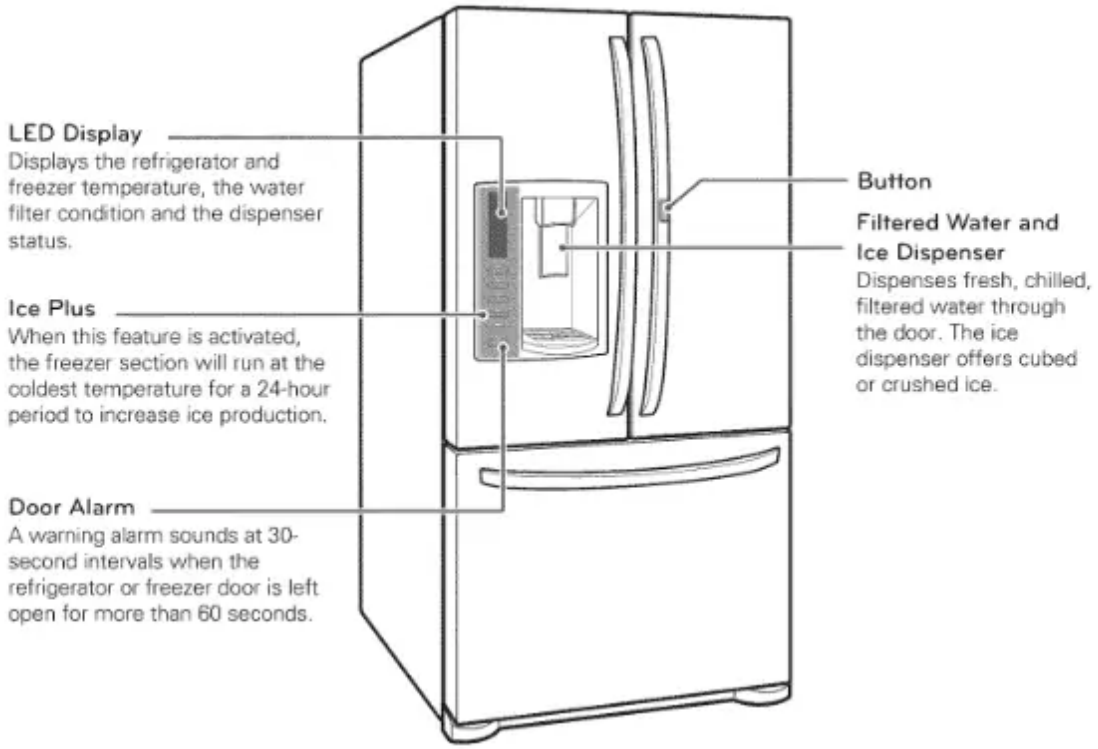
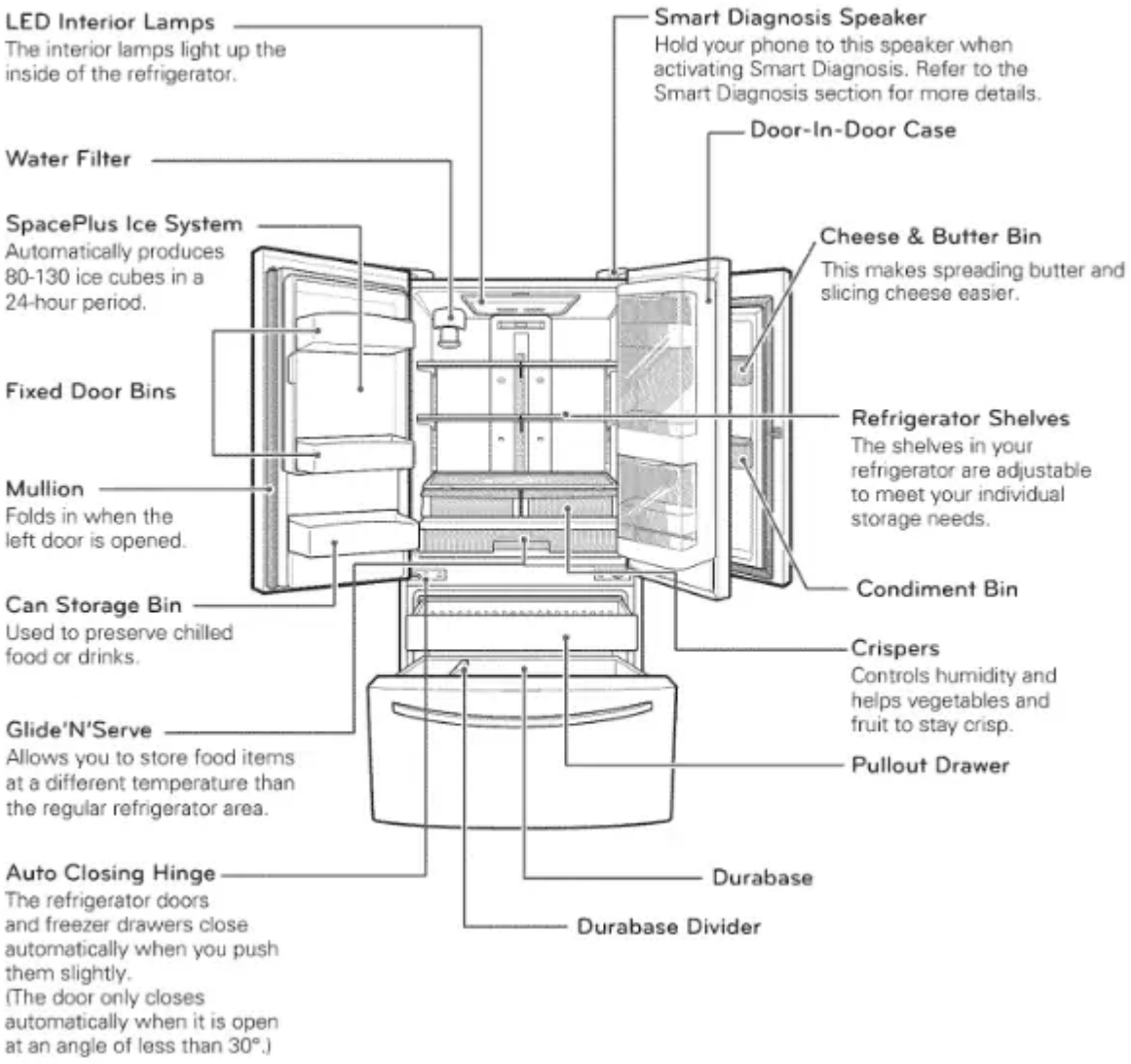
User manual Refrigerator for LG Electronics LFXS24566S

COMPONENTS

Refrigerafor Exferior

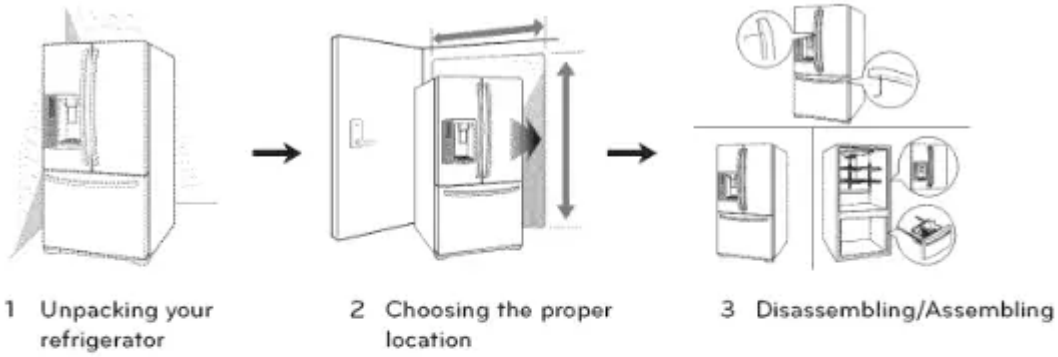


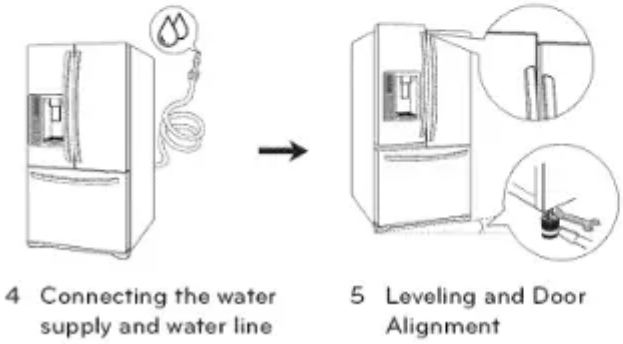


INSTALLATION

Insfallafion Overview

Please read the following installation instructions first after purchasing this product or transporting it to another location.





Choosing fhe Proper Locafion

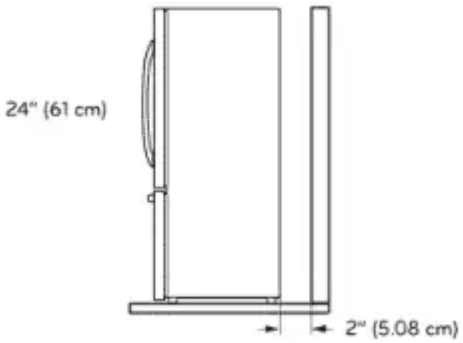
- Select a place where a water supply can be easily connected for the automatic icemaker.
- The refrigerator should always be plugged into its own individual properly grounded electrical outlet rated for 115 Volts, 60 Hz, AC only, and fused at 15 or 20 amperes. This provides the best performance and also prevents overloading house wiring circuits which could cause a fire hazard from overheated wires. It is recommended that a separate circuit serving only this appliance be provided.

Ambient Temperature

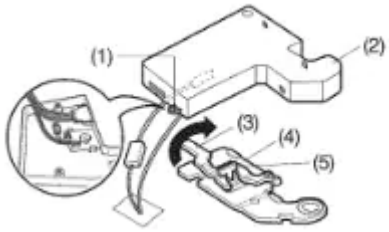
- Install this appliance in an area where the temperature is between 55°F (13°C) and 110°F (43°C), If the temperature around the appliance is too low or high, cooling ability may be adversely affected.

Measuring the Clearances

- Too small of a distance from adjacent items may result in lowered freezing capability and increased electricity consumption charges. Allow at least 24 inches (61 cm) in front of the refrigerator to open the doors, and at least 2 inches (5.08 cm) between the back of the refrigerator and the wall.



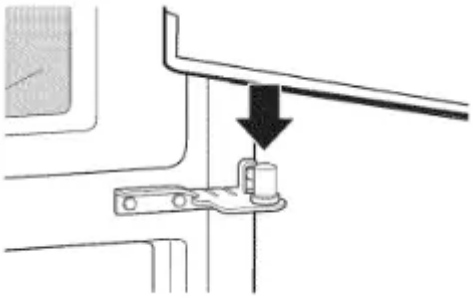
Removing the Righf Refrigerator Door



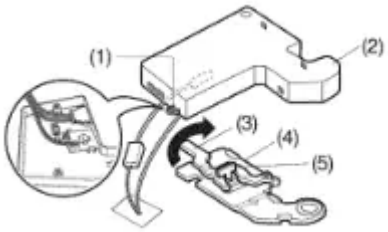
- Open the door. Remove the top hinge cover screw (1). Lift up the cover (2).
- Remove the cover.
- Rotate the hinge lever (3) clockwise. Lift the top hinge (4) free of the hinge lever latch (5).
- Lift the door from the middle hinge pin and remove the door.
- Place the door, inside facing up, on a non- scratching surface.

Assembling the Right Refrigerator Door

Install the right-side door first.



- Lower the door onto the middle hinge pin. Make sure that the plastic sleeve is inserted into the bottom of the door.



- Fit the top hinge (4) over the hinge lever latch (5) and into place.
- Rotate the lever (3) counterclockwise to secure the hinge.
- Hook the tabs on the right side of the hinge cover (2) under the edge of the top hinge (4) and position the cover in place,
- Insert and tighten the cover screw (1).

Connecting the Wafer Line

Wafer Pressure

- A cold water supply. The water pressure must be between 20 and 120 psi (140 and 830 kPa) on models without a wafer filter and between 40 and 120 psi (280 and 830kPa) on models with a water filter
- If a reverse osmosis water filtration system is connected to your cold water supply, this water line installation is not covered by the refrigerator warranty. Follow the following instructions carefully to minimize the risk of expensive water damage.
- 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 and 60 psi (280 and 420 kPa), less than 2.0~30 sec to fill a cup of 7 oz (200 cc) capacity.

If the wafer pressure from the reverse osmosis system is less than 21 psi (145 kPa) (takes more than 40 sec to fill a cup of 7 oz (200 cc) capacity):

- Check to see if the sediment filter in the reverse osmosis system is blocked. Replace the filter if necessary.
- Allow the storage tank on the reverse usage
- If the issue concerning water pressure from reverse osmosis remains, call a licensed, qualified plumber.
- All installations must be in accordance with local plumbing code requirements.

Wafer Line Insfallafion Insfrucfions

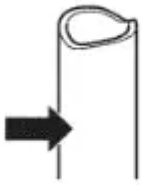
Install the shutoff valve on the nearest frequently used drinking water line.

SHUT OFF THE MAIN WATER SUPPLY

- Turn on the nearest faucet to relieve the pressure on the line.

CHOOSE THE VALVE LOCATION

- Choose a location for the valve that is easily accessible. It is best to connect into the side of a vertical water pipe. When it is necessary to connect into a horizontal water pipe, make the connection to the top or side, rather than at the bottom, to avoid drawing off any sediment from the water pipe.

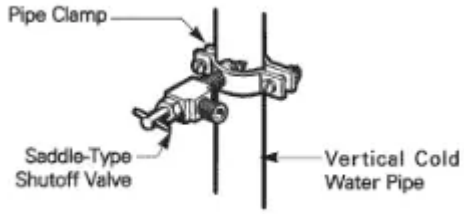


DRILL THE HOLE FOR THE VALVE

- Drill a 14 in. hole in the water pipe using a sharp bit. Remove any burrs resulting from drilling the hole in the pipe. Be careful not to allow water to drain into the drill. Failure to drill a 1Ain. hole may result in reduced ice production or smaller cubes.

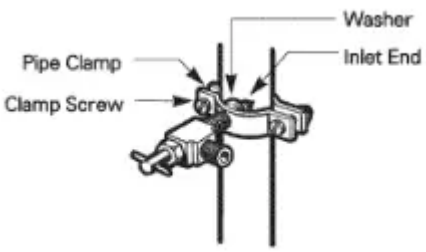
FASTEN THE SHUTOFF VALVE

- Fasten the shutoff valve to the cold water pipe with the pipe clamp.



TIGHTEN THE PIPE CLAMP

- Tighten the clamp screws until the sealing washer begins to swell.
- NOTE: Do not overtighten clamp or you may crush the tubing.

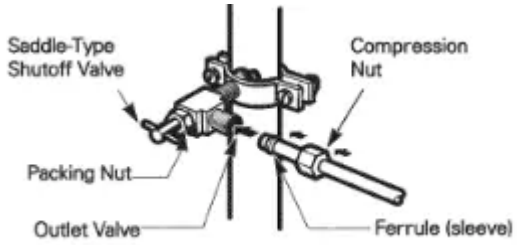


ROUTE THE TUBING

- Route the tubing between the cold water line and the refrigerator,
- Route the tubing through a hole drilled in the wall or floor (behind the refrigerator or adjacent base cabinet) as close to the wall as possible.

CONNECT THE TUBING TO THE VALVE

- Place the compression nut and ferrule (sleeve) for copper tubing onto the end of the tubing and connect it to the shutoff valve. Make sure the tubing is fully inserted into the valve. Tighten the compression nut securely.

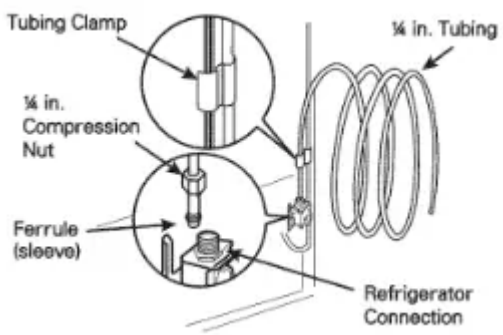


FLUSH OUT THE TUBING

- Turn the main water supply on and flush out the tubing until the water is clear.
- Shut the water off at the water valve after about one quart of water has been flushed through the tubing.

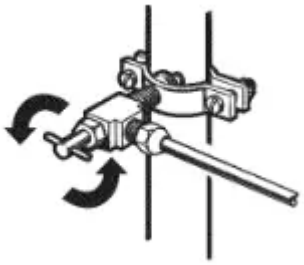
CONNECT THE TUBING TO THE REFRIGERATOR

- NOTE: Before making the connection to the refrigerator, be sure that the refrigerator power cord is not plugged into the wall outlet.
- Remove the plastic flexible cap from the water valve.
- Place the compression nut and ferrule (sleeve) onto the end of the tubing as shown.
- Insert the end of the copper tubing into the connection as far as possible. While holding the tubing, tighten the fitting.



TURN THE WATER ON AT THE SHUTOFF VALVE

- Tighten any connections that leak.



PLUG IN THE REFRIGERATOR

- Arrange the coil of tubing so that it does not vibrate against the back of the refrigerator or against the wall. Push the refrigerator back to the wall.

START THE ICEMAKER

- Set the icemaker power switch to the ON position.
- The icemaker will not begin to operate until it reaches its operating temperature of 16°F (-9°C) or below. If will then begin operation automatically if the icemaker power switch is in the ON (I) position.

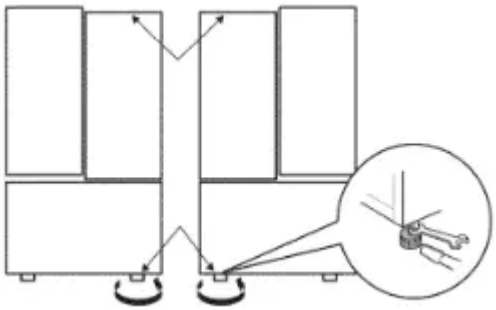
Leveling and Door Alignment

Leveling

After installing, plug the refrigerator's power cord into a 3-prong grounded outlet and push the refrigerator into the final position.

Your refrigerator has two front leveling legs-- one on the right and one on the left. Adjust the legs to alter the tilt from front-to-back or side-to-side. If your refrigerator seems unsteady, or you want the doors to close more easily, adjust the refrigerator's tilt using the instructions below:

- Remove the base grille. Refer to the Base Grille Installation section.
- Turn the leveling leg to the left to raise that side of the refrigerator or to the right to lower it. It may take several turns of the leveling leg to adjust the tilt of the refrigerator.



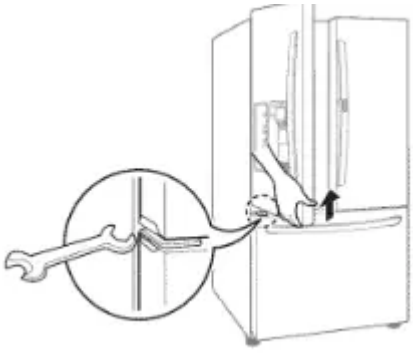
- Open both doors again and check to make sure that they close easily. If the doors do not close easily, tilt the refrigerator slightly more to the rear by turning both leveling legs to the left, It may take several more turns, and you should turn both leveling legs the same mount.
- Replace the base grille.

Door Alignment

The left refrigerator door has an adjustable nut, located on the bottom hinge, to raise and lower the door for proper alignment.

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

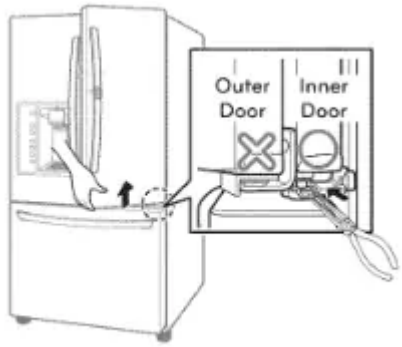
Use the wrench (included with the Use & Care Guide) to turn the nut in the door hinge to adjust the height. To the right to raise or to the left to lower the height.



The right refrigerator door does not have an adjustable nut.

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

- With one hand, lift up both the inner and outer door sections of the right door to raise them at the middle hinge. (Opening the door may make lifting it easier)
- With the other hand, use pliers to insert the snap ring on the middle hinge of the inner door section as shown. Do not insert the ring on the hinge of the outer door section.
- Insert additional snap rings until the right door is aligned. (Two snap rings are provided with the unit.)

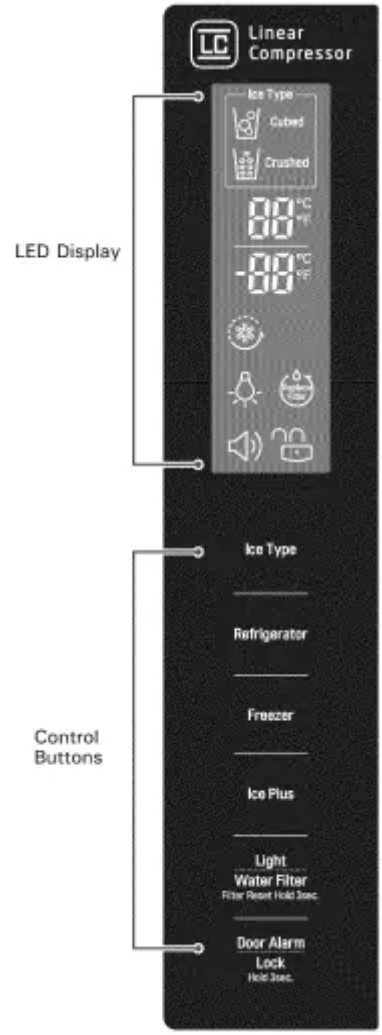


Control Panel

* Depending on the model, some of the following functions may not be available.

Control Panel Features

The LED Display shows the temperature settings, dispenser options, water filter, door alarm, and locking status messages.



Press the ICE TYPE button to select either Crushed or Cubed Ice. The selected option will illuminate on the LED display.

Freezer 

Press the FREEZER button to adjust the temperature in the freezer compartment.

NOTE To change the display from Fahrenheit to Celcius, press and hold the FREEZER and REFRIGERATOR button for five seconds.

Refrigerator 

Press the REFRIGERATOR button to adjust the temperature in the freezer compartment.

Ice Plus

This function increases both ice making and freezing capabilities.

- When you touch the Ice Plus button, the graphic will illuminate in the display and will continue for 24 hours. The function wilt automatically shut off after 24 hours.
- You can stop this function manually by touching the button one more time.

Light

- Press the LIGHT button, to turn on the dispenser light. The indicator will appear on the LED display.

Change Filter 

- When the water filter indicator turns on, you have to change the water filter. After changing the water filter, press and hold the FILTER button for three seconds to turn the indicator light off. You need to change the water filter approximately every six months.

Alarm

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

Control Lock

The Control Lock function disables every other button on the display.

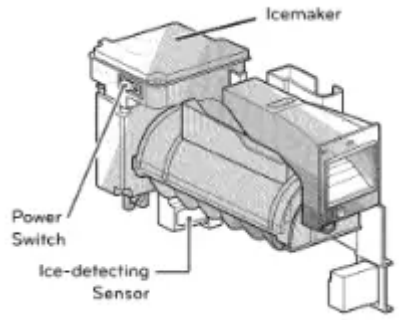
- When power is initially connected to the refrigerator, the Lock function is off.

- If you want to activate the Lock function to lock other buttons, press and hold the Lock button for three seconds or more. The Lock icon will display and the Lock function is now enabled,
- To disable the Lock function, press and hold the Lock button for approximately three seconds.

Automatic Icemaker

Ice is made in the automatic icemaker and sent to the dispenser. The icemaker will produce 70-210 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 or 340N455 cc) glasses of ice
- The water pressure must be between 20 and 120 psi (140 and 830 kPa)on models without a water filter and between 40 and 120 psi (280 and 830 kPa) on models with a wafer 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 Turn the Icemaker Off

- 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.

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.

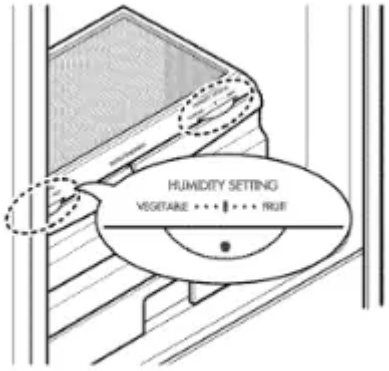
- Storage times will vary according to the quality and type of food, the type of packaging or wrap used (how airtight and moisture-proof) and the storage temperature, tce crystals inside a sealed package are normal. This simply means that moisture in the food and air inside the package have condensed,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

Humidify Confroiled 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 HIGH and LOW.

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



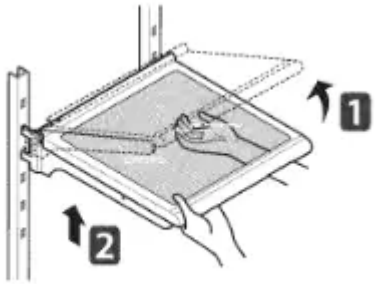
Adjusting the Refrigerator or Shelves

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

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

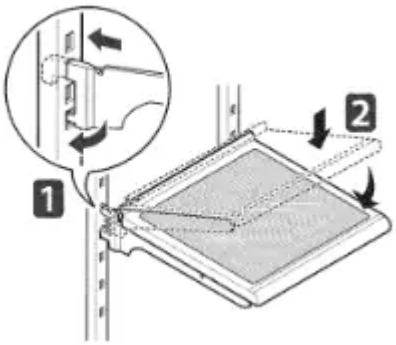
Detaching the Shelf

Tilt up the front of the shelf and lift it straight up. Pull the shelf out.



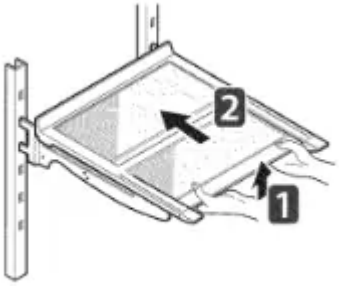
Assembling the Shelf

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.



Using the Folding Shelf

You can store taller items, such as a gallon container or bottles, by simply pushing the front half of the shelf underneath the back half of the shelf. Pull the front of the shelf toward you to return to a full shelf.



MAINTENANCE

Cleaning

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

General Cleaning Tips

- Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
- Remove all removable parts, such as shelves, crispers, etc.
- 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.

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.Do not use appliance wax, bleach, or other products containing chlorine on stainless steel.

Inside Walls (allow freezer to warm up so the cloth wil! 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

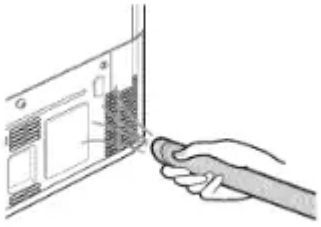
- Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches, or cleaners containing petroleum on plastic refrigerator parts.

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.



TROUBLESHOOTING

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 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 alt 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 net 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 11OF.

• 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.

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 or 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 icemaker will produce approximately 70~210 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 wafer 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 wafer 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 (140 and 830 kPa) on models without a wafer filter and between 40 and 120 psi (280 and 830 kPa) on models with a water filter.

If the problem persists, if may be necessary to contact a plumber.

- 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 Wafer 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 wafer 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 Parts & Features Troubleshooting for more information.

- The temperature setting for the freezer is too warm

  The recommended temperature for the freezer compartment for normal ie production is OF (-18°C). ifthe freezer temperature is warmer. ie production will be affected.

Dispensing wafer 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

- 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.

- Low house water supply pressure

The water pressure must be between 20 and 120. psi (140 and 830 kPa) on models without a water filter and between 40 and 120 psi (280 and 830 kPa) on models with a water filter.

If the problem persists. it may be necessary to contact a plumber.

Net 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 my take up to 90 minutes before additional ice is available, and approximately 24 hours to completely refill the bin.

tcemaker 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.

- lcemaker not turned on.

  Locate the icemaker ON/OFF switch and confirm that it is in the ON (I) position.

- The ice detecting sensor is obstructed.

Foreign substances or frost on the ice-detecting sensor can interrupt ice production, Make sure that the sensor area is clean at all times for proper operation.

- 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 (arm or sensor) obstructed.

  If your icemaker is equipped with an ice shutoff arm, make sure that the arm moves freely. If your icemaker is equipped with the electronic ice shutoff sensor, make sure that there is a clear path between the two sensors.

- 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 25 gallons (9 litters) of water (flush for approximately 5 minutes) to remove trapped air and contaminates from the system.

  Do not dispense the entire2 5 gallons (9 lifters) 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 wafer filter is replaced, dispense 2.5 gallons (9 litters) of water (flush for approximately 5 minutes) to remove trapped air and contaminates from the system Do not dispense the entire2 5 gallons (9 litters) 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 wafer flow. Straighten or repair the water supply line and arrange if 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 mode. the water storage capacity will range from approximately 20 to 30 02 (570 to 850 cc) if the dispenser has not been used for several hours. the first glass dispensed may be warm.

- 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 (280 cc}.

- Refrigerator is connected to the hot water supply

  Make sure that the refrigerator is connected to a cold water pipe.

  WARNING: Connecting the refrigerator to a hot water line may damage the icemaker.

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 wafer filter indicator turns on
  - When the water dispenser output decreases
  - When the ice cubes are smaller than normal.

- Refrigerator was recently installed.

  Dispense 25 gallons (9 litters) of water (flush for approximately 5 minutes) to remove trapped air and contaminates from the system Do not dispense the entire 25 gallons (9 litters) amount continuously. Depress and release the dispenser pad for cycles of 30 seconds ON and 60 seconds OFF.

tcemaker is making too much Ice,

- Icemaker shutoff (arm/sensor) is obstructed.

  Empty the ice bin. If your icemaker is equipped with an ice shutoff arm, make sure that the arm moves freely. If your icemaker is equipped with the electronic ice shutoff sensor, make sure that there is a clear path between the two sensors. Reinstall the ice bin and wait 24 hours to confirm proper operation.

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

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.

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.

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.