



Use And Care

G U I D E



TWO SPEED AUTOMATIC WASHER

MODEL RAC4244A

A NOTE TO YOU

A Note To You

Thank you for buying a Roper appliance.

You have purchased a quality, *world-class* home appliance. Years of engineering experience have gone into its manufacturing. To ensure many years of trouble-free operation, we have developed this Use and Care Guide. It is full of valuable information on how to operate and maintain your appliance properly and safely. Please read it carefully. Also, please complete and mail the Ownership Registration Card provided with your appliance. This will help us notify you about any new information on your appliance.

Your safety is important to us.

This guide contains safety symbols and statements. Please pay special attention to these symbols and follow any instructions given. Here is a brief explanation of the use of each symbol.

WARNING

This symbol will help alert you to such dangers as personal injury, burns, fire and electrical shock.

CAUTION

This symbol will help you avoid actions which could cause product damage (scratches, dents, etc.) and damage to your personal property.

Our toll-free number, 1-800-44-ROPER (1-800-447-6737), is available 24 hours a day.

If you have a question concerning your appliance's operation, or if you need service, first see "If You Need Assistance Or Service" on page 18. If you need further help, feel free to call us. When calling, you will need to know your appliance's complete model number and serial number. You can find this information on the model and serial number plate (see diagram on page 4). For your convenience, we have included a handy place below for you to record these numbers, the purchase date from the sales slip and your dealer's name and telephone number. Keep this book and the sales slip together in a safe place for future reference.

Model Number _____

Dealer Name _____

Serial Number _____

Dealer Phone _____

Purchase Date _____

Important Safety Instructions

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of fire, electrical shock or injury to persons when using your washer, follow basic precautions, including the following:

- **Read all instructions before using the washer.**
- **NEVER** wash items cleaned, washed, soaked in or spotted with wax, paint, gasoline, or flammable fluids in the washer. The fumes can create a **FIRE HAZARD** or **EXPLOSION**. **ALWAYS** hand launder and air dry fabrics containing these materials.
- **NEVER** allow children to operate, play with, or crawl inside the washer. Close supervision of children is necessary when the washer is used near children.
- When discarding an old washer, **ALWAYS** remove the lid to prevent accidental entrapment.
- **DO NOT** reach into the washer basket while it is filling with water, while agitator is moving or while basket is spinning. If the lid is opened while the basket is spinning, the basket will automatically stop in a few seconds.
- **DO NOT** tamper with controls.
- **NEVER** use or store flammable fluids (dry-cleaning solvents, kerosene) in or near your washer. **DO NOT** add flammable fluids to the wash water. These substances give off vapors that can create a **FIRE HAZARD** or **EXPLOSION**.
- If hot water has not been used recently (usually 2 weeks or longer), hydrogen gases may build up in the water heater and the hot water pipes. **HYDROGEN GAS IS EXPLOSIVE**. To prevent injury or damage, before using your washer, turn on all hot water faucets and allow water to run for several minutes. This will allow gases to escape. **DO NOT** smoke or use any open flame near the faucet while it is open.
- **You are responsible for making sure that your washer:**
 - is installed, repaired, and has parts replaced by a qualified person.
 - is properly installed and leveled on a floor that can support the weight.*
 - is connected to the correct 3-prong outlet, electric supply, water supply and drain.*
 - is properly grounded.*
 - is properly maintained.
 - is protected from the weather and kept where the temperature will not fall below freezing.

*See the Installation Instructions.

– SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS –

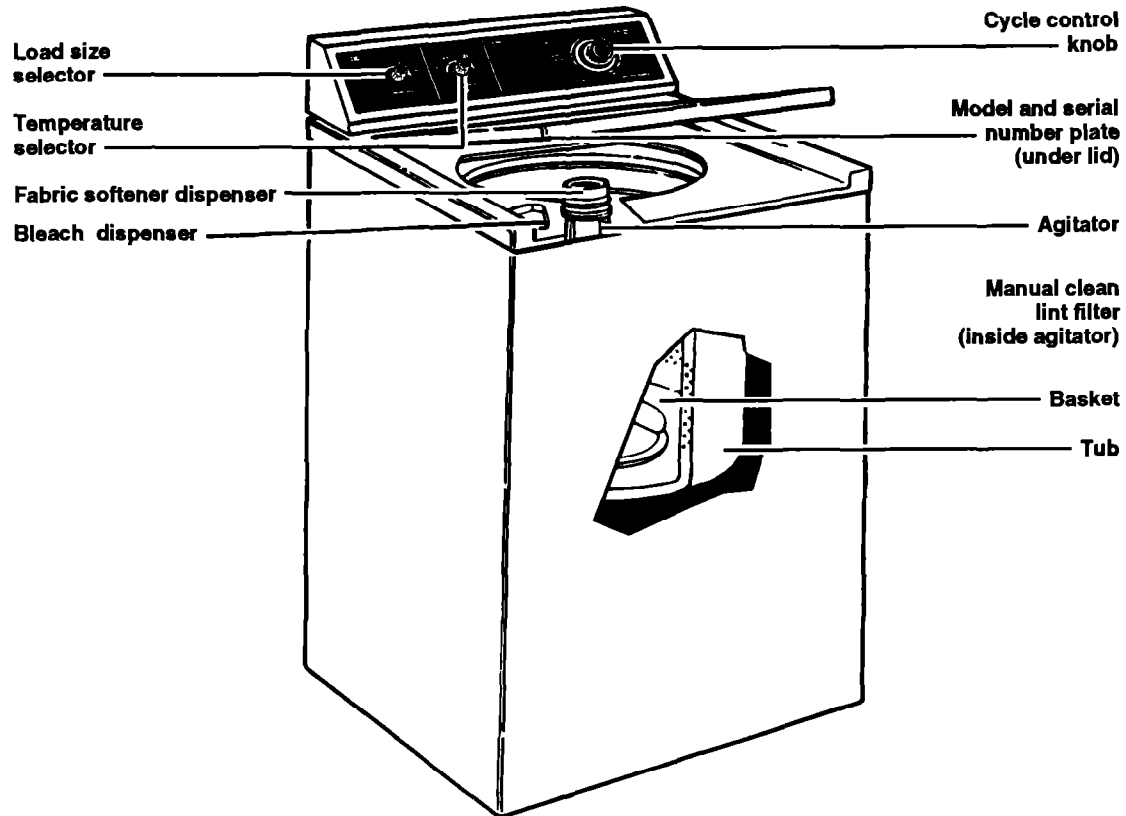
Additional safety instructions and your responsibilities

- **ALWAYS** store detergent, laundry aids and other materials in a cool, dry place where children can't reach them—in a locked cabinet if possible.
- **ALWAYS** read and follow instructions on packages of detergents and laundry aids—especially warnings and precautions.
- **DO NOT** wash or dry items that are soiled with vegetable or cooking oil. These items may contain some oil after laundering. Due to the remaining oil, the fabric may smoke or catch fire by itself.
- **HAZARDOUS FUMES** can form if chlorine bleach is used in the same wash as ammonia or acids such as vinegar or rust remover.
- **ALWAYS** unplug the power supply cord before attempting to service the washer.
- **DO NOT** machine wash glass fiber materials. Small particles can stick to fabrics washed in following loads and cause skin irritation.
- **You are responsible for making sure that your washer:**
 - is used only for jobs normally expected of home automatic washers.
 - is not run by children or anyone unable to operate it properly.

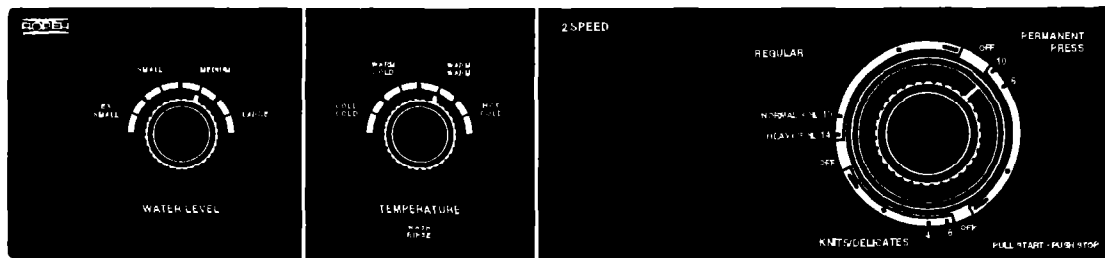
PARTS AND FEATURES

Parts And Features

The parts and features of your washer are illustrated in this section. Become familiar with all parts and features before using your washer.



Control panel



Hang tags/temporary labels

Remove all hang tags and temporary labels before the washer is used. If label glue remains, rub briskly with thumb or soak area with hand dishwashing detergent.

Do not use sharp instruments, rubbing alcohol, flammable fluids or abrasive cleaners to remove labels. These can damage the finish. See "Important Safety Instructions" on page 3.

Operating Instructions

In This Section		Page	Page
Starting your washer	5	Select a cycle and wash time	6
Select a load size	5	Starting/stopping your washer	6
Select a water temperature	5	What happens in each cycle	6

Your Roper washer is designed for ease of operation and maximum washing efficiency. The following will help you quickly learn to operate your machine.

Starting your washer

Add measured detergent. Then place a sorted load in the washer before starting. See pages 9 and 10 for additional "Before you wash" information.

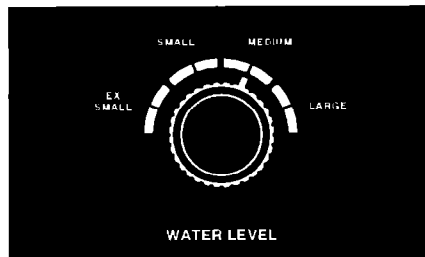
Select a load size

Turn the selector to point at a setting that describes the size of load you want to wash. Set the selector on EX SMALL (a few small items), SMALL, MEDIUM or LARGE (a full load).

NOTE: For best washing results, items should move freely in the washer. Do not overload the washer or choose a water level that is too low for your wash load.

For best results with permanent press clothes, use the LARGE water level setting.

Reduce wash time when using the EX SMALL water level setting. Loads with only a few small items need less wash time for best results.



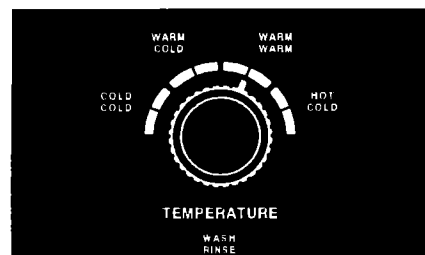
Select a water temperature

Match the water temperature to the type of fabric and soils being washed. The top temperature is the wash selection and the bottom temperature is the rinse selection.

Water temperature tips

- Use warm wash water with the Permanent Press or Knits Gentle cycles.
- For heavily soiled permanent press or knit clothes, pre-wash or pre-soak before washing in warm water.
- Always use cold rinse water for permanent press fabrics.

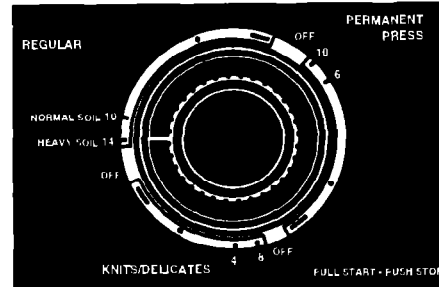
See the "Water temperature guide" on page 13 for more information.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

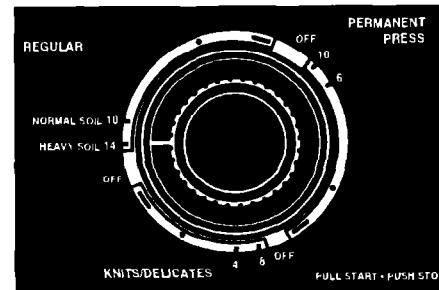
Select a cycle and wash time

- Push in the Cycle Control Knob and turn it clockwise.
- Stop when the indicator on the knob's outer ring points to the number in the wash cycle you want. The numbers are minutes of wash time.



Starting/stopping your washer

- Start the washer by pulling out the Cycle Control Knob. The washer will fill to the selected water level with the selected wash water temperature. The washer will begin agitating immediately after filling. Agitation can occur with the washer lid up or down.
- To stop the washer at any time, push in the Cycle Control Knob. To restart the washer, pull out the Cycle Control Knob.



What happens in each cycle

Each cycle is designed for different kinds of fabrics.

When the Cycle Control Knob is set to a number and pulled out, the washer fills before agitation and timing starts. After agitation starts, the knob turns clockwise until it points to OFF and the cycle ends.

The washer pauses briefly throughout each cycle. These pauses are normal for washer operation.

Regular cycle

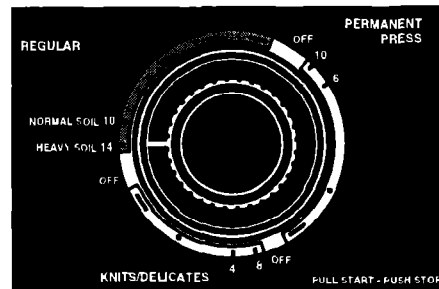
Regular/Heavy Soil—cleans sturdily constructed fabrics and heavily soiled loads.

Wash time: 14 minutes

Regular/Normal Soil—cleans regular loads of fabrics that are moderately soiled.

Wash time: 10 minutes

The Regular cycle uses a longer spin to shorten drying times.



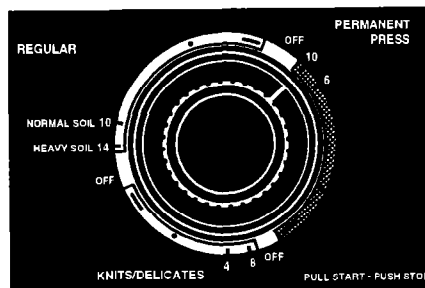
OTHER FEATURES

Permanent Press cycle

Permanent Press—cleans lightly to moderately soiled permanent press and some synthetic fabrics.

Wash time: 6-10 minutes

The Permanent Press cycle uses a cool-down rinse and pulsed spinning to reduce wrinkling.

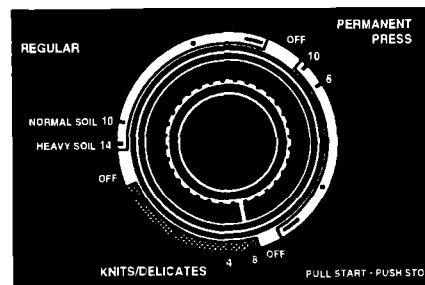


Knits/Delicates cycle

Knits/Delicates—gently washes lightly to moderately soiled delicate items and washable knits.

Wash time: 4-8 minutes

The Knits/Delicates cycle uses pulsed spinning to reduce wrinkling.



Other Features

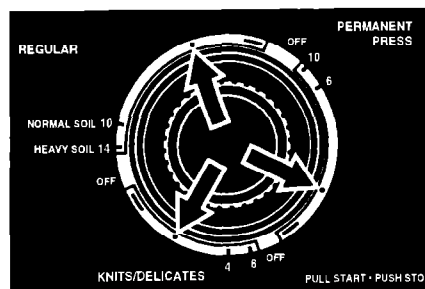
In This Section	Page		Page
Rinse and spin	7	Chlorine bleach dispenser	8
Drain and spin	8	Fabric softener dispenser	9
Manual clean lint filter	8		

Understanding the use of the following features will help you use your washer efficiently.

Rinse and spin

When using extra detergent for heavily soiled clothes or washing special-care items, you may want an extra rinse and spin.

1. Push the Cycle Control Knob in.
2. Turn knob clockwise to one of the dots on the dial, as illustrated.
3. Pull Cycle Control Knob out. The washer will fill to selected level, agitate, drain and spin.

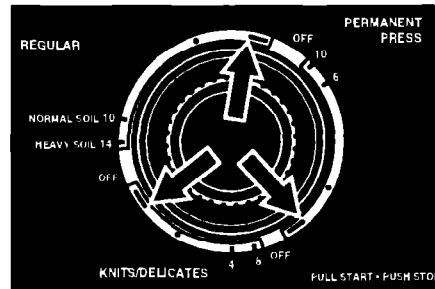


OTHER FEATURES

Drain and spin

A drain and spin may help shorten drying times for some heavy fabrics or special-care items by removing excess water.

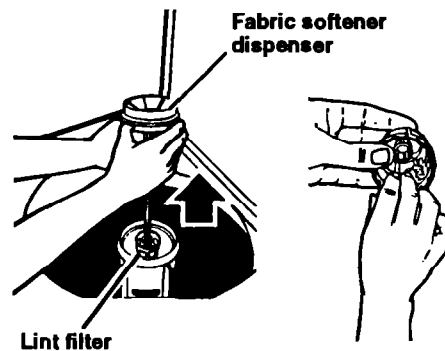
1. Push Cycle Control Knob in.
2. Turn knob clockwise until indicator points to any bar just before an OFF area on the dial, as illustrated.
3. Pull Cycle Control Knob out. The washer will drain and spin.



Manual clean lint filter

Clean lint filter after every load.

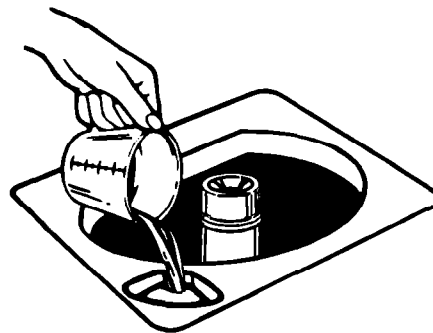
1. To remove, grasp the top of the agitator with both hands. Pull upward to remove agitator cap. Lint filter is attached to the end of the shaft.
2. Detach lint filter by pinching forked ends of shaft together. Slide lint filter off shaft.
3. Wash or wipe the lint filter clean.
4. Slide filter back into place on shaft (open end up). Snap into place.
5. Push lint filter and agitator cap firmly back into agitator.



Chlorine bleach dispenser

Always measure bleach. Do not guess. For this washer, never use more than 1/2 cup (125 mL) for a full load. Use less with lower water level setting. Follow directions on bottle for safe use. Use a cup with a pouring spout to avoid spilling.

1. Load the washer.
2. Pour measured bleach carefully into dispenser. Do not let bleach splash, drip or run down into washer basket. Undiluted bleach will damage any fabric it touches.
3. Start the washer. Bleach will be diluted automatically during the wash part of the cycle.



Fabric softener dispenser

1. Add detergent and load to the basket.
2. Add liquid fabric softener to the dispenser using the amount recommended on the package.
3. Avoid dripping or spilling any fabric softener on the load.
4. Dilute fabric softener with warm water. Add enough water to fill dispenser to the opening.
5. Start the washer. Diluted fabric softener will be added to the load during the final rinse.

NOTE: Do not stop the washer during this time. If you do, the fabric softener will mix with the remaining soapy wash water. This will cause stains. Do not put detergent in the liquid fabric softener dispenser.

6. If the dispenser needs cleaning, flush with hot water. To remove, see "Manual clean lint filter" on page 8.

NOTE: Do not wash clothes with dispenser removed.



Laundry Tips

In This Section			
	Page		Page
Before you wash	9	Laundering problems	16
Removing stains	10	Caring for your washer	17
Water	13	Energy saving tips	17
Laundry aids	14	Winterizing	17
Washing special-care items	14		

This section reviews proper laundering techniques, gives you additional washing information and discusses solutions to common laundering problems.

Before you wash

Preparing clothes for washing

- Empty pockets and turn them inside out.
- Turn down cuffs and brush away lint and dirt.
- Turn synthetic knits inside out to avoid pilling.
- Close zippers, snaps and hooks to avoid snagging other items. Remove pins, buckles and other hard objects to avoid scratching the washer interior.
- Remove unwashable trim and ornaments.
- Tie strings and sashes so they will not tangle.
- Mend tears, loose hems and seams.
- Treat spots and stains. (See page 10 for pretreatment and stain removal information.)
- Stained or wet garments should be washed promptly for best results.

LAUNDRY TIPS

Sorting

- Separate dark from light colors, colorfast from non-colorfast.
- Sort by fabric and construction (sturdy cottons, knits, delicate items).
- Separate heavily soiled items from lightly soiled ones even if they would normally be washed together.
- Separate lint givers (towels, chenille) from lint takers (corduroy, synthetics, permanent press). When possible, turn lint givers inside out.

Loading suggestions

For these suggested full-sized loads, use the **LARGE** water level setting.

Heavy Work Clothes	Knits	Mixed Load	Permanent Press
1 pair pants	1 pair slacks	1 double sheet	1 tablecloth
2 shirts	2 shirts	2 pillowcases	1 skirt
2 pair jeans	3 tops	6 T-shirts	2 blouses
1 coverall	1 vest	2 shirts	2 shirts
Delicates	2 sweaters	2 blouses	1 pair slacks
2 camisoles	Towels	6 handkerchiefs	
4 slips	7 bath towels		
4 panties	4 hand towels		
2 bras	7 wash cloths		
2 nighties			

Loading

- Load washer properly. Overloading or packing can:
 - cause poor cleaning.
 - increase wrinkling.
 - create excessive lint.
 - wear out items faster (because of pilling).
- Load by the amount of space items take up, not by their weight.
- Drop items into washer loosely. Fill to the top of the basket, but do not pack around the agitator.
- Items should move easily through wash water for best cleaning and wrinkle-free results. Watch for rollover. Items should sink and reappear later.
- Mix large and small items in each load. Load evenly to maintain washer balance. An off-balance load can make the machine vibrate during spin.
- To reduce wrinkling, permanent press and synthetic knits should have more room to move in the water than heavy items (towels, jeans).

Removing stains

Stained, heavily soiled or greasy items may need to be pre-washed or soaked for best results. Soaking helps remove protein-type stains like blood, milk or grass. Pre-washing helps loosen soil before washing.

Pre-washing or soaking

Use warm water for soaking or pre-washing stained laundry. Hot water can set stains.

Stain removal rules

- Most stains are easier to remove when they are fresh. Old or set stains may not come out. Follow package directions for pretreatment products.
- Before treating any stain, find out ...
 1. What kind of stain it is.
 2. What kind of fabric it is and if it is colorfast (check label).

3. How old the stain is (washing and drying can set some stains).
- Start with cold or warm water. Hot water can set some stains.
 - When bleach is recommended, use a bleach that is safe for the fabric. Dilute chlorine bleach.
 - Test stain removers on an inside seam or hidden corner of the item to see if the color is removed.
 - Put the stained area face down on a paper towel or white cloth. Apply the stain remover to the back of the stain. This can force the stain off the fabric instead of through it.
 - Meat tenderizer or enzyme presoaks help break down some protein stains so they are easier to remove.
 - Use non-flammable dry cleaning solvents in a well-ventilated room.

Stain removal guide

Stain	To Remove
Alcoholic beverage	These stains turn brown with age, so treat immediately. Sponge or soak fresh stains with cold water. Wash. If stain remains, soak 15 minutes in a solution of lukewarm water, liquid detergent and a few drops of white vinegar. Rinse and rewash.
Blood	Rinse immediately or soak in cold water with enzyme presoak for 30 minutes or longer. Rinse. Rub detergent into any remaining stains. Rinse. If stain remains, put a few drops of 3% hydrogen peroxide on stain for 3-5 minutes. Rinse thoroughly. Wash.
Chewing gum	Use ice to make gum hard. Scrape off what you can. Sponge with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent. Let dry. Wash.
Chocolate or coffee	Sponge immediately with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent or apply a prewash soil and stain remover. Wash. If stain remains, apply a liquid detergent to stain or soak in warm water with an enzyme presoak. Rewash.
Crayon and candle wax	Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Place fabric between two blotters or facial tissues and press with warm iron. Remove color stain with non-flammable dry cleaning solvent. Launder with detergent in the hottest water safe for fabric. If full load is crayon stained, take to cleaners or coin-op dry cleaning machine.
Cream, milk or ice cream	Sponge with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent, or a prewash soil and stain remover. Wash. Repeat if necessary. If stain remains, apply a few drops of liquid detergent and a few drops of ammonia. Blot dry and rinse. If stain remains, soak in an enzyme presoak. Wash.
Deodorants and antiperspirants	Light stain: Treat with liquid detergent or your regular laundry detergent. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. Heavy stain: Place face down on towel and treat with a paste of ammonia and oxygen bleach. Let stand for 30 minutes. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.
Fat, grease or oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pretreatment stain remover. Follow label directions. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. • Use talcum powder to absorb as much grease as possible. Sponge with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent. Wash. • Treat with liquid detergent or rub a detergent paste on the stain. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric.
Fruit stains	Fresh stains: Soak immediately in cool water. Wash. If stain remains, cover area with a paste made of all-fabric bleach, a few drops of hot water and a few drops of ammonia. Wait 15 to 30 minutes. Wash. Old stains: Sponge with white vinegar. Rinse. Repeat procedure for fresh stains.
Grass or green vegetables	Soak in warm or cold water with an enzyme presoak for at least 30 minutes, or sponge with denatured alcohol. Wash in water temperature and bleach safe for the fabric. For colored fabrics, check colorfastness before applying alcohol. For acetate, sponge with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent. If stain remains, bleach with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse. Rewash.
Ink or ballpoint pen ink	Spray stain with an aerosol hair spray or rubbing alcohol. Sponge stain continuously until all bleeding stops. Let dry. Repeat if necessary. Wash. If stain remains, bleach if safe for fabric. (India and other indelible inks are almost impossible to remove completely.)
Iron or rust	For colored or non-colorfast items, apply lemon juice and salt. Place in the sun to dry. Rinse thoroughly. Repeat if necessary. For white or colorfast items, a rust remover may be effective. Test first on inside seam or hem. Some rust removers are not washer safe. Follow package directions.

LAUNDRY TIPS

Stain removal guide

Stain	To Remove
Lipstick	Apply non-flammable dry cleaning solvent or prewash soil and stain remover. Blot with absorbent material. Repeat if necessary. Rinse. If stain still remains, rub with liquid detergent. Wash.
Meat-juice, egg	Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Soak in cold or warm water with enzyme presoak at least 30 minutes. Treat grease stains with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent. Wash.
Mildew	Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. If stain remains, soak in warm water and an all-fabric bleach for 15 to 30 minutes. Rewash. (Old mildew stains are almost impossible to remove. Mildew fungus destroys or weakens fabrics.) An alternative to bleach is to treat with salt and lemon juice and dry in direct sunlight. Rinse and rewash. Mildew may form if wet or damp laundry remains in your washer for extended periods of time. To prevent mildew, promptly dry laundry after washing.
Mustard	Treat immediately. Scrape off excess mustard. Sponge with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent or a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Work liquid detergent and a few drops of vinegar into stain. Rinse. If stain remains, apply 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse and wash.
Paint	Water base: Treat stains while still wet. These paints cannot be removed after they have dried. Rinse in warm water to flush out paint, sponge with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent and then wash. Oil base: Scrape off fresh paint. Sponge with a non-flammable dry cleaning solvent or treat stain with recommended thinner. While stain is still wet with solvent, rub liquid detergent into it. Wash with hottest water safe for fabric.
Perspiration	Remove stains before ironing. Perspiration stains may weaken fabric. Wash or sponge stain thoroughly with detergent and warm water. If perspiration has changed the color of the fabric, use one of the following treatments: Fresh stains: Apply ammonia to stain. Rinse. Launder to remove ammonia odor. Old stains: Apply white vinegar to stain. Rinse. Launder to remove vinegar odor.
Scorch	Severe scorch cannot be removed. Wet stain with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Cover with a dry cloth and press with an iron as hot as is safe for fabric. Rinse well. Wash. OR Wet with lemon juice and spread in the sun to dry. Wash.
Soft drinks	Sponge immediately with cold water and alcohol. Heat and detergent may set stain.

Water

Water temperature guide

Wash	Rinse	Use For	Comments
HOT 130°F (54°C) or above	COLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sturdy whites and colorfast pastels • Diapers • Heavy soils • Work clothes • Normally soiled permanent press and synthetic items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives best cleaning for heavy soils. • Removes oils, perspiration, greasy soils and stains. • Prevents graying and yellowing. • Helps remove wrinkles from permanent press.
WARM 90°-110°F (32°-44°C)	COLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light and moderate soils • Dark or non-colorfast colors • Knits and delicate fabrics • Nylons, polyesters, acrylics, silks, woolens • Prewash, soak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe for most fabric finishes. • Less fading and dye bleeding. • Reduces wrinkling.
COLD 70°-90°F (21°-32°C)	COLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rinsing, for all fabrics • Extra sensitive colors (non-colorfast) • Very lightly soiled items • Moderately soiled items if extra detergent is added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saves hot water. • Less effective cleaning than hot or warm water. • Use liquid detergent, or dissolve powdered detergent in warm water before adding to cold wash water. • Pretreat spots, stains and heavy or greasy soils. • Use longest wash time in cycle selected.

To check your hot water temperature with a candy or cooking thermometer:

1. Fill a pan with the hottest water available from the faucet that will fill your washer.
2. Place a candy or cooking thermometer in water to check the temperature.

NOTE: In wash water temperatures colder than 70°F (21°C):

- Detergents do not dissolve well.
- Soils are difficult to remove.
- Some fabrics will retain wear wrinkles and may have increased pilling.

Water hardness

Many poor washing results can be traced to wash water hardness. To check your water hardness:

- City water—ask your city water company.
- Well water—call your Cooperative Extension Service.

Ask for the mineral content in grains-per-gallon or parts-per-million.

If your water is 9 or more grains-per-gallon or more than 153 parts-per-million:

- Consider installing a water softener.
- Use more detergent.
- Use a packaged water conditioner.
- Do not use soap.

Laundry aids

Follow package instructions when using laundry aids. (See "Removing Stains" on page 10, for more information.)

All-fabric bleach

- Powdered or liquid all-fabric bleach may be used on all types of fabrics.
- Do not use all-fabric bleach in the bleach dispenser because it may clog.

Chlorine bleach

- Use bleach dispenser.
- Follow directions on care labels. Do not use chlorine bleach on wool, silk, spandex, acetates or some flame-retardant fabrics.
- Measure bleach. Do not guess. For this washer, never use more than 1/2 cup (125 mL) for a full load. Add bleach to wash cycle so it can be removed in the rinse cycle.
- When soaking with chlorine bleach, add detergent to soak water.

NOTE: Undiluted bleach will damage any fabric it touches. The damage appears as rips, holes, tears or color loss and may not show up until several washings later.

Detergent

- Using too little detergent is a common cause of laundry problems. Package directions are usually based on:
 - moderate water hardness (4-6 grains)
 - lightly soiled items
 - normal mix loads.
- Use more detergent for:
 - hard water
 - cooler wash water
 - full loads
 - heavily soiled items.
- Do not judge the amount of detergent to use by the amount of suds in the machine. Low sudsing detergents do not create as many suds as normal sudsing detergents.

Washing special-care items

Follow care labels for laundering instructions. Laundering tips for some special washables are included in this section. In general ...

- Select water temperature, cycle and time according to type of fabric and amount of soil.
- Pretreat spots and stains.

- If the recommended amount of normal sudsing detergent creates too many suds, try a low sudsing detergent. Do not reduce the amount of normal sudsing detergent.

Fabric softeners

- Use fabric softener dispenser.
- Always dilute fabric softeners with 1/2 to 1 cup (125 to 250 mL) warm water. Undiluted fabric softener can stain fabrics.
- Fabric softeners should not be mixed with other laundry products because greasy stains may form. If stains form, remove by wetting the stain and rubbing with liquid detergent or a bar of soap. Rewash the stained item.
- Too much fabric softener can make some items non-absorbent (diapers and towels). If this happens, use less fabric softener or do not use it every time.

⚠ WARNING

Fire or Explosion Hazard

- Store flammable solvents or liquids away from your washer.
- Dry cleaning solvents or fluids should not be put directly into your washer.
- Items treated with solvents should be rinsed and air dried before washing in your washer.

The fumes from these substances can create a fire hazard or explosion.

Personal Injury Hazard

- Never use chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids. Hazardous fumes can form.
- Keep stain removal products out of the reach of children ... preferably in a locked cabinet.

Blankets and washable woolens

For electric blankets, woolen blankets and washable woolen garments:

1. Measure blanket or trace outline of garment before washing.
2. Add mild detergent to washer. Fill and agitate briefly to dissolve detergent.
3. Stop washer. Load items evenly around agitator. Soak 10 to 15 minutes.
4. Set control to Drain and Spin. Start washer. Spin 1 minute. See page 8 for more information.
5. Fill washer for final rinse. Stop washer. Allow to soak.
6. Set control to Drain and Spin. Start washer. Allow washer to finish the cycle. Two rinses may be necessary.
7. Lay item(s) on flat surface and block by gently stretching to original measurement. Woolens tend to shrink more the first time they are washed. This is normal.

Curtains, draperies, and slipcovers

1. Shake or vacuum to remove loose dirt.
2. Wash small loads. Crowding will cause wrinkling.
3. Replace slipcovers while still slightly damp. They will dry to fit tightly.

NOTE: Sun-damaged curtains and draperies will tear whether hand or machine washed.

Diapers

1. Rinse immediately. Soak in a solution of lukewarm water and a small amount of detergent until you are ready to wash them. You may wish to use bleach or a special soaking product when soaking.
2. Spin excess water from diapers before washing.
3. Wash diapers as you would wash white cottons and linens.

NOTE:

- When using chlorine bleach for soaking, add detergent to load.
- Overuse of fabric softener reduces the absorbency of diapers.

Elastic, spandex

1. Elastic picks up oil from the body. Oil can damage elastic. Wash often to help reduce the damage.
2. Use warm water and sufficient detergent to remove oils.

Flame-retardant clothing

Items will be clearly labeled as flame-retardant. To help keep flame retardant qualities through continuous use and washing, follow manufacturer's instructions.

Glass fiber materials

Do not wash glass fiber material in your washer. Glass particles could stick to the next load and cause skin irritation.

Knits

Knits are comfortable to wear because they stretch. However, this means that knits are more likely to be stretched and damaged when washed (especially bulky knits). Knits made of synthetic fabrics such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic tend to keep their original shape more than a knit made of cotton or ramie.

1. Close zippers, fasten hooks and eyes to prevent snagging.
2. Wash small loads to reduce pilling and linting.

⚠ WARNING

Fire Hazard

Drying rubber, plastic and other heat-sensitive materials with heat can damage them or be a fire hazard.

Pillows and stuffed toys

1. Partially fill washer with water; add detergent; agitate until detergent is dissolved.
2. Place two pillows on opposite sides of the agitator to balance the load.
3. Allow washer to fill completely and continue through the cycle.
4. Stop the washer occasionally to press air from item(s) being washed.

NOTE:

- Washing feather pillows is not recommended unless they are dryer dried.
- Dry foam items **without** heat.

Plastic and rubber items

1. Treat as delicate items.
2. Wash in warm water.
3. Wash small items in a mesh bag.
4. Dry without heat.

Quilts and bedspreads

1. Treat as delicate items.
2. Wash one at a time. Distribute evenly around agitator.
3. Do not wash cotton-filled comforters unless they are quilted or stitched; tucked cotton batting tends to slip and become lumpy.

Laundering problems

Most laundering problems are easily solved. Check the following list for problems you may have and possible causes. If you need additional help, check the "Assistance Or Service" section of this book.

Brown or yellow stains

- Chlorine staining
- Iron in water heater or pipes
- Iron and manganese in water

Dye transfer

- Improper sorting
- Load not immediately removed from washer after cycle is completed

Gray whites or dingy colors

- Improper sorting
- Water temperature too low
- Not enough detergent
- Using soap in water that is too hard (use detergent if you live in a hard water area)

Greasy looking spots

- Undiluted fabric softener
- Fabric softener in wash water
- Not enough detergent

Lint

- Improper sorting
- Paper or tissue in pockets
- Pilling being mistaken for lint
- Overloading
- Not enough detergent
- Clogged lint filter

Load too wet after spin

- Cold rinses
- Lid is opened before spinning is completed

Scatter rugs

1. Shake or vacuum to remove loose dirt.
2. Wash more than one small rug at a time. If you wash only one rug, add bath towels to balance the load. A larger rug should be distributed around the agitator to balance the load.

Snowsuits, jackets, etc.

1. Wash only one or two items at a time. Load evenly around the agitator.
2. Two rinses may be necessary for complete rinsing.
3. Stop the washer occasionally to press air from item(s) being washed.

Shrinking

- Fabric type (some knits stretch during manufacturing, and laundering returns fabric to original size)
- Care label directions not followed

Snags, rips, holes

- Misuse of chlorine bleach
- Sharp articles not removed from pockets
- Overloading
- Items damaged before washing
- Fasteners not fastened

Stiff, rough fabrics (usually cottons)

- Using soap in water that is too hard (use detergent if you live in a hard water area)
- Not enough detergent
- Line drying

Twisting/tangling

- Overloading
- Improper loading

Wrinkling

- Overloading
- Load not immediately removed from washer after cycle is completed
- Improper rinse temperature
- Poor permanent press finishes
- Cycle selection is incorrect (based on fabric type)

Yellow areas (from body oils)

- Water temperature too low
- Not enough detergent

Caring for your washer

To keep your washer looking like new:

- Wipe up detergent, bleach or other spills with a soft, damp cloth as they occur.



- Sharp or heavy objects should not be put on or in the washer. Check pockets for bolts, nuts, etc.
- If the washer interior needs cleaning, put 1 cup (250mL) of chlorine bleach and 2 cups (500mL) of detergent in the washer. Run through a complete cycle using hot water.
- When removing hard water deposits, use only cleaners labeled as being washer safe.
- After tinting or dyeing, put chlorine bleach and detergent in the washer. Run through a complete cycle using hot water to remove excess dye or tint. If staining occurs on following loads, repeat the process.



Energy saving tips

- Use hot water only when washing heavy, greasy soils or whites.
- Use cold rinses.
- Wash full loads.
- Use lower water levels when washing small loads.
- Avoid rewashing. Use enough detergent; pretreat stains or heavy soils; do not overload; use the cycles and wash times recommended for the fabric and soil; sort properly.
- Use your washer during off-peak hours—usually early morning and late evening. (Ask your power company.)

Winterizing

Install and store your washer where it will not freeze. Because some water stays in the washer, freezing can damage it. If your washer is stored or moved during freezing weather, winterize it.

1. Shut off both water faucets. Disconnect the drain water inlet hoses.
2. Put 1 quart (1L) of R.V.-type antifreeze in the basket.
3. Run washer on a drain and spin setting for about 30 seconds (see page 8) to mix antifreeze and water.

To use the washer again ...

1. Flush water pipes and hoses.
2. Reconnect water inlet hoses.
3. Turn on both water faucets.
4. Run the washer through a complete cycle with 1 cup (250 mL) of detergent to clean out antifreeze.

If You Need Assistance Or Service

This section is designed to help you save the cost of a service call. Part 1 of this section outlines possible problems, their causes, and actions you can take to solve each problem. Parts 2 and 3 tell you what to do if you still need assistance or service. When calling our Consumer Assistance Center for help or calling for service, please provide a detailed description of the problem, your appliances complete model and serial numbers and the purchase date. (See page 2.) This information will help us respond properly to your request.

1. Before calling for assistance ...

Performance problems often result from little things you can find and fix without tools of any kind. Please check the chart below for problems you can fix. It could save you the cost of a service call.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Washer will not fill	Power cord is not plugged into a live circuit with proper voltage. Household fuse has blown or circuit breaker has tripped. A time-delay fuse has not been used. Both hot and cold water faucets are not open. Water supply hoses are kinked. Cycle control knob is not set or pulled out.	Firmly plug power cord into a live circuit with proper voltage. Check circuit voltage at your home's fuse/circuit breaker box. Replace fuse with a time-delay fuse of the correct capacity. Reset circuit breaker. Open both faucets. Straighten hoses. Set cycle control knob and pull out firmly.
Washer does not spin	Lid is open. Power cord is not plugged into a live circuit with proper voltage. Household fuse has blown or circuit breaker has tripped. A time-delay fuse has not been used.	Close lid firmly. Firmly plug power cord into a live circuit with proper voltage. Check circuit voltage at your home's fuse/circuit breaker box. Replace fuse with a time-delay fuse of the correct capacity. Reset circuit breaker.
Washer stops during a cycle	Washer pauses briefly at different times in each cycle. These pauses are normal. Power cord is not plugged into a live circuit with proper voltage. Household fuse has blown or circuit breaker has tripped. A time-delay fuse has not been used.	Wait a minute to see if washer starts cycle again. Firmly plug power cord into a live circuit with proper voltage. Check circuit voltage at your home's fuse/circuit breaker box. Replace fuse with a time-delay fuse of the correct capacity. Reset circuit breaker.
Washer fills and drains without running	Cycle control knob is not pointing to a number in the cycle.	Set cycle control knob on correct number in the cycle.
Washer drains during wash and rinse cycles or water siphons out	Drain hose is lower than the water level in the washer.	Adjust drain hose so that it is higher than the water level in the washer.

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE OR SERVICE

2. If you need assistance ...

Call our toll-free telephone number. Dial free from anywhere in the U.S.:

**1-800-44-ROPER
(1-800-447-6737)**

and talk with one of our trained consultants. The consultant can instruct you in how to obtain satisfactory operation from your appliance or, if service is necessary, recommend a qualified service company in your area.

For further information, write to:

Mr. William Clark
Consumer Assistance Representative
Roper Brand Appliances
2000 M-63
Benton Harbor, MI 49022

Please include a daytime phone number in your correspondence.

3. If you need service ...

Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the appliance or the authorized servicer in your area. For help finding an authorized servicer in your area, call our toll-free telephone number in Step 2.

4. If you are not satisfied with how the problem was solved ...

- Contact the Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel (MACAP). MACAP is a group of independent consumer experts that voices consumer views at the highest levels of the major appliance industry.
- Contact MACAP only when the dealer, authorized servicer and Roper Brand Appliance warrantor have failed to resolve your problem.
Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
- MACAP will in turn inform us of your action.

ROPER®

Washer Warranty

LENGTH OF WARRANTY	WHAT WE WILL PAY FOR
FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY (from date of purchase)	Replacement parts and repair labor to correct defects in materials or workmanship. Service must be provided by an authorized Roper service company.
LIMITED 2ND-5TH YEAR WARRANTY (from date of purchase)	Replacement parts for any part of the gearcase assembly which we find to be defective in materials or workmanship.
WHAT WE WILL NOT PAY FOR	
<p>A. Service calls to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct the installation of your appliance. 2. Instruct you how to use your appliance. 3. Replace house fuses or correct house wiring or plumbing. <p>B. Repairs when appliance is used in other than normal, single-family household use.</p> <p>C. Pickup and delivery. Your appliance is designed to be repaired in the home.</p> <p>D. Damage to appliance caused by accident, misuse, fire, flood, acts of God, or use of products not approved by us.</p> <p>E. Repairs to parts or systems caused by unauthorized modifications made to the appliance.</p>	

This Roper appliance is warranted by Whirlpool Corporation. Under no circumstances shall it be liable under this warranty for incidental or consequential damages and all implied warranties are limited to the same time period stated in the express warranties for Roper Brand Appliances. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so this limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Outside the United States, a different warranty may also apply. For details, please contact your authorized Roper distributor or military exchange.

If you need service, first see the "Assistance or Service" section of this book. After checking "Assistance or Service," additional help can be found by calling our toll-free telephone number, **1-800-44-ROPER (1-800-447-6737)**, from anywhere in the U.S.