

Care and cleaning of the refrigerator.

Cleaning the Outside

The door handles and trim. Clean with a cloth dampened with soapy water. Dry with a soft cloth.

Keep the outside clean. Wipe with a clean cloth lightly dampened with mild liquid dish detergent. Dry with a clean, soft cloth.

Do not wipe the refrigerator with a soiled dish cloth or wet towel. These may leave a residue that can erode the paint.

Do not use scouring pads, powdered cleaners, bleach or cleaners containing bleach because these products can scratch and weaken the paint finish.

Cleaning the Inside

To help prevent odors, leave an open box of baking soda in the refrigerator and freezer compartments.

Unplug the refrigerator before cleaning.

If this is not practical, wring excess moisture out of sponge or cloth when cleaning around switches, lights or controls.

Use warm water and baking soda solution— about a tablespoon (15 ml) of baking soda to a quart (1 liter) of water. This both cleans and neutralizes odors. Thoroughly rinse and wipe dry.

Avoid cleaning cold glass shelves (on some models) with hot water because the extreme temperature difference may cause them to break. Handle glass shelves carefully. Bumping tempered glass can cause it to shatter.

Do not wash any refrigerator parts in the dishwasher. Wash ice trays in lukewarm water only—do not put them in an automatic dishwasher.

Behind the Refrigerator

Be careful when moving the refrigerator away from the wall. All types of floor coverings can be damaged, particularly cushioned coverings and those with embossed surfaces.

Pull the refrigerator straight out and return it to position by pushing it straight in. Moving the refrigerator in a side direction may result in damage to the floor covering or refrigerator.

When pushing the refrigerator back, make sure you don't roll over the power cord or icemaker supply line (on some models).

Preparing for Vacation

For long vacations or absences, remove food and unplug the refrigerator. Move the freezer control to the O (off) position, and clean the interior with a baking soda solution of one tablespoon (15 ml) of baking soda to one quart (1 liter) of water. Leave the doors open.

Set the icemaker power switch to the O (off) position and shut off the water supply to the refrigerator.

If the temperature can drop below freezing, have a qualified servicer drain the water supply system (on some models) to prevent serious property damage due to flooding.

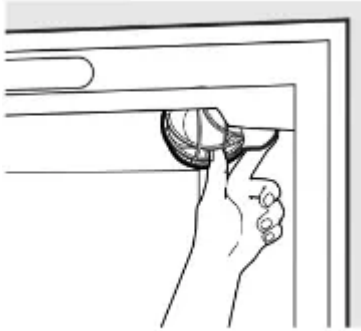
Preparing to Move

Secure all loose items such as base grille, shelves and drawers by taping them securely in place to prevent damage.

Be sure the refrigerator stays in an upright position during moving.

Replacing the light bulbs.

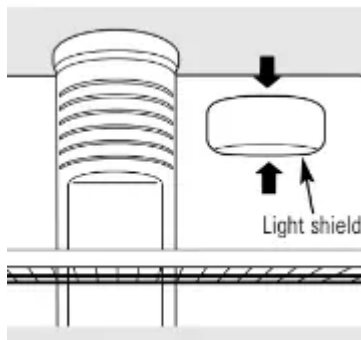
Turning the control to the 0 (off) position does not remove power to the light circuit.



Refrigerator Compartment

CAUTION: Light bulbs may be hot.

1. Unplug the refrigerator.
2. The bulbs are located at the top of the refrigerator compartment near the opening. On some models, a light shield will have to be removed.
3. To remove the light shield, grasp the shield as shown. Squeeze the shield and rotate the shield toward the back of the refrigerator. The light shield will pop out.
4. Replace the bulb with an appliance bulb of the same or lower wattage. On models with a light shield, replace the light shield.
5. Plug the refrigerator back in.

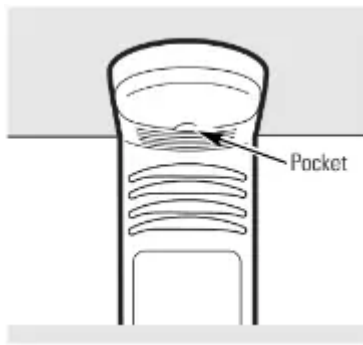


Freezer Compartment Light (on some models)

CAUTION: Light bulbs may be hot.

1. Unplug the refrigerator.
2. The bulb is located behind a light shield at the back of the freezer compartment. To remove, squeeze the top and bottom of the shield and pull the shield off.
3. After replacing with an appliance bulb of the same or lower wattage, replace the shield.
4. Plug the refrigerator back in.

Freezer Compartment Dome Light (on some models)



CAUTION: Light bulbs may be hot.

1. Unplug the refrigerator.
2. The bulb is located at the top of the freezer compartment inside the dome light shield. To remove the shield, place your finger in the pocket at the back of the shield. Pull the shield forward and down.
3. After replacing with an appliance bulb of the same or lower wattage, replace the shield.
4. Plug the refrigerator back in.

Troubleshooting

Normal operating sounds.

Do you hear what I hear? These sounds are normal.

HUMMM... WHOOSH...

- The new high efficiency compressor may run faster and longer than your old refrigerator and you may hear a high-pitched hum or pulsating sound while it is operating.
- You may hear a whooshing sound when the doors close.
- This is due to pressure equalizing within the refrigerator.

Electronic models only:

- Sometimes the refrigerator runs for an extended period, especially when the doors are opened frequently. This means that the Frost Guard™ feature is working to prevent freezer burn and improve food preservation.



- You may hear the fans spinning. The fans help to maintain the correct temperatures.

Electronic models only:

- You may hear the fans spinning at high speeds. This happens when the refrigerator is first plugged in, when the doors are opened frequently or when a large amount of food is added to the refrigerator or freezer compartments.
- If either door is open for over 3 minutes, you may hear the fans come on in order to cool the light bulbs.
- The fans change speeds in order to provide optimal cooling and energy savings.

CLICKS, POPS, CRACKS and CHIRPS

- You may hear cracking or popping sounds when the refrigerator is first plugged in. This happens as the refrigerator cools to the correct temperature.
- The compressor may cause a clicking or chirping sound when attempting to restart (this could take up to 5 minutes).
- The electronic control board may cause a clicking sound when relays activate to control refrigerator components.

WATER SOUNDS



- The flow of refrigerant through the freezer cooling coils may make a gurgling noise like boiling water.
- Water dropping on the defrost heater can cause a sizzling, popping or buzzing sound during the defrost cycle.
- A water dripping noise may occur during the defrost cycle as ice melts from the evaporator and flows into the drain pan.

- Expansion and contraction of cooling coils during and after defrost can cause a cracking or popping sound.
 - On models with an icemaker, after an icemaking cycle, you may hear the ice cubes dropping into the ice bucket.
 - On models with a dispenser, during water dispense, you may hear the water lines move at initial dispense and after dispenser button is released.
- Closing the door may cause a gurgling sound due to pressure equalization.

Before you call for service...

| Problem | Possible Causes | What To Do |
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| Refrigerator does not operate | Refrigerator in defrost cycle. | Wait about 40 minutes for defrost cycle to end. |
| | The controls are set to the O (off) position. | Move the refrigerator and freezer control to a temperature setting. |
| | Refrigerator is unplugged. | Push the plug completely into the outlet. |
| | The fuse is blown/ circuit breaker is tripped. | Replace fuse or reset the breaker. |
| Vibration or rattling (slight vibration is normal) | Rollers need adjusting | See Rollers. |
| Motor operates for long periods or cycles on and off frequently. (Modern refrigerators with more storage space and a larger freezer require more operating time. They start and stop often to maintain even temperatures.) | Normal when refrigerator is first plugged in. | Wait 12–24 hours for the refrigerator to completely cool down. |
| | Often occurs when large amounts of food are placed in refrigerator. | This is normal. |
| | Door left open. | Check to see if package is holding door open. |
| | Hot weather or frequent door openings. | This is normal. |

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| | Temperature controls set at the coldest setting. | See About the controls. |
| Refrigerator or freezer compartment too warm | Temperature control not set cold enough. | See About the controls. |
| | Warm weather or frequent door openings. | Set the temperature control one step colder. See About the controls. |
| | Door left open. | Check to see if package is holding door open. |
| Frost or ice crystals on frozen food (frost within package is normal) | Door left open. | Check to see if package is holding door open. |
| | Too frequent or too long door openings. | |
| Automatic icemaker (on some models) is in the O (off) position. | Icemaker power switch does not work | Set the power switch to the I (on) position. |
| | Water supply turned off or not connected. | See Installing the water line. |
| | Freezer compartment too warm. | Wait 12–24 hours for the refrigerator to completely cool down. |
| | Piled up cubes in the storage bin cause the icemaker to shut off. | Level cubes by hand. |

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| | Ice cubes stuck in icemaker (Green power light on icemaker blinking). | Turn off the icemaker, remove cubes and turn the icemaker back on. |
| Frequent “buzzing” sound | Icemaker power switch is in the I (on) position, but the water supply to the refrigerator has not been connected. | Set the power switch to the O (off) position. Keeping it in the I (on) position will damage the water valve. |
| Ice cubes have odor/ taste | Ice storage bin needs cleaning | Empty and wash bin. Discard old cubes. |
| | Food transmitting odor/taste to ice cubes. | Wrap foods well. |
| | Interior of refrigerator needs cleaning. | See Care and cleaning. |
| Slow ice cube freezing | Door left open. | Check to see if package is holding door open. |
| | Temperature control not set cold enough. | See About the controls. |
| No ice cube production | Supply line or shutoff valve is clogged. | Call a plumber. |
| Refrigerator has odor | Foods transmitting odor to refrigerator. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foods with strong odors should be tightly wrapped. • Keep an open box of baking soda in the |



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| | | refrigerator; replace every three months. |
| | Interior needs cleaning. | See Care and cleaning. |
| Moisture collects inside carries moisture into refrigerator when doors are opened) | Too frequent or too in humid weather, air long door openings. | |
| Interior light does not work | No power at outlet | Replace fuse or reset the breaker. |
| | Light bulb burned out. | See Replacing the light bulbs. |
| Hot air from bottom | Normal air flow cooling of refrigerator motor. In the refrigeration process, it is normal that heat be expelled in the area under the refrigerator. Some floor coverings are sensitive and will discolor at these normal and safe temperatures. | |
| Food freezing in the refrigerator | Food too close to air vent. | Move the food away from the air vent (near the controls). |
| | Refrigerator control is set too cold. | Move the refrigerator control to a warmer temperature. |



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| Door does not close by itself | Rollers need adjusting. | See Rollers. |
| Orange glow in the freezer | Defrost heater is on. | This is normal. |
| Water dispenser does not work | Water supply line turned off or not connected. | See Installing the water line. |
| | Water filter clogged. | Replace filter cartridge or remove filter and install plug. |
| | Air may be trapped in the water system. | Press the dispenser arm for at least 2 minutes. |
| Water spurting from dispenser | Newly-installed filter cartridge | Run water from the dispenser for 3 minutes (about 1 1/2 gallons). |
| Water is not dispensed | Water in reservoir is frozen because the controls are set too cold. | Set the refrigerator control to a warmer setting and but icemaker is working wait 24 hours. If water does not dispense after 24 hours, call for service. |
| No water or ice cube production | Supply line or shutoff valve is clogged. | Call a plumber. |
| | Water filter clogged. | Replace filter cartridge or remove filter and install plug. |

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| | Filter cartridge not properly installed. | Remove and reinstall filter cartridge, being certain that it locks into place. The blade on the end of the cartridge should be positioned vertically. |
| Water is leaking from to dispense | Glass not being held under the dispenser long enough after the button is released. | Hold the glass underneath the dispenser for 2–3 seconds dispenser after releasing the dispenser button. Water may continue after button is released. |
| | Air may be present in the water to drip after being dispensed. | Dispense water for at least 2 minutes to remove air water line system, causing from system |
| Water has poor taste/odor | Water dispenser has not been used for a long time. | Dispense water until all water in system is replenished. |
| Water in first glass is warm | Normal when refrigerator is first installed. | Wait 24 hours for the refrigerator to completely cool down. |
| | Water dispenser has not been used for a long time. | Dispense water until all water is system is used for a long time. replenished. |



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| | Water system has been drained. | Allow several hours for replenished supply to chill. |
| Actual temperature not equal to Set temperature . (on some models) | Unit just plugged in. | Allow 24 hours for system to stabilize. |
| | Door open for too long | Allow 24 hours for system to stabilize. |
| | Warm food added to refrigerator. | Allow 24 hours for system to stabilize. |
| | Defrost cycle is in process. | Allow 24 hours for system to stabilize. |

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.

