

# INSTALLATION

## LOCATION

Place your model where it is most convenient for your own personal use. If possible, place it out of the direct rays of sunlight and away from heat sources such as a radiator, register or range.

Your freezer has been designed to operate most efficiently in temperatures between 65° and 90°F. Do not locate the freezer in an area where the temperature will drop below freezing (32°F).

When loaded with food, your freezer will be quite heavy. Therefore, you should make sure the floor is firm and capable of supporting its weight.

Your freezer should have ample ventilation space between it and surrounding objects. Leave at least three inches between the freezer back and wall. At least two inches should be left between the ends and adjacent walls or cabinets.

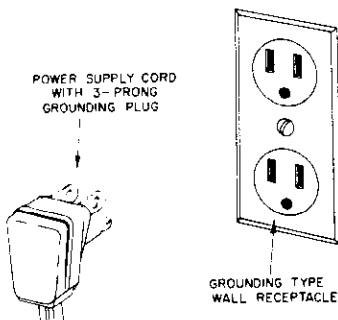
To operate most efficiently, your freezer should rest solidly on the floor at all four corners. If necessary, place metal or wooden shims under the corners that need leveling (do not use cardboard or any other soft material).

**DO NOT USE CRATING NUTS IN CABINET BOTTOM FOR LEVELING.** The use of these nuts for leveling can cause permanent damage to the freezer.

Your freezer has a flexible lid which assures a good fit to the cabinet and a positive gasket seal all around. Do not open or close the lid by grasping at the corners. If you notice that one of the front corners is not fitting flat to the cabinet, merely open the lid and close it sharply.

## ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

A nominal 115 volt, 60 cycle AC only, 15 ampere fused electrical supply is required (time delay fuse or circuit breaker is recommended). It should be a separate, grounded circuit, serving this appliance only. Do not use an extension cord.



### Grounding Method

This appliance is factory equipped with a power supply cord with a three-pronged grounding plug. It must be plugged into a mating grounding type receptacle in accordance with the National Electrical Code and applicable local codes and ordinances. If the circuit does not have a grounding type receptacle, it is the responsibility and obligation of the customer to change the

existing receptacle to a properly grounded receptacle in accordance with the National Electrical Code and applicable local codes and ordinances. **The third ground prong should not, under any circumstances, be cut or removed.**

# OPERATION

## SETTING CONTROL

The temperature control, located on an inside wall, regulates the temperature at which your freezer will operate. Turn it to "4" to start your model.

Let the freezer run an hour or two before loading it with frozen food.

Large quantities of fresh meat, such as a quarter or side of beef, should not be placed in the freezer while still warm. This much freshly butchered meat should be pre-frozen before placing in your home freezer.

**THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF UNFROZEN FOOD TO ADD** at one time, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is three pounds per cubic foot of freezer space.

After a day or two, check the freezer temperature. It should be operating near zero for the proper preservation of frozen food. If it is too far above or below zero, simply turn the knob **CLOCKWISE** for colder temperatures or **COUNTERCLOCKWISE** for warmer temperatures.

Once you have experimented and found the setting you desire, further control adjustments are not usually necessary.

# CLEANING

## OUTSIDE

Wash regularly with mild soap and water. Rinse with clear water. Never use abrasive scouring powders, automobile polish or furniture polish. Glass Wax or a similar product will clean and protect the finish satisfactorily.

## INSIDE

This part of your freezer is made of baked enameled aluminum. Clean it with mild soap and water—never with an abrasive powder, solvent polish cleaner or undiluted detergent. Rinse with clear water.

## LID GASKET

The lid gasket is made of vinyl. It may be cleaned with soap and water, a baking soda solution or with a mild scouring powder.

## INNER DOOR PANEL

The inner door panel is made of high impact polystyrene. Clean it with mild soap and water. Do not use an abrasive powder, solvent, polish cleaner or undiluted detergent.

## BREAKER FRAME COLLAR

Clean the breaker frame collar with mild soap and water—never with an abrasive powder, solvent polish cleaner or undiluted detergent. Rinse with clear water.

## DRAIN

### Certain Models

You can clean the drain at the bottom by flushing with warm, not hot, water. For a more thorough cleaning, use a bottle brush or push a short length of plastic clothes line through the drain tube. Do not use any type of chemical drain cleaner.

# DEFROSTING

Frost comes from moisture entering the freezer when the lid is opened, or from packages having droplets of moisture clinging to them. When the frost is too thick, over ¼ inch, it acts as an insulation which impedes freezing and reduces the efficiency of the unit.

To defrost, remove all frozen food and wrap it in a heavy blanket to prevent thawing. Disconnect the line cord from the electrical outlet.

Leave the lid open while the freezer is defrosting. You may use an electric fan to circulate warm air throughout the freezer, or place pans of very hot water in the freezer to hasten frost removal. **DO NOT USE SHARP OR POINTED INSTRUMENTS TO REMOVE THE ICE, OR USE SALT OR A SALT SOLUTION TO SPEED UP DEFROSTING. EITHER COULD DAMAGE THE FREEZER BEYOND REPAIR.**

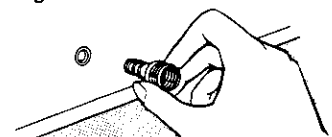
Do not allow water to stand in the bottom of the cabinet. Lay one or more bath towels in the bottom of the freezer to soak up defrost water. When all frost has melted, remove the towels and the water.

When defrosting is completed, clean and dry the freezer before plugging in the line cord and replacing frozen food.

## DRAINING DEFROST WATER

### Certain Models

Your freezer has a drain plug in the bottom of the general storage compartment, and another at the lower front of the cabinet. Remove these plugs and place a shallow pan or tray beneath the outside drain opening for defrost water.



You may wish to attach a garden hose to your freezer so the defrost water will be carried away instead of draining into a container. A special garden hose fitting is sup-

plied for this purpose. Press the fitting into the outside drain opening as illustrated.

After all frost is melted, wash the freezer interior and dry it well. Remove the drain fitting and firmly press both drain plugs into their respective openings.

## REPLACING LIGHT BULB

### Certain Models

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU DISCONNECT THE POWER CORD BEFORE ATTEMPTING LIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT.

Use a 25 watt, intermediate base bulb for replacement.

## POWER FAILURE

Most power failures are corrected in an hour or two and will not affect your freezer temperatures. However, you should minimize the number of door openings while the power is off.

During power failures of longer duration, take steps to protect your frozen food by placing blocks of dry ice on top of the packages. If dry ice is not available, see if you can temporarily use a freezer in your local locker plant.

## IF YOU NEED SERVICE

The model number, serial number and bill of material (BM) number of your model are listed on a metal serial plate at the rear of the cabinet. Refer to all of these numbers in any correspondence with your dealer or distributor concerning your model.

## AVOID UNNECESSARY SERVICE CALLS

BEFORE CALLING A SERVICEMAN, CHECK THE FOLLOWING LIST FOR POSSIBLE TROUBLES THAT YOU YOURSELF CAN REMEDY WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.

### CABINET VIBRATES

- Cabinet not level
- Weak floor

### ODOR IN CABINET

- Odor producing foods should be covered
- Interior needs cleaning

### FREEZER COMPARTMENT TOO WARM

- Freezer control set too warm
- Prolonged door openings

### FREEZER RUNS TOO LONG

- Prolonged door openings
- Control set too cold
- Condenser needs cleaning
- Poor air circulation around condenser

### FREEZER RUNS TOO FREQUENTLY

- Frequent running provides more stable temperatures
- Too many door openings
- Prolonged door openings

### FREEZER WON'T RUN

- Temperature control turned to OFF
- Line cord not plugged in
- No power at electrical outlet
- House fuse blown

### HEAVY FROST IN FREEZER

- Frequent door openings
- Prolonged door openings
- Hot, humid weather increases frost build-up

### FROZEN FOODS DRY OUT

- Packages not wrapped or sealed properly

### CABINET LIGHT NOT WORKING

- Bulb burned out
- No power at outlet