

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Reverse Osmosis Water Supply

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

If the water pressure to the reverse osmosis system is less than 40 to 60 psi (276 - 414 kPa), a booster pump can be inserted into the small tubing that goes from the cold water line to the reverse osmosis system.

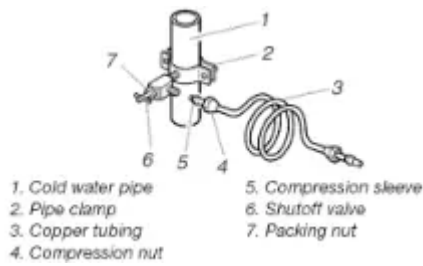
If the water dispenser is still not dispensing water properly:

- 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 cartridge, it may further reduce the water pressure when used in conjunction with a reverse osmosis system. Remove the water filter cartridge. See "Water Filtration System."

If you have questions about your water pressure, refer to "Troubleshooting" or call a licensed, qualified plumber.

### Connecting to Water Line

- Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
- Turn OFF main water supply. Turn ON nearest faucet long enough to clear line of water.
- Locate a 1/2in. to 1 1/4in. (1.25 cm to 3.18 cm) vertical COLD water pipe near the refrigerator. NOTE: Horizontal pipe will work, but drill on the top side of the pipe, not the bottom. This will help keep water away from the drill and normal sediment from collecting in the valve.
- Determine the length of copper tubing you need. Measure from the connection on the lower left rear of refrigerator to the water pipe. Add 7 ft. (2.1 m) to allow for cleaning. Use 1/4in. (6.35 mm) O.D. (outside diameter) copper tubing. Be sure both ends of copper tubing are cut square.
- Using a grounded drill, drill a 1/4in. hole in the cold water pipe you have selected.



- Fasten the shutoff valve to the cold water pipe with the pipe clamp. Be sure the outlet end is solidly in the 1/4in. drilled hole in the water pipe and that the washer is under the pipe clamp. Tighten the packing nut. Tighten the pipe clamp screws carefully and evenly so washer makes a watertight seal. Do not overtighten or you may crush the copper tubing.
- 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.
- 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. Coil the copper tubing.

## Removing the Door Panels

NOTE: When removing and replacing decorator panels, only the handle is removed. All other trim pieces remain attached to the doors.

Remove the refrigerator and freezer handles:

- Using a Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws that hold each handle in place.
- Lift off handle. Make sure you keep screws for reattaching handles.

Remove the door panels:

- Open refrigerator or freezer door.
- Slide out decorator panel and filler board.
- Repeat process for other panels and filler boards.
- Store panel and filler boards carefully to prevent scratching.

## Care of Decorator Panels

- Clean panels with an anti-static cleaner (available in electronics or computer departments) or mild soap and water with a clean, soft, damp cloth.
- Rinse panels thoroughly and blot dry using a dry, soft cloth or chamois. NOTE: Do not use paper towels or cleaners which contain solvents such as ammonia. They can damage the surface of the panels.

- If small scratches should appear on the panels, they may be filled using an automotive paste wax (NOT a cleaner/wax combination). Apply wax sparingly and buff lightly with a clean, soft cloth using a circular motion.

## Normal Sounds

Your new refrigerator may make sounds that your old one didn't make. Because the sounds are new to you, you might be concerned about them. Most of the new sounds are normal. Hard surfaces, such as the floor, walls, and cabinets, can make the sounds seem louder. The following describes the kinds of sounds and what may be making them.

- If your product is equipped with an ice maker, you will hear a buzzing sound when the water valve opens to fill the ice maker for each cycle.
- Your refrigerator is designed to run more efficiently to keep your food items at the desired temperatures and to minimize energy usage. The high efficiency compressor and fans may cause your refrigerator to run longer than your old one. You may also hear a pulsating or high-pitched sound from the compressor or fans adjusting to optimize performance.
- You may hear the evaporator fan motor circulating air through the refrigerator and freezer compartments. The fan speed may increase as you open the doors or add warm food.
- Rattling noises may come from the flow of refrigerant, the water line, or items stored on top of the refrigerator.
- Water dripping on the defrost heater during a defrost cycle may cause a sizzling sound.
- As each cycle ends, you may hear a gurgling sound due to the refrigerant flowing in your refrigerator.
- Contraction and expansion of the inside walls may cause a popping noise.
- You may hear air being forced over the condenser by the condenser fan.
- You may hear water running into the drain pan during the defrost cycle.

## Ensuring Proper Air Circulation

In order to ensure proper temperatures, you need to permit air to flow between the two sections. Cold air enters the bottom of the freezer section and moves up. It then enters the refrigerator section through the top vent. Air then returns to the freezer as shown.



Do not block any of these vents with food such as soda, cereal, bread, etc. If the vents are blocked, airflow will be prevented and the temperature controls will not function properly. •

**IMPORTANT:** Because air circulates between both sections, any odors formed in one section will transfer to the other. You must thoroughly clean both sections to eliminate odors. To prevent odor transfer from food, wrap or cover foods tightly.

### **Over Temperature Reset (on some models)**

The Over Temperature feature is designed to let you know when either the refrigerator temperature rises above 48°F (9°C) or the freezer temperature rises above 15°F (-9°C) for longer than hours. The audio alarm will shut off automatically when the temperature returns to normal, but the indicator light will continue to flash to let you know that an over temperature condition has occurred.

**IMPORTANT:** If the Over Temperature Alarm activates, your food may spoil. See the "Power Interruptions" section for more information and minimize door openings until temperatures return to normal.

- Press OVER TEMPERATURE (RESET) pad to turn off the audio alarm and flashing indicator light.



- The Over Temperature (Reset) feature will continue to activate every 1 1/2 hours until refrigerator and freezer temperatures are below 48°F (9°C) and 15°F (-9°C), respectively.

### **The Water Dispenser**

- If you did not flush the water system when the refrigerator was first installed, press the water dispenser bar with a glass or jar until you draw and discard 2 to 3 gal. (8 to 12 L) or approximately 6 to 7 minutes of water after water begins dispensing. It will take 3 to 4 minutes for the water to begin dispensing. The water you draw and discard cleans the system and helps clear air from the lines. Allow several hours for the refrigerator to cool down and chill water.
- **IMPORTANT:** Depending on your model, the small removable tray at the bottom of the dispenser is designed to catch small spills and allow for easy cleaning. There is no drain in the tray. The tray can be removed from the dispenser and carried to the sink to be emptied or cleaned.



### **To dispense water:**

- Press a glass against the water dispenser lever.

- Remove the glass to stop dispensing.
- NOTE: Water may have an off-flavor if you do not use the dispenser periodically. Dispense enough water every week to maintain a fresh supply.



### Flushing the Water System After Replacing Filter

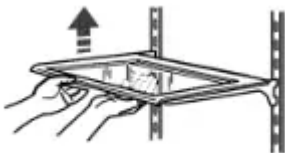
- Use a sturdy container to depress the water dispenser bar until the water begins to flow. Flush the water system by dispensing and discarding 2 to 3 gal. (8 to 12 L) of water. Cleaning the system will take approximately 6 to 7 minutes and will help clear air from the line. Additional flushing may be required in some households.
- NOTE: As air is cleared from the system, water may spurt out of the dispenser.

## REFRIGERATOR FEATURES

### Slide-out Shelves (on some models)

To remove and replace a shelf in a metal frame:

- Pull the shelf forward to the stop. Tilt the front of the shelf up and lift it slightly as you pull the shelf from the frame.
- Replace the shelf by guiding it back into the slots on the frame and pushing the shelf in past the stop.



### Shelves and Shelf Frames

To remove and replace a shelf/frame:

- Remove the shelf/frame by tilting it up at the front and lifting it out of the shelf supports.
- Replace the shelf/frame by guiding the rear shelf hooks into the shelf supports. Tilt the front of the shelf up until rear shelf hooks drop into the shelf supports. Check to make sure that the shelf is securely in position.



## **FREEZER FEATURES**

Your model may have some or all of these features. Features that can be purchased separately as product accessories are labeled with the word "Accessory." Not all accessories will fit all models. If you are interested in purchasing one of the accessories, please call the toll-free number on the cover or in the "Accessories" section.

### **Frozen Food Storage Guide**

- Storage times will vary according to the quality and type of food, the type of packaging or wrap used (should be 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.
- Put no more unfrozen food into the freezer than will freeze within 24 hours (no more than 2 to 3 lbs. of food per cubic foot [907-1,360 g per L] of freezer space). Leave enough space in the freezer for air to circulate around packages. Be careful to leave enough room for the door to close tightly.
- For more information on preparing food for freezing, check a freezer guide or reliable cookbook.

## **DOOR FEATURES**

Your model may have some or all of these features. Features that can be purchased separately as product accessories are labeled with the word "Accessory." Not all accessories will fit all models. If you are interested in purchasing one of the accessories, please call the toll-free number on the cover or in the "Accessories" section.

### **Snap-on Door Rails**

To remove and replace the rails:

- Remove the rails by pushing in slightly on the front of the bracket while pulling out on the inside tab. Repeat these steps for the other end of the rail.
- Replace the rails by aligning the ends of the brackets with the buttons on the sides of the door liner. Firmly snap bracket and rail assembly onto the tabs above the shelf as shown.



### **Drop-in Door Rails**

To remove and replace the rails:

- Remove the rails by pulling straight up on each end of the rail.

- Replace the rails by sliding the shelf rail into the slots on the door and pushing the rail straight down until it stops.

[IMAGE]

## REFRIGERATOR CARE

### Cleaning

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

### Cleaning your refrigerator

Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.

Remove all removable parts from inside, such as shelves, crispers, etc.

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.

- Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners such as window sprays, scouring cleansers, flammable fluids, cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches or cleansers containing petroleum products on plastic parts, interior and door liners or gaskets. Do not use paper towels, scouring pads, or other harsh cleaning tools. These can scratch or damage materials.
- To help remove odors, you can wash interior walls with a mixture of warm water and baking soda (2 tbs. to 1 qt. [26 g to .95 L] of water).

Determine whether your refrigerator exterior is painted metal, brushed aluminum or stainless steel and choose the appropriate cleaning method.

- Painted metal: Wash exteriors with a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners, or cleaners designed for stainless steel. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth. For additional protection against damage to painted metal exteriors, apply appliance wax (or auto paste wax) with a clean, soft cloth. Do not wax plastic parts.
- Brushed Aluminum: Wash with a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners, or cleaners designed for stainless steel. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth.

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. See "Base Grille" or "Door Removal" section.
- 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.

Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

## Changing the Light Bulbs

NOTE: Not all appliance bulbs will fit your refrigerator. Be sure to replace the bulb with one of the same size and shape. The dispenser light requires a heavy duty 10-watt bulb. All other lights require a 40-watt appliance bulb. Replacement bulbs are available from your dealer.

- Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
- Remove light shield when applicable as shown. NOTE: To clean the light shield, wash it with warm water and liquid detergent. Rinse and dry the shield well.
- Remove light bulb and replace with one of the same size, shape and wattage.
- Replace light shield when applicable as shown.
- Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

### Your refrigerator will not operate

- Is the power supply cord unplugged? Plug into a grounded 3 prong outlet.
- Has a household fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped? Replace the fuse or reset the circuit breaker.
- Is the refrigerator or freezer control turned to the OFF position? See "Using the Controls,"
- Is the refrigerator defrosting? Recheck to see whether the refrigerator is operating in 30 minutes, Your refrigerator will regularly run an automatic defrost cycle.
- Is the refrigerator not cooling? For models with digital controls, turn the unit OFF then ON again to reset. See "Using the Controls." If this does not correct the problem, call for service.

### The lights do not work

- Is the power supply cord unplugged? Plug into a grounded 3 prong outlet.
- Is a light bulb loose in the socket or burned out? See "Changing the Light Bulbs."

### **There is water in the defrost drain pan**

- Is the refrigerator defrosting? The water will evaporate. It is normal for water to drip into the defrost pan.
- Is it more humid than normal? When it is humid, expect that the water in the defrost pan will take longer to evaporate,

### **The motor seems to run too much**

- Is the room temperature hotter than normal? The motor will run longer under warm conditions, At normal room temperatures, expect your motor to run about 40% to 80% of the time. Under warmer conditions, it will run even more.
- Has a large amount of food just been added to the refrigerator? Adding a large amount of food warms the refrigerator. The motor normally will run longer to cool the refrigerator back down.
- Are the doors opened often? The motor will run longer when this occurs. Conserve energy by getting all items out at one time, keeping food organized, and closing the door as soon as possible.
- Are the controls not set correctly for the surrounding conditions? See "Using the Controls."
- Are the doors not closed completely? Close the doors firmly, If they do not close completely, see "The doors will not close completely" later in this section.
- Are the condenser coils dirty? This prevents air transfer and makes the motor work harder. Clean the condenser coils, See "Cleaning."
- Are the door gaskets not sealed all the way around? Contact a technician or other qualified person.
- NOTE: Your new refrigerator will run longer than your old one due to its high-efficiency motor.

### **The refrigerator seems to make too much noise**

- The sounds may be normal for your refrigerator. See "Normal Sounds."

### **The ice maker is not producing ice or not enough ice**

- Has the ice maker just been installed? Wait 72 hours for full ice production to begin. Once your refrigerator is cooled, the ice maker should produce 70 to 120 cubes every 24 hours.
- Is the freezer temperature cold enough to produce ice? Wait 24 hours after ice maker hookup for ice production. See "Using the Controls."
- Is the ice maker wire shutoff arm in the OFF (arm up) position (on some models)? Lower the wire shutoff arm to the ON (arm down) position. See "Ice Maker and Storage Bin,"

- Is the ice maker switch in the OFF (right) position (on some models)? Move ice maker switch to the ON (left) position. See "Ice Maker and Storage Bin." Is the water line shutoff valve to the refrigerator turned on? Turn on the water valve. See "Water Supply Connection."
- Does the ice maker mold have water in it or has no ice been produced? Make sure your refrigerator has been connected to a water supply and the supply shutoff valve is turned on, See "Water Supply Connection."
- Is an ice cube jammed in the ice maker ejector arm? For models with a standard ice storage bin, remove the ice from the ejector arm with a plastic utensil. For models with an ice storage bin on the freezer door, access the ice maker by depressing the ice sensor door on the upper left side of the freezer interior. While depressing the sensor door, lift the ice maker service door and remove the ice from the ejector with a plastic utensil. See "Ice Maker and Storage Bin."
- Has a large amount of ice just been removed? Allow 24 hours for ice maker to produce more ice.
- Are the controls set correctly? See "Using the Controls."
- Is there a water filter installed on the refrigerator? The filter may be clogged or installed incorrectly. Check the filter installation instructions to ensure that the filter was installed correctly and is not clogged. If installation or clogging is not a problem, call a technician or other qualified person.
- Is a reverse osmosis water filtration system connected to your cold water supply? See "Water Supply Requirements."

NOTE: If not due to any of the above, there may be a problem with the water line. Call for service.

### **Off-taste, odor or gray color in the ice**

- Are the plumbing connections new, causing discolored or off-flavored ice? Discard the first few batches of ice.
- Have the ice cubes been stored too long? Throw old ice away and make a new supply.
- Does the freezer and ice storage bin need to be cleaned? See "Cleaning" or "Ice Maker and Storage Bin."
- Has food in the freezer or refrigerator been wrapped properly? Use airtight, moisture-proof packaging to help prevent odor transfer to stored food.
- Does the water contain minerals (such as sulfur)? A filter may need to be installed to remove the minerals. Is there a water filter installed on the refrigerator? Gray or dark discoloration in ice indicates that the water filtration system needs additional flushing. Run additional water through the water dispenser to flush the water filtration system more thoroughly (at least 2 to 3 gal. [8 to 12 L] or 6 to 7 minutes initially). Discard discolored ice.

### **The ice dispenser will not operate properly**

- Is the freezer door closed completely? Push the door firmly closed. If it will not close all the way, see "The doors will not close completely" later in this section.
- Is the ice storage bin installed correctly? For models with a standard ice storage bin, push the ice storage bin in all the way. For models with an ice storage bin on the freezer door, the bin should sit level. Remove and replace the bin in the door making sure it is properly aligned and snapped securely into place. See "Ice Maker and Storage Bin."
- Has the wrong ice been added to the bin? Use only cubes produced by the current ice maker. If other cubes have been added, remove all cubes and check to see that none have become stuck in the delivery chute.
- Has the ice frozen in the ice storage bin? Shake the ice storage bin to separate cubes. If cubes do not separate, empty bin and wait 24 hours for ice to restock.
- Has the ice melted around the auger (metal spiral) in the ice storage bin? Dump the ice cubes and clean the ice storage bin completely. Allow 24 hours for the ice maker to restock. Do not try to remove the melted ice with a sharp object. You could damage the ice storage bin.
- Is ice stuck in the delivery chute? Clear the ice from the delivery chute with a plastic utensil. Do not use anything sharp to remove the ice. You could cause damage.
- Is the ice dispenser stalling while dispensing "crushed" ice? Stop dispensing ice. Change the ice button from "crushed" to "cubed." Depress the ice dispenser arm using a sturdy glass. If cubed ice dispenses correctly, depress the button for "crushed" ice and begin dispensing again. See "Water and Ice Dispensers."
- Is there ice in the storage bin? See "The ice maker is not producing ice" earlier in this section.
- Has the dispenser arm been held in too long? Release dispenser arm. Ice will stop dispensing when the arm is held in too long. Wait 3 minutes for dispenser motor to reset before using again. It is best to take large amounts of ice directly from the ice storage bin, not through the dispenser.

### **The water dispenser will not operate properly**

- Has the water system not filled? The water system needs to be filled the first time it is used. Use a sturdy container to depress the water dispenser bar until the water begins to flow. Flush the water system by dispensing and discarding 2 to 3 gal. (8 to 12 L) of water. Cleaning the system will take approximately 6 to 7 minutes and will help clear air from the line. Additional flushing may be required in some households. See "Water and Ice Dispensers."
- Is the water shutoff valve not turned on or the water line connected at the source? Make sure the water shutoff valve is turned on and the water source is connected to the refrigerator. See "Water Supply Connection."

- Is the water shutoff valve clogged or incorrectly installed? See "Water Supply Connection." If clogging or installation is not a problem, call for service or contact a plumber.
- Is there a kink in the home water source line? If you find or suspect a kink in the water line, contact a licensed, qualified plumber.
- Is there a water filter installed on the refrigerator? The filter may be clogged or incorrectly installed. First, check the filter installation instructions to ensure that the filter was installed correctly and is not clogged. If installation or clogging is not a problem, call for service.
- Is a reverse osmosis water filtration system connected to your cold water supply? See "Water Supply Requirements."

### **Water or ice is leaking from the dispenser**

- Is the glass not being held under the ice dispenser long enough, causing the ice to spill? Hold the container under the ice chute for 2 to 3 seconds after releasing the dispenser lever. Water or ice may continue to dispense during this time.
- Is an ice cube stuck in the chute and holding the trap door open? Remove the cube.
- Is there a water filter installed on the refrigerator? The water filtration system may have air in the lines, causing water to drip. Additional flushing may help clear air from the lines. Normal dispenser use should flush air from the lines within 24 to 72 hours.

### **The dispenser water is not cool enough**

- Has the refrigerator been newly installed? Allow 24 hours for the refrigerator to cool completely.
- Has a large amount of water been recently dispensed? Allow 24 hours for the water to cool completely.
- Has water not been recently dispensed? The first glass of water may not be cool. Discard the first glass of water.

### **Temperature is too warm**

- Are the air vents blocked in either compartment? This prevents the movement of cold air from the freezer to the refrigerator. Remove any objects from in front of the air vents. See "Ensuring Proper Air Circulation" for the location of air vents.
- Are the door(s) opened often? The refrigerator will warm when this occurs. Keep the refrigerator cool by getting all items out at one time, keeping food organized, and closing the door as soon as possible.
- Has a large amount of food just been added to the refrigerator or freezer? Adding a large amount of food warms the refrigerator. It can take several hours for the refrigerator to return to the normal temperature.

- Are the controls set correctly for the surrounding conditions? See "Using the Controls."
- Is the refrigerator not cooling? For models with digital controls, turn the unit OFF then ON again to reset. See "Using the Controls." If this does not correct the problem, call for service.

### **There is interior moisture buildup**

- Are the air vents blocked in the refrigerator? Remove any objects from in front of the air vents, See "Ensuring Proper Air Circulation" for the location of air vents.
- Are the doors opened often? Avoid humidity buildup by getting all items out at one time, keeping food organized, and closing the door as soon as possible.
- Is the room humid? It is normal for moisture to build up inside the refrigerator when the room air is humid,
- Is the food packaged correctly? Check that all food is securely wrapped, Wipe off damp food containers before placing in the refrigerator.
- Are the controls set correctly for the surrounding conditions? See "Using the Controls,"
- Was a self-defrost cycle completed? It is normal for droplets to form after the refrigerator self-defrosts.

### **The doors will not close completely**

- Are food packages blocking the door open? Rearrange containers so that they fit more tightly and take up less space.
- Is the ice storage bin out of position? For models with an interior ice storage bin, push the ice storage bin in all the way.
- If the ice storage bin does not go in all the way, it may not be put in straight, Pull it out and try again. For models with an ice storage bin located on the freezer door, the bin should sit level. To remove the bin, press the release button on the right side of the bin and lift straight up. Replace the bin in the door making sure it is properly aligned and snapped securely into place. See "Ice Maker and Storage Bin,"
- Are the pans, shelves, bins, or baskets out of position? Put the crisper cover and all pans, shelves, bins, and baskets back into their correct positions. See the "Convertible Vegetable/Meat Drawer, Crisper and Covers" section for more information,
- Are the gaskets sticking? Clean gaskets according to the directions in the "Cleaning" section.
- Does the refrigerator wobble or seem unstable? Level the refrigerator. See "Door Closing."
- Were the doors removed during product installation and not properly replaced? Remove and replace the doors according to the instructions in the "Door Removal" section, or call a qualified service technician.

## The doors are difficult to open

- Are the gaskets dirty or sticky? Clean gaskets according to the directions in the "Cleaning" section,

### **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.