

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

LOADING THE WASHER PROPERLY

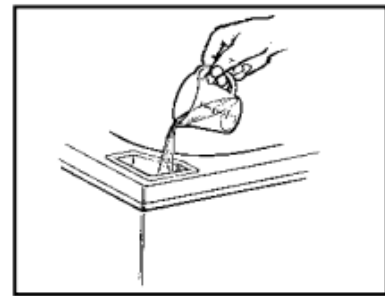
- Add measured amount of detergent.
- **Load clothes loosely.** Dry clothes level should be no higher than the top row of circular holes in the wash tub. Do not put clothes on the agitator or wind them around it. For best results, mix large items with small ones. When washing a single heavy item, such as a shag rug or bedspread, add one or two other pieces to balance the load. Large items should be no more than one-half of the total load.
- **To bleach the load,** measure liquid bleach according to directions on container. After washer has filled and agitated for several minutes, add diluted bleach to the bleach dispenser.

For information on how to use bleaches and fabric softeners, see Other Laundry Products section.

- **Close lid.** Washer will fill and agitate but will not spin with lid open. This washer has a Safety Lid Lock. As a safety measure, the lid will be automatically locked during the spin portion of each cycle. The lid will automatically unlock about one minute after the end of the spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push Cycle Selector IN and wait for lid lock to release, about one minute, before opening.

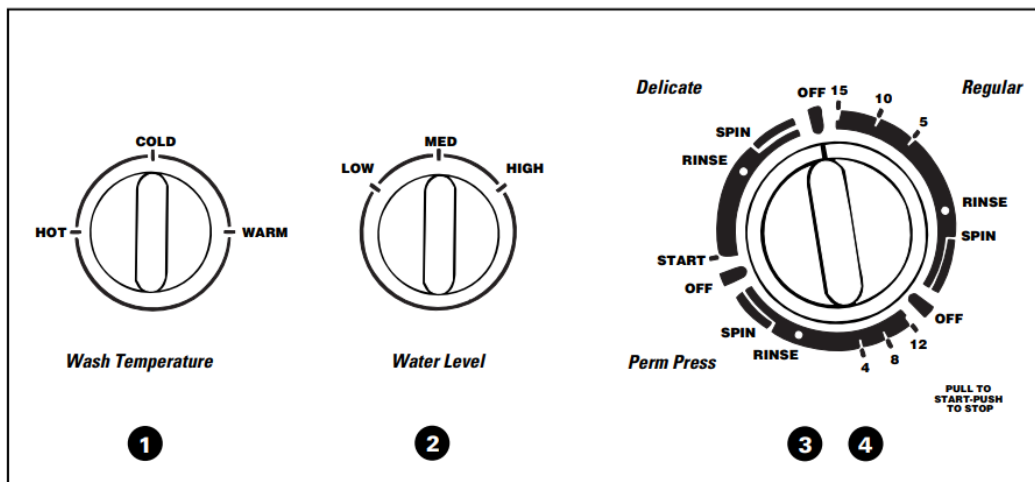
- Always flush the dispenser with one cup of water to avoid bleach carry-over to the next wash load.

NOTE: Do not use powdered bleach in the bleach dispenser. Follow directions on the package when using powdered bleach in the wash load



HOW TO OPERATE YOUR WASHER

WARNING—To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons, read the **IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS** before operating this appliance.



Set the controls

See the Controls Setting Guide.

1. Select Wash Temperature. Cold rinse will be automatically provided with all cycles.
2. Select Water Level.
 - LOW: Washer is less than 1/3 full of clothes.
 - MED: Between 1/3 and 2/3 full.
 - HIGH: Over 2/3 full of clothes.
3. Push Cycle Selector in and turn clockwise to your selected wash cycle.
4. Pull Cycle Selector out to start the cycle.

NOTE: If you wish to change cycle setting after washer has started, push Cycle Selector in and wait for washer to stop. Then reset to the new position. Setting can be changed at any time during the Regular, Perm Press or Delicate cycles.

Self-cleaning lint filter

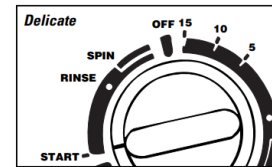
The lint filter needs no attention from you. Lint collected during washing and rinsing of clothes is automatically flushed down the drain.

How to soak in the washer

Set wash temperature control. Add detergent or soak agent. Turn Cycle Selector to desired cycle. Start the washer. After washer fills and begins to agitate, push in the Cycle Selector to stop washer. Allow to soak, turn to Spin. Pull out the Cycle Selector to complete the cycle.

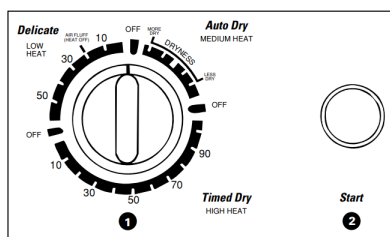
Delicate Cycle

To get the full benefit of the Delicate Cycle, always set the Cycle Selector at the beginning of the cycle. During wash, the Delicate Cycle alternates between agitation and pause, to protect delicate clothes.



HOW TO OPERATE YOUR DRYER

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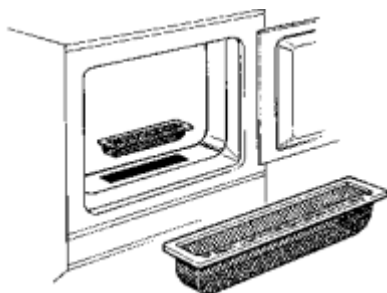
Set the controls

See the Controls Setting Guide.

1. Turn Cycle Selector clockwise to desired cycle and select correct dryness level or drying time for load type.
2. Press the Start button. (Opening door during operation stops dryer. To re-start, close door and press the Start button again.)

Load the dryer properly

- Load sorted clothes into dryer. See Loading section.
- Clean lint filter before each load.



Remove the lint filter by pulling straight up. Wipe all accumulated lint from screen. Properly reposition lint filter after cleaning. Occasionally wash filter using soap and warm water. Rub lightly, rinse and dry thoroughly. This will help remove all fabric softener buildup.

Do not use dryer-applied fabric softeners unless you follow these lint cleaning instructions.

Do not operate dryer without lint filter in place.

- Close door. Door must be closed before dryer will operate.

Polyester Knits & Perm Press Drying Tips

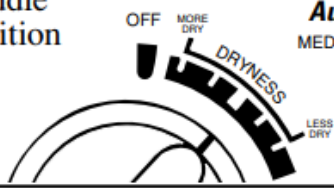
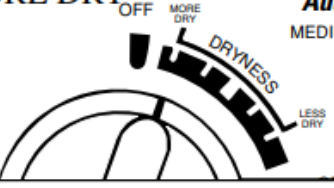

- **Do not overload**—Garments being dried or dewrinkled should tumble freely.
- **Remove clothes immediately**—To help prevent wrinkling, remove clothes from the dryer immediately at the end of the drying cycles.
- **Place on hangers**—Permanent Press and Polyester Knit garments look best if placed on hangers after drying.

How Timed and Automatic Drying Differ

Automatic drying—The Automatic Dry Control system continually senses air temperature in dryer drum. Wet laundry keeps this air cool. When drum air is warm enough, heat turns off. When the air cools, heat turns back on. This on and off cycling may happen a number of times (depending on the fabric, load size and Cycle Selector setting). The Cycle Selector advances (when the heat is off) until it automatically turns dryer off.

Timed drying—You select the number of minutes you wish the dryer to run and it turns off at the end of this time period.

Dryness Guide for the Automatic Cycle

<p>Set to Middle Position</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For most normal loads.
<p>Set toward MORE DRY</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For loads that include heavyweight fabrics. • If you desire to remove more moisture.
<p>Set toward LESS DRY</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For most normal loads. • For very small loads. (Add two or more similar articles, even if dry, to assist tumbling.) • If you desire to remove less moisture.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS

1. Try to remove stains as soon as possible. The fresher the stain, the easier it is to remove.
2. Before attempting to remove any stain, take these steps:

- Find the fabric and the finish in the chart on the next page, and use only recommended methods.
 - Check the care label instructions that came with the garment.
 - Test stain removal product on a hidden inside seam or on a sample of the material.
 - Avoid use of hot water on unknown stains. It can set some stains.
3. Follow stain removal with a thorough rinsing.
 4. Wash with recommended amount of detergent.

Stain Removal Hint—Using Chlorine Bleach for White and Bleachable Fabrics

Mix 1/4 cup (60 ml) chlorine bleach with one gallon (3.8 liters) of cool water—approximately 80°F. (27°C.)—in a sink or pan. Soak stained area for 5 minutes and launder in washer.

The Case of the “Invisible” Stain

Food or cooking oils on your synthetic garments may cause stains which are virtually invisible and which you may not notice as you put your clothes into the washer.

If these stains are not completely removed in the wash, the oily spots may pick up dirt from the wash water. Then they will become very visible and you may think they were caused by the wash cycle itself.

Once These Spots Become Visible, How Can You Remove Them?

- Rub in undiluted liquid detergent and let stand 30 minutes.
- Rewash using hottest water the fabric can stand.

CARE AND CLEANING

USER MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

- Wipe the cabinet with a damp cloth. Occasionally wash it with mild soap and water and then apply a light coat of appliance polish to help preserve the finish.
- Keep the area around and underneath your appliance free of combustible materials such as lint, paper, rags, chemicals, etc.
- Keep the floor around your appliance clean and dry to reduce the possibility of slipping.

For long vacations

Be sure water supply is shut off at faucets. Drain all water from hoses if the appliance will be exposed to freezing weather.

Winterizing instructions:

The washer cannot be operated in freezing temperatures. Before you store the appliance, remove water from all parts of the washer.

1. Turn off water supply faucets. (The front access panel between washer and dryer may have to be removed. See procedure at right.) Disconnect hoses from faucets and drain.
2. Add 1 gallon (3.8 liters) of non-toxic RV antifreeze (available from a hardware or recreational vehicle store) to the washer tub.
3. Push the Cycle Selector in, turn the knob to the right to SPIN and pull the knob out.
4. Let the washer spin for 1 or 2 minutes to let all the water drain out. Some but not all of the RV antifreeze will be expelled.
5. Push in the Cycle Selector, disconnect the electrical plug, dry the tub interior, close the lid.
6. Store the appliance in an upright position.
7. Before reusing washer, after storage, run washer through a cycle to rinse out the antifreeze.

Washer

- **The self-cleaning lint filter** needs no attention from you. See How to Operate Your Washer section.
- **Wash tub.** After each use, leave the lid open to allow moisture to evaporate. Clean thoroughly with nonabrasive household cleanser to remove deposit left by heavily soiled clothes. Do not use harsh, gritty or abrasive cleaners.

Dryer

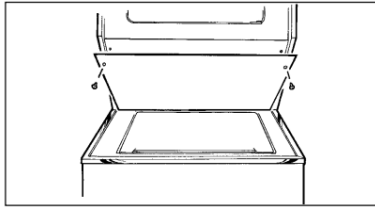
If your dryer is exhausted to the outside, inspect and clean the dryer exhaust ducting at least once a year.

A clothes dryer produces combustible lint. When the dryer is not exhausted to the outside, this lint is more apt to accumulate in and near the dryer, which could create a fire hazard.

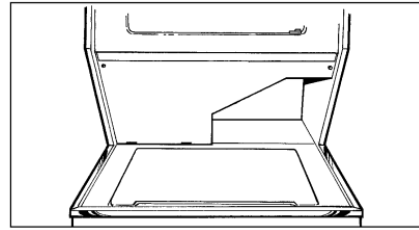
How to reduce the possibility of a fire hazard, if your dryer (Gas dryers must be exhausted outside) is not exhausted to the outside:

- Clean the lint filter before every load. See How to Operate Your Dryer section.
- Inspect the area behind your front access panel at least once a year and clean out any lint that may have accumulated. Wipe or vacuum, being careful not to disturb any of the electrical mechanical connections.

How to remove the front access panel between the washer and dryer



Remove two Phillips-head screws at top of panel.



Lift access panel up until tabs at sides of panel slip out of slots at sides of dryer.

To replace access panel, fit tabs on panel into slots at sides of dryer, push panel back in place and replace screws.

THE PROBLEM SOLVER



PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
WASHER OR DRYER WON'T START	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure controls are properly set and washer Cycle Selector is pulled and dryer START button is pushed. • Appliance unplugged. Make sure cord is firmly plugged into electrical outlet. • No power to appliance. Check fuses and circuit breakers to make sure appliance is getting current. • Dryer door is open. Dryer will not run with door open. Make sure washer lid is closed. Washer will fill but will not spin with lid open. • Make sure both hot and cold faucets are turned on.
WON'T DRAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinked or pinched hose. Check and correct. • Top of drain outlet should be less than 8 feet above the floor.
WATER LEAKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure hose connections are tight at faucets. • Make sure end of drain hose is correctly inserted into and secured to drain facility.
WASHER WON'T SPIN AND COMPLETE CYCLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lid not closed. Washer will not progress through spin cycle with lid up. Make sure lid is closed. Lid will be automatically locked during spin portion for safety.
CLOTHES ARE ABNORMALLY WET AFTER SPIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Load may have been excessively out of balance. Redistribute clothes and spin through final spin.
APPLIANCE IS NOISY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavily unbalanced loads can cause the washer to vibrate excessively during spin, and may cause it to move from its original position. To correct, open the lid and redistribute the load evenly about the wash basket. Close the lid and respin. • Metallic "clicks" heard as timer advances during operation are normal. • Uneven floor. Make sure appliance is level and firm to floor.
WATER DOES NOT ENTER OR ENTERS SLOWLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faucets turned off. Make sure faucets are on and adjusted correctly. • Hoses kinked. Check and correct.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clogged screen in water valve. Unscrew fill hose from washer and clean screen if necessary. When reassembling, make hand tight plus 1/3 turn with pliers.
<p>WATER TEMPERATURE INCORRECT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faucets not adjusted to give desired temperature. Readjust them. • Household water heater not set to deliver correct temperature—140° to 150° (60° to 66°C.). Reset it. • Water valve screens may be clogged. Remove inlet hoses from water valve. Clean the screens and reinstall the hoses. • Make sure selector controls are properly set. • Make sure hoses are connected to correct faucets—hot to hot, cold to cold.
<p>WASHER PAUSES IN CYCLE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washer normally pauses about 1/2 minute in progressing from one portion of cycle to the next. • Alternate pauses in the agitation are normal in the delicate wash cycle. Agitation will resume in 1-2 minutes. • The brief pause in the final spin of each cycle is normal operation for this washer.



PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
GREASY OR OILY STAINS ON LAUNDERED GARMENTS	<p>These are sometimes called “Invisible Stains” because you may not notice them before washing clothes. However, if oily soils are not completely removed in one wash cycle, the oily spots may pick up dirt from the wash water. The spots will then become very visible. They are not caused by the washer. Wash synthetic garments as soon as possible after wearing. Use more detergent than normal and hottest water that fabric can stand. If spots appear, rub in undiluted liquid detergent, let stand 30 minutes, and rewash using hottest water fabric can stand.</p>
YELLOWED CLOTHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete removal of body soil due to constant use of insufficient detergent. Check hem of T-shirt or pillow case. If they are white and center is yellow, it contains body oil. Restore whiteness following procedures on “Grayed Clothes” in this section. • Chlorine bleach may yellow some fabrics with resin finishes. Use oxygen bleach (such as Clorox 2™ brand). Refer to garment manufacturers’ care instructions. Restore color using color remover (such as Rit™ or Tintex™ brands), following package directions. • Iron or manganese in water may cause overall yellowing or yellow spots. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use extra detergent plus a non-precipitating water softener dissolved in water before adding clothes. Use non-chlorine bleach. 2. Have a special filter or chemical feeder installed in your home to remove iron and manganese from water. 3. Run hot water for a few minutes to clean iron residue buildup in lines; flush water heater occasionally. 4. To remove spots: spread stained portion over pan of boiling water and squeeze lemon juice through stain. To remove overall yellow, use a commercially available rust scale remover, following package instructions.
BLUE OR GRAY COLOR STAINS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper use of fabric softener. Never pour fabric softener directly on clothes; always dilute before adding to rinse water. To remove stains: Dampen stained area and rub with undiluted liquid detergent. Re-wash, using chlorine bleach if safe for fabric.



GRAYED CLOTHES

- Water is not hot enough for type of load. Make sure water heater is set to d hot water at the washer 140°-150°F. (60°-66°C.). Do not wash when other h water needs—such as dishwashing or family baths—are heavy.

- Poor or inferior detergent

Follow these steps:

- Use water conditioner (such as Calgon™ brand).

- Use hottest water possible.

- Pretreat stains.

- Use presoak aids.

- Install water softener.

- Washer overloaded. Clothes cannot move freely to loosen and remove soil causing gray appearance. Follow correct loading procedures for size of load

- Improper soaking, with insufficient detergent. Usually a 30-minute soak is sufficient. However, when using extended soaks for heavily soiled garments, may need to use twice the recommended amount of detergent.

- Washing too long may result in increased soil redeposition. Use shorter wa time for smaller loads.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
<p>GRAYED CLOTHES (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detergent dissolves too slowly. It is important that detergent be present in the wash solution at the start of wash agitation. <p>To restore grayed clothes—</p> <p>Most grayed clothes can be at least partially restored by the following procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Put clothes in washer. (b) Fill with HOT water. Check manufacturers' hang tags to determine if hot water is suitable for garment. (c) Add a non-precipitating type of water softener such as Calgon™ brand sodium phosphate. Use 2/2 times as much as you need for normal water softening. (d) Do not add detergent. (e) Allow clothes to go through complete cycle. (f) Repeat, if necessary. (g) If you prefer to soak clothes, use water softener in place of soak agent and pre-wash detergent and allow clothes to soak for about 20 minutes.
<p>HEAVILY SOILED AREAS such as collars and cuffs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pretreat with liquid detergent.



LINT OR RESIDUE ON CLOTHES IN CYCLE

- Incorrect sorting of clothes. Separate lint-producers (such as terry towels and chenille) from lint-receivers (such as man-made fabrics, velveteen, corduroy).
- Washing too long, especially for smaller loads. For normal soil, use 1 minute per pound of dry clothes.
- Use of non-phosphate detergents which combine with hardness minerals in water to form a precipitate which can be mistaken for lint.
- Use phosphate detergent or liquid detergent; use warmer wash water or soft water with an installed mechanical softener or a packaged water softener.
- Undissolved granular detergent may leave powdery residue on fabrics which can be mistaken for lint.
 - (a) See Detergent Guide for recommendations on how to add detergent to speed up complete dissolving.
 - (b) Use a liquid or special cold water detergent.
 - (c) Predissolve granular detergent in hot water, or make sure detergent is dissolved completely in wash water before adding clothes.
 - (d) Make certain clothes have ample room to move in washer.
 - (e) Use a warmer wash water.
- Overloading of washer will cause abrasion which creates excessive lint. Wash fewer items in each load. Make sure water level is correct for size of load.
- Too much bleach. Over-bleached items, such as towels, will shed excessive lint. Use correct amount of bleach according to package directions.
- Not enough detergent. Enough detergent must be used to hold lint in suspension during wash cycle. Increase amount of detergent used. Amount is determined by water hardness, size of load, degree of soil and amount of water. See Detergent Guide.
- Incorrect use of fabric softener. If used in wash cycle, many softeners may combine with detergent to create a white deposit. Use fabric softeners only in rinse cycle.
- Pilling, usually on polyester-cotton blends, is caused by normal wear and may look like lint. Turning clothes inside out may help.
- Static electricity caused by overdrying will cause attraction. Use fabric softener in rinse cycle.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
<p>LINT OR RESIDUE ON CLOTHES IN CYCLE (continued)</p>	<p>To correct—</p> <p>All residue except pilling can usually be removed from garments through correct laundry procedures.</p>
<p>SNAGS, HOLES, TEARS, RIPS OR EXCESSIVE WEAR</p> <p><i>There is no solution once this type of damage has occurred.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pins on garments or sharp objects left in pockets. Remove all pins, check pockets of all garments before putting in washer. Also check washer to see if any objects remained in wash tub. • Snaps, hooks, sharp buttons, belt buckles, zippers. Make sure all hooks, snaps and buttons are fastened. Remove sharp buttons and belt buckles. This is very important when washing knits, which snag easily. Turn knits inside out. • Improper use of chlorine bleach. Holes may have random square shape; yellow discoloration, fabric will be weak at edges of hole. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Use only correct, measured amount of bleach. (b) Never add undiluted bleach to washer tub nor allow clothes to come in direct contact with undiluted bleach. Do not wipe up bleach spills with clothes. (c) Damage from chemicals such as hair preparations (bleach, dye, home permanent solution), battery acid, some toilet bowl cleaners. Immediately wash towels and other articles thoroughly which have come in contact with these chemicals before putting them in washer. Avoid contaminating items of clothing with such chemicals. • Small, unnoticed holes, tears or ripped seams may enlarge during washing. Check garments carefully before loading washer and mend all rips and tears. • As permanent press garments age, they may show fraying at collars and cuffs. This is due to the weakening of the fibers by the permanent press process. It is caused by the washer. You can slow this process by washing small permanent press loads with a large water level. Do not wash heavy items, such as towels, on permanent press. When possible, remove collar stays. • Roughness or burrs on agitator due to damage incurred by heavy belt buckles, etc. Examine agitator for roughness or burrs and smooth by filing if necessary. • May be using wrong cycle for delicate fabrics. Use delicate cycle. Refer to garment manufacturer's care instructions. • Garments weakened by aging, sun or atmosphere. This is an inevitable process and is not caused by the washer. You may slow down process by use of delicate cycle.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too little water in washer or too large a load. Load washer only with the number of items that will move freely. Select correct water level.
<p>WRINKLING IN PERM PRESS AND “NO-IRON” ITEMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving clothes in dryer after tumbling stops. Immediately after dryer stops tumbling, remove clothes and place them on hangers. • Too many items in dryer. Dry only one washer load at a time. Do not combine loads. • Too few items in dryer. If drying only one article, add two or more similar articles, even if dry, to insure proper tumbling. • Improper loads. Avoid laundering heavy permanent press items, such as work clothes, with lighter permanent press items such as shirts or blouses. Also do not wash or dry permanent press items with regular laundry. • Too many items in washer. Items must have room to move freely. Permanent press loads should always be smaller than regular loads.. .no more than medium loads. • Use of incorrect wash and dry cycles. Use Permanent Press wash cycle which provides a cool-down rinse to minimize wrinkling. Also, use automatic dry cycle.



PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
WRINKLING IN PERM PRESS AND “NO-IRON” ITEMS (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect water level. Use high level for medium load; medium level for large load. • Repeated washing in too hot water. Wash in cold or warm water with permanent press detergent. • Accumulation of lime scale due to use of carbonate detergents. Avoid the use of carbonate-built detergent. <p>To remove stubborn wrinkles—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retumble small loads on automatic dry setting. • Rinse and dry on automatic dry setting. • If unsuccessful, retumble on high heat for 10-12 minutes and hang immediately. • Iron carefully. • Send to cleaners for pressing. • Some wrinkles may remain which cannot be removed* <p>*NOTE: If you follow good laundry procedures and permanent press clothes come out wrinkled, the finish may not be good quality. Also, in permanent press synthetic/cotton blends, the cotton portion of the fabric can eventually wear away, leaving only the synthetic. Since the cotton has resin finish that imparts the memory, a loss or decrease of permanent press performance will result.</p>
SHRINKAGE, GENERAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some fabrics will shrink whether washed in a washer or by hand; others may shrink safely washed but will shrink in a dryer. Follow garment manufacturers' care instructions exactly. If in doubt, do not machine wash or dry.
SHRINKAGE, KNITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxation shrinkage can occur in knit fabrics that have been improperly stretched and elongated by the manufacturer. When this occurs, garment may be pressed back into shape after each wash and dry cycle. • Progressive or delayed shrinkage is caused when starch or sizing (in some fabrics) is gradually removed by laundering. May be noticed in older garments that have been washed many times without previous shrinkage. Treat as for Relaxation Shrinkage above. • Shrinkage caused by overheating occurs in certain knit fabrics that have been heat-shaped. When washing, drying or ironing temperatures exceed the temperatures used to set the shapes, shrinkage may occur. This cannot be



	<p>corrected, but it can be prevented by washing in cool or warm water; drying on delicate heat.</p>
<p>CLOTHES TAKE TOO LONG TO DRY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls improperly set. Check all controls to make sure they are correctly set for the load you want to dry. • Improper ducting. Make sure dryer is ducted in accordance with Installation Instructions. • Obstruction in exhaust ducting. Make sure ducting is clean and free of obstruction; make sure damper in outside wall cap operates easily. If metal flexible ducting is used, be sure it is not kinked and it is installed according to Installation Instructions. • Blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers. Check household fuses or circuit breakers. Most electric dryers use two. It is possible for one to be blown or tripped and the dryer to still tumble without heat. • Improper sorting. Do not mix heavy, hard-to-dry items with lightweight articles. • Too many items in dryer. Dry only one washer load at a time. Do not combine loads. • Too few items in dryer. If drying only one article, add two or more similar articles, even if dry, to insure proper tumbling. • If your dryer is operating on a 208-volt circuit, longer drying times may be expected. • Clothes were excessively wet when they were put into the dryer.
<p>WASHER OR DRYER WON'T START</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dryer door is open. Dryer will not run with door open. Make sure lint filter is in proper position. Make sure washer lid is closed. Washer will fill but will not spin with lid open.

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.



