



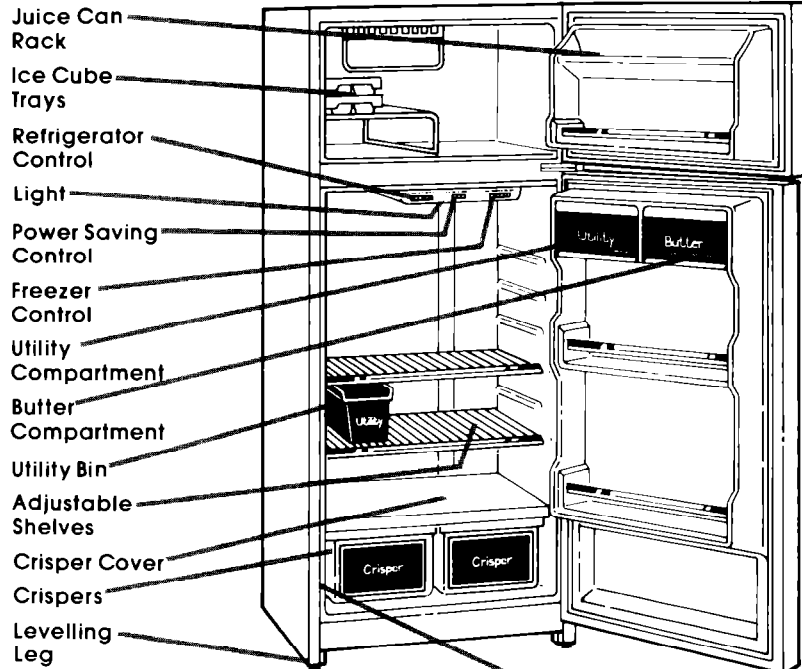
Use and Care Guide

Please read this Use and Care Guide before you do anything else...

It will help you get the longest useful life your refrigerator can give.

It tells you how to start your refrigerator, clean it, move shelves and adjust controls. It even tells you what to do if you hear strange sounds or think something is wrong.

Treat your new refrigerator with care. Use it only to do what home refrigerators are designed to do. It will pay you back with the years of service it was built to give.



Model and Serial Number Plate

Safety First

Child entrapment, and suffocation, are not things of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous...even if they will "just sit in the garage a few days." If you are getting rid of your old refrigerator, do it safely. Please read the enclosed safety booklet from the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers. Help prevent accidents.

Copy Your Model Number and Serial Number Here

If you have to call for service, the service technician will ask for your Model and Serial Numbers. Your refrigerator has these numbers on a plate inside the refrigerator, on the left wall at the bottom. You may have to remove the crisper to read it. (See page 5 for instructions on removing the crisper.)

Copy the numbers in the spaces below while you are thinking about it. Keep this book in a handy place, and keep your warranty and sales slip with it.

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

Purchase / Installation Date _____

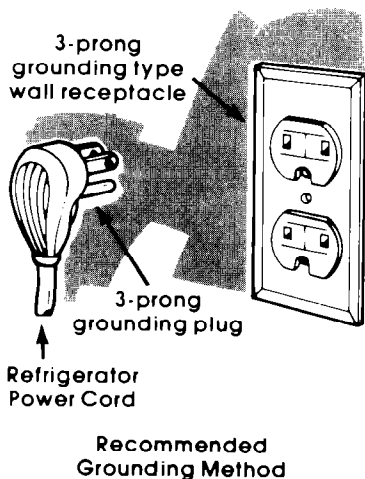
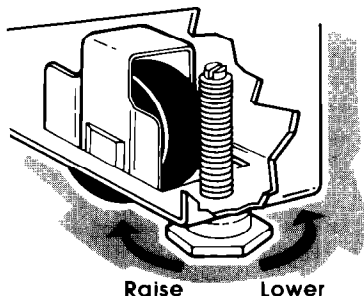
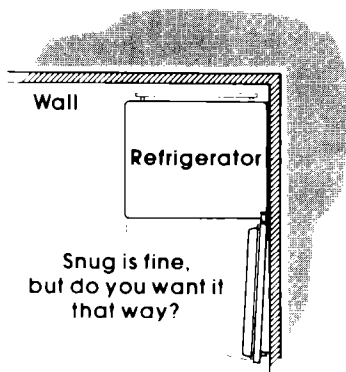
Before you plug it in

IMPORTANT

This is the only fine print you'll find in this booklet. Please read it to be sure you use your refrigerator properly.

We build refrigerators to last, but we can't control how they are used. Before using your refrigerator, you are personally responsible for making sure that it...

- is installed and leveled on a floor that will hold the weight, and in an area suitable for its size and use.
- is connected only to the right kind of outlet, with the right electric supply and grounding.
- is used only for jobs expected of home refrigerators.
- is properly maintained.
- is out of the weather.
- is used in an area where the room temperature will not fall below 55° F. (13° C).
- is not run where there are explosive fumes.
- is not used by children or others who may not understand how it should be used.
- is not loaded with food before it has time to get properly cold.



Remove the Shipping Block.

To help prevent shipping damage, a Styrofoam block is wedged in the defrost pan (see illustration on page 3.) **This block must be removed to clear the way for defrost water, evaporation and to make the power cord accessible.**

Pick the Right Place.

Save steps by putting your refrigerator near the sink and next to a countertop. It **should not** be near a stove, radiator, water heater or any source of heat...including direct sunlight.

You can install it flush against cabinets on each side. You should leave 3 inches (7.5 cm) of free space above the top, and at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) between the condenser and the wall. These spaces let the condenser "breathe."

Do you want it in a corner? Leave some room on the wall side if you want the doors to open wider.

Planning to add the automatic ice maker? Will the refrigerator be near a cold water pipe? Some people run the water line through the floor to the basement. Others run it behind the cabinets to the pipes under the sink.

Make Sure It's Level.

Keep the four bolts that held your refrigerator in the shipping crate. They are also levelling legs. Screw them all the way into the bolt holes on the bottom corners of the refrigerator.

Your refrigerator also has rollers to help make it easy to move.

Turn all four legs to the left to raise the rollers off the floor. (If someone tilts the top of the refrigerator, it will be easier to adjust the legs.) Now adjust each corner until the refrigerator won't rock.

Turn either the front or the back legs the same number of turns until the refrigerator is level. If you don't have a level, the refrigerator will be about level when a partly open door will stay where you put it.

Remove the Labels and Clean.

Remove the Consumer Buy Guide label and other inside labels before using the refrigerator. Any glue left can be taken off with rubbing alcohol.

Do not remove the label giving operating instructions for the Refrigerator and Freezer Controls or the Tech Sheet fastened under the refrigerator at the front.

To clean your refrigerator before using it, check the washing instructions in this booklet.

Plug It In.

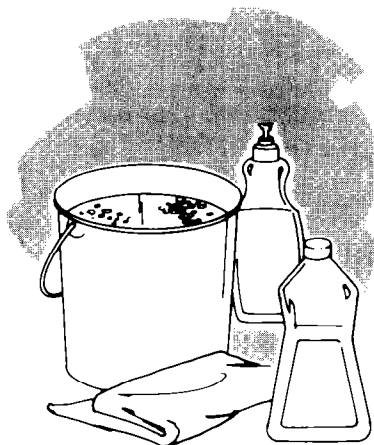
A 120 Volt, 60 Hz., AC only, 15 ampere fused electrical supply is required. It is recommended that a separate circuit serving only this appliance be provided.

Do not use an extension cord. **Use a receptacle which cannot be turned off with a switch or pull chain.**

Cleaning your refrigerator

BEFORE USING YOUR REFRIGERATOR

CLEANING YOUR REFRIGERATOR



Both the refrigerator and freezer sections defrost automatically. But both should be cleaned about once a month to help prevent odors from building up. Of course, spills should be wiped up right away.

To clean your refrigerator, unplug it, turn the Refrigerator Control to OFF, take out all removable parts, and clean it according to the following directions.

Inside.

You can wash the parts you take out in the sink with a **mild** soap or **mild** detergent and warm water. Harsh cleansers, scouring powders and solvents should **never** be used on any part of your refrigerator.

Wash the walls with a solution of two tablespoons (30g) of baking soda mixed with one quart (1L) of warm water. Rinse well and dry. Let the freezer warm up with the door open for 10 or 15 minutes so the cloth doesn't stick.

The inside of the door, including the gasket, should be washed with warm water and a mild soap or mild detergent.

Do not use cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches or cleansers containing petroleum products. They can damage the gasket and plastic finish.

Outside.

Cleaning waxes are not recommended. Just use warm water and a mild soap or mild detergent. Rinse well and dry. If you want to wax, use a special appliance wax or a good auto paste wax that does not contain solvents.

Underneath.

Much of the floor under the refrigerator can be reached without moving it. To reach all of the area for more thorough cleaning or to clean the defrost pan, you will have to move the refrigerator. Follow the directions below if you want to move it.

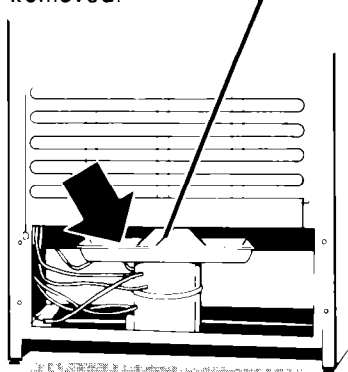
Behind.

To clean the condenser coils or the floor underneath the refrigerator, slide it out as far as necessary. If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker make sure you don't slide it out farther than the water supply line allows. You will see the defrost pan on top of the motor. You don't have to remove it to clean it.

Clean dust from the condenser coils with a vacuum cleaner. The condenser should be cleaned every two or three months.

The condenser acts like an air conditioner in reverse. Heat is removed from inside your refrigerator and transferred to the condenser. From there, the heat is spread into the room. Dust on the condenser insulates it and reduces the heat leaving it. If the heat can't get out easily, the refrigerator will have to run longer to keep food cold.

Shipping Block Must be Removed.

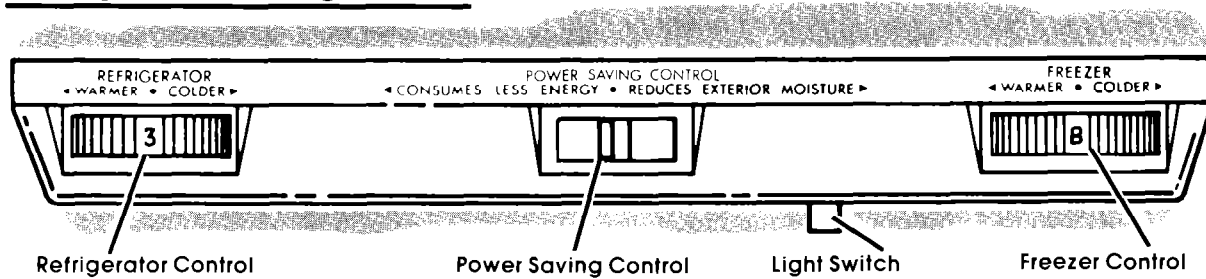


Energy Saving Tips.

You can help your refrigerator use less electricity.

- Check door gaskets for a tight seal. Level the cabinet to be sure of a good seal.
- Clean the condenser coil regularly.
- Open the door as few times as possible. Think about what you need before you open the door. Get everything out at one time. Keep foods organized so you won't have to search for what you want. Close door as soon as food is removed.
- Go ahead and fill up the refrigerator, but don't overcrowd it so air movement is blocked.
- It is a waste of electricity to set the refrigerator and freezer to temperatures colder than they need to be. If ice cream is firm in the freezer and drinks are as cold as your family likes them, that's cold enough.
- Keep the Power Saving Control on, CONSUMES LESS ENERGY unless moisture forms on the refrigerator exterior.
- Make sure your refrigerator is not next to a heat source such as a range, water heater, furnace, radiator, or in direct sunlight.

Using your refrigerator



Setting the Controls.

The Refrigerator and Freezer Controls are on a console inside the refrigerator at the top. To start the refrigerator, set the Refrigerator Control to 3 and the Freezer Control to B.

When you first turn it on, it will run continuously until the insides are properly cold. It takes time for your refrigerator and freezer to get cold enough to store food safely. Before loading it with food, be sure the refrigerator motor has cycled at least once (turned on, turned off, and turned on again). This may take up to a day.

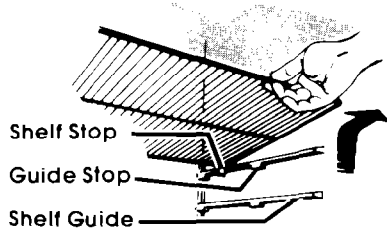
The following chart gives recommended control settings for a number of operating conditions.

IMPORTANT :

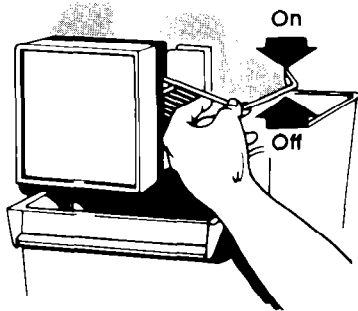
When controls are first set, or whenever changed, allow 24 hours for the temperatures in both sections to even out. Then readjust controls if necessary.

OPERATING CONDITIONS	RECOMMENDED CONTROL SETTINGS
For Normal Use:	
– Normal number of door openings.	Refrigerator 3
– Normal amounts of food added.	Freezer B
– Normal room temperature.	
If Refrigerator Section is Too Warm:	
– Door opened often.	Refrigerator 4
– Large, warm food load added.	Freezer C
– Room temperature very warm.	
If Freezer Section is Too Warm:	
– Door opened often.	Refrigerator 3
– Large amount of warm food added.	Freezer A
– Very cold room temperature.	
If Ice isn't Made Fast Enough:	
– Heavy ice usage.	Refrigerator 3
– Cold room temperature.	Freezer A
If Both Sections are Too Warm:	
– Doors opened often.	Refrigerator 4
– Large amounts of food added.	Freezer B
– Very warm or cold room temperatures.	
POWER SAVING CONTROL: It's normal for moisture to form around the doors when room humidity is high.	
– If moisture forms.	REDUCES EXTERIOR MOISTURE
– If no moisture forms...room humidity is low or during heating season.	CONSUMES LESS ENERGY

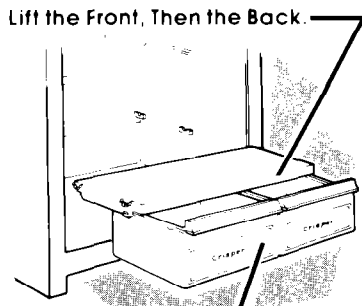
The temperature setting will be about right when milk or juice are as cold as you like, and when ice cream is firm. If you need to adjust the settings to match the way your refrigerator is used, use the settings suggested in the chart above. *Change only one control at a time. Wait a day, then make another change, if needed.*



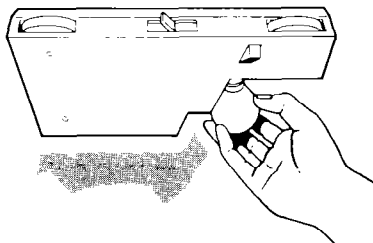
Pull Shelf Out Until It Stops.
Lift the Front and Pull Again.



Raise Signal Arm to Stop Ice Maker.
Lower Signal Arm to Start It.



Pull Out to Stop.
Lift the Front and Pull Again.



Adjusting the Shelves.

Adjust your refrigerator shelves to match your food storage needs for tall items, short items or sizes in between. It will be easier to move a shelf if you take off all the food first.

Slide the shelf you want to move toward you until it stops. Lift up the front and slide it out the rest of the way. To put it back on the shelf guides, fit the back of the shelf on top of the guides with the wire stops on the bottom of the guides. Slide it in, keeping the front lifted up until the stops on the shelves clear the stops on the guides.

Optional ICE MAGIC[®] Automatic Ice Maker.

If you have the automatic ice maker accessory or plan to add one later (Part No. ECKMF-28), there are a few things you will want to know:

- On the side of your ice maker is a wire signal arm. When it's down, the ice maker will make ice automatically. Raise the arm to shut off the ice maker.
- Shake the bin occasionally to keep cubes separated, and to obtain increased storage capacity. It is normal for the cubes to be attached by a corner. They will break apart easily.
- You will hear water running when the ice maker is working. You'll hear ice fall into the bin. Don't let these new sounds bother you.
- The ice maker will not operate until the freezer is cold enough to make ice. This can take overnight.
- Because of new plumbing connections, the first ice may be discolored or off-flavored.
- Your ice maker will work faster when the freezer is colder. If you want more ice, turn the Refrigerator Control toward a higher number. Wait a day and, if necessary, turn the Freezer Control toward A.
- If you remove the ice bin, make sure you raise the signal arm to shut off operation. When you put the bin back, make sure it's all the way in and the arm is lowered.
- If cubes are stored too long, they may develop an off-flavor...like stale water. Throw them away. They will be replaced. Cubes in the ice bin can also become smaller by evaporation.

Removing the Crispers and Crisper Cover.

To remove the crispers, slide them out until they stop. Lift the front a little and slide them the rest of the way out.

The cover rests on nubs built into the side walls of the refrigerator. To remove the cover, lift the front and then the back. To replace the cover, fit the notches in the back corners of the cover over the nubs at the back of the walls. Then lower the front into place.

To replace the crispers, slide them in, keeping the front lifted a little until the crispers clear the stops.

Replacing the Light Bulb.

When the light bulb needs replacing, you will find you can reach it easily without removing anything. To remove the light bulb, first unplug the refrigerator. Then, reach behind the control console. You can feel the bulb. Remove it. Replace the bulb with a 40-watt appliance bulb available from most grocery, hardware or variety stores.

Vacation and moving care



Short Vacations.

No need to shut off the refrigerator if you will be away for only a few weeks. Use up the perishables; freeze other items. If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, turn off your ice maker: 1) raise the signal arm; 2) shut off the water supply to the ice maker. Empty the ice bin.

Long Vacations.

Remove all the food if you are going for a month or more. If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, at least a day ahead, turn off the water supply to the ice maker. When the last load of ice drops, lift the signal arm.

Unplug the refrigerator and clean it...rinse well and dry. Tape rubber or wood blocks to both doors...keeping them open far enough for air to get in. This will keep odor and mold from building up.

Tape the blocks out of a child's reach...do not allow children near the refrigerator when the doors are blocked open.

To restart refrigerator, see "Using Your Refrigerator."

Moving.

If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, shut off the ice maker water supply a day ahead of time. Disconnect the water line. After the last supply of ice drops, lift the signal arm to turn off the ice maker.

Remove all food. Pack frozen foods in dry ice. Unplug the refrigerator and clean it thoroughly.

Remove everything that comes out. Wrap all parts well and tape them together so they don't shift and rattle.

Screw in the leveling legs; tape the doors shut; tape the electric cord to the cabinet. When you get to your new home, put everything back, level it, reconnect the water supply and refer to the "Before Using..." page.

Food storage guide

STORING FRESH FOOD



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

Leafy Vegetables ... Remove the store wrapping and trim or tear off bruised and discolored areas. Wash in cool water and drain. Leave some water on the leaves as they go into the crisper. Cold, moist air helps keep leafy vegetables fresh and crisp.

Vegetables with Skins (tomatoes, peppers) ... Wash, dry and store in a crisper.

Fruits ... Wash, dry and store in a crisper. Do not wash or hull berries until they are ready to use. Sort and keep berries in their store container in a crisper, or store in a loosely closed paper bag on a refrigerator shelf.



Meat ... Meat is perishable and expensive... you won't want to waste an ounce of it through careless handling. The following list and chart give you packaging hints and time limits.

Fresh, Prepackaged Meat. Store fresh meat in the store wrapping. You can freeze it in the wrap and store it for one or two weeks. If you want to keep it frozen longer, you should wrap it with special freezer wrapping material.

Fresh Meat, Not Prepackaged. Remove the market wrapping paper and re-wrap loosely in waxed paper or aluminum foil for storing it unfrozen.

Cooked Meat. Wrap or cover cooked meat with waxed paper, plastic wrap or aluminum foil. Store immediately.

Cured or Smoked Meat and Cold Cuts. Ham, bacon, sausage, cold cuts, etc., keep best in original wrappings. Once opened, tightly re-wrap in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.

Canned Ham. Store in refrigerator unless the label says it's okay to store on the shelf. Do not freeze.

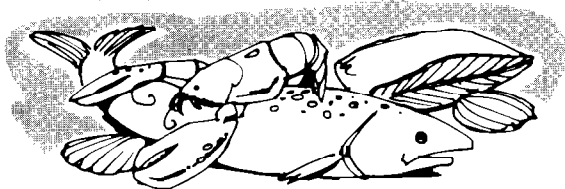
Fresh Poultry. Loosen the market wrapping and store in the supermarket tray, or loosely wrap in waxed paper or plastic wrap.

STORAGE CHART FOR FRESH AND CURED MEAT

Type	Approximate Time (days)
Variety Meats	1 to 2
Chicken	1 to 2
Ground Beef	1 to 2
Steaks and Roasts	3 to 5
Cured Meats	7 to 10
Bacon	5 to 7
Cold Cuts	3 to 5

* If meat is to be stored longer than the times given, follow the directions for freezing.

NOTE: Fresh fish and shellfish should be used the same day as purchased.



Eggs ... Store without washing in the original carton or use the Utility Bin that came with your refrigerator.

Milk, Beverages ... Wipe milk cartons and bottles. Store on a door shelf or inside the refrigerator. Door shelves will hold a half-gallon (1.9 liter) carton.

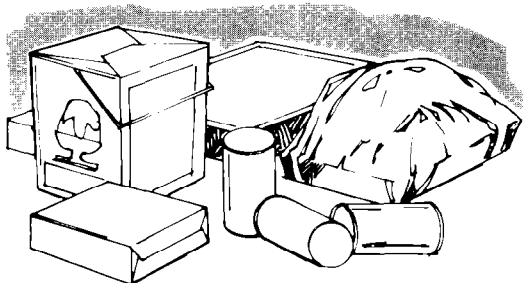
Butter ... Store what you might use in a day on the serving dish in the Butter Compartment. When you have extra, wrap in freezer packaging and freeze.

Cheese ... Store in the original wrapping until you are ready to use it. Once opened, re-wrap tightly in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.

Condiments ... Store small jars and bottles (cat-soup, mustard, jelly, olives) on the door shelves where they are in easy reach.

Leftovers ... Always cover leftovers with plastic wrap or aluminum foil to keep food from drying out. Plastic containers with tight lids are fine, too.

STORING FROZEN FOOD



The freezer section is designed to keep frozen food at temperatures near 0°F (-17.8°C.). You can also use your freezer to freeze food at home.

Remember to **package and seal carefully.** The only big secret to home freezing is airtight packages. Packages or containers should be sealed to keep natural moisture in and air out. Heavy-duty aluminum freezer foil, kraft paper with cellophane coating, special freezer bags, jars and cartons are all good. You can also get a special freezer-package tape at most places that sell freezing and canning supplies.

IMPORTANT: Do not expect your freezer to quick-freeze any large quantity of food. Leave enough space for air to circulate around packages. Be careful to leave enough room at the front so the door can close tightly.

STORAGE CHART FOR FROZEN FOOD

Times given in this chart are meant only as a guide to storage times. A wiser use of freezer space is to keep foods a shorter time and replace as needed.

Bread	2 months
Cooked Dishes	2-3 months
Fish and Seafoods	
Fresh	6 months
Commercially Frozen	1-3 months
Fruits	6 months
Ice Cream	1 month
Concentrated Juice	4-6 months
Meats	
Bacon	Less than 1 month
Pork roasts, chops	3-4 months
Sausage	1-2 months
Beef, veal, lamb roasts	6 months
Ground meat	1-2 months
Poultry	3-4 months
Vegetables	6 months

Ice Cream ... Store in the freezer. Once the package is opened, place a piece of aluminum foil or waxed paper smoothly against the surface. This will prevent ice crystals from forming.

Packaged Frozen Food ... Store on freezer door shelf or in the freezer. If you plan to store it for a long time, re-wrap it with aluminum foil or plastic wrap.

Frozen Meats* ... The following hints will help keep the quality in your frozen meats:

1. Freeze meat while fresh and in top condition.
2. Use only the recommended wrapping materials.
3. Prepare the meat for freezing before wrapping it. Trim off excess fat and remove bones when practical. Meat should not be salted because salt shortens freezer life.
4. Wrap tightly, pressing out as much air as possible.
5. Label and date it.
6. Refreezing defrosted meat is not recommended.

Frozen Soups, Juices ... Store on freezer door shelf or in the freezer.

* Courtesy of National Live Stock and Meat Board

If you need service or help, we suggest you follow these three steps:

1. Before calling for service* ...

Performance problems are sometimes caused by little things you can correct without tools. Before you call for service, check this list.

If your refrigerator will not operate:

- Is the electric cord plugged in?
- Is a fuse blown or a circuit breaker tripped?
- Is the Refrigerator Control dial turned ON?

If your ice maker will not operate:

- Has the freezer had enough time to get cold? With a new refrigerator, this might take overnight.
- Is the signal arm ON...in the down position?
- Is the water valve turned on, and is water getting to the ice maker?

If there is a rattling or jingling noise, or other unfamiliar sounds:

- Is something on top or behind the refrigerator making noise when the refrigerator is running?
- New features on your new refrigerator make new sounds. You may be hearing air flowing from the fan, timer clicks for the defrosting cycle, defrost water draining into the defrost pan. If you have an ice maker, you will hear water fill the molds and the ice drop into the bin.

If there is water in the defrost pan:

- In hot, muggy weather, this is normal. The pan can even be almost full. Make sure the refrigerator is level so the pan doesn't overflow.

If the light doesn't work:

- Check fuses and circuit breakers. Make sure it's plugged in.
- The bulb may be burned out. Unplug the refrigerator; replace the bulb with an appliance bulb no larger than 40 watts. Then plug in the cord.

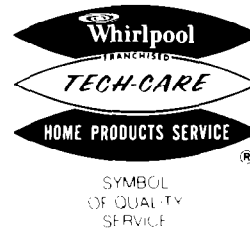
If the motor seems to run too much:

- Is the condenser, behind the refrigerator, free of dust and lint?
- On hot days, or if the room is warm, the motor naturally runs longer.
- If the door has been opened a lot, or if a large amount of food has been put in, the motor will run longer to cool down the interior.

Remember: Motor running time depends on different things: number of door openings, amount of food stored, temperature of the room, setting of the controls.

And, your new refrigerator may be larger than your old one so it has more space to be cooled. It also has a regular freezer instead of a frozen food compartment. It provides colder and more uniform temperatures for better food storage. All this means better refrigeration and may require more running time than your old one.

2. If you need service*:



If your WHIRLPOOL® appliance ever needs service anywhere in the United States, help is just a phone call away ...to your nearest Whirlpool franchised TECH-CARE® service representative.

Whirlpool maintains a nationwide network of franchised TECH-CARE service companies to fulfill your warranty and provide after-warranty service and maintenance to keep your WHIRLPOOL appliance in peak condition.

You'll find your nearest TECH-CARE service company listed in your local telephone book Yellow Pages under Washers/Dryers - Repairing or Servicing. **Should you not find a listing, dial free, the Whirlpool COOL-LINE® service assistance telephone number (800) 253-1301.**

When calling from:

Michigan (800) 632-2243
Alaska & Hawaii (800) 253-1121

If you move... To make sure that your appliance is correctly installed and to insure its continued satisfactory operation, please telephone your nearest TECH-CARE® service company for installation or to get the name of a qualified installer. (Installation cost will, of course, be paid by you.)

Helpful hints... You can help your TECH-CARE service representative give you faster service if you include the model and serial number of your appliance when requesting service. Also, retain your sales slip and warranty to verify your warranty status.

Remember... Your TECH-CARE service representative is specially trained in the expert repairing and servicing of your WHIRLPOOL appliances. He can help you maintain the quality originally built into your WHIRLPOOL appliance. So why not take the time, now, to look up his telephone number and jot it down in the space provided on the cover.

3. If you have a problem*:

Call Whirlpool Corporation in Benton Harbor at the COOL-LINE service assistance telephone number (see Step 2) or write:

Mr. Stephen E. Upton, Vice President
Whirlpool Corporation Administrative Center
2000 U.S. 33 North Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022



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.

*If you must call or write, please provide: your name, address, telephone number, type of appliance, brand, model, serial number, date of purchase, the dealer's name, and a complete description of the problem. This information is needed in order to better respond to your request for assistance.



Part No. 940611

Benton Harbor, Michigan, Automatic Washers, Clothes Dryers, Freezers, Refrigerator-Freezers, Ice Makers, Dishwashers, Built-in Ovens and Surface Units, Ranges, Microwave Ovens, Compactors, Room Air Conditioners, Dehumidifiers, Central Heating and Air Conditioning Systems.

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