



Use & Care

G U I D E

Top-Mount Refrigerator

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A NOTE TO YOU

Thank you for buying a WHIRLPOOL® appliance.

Because your life is getting busier and more complicated, Whirlpool appliances are easy to use, save time, and help you manage your home better. To ensure that you enjoy years of trouble-free operation, we developed this Use and Care Guide. It is full of valuable information about how to operate and maintain your appliance properly and safely. Please read it carefully.

TimeSmart TIP

Look for these tips

Look for these Time Smart Tips located throughout the Use & Care Guide. They will help you save time and make the most of your new appliance.

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" section of this book. After checking "Troubleshooting," 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.

REFRIGERATOR SAFETY

Your safety and the safety of others are 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 potential hazards that can kill or hurt you and others.

All safety messages will follow the safety alert symbol and either the word "DANGER" or "WARNING." These words mean:

! DANGER

You can be killed or seriously injured if you don't immediately follow instructions.

! WARNING

You can be killed or seriously injured if you don't follow instructions.

All safety messages will tell you what the potential hazard is, 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 grounded (earthed) outlet.
- Do not remove ground prong.
- Do not use an adapter.
- Do not use an extension cord.
- Disconnect power before servicing.
- Remove doors from your old refrigerator.
- Use nonflammable cleaner only.
- Keep flammable materials and vapors, such as gasoline, away from refrigerator.
- Use two or more people to move or 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

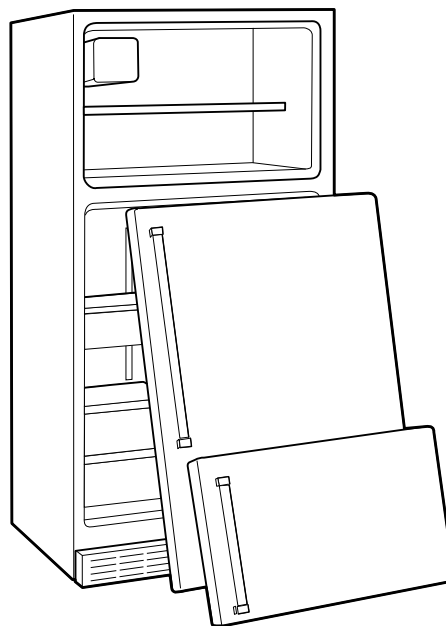
Remove doors from your old refrigerator.

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:

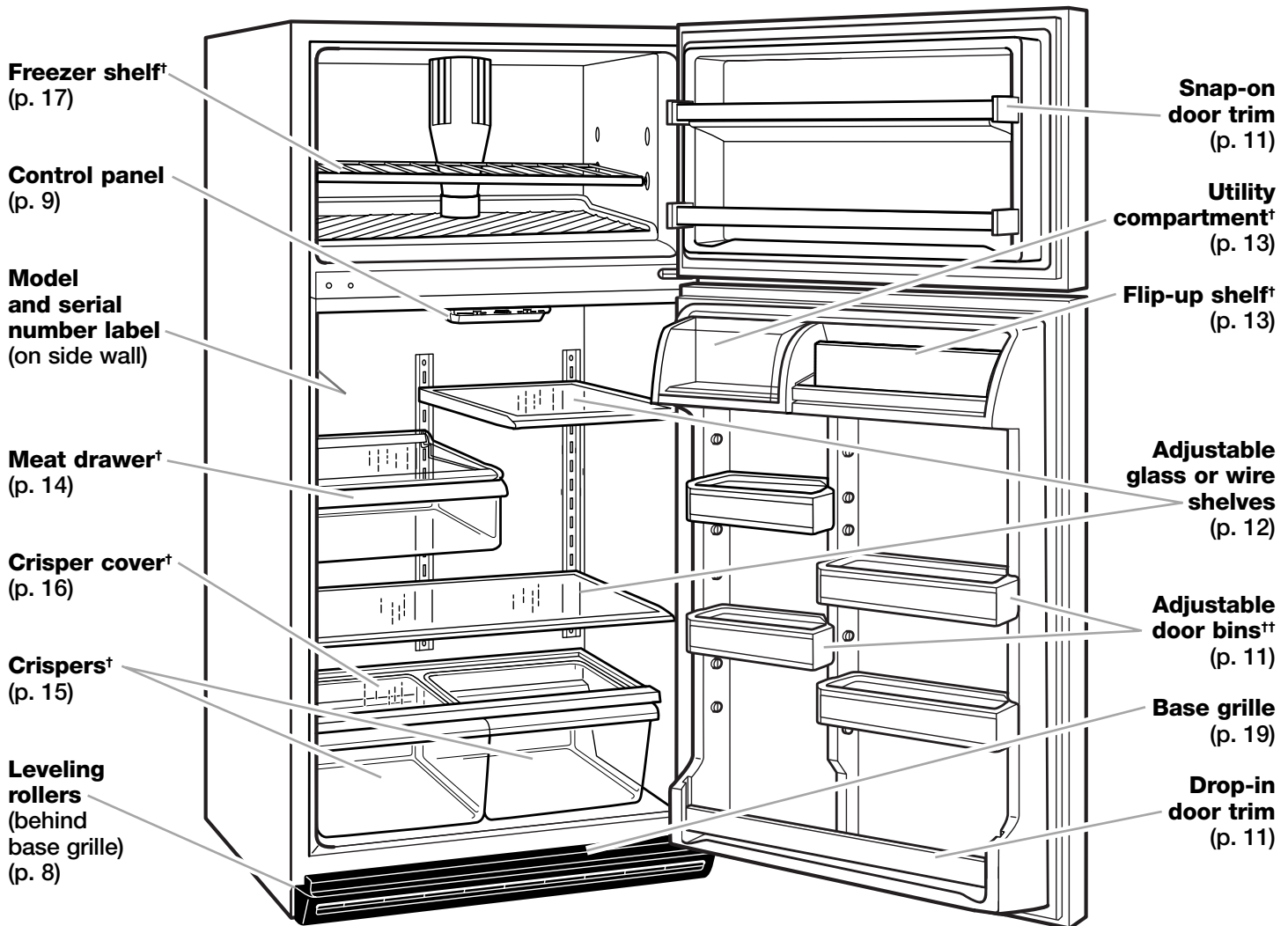
- Take off the doors.
- Leave the shelves in place so that children may not easily climb inside.



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.



[†] on some models

^{††} some models may have fixed door shelves

Other parts and features

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

Automatic ice maker (p. 18)

Ice cube trays/ice cube tray shelf

Pull-out freezer floor (p. 18)

Crisper humidity control (p. 17)

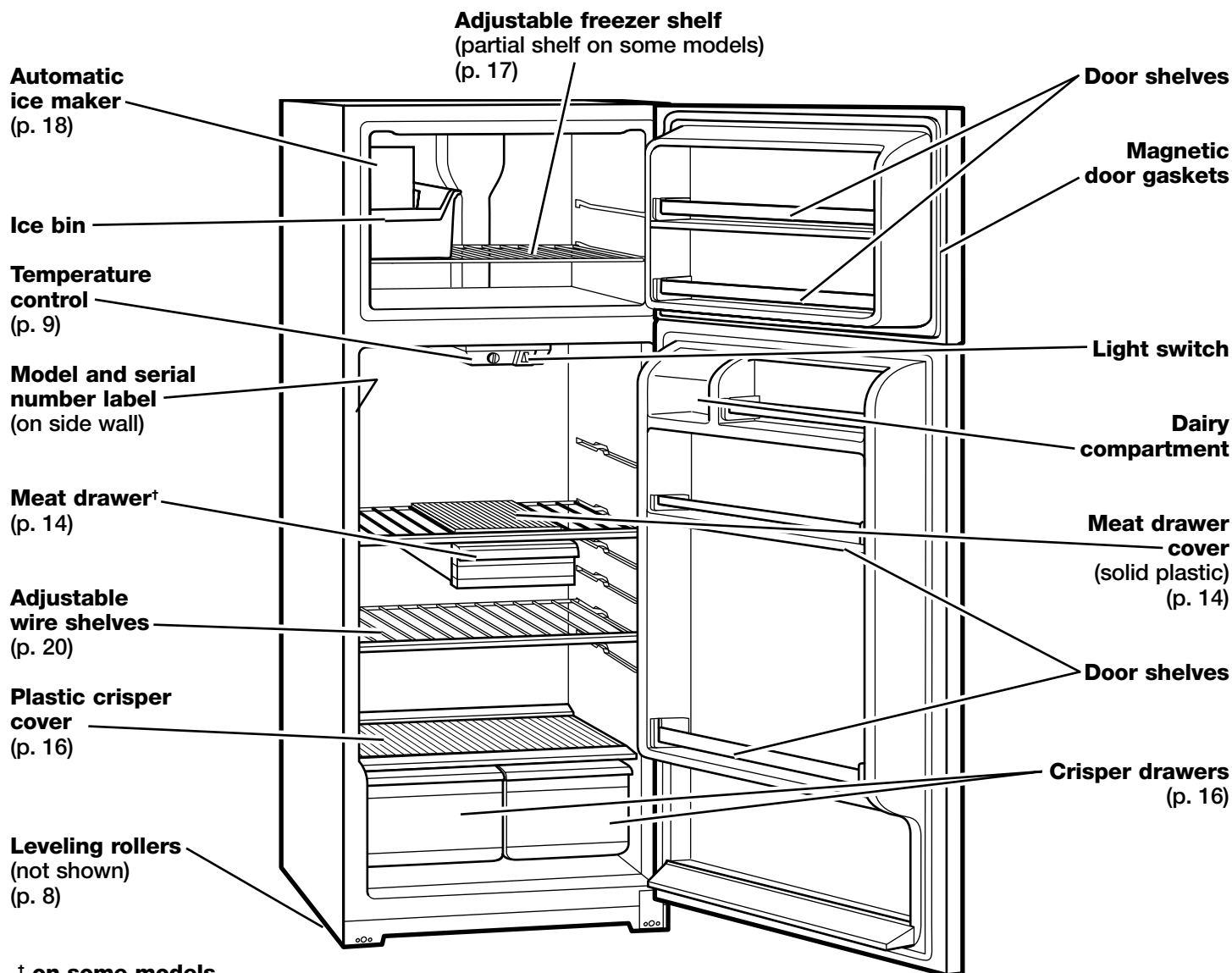
Egg/utility bin

EZ-TRAK lateral adjustable refrigerator shelf (p. 15)

PARTS AND FEATURES

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[†] on some models

Other parts and features

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

Ice cube trays

Full-width crisper drawer

Glass crisper cover

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 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).

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.
- On some models, shelves, bins, door shelf rails, and other feature parts may be packaged in the Finishing Touches FeaturePak. Follow the instructions contained in the package for proper assembly.

IMPORTANT:

- Do not remove any permanent instruction labels inside your refrigerator, or the Tech Sheet that is fastened to the base grille.
- Do not remove the white Styrofoam insert that is located behind the control panel on the ceiling of the refrigerator. The insert is part of the refrigerator and not part of the packing material. When the insert is removed, ice may migrate down from the freezer and cause icicles to form.

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

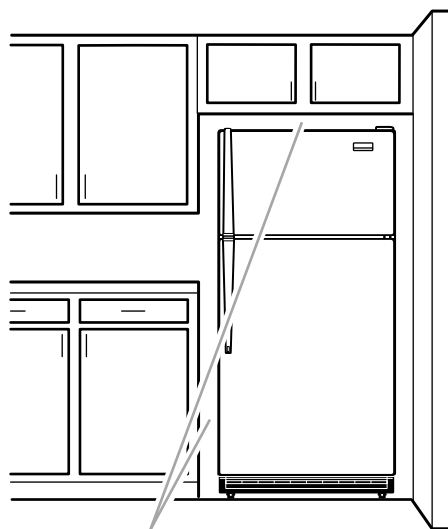


Explosion Hazard

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

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

- To ensure proper ventilation for your refrigerator, allow for a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (1.25 cm) space on each side and at the top.
- 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 inches minimum on the hinge side (depending on your model) to allow for the door to swing open.



$\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum
at top and sides

ATTACHING THE OPTIONAL ICE MAKER TO A WATER SUPPLY

Read all directions carefully before you begin.

IMPORTANT:

- Use copper tubing only and check for leaks.
- Install ice maker tubing in areas where temperatures are above freezing.
- Contact your dealer or authorized Whirlpool service company for proper installation and parts.

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 limitations of 20-120 psi. If a problem occurs, call your utility company.

IMPORTANT:

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

Installation is not warranted by refrigerator or ice maker manufacturer.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

⚠ WARNING



Electrical Shock Hazard

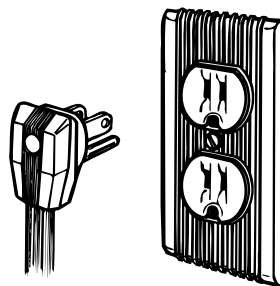
Plug into a grounded 3 prong outlet.
Do not remove ground prong.
Do not use an adapter.
Do not use an extension cord.
Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, fire, or electrical shock.

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

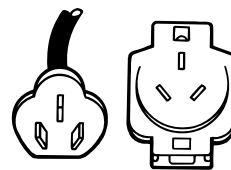
Recommended Grounding Method

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 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.

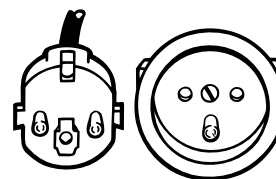
NOTE: Before performing any type of installation, cleaning, or removing a light bulb, turn the Refrigerator Control to OFF and then disconnect the refrigerator from the electrical source. When you are finished, connect the refrigerator to the electrical source and reset the Refrigerator Control to the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



Plug 1



Plug 2



Plug 3

LEVELING AND DOOR ALIGNMENT

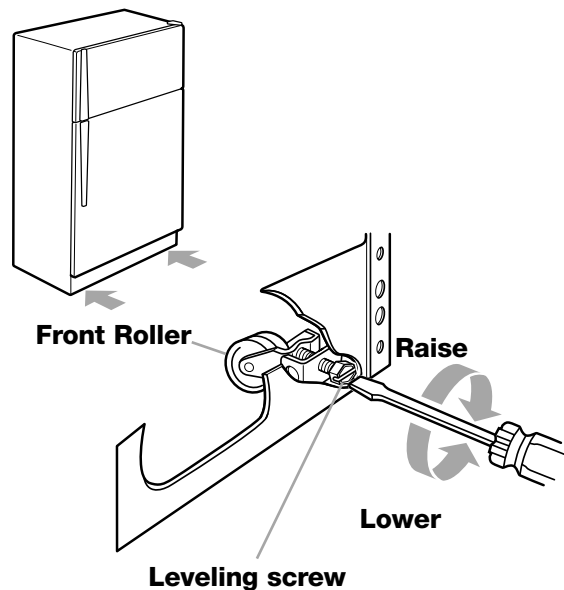
If the refrigerator is not leveled during installation, the doors may not close or seal properly, causing cooling, frost, or moisture problems. It is **very important** for the refrigerator to be level in order to function properly.

Move the refrigerator into its final position. Use a level on top of the refrigerator to check that it is level from side-to-side. Next, open both doors completely and release them. The doors should close on their own. If the doors do not close automatically or the refrigerator is not level side-to-side, adjust the refrigerator's tilt using the instructions below.

1. Roll out the refrigerator and use a level to check the floor at the back from side-to-side. If needed, use shims to level the back of the refrigerator if it is uneven. Roll the refrigerator back into place with the rear rollers on top of any shim(s) used so that the rear of the refrigerator is level.
2. With the rear already level and the refrigerator in place, use the front leveling screws to level the refrigerator from side-to-side. Open the refrigerator door and remove the base grille to find the two leveling screws. They are part of the front roller assemblies which are found at the base of the refrigerator on either side.
3. To level your refrigerator, you may either turn the screw clockwise to raise that side of the refrigerator or turn the screw counterclockwise to lower that side. Place a level on top of the refrigerator to check adjustments. Use a screwdriver to adjust the leveling screw.
NOTE: Having someone push against the top of the refrigerator takes some weight off the leveling screws and rollers. This makes it easier to adjust the screws.
4. If the doors do not close on their own, you will need to raise the front of the refrigerator so it is slightly higher than the back. To do this, turn both leveling screws clockwise $\frac{1}{2}$ turn.

IMPORTANT: Be sure to turn both screws an equal amount or the refrigerator will no longer be level side-to-side.

5. Open doors and check if they close automatically. If not, repeat steps 3 and 4.
6. Using a level, check to see if the refrigerator is still level side-to-side. Readjust if necessary.
7. Reinstall the base grille.



Right to raise; left to lower
Use a screwdriver to adjust

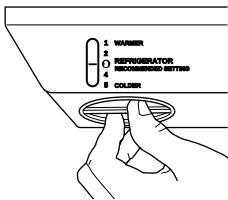
USING YOUR REFRIGERATOR

To obtain the best possible results from your refrigerator, it is important that you operate it properly. This section tells you how to set the controls, remove and adjust the features in your refrigerator, and how to save energy.

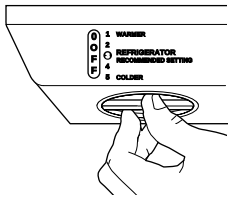
SETTING THE CONTROLS

Style 1

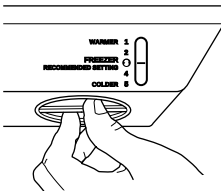
Controls for the refrigerator and freezer are located in the top of the refrigerator section. **When you first install your refrigerator, set the Refrigerator Control at 3 and the Freezer Control at 3.**



To set the Refrigerator Control to OFF, turn one setting past warmer until the word OFF appears. Your appliance will **not** cool when the Refrigerator Control is set to OFF.

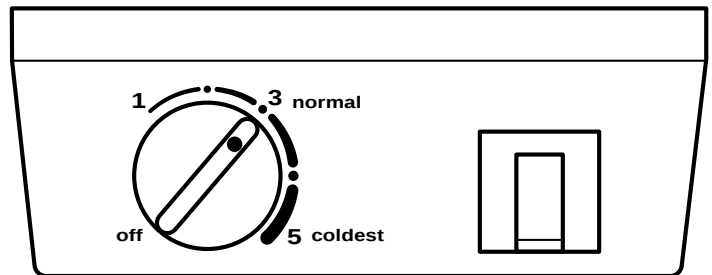


The Freezer Control functions as an airflow director. Setting “1” will direct more of the cold air into the refrigerator section, while setting “5” will direct more cold air into the freezer section. The cold air travels from the freezer compartment through the **top vent**, into your refrigerator section (see diagram in “Ensuring proper air circulation” section).



Style 2

Controls for the refrigerator and freezer are located in the top of the refrigerator section. **When you first install your refrigerator, set the Temperature Control to 3 (normal).** Temperature Control adjustments range from 1 (warmest) to 5 (coldest).



NOTES:

- The built-in exterior moisture control continuously guards against moisture build-up on the outside of the refrigerator cabinet.
- Turning the Refrigerator Control (Style 1) or Temperature Control (Style 2) to **OFF** stops cooling in both the refrigerator and the freezer compartments, but does **not** disconnect the refrigerator from thepower supply.

IMPORTANT: Give the refrigerator time to cool down completely before adding food. This could take several hours. If you add food before the refrigerator has cooled completely your food may spoil. Turning the control(s) to a higher than recommended setting will not cool the compartment(s) any faster. The control settings indicated in “Changing the Control Settings” section should be correct for normal household refrigerator usage. The control is set correctly when milk or juice is as cold as you like and when ice cream is firm.

CHANGING THE CONTROL SETTINGS

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 too 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

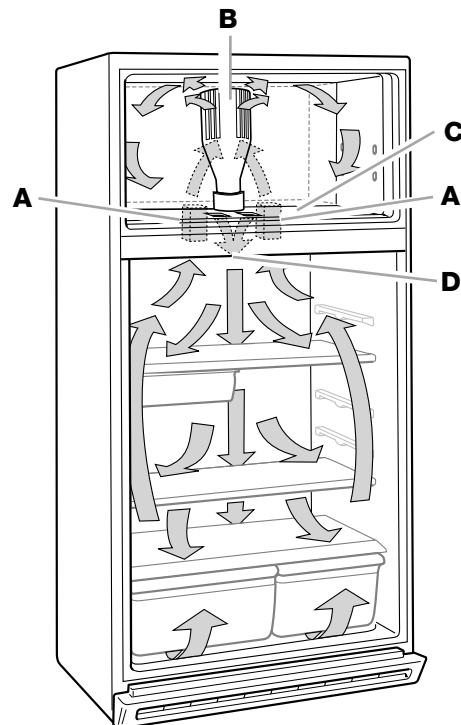
ENSURING PROPER AIR CIRCULATION

In order to ensure proper temperatures, you need to permit air flow between the two sections. As shown in the illustration, cool air enters through the bottom of the freezer section **(A)** and moves up. Most of the air then flows through the freezer section vents **(B)** and recirculates under the freezer floor **(C)**. The rest of the air enters the fresh section through the top vent **(D)**.

Do not block any of these vents

(A, B, C, or D) 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.)



REMOVING THE SNAP-ON DOOR TRIM

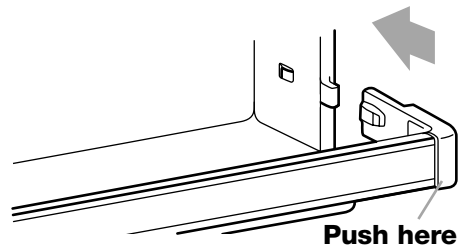
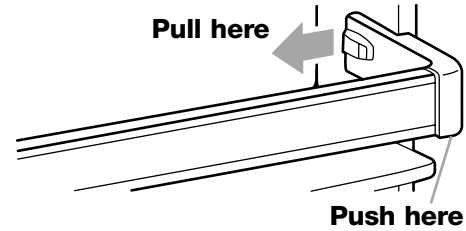
The door trim may be removed for easier cleaning.

To remove the trim:

1. Remove all items from the shelf.
2. Push in slightly and pull out on each side of the inside tab.
3. Lift the trim straight out.

To replace the trim:

1. Line up the ends of the trim with the buttons on the sides of the door liner.
2. Push the end of the trim straight back until it snaps into place.



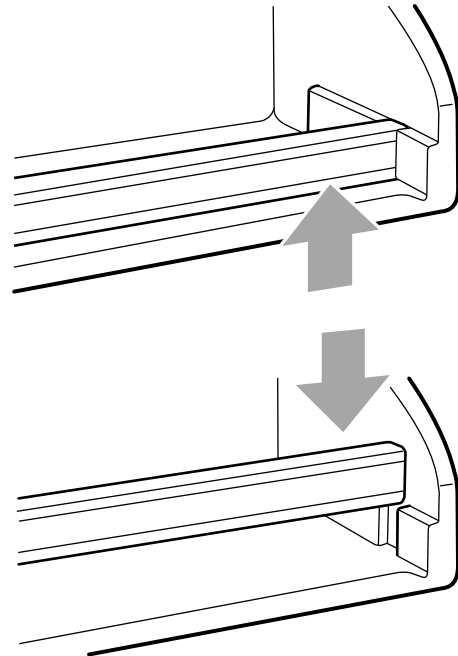
REMOVING THE DROP-IN DOOR TRIM

To remove the trim piece:

1. Remove all items from the shelf.
2. Pull straight up on each end of the trim piece.

To replace the trim piece:

1. Locate each end of the trim piece above the trim pocket opening.
2. Push the trim ends straight down until they stop.
3. Replace items on the shelf.

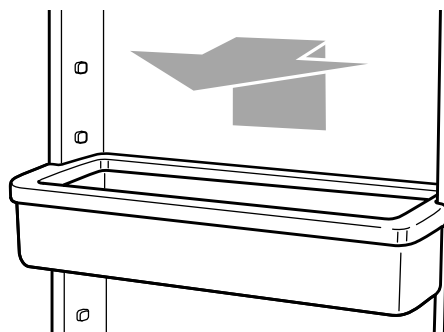


ADJUSTING THE DOOR BINS

(on some models)

The door bins are removable for easy cleaning and adjusting.

- **To remove the bin,** simply lift the bin up and pull straight out.
- **To replace the bin,** slide it in above the desired support button and push down until it stops.



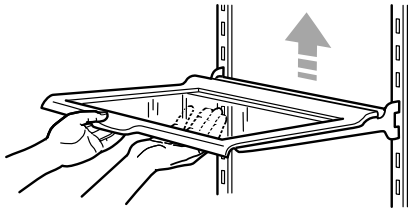
ADJUSTING THE REFRIGERATOR SHELVES

The shelves in your refrigerator are adjustable to match the way you use them. Your model may have either glass or wire shelves:

NOTE: Glass shelves are heavy. Handle them carefully.

To remove a shelf: (Style 1)

1. Remove all items from the shelf.
2. Tilt up the front of the shelf and lift it at the back.
3. Pull the shelf straight out.



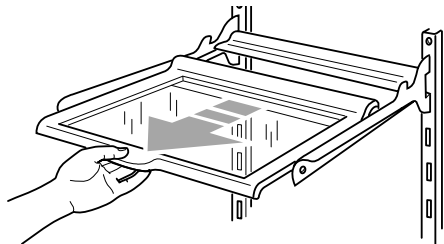
To replace a shelf:

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

You can slide some glass shelves in and out of your refrigerator as follows:

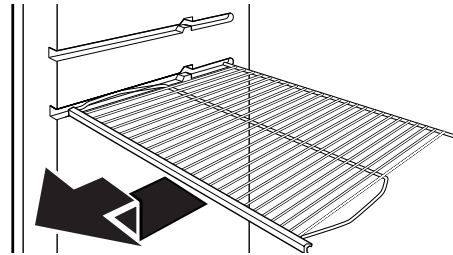
To slide shelf out, carefully pull front of shelf toward you.

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



To remove the shelves: (Style 2)

1. Remove items from the shelf.
2. Slide shelf straight out to the stop.
3. Lift back of shelf over stop.
4. Slide shelf out the rest of the way.



To replace the shelves:

1. Slide back of shelf into shelf track in wall of cabinet.
2. Guide front of shelf into shelf track.
3. Slide shelf in all the way.

TimeSmart TIP

Quick and Easy

Store similar food items together in your refrigerator and freezer. This will make them easy to find and cut down the amount of time the doors are open.

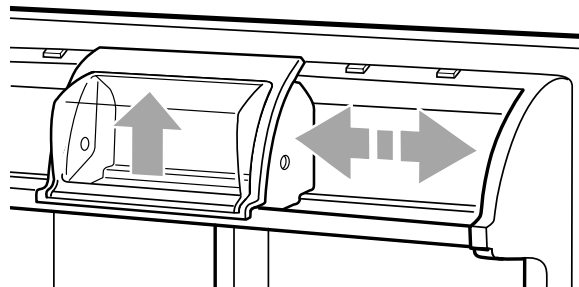
ADJUSTING THE UTILITY COMPARTMENT AND TRAY

(on some models)

The utility compartment and tray slide from one side to the other for more flexible storage. The tray fits on either side of the utility compartment or partially underneath it. Experiment and find the positions that work best for you.

To adjust the utility compartment or tray:

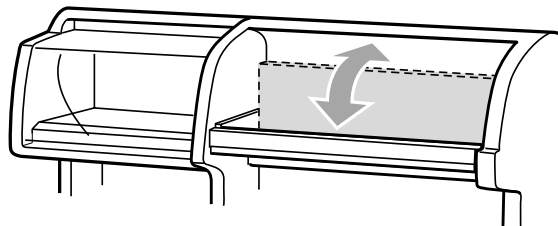
1. Lift the front slightly.
2. Slide to desired position.
3. Lower front to lock into place.



USING THE FLIP-UP DOOR SHELF

(on some models)

The shelf flips up so you can store taller items in the door shelf below. When in the down position, the shelf is strong enough to hold up to 10 pounds (4.5 kg).



REMOVING THE MEAT DRAWER AND COVER

(on some models)

To remove the meat drawer:

1. Slide meat drawer out to the stop.
2. Lift front of meat drawer with one hand while supporting bottom of drawer with other hand. Slide drawer out the rest of the way.
3. Replace in reverse order.

To remove the cover: (Style 1)

1. Remove meat drawer.
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 the back wall.
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 drawer.

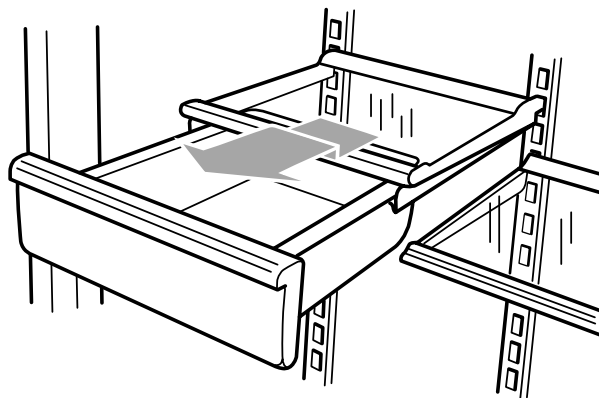
To remove the cover: (Style 2)

1. Remove meat drawer.
2. Push cover back to release the rear of the cover from the shelf.
3. Tilt cover up at the front.
4. Pull cover forward and out.

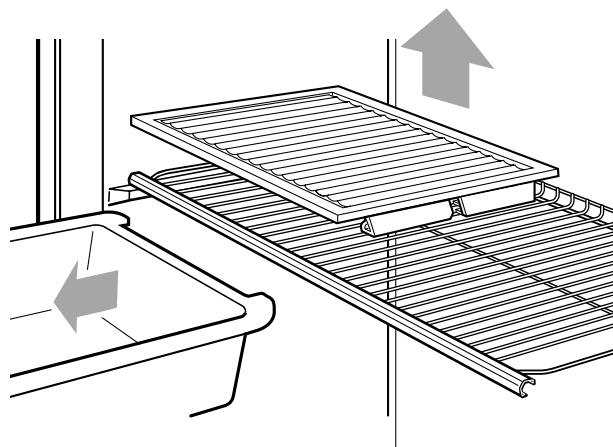
To replace the cover:

1. Fit notches and rear edge of cover over rear and center crossbars on the shelf.
2. Lower cover into place.
3. Replace the meat drawer.

Style 1



Style 2



ADJUSTING THE EZ-TRAK REFRIGERATOR SHELF

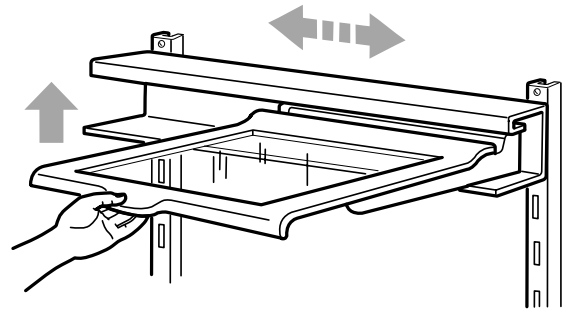
(on some models)

The EZ-TRAK shelf slides from side to side for more flexible storage in your refrigerator.

To slide the shelf from side to side:

1. Lift up on the front of the shelf and slide to the desired location.
2. Lower the shelf to the level position.

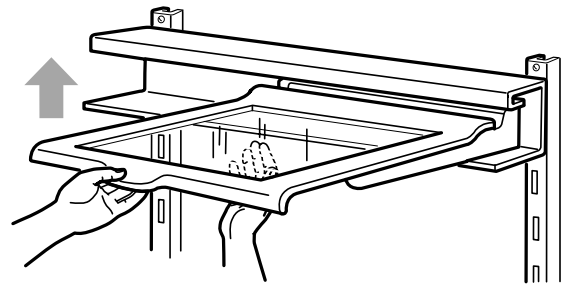
NOTE: You do not have to remove small items from the shelf before moving it from side to side. You may need to remove larger items.



To remove the shelf:

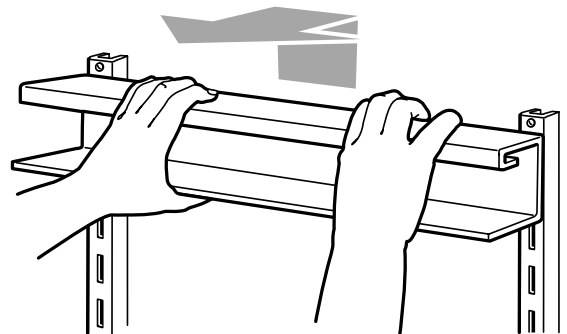
1. Remove all items from the shelf.
2. Hold the back of the shelf with one hand.
3. Lift the front of the shelf with the other hand to a 45° angle and lower it slightly to release it from the upper channel of the track.
4. Pull the shelf straight out.

NOTE: The shelf is heavy and must be removed using both hands.



To remove the shelf track:

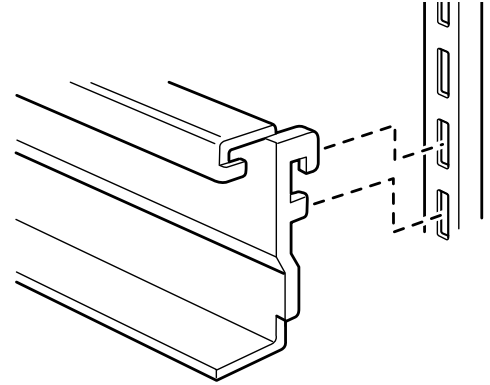
1. Lift both sides of the track slightly.
2. Pull straight out.



Adjusting the EZ-TRAK refrigerator shelf (cont.)

To replace the shelf track:

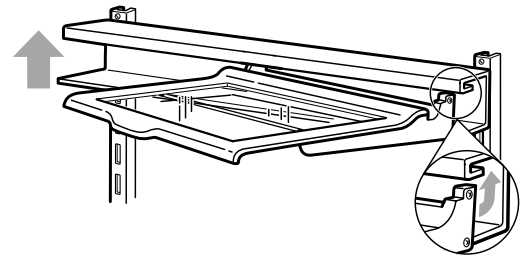
1. Guide the track hooks into the shelf support slots on the back wall.
NOTE: Make sure that both sets of track hooks are in the slots and that the slots are parallel with each other.
2. Push the track back and down securely into the shelf supports.



To reinstall the shelf:

1. Hold the shelf at the front and tip the front at a 45° angle to the track.
2. Insert both of the rear shelf slides into the upper channel of the track.
3. Lower the front into place.

NOTE: Make sure that both of the rear shelf slides are securely in the track before letting go of the shelf. The EZ-TRAK shelf may be difficult to install if the track is placed too close to the refrigerator ceiling. If this occurs reposition the track on lower rungs until the shelf can be tilted enough to easily slide into the track.



REMOVING THE CRISPER AND CRISPER COVER (on some models)

The crisper and its cover are designed for easy removal and cleaning.

To remove the crisper:

1. Slide crisper straight out to the stop.
2. Lift the front.
3. Slide crisper out the rest of the way.

Replace the crisper in the reverse order.

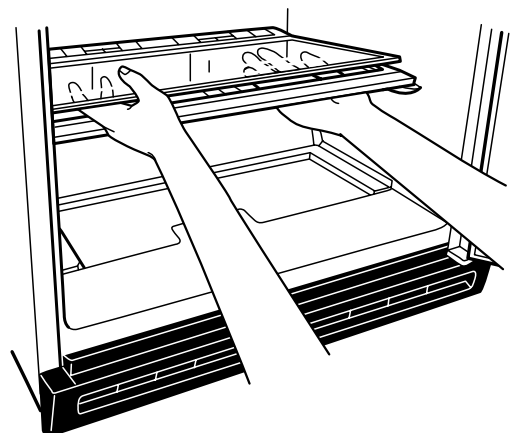
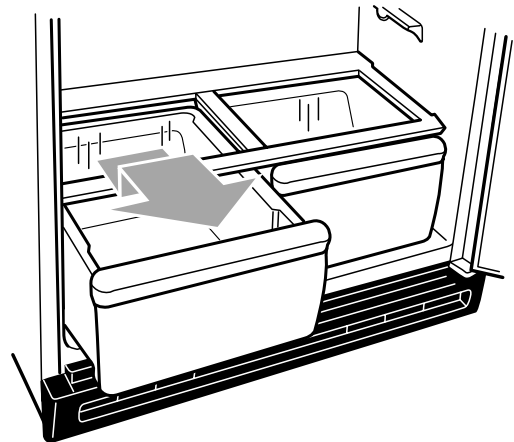
To remove the cover:

1. Hold the glass insert firmly while pushing up from the bottom.
2. Slide the glass insert out.
3. Lift cover frame up and out.

NOTE: Before reinstalling the cover, make sure the U-shaped reinforcement bar is installed.

To replace the cover:

1. Fit back of cover frame into notch supports on back wall of the refrigerator.
2. Lower front of the frame into place.
3. Slide back of glass insert into place and lower front.



ADJUSTING THE CRISPER HUMIDITY CONTROL (on some models)

You can control the amount of humidity in the moisture-sealed crispers. Adjust the control to any setting between LOW and HIGH.

- LOW (open) lets moist air out of the crisper for best storage of fruits and vegetables with skins.
- HIGH (closed) keeps moist air in the crisper for best storage of fresh, leafy vegetables.

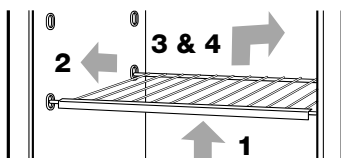


ADJUSTING THE FREEZER SHELF (on some models)

Adjust the freezer shelf to match the way you use your freezer.

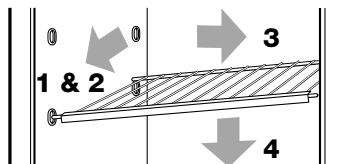
To remove the shelf: (Style 1)

1. Lift entire shelf slightly.
2. Move shelf all the way to one side.
3. Tilt other side up and out of shelf support cups.
4. Pull shelf up and out.



To replace the shelf:

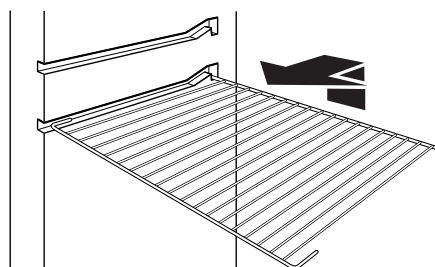
1. Tilt the shelf and insert into freezer compartment.
2. Insert one end of the shelf all the way into the center of the shelf support cups.
3. Lower other end of shelf and insert into the shelf support cups.
4. Lower shelf into place.



NOTE: The shelf should lower slightly and lock into place. If the shelf does not appear sturdy, make sure both ends of the shelf are inserted into the shelf support cups.

To remove the shelf: (Style 2)

1. Remove items from the shelf.
2. Lift back of shelf over stop.
3. Slide shelf straight out.



To replace the shelf:

1. Slide back of shelf into shelf tracks on walls of cabinet.
2. Slide shelf in all the way.

REMOVING THE PULL-OUT FREEZER FLOOR (on some models)

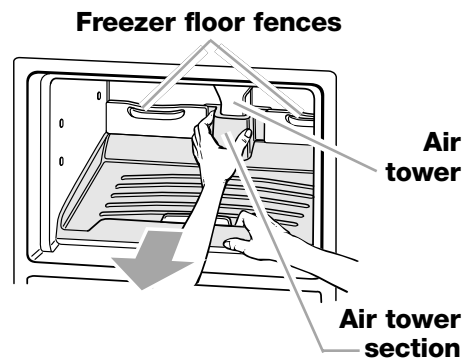
The freezer floor pulls out for easier access to foods in the back of the freezer and for easier cleaning.

To remove the freezer floor:

1. Remove all food items from the freezer floor.
2. Lift both back “fences” up and out.
3. Pull the floor out about 1 inch (2.5 cm) with one hand around the air tower section (center back) and one hand at center front.
4. Lift up floor at rear until hooks release from cabinet.
5. Pull floor out the rest of the way.

To replace the freezer floor:

1. Position back of floor into freezer opening.
2. Slide floor straight in until hooks drop into place at rear of cabinet.
3. Replace “fences” by aligning pins with socket in the floor, and push down until they snap into place.



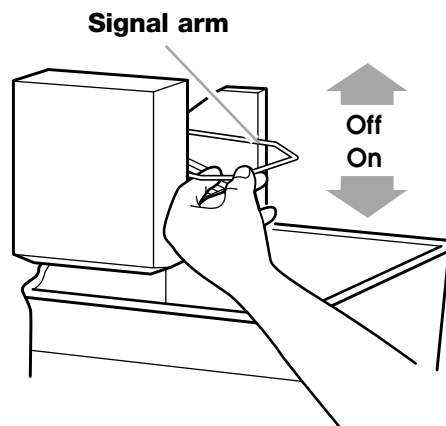
USING THE OPTIONAL AUTOMATIC ICE MAKER

Before you turn the ice maker on, be sure that it is attached to a water supply. Refer to the “Attaching the optional ice maker to a water supply” section.

- The ON/OFF lever is a wire signal arm. Push the arm **down to start** making ice automatically, and push it **up to shut off** the ice maker.
- If you remove the ice bin, raise the signal arm to shut off the ice maker. When you replace the bin, push it in all the way and lower the ice maker signal arm to the ON position.
- It is normal for the ice to be attached at the corners. They will break apart easily.
- The ice maker will not operate until the freezer is cold enough to make ice. This can take as long as overnight.
- If ice is not being made fast enough and more ice is needed, turn the Refrigerator Control toward a higher number in half number steps. (For example, if the control is at 3, move it to between 3 and 4.) Wait 24 hours and, if necessary, gradually turn the Freezer Control toward COLDER, waiting 24 hours between each increase.

REMEMBER:

- The quality of your ice will be only as good as the quality of the water supplied to your ice maker.
- Avoid connecting the ice maker to a softened water supply. Water softener chemicals (such as salt) can damage parts of the ice maker and lead to poor quality ice. If a softened water supply cannot be avoided, make sure the water softener is operating properly and is well maintained.



REMOVING THE BASE GRILLE

The base grille can be easily removed for access to the defrost pan and condenser coils. You will need to remove the base grille to clean the defrost pan or the condenser coils.

NOTE: Carefully avoid touching the condenser coils while cleaning, surfaces may be hot.

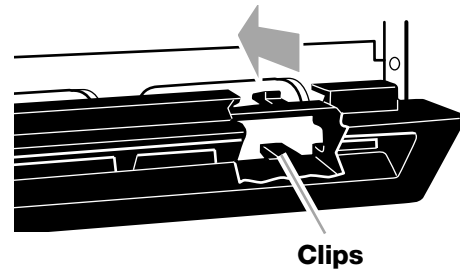
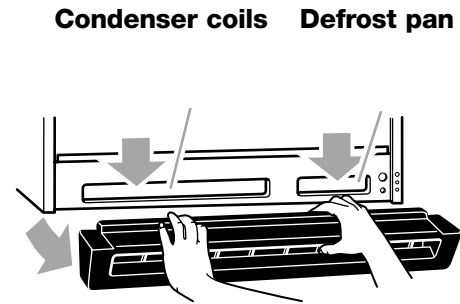
To remove the base grille:

1. Open the refrigerator door.
2. Grasp the grille with both hands.
3. Tilt the bottom of the grille up toward you and lower the grille out and away from the refrigerator.
4. Close the door.

NOTE: Do not remove the Tech Sheet that is fastened behind the grille.

To replace the base grille:

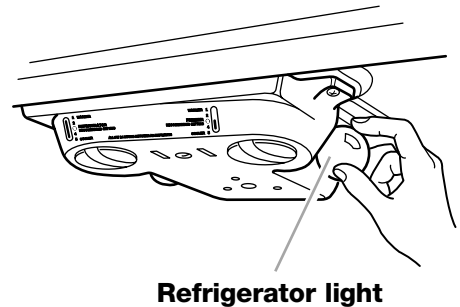
1. Open the refrigerator door.
2. Place upper clips in openings in the metal panel.
3. Roll the grille down toward the refrigerator until it snaps into place.
4. Close the door.



CHANGING THE LIGHT BULBS

To change the refrigerator light:

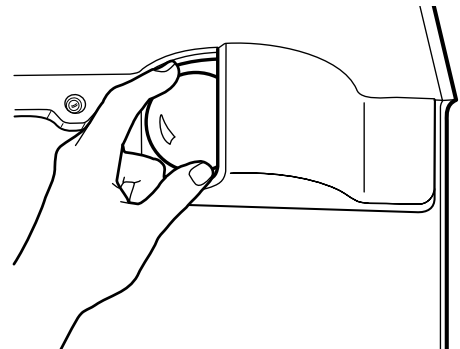
1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect refrigerator from power supply.
2. Reach behind the Control Panel and remove the bulb.
3. Replace the bulb with a 40-watt appliance bulb.
4. Plug in refrigerator or reconnect refrigerator to power supply.



To change freezer light:

1. Unplug refrigerator or disconnect refrigerator from power supply.
2. Reach behind light shield to remove bulb.
3. Replace bulb with a 40-watt appliance bulb.
4. Plug in refrigerator or reconnect refrigerator to power supply.

NOTE: Not all appliance bulbs will fit your refrigerator. Be sure to replace the bulb with one of the same size and shape.



REVERSING THE DOOR SWING

SUGGESTION: Reversing the door swing should be performed by a qualified person.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

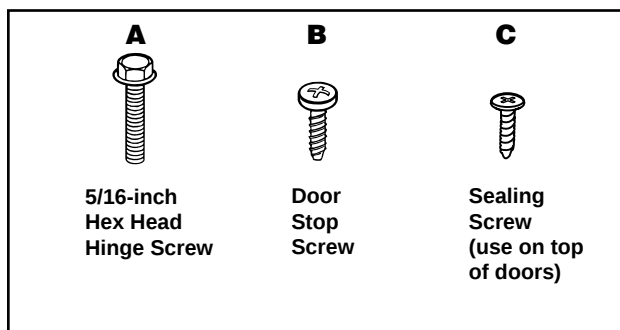
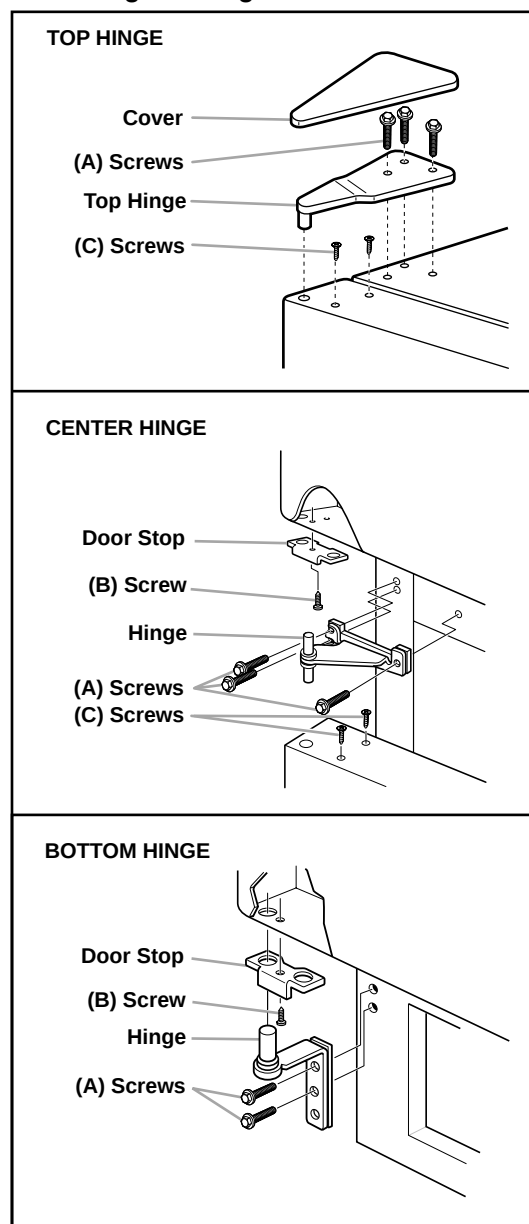
- Before you begin, turn refrigerator OFF, unplug it, and remove any food from door shelves.
- Remove base grille.
- When removing hinges, keep doors closed until ready to lift free from cabinet.
- To remove doors, start at the top hinge and work your way down.

Note: The following refers only to those models with the Style 1 center hinge: To remove the center hinge screws, remove the center hinge pin by turning it $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn. It will pop up.

- To replace doors, start at the bottom hinge and work your way up.
- Line up doors so they are centered between the sides of the cabinet **and** parallel with each other.
- Seal all unused openings with screws or plastic plugs. Moisture will enter any openings.

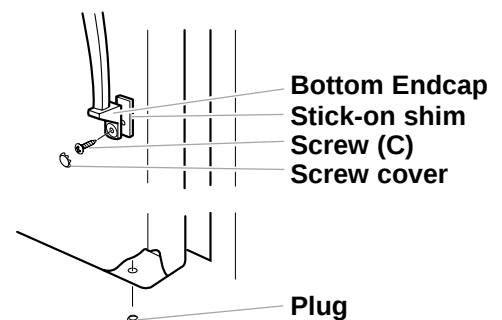
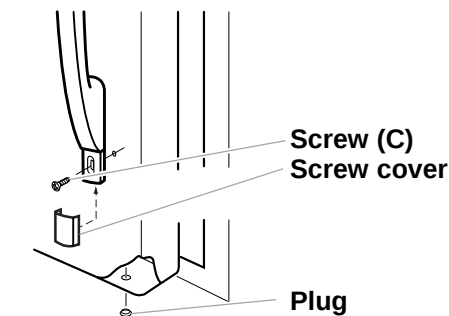
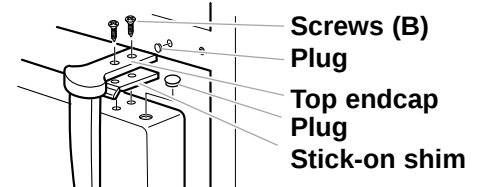
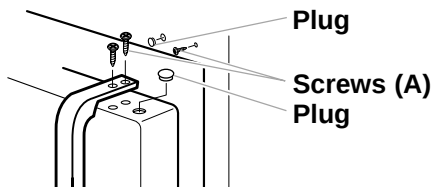
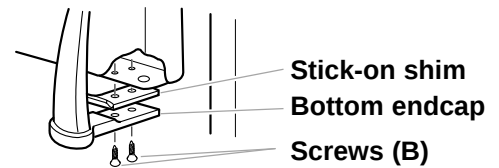
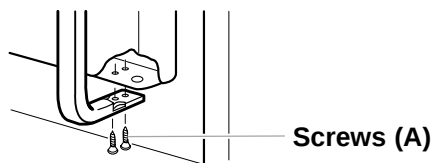
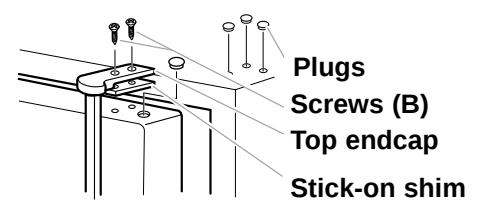
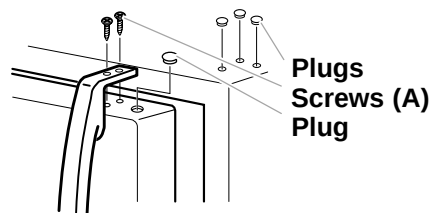
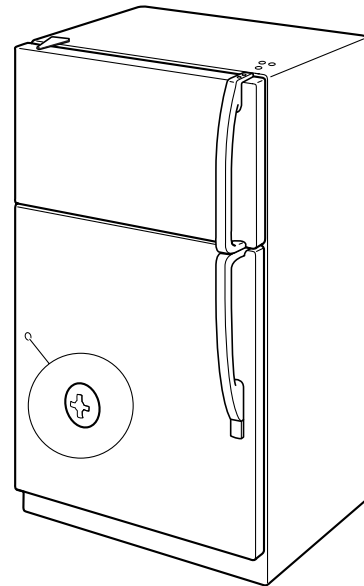
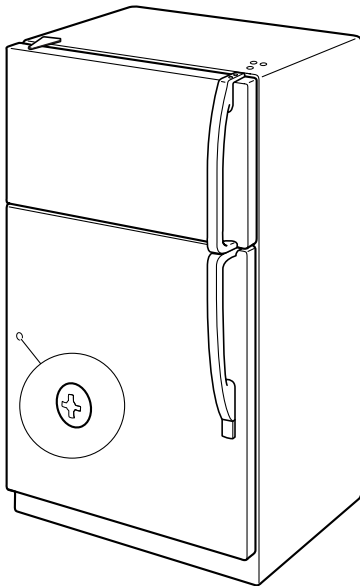
NOTE: After the doors are reversed, reinstall the handles. If the doors are not shutting on their own, see “Leveling” in the “Installing Your Refrigerator” section.

Reversing the Hinges



Reversing the door swing (cont.)

Reversing the handles



A



Countersink Screws
(Use on top and bottom of handle)

B



Countersink Screws
(Use on top and bottom of handle)

C



Handle Screw
(Use on front of handles)

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.

TimeSmart TIP

Save energy

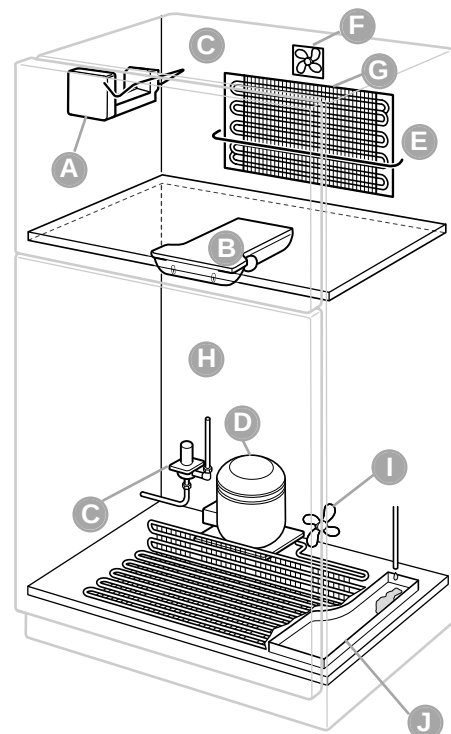
Organize your food in your refrigerator and think about what you want before you open the door. This will allow you to get everything in one trip and will help save energy.

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 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 it.
- 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.

Additional cleaning tips are listed below:

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.
Defrost pan	● Remove base grille. ● Reach into small opening at right edge and remove the defrost pan. ● Wash, rinse, and dry thoroughly. ● Replace defrost pan. Make sure to push it completely into the opening. ● Replace base grille.
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.

! WARNING



Explosion Hazard

Use nonflammable cleaner.

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

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. Turn the Refrigerator Control to OFF.
6. Unplug the refrigerator.
7. Empty water from the defrost pan.
8. Clean, wipe, and dry thoroughly.
9. Take out all removable parts, wrap them well, and tape them together so they don't shift and rattle during the move.
10. Screw in the leveling rollers.
11. 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 (liter) 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
Bacon	5-7 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.

TimeSmart TIP

Stay fresh

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.

TimeSmart TIP

Save Energy

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.

NOTE: The Index in the back of the book will help you locate the appropriate sections that are referenced throughout this Troubleshooting Guide.

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 control is turned to the "OFF" position.	Refer to the "Setting the controls" section.
The refrigerator is defrosting.	Recheck to see if the refrigerator is operating in 30 minutes. Your refrigerator will regularly run an automatic defrost cycle.
	If it is still not running after checking the above items, call an Authorized Whirlpool Service Center.

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 refrigerator 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 refrigerator control.
A light bulb has burned out.	Replace with an appliance bulb of the same wattage, size, and shape. See the "Changing the light bulbs" 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 the "Leveling" section.) If it is still overflowing there is probably something wrong with the refrigerator. Call an Authorized Whirlpool Service Center.

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 the "How the controls work" 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. See the "Removing the base grille" section.
The condenser coils are dirty.	This prevents air transfer and makes the motor work harder. Clean the condenser coils. Refer to the "Cleaning 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 the "Understanding the sounds you may hear" section.

The ice maker is not producing ice

Check if ...	Then ...
The freezer temperature is not cold enough to produce ice.	See the “Setting the controls” section.
The ice maker arm is in the “OFF” (up) position.	Lower arm to the “ON” (down) position. See the “Using the optional automatic ice maker” section.
The water line shut-off valve to the refrigerator is not turned on.	Turn on the water valve. See the “Attaching the optional automatic ice maker to a water supply” section.
An ice cube is jammed in the ejector arm.	Remove the ice from the ejector arm with a plastic utensil. Refer to the “Using the optional automatic ice maker” 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 shut-off valve is turned on. Refer to the “Attaching the optional automatic ice maker to a water supply” section.
	If not due to any of the above, there may be a problem with the water line. Contact the Authorized Whirlpool Service Company.

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 70-120 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 the “Setting the controls” section.
The water shut-off valve is not turned completely on.	Turn valve on fully. Refer to the “Attaching the optional automatic ice maker to a water supply” 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 the “Storing frozen food” section.
Freezer and ice bin need to be cleaned.	See the “Cleaning 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 the “Cleaning 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 above, the warmth is probably due to normal operation of the automatic exterior moisture control. If still concerned, call the Consumer Assistance Center or an Authorized Whirlpool Service Company.

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 the “How the controls work” 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 the “How the controls work” 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 the “Leveling” section.
The doors were removed during product installation and not properly replaced.	Remove and replace the doors according to the “Reversing the door swing” section 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, follow the instructions below.

1. If the problem is not due to one of the items listed in Troubleshooting...

Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the unit or an authorized Whirlpool service company.

2. If you need FSP® replacement parts[†]...

FSP is a registered trademark of Whirlpool Corporation for quality parts. Look for this symbol of quality whenever you need a replacement part for your WHIRLPOOL® appliance. 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, contact the dealer from whom you purchased the unit or an authorized Whirlpool® service company.

[†] When asking for help or service:

Please provide a detailed description of the problem, your appliance's complete model and serial numbers, and the purchase date. (See page 3.) This information will help us respond properly to your request.

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