

COMPONENTS

Use this page to become more familiar with the parts and features of your refrigerator.

Page references are included for your convenience.

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

Refrigerator Interior (Freezer Drawer Model)

Refrigerator Interior (Freezer Swing Model)

INSTALLATION

Installation Overview

Unpacking Your Refrigerator

DANGER

- Use two or more people to move and install the refrigerator. Failure to do so can result in back or other injury.
- Your refrigerator is heavy. When moving the refrigerator for cleaning or service, be sure to protect the floor. 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. such as gasoline, away from the
- Keep flammable materials and vapors, refrigerator. Failure to do so can result in fire, explosion, or death.

Remove tape and any temporary labels from your refrigerator before using. Please remove vinyl from doors before connecting unit to the electrical supply (on some models). Do not remove any warning-type labels, the model and serial number label, Installations labels or the Circuit Diagram located in the backward of refrigerator.

To remove any remaining tape or glue, rub the area briskly with your thumb. Tape or glue residue can also be easily removed by rubbing 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.

Refrigerator shelves are installed in the shipping position. Please reinstall shelves according to your individual storage needs.

Choosing the Proper Location

- Select a place where a water supply can be easily connected for the automatic icemaker.

NOTE: The water pressure must be between 20 and 120 psi (0,138 - 0,82 MPa) on models without a water filter and between 40 and 120 psi (0,276 - 0,82 MPa) on models with a water filter.

- The refrigerator should always be plugged into its own individual properly grounded electrical outlet rated for 115/127 V ~ Hz, AC only, and fused at 15 A. 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.

CAUTION: To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not install the refrigerator in a wet or damp area.

Flooring

To avoid noise and vibration, the unit must be leveled and installed on a solidly constructed floor. If required, adjust the leveling legs to compensate for unevenness of the floor. The front should be slightly higher than the rear to aid in door closing. The leveling legs can be turned easily by tipping the cabinet slightly. Turn the leveling legs to the left to raise the unit or to the right to lower it. (See Leveling and Door Alignment.)

NOTE: Installing on carpeting, soft tile surfaces, a platform or weakly supported structure is not recommended.

Ambient Temperature

Install this appliance in an area where the temperature is between 55°F (13°C) and 110°F (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 33 3/4 inches (86 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/Assembling the Refrigerator Door Handles

NOTE: When it is necessary to move the refrigerator through a narrow opening, removing the doors is the recommended procedure. If it is necessary to remove the handles, follow the directions below. The appearance of the handle may vary from what is shown in the illustrations.

Removing the Handles

1. Loosen the set screws **1** with a 3 /32 in. (2.5 mm) Allen wrench and remove the handle.
2. Loosen the mounting fasteners **2** that connect to the refrigerator door and handle using a 1 /4 in. (6.35 mm) Allen wrench, and remove the mounting fasteners.

Assembling the Handles

1. Assemble the mounting fasteners **1** at both ends of the handle using a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) Allen wrench.
2. Place the handle on the door by fitting the handle footprints over the mounting fasteners and tightening the set screws **2** with a 3/32 in. (2.5 mm) Allen wrench.

Removing/Assembling the Freezer Drawer Handle (On Freezer Drawer Models)

Removing the Handle

1. Loosen the set screws **1** located on the lower side of the handle with a Allen wrench and remove the handle.
2. Loosen the mounting fasteners **2** that connect to the freezer drawer and handle using a (6.35 mm) 1/4 in. Allen wrench, and remove the mounting fasteners.

Assembling the Handle

1. Assemble the mounting fasteners **1** at both ends of the handle using a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) Allen wrench.
2. Place the handle on the door by fitting the handle footprints over the mounting fasteners and tightening the set screws **2** with a 3/32 in. (2.5 mm) Allen wrench.

CAUTION

When assembling or disassembling the handles:

- Grasp the handle tightly to avoid dropping it.
- Do not swing the handle into nearby people or animals.
- Make sure that the bracket hole of the handle fits properly into the stopper bolt of the door. Assemble the set screws to fix the handle into place.
- Make sure that there is not a gap between the door and handle after assembling the handle.

Removing/Assembling the Doors and Drawers

When it is necessary to move the refrigerator through a narrow opening, removing the doors is the recommended procedure.

CAUTION

- If your entrance door is too narrow for the refrigerator to pass through, remove the refrigerator doors and move the refrigerator sideways through the doorway.
- Use two or more people to remove and install the refrigerator doors. Failure to do so can result in back or other injury.
- Disconnect the electrical supply to the refrigerator before installation. Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death.

- Do not put hands, feet or other objects into the air vents or bottom of the refrigerator.
- You may be injured or receive an electrical shock.
- Be careful when handling the hinge and stopper. You may be injured.
- Remove food and bins before detaching the doors and drawers.

Removing the Refrigerator Door

1. Remove the top hinge cover screws **1**. Lift the hook (not visible), located at the bottom of the front side of the cover **2** , with a flat-head screwdriver.
2. Remove the three bolts using a 10mm or 13/32-inch socket wrench and lift off the top hinge. Set parts aside.

WARNING: When lifting the hinge, be careful that the door does not fall forward.

3. Lift the door from the middle hinge pin and remove the door.

WARNING: Place the door, inside facing up, on a non-scratching surface.

Assembling the Refrigerator Door

1. Make sure that the plastic sleeve is inserted in the bottom of the door. Lower the door onto the middle hinge pin as shown in the figure.
2. Line up the top hinge with the holes in the top of the refrigerator. Use the three bolts to replace the hinge. Tighten the bolts.
3. Replace the cover. Insert and tighten the cover screws **2** .

Removing the Freezer Drawers (On Freezer Drawer Models)

The top and bottom drawers are all removed in the same way. In the following figures, the Pullout Drawer located above the freezer drawer is not shown for clarity.

WARNING

- Use two or more people to remove and install the freezer drawer. Failure to do so can result in back or other injury.
- Do not hold the handle when removing or replacing the drawer. The handle may come off, causing personal injury.
- Be careful of sharp hinges on both sides of the drawer.
- When you lay the drawer down, be careful not to damage the floor.
- Do not sit or stand on the freezer drawer.
- To prevent accidents, keep children and pets away from the drawer. Do not leave the drawer open.

1. Pull the drawer open to full extension.
2. Lift the Durabase basket up and out, making sure to clear the rail system.

3. Remove the screws at the ends of both rails.
4. Slide out the bar.
5. Grip both sides of the drawer and pull it up to remove it from the rails.

WARNING: Do not hold the handle when removing or replacing the drawer. The handle may come off, causing personal injury.

6. Holding one rail with each hand, push the rails in simultaneously.

Assembling the Freezer Drawers (On Freezer Drawer Models)

The top and bottom drawers are all assembled in the same way.

1. Using two hands, pull out both rails simultaneously until they are fully extended.
2. Grasp the drawer on each side and hook the drawer supports into the rail tabs located on both sides.

CAUTION: Do not hold the handle when removing or replacing the drawer. The handle may come off, causing personal injury.

3. Reinstall the bar in the drawer supports.
4. Lower the door into final position and tighten the screws located on both sides.
5. With the drawer pulled out to full extension, insert the lower basket in the rail assembly.

Removing the Freezer Door (On Freezer Swing Models)

Before beginning, make sure you completely remove the refrigerator door.

See Removing the Refrigerator Door (p.15)

WARNING

- Use two or more people to remove and install the freezer door. Failure to do so can result in back or other injury.
- When you lay the door down, be careful not to damage the floor
- Do not sit or stand on the freezer door.
- To prevent accidents, keep children and pets away from the door. Do not leave the door open.

1. Use a 1/4 in (6.35 mm) hex socket wrench to loosen and remove the hinge pin from the middle hinge bracket. Use a 13/32 in. or 10 mm socket wrench to remove the two bolts. Remove the screw and the washer, and set the middle hinge and other parts aside.
2. Carefully lift up the freezer door. Remove and place it on a non-scratching surface.

Assembling the Freezer Door (On Freezer Swing Models)

1. Place the freezer door down on the bottom hinge pin.

2. Put the washer between the freezer door and the middle hinge.
3. Attach the middle hinge with the previously removed two bolts and screw. Reattach the middle hinge pin using a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) hex socket wrench.

Reversing Door Opening Direction

NOTE: To assist in the installation of the handle on the right side, place a piece of masking tape near the top of the handle before removing it. The appearance of the handle may vary from what is shown in the illustrations.

Reversing the Refrigerator Handle

1. Loosen the set screws **1** with a 3/32 in. (2.5 mm) Allen wrench and remove the handle.
2. Loosen the mounting fasteners **2** that connect to the refrigerator door and handle using a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) Allen wrench, and remove the mounting fasteners.
3. Carefully loosen the plug buttons **4** with your fingers. The buttons can be unscrew with the fingers by rotating them counter-clockwise and continuing until they loosen and fall out. The buttons were installed without pressure, and for this reason, they can be unscrewed using your index finger, thumb or both. Install the plug buttons **5** on the left side.
4. Assemble the mounting fasteners **1** at both ends of the handle using a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) Allen wrench.
5. Place the handle on the door by fitting the handle footprints over the mounting fasteners and tightening the set screws **2** with a 3/32 in. (2.5 mm) Allen wrench.

Reversing the Doors (On Freezer Drawer Models)

1. Remove the top hinge cover screws **1**. Lift the hook (not visible), located at the bottom of the front side of the cover **2**, with a flat-head screwdriver.
2. Using a 13/32 in. or 10 mm socket wrench, remove the three bolts and lift off the top hinge. Set parts aside.

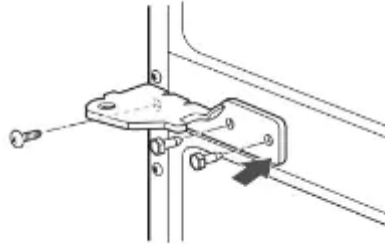
WARNING: When lifting the hinge, be careful that the door does not fall forward.

3. Lift the door from the middle hinge pin and remove the door.

WARNING: Place the door, inside facing up, on a non-scratching surface.

4. Remove the four screws **1**, the hinge pin insert **2** and the hinge pin brackets **3** from the bottom right side of the door.
5. Reinstall the hinge pin brackets **1**, screws and hinge pin insert **3** on the bottom left side of the door.
6. Use a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) hex socket wrench to loosen the hinge pin and remove. Remove the **1** two bolts **2**, the screw **3** and the hinge **4**.

7. With a flat-head screwdriver, carefully pry off and remove the cover over the bolt holes on the left side of the refrigerator.
8. Remove the outer lower decorative screw from the flange on the frame between the freezer and refrigerator doors. (You will need this hole for the middle hinge bracket.)
9. Flip the middle hinge bracket and position it on the left side of refrigerator and reattach with two bolts and a screw.



10. Reattach middle hinge pin using a 1/4 in. (mm) socket wrench.

NOTE: The bracket has been flipped, but the hinge pin stays in the same orientation with its hexagonal end facing upward.

11. Insert the decorative screw into the outer hole on the right side of the flange. Attach the cover on the right side. Cover is force-fitted.

12. Loosen the two screws and remove the left hinge cap.

13. Place the refrigerator door down over the hinge pin on the middle hinge pin bracket.

NOTE: The left top hinge, right hinge cap and left hinge cover are provided for reversing doors.

14. Line up the left top hinge with the holes in the top of the refrigerator. Use the three bolts to replace the hinge.

Assemble the left hinge cover with the two screws.

15. Assemble the right hinge cap with the two screws.

Reversing the Doors (On Freezer Swing Models)

1. Remove the top hinge cover screws 1. Lift the hook (not visible), located at the bottom of the front side of the cover 2, with a flat-head screwdriver.

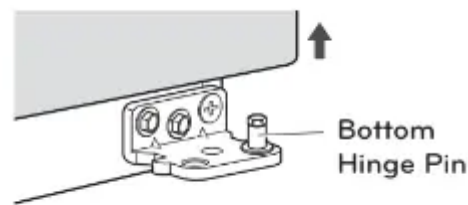
2. Using a 10mm or 13/32 in. socket wrench, remove the three bolts and lift off the top hinge. Set parts aside.

WARNING: When lifting the hinge, be careful that the door does not fall forward.

3. Lift the door from the middle hinge pin and remove the door.

WARNING: Place the door, inside facing up, on a non-scratching surface.

4. Remove the four screws 1 , the hinge pin insert 2 and the hinge pin brackets 3 from the bottom right side of the door.
 5. Reinstall the hinge pin brackets 1 , screws 2 and hinge pin insert 3 on the bottom left side of the door.
- NOTE:** Before removing the freezer door, make sure you completely remove the refrigerator door.
6. Use a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) hex socket wrench to loosen the hinge pin and remove it. Remove 1 the two bolts 2 , the screw 3 and the hinge 4 . Remove the washer.
 7. Carefully lift up the freezer door. Remove and place it on a non-scratching surface.



8. Using a 1/4" (6.35 mm) socket wrench, loosen and remove the hinge pin from the bottom hinge.
9. Using a 13/32-in. or 10mm socket wrench with a 2 in. (50 mm) extension and a screwdriver, loosen the two bolts and the screw, and remove the bottom hinge from the right side.
10. Remove the four screws 1 , the hinge pin brackets 2 and the hinge pin insert 3 from the bottom right side of the freezer door.
11. Reinstall the hinge pin insert 1 , the hinge pin brackets 2 and the screws 3 on the bottom left side of the door.
12. On the top part of the door, you will find a cap 1 and a pivot 2 . Remove them with a flat head and screwdriver and install them on the opposite side (the cap goes on the right and the pivot on the left).
13. Re move the decorative caps on the bottom of the refrigerator housing. You will need these holes for the bottom hinge.
14. Using a 13/32 in or 10 mm socket wrench with a 2 in. (50.8 mm) extension and a screwdriver, tighten the two bolts and the screw, and assemble the bottom hinge on the left side of the flange.
15. Attach the hinge pin using a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) socket wrench.
16. With a flat-head screwdriver, carefully pry off and remove the cover over the bolt holes on the left side of the refrigerator.
17. Remove the outer lower decorative screw from the flange on the frame between the freezer and refrigerator doors. (You will need this hole for the middle hinge bracket.)

18. Flip the middle hinge bracket and position it on the left side of the refrigerator and reattach it with two bolts and a screw.

19. Place the freezer door down on the bottom hinge pin.

20. Reattach the middle hinge pin using a 1/4 in (6.35 mm) socket wrench. Replace the washer.

NOTE: The bracket has been flipped, but the hinge pin stays in the same orientation with its hexagonal end facing upward.

21. Insert the decorative screw into the outer hole on the right side of the flange. Attach the cover on the right side. Cover is force-fitted.

22. Loosen the two screws and remove the left hinge cap.

23. Place the refrigerator door down over the hinge pin on the middle hinge pin bracket.

NOTE: The left top hinge, right hinge cap and left hinge cover are provided for reversing doors.

24. Line up the left top hinge with the holes in the top of refrigerator. Use the three bolts to replace the the hinge.

Assemble the left hinge cover with the two screws.

25. Assemble the right hinge cap with the two screws.

Connecting the Water Line

Before You Begin

This water line installation is not covered by the refrigerator warranty. Follow these instructions carefully to minimize the risk of expensive water damage.

Water hammer (water banging in the pipes) in house plumbing can cause damage to refrigerator parts and can lead to water leakage or flooding before installing the water supply line to the refrigerator.

WARNING : To prevent burns and product damage, only connect the refrigerator water line to a cold water supply.

If you use your refrigerator before connecting the water line, make sure the icemaker power switch is in the OFF (O) position.

WARNING: Do not install the icemaker tubing in areas where temperatures fall below freezing.

Water Pressure

The water pressure must be between 20 and 120 psi on models without a water filter and between 20 and 120 psi 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 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 to 60 psi (0,14 y 0,41 MPa) less than 2.0~3.0 sec. to a cup of 7 oz (0.2 L) capacity.

WARNING: Wear eye protection during installation to prevent injury.

If the water pressure from the reverse osmosis system is less than 21 psi or 0,14 MPa takes more than 4.0 sec cup of 7 oz capacity:

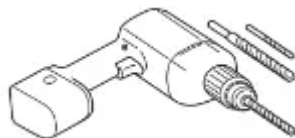
- Check to see if the sediment filter in the reverse osmosis system is blocked. Replace the filter if necessary.
- Allow the storage tank on the reverse osmosis system to refill after heavy usage.
- If water pressure issues associated with a reverse osmosis system persist, call a licensed, qualified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

What You Will Need

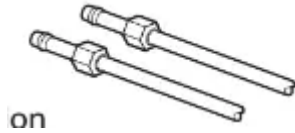
- Copper Tubing, 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) outer diameter, to connect the refrigerator to the water supply. Be sure both ends of the tubing are cut square. To determine how much tubing you need: measure the distance from the water valve on the back of the refrigerator to the water supply pipe. Then, add 8 feet (2.4 m). about 8 feet [2.4 m] coiled into three turns of about 10 in. [25 cm] diameter) to allow the refrigerator to move out from the wall after installation.



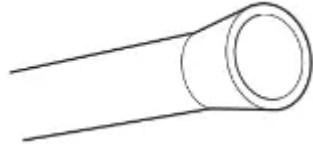
- Power drill.
- 1/2 in. (13 mm) or adjustable wrench.



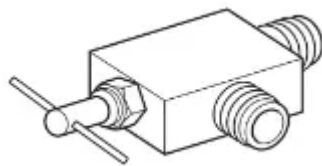
- Flat blade and Phillips head screwdrivers.
- Two 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) . outer diameter compression nuts and 2 ferrules (sleeves) to connect the copper tubing to shutoff valve and the refrigerator water valve.



- If your existing copper water line has a flared fitting at the end, you will need an adapter (available at plumbing supply stores) to connect the water line to the refrigerator OR you can cut off the flared fitting with a tube cutter and then use a compression fitting.



- Shutoff valve to connect to the cold water line. The shutoff valve should have a water inlet with a minimum inside diameter of 5/32 in. (4 mm) at the point of connection to the COLD WATER LINE. Saddle-type shutoff valves are included in many water supply kits. Before purchasing, make sure a saddle-type valve complies with your local plumbing codes.



NOTE: A self piercing saddle type water valve should not be used.

Water Line Installation Instructions

CAUTION: When using any electrical device such as a power drill) during installation, be sure the device is battery powered, double insulated or grounded in a manner that will prevent the hazard of electric shock.

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

1. SHUT OFF THE MAIN WATER SUPPLY

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

2. 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.

3, DRILL THE HOLE FOR THE VALVE

Drill a 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) 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 1/4 in. (6.35 mm) hole may result in reduced ice production or smaller cubes.

NOTE: The hookup line cannot be white, plastic tubing. Licensed plumbers must use only copper tubing (NDA tubing #49595 or #49599) or Cross Link Polyethylene (PEX) tubing.

4. FASTEN THE SHUTOFF VALVE

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

NOTE: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Plumbing Codes 248CMR shall be adhered to. Saddle valves are illegal and use is not permitted in Massachusetts. Consult with your licensed plumber by norms and regulations of your country.

5. TIGHTEN THE PIPE CLAMP

Tighten the clamp screws until the sealing washer begins to swell.

NOTE: Do not overtighten the clamp or you may crush the tubing.

6. 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.

NOTE: Be sure there is sufficient extra tubing (about 8 feet or 2.4 m coiled into 3 turns of about 10 in. or 25 cm diameter) to allow the refrigerator to move out from the wall after installation.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

a. Remove the plastic flexible cap from the water valve.

b. Place the compression nut and ferrule (sleeve) onto the end of the tubing as shown.

c. Insert the end of the copper tubing into the connection as far as possible. While holding the tubing, tighten the fitting.

NOTE: Never use old or used hoses. Always use new ones to have a better use and experience. Connect always to a potable water source to avoid security and health issues.

10. TURN THE WATER ON AT THE SHUTOFF VALVE

Tighten any connections that leak.

CAUTION: Check to see if leaks occur at the water line connections.

11. 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.

12. 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 15°F (–9°C) or below. It will then begin operation automatically if the icemaker power switch is in the ON (I) position.

Turning On The Power

1. Plug in the refrigerator.

CAUTION

- Connect to a rated power outlet.
- Have a certified electrician check the wall outlet and wiring for proper grounding.
- Do not damage or cut off the ground terminal of the power plug.

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:

1. 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.

NOTE: A flare nut wrench works best, but an open-end wrench will suffice. Do not over-tighten.

2. Open the 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 amounts.

Door Alignment

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

1. Remove the top hinge cover screws.
2. Lift the hook located at the bottom of the front side of the cover with a flat-head screwdriver.
3. Loosen the top hinge bolts using a 10mm or 13/32 in. socket wrench or open-end wrench.
4. Have someone hold the refrigerator door so the space between the two door is even, and retighten the top hinge bolts.
5. Replace the top hinge cover.

HOW TO USE

Before use

Clean the refrigerator.

Clean your refrigerator thoroughly and wipe off all dust accumulated during shipping.

WARNING

- Do not scratch the refrigerator with a sharp object or use a detergent that contains alcohol, a flammable liquid or an abrasive when removing any tape or adhesive from the refrigerator.
- Do not peel off the model or serial number label or the technical information on the rear surface of the refrigerator.

NOTE: Remove adhesive residue by wiping it off with your thumb or dish detergent.

Connect the power supply.

Check if the power supply is connected before use.

Read the "Turning On The Power" section.

Turn off the icemaker if the refrigerator is not yet connected to the water supply. (Ice maker installed only)

Turn off the automatic ice maker and then plug the power plug of the refrigerator into the grounded electric outlet.

*This is applicable only to certain models.

WARNING: Running the automatic icemaker before connecting it to the water supply may cause the refrigerator to malfunction.

Wait for the refrigerator to cool.

Allow your refrigerator to run for at least two to three hours before putting food in it. Check the flow of cold air in the freezer compartment to ensure proper cooling

WARNING: Putting food in the refrigerator before it has cooled could cause the food to spoil, or a bad odor could linger inside the refrigerator.

The refrigerator makes a loud noise after initial operation.

This is normal. The volume will decrease as the temperature lowers.

Open refrigerator doors and freezer drawers to ventilate the interior.

The inside of the refrigerator may smell like plastic at first. Remove any adhesive tape from inside the refrigerator and open the refrigerator doors and the freezer drawers for ventilation.

Control Pad

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

Control Pad Features

Refrigerator Temperature

Indicates the set temperature of the refrigerator compartment in Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F).

Freezer Temperature

Indicates the set temperature of the freezer compartment in Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F).

To change the temperature mode from °F to °C or vice versa) press and hold the **Refrigerator** and **Freezer** temperature buttons simultaneously for approximately five seconds. The temperature indicator on the display window switches between Celsius and Fahrenheit.

NOTE: The displayed temperature is the target temperature, and not the actual temperature of the refrigerator. The actual refrigerator temperature depends on the food inside the refrigerator.

Ice Plus

This function increases both ice making and freezing capabilities.

- When you press the Ice Plus button, the light will be on in the display and will continue for hours. The function will automatically shut off after 24 hours.
- You can stop this function manually by pressing the button one more time.

Door Alarm

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



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

WARNING

Display Mode (For Store Use Only)

The Display Mode disables all cooling in the refrigerator and freezer sections to conserve energy while on display in a retail store. When activated, OFF will display on the control panel and the display will remain on for 20 seconds.

To deactivate / activate:

With either refrigerator door opened, press and hold the Refrigerator and Ice Plus buttons at the same time for five seconds. The control panel will beep and the temperature settings will display to confirm that Display Mode is deactivated. Use the same procedure to activate the Display Mode.

Automatic Icemaker (Freezer Room) (Ice maker installed only)

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

Ice is made in the automatic icemaker and sent to the dispenser. The icemaker will produce cubes per cycle—approximately 100 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.
- The water pressure must be between 20 and psi (0,14 y 0,82 MPa) on models without a water filter and between 40 and 120 psi (0,28 y 0,82 MPa) on models with a water filter to produce the normal amount and size of ice cubes.
- Foreign substances or frost on the ice- detecting sensor can interrupt ice production. Make sure the sensor area is clean at all times for proper operation.

Turning the Automatic Icemaker On or Off

To turn off the automatic icemaker, set the icemaker switch to OFF (O) . To turn on the automatic icemaker, set the switch to ON (I) .

WARNING

- The first ice produced may include particles or odor from the water supply line or the water tank.
- Throw away the first few batches of ice.
- This is also necessary if the refrigerator has not been used for a long time.
- If discolored ice is produced, check the water supply. If the problem continues, contact a qualified service center. Do not use the ice or water until the problem is corrected.
- Be sure nothing interferes with the sweep of the automatic shut off arm.

- When the bin fills to the level of the automatic shut off arm, the icemaker will stop producing ice.
- It is normal for some cubes to be stuck together.
- If ice is not used frequently, old ice cubes will become cloudy, taste stale, and shrink.

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.

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

Normal Sounds You May Hear

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

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

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

Preparing For Vacation

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

NOTE: The ice bin should be emptied anytime the icemaker on/off switch is turned to the OFF (O) position.

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

Storing Food

Food Preservation Location (On Freezer Drawer Models)

Each compartment inside the refrigerator is design to store different types of food.

Store your food in the optimal space to enjoy the freshest taste.

WARNING:

- Do not store food with high moisture content towards the top of the refrigerator. The moisture could come in direct contact with the cold air and freeze.

- Wash food before storing it in the refrigerator. If necessary, rinse and thoroughly pat dry vegetables and fruit to remove obvious soil, juice, or blemished areas, and wipe down food packaging to prevent adjacent foods from being contaminated.
- If the refrigerator is kept in a hot and humid place, frequent opening of the door or storing a lot of vegetables in the refrigerator may cause condensation to form. Wipe off the condensation with a clean cloth or a paper towel.
- If the refrigerator door or freezer drawer is opened too often, warm air may penetrate the refrigerator and raise its temperature. This can increase the running costs of the unit.

NOTE:

- If you are leaving home for a short period of time, like a short vacation, the refrigerator should be left on. Refrigerated foods that are able to be frozen will stay preserved longer if stored in the freezer.
- If you are leaving the refrigerator tu for an extended period of time, remove all food and unplug the power cord. Clean the interior, and leave the door open to prevent fungi from growing in the refrigerator.

Food Preservation Location (On Freezer Swing Models)

Store your food in the optimal space to enjoy the freshest taste.

WARNING:

- Do not store food with high moisture content towards the top of the refrigerator. The moisture could come in direct contact with the cold air and freeze.
- Wash food before storing it in the refrigerator. If necessary, rinse and thoroughly pat dry vegetables and fruit to remove obvious soil, juice, or blemished areas, and wipe down food packaging to prevent adjacent foods from being contaminated.
- If the refrigerator is kept in a hot and humid place, frequent opening of the door or storing a lot of clean cloth or a paper towel.
- If the refrigerator door or freezer drawer is opened too often, warm air may penetrate the refrigerator and raise its temperature. This can increase the running costs of the unit.

NOTE:

- If you are leaving home for a short period of time, like a short vacation, the refrigerator should be left on. Refrigerated foods that are able to be frozen will stay preserved longer if stored in the freezer.
- If you are leaving the refrigerator tu for an extended period of time, remove all food and unplug the power cord. Clean the interior, and leave the door open to prevent fungi from growing in the refrigerator.

Food Storage Tips

* The following tips may not be applicable depending on the model.



Wrap or store food in the refrigerator in airtight and moisture-proof material unless otherwise noted. This prevents food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator. For dated products, check date code to ensure freshness.

Butter or Margarine: Keep opened butter in a covered dish or closed compartment. When storing an extra supply, wrap in freezer packaging and freeze.

Cheese: Store in the original wrapping until you are ready to use it. Once opened, re-wrap tightly in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.

Milk: Wipe milk cartons. For coldest milk, place containers on interior shelf.

Eggs: Store in the original carton on interior shelf, not on the door shelf.

Fruit: Do not wash or hull the fruit until it is ready to be used. Sort and keep fruit in its original container, in a crisper, or store it in a completely closed paper bag on a refrigerator shelf.

Leafy Vegetables: Remove store wrapping and trim or tear off bruised and discolored areas. Wash in cold water and drain. Place in a plastic bag or plastic container and store in the crisper.

Vegetables with skins (carrots, peppers): Place in plastic bags or plastic container and store in crisper.

Fish: Store fresh fish and shellfish in the freezer section if they are not being consumed the same day of purchase. It is recommended to consume fresh fish and shellfish the same day as purchased.

Leftovers : Cover leftovers with plastic wrap or aluminum foil or store in plastic containers with tight lids.

Storing Frozen Food

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 hours (no more than 2 to 3 lbs. of food per cubic foot of freezer space). Leave enough space in the freezer for air to circulate around packages. Be careful to leave enough room at the front so the door can close tightly.

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

Packaging

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

Packaging recommendations:

- Rigid plastic containers with tight-fitting lids
- Straight-sided canning/freezing jars
- Heavy-duty aluminum foil
- Plastic-coated paper
- Non-permeable plastic wraps
- Specified freezer-grade self-sealing plastic bags

Follow package or container instructions for proper freezing methods.

Do not use

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

Humidity Controlled Crisper and Glide'N'Serve

Humidity Controlled Crisper

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

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 Vegetable and Fruit.

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

Glide'N'Serve

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

Detaching and Assembling the Storage Bins

Glide'N'Serve and Humidity Controlled Crisper

To remove the Humidity Controlled Crisper and the Glide'N'Serve, pull out the Crisper and Glide'N'Serve to full extension, lift the front up, and pull straight out.

To install, slightly tilt up the front, insert the drawer into the frame and push it back into place.

ICE BIN (In some models)

- Pull the drawer as much as possible (1).
- Raise the ice box and take it out carefully (2).
- Take the drawer off as much as possible and put the ice bin in the right position (3)

To Remove the Glass (Glide’N’Serve not shown for clarity.)

Lift up the glass under the crisper cover, and pull up and out.

Door Bins

The door bins are removable for easy cleaning and adjustment.

1. To remove a bin, simply lift the bin up and pull straight out.
2. To replace the bin, slide it in above the desired support and push down until it snaps into place.

CAUTION

- Do not apply excessive force while . detaching or assembling the storage bins.
- Do not use the dishwasher to clean the storage bins and shelves.
- Regularly detach and wash the storage bins and shelves; they can become easily contaminated by the food.

Adjusting the Refrigerator Shelves

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

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

Detaching the Split Shelf (Half Shelf Type)

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

Detaching the Full Shelf (Full Shelf Type)

Tilt up the back of the shelf and pull the shelf out.

Assembling the Split Shelf (Half Shelf Type)

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.

Assembling the Full Shelf (Full Shelf Type)

Slide the shelf into the guides until it stops.

WARNING: Make sure that shelves are level from one side to the other. Failure to do so may result in the shelf falling or spilling food.

WARNING

- Do not clean glass shelves with warm water while they are cold. Shelves may break if exposed to sudden temperature changes or impact.
- Glass shelves are heavy. Use special care when removing them.

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 refrigerator before cleaning.

General Cleaning Tips

- Unplug refrigerator or disconnect the 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, non-scratch sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth.

WARNING:

- Do not use a cloth or sponge with a rough, abrasive surface when cleaning the interior and exterior of the refrigerator.
- Do not place your hand on the bottom surface of the refrigerator when opening and closing it.

DANGER: Use non-flammable cleaner. Failure to do so can result in fire, explosion, or death.

Inside Walls (allow freezer to warm up so the cloth will not stick)

To help remove odors, you can wash the inside of the refrigerator with a mixture of baking soda and warm water. Mix 2 tablespoons of baking soda to 1 quart of water (26 g soda to 1 liter water).

Be sure the baking soda is completely dissolved so it does not scratch the surfaces of the refrigerator.

Door Liners and Gaskets

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

Plastic Parts (covers and panels)

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

Condenser Coils

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

LIGHT (LED) REPLACEMENT

Note: Do not remove the LED, it is only to be removed by a qualified technician.

SMART DIAGNOSIS (Some models).

Should you experience any problems with your refrigerator, it has the capability of transmitting data via your telephone to the LG service center. This allows you to speak directly to our trained specialists. The specialist records the data transmitted from your machine and uses it to analyze the issue, providing a fast and effective diagnosis.

If you experience problems with your refrigerator, call to the LG service center. Only use the Smart Diagnosis feature when instructed to do so by the LG call center agent. The transmission sounds that you will hear are normal and sound similar to a fax machine.

Smart Diagnosis cannot be activated unless your refrigerator is connected to power. If your refrigerator is unable to turn on, then troubleshooting must be done without using Smart Diagnosis.

Using Smart Diagnosis

First, call to the LG service center. Only use the Smart Diagnosis feature when instructed to do so by the LG call center agent.

1. Open the refrigerator door.
2. Hold the mouthpiece of your phone in front of the speaker that is located on the right side of the control pad, when instructed to do so by the call center.
3. Press and hold the Freezer button for three seconds while continuing to hold your phone to the speaker.

4. After you hear three beeps, release the Freezer button.

5. Keep the phone in place until the tone transmission has finished. This takes about seconds, and the display will count down the time. Once the countdown is over and the tones have stopped, resume your conversation with the specialist, who will then be able to assist you in using the information transmitted for analysis.

NOTE

- For best results, do not move the phone while the tones are being transmitted.
- If the call center agent is not able to get an accurate recording of the data, you may be asked to try again.

NOTE

- Call quality differences by region may affect the function.
- Use the home telephone for better communication performance, resulting in better service.
- Bad call quality may result in poor data transmission from your phone to the machine, which could cause Smart Diagnosis to malfunction.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Review the Troubleshooting section before calling for service; doing so will save you both time and money.

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.
- The refrigerator is in the defrost cycle.
 - During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may rise slightly. Wait 30 minutes and confirm the proper temperature has been restored once the defrost cycle has completed.
- The refrigerator was recently installed.
 - It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature.
- The 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.

- The refrigerator is replacing an older model.
 - Modern refrigerators require more operating time but use less energy due to more efficient technology.
- The refrigerator was recently plugged in or the power was restored.
 - The refrigerator will take up to 24 hours to cool completely.
- The 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.)
- The doors are not closed completely.
 - Firmly push the doors shut.
- The refrigerator is installed in a hot location.
 - The compressor will run longer under warm conditions. At normal room temperatures 70°F (C) expect your compressor to run about 40% to of the time. Under warmer conditions, expect it to run even more often. The refrigerator should not be operated above 110°F (43 °C).
- The 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.

- The refrigerator was recently installed.
 - It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature.
- The 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.
- The 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.

- The unit is installed in a hot location.
 - The refrigerator should not be operated in temperatures above 110°F (43 °C).
- 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.
- The doors are not closed correctly.
 - See the Doors will not close correctly or pop open section in Troubleshooting.
- The 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.
- The defrost cycle has recently completed.
 - During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may rise 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.

- The 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.
- The doors are not closed correctly.
 - See the Doors will not close correctly section in the Troubleshooting section.
- The 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.
- The defrost cycle recently completed.
 - During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may rise 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.
- The 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.
- The 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 temperatures below 55°F (C).

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

- The 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.
- The door is not closing properly.
 - Refer to the Doors will not close correctly or pop open section in the Troubleshooting section.

Refrigerator or Freezer section is too cold.

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

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

- Condensation from food with a high water content has frozen inside of the food package.
 - This is normal for food items with a high water content.

- Food has been left in the freezer for a long period of time.
 - Do not store food items with high water content in the freezer for a long period of time.

Icemaker is not making enough (Ice maker installed only)

- Demand exceeds ice storage capacity.
 - The icemaker will produce approximately 70~210 cubes in a 24 hour period.
- The house water supply is not connected, the valve is not turned on fully, or the valve is clogged.
 - Connect the refrigerator to a cold water supply with adequate pressure and turn the water shutoff valve fully open. If the problem persists, it may be necessary to contact a plumber.
- The water filter has been exhausted.
 - It is recommended that you replace the water filter:
 - Approximately every six months.
 - When the water filter indicator turns on.
 - When the water dispenser output decreases.
 - When the ice cubes are smaller than normal.
- Low house water supply pressure.
 - The water pressure must be between 20 and 120 psi (0,14 y 0,82 MPa) on models without a water filter and between 40 and 120 psi (0,28 y 0,82 MPa) on models with a water filter. If the problem persists, it may be necessary to contact a plumber.
- A 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 the “Water Pressure” section.)
- The tubing connecting the refrigerator to the house supply valve is kinked.
 - The tubing can kink when the refrigerator is moved during installation or cleaning resulting in reduced water flow. Straighten or repair the water supply line and arrange it to prevent future kinks.
- The 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.

- The 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 ice production is 0°F. If the freezer temperature is warmer, ice production will be affected.

Icemaker is not making ice.

- The refrigerator was recently installed or the 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.
- The icemaker is not turned on.
 - Locate the icemaker ON /OFF switch and 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 shut valve is not turned on.
 - Connect the refrigerator to the water supply and turn the water shut valve fully open.
- The icemaker shutoff (arm or sensor) is 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.
- A 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.)

Ice has a bad taste or odor.

- The 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.
- The icemaker was recently installed.
 - Discard the first few batches of ice to avoid discolored or bad tasting ice.
- The 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.

Icemaker is making too much ice.

- The 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 resume 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

- The refrigerator is not resting solidly on the floor.
 - The floor is weak or uneven or the leveling legs need to be adjusted. See the “Door Alignment” section.
- The refrigerator with a linear compressor was jarred while running.
 - Normal Operation

Whooshing

- The 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 is 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 is 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 keeping the door open.
 - Rearrange food containers to clear the door and door shelves.
- The ice bin, crisper cover, pans, shelves, door bins, or baskets are out of position.
 - Push bins all the way in and put the 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.
- The refrigerator is not leveled properly.
 - See “Door Alignment” in the Refrigerator 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.
- The 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.

- The leveling legs are not adjusted properly.
 - Refer to the “Leveling and Door Alignment” section.
- The 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.

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.

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.