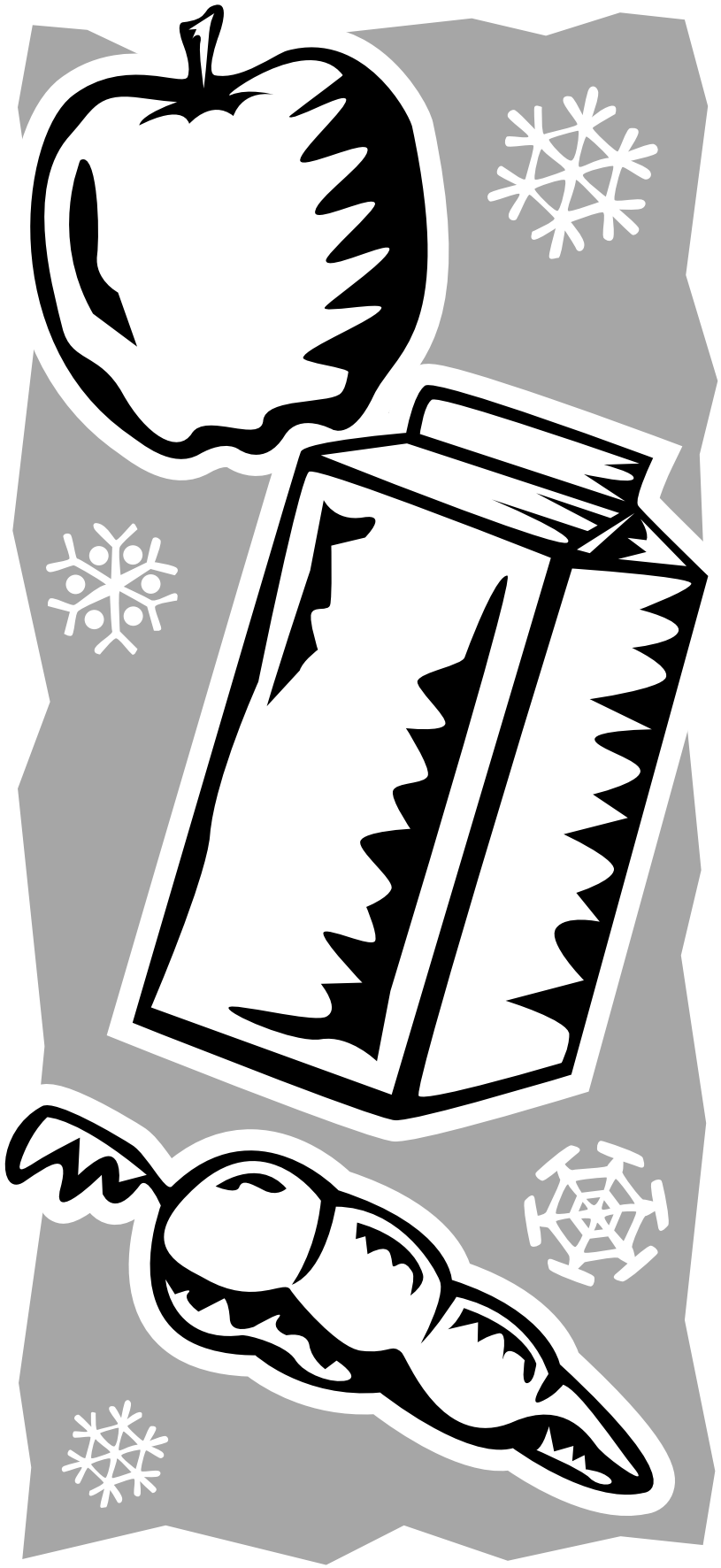


Whirlpool®
Home Appliances

Use & Care GUIDE

Top-Mount Refrigerator

10936907/2200581A

A Note to You

Thank you for buying a WHIRLPOOL* appliance.

The Whirlpool Brand is committed to designing quality products that consistently perform for you to make your life easier. To ensure that you enjoy years of trouble-free operation, we developed this Use and Care Guide. It contains valuable information about how to operate and maintain your appliance properly and safely. Please read it carefully.

Record your model's information.

Write down the following information about your refrigerator to better help you obtain assistance or service if you ever need it. You will need to know your complete model number and serial number. You can find this information on the model and serial number label/plate.

If you need assistance or service...
First see the "Troubleshooting Guide" section of this book. After checking the "Troubleshooting Guide," additional help can be found by checking the "Requesting Assistance or Service" section.

Dealer name _____

Address _____

Phone number _____

Model number _____

Serial number _____

Purchase date _____

(See the "Parts and Features" section for model and serial number label/plate location.)

Keep this book and your sales slip together for future reference. You must provide proof of purchase or installation date for in-warranty service.

Refrigerator Safety

Your safety and the safety of others is very important.

We have provided many important safety messages in this manual and on your appliance. Always read and obey all safety messages.

This is the safety alert symbol. This symbol alerts you to hazards that can kill or hurt you and others. All safety messages will be preceded by the safety alert symbol and the word "DANGER" or "WARNING". These words mean:

⚠DANGER

You <u>will</u> be killed or seriously injured if you don't follow instructions.

⚠WARNING

You <u>can</u> be killed or seriously injured if you don't follow instructions.

All safety messages will identify the hazard, tell you how to reduce the chance of injury, and tell you what can happen if the instructions are not followed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING: To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury when using your refrigerator, follow these basic precautions**:**

- Plug into a grounded (earthed) 3 prong outlet.
- Do not remove ground prong.
- Do not use an adapter.
- Do not use an extension cord.
- Disconnect power before servicing.
- Replace all panels before operating.
- Remove doors from your old refrigerator.
- Use nonflammable cleaner.
- Keep flammable materials and vapors, such as gasoline, away from refrigerator.
- Use two or more people to move and install refrigerator.
- Unplug refrigerator before installing ice maker.
- Use a sturdy glass when dispensing ice or water (on some models).

– SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS –

Proper disposal of your old refrigerator

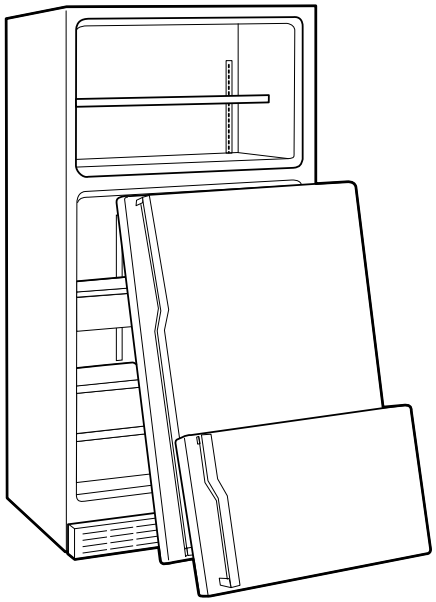
⚠WARNING

Suffocation Hazard

Remove doors from your old refrigerator.

Failure to do so can result in death or brain damage.

IMPORTANT: Child entrapment and suffocation are not problems of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous... even if they will sit for "just a few days." If you are getting rid of your old refrigerator, please follow the instructions below to help prevent accidents.



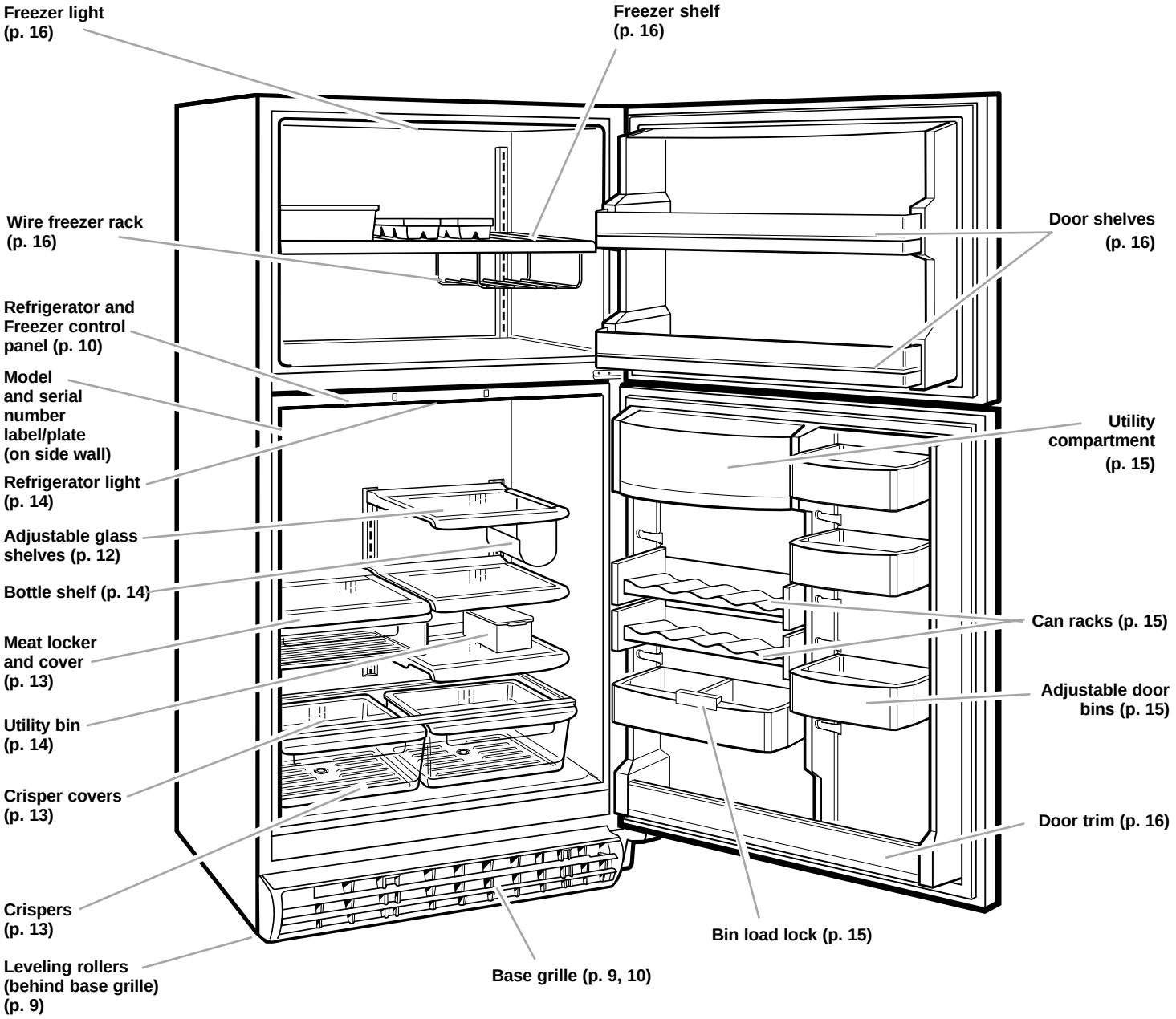
BEFORE YOU THROW AWAY YOUR OLD REFRIGERATOR OR FREEZER:

- Take off the doors.
- Leave the shelves in place so that children may not easily climb inside.

Parts and Features

This section contains an illustration of your refrigerator. Use it to become more familiar with the parts and features. Page references are included for your convenience.

NOTE: This manual covers several different models. The refrigerator you have purchased may have some or all of the parts and features listed below.



Other parts and features

(not shown in illustration above/optional on some models)

Automatic ice maker (pp. 7, 8)

INSTALLING YOUR REFRIGERATOR

It is important to prepare your refrigerator for use. This section tells you how to clean it, install it, connect it to a power source, and level it.

Unpacking your refrigerator

⚠ WARNING

Excessive Weight Hazard

Use two or more people to move and install refrigerator.

Failure to do so can result in back or other injury.

Removing packaging materials

- Remove tape and any labels from your refrigerator before using (except the model and serial number label/plate).

  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. For more information, see “Important Safety Instructions” in the “Refrigerator Safety” section.

IMPORTANT:

- Do not remove any permanent instruction labels inside your refrigerator, or the Tech Sheet that is attached to the refrigerator behind the base grille.

Cleaning before use

After you remove all of the packaging materials, clean the inside of your refrigerator before using it. See the cleaning instructions in the “Caring for Your Refrigerator” section for more information.

Space requirements

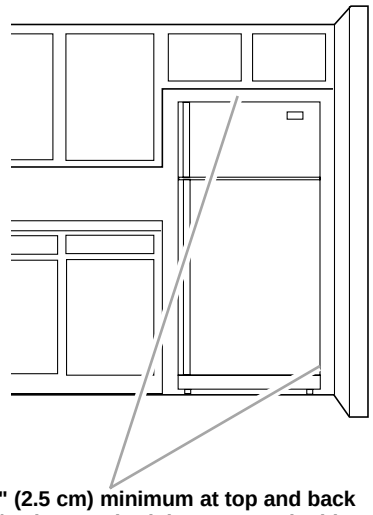
⚠ WARNING

Explosion Hazard

Keep flammable materials and vapors, such as gasoline, away from refrigerator.

Failure to do so can result in death, explosion, or fire.

- To ensure proper ventilation for your refrigerator, allow for a 1" (2.5 cm) space at the top and back and 1/2" (1.25 cm) on each side of the refrigerator.



1" (2.5 cm) minimum at top and back
1/2" (1.25 cm) minimum at each side

- If your refrigerator has an ice maker, make sure you leave some extra space at the back to allow for the water line connections. The refrigerator can be flush against the back wall if you do not have an ice maker installed.
- If you are installing your refrigerator next to a fixed wall, leave 2-1/8" (5.4 cm) minimum of space between the hinge side of door and wall. This space is needed to allow door to swing open.

NOTE: Do not install the refrigerator near an oven, radiator, or other heat source, nor in a location where the temperature can fall below 55°F (13°C).

Removing and reversing doors

If you are not reversing doors, the next thing you should do is install the optional ice maker (See “Attaching the ice maker to water supply” in the “Installing Your Refrigerator”section) or install your refrigerator in its operating location.

Tools needed:

- Flat-blade screwdriver
- Phillips screwdriver
- 5/16" hex socket wrench
- 3/8" hex socket wrench

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.

2. Remove any food from door shelves.

3. With freezer door closed, remove top hinge cover and top hinge.

4. Remove freezer door and set aside on a protected surface.

5. Remove center hinge pin.

6. Remove refrigerator door and set aside on a protected surface.

7. Remove base grille by grasping sides and pulling forward.

8. Remove bottom hinge cover and bottom hinge.

9. Remove handles from refrigerator and freezer doors and reattach on opposite side of doors.

10. Remove screws on opposite side of cabinet where center hinges will be installed. Attach bottom hinge and center hinge to opposite side of cabinet. Insert screws into screw holes where hinges were originally installed.

11. Replace base grille by inserting clips into holes in cabinet and snapping base grille into place. Replace bottom hinge cover.

12. Replace refrigerator door on bottom hinge.

13. Insert center hinge pin into center hinge bracket and tighten pin.

14. Remove plugs in holes on opposite side of cabinet top where top hinge will be installed. Place freezer door onto center hinge pin. Attach top hinge to cabinet top.

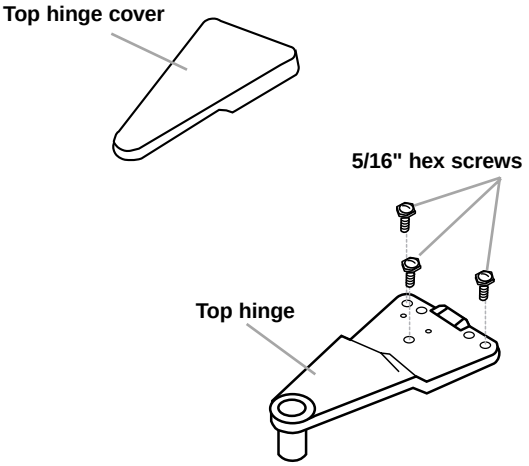
15. Check that doors are centered between sides of cabinet and parallel to each other. Insert a penny in the space between the top of the freezer door and the cabinet. There should be approximately 3/4" (18 mm) of space equally across top of door. The handle side of freezer door should be approximately 1/8" (3 mm) higher than hinge side.

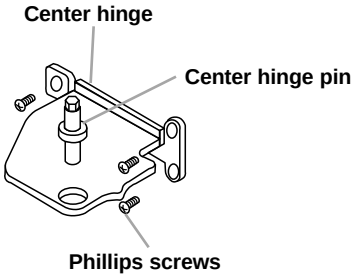
16. Check that doors close on their own. If doors do not close properly, check hinges. Doors may not close properly until refrigerator is level. (See “Leveling and door alignment” section.)

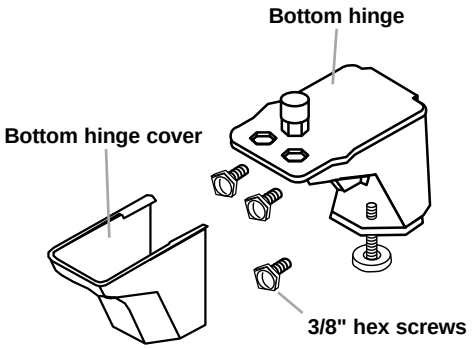
17. Replace top hinge cover. Insert plugs into screw hole openings where top hinge was originally installed.

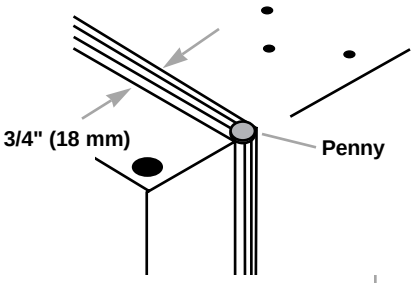
18. Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

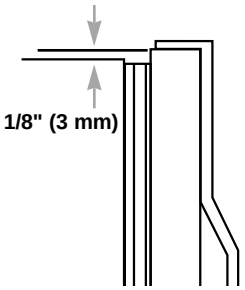
19. Push refrigerator into opening.











Attaching the automatic ice maker to a water supply

(Optional on some models) (Ice maker can be purchased separately as a kit.)

Read all directions carefully before you begin.

IMPORTANT:

- Use only copper tubing (soft tubing is recommended) and check for leaks.
- Install ice maker tubing in areas where temperatures are above freezing.

Tools required:

- Flat-blade screwdriver
- 1/2" open-end wrench or adjustable wrench
- 1/4" and 5/16" drill bit
- Hand drill or electric drill (properly grounded)
- Hammer
- Center punch
- Bucket
- Towel
- Gloves

NOTE: Your dealer has a kit available with a 1/4" saddle-type shutoff valve, a union, and copper tubing. Before purchasing, make sure a saddle-type valve complies with your local plumbing codes. **Do not use a piercing-type or 3/16" saddle valve which reduces water flow and clogs more easily.**

Cold water supply

The ice maker water valve contains a flow washer which is used as a water pressure regulator. The ice maker needs to be connected to a cold water line with water pressure of 20-120 psi (140-827κPa). If a problem occurs, call your utility company or a licensed plumber.

IMPORTANT:

- It may take up to 24 hours for your ice maker to begin producing ice.
- All installations must be in accordance with local plumbing code requirements.
- If operating the refrigerator before installing the water connection, turn ice maker to the OFF position (arm up) to prevent operation without water.

Installation is not warranted by refrigerator or ice maker manufacturer.

Connecting to water line

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
2. Turn OFF main water supply. Turn on nearest faucet long enough to clear the line of water.
3. Find a 1/2" (1.3 cm) to 1-1/4" (3.2 cm) vertical COLD water pipe near the refrigerator.

NOTE: Horizontal pipe will work, but you must drill on the top or side of the pipe, **not the bottom**. This will help keep water away from the drill and keep normal sediment from collecting in the valve.

4. Measure from connection on rear of refrigerator to water pipe. Add 7 feet (2.1 m) to allow for moving refrigerator for cleaning. This is the length of 1/4-inch O.D. copper tubing you will need for the job (length from connection to water pipe PLUS 7 feet [2.1 m]). Be sure both ends of copper tubing are cut square.
5. Use a hammer and center punch to mark drilling location on water pipe. Using a properly grounded electric drill (see drill instructions), drill a 1/4-inch (6.4 mm) hole in the cold water pipe.

NOTE: Use caution when center-punching and drilling hole into water pipe. Too much pressure against pipe that is not adequately supported can cause leaks in the pipe

joints.

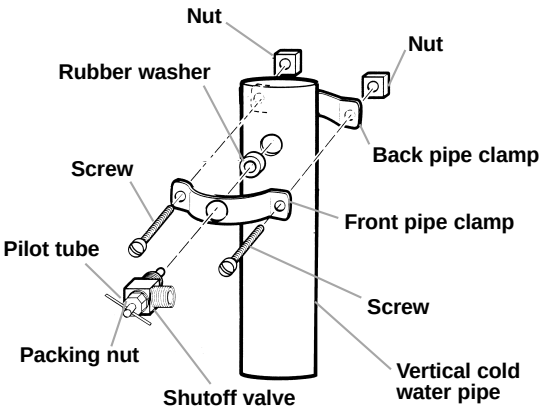
Attaching the automatic ice maker to a water supply (cont.)

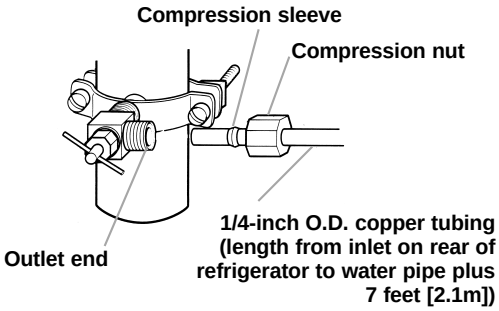
6. Fasten shutoff valve to cold water pipe with pipe clamp. Be sure inlet end is solidly in the hole in the water pipe and that rubber washer is under the pipe clamp. Tighten packing nut. Tighten the pipe clamp screws carefully and evenly so rubber washer makes a watertight seal. If connecting to a copper water line, do not overtighten or you may crush the copper tubing. Now you are ready to connect the copper tubing.

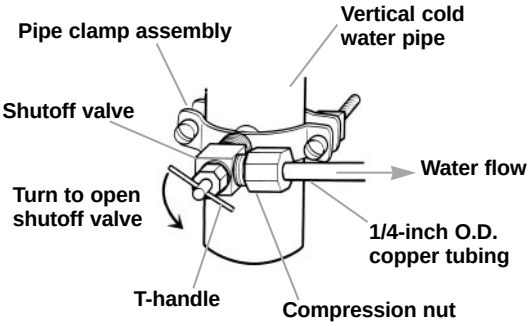
7. Slide compression nut and compression sleeve onto copper tubing. Insert end of tubing squarely into outlet end as far as it will go. Start compression nut onto outlet end by hand and tighten with a 1/2" open-end wrench or adjustable wrench. Do not overtighten.

8. Place the free end of the tubing in a bucket (or sink). Turn ON main water supply. Turn the shutoff valve handle to the left (counterclockwise) and flush out tubing until water is clear. Check for leaks. Turn shutoff valve handle to the right (clockwise) to turn OFF water.

Until you are ready to connect tubing to refrigerator, position copper tubing so that it is out of the way and will not be crushed or kinked.







Connecting to refrigerator

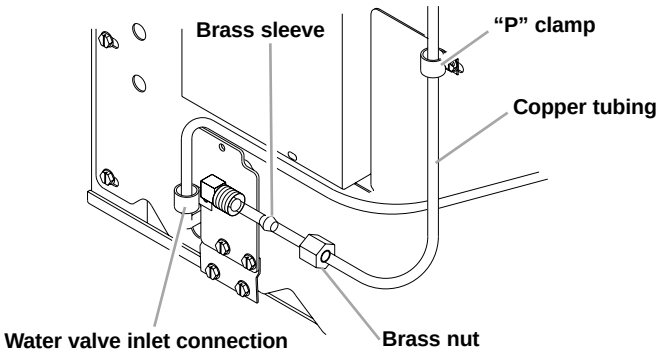
1. Remove plastic cap from water valve inlet port. Place brass nut and brass sleeve on copper tubing. Insert copper tubing into water valve inlet port. Hand-tighten brass nut on copper tubing to water valve inlet port. Use a wrench to finish tightening nut. Be careful not to overtighten nut. Confirm copper tubing is secure by pulling on copper tubing.

2. Create service loop using extreme care to avoid kinks. Secure copper tubing to refrigerator cabinet with a “P” clamp.

3. Turn on water supply to refrigerator and check for leaks. Correct any leaks.

4. Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

5. Push refrigerator into opening.



Electrical requirements

⚠WARNING

Electrical Shock Hazard

Plug into a grounded (earthed) outlet.

Do not remove ground prong.

Do not use an adapter.

Do not use an extension cord.

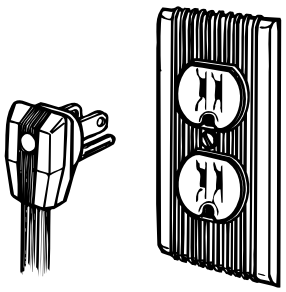
Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, fire, or electrical shock.

Before you move your refrigerator into its final location, it is important to make sure you have the proper electrical connection.

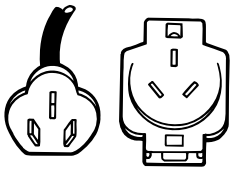
Recommended Grounding Method

A 115 Volt/60 Hz (Plug 1), 220/240 Volt/50 Hz (Plug 2), 220 Volt/60 Hz (Plug 3) AC only 10 ampere fused and properly grounded (earthed) electrical supply is required. It is recommended that a separate circuit serving only this appliance be provided. Use a receptacle which cannot be turned off with a switch or pull chain. Do not use an extension cord.

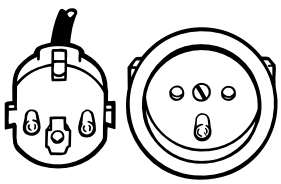
NOTE: Before performing any type of installation, cleaning, or removing a light bulb, turn the Refrigerator Control to OFF and then disconnect the refrigerator from the electrical source. When you are finished, connect the refrigerator to the electrical source and reset the Refrigerator Control to the desired setting.



Plug 1



Plug 2

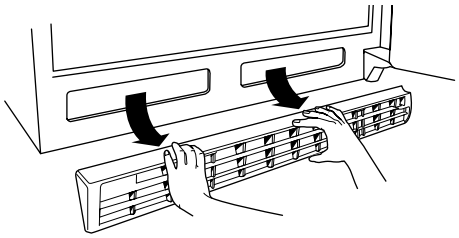


Plug 3

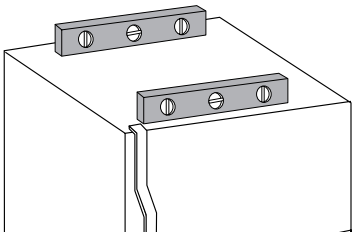
Leveling and door alignment

Leveling the refrigerator properly will help the doors to close and seal tightly enough to prevent any cooling, frost or moisture problems. It is important for the refrigerator to be level for it to operate properly.

1. Plug refrigerator power cord into grounded outlet. Move refrigerator into place. Remove base grille by grasping each side and pulling forward. Remove hinge cover. Place base grille and hinge cover aside on protected surface.

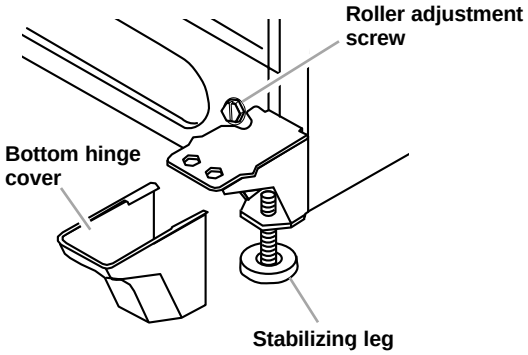


2. Place a level on top of refrigerator cabinet at the back and front of cabinet and check that cabinet is level from side to side. If you do not have a level, open doors and release doors without shutting them. The doors should close on their own if refrigerator is level.

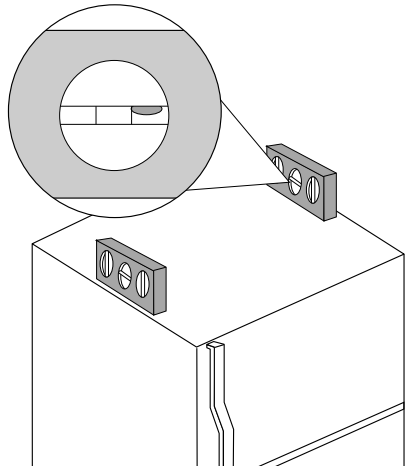


If rear of refrigerator is not level, move refrigerator out of position and disconnect power cord. Check that the floor is level. If floor is not level, place shims where rear rollers will be until floor is level. Plug power cord into outlet and move refrigerator into place. Check that rear of refrigerator is level from side to side.

If front of refrigerator is not level, turn roller adjustment screw until refrigerator is level from side to side.



3. Place level on top of refrigerator cabinet on the left side and check the front of refrigerator is 1/4" (6 mm) higher than at the back. Level should tilt one full bubble.



If front of the refrigerator is not higher, turn roller adjustment screw to the right to raise the front.

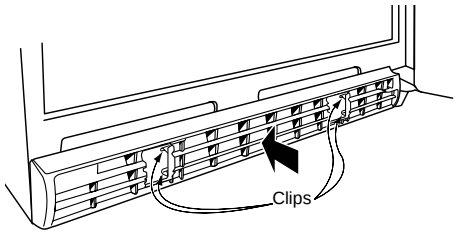
If the front of the refrigerator is too high, turn roller adjustment screw to the left to lower the front of the refrigerator.

Repeat for right side of cabinet.

4. Check that refrigerator is still level from side to side. If not, repeat step 2.

5. When level, turn stabilizing leg to the right until leg is firmly against the floor.

6. Replace base grille by placing clips into large slots in the bottom of the cabinet and snapping both base grille clips into place. Replace bottom hinge cover.



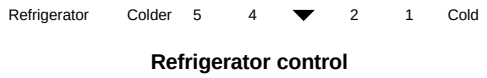
USING YOUR REFRIGERATOR

To obtain the best possible results from your refrigerator, it is important that you operate it properly. This refrigerator is designed to operate at normal household temperatures of 55°F to 110°F (13°C to 43°C).

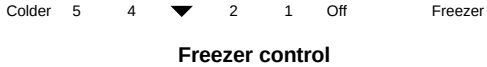
This section tells you how to set the controls, remove and adjust the features in your refrigerator and how to save energy.

Setting controls

The Refrigerator and Freezer Controls are located between the two sections (at the top of the refrigerator section). The Freezer Control is located to the right side of the cabinet and the refrigerator control to the left. Set both controls to “3.” Let the refrigerator operate for 24 hours to cool both sections to desired temperatures.



Refrigerator control



Freezer control

If possible, wait to add food until after this 24-hour period. Turning the controls to higher number settings will not cool the sections faster. Adding foods before the refrigerator has cooled completely could cause the refrigerator to take longer to reach the desired temperatures and cause some foods to spoil.

After 24 hours, adjust the controls, one number at a time as desired. “1” is the warmest setting and “5” is the coldest. Allow the refrigerator to operate for 24 hours after each control change.

How controls work

Knowing how both controls work will help you adjust the controls for your type and amount of usage and for your household conditions.

The Freezer Control acts as the thermostat for the freezer section. The higher the number setting you use, the longer the compressor will run to cool the freezer section to colder temperatures.

The Refrigerator Control regulates the amount of cold air entering the refrigerator section. The cold air moves from the freezer section through the control into your refrigerator section. (See the diagram in “Ensuring proper air circulation.) Using the setting “1” will allow less air to enter the refrigerator section. The setting “5” will allow more air to enter the refrigerator section.

Adjusting control settings

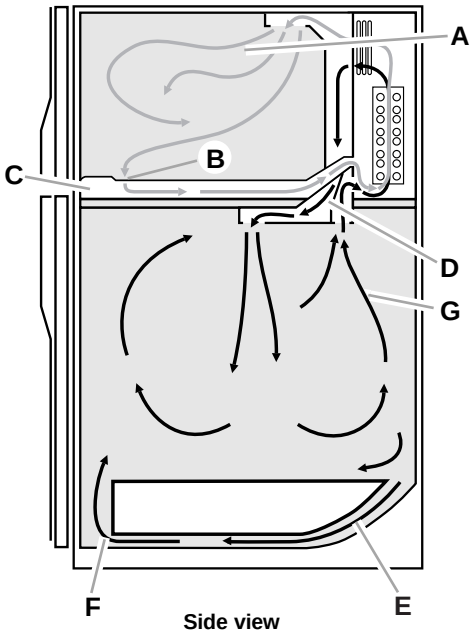
Give the refrigerator time to cool down completely before adding food. This may take several hours. The settings indicated above should be correct for normal, household refrigerator usage. The controls are set correctly when milk or juice is as cold as you like and when ice cream is firm.

If you need to adjust temperatures in the refrigerator or freezer, use the settings listed in the chart below as a guide. **Wait at least 24 hours between adjustments.**

Condition/Reason:	**Recommended Adjustment:**
Refrigerator section too warm • Door opened often • Large amount of food added • Room temperature unusually warm	**Turn Refrigerator Control** to next higher number
Freezer section too warm/ice not made fast enough • Door opened often • Large amount of food added • Very cold room temperature (can't cycle often enough) • Heavy ice usage	**Turn Freezer Control** to next higher number
Refrigerator section too cold • Controls not set correctly for your conditions	**Turn Refrigerator control** to next lower number

Ensuring proper air circulation

In order to ensure proper temperatures, you need to permit air flow between the fresh-food and freezer sections. The evaporator fan circulates air inside of the two sections.



Side view

Most of the air circulates inside the freezer section **(A)**, and returns to the evaporator from two sides at the front **(B)** and through vents in the front of the freezer section **(C)**. The return air travels under the floor where it joins other return air and flows up through the evaporator coils.

Some of the air from the evaporator fan travels down the air tower into the fresh-food section **(D)**. The amount of air entering the fresh-food section through the vent is determined by an air damper that is controlled by the refrigerator knob.

Air flows down the back of the fresh-food section behind and beside the crispers **(E)**. There the air travels under the crispers **(F)** and to the door storage area. The fan draws circulating air from the fresh-food section through two air slots at both back corners of the fresh-food and freezer partition **(G)**. From there, the air travels up behind the evaporator cover and up through the evaporator coils.

Do not block any vents with food packages. If the vents are blocked, air flow will be prevented 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 prevent odor transfer and drying out of food, wrap or cover foods tightly. See the “Food Storage Guide” section for details.

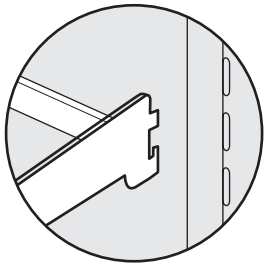
Refrigerator features

ROLLER TRAC* SPILLCLEAN* Refrigerator shelves

NOTE: Shelves are shipped upside down. Use special care to remove shelves.

To remove shelves from the shipping position:

1. Grasp front of upper shelf with one hand and use other hand to remove packing material from shelf area.
2. Lower front of upper shelf until shelf hooks can be removed from slots in shelf supports on the refrigerator wall. Pull shelf forward to remove.
3. Flip shelf over.
4. Insert rear shelf hooks into slots in shelf supports.
5. Tilt front of shelf up until rear hooks drop into slots
6. Lower front of shelf. Check that shelf is securely in position.



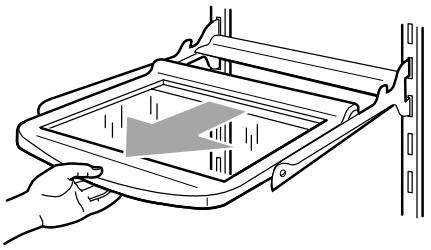
Shipping position (shelf upside down)

The shelves in your refrigerator are adjustable to match your individual storage needs.

Storing similar food items together in your refrigerator and adjusting the shelves to fit different heights of food items will make finding the exact item you want easier and cut down the amount of time the door is open.

Some shelves have rollers which allow you to roll the shelf out for easier access to foods stored on the rear of the shelf.

NOTE: Glass shelves are heavy. Handle them carefully.

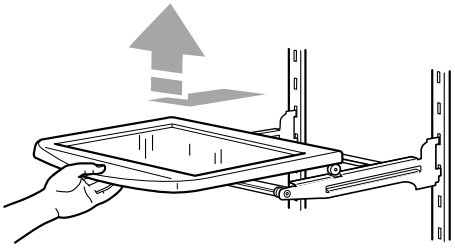


To roll shelf out, carefully pull front of shelf toward you.

To roll shelf in, push shelf in until it stops.

To remove a shelf from the metal frame:

1. Pull shelf out to the stop.
2. Tilt front of the shelf up and pull it out a little further.
3. Lift shelf up so that the roller moves through the slot in the frame.



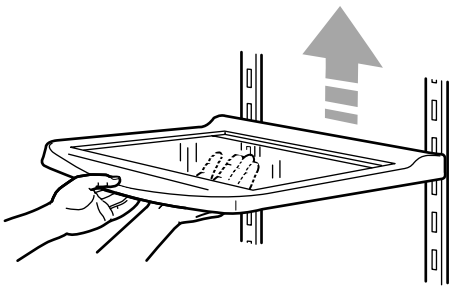
Replace the shelf in the reverse order.

To remove a shelf frame:

1. Tilt up front of the shelf frame and lift it at the back.
2. Pull shelf frame straight out.

To replace a shelf frame:

1. Guide the rear shelf hooks into the slots in shelf supports on the back of the refrigerator wall.
2. Tilt front of the shelf frame up until the rear hooks drop into the slots.
3. Lower front of the shelf into position.



ROLLER TRAC* Meat locker and cover

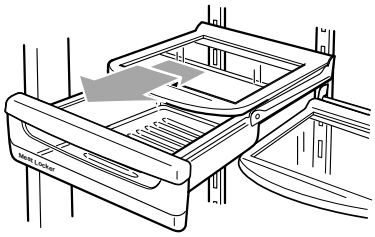
To remove the meat locker:

1. Slide meat locker out to the stop.
2. Lift front of meat locker with one hand while supporting bottom of meat locker with other hand. Slide meat locker out the rest of the way.

Replace the meat locker in the reverse order.

To remove the cover:

1. Remove meat locker.
2. Tilt front of cover up.
3. Lift back of cover.
4. Pull cover straight out.



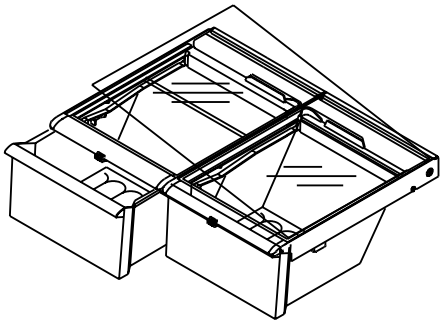
To replace the cover:

1. Guide the cover's rear hooks into the slots in the shelf supports on rear wall of refrigerator.
2. Tilt cover up at the front until the rear hooks drop into the slots.
3. Lower front of cover to a level position and replace meat locker.

NOTE: The meat drawer can be located on the left or right side. We suggest that you place the meat drawer on the same side as the refrigerator door handle.

ROLLER TRAC* Crispers and crisper cover

The crispers are designed to keep fresh vegetables and fruits longer.

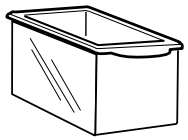


To remove shelf and crispers:

1. Open left crisper. For doors hinged on left, open right crisper.
2. Remove shelf by gently pushing up from underneath. Tilt one end up then pull out.
3. Remove left crisper by lifting front while supporting underneath, then pulling out. For doors hinged on left, remove right crisper.
4. Remove support post at recess in bottom center of Fresh Food section.
5. Remove other crisper by sliding to opposite wall. Lift front while supporting underneath then pull out.
6. Replace crisper and shelf by reversing steps 1-5.

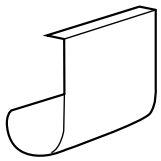
Utility bin

The Utility bin makes it easier to store smaller items such as single-serving packages or items that might need extra protection anywhere inside your refrigerator section. You could also use the utility bin in the freezer to store ice.



Bottle shelf

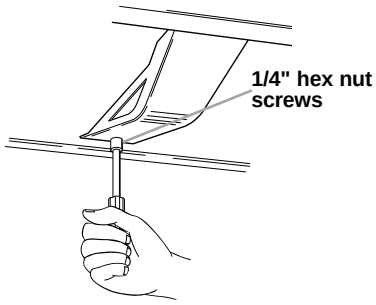
Insert the bottle shelf into position by sliding it between a refrigerator shelf and the wall of the refrigerator compartment.



Light bulbs

To change refrigerator light bulbs (2 separate light bulbs)

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
2. Use 1/4" hex nut driver to remove screw located at the rear of light cover.
3. Remove cover. Replace burned-out bulb with a 40-watt appliance light bulb.
4. Replace light cover.
5. Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.



Refrigerator light bulbs

To change freezer light bulb (1 light bulb)

Follow the instructions for the refrigerator light bulbs. There is one freezer light bulb.

Freezer light bulb

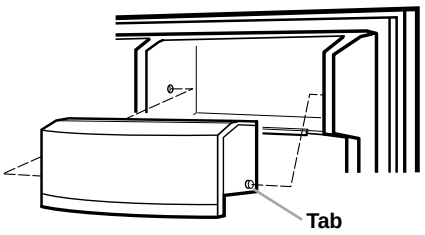
Door features

Utility compartment

The utility compartment provides convenient storage for items such as butter, cheese, etc.

To remove and replace utility compartment door:

1. Pull compartment door and push tabs toward the center. Pull utility compartment door out to remove.
2. To replace compartment door, slide compartment door into place until tabs lock. Lower compartment door.

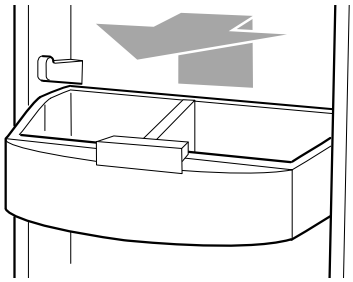


SLIDE N LOCK* door bins

Door bins adjust to meet individual storage needs from tall bottles to short jars. The door bins are easy to remove for cleaning and adjusting for different food container sizes.

To remove and replace door bins:

1. Lift door bin up and pull bin forward to remove.
2. To replace door bin, slide bin in above desired support and push down until bin locks in place.



Bin loadlock

Adjustable divider keeps items in place and adjusts to meet individual storage needs. Divider fits in any door bin.

SLIDE N LOCK* can racks

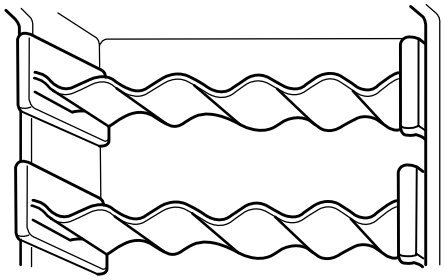
The can rack holds five beverage cans in a convenient place, leaving more shelf space for larger items.

To remove the rack:

1. Remove all items from the rack.
2. Lift the rack up.
3. Pull the rack straight out.

To replace the rack:

1. Hold the back of the rack above the desired support.
2. Push the rack back and down until it stops.

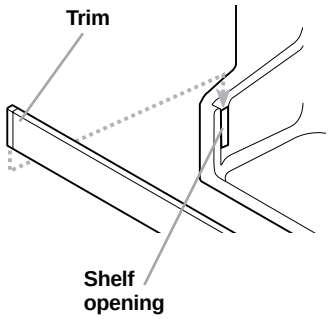


Removing the bottom door shelf

For easier cleaning, remove the door shelf.

To remove and replace door shelf trim:

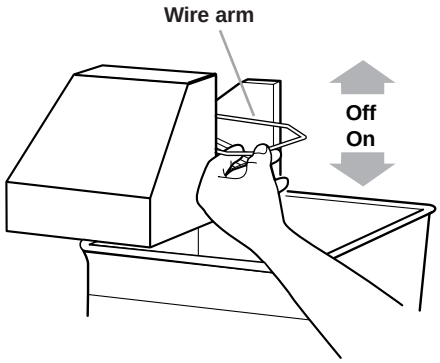
1. Remove all items from shelf.
2. Pull trim straight up.
3. To replace trim, push trim straight down into shelf opening.



Freezer features

Ice maker operation

After freezer section reaches normal temperature, ice maker fills with water and begins forming ice. Allow 24 hours to produce the first batch of ice. Ice maker should then produce 7 to 9 batches of ice in a 24-hour period under normal conditions.* Discard the first three batches of ice. After ice is formed, ice cubes drop into storage bin. When ice bin is full, ice maker arm raises to the "OFF" position (arm up). If ice is not needed, you can stop ice maker by raising arm to "OFF" position (arm up). Listen for a click sound to be sure that ice maker will not continue to operate. To start ice maker, lower arm to the "ON" position (arm down). Do not force arm up or down. Do not store anything on top of ice maker or in ice bin.



If ice maker is not producing ice, check that:
- arm is in "ON" position (arm down).
- water supply line shutoff valve is in "ON" position.
- wiring harness is completely inserted into receptacle in rear freezer wall.
- electrical connections to water valve coil are secure.
- copper tubing is not kinked.
- freezer is operating at proper temperature.

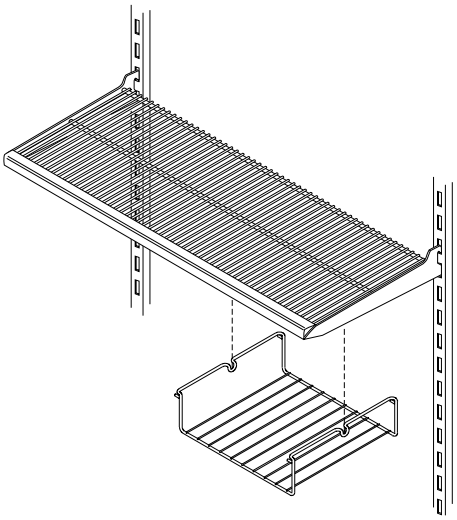
If ice maker is not producing enough ice, check:
- that all steps above have been checked.
- number of batches. Ice maker will make 7 to 9 batches in a 24-hour period. For higher production, turn freezer temperature lower.

If ice maker makes unusual sounds, check:
- the "Understanding the sounds you may hear" section. The sounds may be normal.

Full-width wire shelf

To remove wire shelf:
1. Tilt up front of shelf and lift it at the back.
2. Pull shelf straight out.

To replace wire shelf:
1. Insert rear shelf hooks into slots in shelf supports.
2. Tilt front of shelf up until rear hooks drop into slots.
3. Lower front of shelf. Check that shelf is securely in position.



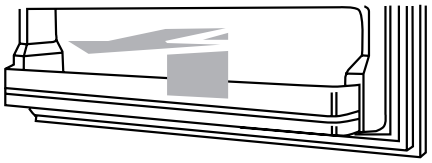
Removable wire freezer rack

To remove wire freezer rack:
1. Slide wire freezer rack to the right until it releases from freezer shelf.

To replace wire freezer rack:
1. Align freezer rack between two shelf wires.
2. Push rack up and to the left until it snaps in place.

Removing the door shelves

To remove shelves:
1. Remove all items from shelf.
2. Grasp shelf at both ends.
3. Lift and pull out.



To replace shelves:
1. Insert shelf hooks into the guides on both sides of the door liner.
2. Pull down to lock into place.

Saving energy

There are ways that you can help your refrigerator run more efficiently.

- Check the door gaskets for a tight seal. Leveling the cabinet will ensure a proper seal.
- Clean the condenser coils regularly. A coil cleaning brush is available for purchase (Part number 4210463).
- Open the door as few times as possible.
- Don't block the air vents in the freezer and refrigerator so that cold air cannot flow freely. See the "Ensuring proper air circulation" section.
- Do not set your refrigerator and freezer at a colder setting than is needed. Keep the refrigerator control at the lowest number setting that keeps your ice cream firm and your drinks as cold as you like.
- Do not put your refrigerator next to a heat source such as a range, water heater, furnace, radiator, or in direct sunlight.

Understanding the sounds you may hear

Your new refrigerator may make sounds that your old one didn't make. Because the sounds are new to you, you might be concerned about them. Most of the new sounds are normal. Hard surfaces like the floor, walls, and cabinets can make the sounds seem louder than they actually are. Due to new product designs, there may be sounds that you are not familiar with. The following page describes the kinds of sounds that might be new to you and what may be making them.

A. If your product is equipped with an ice maker, you will hear a buzzing sound when the water valve opens to fill the ice maker for each cycle.

B. The defrost timer will click when the automatic defrost cycle begins and ends. Also, the thermostat refrigerator control will click when cycling on and off.

C. Rattling noises may come from the flow of refrigerant or the water line. Items stored on top of the refrigerator can also make noises.

D. 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, and you may hear a pulsating or high-pitched sound.

E. Water dripping on the defrost heater during a defrost cycle may cause a sizzling sound.

F. You may hear the evaporator fan motor circulating the air through the refrigerator and freezer compartments.

G. As each cycle ends, you may hear a gurgling sound due to the refrigerant flowing in your refrigerator.

H. Contraction and expansion of the inside walls may cause a popping and cracking noise.

I. You may hear air being forced over the condenser by the condenser fan.

J. Water may be heard running into the drain pan during the defrost cycle.

Caring For Your Refrigerator

Your refrigerator is built to give you many years of dependable service. However, there are a few things you can do to help extend its product life. This section tells you how to clean your refrigerator and what to do when going on vacation, moving, or during a power outage.

Cleaning your refrigerator

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

To clean your refrigerator:

- Unplug refrigerator or disconnect power.
- Remove all removable parts from inside, 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.
- Plug in refrigerator or reconnect power.

Additional cleaning tips are listed below:

⚠ WARNING

Explosion Hazard

Use nonflammable cleaner.

Failure to do so can result in death, explosion, or fire.

PART	COMMENTS
Outside	● Wax painted metal surfaces at least twice a year with a good appliance wax (or good auto paste wax). Apply wax with a clean, soft cloth. Waxing painted metal surfaces helps provide rust protection. Do not wax plastic parts.
Inside walls (allow freezer to warm up so cloth won't stick)	● You can also wash with a mixture of warm water and baking soda (2 tbs to 1 qt [26 g to .95 L] of water).
Door liners and gaskets	● Do not use cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches, or cleaners containing petroleum on plastic parts.
Plastic parts (covers and panels)	● Do not use paper towels, window sprays, scouring cleansers or flammable fluids. These can scratch or damage material.
Condenser coils	● Remove base grille. ● Vacuum coils when dusty or dirty. Coils may need to be cleaned as often as every other month. ● Use a vacuum with an extended attachment to clean condenser coils. ● Replace base grille.

Vacation and moving care

Short vacations

If you will be away for less than four weeks, use these tips to prepare your refrigerator before you leave.

1. Use up any perishables and freeze other items.
2. If your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker:
   - Raise signal arm to OFF (up) position.
   - Shut off water supply to the ice maker.
3. Empty the ice bin.

Long vacations

If you will be gone for a month or more, follow these steps to prepare your refrigerator.

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, turn off the ice maker. Make sure all ice is dispensed out of the ice maker mechanism.
3. Unplug the refrigerator.
4. Clean it, 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.
2. Disconnect the water line from the back of the refrigerator.
3. When the last load of ice drops, lift the signal arm to the OFF (up) position.
4. Remove all food from the refrigerator and pack all frozen food in dry ice.
5. Unplug the refrigerator.
6. Take out all removable parts, wrap them well, and tape them together so they don't shift and rattle during the move.
7. Screw in the leveling rollers.
8. Tape the doors shut and the power cord to the refrigerator cabinet.

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

Power interruptions

If the electricity in your house goes off, call the power company and ask how long it will be off.

1. If the power will be out for 24 hours or less, **keep both doors closed** to help foods stay cold and frozen.
2. If the power will be out for more than 24 hours:
   (a) Remove all frozen food and store it in a frozen food locker.

   OR

   (b) Place 2 lb. (907 g) of dry ice in the freezer for every cubic foot (28 liters) of freezer space. This will keep the food frozen for two to four days. While handling dry ice, wear gloves to protect your hands from ice burns.

   OR

   (c) If neither a food locker nor dry ice is available, use up or can perishable food at once.

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

Food Storage Guide

There is a correct way to package and store refrigerated or frozen food. To keep food fresher, longer, take the time to study these recommended steps.

Storing fresh food

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 code date to ensure freshness.

Butter or margarine

Keep opened butter in 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, rewrap tightly in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.

Milk

Wipe milk cartons. For best storage, place milk on interior shelf.

Eggs

Store in original carton on interior shelf.

Fruit

Wash, let dry, and store in refrigerator in plastic bags or crisper. Do not wash or hull berries until they are ready to use. Sort and keep berries in original container in a crisper, or store in a loosely 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 plastic bag or plastic container and store in crisper.

Vegetables with skins

(carrots, peppers)

Place in plastic bags, or plastic container and store in crisper.

Fish

Use fresh fish and shellfish the same day as purchased.

Meat

Store most meat in original wrapping as long as it is airtight and moisture-proof. Rewrap if necessary. See the following for storage times. When storing meat longer than the times given, freeze the meat.

Chicken	1-2 days
Ground beef	1-2 days
Cold cuts	3-5 days
Steaks/roasts	3-5 days
Variety meats	1-2 days
Cured meats	7-10 days

Leftovers

Cover leftovers with plastic wrap or aluminum foil. Plastic containers with tight lids can also be used.

NOTE: Keep your refrigerator smelling fresh with an open box of baking soda.

Storing frozen food

The freezer section is designed for storing commercially frozen food and for freezing food at home.

NOTE: For further information about preparing food for freezing or food storage times, check a freezer guide or reliable cookbook.

Packaging

Successful freezing depends on the correct packaging. When you close and seal the package you must not allow air or moisture in or out. If you do, you could have food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator, and 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 (made from saran film)
- Specified freezer 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

Freezing

Your freezer will not quick-freeze any large quantity of food. Put no more unfrozen food into the freezer than will freeze within 24 hours (about 2 to 3 lbs of food per cubic foot [907-1,350 g per liter] of freezer space).

Leave enough space in the freezer for air to circulate around packages. Also leave enough room at the front so the door can close tightly.

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

NOTE: Allow hot foods to cool at room temperature for 30 minutes, then package and freeze. Cooling hot foods before freezing saves energy.

Troubleshooting Guide

You can solve many common refrigerator problems easily, saving you the cost of a possible service call. Try the suggestions below to see if you can solve your problem without outside help.

Your refrigerator will not operate

Check if ...	Then ...
The power supply cord is unplugged.	Firmly plug the cord into a live outlet with proper voltage.
A household fuse has blown or circuit breaker has tripped.	Replace the fuse or reset the circuit.
The refrigerator is defrosting.	Recheck to see if the refrigerator is operating in 30 minutes. Your refrigerator will regularly run an automatic defrost cycle.

The lights do not work

Check if ...	Then ...
The power supply cord is unplugged.	Firmly plug the cord into a live outlet with proper voltage.
A household fuse or circuit breaker has tripped.	Replace the fuse or reset the circuit.
A light bulb is loose in the socket.	Turn the freezer control to OFF. Disconnect the refrigerator from the electrical supply. Gently remove the bulb and reinsert. Then reconnect the refrigerator to the electrical supply and reset the freezer control.
A light bulb has burned out.	Replace with an appliance bulb of the same wattage, size, and shape. See “Light bulbs” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.

There is water in the defrost drain pan

Check if ...	Then ...
The refrigerator is defrosting.	The water will evaporate. It is normal for water to drip into the defrost pan.
It is more humid than normal.	Expect that the water in the defrost pan will take longer to evaporate. This is normal when it is hot or humid.
Water in the defrost pan is overflowing.	Check to make sure your refrigerator is level. (See “Leveling and door alignment” in the “Installing Your Refrigerator” section.) If it is still overflowing, there is probably something wrong with the refrigerator.

The motor seems to run too much

Check if ...	Then ...
The room temperature is hotter than normal.	Expect the motor to run longer under warm conditions. At normal room temperatures, expect your motor to run about 40% to 80% of the time. Under warmer conditions, expect it to run even more of the time.
A large amount of food has just been added to the refrigerator.	Adding a large amount of food warms the refrigerator. It is normal for the motor to run longer in order to cool the refrigerator back down. See the “Food Storage Guide” section.
The door is opened often.	Expect the motor to run longer when this occurs. 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.
The controls are not set correctly for the surrounding conditions.	Refer to “Setting controls” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.
The doors are not closed completely.	Push the doors firmly shut. If they will not shut all the way, see “The doors will not close completely,” later in this section.
The base grille is dirty or blocked.	This prevents air circulation and makes the motor work harder. Remove the grille and clean.
The condenser coils are dirty.	This prevents air transfer and makes the motor work harder. Clean the condenser coils. Refer to “Cleaning your refrigerator” in the “Caring for Your Refrigerator” section.
The door gaskets are not sealed all the way around.	Contact a qualified person or a technician.
	If the problem is not due to any of the above, remember that your new refrigerator will run longer than your old one due to its high-efficiency motor.

The refrigerator seems to make too much noise

Check if ...	Then ...
The sounds and noises are common for new refrigerators.	Refer to “Understanding the sounds you may hear” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.

The ice maker is not producing ice

Check if ...	Then ...
The freezer temperature is not cold enough to produce ice.	See “Setting controls” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.
The ice maker arm is in the “OFF” (arm up) position.	Lower arm to the “ON” (arm down) position. See “Ice maker operation” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.
The water line shutoff valve to the refrigerator is not turned on.	Turn on the water valve.
An ice cube is jammed in the ejector arm.	Remove the ice from the ejector arm with a plastic utensil. Refer to “Ice maker operation” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.
The ice maker mold has no water in it or no ice has been produced.	Check to see if your refrigerator has been connected to your home water supply and the supply shutoff valve is turned on. Refer to “Attaching the automatic ice maker to a water supply” in the “Installing Your Refrigerator” section.
	If not due to any of the above, there may be a problem with the water line. Contact the Consumer Assistance Center.

The ice maker is producing too little ice

Check if ...	Then ...
The ice maker has just been installed.	Wait 72 hours for full ice production to begin. Once your refrigerator is cooled down, the ice maker should begin producing 56-72 cubes every 24 hours.
A large amount of ice has just been removed.	Allow 24 hours for ice maker to produce more ice.
The controls are not set correctly.	Refer to “Setting controls” in the “Using Your Refrigerator section.
The water shutoff valve is not turned completely on.	Turn valve on fully. Refer to “Ice maker operation” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.
There is a water filter installed on the refrigerator. This filter may be clogged or installed incorrectly.	First, check the filter installation instructions to ensure that the filter was installed correctly and is not clogged. If installation or clogging is not a problem, call a qualified person or a technician.

Off-taste or odor in the ice

Check if ...	Then ...
The plumbing connections are new, causing discolored or off-flavored ice.	Discard the first few batches of ice.
The ice cubes have been stored for too long.	Throw old ice away and make a new supply.
Food in the freezer has not been wrapped properly.	Refer to “Storing frozen food” in the “Food Storage Guide” section.
Freezer and ice bin need to be cleaned.	See “Cleaning your refrigerator” in the “Caring for Your Refrigerator” section.
Water contains minerals (such as sulfur).	A filter may need to be installed to remove the minerals.

The divider between the two compartments is warm

Check if ...	Then ...
The condenser coils or base grille are dirty or clogged.	Clean according to “Cleaning your refrigerator” in the “Caring for Your Refrigerator” section.
The motor has quit working.	See “Your refrigerator will not operate” earlier in this section. **NOTE:** The refrigerator temperature may turn from warm to hot.
	If not due to any of the above, the warmth is probably due to normal operation of the automatic exterior moisture control.

Temperature is too warm

Check if ...	Then ...
The air vents are blocked in either compartment. This prevents the movement of cold air from the freezer to the refrigerator.	Remove any objects from in front of the air vents. Refer to “Ensuring proper air circulation” for the location of air vents.
The door(s) are opened often.	Be aware that the refrigerator will warm when this occurs. In order to keep the refrigerator cool, 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.
A large amount of food has just been added to the refrigerator or freezer.	Adding a large amount of food warms the refrigerator. It can take several hours for the refrigerator to return to the normal temperature.
The controls are not set correctly for the surrounding conditions.	Refer to “Setting controls” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.

There is interior moisture build-up

Check if ...	Then ...
The air vents are blocked in the refrigerator.	Remove any objects from in front of the air vents. Refer to “Ensuring proper air circulation” for the location of air vents.
The door is opened often.	To avoid humidity build-up, 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. (When the door is opened, humidity from the room air enters the refrigerator. The more often the door is opened, the faster humidity builds up, especially when the room itself is very humid.)
The room is humid.	It is normal for moisture to build up inside the refrigerator when the room air is humid.

There is interior moisture build-up (cont.)

Check if ...	Then ...
The food is not packaged correctly.	Check that all food is securely wrapped. If necessary, repackage food according to the guidelines in the “Food Storage Guide” section. Wipe off damp food containers before placing in the refrigerator.
The controls are not set correctly for the surrounding conditions.	Refer to “Setting controls” in the “Using Your Refrigerator” section.
A self-defrost cycle was completed.	It is normal for droplets to form on the back wall after the refrigerator self-defrosts.

The doors will not close completely

Check if ...	Then ...
Food packages are blocking the door open.	Rearrange containers so that they fit more tightly and take up less space.
The ice bin is out of position.	Push the ice bin in all the way.
The pans, shelves, bins, or baskets are out of position.	Put all pans, shelves, bins, and baskets back into their correct position.
The gaskets are dirty.	Clean gaskets according to the directions in the “Caring for Your Refrigerator” section.
The refrigerator is not level.	Level the refrigerator. Refer to “Leveling and door alignment” in the “Installing Your Refrigerator” section.
The doors were removed during product installation and not properly replaced.	Remove and replace the doors or contact a qualified person.

The doors are difficult to open

Check if ...	Then ...
The gaskets are dirty or sticky.	Clean gaskets according to the directions in the “Caring for Your Refrigerator” section.

Requesting Assistance or Service

To avoid unnecessary service calls, please check the "Troubleshooting Guide" section. It may save you the cost of a service call. If you still need help, contact the dealer from where you purchased the unit or a Whirlpool designated service center. Please know the purchase date, and the complete model and serial number of your appliance (see the "A Note to You" section). This information will help us better respond to your request.

If you need replacement parts

If you need to order replacement parts, we recommend that you only use FSP* factory authorized parts. FSP replacement parts will fit right and work right, because they are made to the same exacting specifications used to build every new WHIRLPOOL* appliance.

To locate FSP replacement parts in your area, call your nearest designated service center.