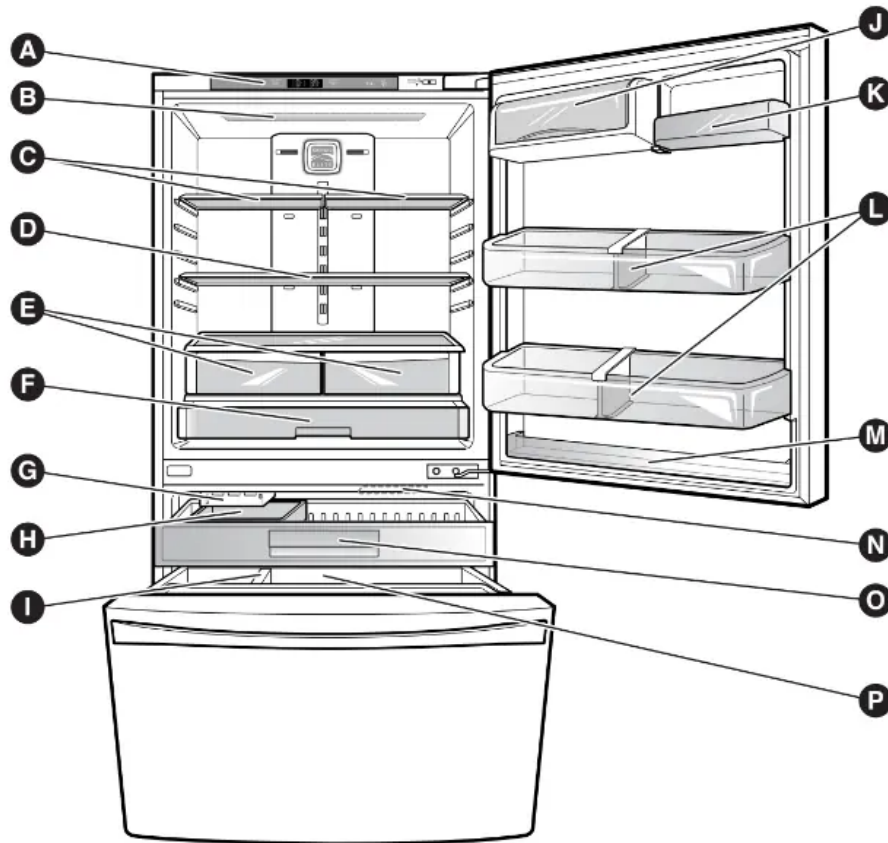


PARTS AND FEATURES

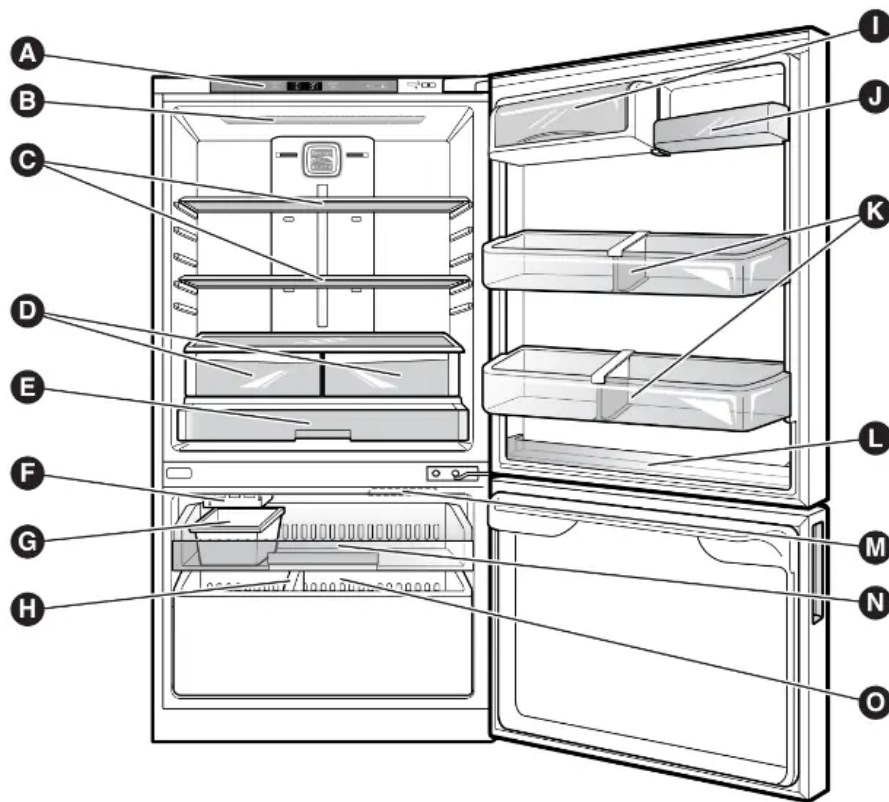
Freezer Drawer Model



Use this page to become more familiar with the parts and features of your refrigerator.
NOTE: This guide covers several different 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 Digital Sensor Control | G Icemaker* | M Condiment Bin |
| B Refrigerator Light | H Ice Bin | N Freezer Light |
| C Refrigerator Shelves (split) | I Durabase Divider | O Pullout Drawer |
| D Refrigerator Shelf (full) | J Dairy Bin | P Durabase |
| E Humidity Controlled Crispers | K Fold-Up Bin | |
| F Pantry | L Door Bins | |

Freezer Swing Model



Use this page to become more familiar with the parts and features of your refrigerator.
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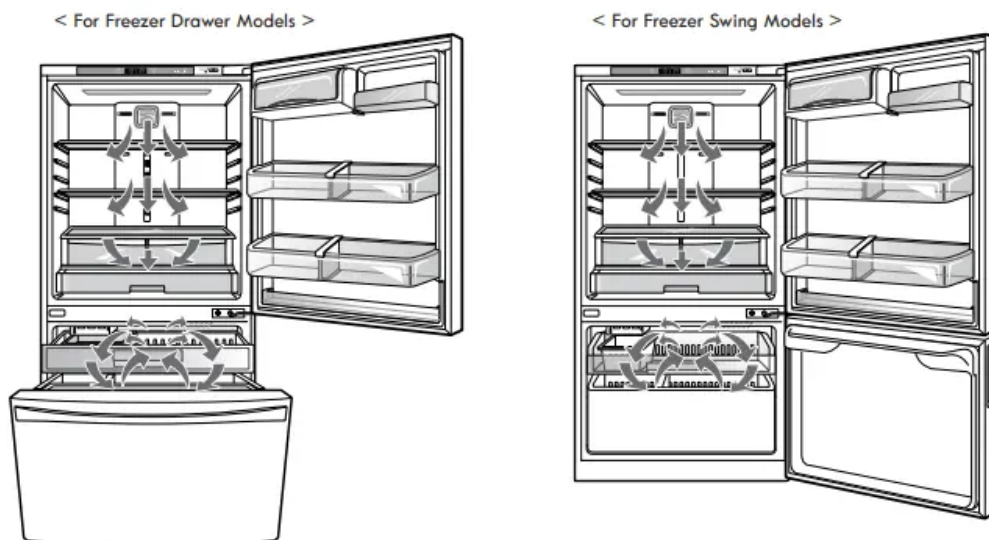
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| F Icemaker* | L Condiment Bin | |

USING YOUR REFRIGERATOR

SETTING THE CONTROLS

AIRFLOW

Be sure not to block vents while packing your refrigerator. Doing so will restrict airflow and may cause the refrigerator temperature to become too warm or cause interior moisture buildup. (See the air flow diagram below.)



Temperature



- The Refrigerator Temp Control ranges from 33°F to 46°F (1°C to 8°C). Press the refrigerator temp button to cycle through the available temperature settings one increment at a time.
- The Freezer Temp Control range is from -6°F to 8°F (-21°C to -13°C). Press the freezer temp button to cycle through the available temperature settings one increment at a time.

NOTE: When changing control settings, wait 24 hours before making additional adjustments. The controls are set correctly when milk or juice is as cold as you would like and when ice cream is firm. If the temperature in either compartment is too cold or too warm, change the setting one increment at a time. Wait 24 hours for the change to stabilize before adjusting again.

Ultra Ice

- When you press and hold the Ice Maker button for three seconds, the graphic will illuminate in the display and will continue for 24 hours. The function will automatically shut off after 24 hours.
- You can stop this function manually by pressing and holding the button one more time.
- This function increases both ice making and freezing capabilities.

Door Alarm

- When power is connected to the refrigerator, the door alarm is initially set to ON. When you press the Door Alarm button, the display will change to OFF and the Door Alarm function will deactivate.

- When either the refrigerator or the freezer door is left open for more than 60 seconds, the alarm tone will sound to let you know that the door is open.
- When you close the door, the door alarm will stop.

Temperature Mode Switch Function (°F <->°C)

If you want to convert °F to °C or vice versa, press and hold the Freezer Temp and Refrigerator Temp buttons at the same time for approximately five seconds.

Demo Mode (For Store Use Only)

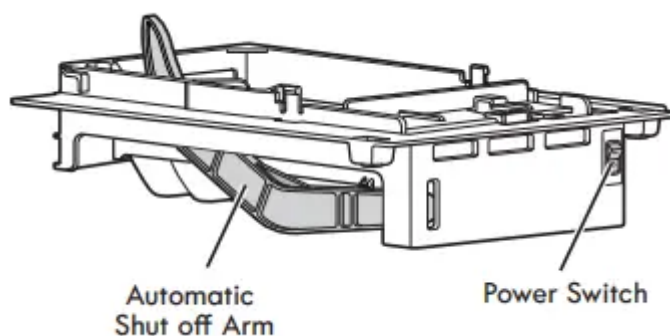
The Demo Mode disables all cooling in the refrigerator and freezer sections to conserve energy while on display in a retail store. When activated, OFF will display on the control panel.



AUTOMATIC ICEMAKER

Ice is made in the automatic icemaker and sent to the dispenser. The icemaker will produce 70-182 cubes in a 24-hour period, depending on freezer compartment temperature, room temperature, number of door openings and other operating conditions.

- It takes about 12 to 24 hours for a newly installed refrigerator to begin making ice. Wait 72 hours for full ice production to occur.
- Ice making stops when the in-door ice bin is full. When full, the in-door ice bin holds approximately 6 to 8 (12- 16 oz) glasses of ice.
- To turn off the automatic icemaker, set the icemaker switch to OFF (O). To turn on the automatic icemaker, set the switch to ON (I).
- The water pressure must be between 20 and 120 psi on models without a water filter and between 40 and 120 psi on models with a water filter to produce the normal amount and size of ice cubes.
- Foreign substances or frost on the ice-detecting sensor can interrupt ice production. Make sure the sensor area is clean at all times for proper operation.



WHEN YOU SHOULD SET THE ICEMAKER POWER SWITCH TO OFF (O)

- When the water supply will be shut off for several hours.
- When the ice bin is removed for more than one or two minutes.
- When the refrigerator will not be used for several days.

NOTE: The ice bin should be emptied when the icemaker on/off button is turned to the OFF mode.

NORMAL SOUNDS YOU MAY HEAR

- The icemaker water valve will buzz as the icemaker fills with water. If the power switch is in the ON (I) position, it will buzz even if it has not yet been hooked up to water. To stop the buzzing, move the power switch to OFF (O).

NOTE: Keeping the power switch in the ON (I) position before the water line is connected can damage the icemaker.

- You will hear the sound of cubes dropping into the bin and water running in the pipes as the icemaker refills.

PREPARING FOR VACATION

Set the icemaker ON/OFF button to OFF and shut off the water supply to the refrigerator.

NOTE: The ice bin should be emptied any time the icemaker on/off button is turned OFF.

If the ambient temperature will drop below freezing, have a qualified technician drain the water supply system to prevent serious property damage due to flooding caused by ruptured water lines or connections.

STORING FROZEN FOOD

NOTE: Check a freezer guide or a reliable cookbook for further information about preparing food for freezing or food storage times.

Freezing

Your freezer will not quick-freeze a large quantity of food. Do not put more unfrozen food into the freezer than will freeze within 24 hours (no more than 2 to 3 lbs. of food per cubic foot of freezer space). Leave enough space in the freezer for air to circulate around packages. Be careful to leave enough room at the front so the door can close tightly.

Storage times will vary according to the quality and type of food, the type of packaging or wrap used (how airtight and moisture-proof) and the storage temperature. Ice crystals inside a sealed package are normal. This simply means that moisture in the food and air inside the package have condensed, creating ice crystals.

NOTE: Allow hot foods to cool at room temperature for 30 minutes, then package and freeze. Cooling hot foods before freezing saves energy.

Packaging

Successful freezing depends on correct packaging.

When you close and seal the package, it must not allow air or moisture in or out. If it does, you could have food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator and could also dry out frozen food.

Packaging recommendations:

- Rigid plastic containers with tight-fitting lids
- Straight-sided canning/freezing jars
- Heavy-duty aluminum foil
- Plastic-coated paper
- Non-permeable plastic wraps
- Specified freezer-grade self-sealing plastic bags
- Follow package or container instructions for proper freezing methods.

Do not use

- Bread wrappers
- Non-polyethylene plastic containers
- Containers without tight lids
- Wax paper or wax-coated freezer wrap
- Thin, semi-permeable wrap

REFRIGERATOR SECTION

The shelves in your refrigerator are adjustable to meet your individual storage needs. Your model may have full or split shelves. 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.

ADJUSTING SHELVES (SPLIT SHELF)

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

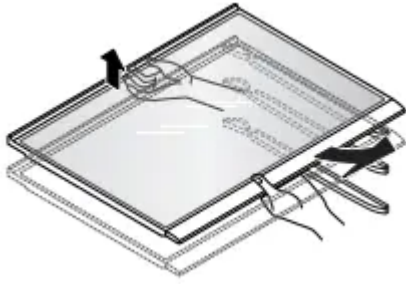
To remove a shelf—Tilt up the front of the shelf in the direction of 1 and lift it in the direction of 2 . Pull the shelf out

To reinstall a shelf—Tilt the front of the shelf up and guide the shelf hooks into the slots at a desired height. Then, lower the front of the shelf so that the hooks drop into the slots.

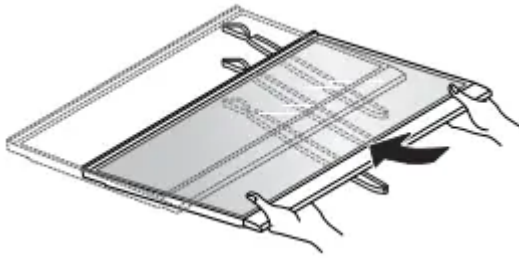
ADJUSTING SHELVES (FULL SHELF)

To remove a shelf — Lift up the back of the shelf slightly, then pull the shelf forward and out.





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

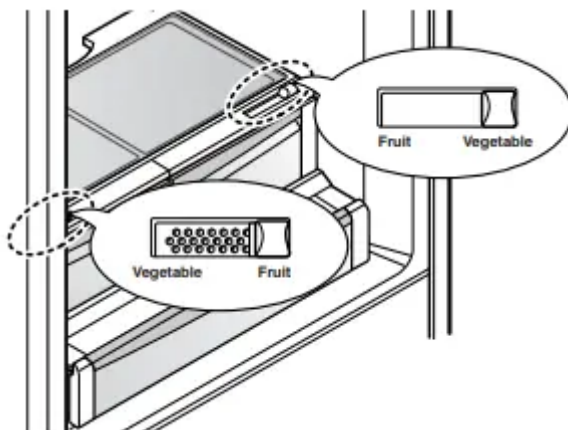


HUMIDITY CONTROLLED CRISPER

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 moisture sealed 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.



REMOVING THE HUMIDITY CONTROLLED CRISPER

1. To remove, pull the drawer out to full extension.
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.

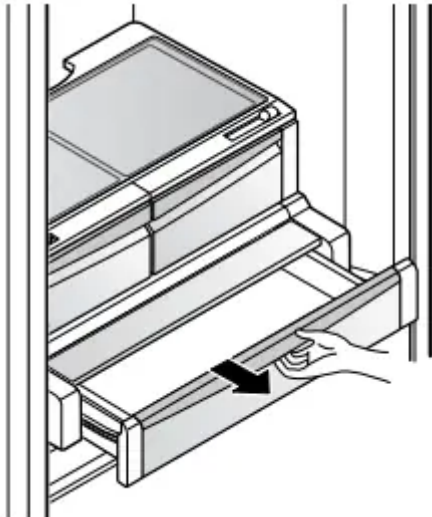
To remove the glass

1. Lift up the glass under the crisper cover.
2. Pull the glass up and out.

NOTE: Pantry drawer not shown for clarity

PANTRY DRAWER

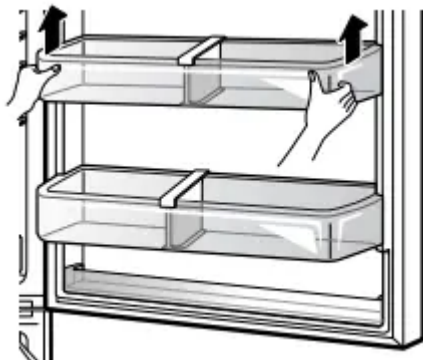
This drawer can be used for large party trays, deli items and beverages. (This drawer should not be used for vegetables that require high humidity.)



DOOR BIN

The door bins are removable for easy cleaning and adjustment.

1. To remove the bin, simply lift the bin up and pull straight out.

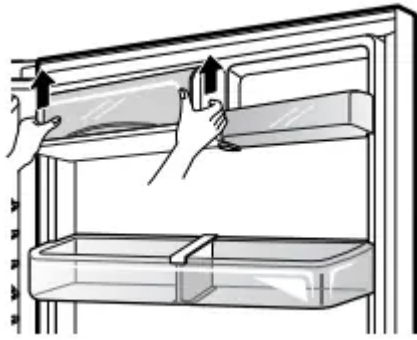


2. To replace the bin, slide it in above the desired support and push down until it snaps into place.

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.



FREEZER SECTION

* The appearance of the actual product may differ depending on the model.

ICE BIN

1. Pull the Freezer Drawer and the Pullout Drawer out as far as possible to remove the Extra Ice Bin.
2. Gently lift and pull out the ice bin.
3. To replace, pull both drawers out as far as possible, and set the bin in its correct position in the Pullout Drawer. Close the Pullout Drawer and then the Freezer Drawer.

PULLOUT DRAWERS

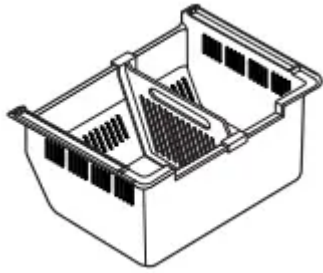
1. To remove, pull the drawer out to full extension. Remove extra ice bin. Lift the back side of the top drawer slightly to clear it from the rail system, then lift the front side to remove the drawer.
2. To replace, with the drawer pulled out to full extension, insert the top drawer in the rail assembly. Replace extra ice bin.

DURABASE

1. To remove the Durabase, push it to the back as much as possible. Tilt up the front of the Durabase and pull straight out.
2. To replace, insert the Durabase in the rail assembly

DURABASE DIVIDER

The Durabase divider allows you to organize the Durabase area into sections. It can be adjusted from side to side to accommodate items of different sizes.



CARE AND CLEANING

Both the refrigerator and freezer sections defrost automatically; however, clean both sections about once a month to prevent odors. Wipe up spills immediately.

GENERAL CLEANING TIPS

- Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
- Remove all removable parts, such as shelves, crispers, etc. Refer to sections in Using Your Refrigerator for removal instructions.
- Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners.
- Hand wash, rinse and dry all surfaces thoroughly.
- Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

EXTERIOR

Waxing external painted metal surfaces helps provide rust protection. Do not wax plastic parts. Wax painted metal surfaces at least twice a year using appliance wax (or auto paste wax). Apply wax with a clean, soft cloth.

For products with a stainless steel exterior, use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth.

INSIDE WALLS (allow freezer to warm up so the cloth will not stick)

To help remove odors, you can wash the inside of the refrigerator with a mixture of baking soda and warm water. Mix 2 tablespoons of baking soda to 1 quart of water (26 g soda to 1 liter water.) Be sure the baking soda is completely dissolved so it does not scratch the surfaces of the refrigerator.

DOOR LINERS AND GASKETS

Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches, or cleaners containing petroleum on plastic refrigerator parts.

PLASTIC PARTS (Covers and Panels)

Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use window sprays, abrasive cleansers, or flammable fluids. These can scratch or damage the material.

CONDENSER COILS

Use a vacuum cleaner with an attachment to clean the condenser cover and vents. Do not remove the panel covering the condenser coil area.

LIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT

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

POWER INTERRUPTIONS

1. If the power will be out for 24 hours or less, keep all refrigerator doors closed to help foods stay cold and frozen.
2. If the power will be out for more than 24 hours, remove all frozen food and store it in a frozen food locker.

WHEN YOU GO ON VACATION

If you choose to leave the refrigerator on while you are away, follow these steps to prepare your refrigerator before you leave.

1. Use up any perishables and freeze other items.
2. Turn off the icemaker and empty the ice bin.

If you choose to turn the refrigerator off before you leave, follow these steps.

1. Remove all food from the refrigerator.
2. Depending on your model, set the thermostat control (refrigerator control) to OFF. See the Setting the Controls section.
3. Clean the refrigerator, wipe it and dry well.
4. Tape rubber or wood blocks to the tops of both doors to prop them open far enough for air to get in. This stops odor and mold from building up.

WHEN YOU MOVE

When you are moving your refrigerator to a new home, follow these steps to prepare it for the move.

1. Remove all food from the refrigerator and pack all frozen food in dry ice.
2. Unplug the refrigerator.
3. Clean, wipe and dry thoroughly.


4. Take out all removable parts, wrap them well and tape them together so they do not shift and rattle during the move. Refer to the Using your Refrigerator section for removable instructions.
5. Depending on the model, raise the front of the refrigerator so it rolls easier OR screw in the leveling legs all the way so they do not scrape the floor. See the Door Closing section.
6. Tape the doors shut and tape the power cord to the refrigerator cabinet.

When you get to your new home, put everything back and refer to the Refrigerator Installation section for preparation instructions.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

COOLING

Refrigerator and Freezer section are not cooling.

- The refrigerator control is set to OFF (some models).
 - Turn the control ON. Refer to the Setting the Controls section for proper temperature settings.
- Refrigerator is set to demo mode.
 
 - Demo Mode allows the lights and control display to work normally while disabling cooling to save energy while on the showroom floor. Refer to the Setting the Controls section for instructions on how to disable Demo Mode.
- Refrigerator is in the defrost cycle.
 - During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may raise slightly. Wait 30 minutes and confirm the proper temperature has been restored once the defrost cycle has completed.
- Refrigerator was recently installed.
 - It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature.
- Refrigerator was recently relocated.
 - If the refrigerator was stored for a long period of time or moved on its side, it is necessary for the refrigerator to stand upright for 24 hours before connecting it to power.

Cooling System runs too much.

- Refrigerator is replacing an older model.
 - Modern refrigerators require more operating time but use less energy due to more efficient technology.
- Refrigerator was recently plugged in or power restored.
 - The refrigerator will take up to 24 hours to cool completely.
- Door opened often or a large amount of food / hot food was 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.)
- Doors are not closed completely.
 - Firmly push the doors shut. If they will not shut all the way, see the Doors will not close completely or pop open section in Parts & Features Troubleshooting.
- Refrigerator is installed in a hot location.
 - 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 above 110°F.
- Condenser / back cover is clogged.
 - Use a vacuum cleaner with an attachment to clean the condenser cover and vents. Do not remove the panel covering the condenser coil area.

Refrigerator or Freezer section is too warm.

- Refrigerator was recently installed.
 - It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature.
- Air vents are blocked.
 - Rearrange items to allow air to flow throughout the compartment. Refer to the Airflow diagram in the Using Your Refrigerator section.
- Doors are opened often or for long periods of time.
 - When the doors are opened often or for long periods of time, warm, humid air enters the compartment. This raises the temperature and moisture level within

the compartment. To lessen the effect, reduce the frequency and duration of door openings.

- Unit is installed in a hot location.
 - The refrigerator should not be operated in temperatures above 110F.
- A large amount of food or hot food was added to either compartment.
 - Adding food warms the compartment requiring the cooling system to run. Allowing hot food to cool to room temperature before putting it in the refrigerator will reduce this effect.
- Doors not closed correctly
 - See the Doors will not close correctly or pop open section in Parts & Features Troubleshooting
- Temperature control is not set correctly.
 - If the temperature is too warm, adjust the control one increment at a time and wait for the temperature to stabilize. Refer to the Setting the Controls section for more information.
- Defrost cycle has recently completed.
 - During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may raise slightly and condensation may form on the back wall. Wait 30 minutes and confirm the proper temperature has been restored once the defrost cycle has completed.

Interior moisture buildup.

- Doors are opened often or for long periods of time.
 - When the doors are opened often or for long periods of time, warm, humid air enters the compartment. This raises the temperature and moisture level within the compartment. To lessen the effect, reduce the frequency and duration of door openings.
- Doors not closed correctly.
 - See the Doors will not close correctly section in the Troubleshooting section.
- Weather is humid.
 - Humid weather allows additional moisture to enter the compartments when the doors are opened leading to condensation or frost. Maintaining a reasonable level of humidity in the home will help to control the amount of moisture that can enter the compartments.

- Defrost cycle recently completed.
 - During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may raise slightly and condensation may form on the back wall. Wait 30 minutes and confirm that the proper temperature has been restored once the defrost cycle has completed.
- Food is not packaged correctly.
 - Food stored uncovered or unwrapped, and damp containers can lead to moisture accumulation within each compartment. Wipe all containers dry and store food in sealed packaging to prevent condensation and frost

COOLING/ICE & WATER

Food is freezing in the refrigerator compartment.

- Food with high water content was placed near an air vent.
 - Rearrange items with high water content away from air vents.
- Refrigerator temperature control is set incorrectly.
 - If the temperature is too cold, adjust the control one increment at a time and wait for the temperature to stabilize. Refer to the Setting the Controls section for more information.
- Refrigerator is installed in a cold location.
 - When the refrigerator is operated in temperature below 41°F (5°C), food can freeze in the refrigerator compartment. The refrigerator should not be operated in temperature below 55°F (13°C).

Frost or ice crystals form on frozen food(outside of package).

- Door is opened frequently or for long periods of time.
 - When the doors are opened often or for long periods of time, warm, humid air enters the compartment. This raises the temperature and moisture level within the compartment. Increased moisture will lead to frost and condensation. To lessen the effect, reduce the frequency and duration of door openings.
- Door is not closing properly.
 - Refer to the Doors will not close correctly or pop open section in the Troubleshooting section.

Refrigerator or Freezer section is too cold.

- Incorrect temperature control settings.
 - If the temperature is too cold, adjust the control one increment at a time and wait for the temperature to stabilize. Refer to the Setting the Controls section for more information.

Frost or ice crystals on frozen food (inside of sealed package).

- Condensation from food with a high water content has frozen inside of the food package.
 - This is normal for food items with a high water content.
- Food has been left in the freezer for a long period of time.
 - Do not store food items with high water content in the freezer for a long period of time.

Icemaker is not making enough ice.

- Demand exceeds ice storage capacity.
 - The dispenser icemaker will produce approximately 216-288 cubes in a 24 hour period. The freezer icemaker will produce approximately 50 to 70 cubes in a 24 hour period.
- House water supply is not connected, valve is not turned on fully, or valve is clogged.
 - Connect the refrigerator to a cold water supply with adequate pressure and turn the water shutoff valve fully open.
 - If the problem persists, it may be necessary to contact a plumber.
- Water filter has been exhausted.
 - It is recommended that you replace the water filter:
 - Approximately every six months.
 - When the water filter indicator turns on.
 - When the water dispenser output decreases.
 - When the ice cubes are smaller than normal.
- Low house water supply pressure.
 - The water pressure must be between 20 and 120 psi on models without a water filter and between 40 and 120 psi on models with a water filter.
 - If the problem persists, it may be necessary to contact a plumber or install a booster pump to compensate for the low pressure.

- Reverse Osmosis filtration system is used.
 - Reverse osmosis filtration systems can reduce the water pressure below the minimum amount and result in icemaker issues. (Refer to Water Pressure section.)
- Tubing connecting refrigerator to house supply valve is kinked
 - The tubing can kink when the refrigerator is moved during installation or cleaning resulting in reduced water flow. Straighten or repair the water supply line and arrange it to prevent future kinks.
- Doors are opened often or for long periods of time.
 - 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.
- Doors are not closed completely.
 - If the doors are not properly closed, ice production will be affected. See the Doors will not close completely or pop open section in Troubleshooting for more information.
- 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

Dispensing water slowly.

- Water filter has been exhausted.
 - It is recommended that you replace the water filter:
 - Approximately every six months.
 - When the water filter indicator turns on.
 - When the water dispenser output decreases.
 - When the ice cubes are smaller than normal.
- Low house water supply pressure
 - The water pressure must be from 30 to 125 psi or 207-862 kPa or 2.1-8.8 kgf/cm². If the refrigerator is installed in an area with low water pressure below 30 psi, you can install a booster pump to compensate for the low pressure.
 - If the problem persists, it may be necessary to contact a plumber or install a booster pump to compensate for the low pressure.



- Reverse osmosis filtration system is used.
 - Reverse osmosis filtration systems can reduce the water pressure below the minimum amount and result in icemaker issues.
 - If the problem persists, it may be necessary to contact a plumber or install a booster pump to compensate for the low pressure.

Not dispensing ice.

- Doors are not closed completely
 - Ice will not dispense if any of the refrigerator doors are left open.
- Infrequent use of the dispenser.
 - Infrequent use of the ice dispenser will cause the cubes to stick together over time, which will prevent them from properly dispensing. Check the ice bin for ice cubes clumping/sticking together. If they are, break up the ice cubes to allow for proper operation.
- The delivery chute is clogged with frost or ice fragments.
 - Eliminate the frost or ice fragments by removing the ice bin and clearing the chute with a plastic utensil. Dispensing cubed ice can also help prevent frost or ice fragment buildup.
- The dispenser display is locked.
 - Press and hold the Lock button for three seconds to unlock the control panel and dispenser.
- Ice bin is empty.
 - It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature and for the icemaker to begin making ice. Make sure that the shutoff (arm/ sensor) is not obstructed. Once the ice supply in the bin has been completely exhausted, it may take up to 90 minutes before additional ice is available, and approximately 24 hours to completely refill the bin.

Icemaker is not making ice.

- Refrigerator was recently installed or icemaker recently connected.
 - It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature and for the icemaker to begin making ice.
- Icemaker not turned on.
 - Locate the icemaker ON/ OFF button and confirm that it is turned ON.

- 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 the water shutoff valve fully open.
- Icemaker shutoff (feeler arm) obstructed
 - If your icemaker is equipped with an ice shutoff arm, make sure that the arm moves freely
- 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 the Water Pressure section.)

Not dispensing water.

- New installation or water line recently connected.
 - Dispense 2.5 gallons of water (flush for approximately 5 minutes) to remove trapped air and contaminants from the system. Do not dispense the entire 2.5 gallon amount continuously. Depress and release the dispenser pad for cycles of 30 seconds ON and 60 seconds OFF.
- The dispenser panel is locked.
 - Press and hold the Lock button for three seconds to unlock the control panel and dispenser.
- The dispenser is not set for water dispensing.
 - The dispenser can be set for ice or water. Make certain that the control panel is set for the proper operation. Press the Water button on the control panel to dispense water.
- Refrigerator or freezer doors are not closed properly.
 - Water will not dispense if any of the refrigerator doors are left open.
- Water filter has been recently removed or replaced.
 - After the water filter is replaced, dispense 2.5 gallons of water (flush for approximately 5 minutes) to remove trapped air and contaminants from the system. Do not dispense the entire 2.5 gallon amount continuously. Depress and release the dispenser pad for cycles of 30 seconds ON and 60 seconds OFF.

- Tubing connecting refrigerator to house supply valve is kinked.
 - The tubing can kink when the refrigerator is moved during installation or cleaning resulting in reduced water flow. Straighten or repair the water supply line and arrange it to prevent future kinks.
- The house water supply is not connected, the valve is not turned on fully, or the valve is clogged.
 - Connect refrigerator to the water supply and turn the water shutoff valve fully open. If the problem persists, it may be necessary to contact a plumber.

Ice has bad taste or odor.

- Water supply contains minerals such as sulfur.
 - A water filter may need to be installed to eliminate taste and odor problems.
 - NOTE: In some cases, a filter may not help. It may not be possible to remove all minerals / odor / taste in all water supplies.
- Icemaker was recently installed.
 - Discard the first few batches of ice to avoid discolored or bad tasting ice.
- Ice has been stored for too long.
 - Ice that has been stored for too long will shrink, become cloudy, and may develop a stale taste. Throw away old ice and make a new supply.
- The food has not been stored properly in either compartment.
 - Rewrap the food. Odors may migrate to the ice if food is not wrapped properly.
- The interior of the refrigerator needs to be cleaned.
 - See the Care and Cleaning section for more information.
- The ice storage bin needs to be cleaned.
 - Empty and wash the bin (discard old cubes). Make sure that the bin is completely dry before reinstalling it.

Dispensing warm water.

- Refrigerator was recently installed.
 - Allow 24 hours after installation for the water storage tank to cool completely.
- The water dispenser has been used recently and the storage tank was exhausted.
 - Depending on your specific model, the water storage capacity will range from approximately 20 to 30 oz.



- Dispenser has not been used for several hours.
 - If the dispenser has not been used for several hours, the first glass dispensed may be warm. Discard the first 10 oz.
- Refrigerator is connected to the hot water supply.
 - Make sure that the refrigerator is connected to a cold water pipe.

Water has bad taste or odor.

- Water supply contains minerals such as sulfur.
 - A water filter may need to be installed to eliminate taste and odor problems.
- Water filter has been exhausted.
 - It is recommended that you replace the water filter:
- Approximately every 6 months.
 - When the water filter indicator turns on.
 - When the water dispenser output decreases.
 - When the ice cubes are smaller than normal.
- Refrigerator was recently installed.
 - Dispense 2.5 gallons of water (flush for approximately 5 minutes) to remove trapped air and contaminants from the system. Do not dispense the entire 2.5 gallon amount continuously. Depress and release the dispenser pad for cycles of 30 seconds ON and 60 seconds OFF.

NOISE

Clicking

- The defrost control will click when the automatic defrost cycle begins and ends. The thermostat control (or refrigerator control on some models) will also click when cycling on and off.
 - Normal Operation

Rattling

- Rattling noises may come from the flow of refrigerant, the water line on the back of the unit, or items stored on top of or around the refrigerator.
 - Normal Operation
- Refrigerator is not resting solidly on the floor.
 - Floor is weak or uneven or leveling legs need to be adjusted. See the Door Alignment section.



- Refrigerator with linear compressor was jarred while running.
 - Normal Operation

Whooshing

- Evaporator fan motor is circulating air through the refrigerator and freezer compartments.
 - Normal Operation
- Air is being forced over the condenser by the condenser fan.
 - Normal Operation

Gurgling

- Refrigerant flowing through the cooling system.
 - Normal Operation

Popping

- Contraction and expansion of the inside walls due to changes in temperature.
 - Normal Operation

Sizzling

- Water dripping on the defrost heater during a defrost cycle.
 - Normal Operation

Vibrating

- 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.
 - Normal Operation

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 it is still more energy efficient than previous models. While the refrigerator is running, it is normal to hear a pulsating or high pitched sound.
 - Normal Operation

PARTS & FEATURES

Doors will not close correctly or pop open.

- Food packages are blocking the door open.
 - Rearrange food containers to clear the door and door shelves.
- 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 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.
- Refrigerator is not leveled properly.
 - See Door Alignment in the Refrigeration Installation section to level refrigerator.

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.
- Door was recently closed.
 - 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.

Refrigerator wobbles or seems unstable.

- Leveling legs are not adjusted properly.
 - Refer to the Leveling and Door Alignment section.
- Floor is not level.
 - It may be necessary to add shims under the leveling legs or rollers to complete installation.

Lights do not work.

- LED interior lighting failure.
 - The refrigerator compartment lamp is LED interior lighting, and service should be performed by a qualified technician. Refer to the Light Bulb Replacement section.

The interior of the refrigerator is covered with dust or soot.

- The refrigerator is located near a fire source, such as a fireplace, chimney or candle.
 - Make sure that the refrigerator is not located near a fire source, such as a fireplace, chimney or candle.

Refrigerator has an unusual odor.

- The Air Filter may need to be set to the MAX setting or replaced.
 - Set the Air Filter to the MAX setting. If the odor does not go away within 24 hours, the filter may need to be replaced. See the Replacing the Air Filter section for replacement instructions.

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.