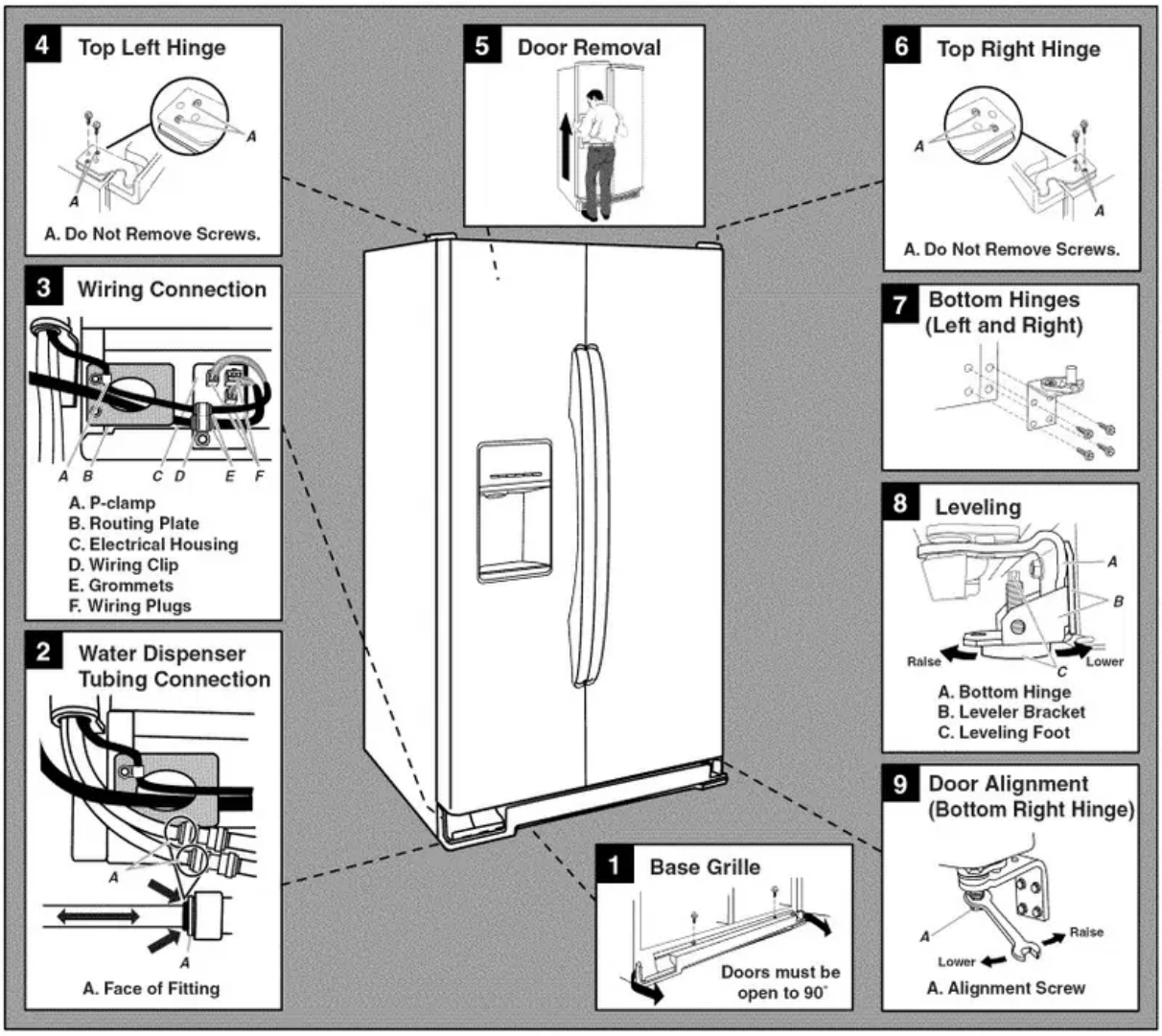
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Door Removal , Leveling and Alignment



Remove the Doors

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.

2. Open both doors to 90°. Remove the base grille by removing the two screws, then pulling out on the outside corners. See Graphic 1.

> NOTE: The doors must only be opened to 90°. If they are opened all the way, the base grille will not come off.

3. Disconnect the water tubing, located behind the base grille on the freezer door side. The dispenser tubing runs through the door hinge, and must be disconnected in order to remove the door. See Graphic 2.

- Press the colored outer ring against the face of fitting and pull the water tubing free.

NOTE: Keep the water tubing connector attached to the tube that runs underneath the freezer. The door cannot be removed if the connector is still attached to the tube that runs through the door hinge.

4. Disconnect the wiring, located behind the base grille on the freezer door side. See Graphic 3.

- Remove the P-clamp using a Va" hex-head socket wrench. Remove the small wiring bundle from the P-clamp.
- Remove the wiring clip using a Va” hex-head socket wrench.
- Pull the electrical housing out from under the refrigerator. Disconnect the wiring plugs from the housing.
- Gently pull the large wiring bundle (with two white plugs) through the routing plate.

5. Close both doors and keep them closed until you are ready to lift them free from the cabinet.

6. Use a 3/16" hex key to remove the top left hinge screws as shown. See Graphic 4.

7. Lift freezer door straight up off bottom hinge. See Graphic 5. The water tubing and wiring remain attached to the freezer door and pull through the bottom left hinge.

NOTE: This may require two people - one to lift the door and another to feed the water tubing and wiring through the hinge. Be sure the hole in the hinge is clear of obstructions, then gently pull one water tube through the hinge. (Avoid kinking the tube.) Next, gently pull the other water tube through the hinge, again avoiding kinks. Finally, gently pull the wiring bundle (including the grommet and wiring plugs) through the hinge.

IMPORTANT: Rest the door on its side on a soft, clean surface, such as a towel, blanket or piece of cardboard. This will help avoid damaging the door, water tubing and wiring.

8. Use a Vk' hex key to remove the top right hinge screws as shown. See Graphic 6.
IMPORTANT: Do not remove either screw A.

9. Lift the refrigerator door straight up off bottom hinge. IMPORTANT: Rest the door on its side on a soft, clean surface, such as a towel, blanket or piece of cardboard. This will help avoid damaging the door.

10. It may not be necessary to remove the bottom hinges to move the refrigerator through a doorway. Both bottom hinges have similar construction.

- If necessary, use an internal star drive or a %" hex-head socket wrench to remove the bottom hinges. See Graphic Z

IMPORTANT: The leveler brackets are mounted behind the hinges. If you remove the hinges, make sure that the leveler brackets are replaced when reinstalling the hinges.

Replace the Doors and Hinges

1. Replace both bottom hinges, if removed. Make sure that the leveler brackets are assembled behind the hinges. Tighten screws.

    IMPORTANT: When the screws are tightened properly, there should not be any gaps between the refrigerator, leveler bracket and hinge.

    NOTE: There are two wiring bundles that run underneath the freezer - a large bundle with a large grommet and two white plugs at the end, and a small bundle with a small grommet and one yellow plug at the end.

2. Before replacing the freezer door on the bottom left hinge, feed the small wiring bundle through the hinge. Assistance may be needed.

    IMPORTANT: Do not feed the large wiring bundle through the hinge. This bundle is intended to run directly from the door to the connections beneath the freezer. Forcing the large bundle through the hinge may damage the door and/ or the wiring, and will keep the door from closing properly.

3. Feed both water tubes through the bottom left hinge, then replace the freezer door on the hinge. Assistance may be needed.

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

4. Align and replace the top left hinge as shown. See Graphic 4. Tighten screws.

5. Reconnect water tubing and wiring.

    IMPORTANT: Do not intertwine the water tubing and wiring bundles when reconnecting them.

    - Push the larger 5AQ' (794 mm) water tube into the blue fitting until it stops, then push the smaller VA" (6.35 mm) water tube into the green fitting until it stops. See Graphic 2.
    - Reinstall the P-clamp around the small wiring bundle (with one yellow plug), then replace the P-clamp on the top screw hole of the routing plate. See Graphic 3.
    - Gently route the large wiring bundle (with two white plugs) through the hole in the routing plate, so that the wiring runs behind the right side of the routing plate. See Graphic 3.

    NOTE: The large wiring bundle should always remain below the small wiring bundle.

    - Reconnect the wiring plugs to the electrical housing, then push the housing back under the refrigerator. Align the left hole in the front lip of the housing with the right hole in the refrigerator's base crossbar. See Graphic 3.

- Reinstall the wiring clip over the grommets. First install the smaller grommet into the top of the clip, then install the larger grommet into the bottom of the clip (closest to the screw hole). See Graphic 3.
- Align the clip's screw hole with the left hole in the electrical housing and the right hole in the crossbar, and screw in the clip using a single screw. Tighten screw. See Graphic 3.

IMPORTANT: Once connected, the wiring bundles should not be taut. Some flexibility is needed to allow the freezer door to open properly.

6. Replace the refrigerator door by lifting the door onto the bottom right hinge.

7 Align and replace the top right hinge as shown. See Graphic 6. Tighten screws.

8. Replace the ice storage bin (on some models) and any adjustable door or utility bins.

9. Plug refrigerator into a grounded 3 prong outlet.

Leveling and Door Closing

Your refrigerator has two adjustable front feet — one on the right and one on the left. In most cases, the refrigerator should be steady when both feet are touching the floor. If your refrigerator seems unsteady or if you want the doors to close more easily, adjust the refrigerator's tilt using the instructions below:

1. Move the refrigerator into its final location. If necessary, open both doors to 90° and remove the base grille. See Graphic 1.

2. The two leveling feet are located on the brackets on each side of the product. See Graphic 8.

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

3. Use a VA" open-ended or adjustable wrench to adjust the leveling feet. Turn the leveling foot to the left to raise that side of the product, or turn it to the right to lower that side of the product.

4. Open both doors again and check that they close as easily as you like. If not, tilt the refrigerator slightly more to the rear by turning the leveling feet to the left. It may take several more turns, and you should turn both leveling feet the same amount.

5. Use a bubble level to check the leveling of the refrigerator.

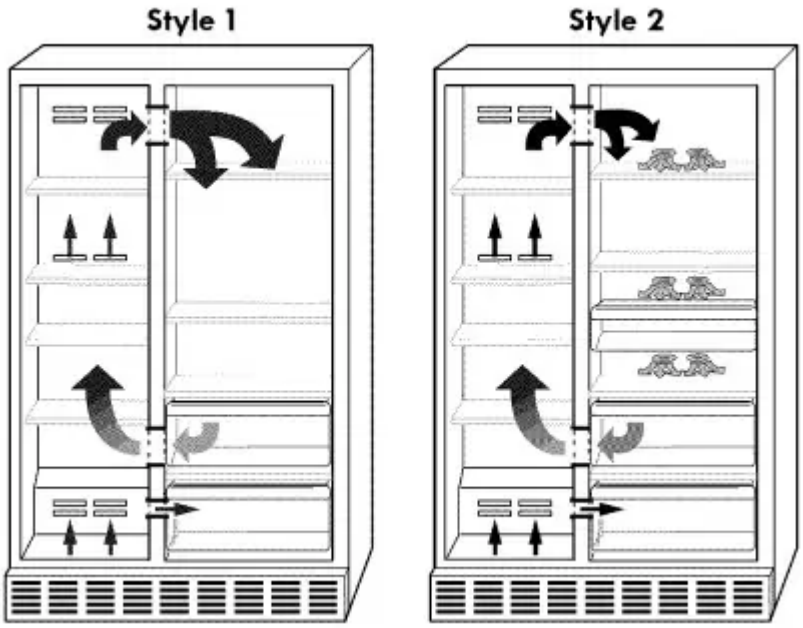
NOTE: Whenever you need to move the refrigerator, turn the leveling feet to the right until they are no longer touching the ground. This will allow the refrigerator to roll more easily.

REFRIGERATOR USE

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. On Style 2 models, this air is also evenly distributed throughout the refrigerator compartment through six vents on the back wall. Air then returns to the freezer as shown.



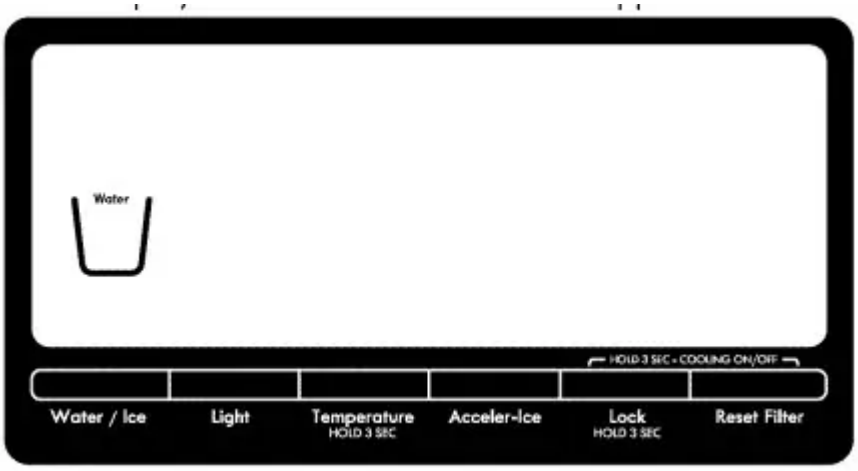
Do not block any of these vents with food such as soda, cereal, bread, etc. If the vents are blocked, airflow will be obstructed and temperature and moisture problems may occur.

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

Using The Control

The refrigerator and freezer controls are located on the dispenser panel.
IMPORTANT: The display screen on the dispenser control panel will turn off automatically and enter “sleep” mode when the control buttons and dispenser pad have not been used for 2 minutes or more. While in “sleep” mode, the first press of a control button will only reactivate the display screen, without changing any settings.

- Touch any control button on the dispenser panel to activate the display screen. The home screen will appear as shown.



Adjusting the Controls

For your convenience, your refrigerator and freezer controls are preset at the factory. When you first install your refrigerator, make sure that the controls are still set to the “mid-settings.” The factory recommended set points are 37°F (3°C) for the refrigerator and 0°F (-18°C) for the freezer.

IMPORTANT:

- Wait 24 hours before you put food into the refrigerator. If you add food before the refrigerator has cooled completely, your food may spoil.

NOTE: Adjusting the set points to a colder than recommended setting will not cool the compartments any faster.

- If the temperature is too warm or too cold in the refrigerator or freezer, first check the air vents to be sure they are not blocked before adjusting the controls.
- The preset settings should be correct for normal household usage. The controls are set correctly when milk or juice is as cold as you like and when ice cream is firm.
- Wait at least 24 hours between adjustments. Recheck the temperatures before other adjustments are made.

To view and adjust the set points, press and hold the TEMPERATURE button for 3 seconds. When adjust mode is activated, adjusting information will appear on the display screen.

NOTE: To view Celsius temperatures, press the LIGHT button when adjust mode is activated. To return the display setting to Fahrenheit, press LIGHT again.

- When adjust mode is activated, the display screen shows the refrigerator set point and “REFRIGERATOR” appears.
- Press LOCK to raise the set point, or press ACCELER-ICE to lower the set point.
- When you have finished viewing (and adjusting if desired) the refrigerator set point, press TEMPERATURE to change the display to show the freezer set point. When the zone has been changed, “FREEZER” appears on the display screen.
- Press LOCK to raise the set point, or press ACCELER-ICE to lower the set point.
- When you have finished viewing (and adjusting if desired) both the refrigerator and freezer set points, press RESET FILTER to save the settings.

NOTE: To exit without saving changes, press WATER/ICE at any time while in adjust mode, or allow about 60 seconds of inactivity and adjust mode will turn off automatically.

Water and Ice Dispensers

NOTES:

- The dispensing system will not operate when either door (refrigerator or freezer) is open.
- Allow 24 hours for the refrigerator to cool down and chill water.
- Allow 24 hours to produce the first batch of ice. Discard the first three batches of ice produced. Wait 72 hours for full ice production.
- The display screen on the dispenser control panel will turn off automatically and enter “sleep” mode when the control buttons and dispenser pad have not been used for 2 minutes or more. While in “sleep” mode, the first press of a control button will only reactivate the display screen, without changing any settings.

Flush the Water System

Air in the water dispensing system can cause the water dispenser to drip. After connecting the refrigerator to a water source or replacing the water filter, flush the water system. Flushing the water dispensing system forces air from the water line and filter, and prepares the water filter for use.

NOTE: As air is cleared from the system, water may spurt out of the dispenser.

1. Using a sturdy container, depress and hold the water dispenser pad for 5 seconds, then release it for 5 seconds.
2. Repeat Step 1 until water begins to flow.
3. Once water begins to flow, continue depressing and releasing the dispenser pad (5 seconds on, 5 seconds off) until a total of 3 gal. (12 L) has been dispensed.

Additional flushing may be required in some households.

REFRIGERATOR CARE

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

To Clean Your Refrigerator:

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
2. Remove all removable parts from inside, such as shelves, crispers, etc.
3. 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 0.95 L] of water).

4. Determine whether your refrigerator exterior is painted metal, Ultra Satin™ (stainless look) finish, brushed aluminum or stainless steel, and choose the appropriate cleaning method.

    NOTE: Ultra Satin™ (stainless look) finish has a smooth, uniform color with a glossy finish that resists fingerprints. Stainless steel has a distinct grainy texture with variation in color that is natural to steel.

    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. Additionally, to avoid 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.

    Ultra Satin™ (stainless look) finish: 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.

    Stainless steel finish: Wash with a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth.

        - To keep your stainless steel refrigerator looking like new and to remove minor scuffs or marks, it is suggested that you use the manufacturer’s

approved Stainless Steel Cleaner and Polish. To order the cleaner, see “Accessories.”

IMPORTANT: This cleaner is for stainless steel parts only!

- Do not allow the Stainless Steel Cleaner and Polish to come into contact with any plastic parts such as the trim pieces, dispenser covers or door gaskets. If unintentional contact does occur, clean plastic part with a sponge and mild detergent in warm water. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth.

5. If your model has a touch screen display on the dispenser panel, clean the screen using a soft, lint-free cloth. Mix a mild detergent with water, then use the mixture to dampen the cloth and gently wipe the screen.

- To avoid unintentionally changing settings, make sure the refrigerator is unplugged or the power is disconnected before wiping the screen.
- Do not over-saturate the cloth. Do not spray or wipe liquids directly onto the screen. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners such as window sprays, scouring cleansers, flammable fluids, cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, nail polish remover, bleaches or cleansers containing petroleum products. Do not use paper towels, scouring pads, or other harsh cleaning tools. These can scratch or damage materials.

6. 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” graphic or “Base Grille” 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.

7. Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

Lights

The interior and dispenser lights are LEDs that cannot be changed.

■ If the dispenser lights do not appear to be working as described in “Water and Ice Dispensers” (in the User Instructions, User Guide, or Use & Care Guide) or if the interior lights do not illuminate when either door is opened, call for assistance or service. See either the front cover or the Warranty for contact information.

Power Interruptions

If the power will be out for 24 hours or less, keep the door or doors closed (depending on your model) to help food stay cold and frozen.

If the power will be out for more than 24 hours, do one of the following:

- ■ Remove all frozen food and store it in a frozen food locker.
- ■ Place 2 lbs (907 g) of dry ice in the freezer for every cubic foot (28 L) of freezer space. This will keep the food frozen for 2 to 4 days.
- ■ If neither a food locker nor dry ice is available, consume or can perishable food at once.

REMEMBER: A full freezer stays cold longer than a partially filled one. A freezer full of meat stays cold longer than a freezer full of baked goods. If you see that food contains ice crystals, it may be refrozen, although the quality and flavor may be affected. If the condition of the food is poor, dispose of it.

Vacation and Moving Care

Vacations

If You Choose to Leave Refrigerator On While You Are Away:

1. Use up any perishables and freeze other items.
2. If your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker and is connected to the household water supply, turn off the water supply to the refrigerator. Property damage can occur if the water supply is not turned off.
3. If you have an automatic ice maker, turn off the ice maker.

   NOTE: Depending on your model, raise the wire shutoff arm to OFF (up) position or press the switch to OFF.
4. Empty the ice bin.

If You Choose to Turn Refrigerator Off Before You Leave:

1. Remove all food from the refrigerator.
2. If your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker:
   - ■ Turn off the water supply to the ice maker at least one day ahead of time.
   - ■ When the last load of ice drops, raise the wire shutoff arm to the OFF (up) position or move the switch to the OFF (right) setting.
3. Depending on the model, turn the Refrigerator Control to OFF or turn cooling off. See “Using the Controls” in the User Instructions, User Guide, or Use & Care Guide.
4. Clean refrigerator, wipe it, and dry well.

5. Tape rubber or wood blocks to the tops of both doors to prop them open far enough for air to get in. This stops odor and mold from building up.

Moving

When you are moving your refrigerator to a new home, follow these steps to prepare it for the move.

1. If your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker:
    - ■ Turn off the water supply to the ice maker at least one day ahead of time.
    - ■ Disconnect the water line from the back of the refrigerator.
    - ■ When the last load of ice drops, raise the wire shutoff arm to the OFF (up) position or move the switch to the OFF (right) setting.
2. Remove all food from the refrigerator and pack all frozen food in dry ice.
3. Empty the ice bin.
4. Depending on the model, turn the Refrigerator Control to OFF or turn cooling off. See “Using the Controls” in the User Instructions, User Guide, or Use & Care Guide.
5. Unplug refrigerator.
6. Clean, wipe, and dry thoroughly.
7. Take out all removable parts, wrap them well, and tape them together so they don’t shift and rattle during the move.
8. Depending on the model, raise the front of the refrigerator so it rolls more easily OR screw in the leveling legs so they don't scrape the floor. See “Adjust the Doors” or “Door Removal, Leveling and Alignment.”
9. Tape the doors closed and tape the power cord to the back of the refrigerator.

When you get to your new home, put everything back and refer to the Installation Instructions for preparation instructions. Also, if your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker, remember to reconnect the water supply to the refrigerator.

PROBLEM SOLVER

GENERAL OPERATION	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
Refrigerator will not operate	• Not connected to an electrical supply - Plug the power cord into a grounded 3 prong outlet. Do not use an extension cord. • No power to the electrical outlet - Plug in a lamp to see if the outlet is working. • Household fuse has blown or circuit breaker has tripped - Replace the fuse or reset the circuit breaker. If the problem continues, contact a licensed electrician. • Control or cooling is not turned on - Turn on the refrigerator control, or turn cooling on. See “Using the Controls.” • New installation - Following installation, allow 24 hours for the refrigerator and freezer to cool completely. NOTE: Adjusting the temperature control(s) to the coldest setting will not cool either compartment (refrigerator or freezer) more quickly.
Motor seems to run too much	• Your new refrigerator has an energy-efficient motor - The refrigerator may run longer than you’re used to, because the compressor and fans operate at lower speeds that are more energy-efficient. This is normal. NOTE: Your refrigerator may run even longer if the room is warm, a large load of food is added, the doors are opened often, or if a door has been left open.
Refrigerator seems noisy	The compressor in your new refrigerator regulates temperature more efficiently and uses less energy than older models. During various stages of operation, you may hear normal operating sounds that are unfamiliar. The following noises are normal: • Buzzing/Clicking - Heard when the water valve opens and closes to dispense water or fill the ice maker. If the refrigerator is connected to a water line, this is normal. If the refrigerator is not connected to a water line, turn off the ice maker.

GENERAL OPERATION	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
	• Cracking/Crashing - Heard when ice is ejected from the ice maker mold. • Popping - Heard when the inside walls contract/expand, especially during initial cooldown. • Pulsating/Whirring - Heard when the fans/compressor adjust to optimize performance during normal operation. • Rattling - Heard when water passes through the water line, or due to the flow of refrigerant. Rattling may also come from items placed on top of the refrigerator. • Water running or gurgling - Heard when ice melts during the defrost cycle and water runs into the drain pan. • Sizzling - Heard when water drips onto the heater during the defrost cycle.
Temperature is too warm	• New installation - Following installation, allow 24 hours for the refrigerator and freezer to cool completely. NOTE: Adjusting the temperature control(s) to the coldest setting will not cool either compartment (refrigerator or freezer) more quickly. • Doors are opened often or not closed completely - This allows warm air to enter the refrigerator. Minimize door openings, keep the doors fully closed, and make sure both doors are properly sealed. • Air vents are blocked - Remove items that are immediately in front of the vents. • Large amount of warm food recently added - Allow several hours for the refrigerator to return to its normal temperature. • Controls are not set correctly for the surrounding conditions - Adjust the controls to a colder setting. Check the temperature again in 24 hours.
Temperature is too cold	• Controls are not set correctly for the surrounding conditions - Adjust the controls to a warmer setting. Check the temperature again in 24 hours.

GENERAL OPERATION	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
	• Top refrigerator shelf is colder than lower shelves - On some models, air from the freezer enters the refrigerator compartment through vents near the top refrigerator shelf. As a result, the top shelf can be slightly colder than lower shelves. • Air vents are blocked - Remove items that are immediately in front of the vents.
Interior moisture buildup	NOTE: Some moisture buildup is normal. Clean with a soft dry cloth. • Room is humid - A humid environment contributes to moisture buildup. Only use the refrigerator in an indoor location, with as little humidity as possible. • Doors are opened often or not closed completely - This allows humid air to enter the refrigerator. Minimize door openings, keep the doors fully closed, and make sure both doors are properly sealed.
Interior lights do not work	• Doors have been open for an extended period of time - Close the doors to reset the lights. • Light bulb is loose in the socket or has burned out - On models with incandescent interior light bulbs, tighten or replace the bulb. See “Lights.” NOTE: On models with LED lights, call for assistance or service if the interior lights do not illuminate when either door is opened. See either the front cover or the Warranty for contact information.
Dispenser lights do not work	• Dispenser light is turned off - On some models, if the dispenser light is set to OFF, the light will (on some models) turn on only when a dispenser pad/lever is pressed. If you want the dispenser light to stay on continuously, select a different setting. See “Water and Ice Dispensers.” • Dispenser light is set to AUTO or NIGHT LIGHT - On some models, if the dispenser light is set to AUTO or

GENERAL OPERATION	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
	NIGHT LIGHT, make sure the dispenser light sensor is not blocked. See “Water and Ice Dispensers.” NOTE: On models with LED lights, call for assistance or service if the dispenser lights do not operate correctly. See either the front cover or the Warranty for contact information.

DOORS AND LEVELING	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
Doors are difficult to open	Gaskets are dirty or sticky - Clean the gaskets and contact surfaces with mild soap and warm water. Rinse and dry with a soft cloth.
Doors will not close completely	Door is blocked open - Move food packages away from the door. Make sure all bins and shelves are in their correct positions. Make sure all packaging materials have been removed.
Doors appear to be uneven	Doors need to be aligned, or refrigerator needs to be leveled - See the leveling and door alignment instructions.
Refrigerator rocks and is not stable	Refrigerator is not level - To stabilize the refrigerator, remove the base grille and lower the leveling feet until they touch the floor. See the leveling and door alignment instructions.

ICE AND WATER	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
Ice maker is not producing ice, not producing enough ice, or producing small/hollow ice	• Refrigerator is not connected to a water supply, or the water supply shutoff valve is not fully turned on - Connect the refrigerator to a water supply and make sure the water shutoff valve is fully open. • Kink in the water source line - A kink in the water line can reduce water flow, resulting in decreased ice production, small ice cubes, and/or hollow or irregularly-shaped ice. Straighten the water line. • Ice maker is not turned on - Turn on the ice maker. See “Ice Maker and Storage Bin.” • New installation - After connecting the refrigerator to a water source, flush the water system. (See “Water and Ice Dispensers.”) Wait 24 hours for ice production to begin. Wait 72 hours for full ice production. Discard the first three batches of ice produced. • Large amount of ice was recently removed - Allow sufficient time for the ice maker to produce more ice. • Ice is jammed in the ice maker ejector arm - Remove ice from the ejector arm using a plastic utensil. • Inadequate water pressure - Verify that the household has adequate water pressure. See “Water Supply Requirements.” • Water filter is installed incorrectly - Make sure the filter is properly installed. See “Water Filtration System.” • A reverse osmosis water filtration system is connected to your cold water supply - This can decrease water pressure. See “Water Supply Requirements.” NOTE: If questions remain regarding water pressure, contact a licensed, qualified plumber.
Ice dispenser will not operate properly	• Doors not closed completely - Make sure both doors are firmly closed. (On some models, only the freezer door must be closed in order to operate the dispenser.) • New installation - After connecting the refrigerator to a water source, flush the water system. (See “Water and Ice Dispensers.”) Wait 24 hours for ice production to

ICE AND WATER	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
	begin. Wait 72 hours for full ice production. Discard the first three batches of ice produced. • Ice maker is not turned on, or ice bin is not installed correctly - Turn on the ice maker and make sure the ice storage bin is firmly in position. See “Ice Maker and Storage Bin.” • Ice is clogged or frozen together in the ice storage bin, or ice is blocking the ice delivery chute - Remove or separate the clogged ice, using a plastic utensil if necessary. Clean the ice delivery chute and the bottom of the ice storage bin using a warm damp cloth, then dry both thoroughly. To avoid clogging and to maintain a fresh supply of ice, empty the storage bin and clean both the storage bin and the delivery chute every 2 weeks. • Wrong ice has been added to the storage bin - Use only ice cubes produced by the current ice maker. • Dispenser is locked - Unlock the dispenser. See “Water and Ice Dispensers.” • Ice dispenser jams while dispensing crushed ice - For models with the ice storage bin on the door, temporarily switch from crushed ice to cubed ice to clear the jam. • Dispenser pad/lever has been pressed too long - Ice will automatically stop dispensing. Wait a few minutes for the dispenser to reset, then resume dispensing. Take large amounts of ice directly from the ice bin, not through the dispenser. • Water pressure to the home is not at or above 30 psi (207 kPa) - The water pressure to the home affects the flow from the dispenser. See “Water Supply Requirements.” • Water filter is clogged or incorrectly installed - Replace filter or reinstall it correctly. See “Water Filtration System.”

ICE AND WATER	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
Ice or water has an off-taste, odor, or gray color	• New plumbing connections - New plumbing connections can result in off-flavored or discolored ice or water. This problem should go away over time. • Ice has been stored too long - Discard the ice and wash the ice bin. Allow 24 hours for the ice maker to produce new ice. • Odor has transferred from food - Use airtight moisture-proof packaging to store food. • Use of non-recommended water supply line - Odors and tastes can transfer from certain materials used in non-recommended water supply lines. Use only a recommended water supply line. See “Water Supply Requirements.” • There are minerals (such as sulfur) in the water - A water filter may need to be installed in order to remove the minerals. • Water filter was recently installed or replaced - Gray or dark discoloration in ice or water indicates that the water filtration system needs additional flushing. See “Water and Ice Dispensers.”
Water dispenser will not operate properly	• Doors not closed completely - Make sure both doors are firmly closed. (On some models, only the freezer door must be closed in order to operate the dispenser.) • Refrigerator is not connected to a water supply, or the water supply shutoff valve is not turned on - Connect the refrigerator to a water supply and make sure the water shutoff valve is fully open. • Kink in the water source line - A kink in the water line can reduce water flow to the dispenser. Straighten the water line. • Water pressure to the home is not at or above 30 psi (207 kPa) - The water pressure to the home affects the flow from the dispenser. See “Water Supply Requirements.”

ICE AND WATER	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
	• New installation - After connecting the refrigerator to a water source, flush the water system. See “Water and Ice Dispensers.” • Dispenser is locked - Unlock the dispenser. See “Water and Ice Dispensers.” • Water filter is clogged or incorrectly installed - Replace filter or reinstall it correctly. See “Water Filtration System.” • A reverse osmosis water filtration system is connected to your cold water supply - This can decrease water pressure. See “Water Supply Requirements.” NOTE: If questions remain regarding water pressure, contact a licensed, qualified plumber.
Water Is leaking or dripping from the dispenser	NOTE: After dispensing, a few additional drops of water are normal. • Glass was not held under the dispenser long enough - Hold the glass under the dispenser for 2 to 3 seconds after releasing the dispenser pad/lever. • New installation, or water filter was recently installed or replaced - Air in the water lines causes the water dispenser to drip. Flush the water system to remove the air in the water lines. See “Water and Ice Dispensers.” • Residual ice in the dispenser chute is melting - Make sure the ice chute is free of ice shavings or pieces.
Water is leaking from the back of the refrigerator	• Water line connections are not fully tightened - Make sure all connections are firmly tightened. See “Connect Water Supply.”
Water from the dispenser is not cool enough (on some models)	NOTE: Water from the dispenser is chilled to 50°F (10°C). • New installation - Allow 24 hours after installation for the water supply to cool completely. • Recently dispensed a large amount of water - Allow 24 hours for the new water supply to cool completely.

ICE AND WATER	Possible Causes and/or Recommended Solutions
	• Water has not been recently dispensed - The first glass of water may not be cool. Discard the first glass of water dispensed. • Refrigerator is not connected to a cold water pipe - Make sure the refrigerator is connected to a cold water pipe. See “Water Supply Requirements.”