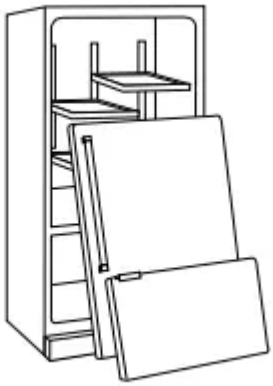
Before You Throw Away Your Old Refrigerator or Freezer:

- Take off the doors.
- Leave the shelves in place so that children may not easily climb inside.



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Remove the Packaging

- Remove tape and glue residue from surfaces before turning on the refrigerator. Rub a small amount of liquid dish soap over the adhesive with your fingers. Wipe with warm water and dry.
- Do not use sharp instruments. rubbing alcohol. flammable fluids. or abrasive cleaners to remove tape or glue. These products can damage the surface of your refrigerator. For more information. see “Refrigerator Safety.”
- Dispose of/recycle all packaging materials.

Clean Before Using

After you remove all of the packaging materials. clean the inside of your refrigerator before using it. See the cleaning instructions in “Refrigerator Care.”

WARNING

- Suffocation Hazard
- Remove doors from your old refrigerator.
- Failure to do so can result in death or brain damage.
- Important information to know about disposal of refrigerants: Dispose of refrigerator in accordance with Federal and Local regulations. Refrigerants must be evacuated by a licensed.
- EPA certified refrigerant technician in accordance with established procedures.

WARNING

- Excessive Weight Hazard
- Use two or more people to move and install refrigerator.
- Failure to do so can result in back or other injury.
- When Moving Your Refrigerator:

Your refrigerator is heavy. When moving the refrigerator for cleaning or service. be sure to cover the floor with cardboard or hardboard to avoid floor damage. Always pull the refrigerator straight out when moving it. Do not wiggle or “walk” the refrigerator when trying to move it. as floor damage could occur.

Important information to know about glass shelves and covers: Do not clean glass shelves or covers with warm water when they are cold. Shelves and covers may break if exposed to sudden temperature changes or impact. such as bumping.

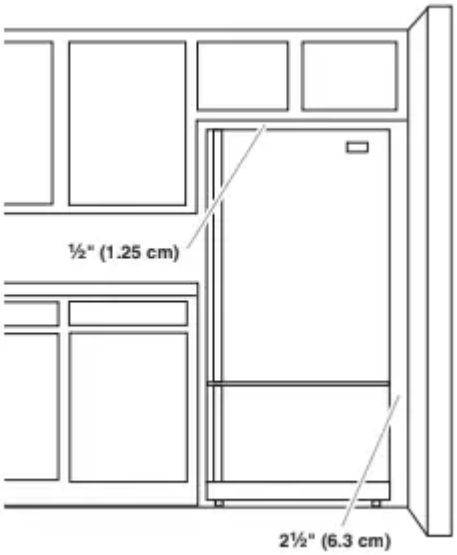
Tempered glass is designed to shatter into many small. pebble-size pieces. This is normal. Glass shelves and covers are heavy. Use both hands when removing them to avoid dropping.

Location Requirements

IMPORTANT: This refrigerator is designed for indoor. household use only.

To ensure proper ventilation for your refrigerator. allow for ½" (1.25 cm) of space on each side and at the top. Allow for 1" (2.54 cm) of space behind the refrigerator. If your refrigerator has an ice maker. allow extra space at the back for the water line connections. When installing your refrigerator next to a fixed wall. leave 2½" (6.3 cm) minimum on the hinge side (some models require more) to allow for the door to swing open.

NOTE: This refrigerator is intended for use in a location where the temperature ranges from a minimum of 55°F (13°C) to a maximum of 110°F (43°C). The preferred room temperature range for optimum performance. which reduces electricity usage and provides superior cooling. is between 60°F (15°C) and 90°F (32°C). It is recommended that you do not install the refrigerator near a heat source. such as an oven or radiator.



Electrical Requirements

Before you move your refrigerator into its final location. it is important to make sure you have the proper electrical connection.

Recommended Grounding Method A 115 volt. 60 Hz. AC only 15- or 20-amp fused. grounded electrical supply is required. It is recommended that a separate circuit serving only your refrigerator be provided. Use an outlet that cannot be turned off by a switch. Do not use an extension cord.

NOTE: Before performing any type of installation. cleaning. or removing a light bulb. turn the refrigerator to OFF. Depending on your model. either turn the freezer control to the word OFF. or press the Minus sign touch pads repeatedly until a dash (–) appears in both the Freezer and Refrigerator displays as shown.

Disconnect the refrigerator from the electrical source. When you are finished. reconnect the refrigerator to the electrical source and reset the temperature controls to the desired setting. See “Using the Controls.”

Water Pressure

A cold water supply with water pressure of between 35 and 120 psi (241 and 827 kPa) is required to operate the water dispenser and ice maker. If you have questions about your water pressure. call a licensed. qualified plumber.

Reverse Osmosis Water Supply

IMPORTANT: The pressure of the water supply coming out of a reverse osmosis system going to the water inlet valve of the refrigerator needs to be between 35 and 120 psi (241 and 827 kPa).

If a reverse osmosis water filtration system is connected to your cold water supply. the water pressure to the reverse osmosis system needs to be a minimum of 40 to 60 psi (276 to 414 kPa).

If the water pressure to the reverse osmosis system is less than 40 to 60 psi (276 to 414 kPa):

- Check to see whether the sediment filter in the reverse osmosis system is blocked. Replace the filter if necessary.
- Allow the storage tank on the reverse osmosis system to refill after heavy usage.
- If your refrigerator has a water filter. it may further reduce the water pressure when used in conjunction with a reverse osmosis system. Remove the water filter. See “Water Filtration System.”

If you have questions about your water pressure. call a licensed. qualified plumber.

Connect the Water Supply

IMPORTANT:

- Plumbing shall be installed in accordance with the International Plumbing Code and any local codes and ordinances.
- The gray water tubing on the back of the refrigerator (which is used to connect to the household water line) is a PEX (cross-linked polyethylene) tube. Copper and PEX tubing connections from the household water line to the refrigerator are acceptable. and will help avoid off-taste or odor in your ice or water. Check for leaks.
- Install tubing only in areas where temperatures will remain above freezing. If you turn on the refrigerator before the water line is connected. turn off the ice maker to avoid excessive noise or damage to the water valve.

Connect to Water Line

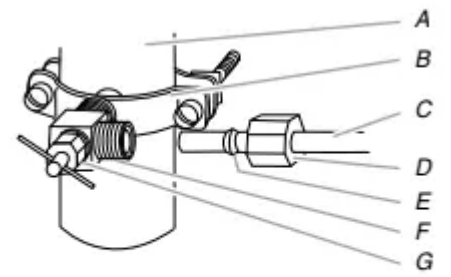
1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
2. Turn OFF main water supply. Turn ON nearest faucet long enough to clear line of water.
3. Find a ½" to 1¼" (12.7 mm to 31.8 mm) vertical cold water pipe near the refrigerator.

IMPORTANT:

- Make sure it is a cold water pipe.
- Horizontal pipe will work. but the following procedure must be followed: Drill on the top side of the pipe. not the bottom. This will help keep water away from the drill. This also keeps normal sediment from collecting in the valve.

4. Determine the length of copper tubing you need. Measure from the connection on the lower right rear of the refrigerator to the water pipe. Add 7 ft (2.1 m) to allow for cleaning. Use ¼" (6.35 mm) O.D. (outside diameter) copper tubing. Be sure both ends of copper tubing are cut square.

5. Using a cordless drill. drill a ¼" hole in the cold water pipe you have selected.



A. Cold water pipe
B. Pipe clamp
C. Copper tubing
D. Compression nut
E. Compression sleeve
F. Shutoff valve
G. Packing nut

6. Fasten the shutoff valve to the cold water pipe with the pipe clamp. Be sure the outlet end is solidly in the ¼" drilled hole in the water pipe and that the washer is under the pipe clamp. Tighten the packing nut. Tighten the pipe clamp screws slowly and evenly so the washer makes a watertight seal. Do not overtighten.

7. Slip the compression sleeve and compression nut on the copper tubing as shown. Insert the end of the tubing into the outlet end squarely as far as it will go. Screw compression nut onto outlet end with adjustable wrench. Do not overtighten or you may crush the copper tubing.

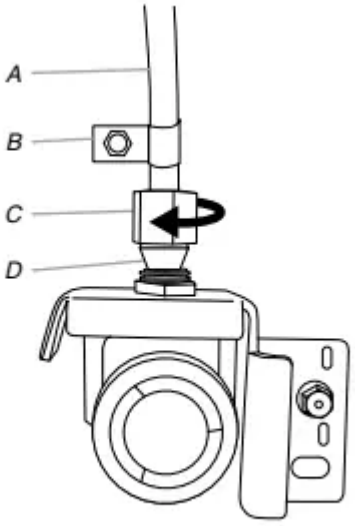
8. Place the free end of the tubing in a container or sink. and turn ON the main water supply. Flush the tubing until water is clear. Turn OFF the shutoff valve on the water pipe.

Connect to Refrigerator

Depending on your model. the water line may come down from the top or up from the bottom. Follow the connection instructions for your model.

Style 1

1. Remove plastic cap from water valve inlet port. Attach the copper tube to the valve inlet using a compression nut and sleeve as shown. Tighten the compression nut. Do not overtighten. Confirm copper tubing is secure by pulling on copper tubing.
2. Create a service loop with the copper tubing. Avoid kinks when coiling the copper tubing. Secure copper tubing to refrigerator cabinet with a “P” clamp.

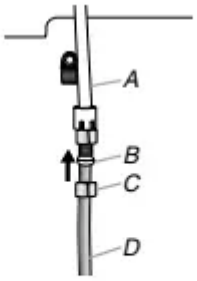


A. Copper tubing
B. "P" clamp
C. Compression nut
D. Compression sleeve

3. Turn on water supply to refrigerator and check for leaks. Correct any leaks.

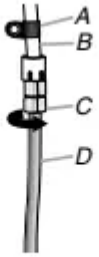
Style 2

1. Create a service loop (minimum diameter of 2 ft [61 cm]) with the copper tubing. Avoid kinks when coiling the copper tubing.
2. Remove the plastic cap from water valve inlet port. Place a compression nut and sleeve on the copper tubing.
3. Insert the end of the copper tubing into the water valve inlet port. Shape tubing slightly so that the tubing feeds straight into the port to avoid kinks.
4. Slide the compression nut over the sleeve and screw into the water valve inlet port.



A. Plastic water tubing
B. Sleeve
C. Compression nut
D. Copper tubing

5. Using an adjustable wrench. hold the nut on the plastic water line to keep it from moving. Then. with a second wrench turn the compression nut on the copper tubing counterclockwise to completely tighten. Do not overtighten.



A. "P" clamp
B. Plastic water line
C. Compression nut
D. Copper tubing

6. Check connection by pulling on copper tubing. Attach the plastic water line to the refrigerator cabinet with a "P" clamp.

7. Turn on water supply to the refrigerator and check for leaks. Correct any leaks.

Refrigerator Door(s) and Drawer

TOOLS NEEDED: 5⁄16". 3⁄8". ¼" hex head socket wrenches. a #2 Phillips screwdriver. and a flat-blade screwdriver.

IMPORTANT:

- Your refrigerator has a standard reversible refrigerator door with either a freezer door or freezer drawer. or French doors. Follow the instructions specific to the door style of your model.
- All graphics referenced in the following instructions are included later in this section after "Final Steps." The graphics shown for the standard door are for a right-hand swing refrigerator (hinges factory installed on the right).
- If you only want to remove and replace the doors see "Remove Doors and Hinges" and "Replace Doors and Hinges."
- Before you begin. turn the refrigerator control OFF. and remove food and adjustable door or utility bins from the doors.

Remove Doors and Hinges

Standard Door

Hex Head Top Hinge Screw

Freezer drawer models

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.

2. Keep the refrigerator door closed until you are ready to lift it free from the cabinet.
    - **NOTE**: Provide additional support for the door while the hinges are being moved. Do not depend on the door gasket magnets to hold the door in place while you are working.
3. Remove the parts for the top hinge as shown in Top Hinge graphic. Lift the refrigerator door free from the cabinet.
4. Remove the parts for the bottom hinge as shown in Bottom Hinge graphic.

Freezer door models

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
2. Keep the freezer door closed until you are ready to lift it free from the cabinet.
    1. **NOTE**: Provide additional support for the door while the hinges are being moved. Do not depend on the door gasket magnets to hold the door in place while you are working.
3. Remove the parts for the top hinge as shown in Top Hinge graphic. Lift the refrigerator door free from the cabinet.
4. Remove the center hinge pin and remove the hinge screws as shown in the Center Hinge graphic. Lift the freezer door free from the cabinet.
5. Remove the base grille by grasping the grille firmly with both hands and pulling it toward you.
6. Remove the parts for the bottom hinge as shown in Bottom Hinge graphic.

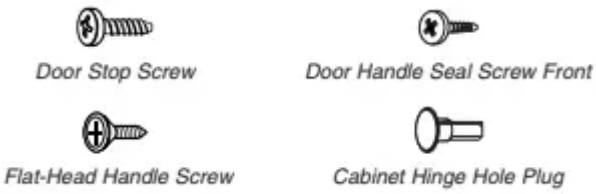
French Doors

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
2. Keep the refrigerator doors closed until you are ready to lift them free from the cabinet.
    - NOTE: Provide additional support for the refrigerator door while the hinges are being removed. Do not depend on the door gasket magnets to hold the door in place while you are working.
3. Starting with the right-hand side door. remove the parts for the top hinge as shown in Top Hinge graphic. Lift the refrigerator door from the bottom hinge pin.
4. Remove the hinge pin cover from the bottom hinge pin and keep it for later use. See Bottom Hinge graphic.
5. Before removing the left-hand side door. disconnect the wiring plug located on top of the top hinge by wedging a flat-blade screwdriver or your fingernail between the two sections. See Wiring Plug graphic.
    - NOTE: The green. ground wire remains attached to the hinge.

6. Remove the parts for the left-hand side door top hinge as shown in the Top Hinge graphic. Lift the door from the bottom hinge pin.
    - *NOTE*: Remove the hinge pin cover from the bottom hinge pin and keep it for later use. See Bottom Hinge graphic.

Reverse Door - Standard Door (optional)

IMPORTANT: If you want to reverse your door so it opens from the opposite side. follow these steps. If you are not reversing the door. see “Replace Door(s) and Hinges.”



Cabinet

Remove hinge screws from handle side and move them to opposite side. See Graphic 1.

Refrigerator door

1. Remove the refrigerator handle assembly as shown in Graphic 2. Keep all parts together.
2. Remove door handle seal screw front. Move to opposite side of refrigerator door as shown in Graphic 5.
3. Remove the door stop. Move it to the opposite side of the refrigerator door as shown in Graphic 3.
4. Attach refrigerator handle on opposite side of the refrigerator door with the two screws as shown in Graphic 2. Replace handle trim as shown.
5. Tighten all screws. Set aside the door until hinges and freezer compartment drawer are in place.

Freezer door

1. Remove the freezer handle assembly as shown in Graphic 4.
2. Keep all parts together.
3. Remove door stop. Move to opposite side of freezer door as shown in Graphic 3.
4. Attach handle to opposite side of freezer door.
5. Tighten all screws. Set the door aside.
6. Remove the base grille by grasping the grille firmly with both hands and pulling it toward you.

NOTE: Place a shim under the bottom front edge of the refrigerator cabinet to take the weight off the roller brackets.

1. Remove the screws from both roller brackets. See Graphic 6.

2. Remove the hinge plate located behind the roller bracket and move it to the opposite side of the refrigerator. Move the hinge pin and shim to the outside hole on the hinge plate. See Graphic 6.

Freezer drawer models

1. Replace the parts for the bottom hinge as shown. Tighten screws.
2. NOTE: Provide additional support for the door while the hinges are being moved. Do not depend on the door gasket magnets to hold the door in place while you are working.
3. Assemble the parts for the top hinge as shown in Top Hinge graphic. Do not tighten screws completely.
4. Adjust the door so that the bottom of the refrigerator door is aligned with the top of the freezer drawer. Tighten all screws.

Freezer door models

1. Make sure the hinge plate is securely fastened behind the roller bracket and that the hinge pin is inserted into the outside hole. Fully tighten all roller bracket screws. See Graphic 6.
2. Remove the shim that you placed under the front edge of the refrigerator cabinet. Replace the freezer door.

NOTE: Provide additional support for the door while the hinges are being moved. Do not depend on the door gasket magnets to hold the door in place while you are working.

1. Assemble the parts for the center hinge as shown in the Center Hinge graphic. and tighten all the screws. Replace the refrigerator door.
2. Assemble the parts for the top hinge as shown in the Top Hinge graphic. Do not tighten the screws completely.
3. Adjust the doors so that the bottom of the refrigerator door is aligned with the top of the freezer door. Tighten all screws.

French Doors

1. Assemble the parts for the top hinges as shown in Top Hinge graphic. Do not tighten the screws completely.
2. Replace the parts for the bottom hinges as shown in Bottom Hinge graphic. Tighten screws. Replace the refrigerator doors.
    - ***NOTE***: Provide additional support for the refrigerator doors while the hinges are being moved. Do not depend on the door gasket magnets to hold the doors in place while you are working.
3. Align each door so that the bottom of the refrigerator door aligns evenly with the top of the freezer drawer. Tighten all screws.

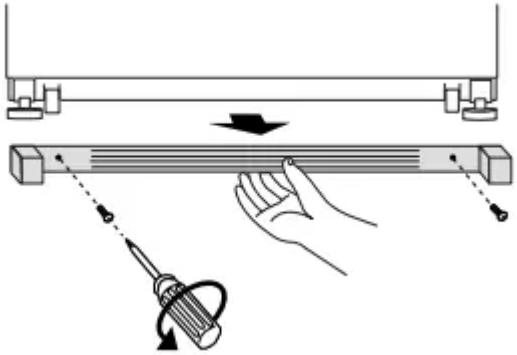
4. Reconnect the wiring plug on top of the left-hand side refrigerator door.

5. Replace the top hinge covers.

Door Closing and Door Alignment

The base grille covers the leveling screws and roller assemblies located at the bottom of the refrigerator cabinet below the freezer door or drawer. Before making adjustments. remove the base grille and move the refrigerator to its final location.

1. Remove the two screws fastening the base grille to the cabinet. and set the screws aside. Grasp the grille and pull it toward you.



2. Move the refrigerator to its final location.

NOTE: To allow the refrigerator to roll easier. raise the leveling legs off the floor by turning the leveling screws counterclockwise. The front rollers will be touching the floor.

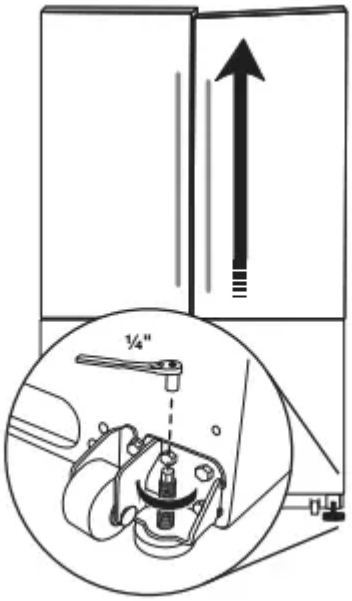
3. So the doors will close easier. use a ¼" hex driver to turn both leveling screws clockwise. This will raise the front of the refrigerator tilting it slightly downward to the rear. Turn both leveling screws the same amount.

NOTE: Having someone push against the top of the refrigerator takes some weight off the leveling screws. This makes it easier to turn the screws.

4. Open and close the doors to make sure they close as easily as you like. If not. increase the tilt by turning both leveling screws clockwise. It may take several turns of the leveling screw to allow the doors to close easier.

5. Check for door alignment. If one door is lower than the other. adjust the leveling screw. on the lower side of the refrigerator. Using a ¼" hex driver. turn the screw clockwise to raise that side of the refrigerator until the doors are aligned. It may take several turns of the leveling screw to raise the refrigerator.

NOTE: Having someone push against the top of the refrigerator takes some weight off the leveling screws. This makes it easier to turn the screws.



6. Make sure the refrigerator is steady. If the refrigerator seems unsteady or rolls forward when the door or drawer is opened adjust the leveling screws. Using a ¼" hex driver. turn the leveling screw on each side clockwise until the rollers are up and the leveling feet are firmly against the floor.

NOTE: Having someone push against the top of the refrigerator takes some weight off the leveling screws. This makes it easier to turn the screws.

7. Replace the base grille by aligning the holes in the grille with the holes in the cabinet and fasten using the screws removed in Step 1.

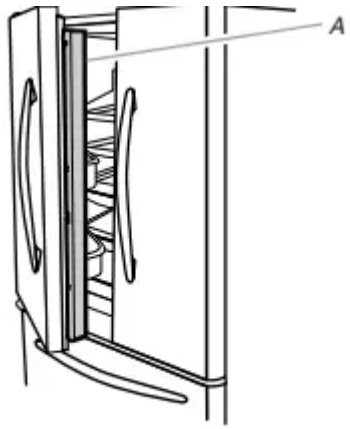
REFRIGERATOR USE

Opening and Closing Doors (French door models)

There are two refrigerator compartment doors. The doors can be opened and closed either separately or together.

There is a vertically-hinged seal on the left refrigerator door.

- When the left side door is opened. the hinged seal automatically folds inward so that it is out of the way.
- When both doors are closed. the hinged seal automatically forms a seal between the two doors.



A. Hinged seal

Using the Controls

The temperature controls are located at the top front of the refrigerator or freezer compartments.

Temperature Controls

For your convenience. the temperature controls are preset at the factory. When you first install your refrigerator. make sure the controls are still set to the recommended setting as shown.

IMPORTANT:

- The recommended setting should be correct for normal household refrigerator use. The controls are set correctly when milk or juice is as cold as you like and when ice cream is firm.
- Wait 24 hours for your refrigerator to cool completely before adding food. If you add food before the refrigerator has cooled completely. your food may spoil.
    - **NOTE**: Adjusting the refrigerator and freezer temperature controls to a colder than recommended setting will not cool the compartments any faster.
- If the temperature is too warm or too cold in the refrigerator or freezer. first check the air vents to be sure they are not blocked before adjusting the controls.

To Turn Off/On:

Press both Minus Sign touch pads repeatedly until a dash (-) appears in both the refrigerator and freezer displays. Neither compartment will cool.

Humidity Control (on some models)

The humidity control turns on a heater to help reduce moisture on the door hinge seal. Use in humid environments or when you notice moisture on the door hinge seal. The refrigerator uses more energy when Humidity Control is on.

- Press the control to ON when the environment is warm and more humid. or if you notice moisture on the door hinge seal.
- Press the control to OFF to save energy when the environment is less humid.

Adjusting Controls

If you need to adjust the temperature in either the refrigerator or freezer compartment. use the settings listed in the chart below as a guide.

Press the up or down arrow touch pads to adjust the temperature.

Except when starting the refrigerator. do not adjust either control more than one setting at a time. Wait 24 hours between adjustments for the temperature to stabilize.

Crisper Humidity Control

You can control the amount of humidity in the moisture-sealed crisper. Depending on your model. adjust the control to any setting between FRUIT and VEGETABLES or LOW and **HIGH. FRUIT/ LOW** (open) for best storage of fruits and vegetables with skins.

VEGETABLES/HIGH (closed) for best storage of fresh. leafy vegetables.

Ice Maker (on some models)

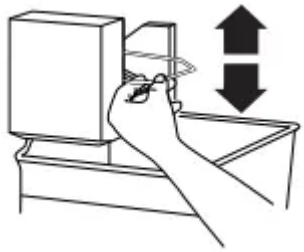
IMPORTANT: Flush the water system before turning on the ice maker. See “Water Dispenser.”

Turning the Ice Maker On/Off

To turn the ice maker ON. simply lower the wire shutoff arm.

To manually turn the ice maker OFF. lift the wire shutoff arm to the OFF (arm up) position and listen for the click.

NOTE: Your ice maker has an automatic shutoff. As ice is made. the ice cubes will fill the ice storage bin and the ice cubes will raise the wire shutoff arm to the OFF (arm up) position. Do not force the wire shutoff arm up or down.



NOTE: Turn off the ice maker before removing the ice storage bin to serve ice or to clean the bin. This will keep the ice cubes from dropping out of the ice maker and into the freezer compartment.

After replacing the ice storage bin. turn on the ice maker.

Ice Production Rate

- The ice maker should produce a complete batch of ice approximately every 3 hours.
- To increase ice production. lower the freezer and refrigerator temperature. See “Using the Controls.” Wait 24 hours between adjustments.

REFRIGERATOR CARE

Cleaning

Both the refrigerator and freezer sections defrost automatically. However. clean both sections about once a month to avoid buildup of odors. Wipe up spills immediately.

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 avoid odor transfer and drying out of food. wrap or cover foods tightly.

For stainless steel models. stainless steel is corrosion resistant and not corrosion-proof. To help avoid corrosion of your stainless steel. keep your surfaces clean by using the following cleaning instructions.

Do not use with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system. Systems certified for cyst reduction may be used on disinfected waters that may contain filterable cysts.

To Clean Your Refrigerator:

NOTE: Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners such as window sprays. scouring cleansers. flammable fluids. muriatic acid. cleaning waxes. concentrated detergents. bleaches or cleansers containing petroleum products on exterior surfaces (doors and cabinet). plastic parts. interior and door liners or gaskets. Do not use paper towels. scouring pads. or other harsh cleaning tools.

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
2. Hand wash. rinse. and dry removable parts and interior surfaces thoroughly. Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water.
3. Clean the exterior surfaces.
    1. **Painted metal**:
        - Wash painted metal exteriors with a clean. soft cloth or sponge and a mild detergent in warm water. Rinse surfaces with clean. warm water and dry immediately to avoid water spots.

2. **Stainless steel:**

- Wash stainless steel surfaces with a clean. soft cloth or sponge and a mild detergent in warm water. Rinse surfaces with clean. warm water and dry immediately to avoid water spots.
- ***NOTE***: When cleaning stainless steel. always wipe in the direction of the grain to avoid cross-grain scratching.

4. There is no need for routine condenser cleaning in normal home operating environments. If the environment is particularly greasy or dusty. or there is significant pet traffic in the home. the condenser should be cleaned every 2 to 3 months to ensure maximum efficiency.
    - If you need to clean the condenser:
        - Remove the base grille.
        - Use a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush to clean the grille. the open areas behind the grille and the front surface area of the condenser.
        - Replace the base grille when finished.
5. Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Refrigerator Operation

The refrigerator will not operate

- Power cord unplugged? Plug into a grounded 3 prong outlet.
- Is outlet working? Plug in a lamp to see if the outlet is working.

Household fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped? Replace the fuse or reset the circuit breaker. If the problem continues. call an electrician.

- Are controls on? Make sure the refrigerator controls are on. See “Using the Control(s).”
- New installation? Allow 24 hours following installation for the refrigerator to cool completely.

NOTE: Adjusting the temperature controls to coldest setting will not cool either compartment more quickly.

The motor seems to run too much

Your new refrigerator may run longer than your old one due to its high-efficiency compressor and fans. The unit may run even longer if the room is warm. a large food load is added. doors are opened often. or if the doors have been left open.

The refrigerator seems noisy

Refrigerator noise has been reduced over the years. Due to this reduction. you may hear intermittent noises from your new refrigerator that you did not notice from your old model. Below are listed some normal sounds with explanations.

- Buzzing - heard when the water valve opens to fill the ice maker
- Pulsating - fans/compressor adjusting to optimize performance
- Hissing/Rattling - flow of refrigerant. movement of water lines. or from items placed on top of the refrigerator
- Sizzling/Gurgling - water dripping on the heater during defrost cycle
- Popping - contraction/expansion of inside walls. especially during initial cool-down
- Water running - may be heard when ice melts during the defrost cycle and water runs into the drain pan
- Creaking/Cracking - occurs as ice is being ejected from the ice maker mold.

The doors will not close completely

- Door blocked open? Move food packages away from door.
- Bin or shelf in the way? Push bin or shelf back in the correct position.

The doors are difficult to open

- Gaskets dirty or sticky? Clean gaskets and contact surfaces with mild soap and warm water. Rinse and dry with soft cloth.

Temperature and Moisture

Temperature is too warm

- New installation? Allow 24 hours following installation for the refrigerator to cool completely.
- Door(s) opened often or left open? Allows warm air to enter refrigerator. Minimize door openings and keep doors fully closed.
- Large load of food added? Allow several hours for refrigerator to return to normal temperature.
- Controls set correctly for the surrounding conditions? Adjust the controls a setting colder. Check temperature in 24 hours. See “Using the Control(s).” There is interior moisture buildup

NOTE: Some moisture buildup is normal.

- Humid room? Contributes to moisture buildup.
- Door(s) opened often or left open? Allows humid air to enter refrigerator. Minimize door openings and keep doors fully closed.

Ice and Water

The ice maker is not producing ice or not enough ice Refrigerator connected to a water supply and the supply shutoff valve turned on? Connect refrigerator to water supply and turn water shutoff valve fully open.

- Kink in the water source line? A kink in the line can reduce water flow. Straighten the water source line.
- Ice maker turned on? Make sure wire shutoff arm or switch (depending on model) is in the ON position.
- New installation? Wait 24 hours after ice maker installation for ice production to begin. Wait 72 hours for full ice production.
- Freezer door closed completely? Firmly close the freezer compartment door. If the freezer compartment door will not close all the way. see “The doors will not close completely. earlier in this section.
- Large amount of ice recently removed? Allow 24 hours for ice maker to produce more ice.
- Ice cube jammed in the ice maker ejector arm?

Remove ice from the ejector arm with a plastic utensil.

- Water filter installed on the refrigerator? Remove filter and operate ice maker. If ice volume improves. then the filter may be clogged or incorrectly installed. Replace filter or reinstall it correctly.
- Reverse osmosis water filtration system connected to your cold water supply? This can decrease water pressure. See “Water Supply Requirements.”

The ice cubes are hollow or small

NOTE: This is an indication of low water pressure.

- Water shutoff valve not fully open? Turn the water shutoff valve fully open.
- Kink in the water source line? A kink in the line can reduce water flow. Straighten the water source line.
- Water filter installed on the refrigerator? Remove filter and operate ice maker. If ice quality improves. then the filter may be clogged or incorrectly installed. Replace filter or reinstall it correctly.
- Reverse osmosis water filtration system connected to your cold water supply? This can decrease water pressure. See “Water Supply Requirements.”
- Questions remain regarding water pressure? Call a licensed. qualified plumber.

Off-taste. odor or gray color in the ice

- New plumbing connections? New plumbing connections can cause discolored or off-flavored ice.

- Ice stored too long? Discard ice. Wash ice bin. Allow 24 hours for ice maker to make new ice.
- Odor transfer from food? Use airtight. moisture proof packaging to store food.
- Are there minerals (such as sulfur) in the water? A water filter may need to be installed to remove the minerals.
- Water filter installed on the refrigerator? Gray or dark discoloration in ice indicates that the water filtration system needs additional flushing. Flush the water system before using a new water filter. Replace water filter when indicated. See “Water Filtration System.”

The water dispenser will not operate properly

- Refrigerator connected to a water supply and the supply shutoff valve turned on? Connect refrigerator to water supply and turn water shutoff valve fully open.
- Kink in the water source line? Straighten the water source line.
- New installation? Flush and fill the water system. See “Water Dispenser.”
- Is the water pressure at least 35 psi (241 kPa)? The water pressure to the home determines the flow from the dispenser. See “Water Supply Requirements.”
- Water filter installed on the refrigerator? Remove filter and operate dispenser. If water flow increases. the filter may be clogged or incorrectly installed. Replace filter or reinstall it correctly.
- Refrigerator door closed completely? Close the door firmly. If it does not close completely. see “The doors will not close completely. earlier in this section.
- Recently removed the doors? Make sure the water dispenser wire/tube assembly has been properly reconnected. See “Refrigerator Door(s) and Drawer.”
- Reverse osmosis water filtration system connected to your cold water supply? This can decrease water pressure. See “Water Supply Requirements.”

Water is leaking from the dispenser system

NOTE: One or two drops of water after dispensing is normal.

- Glass not being held under the dispenser long enough? Hold the glass under the dispenser 2 to 3 seconds after releasing the dispenser lever.
- New installation? Flush the water system. See “Water Dispenser.”
- Recently changed water filter? Flush the water system. See “Water Dispenser.”
- Water on the floor near the base grille? Make sure the water dispenser tube connections are fully tightened. See “Refrigerator Door(s) and Drawer.”

Water from the dispenser is warm

NOTE: Water from the dispenser is only chilled to 50°F (10°C).

- New installation? Allow 24 hours after installation for the water supply to cool completely.

- Recently dispensed large amount of water? Allow 24 hours for water supply to cool completely.
- Water not been recently dispensed? The first glass of water may not be cool. Discard the first glass of water.
- Refrigerator connected to a cold water pipe? Make sure the refrigerator is connected to a cold water pipe. See “Water Supply Requirements.”

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.
