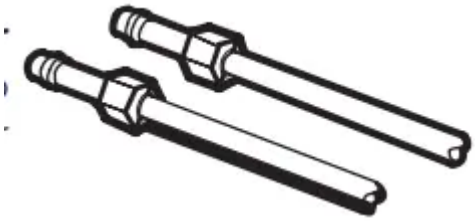


• **A drill.**

• **Adjustable** 1/2”(12,7 mm) key.

• **Flat and Phillips style (star) screwdriver.**

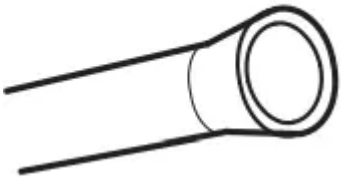
• **Two** 1/4” (6,35 mm) diameter compression nuts with two sides to connect the copper



pipe to the refrigerator valve.

If your current copper pipe has some reduction on the ends, it will be necessary to get and adaptor (found in hardware stores) to connect the water line to the refrigerator. It is also possible to cut

such reductions with a pipe cutter and use the compression connections mentioned above.



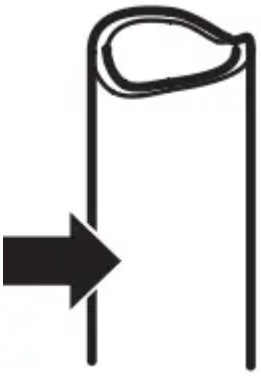
- Bypass valve to connect to the cold water line. The valve must have a water opening with an interior 5/32” (3,46 mm) diameter in the coldwater connection point. These valves can be located in any cold-water connection package. Before buying make sure such valve meets local standards and requirements.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Install the valve to the pipe that you use to drink water.

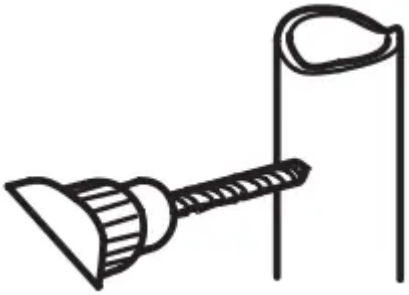
CAUTION: Connect to potable water supply only

1. CLOSE THE MAIN WATER SOURCE
    - Open the nearest water faucet to let water flow and empty pipes.
2. SELECTTHE LOCATION OFTHE VALVE
    - Select the location of the valve that will provide a better access. It is best to connect to a vertical pipeline. When connecting to a horizontal pipeline is necessary, make the connection in the lateral or upper area instead of the lower area to prevent accumulation of sediment.



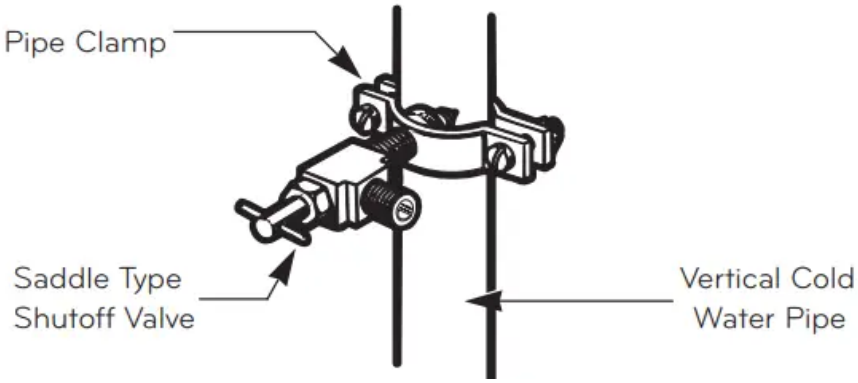
3. DRILL A HOLE FOR THE VALVE

- Drill a 1/4” (6,35 mm) diameter hole in the water pipeline. Remove jagged edges produces after perforation. Make sure water does not reach the drill. Not performing the 1/4” (6,35 mm) perforation can lead to a low or smaller ice production.



4. TIGHTEN THE VALVE

- Tight the valve into the cold water pipeline with a tube trap.
-

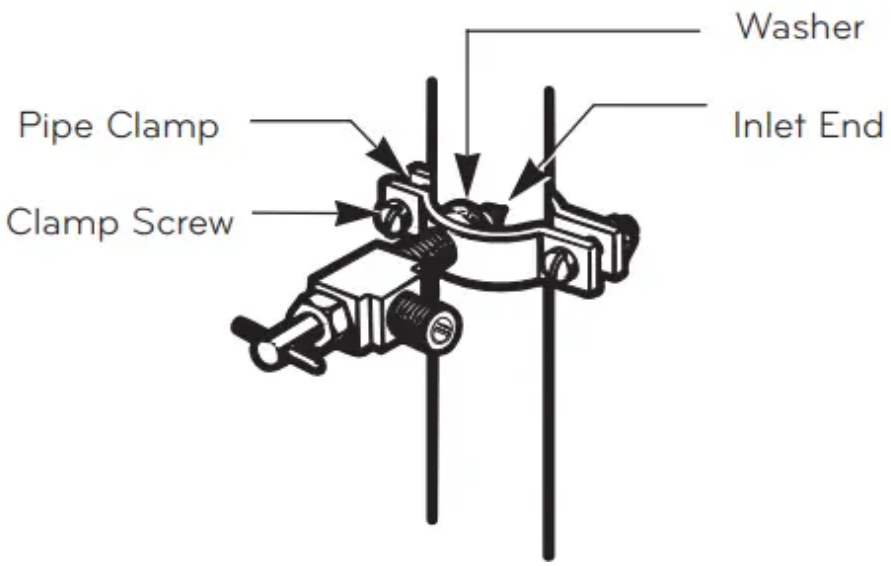


- **NOTE**: Codes for 248 CMR pipelines of the state of Massachusetts must be attached to the connection. Valves of this type are banned in Massachusetts. Call an authorized plumber by the norms and regulations of your country

5. TIGHTEN THE TRAP

- Tighten the trap until the sealing ring begins to grow.
- NOTE: Make sure it is not too tight, this can break the pipe.

◦



6. PLACE THE PIPELINE

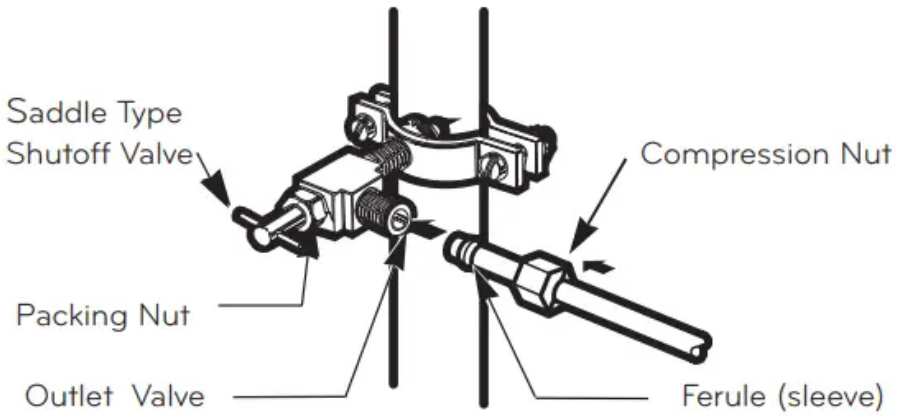
◦ Place the pipeline between the cold water pipe and the refrigerator. Place it through a hole in the wall or floor (behind the refrigerator or next to the cabinet) as close to the wall as possible.

◦ NOTE: Make sure there is a sufficient amount of extra pipeline (8 feet [244 mm] coiled up three times with a 10” [25 cm] in diameter) to allow free movement of the refrigerator from the wall after installation was made.

7. CONNECT PIPELINE TO VALVE

◦ Place the compression nut and the copper pipe ferule at the end of the pipe and connect to the valve. Make sure the pipe is completely inserted into the valve. Tighten nut carefully

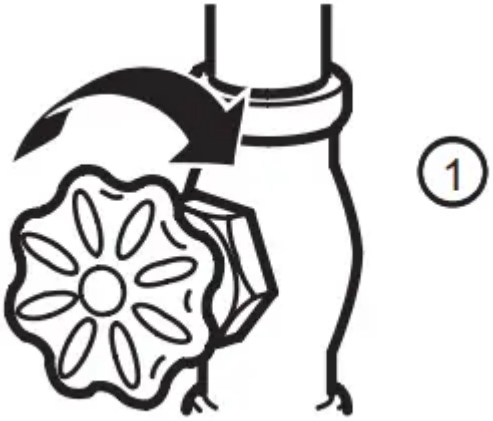
◦



8. DRAIN THE PIPE

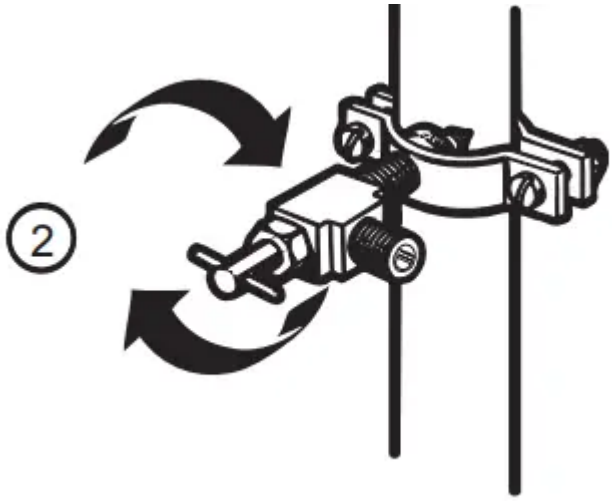
◦ Open the main water source (1) and drain the pipe until water comes out clear.

◦



◦ Allow water flow from the bypass valve (2) and close after draining 1/4 of a gallon (1L) of water.

◦



9. CONNECT PIPE TO REFRIGERATOR

◦ **NOTES**:

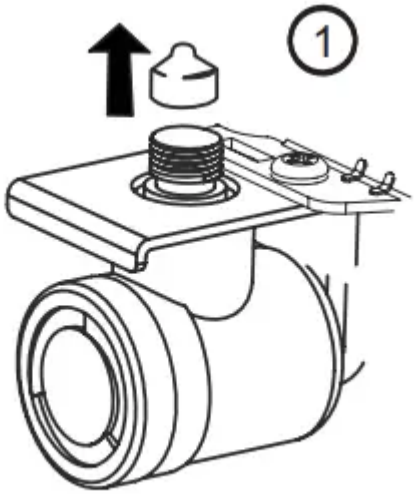
▪ Before making connection to refrigerator, make sure it is not connected to any energy source. If your refrigerator does not have a water filter, it is advised to install one.

▪ If your water source contains sand or related particles that can travel to the valve, install a water filter near the refrigerator.

◦ **IMPORTANT**: Never use old or used hoses. Always use new ones to have a better use and experience. Connect always to a potable water source to avoid security and health issues.

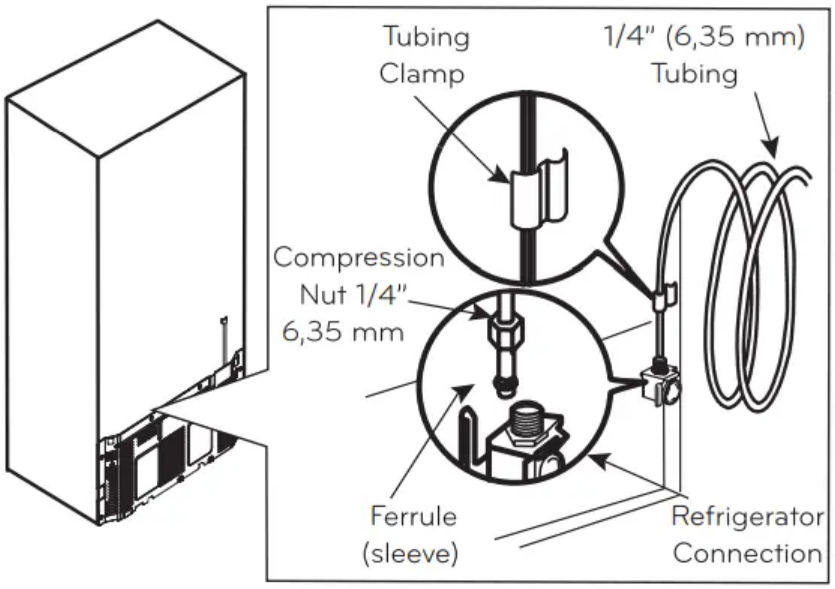
◦ Remove the ring plug (1) from the valve located at the top of such device

◦



◦ Place compression nut and the ferule at the end of the pipeline. Insert pipeline into the connection valve as far as possible. Hold tightly while holding pipeline.

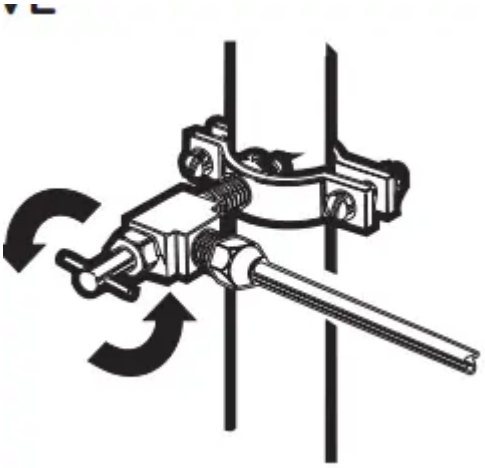
◦



◦ Hold on to the pipe from the handles or grabbers located behind the refrigerator. loosing first the bolt holding the handle. Afterwards. insert pipe into the hole and tighten bolt to finalize.

10. OPEN THE BYPASS VALVE

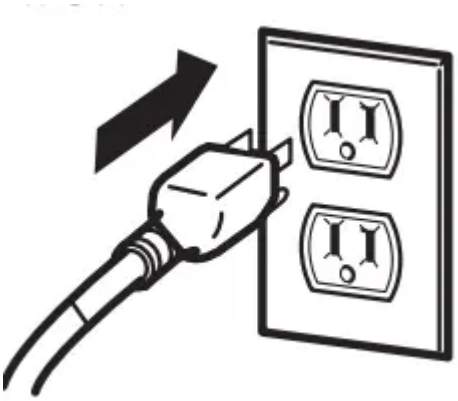
- Tighten all connections containing leaks. Place access cover back on



compressor.

11. CONNECT TO REFRIGERATOR

- Fix pipeline in a way that it does not vibrate on the refrigerator or wall. Push



refrigerator against c wall.

12. TURN ICE MAKER ON

- Turn ice maker switch into the ON position. Ice maker will start only after reaching its operating temperature of 15 °F (-9 °C) or less. It will automatically begin the ice production if switch is located in the ON position.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

UNDERSTANDING SOUNDS YOU MAY HEAR

Your new refrigerator may make sounds that your old one did not make. Most of the new sounds are normal. Hard surfaces, like the floor, walls and cabinets, can make the sounds seem louder than they actually are. The following describes the kinds of sounds you may hear and what may be causing them..

Clicking: The defrost control will click when the automatic defrost cycle begins and ends. The thermostat control (or refrigerator control, depending on the model) will also click when cycling on and off.

Rattling: Rattling noises may come from the flow of refrigerant, the water line, or items stored on top of the refrigerator.

Whooshing:

- Evaporator fan motor circulating the air through the refrigerator and freezer compartments.
- Air being forced over the condenser by the condenser fan.
- Ice compartment fan in the freezer on the left side of the refrigerator when the doors are open.

Gurgling: As each cycle ends. you may hear a gurgling sound caused by the refrigerant flowing through the cooling system.

Popping: Contraction and expansion of the inside walls.

Sizzling: Water dripping on the defrost heater during a defrost cycle.

Vibrating Noise: If the side or back of the refrigerator is touching a cabinet or wall, some of the normal vibrations may make an audible sound. To eliminate the noise, make sure that the sides and back cannot vibrate against any wall or cabinet.

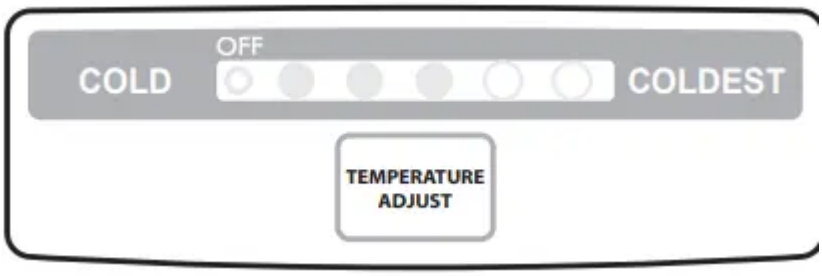
Dripping: Water running into the drain pan during the defrost cycle.

Pulsating or High-Pitched Sound: Your refrigerator is designed to run more efficiently to keep your food items at the desired temperature. The high efficiency compressor may cause your new refrigerator to run longer than your old one, but is still more energy efficient than previous models. While the refrigerator is running, it is normal to hear a pulsating or high-pitched sound.

Proble, Possible Causes & Solutions

1. Refrigerator is not cooling.
    - The power supply cord is unplugged.
        - Firmly plug the cord into a live outlet with proper voltage (see Electrical & Grounding Requirements).
    - A household fuse has blown or a circuit breaker has tripped.
        - Replace the fuse or reset the circuit breaker. If the problem persists, contact an electrician.
    - The refrigerator control is set to the OFF position.
        - Refer to the Setting the Controls section.

- The refrigerator is in the defrost cycle.
    - Wait about 30 minutes for defrost cycle to end.
- The OFF light is illuminated.



    - The refrigerator is in DEMO mode. The Demo Mode disables the cooling system and only the lamps and display will work normally. To disable Demo Mode, press the TEMPERATURE ADJUST button until you set the desire temperature level. When demo mode is deactivated, the OFF light will turn off.

2. Lights do not work
    - The power supply cord is unplugged.
        - Firmly plug the cord into a live outlet with proper voltage (refer to Electrical & Grounding Requirements).
    - An LED light has malfunctioned.
        - Before proceeding to replace LED, unplug the refrigerator or turn off power at the circuit breaker or fuse box.
        - NOTE: The refrigerator and freezer compartment lamps are LED interior lighting, and service should only be performed by a qualified technician.
3. Vibration or rattling noise.
    - The refrigerator is not resting solidly on the floor.
        - Floor is weak or uneven or leveling legs need adjusting. See the Installation section for leveling instructions.
4. Compressor seems to run too much.
    - The refrigerator that was replaced was an older model.
        - Modern refrigerators require more operating time but use less energy due to more efficient technology

- The room temperature is warmer than normal.
    - The compressor will run longer under warm conditions. At normal room temperatures (70°F) expect your compressor to run about 40% to 80% of the time. Under warmer conditions, expect it to run even more often. The refrigerator should not be operated in surrounding temperatures above 110°F.
- The door is opened often or a large amount of food has just been added.
    - Adding food and opening the door warms the refrigerator, requiring the compressor to run longer in order to cool the refrigerator back down. In order to conserve energy, try to get everything you need out of the refrigerator at once, keep food organized so it is easy to find, and close the door as soon as the food is removed. (Refer to the Food Storage Guide.)
- The refrigerator was recently plugged in and the refrigerator control was set correctly.
    - The refrigerator will take up to 24 hours to cool completely
- The refrigerator control is not set correctly for the surrounding conditions.
    - See the Adjusting Control Settings section.
- The doors are not closed completely.
    - Firmly push the doors shut. If they will not shut all the way, see “Doors will not close completely” in the Troubleshooting section.
- The back cover is dirty.
    - This prevents air transfer and makes the motor work harder. Clean the back cover. Refer to the Care and Cleaning section.

5. Doors will not close completely
    - The refrigerator is not level.
        - See the Leveling and Door Alignment section
    - Food packages are blocking the door open.
        - Rearrange food containers to clear door and door shelves.
    - The ice bin, crisper cover, pans, shelves, door bins or baskets are out of position.
        - Push bins all the way in and put crisper cover, pans, shelves and baskets into their correct positions. See the Using Your Refrigerator section for more information.

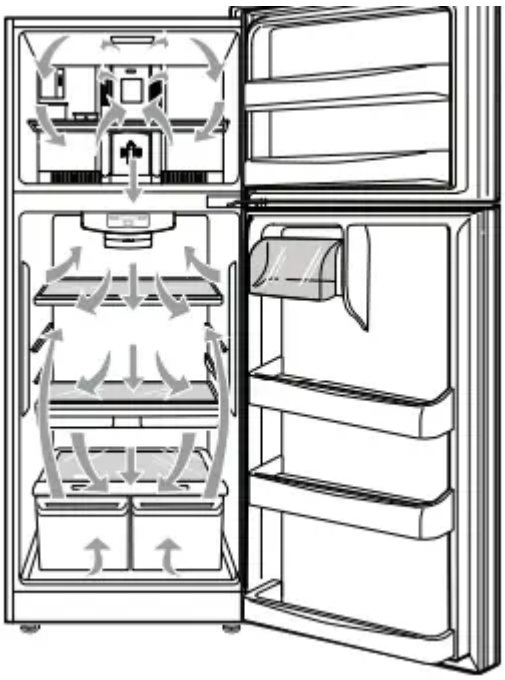
- The gaskets are sticking.
    - Clean gaskets and the surfaces that they touch. Rub a thin coat of appliance polish or kitchen wax on the gaskets after cleaning.
- The refrigerator wobbles or seems unstable.
    - Level the refrigerator. Refer to the Leveling and Door Alignment for more information.
- The doors were removed during product installation and not properly replaced.
    - Remove and replace the doors according to the Removing and Replacing Refrigerator Handles and Doors section, or call a qualified technician.

6. Frost or ice crystals on frozen food.
    - The door is not closing properly.
        - See “Doors will not close completely” in the Troubleshooting section.
    - The door is opened often.
        - When the door is opened, warm, humid air is allowed in the freezer, resulting in frost.
7. Ice has bad taste or odor.
    - The icemaker was recently installed.
        - Discard the first few batches of ice to avoid discolored or bad tasting ice.
    - The ice has been stored for too long.
        - Throw away old ice and make a new supply.
    - The food has not been wrapped tightly in either compartment.
        - Rewrap foods since odors may migrate to the ice if food is not wrapped properly.
    - The water supply contains minerals such as sulfur.
        - A water filter may need to be installed to eliminate taste and odor problems.
    - The interior of the refrigerator needs cleaning.
        - See Care and Cleaning section for more information.
    - The ice storage bin needs cleaning.
        - Empty and wash bin. Discard old cubes.

8. There is water in the defrost drain pan.
    - The refrigerator is defrosting.
        - The water will evaporate. It is normal for water to drip into the defrost pan.
    - It is more humid than normal.
        - Expect that the water in the defrost pan will take longer to evaporate. This is normal when it is hot or humid.
9. The refrigerator seems to make too much noise.
    - The sounds may be normal for your refrigerator.
        - Refer to the Understanding Sounds You May Hear section for more information.
10. The icemaker is not producing ice or not enough ice.
    - New installation.
        - Wait 12 to 24 hours after icemaker installation for ice production to begin. Wait 72 hours for full ice production.
    - The refrigerator is not connected to a water supply or the supply shutoff valve is not turned on.
        - Connect refrigerator to the water supply and turn water shutoff valve fully open.
    - Reverse osmosis water filtration system is connected to your cold water supply.
        - Reverse osmosis filtration systems can reduce the water pressure below the minimum amount and result in icemaker issues. (Refer to Water Pressure section.)
    - Kink in the water source line.
        - A kink in the line can reduce water flow. Straighten the water source line.
    - Ice demand has exceeded storage capacity.
        - The icemaker will produce approximately 95 cubes in a 24 hour period. NOTE: An extra ice bucket is provided in the freezer section for additional storage capacity.
    - The icemaker is not turned on.
        - Locate the icemaker ON/OFF switch and confirm it is in the ON (I) position.

- There is something on the ice-detecting sensor.
    - Foreign substances or frost on the icedetecting sensor can interrupt ice production. Make sure the sensor area is clean at all times for proper operation.
- The temperature setting for the freezer is too warm.
    - The recommended temperature for the freezer compartment for normal ice production is 0°F. If the freezer temperature is warmer, ice production will be affected.
- The doors are opened often.
    - If the doors of the unit are opened often, ambient air will warm the refrigerator which will prevent the unit from maintaining the set temperature. Lowering the refrigerator temperature can help, as well as not opening the doors as frequently
- The doors are not closing properly.
    - If the doors are not properly closed, ice production will be affected. See “Doors will not close completely” in the Troubleshooting section for more information.

11. Refrigerator or Freezer section is too cold.
    - Controls are not set correctly for conditions.
        - If the temperature is too cold, raise the temperature setting one increment at a time (refer to the Setting the Controls section). When changing control settings, wait 24 hours before making additional adjustments.
12. Temperature is too warm or there is interior moisture buildup.
    - The air vents are blocked. Cold air circulates from the freezer to the fresh food section and back again through air vents in the wall dividing the two sections.
        - Locate air vents by using your hand to sense airflow and move all packages that block vents and restrict airflow. (See air flow diagram below.)

- 

- The doors are opened often.
    - Opening the door warms the refrigerator, requiring the compressor to run longer in order to cool the refrigerator back down. In order to conserve energy, try to get everything you need out of the refrigerator at once, keep food organized so it is easy to find, and close the door as soon as the food is removed.
- The control is not set correctly for the surrounding conditions.
    - If the temperature is too warm, change the setting one increment at a time. Refer to the Setting the Controls section. Wait 24 hours for temperatures to stabilize or even out.
- A large amount of food has just been added to the refrigerator or freezer.
    - Adding food warms the refrigerator. It can take a few hours for the refrigerator to return to normal temperature.
- The food is not packaged correctly.
    - Wrap food tightly and wipe off damp containers prior to storing in the refrigerator to avoid moisture accumulation. If necessary, repackage food according to the guidelines in the Food Storage Guide section.
- The doors are not closing completely.
    - See “Doors will not close completely” in the Troubleshooting section.

- The weather is humid.
    - In humid weather, air carries moisture into the refrigerator when the doors are opened. Increased humidity in the freezer or refrigerator compartments can lead to frost or condensation.
- An automatic defrost cycle was completed.
    - It is normal for droplets to form on the interior back wall after the refrigerator automatically defrosts.

13. The doors are difficult to open.
    - The gaskets are dirty or sticky.
        - Clean the gaskets and the surfaces that they touch. Rub a thin coat of appliance polish or kitchen wax on the gaskets after cleaning.
    - The door is reopened within a short time after having been opened.
        - When you open the door, warmer air enters the refrigerator. As the warm air cools, it can create a vacuum. If the door is hard to open, wait one minute to allow the air pressure to equalize, then see if it opens more easily.
14. Frozen food in refrigerator compartment.
    - The temperature control in the refrigerator compartment is set too cold.
        - Press the Temperature Adjust button to set the refrigerator compartment to a warmer temperature.
    - Refrigerator is installed in a cold location.
        - When room temperature is below 41°F (5°C), food can freeze. The refrigerator should not be operated in temperatures below 55°F (13°C).
    - Food with a high water content was placed too close to the cold air discharge vent.
        - Place food with a high water content toward the front of the refrigerator.