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Energy-saving tips

- **Operate the dishwasher only when it's full.** Let the dishes accumulate in the dishwasher. When you put in only a partial load, use the Rinse & Hold cycle to rinse off heavy soils.
- If you don't need your dishes right away, use your energy saving **Cool Dry** feature that turns the drying heater off automatically. Dishes dry naturally over a longer period such as overnight.
- **Always select the cycle that uses the least amount of water that will remove the soil from the load.** See pages 4 and 5.

Help us help you...

Before using your dishwasher, read this book carefully.

It is designed to help you operate and maintain your new dishwasher properly.

Keep it handy for answers to your questions.

If you don't understand something or need more help...

Write (include your phone number):

Service Center
Master Care, Inc.
240 Edwards Street
Cleveland, TN 37311

Write down the model and serial numbers.

You'll find them on a label just inside the dishwasher door.

These numbers are also on the Consumer Product Ownership Registration Card that came with your dishwasher. Before sending in this card, please write these numbers here:

Model Number

Serial Number

Use these numbers in any correspondence or service calls concerning your dishwasher.

If you received a damaged dishwasher, immediately contact the dealer (or builder) that sold you the dishwasher.

Save time and money. Before you call for service...

Check the Problem Solver (pages 11 through 13). It lists causes of minor operating problems that you can correct yourself.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Read all instructions before using this appliance.

WARNING—When using this appliance, always exercise basic safety precautions, including the following:

- Use this appliance only for its intended purpose as described in this book.

- This dishwasher must be properly installed and located in accordance with the **Installation Instructions** before it is used. If you did not receive an Installation Instructions sheet with your dishwasher you can obtain one by contacting the service location nearest you.

—This appliance must be connected to a grounded metal, permanent wiring system; or an equipment-grounding conductor must be run with the circuit conductors and connected to the equipment-grounding terminal or lead of the appliance.

—Connect to a properly rated, protected and sized power supply circuit to avoid electrical overload.

- Use only powder or liquid detergents or wetting agents recommended for use in a dishwasher.

- Do not wash plastic items unless marked “dishwasher safe” or the equivalent. For plastic items not so marked, check the manufacturer’s recommendations.

- Load light plastic items so they will not become dislodged and drop to the bottom of the dishwasher—they might come into contact with the heating unit and be damaged.

To minimize the possibility of injury.

- When loading items to be washed:

- A. Locate sharp items so that they are not likely to damage the door seal, and

- B. Load sharp knives with the handles up to reduce the risk of cut-type injuries.

- Do not touch the heating element during or immediately after use.

- Do not operate your dishwasher unless all enclosure panels are properly in place.

- Do not tamper with controls.

- Do not abuse, sit on, or stand on the door or dish rack of the dishwasher.

- Close supervision is necessary if this appliance is used by or near children. Do not allow children to play inside, on or with this appliance or any discarded appliance. Dispose of discarded appliances and shipping or packing material properly. Before discarding a

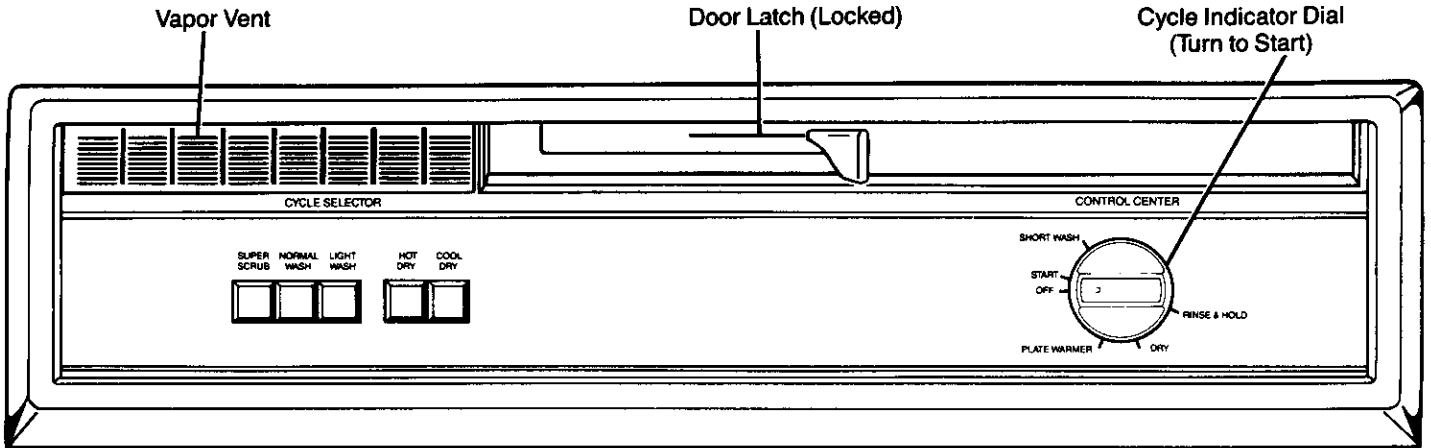
dishwasher, remove the door of the washing compartment.

- Keep all washing detergents and wetting agents out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet. Observe all warnings on container labels to avoid personal injury.

- **HYDROGEN GAS** is produced by the chemical action within your water heater. It can accumulate in the water heater and/or water pipes if hot water has not been used for a period of two weeks or longer. **HYDROGEN GAS IS EXPLOSIVE.** To prevent the possibility of damage or injury, if you have not used hot water for two weeks or more, or move into a residence in which the hot water system may not have been used for some time, turn on all hot water faucets and allow them to run for several minutes before using any electrical appliance which is connected to the hot water system. This will allow any hydrogen gas to escape. Also, since the gas is flammable, do not smoke or use an open flame or appliance during this process.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

How to operate your dishwasher

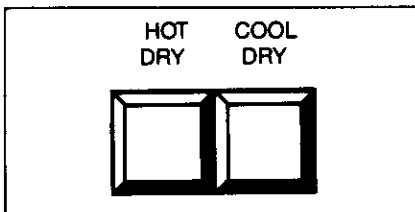


STEP 1. Load your dishwasher with dishes, silverware, pots, pans, bowls, etc. according to instructions on pages 8 and 9.

STEP 2. Add detergent to the detergent dispenser. Make sure the Cycle Indicator Dial is at OFF position before adding detergent. See pages 6 and 7.

Use rinse aid agent to help prevent spotting. Occasionally check to make sure the rinse agent container is at least half full. See page 6.

STEP 3. Select Drying Option.



HOT DRY. Turns the drying heater on for fast drying.

COOL DRY (no-heat drying). Turns the drying heater off to save energy. Dishes dry naturally over a longer period such as overnight.

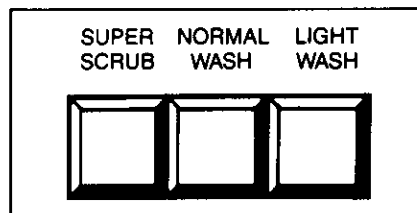
If you need your dishes sooner, open the dishwasher door after the cycle is complete to reduce the natural drying time.

Use of this option reduces the electrical energy used by this model approximately 8% for Normal Wash cycle.

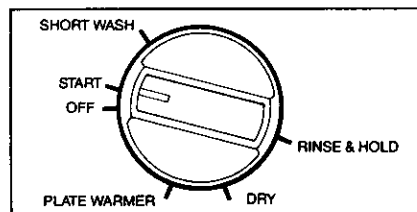
STEP 4. Select the Cycle and start dishwasher. (See Cycle selection hints on next page.)

If your dishwasher drains into a food waste disposer, operate the disposer until it is empty before starting the dishwasher.

• For **SUPER SCRUB, NORMAL WASH and LIGHT WASH** cycles:



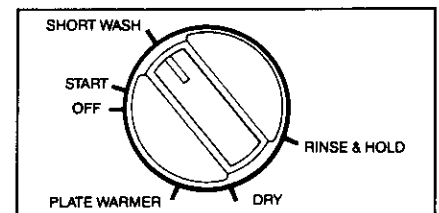
- Push selected cycle button.
- Latch the door.



- Slowly turn Cycle Indicator Dial to **START** position to start the cycle. You will hear the motor start. There is a time delay between start-up and water fill so you will not hear any wash action right away.

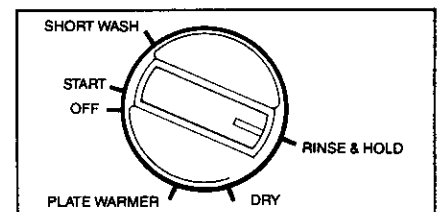
To obtain the benefits of a complete cycle, be careful that you **do not turn the dial any further than necessary** to start the dishwasher.

• For **SHORT WASH** cycle:



- Be sure door is unlatched.
- Slowly turn Cycle Indicator Dial to **SHORT WASH** position.
- Latch door to start the cycle.

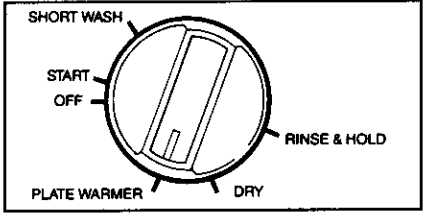
• For **RINSE & HOLD** cycle:



- Be sure door is unlatched. **Do not use detergent.**
- Select **COOL DRY** drying option.
- Slowly turn Cycle Indicator Dial to **RINSE & HOLD** position.
- Latch the door to start the cycle.

• For **PLATE WARMER** cycle:

- a. Load clean plates and dishes to be warmed.
- b. Select **HOT DRY** drying option.
- c. **Leave the door unlatched.**



- d. Slowly turn Cycle Indicator Dial clockwise to **PLATE WARMER** position.
- e. Latch the door to start the cycle.

Cycle selection hints

It is important to follow the loading instructions on pages 8 and 9. Then select the appropriate cycle.

SUPER SCRUB—For items such as pots, pans and casseroles with dried-on or baked-on soils. Everyday dishes may be included.

NORMAL WASH—For loads of everyday dishes, glasses and cookware.

LIGHT WASH—For dishes that are lightly soiled with soils that have not dried on.

SHORT WASH—For everyday dishes that have extra preparation before loading.

RINSE & HOLD—For rinsing partial loads which will be washed later. *Do not use detergent.*

PLATE WARMER—For warming clean dishes and serving plates for the serving of hot food.

What happens in each cycle

- You'll hear occasional clicking sounds:
 - Soft food disposer shredding action.
 - Drain valve opening to pump water out.
 - Timer control as cycle progresses.
 - Detergent cup opening.
- During the drying period:
 - The motor stops.
 - Water vapor comes through the vent by the door latch during drying and when water is being pumped out.

Wash Cycles	Water Use Gallons (approx.)	Wash Cycle Time Minutes (approx.)	Cycle Sequence						
			Wash/Rinse	Rinse	Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
SUPER SCRUB	12.2	66	Wash/Rinse	Rinse	Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
NORMAL WASH	12.2	57	Wash/Rinse	Rinse	Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
LIGHT WASH	10.5	57		Rinse	Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
SHORT WASH	8.8	47			Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
RINSE & HOLD	3.7	10						Rinse	Rinse

Drying Options:
HOT DRY. Available on all wash cycles except **RINSE & HOLD**. Add 29 minutes to wash cycle time.
COOL DRY. Drying heater is turned off. Dishes dry naturally.

Water Heating

To get dishes clean and dry you need hot water. To help you get water of the proper temperature, your dishwasher automatically heats the water in the wash cycle. For good washing and drying, the entering water must be at least 120°F. To prevent dish damage, inlet water should not exceed 150°F.

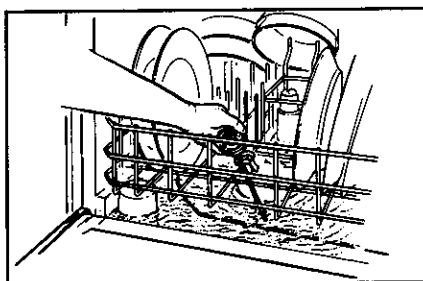
How to test water temperature:

Check the water temperature inside your dishwasher with a candy or meat thermometer.

Let the dishwasher run through one fill and pump out cycle, then let the dishwasher fill with water the second time.

When you hear the water stop filling, unlatch the door and slowly open it.

Measure the temperature of the water in the bottom of the tub this way:



Remove the silverware basket and place a candy or meat thermometer in the water towards the middle of the tub. If the temperature is less than 120°F, you will not get good washing results. Higher water temperature is needed to dissolve grease and activate powder detergents.

Helpful hints: If outside temperatures are unusually low, or if your water travels a long distance from water heater to dishwasher, you may need to set your water heater's thermostat up. If you have not used hot water for some time, the water in the pipes will be cold. Turn on the hot water faucet at the sink and allow it to run until the water is hot. Then start the dishwasher. If you've recently done laundry or run hot water for

showers, give your water heater time to recover before operating the dishwasher.

To improve washability if the water is less than 120°F and you cannot adjust your water heater: Select a longer cycle and fill both detergent cups at least half-full with detergent.

How to use a rinse agent.

A rinse agent makes water flow off dishes quicker than usual. This lessens water spotting and makes drying faster, too.

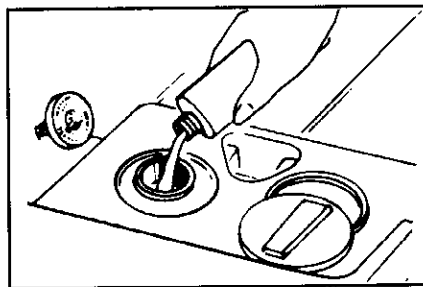
For best dishwashing performance, use of a rinse agent such as JET-DRY brand is recommended.

Rinse agents come in either liquid or solid form. Your dishwasher's dispenser uses the liquid form.

How to fill the rinse agent dispenser. Unscrew the cap. Add the liquid rinse agent until it just reaches the bottom of the lip inside the dispenser opening. Replace the cap. The dispenser automatically releases the rinse agent into the final rinse water.

If you accidentally spill: Wipe up the rinse agent with a damp cloth. Don't leave the spill in the dishwasher. It can keep your detergent from working.

If you can't find any rinse agent, write:
BENCKISER CONSUMER
PRODUCTS, INC.
("JET DRY")
411 W. Putnam Ave.
Greenwich, CT 06830



Your dishwasher's rinse agent container holds 4½ ounces. This should last about 3 months. Fill as needed. Do not overfill.

How to choose and use detergent.

First, use only powder or liquid detergents specifically made for use in dishwashers. Other types will cause oversudsing.

Second, check the phosphate content. Phosphate helps prevent hard-water materials from forming spots or film on your dishes. If your water is hard (7 grains or more), your detergent has to work harder. Detergents with a higher phosphate level will probably work better. If the phosphate content is low (8.7% or less), you'll have to use extra detergent with hard water.

Your water department can tell you how hard your water is. So can your county extension agent. Or your area's water softener company. Just call and ask them how many "grains of hardness" there are in your water.

How much detergent should you use? That depends. Is your water "hard" or "soft"? With hard water, you need extra detergent to get dishes clean. With soft water, you need less detergent.

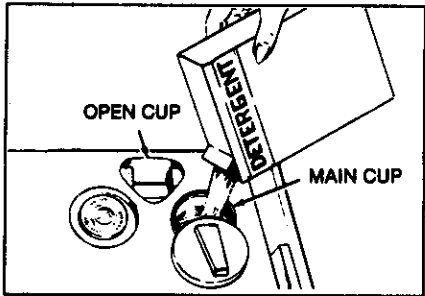
Too much detergent with soft water not only wastes money, it can be harmful. It can cause a permanent cloudiness of glassware, called "etching." An outside layer of glass is etched away! Of course, this takes some time. But why take a chance when it's easy to find out the hardness of your water.

Keep your detergent fresh and dry. Under the sink isn't a good place to store detergent. Too much moisture. Don't put powder detergent into the dispenser until you're ready to wash dishes, either. (It won't be fresh OR dry.)

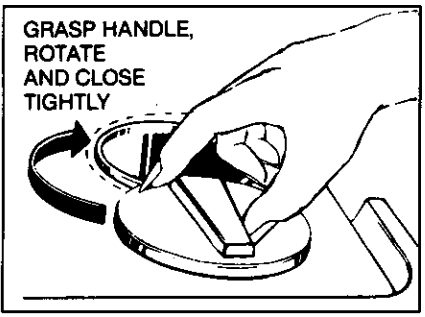
If your powder detergent gets old or lumpy, throw it away. It won't wash well. Old detergent often won't dissolve.

If you use a liquid dishwasher detergent, these precautions are not necessary because liquid detergents don't "lump" as they age or come in contact with water.

You'll find two detergent dispensers on the inside door of your dishwasher. There are two, because some cycles use two washes.



See "Detergent Usage Guide" below. (Be sure the Cycle Indicator Dial is at OFF position before adding detergent. Otherwise, the detergent cup lid will not close and latch properly.)



Always close the main cup tightly. When it is firmly latched, you will hear a clicking sound. Do not overtighten.

NOTE: Detergent cup may be opened manually with no harm. Turn handle counterclockwise until it releases. A snapping sound is normal when it opens.

How to prepare the dishes for washing.

If this is your first dishwasher, or if you're replacing a much older model, you may wonder how much preparation your dishes need. Actually very little. Pre-rinsing of normal food soils is not necessary. With common sense and a little practice, you'll soon know what foods to remove. Here are some guidelines:

1. Scrape off bones, seeds, skins, toothpicks and other hard solids. It is also best to remove hard shelled vegetables, meat trimmings, leafy vegetables and crusts. Remove excessive quantities of oil or grease.
2. Remove large quantities of any food. Your dishwasher has a built-in soft food disposer that pulverizes soft food bits and flushes them away. It can handle *small* amounts of soft foods, but large amounts will be difficult to handle.
3. Try to remove food scraps and place dishes in dishwasher before soil has a chance to dry and become hard. Dishes with dried-on soil are more difficult to wash and may not come clean in the NORMAL WASH cycle. Remember to use your RINSE & HOLD cycle for small "holding" loads.

Note: The foods mentioned here are for examples only. Other foods not mentioned may also need to be removed from your dishes. You may also want to consider removing foods such as mustard, mayonnaise, vinegar, lemon juice and other foods that can cause discoloration of stainless steel if allowed to remain on dishes for a long period of time.

When using the SUPER SCRUB cycle, less preparation is required before loading. The SUPER SCRUB cycle can wash heavily-soiled dishes and remove dried-on and baked-on soils from pots, pans and casseroles. Items with burned-on soils may not come clean. And the dishwasher cannot remove burn marks or restore fading caused by overheating during cooking.

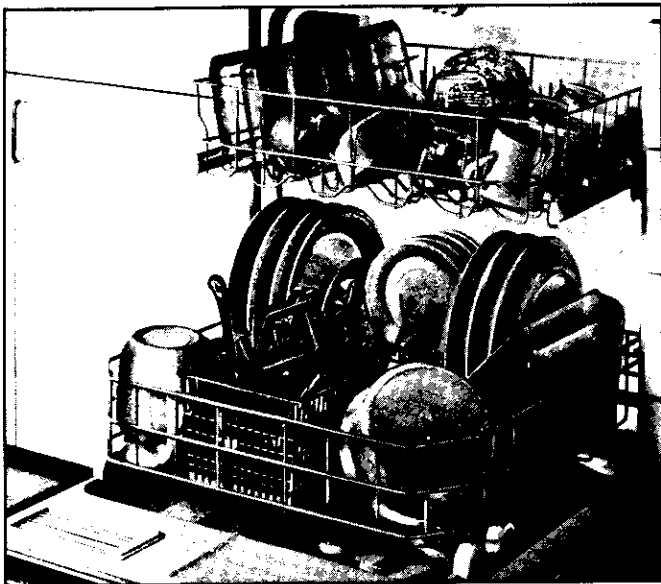
Detergent Usage Guide

CYCLES	SOFT WATER (0-3 grains hardness)		MEDIUM WATER (3-7 grains)		HARD WATER (7-12 grains*)	
	Main Cup‡	Open Cup‡	Main Cup‡	Open Cup‡	Main Cup‡	Open Cup‡
SUPER SCRUB and NORMAL WASH cycles	1 Tablespoon minimum	1 Tablespoon minimum	Half Full	Half Full	Completely Full	Completely Full
LIGHT WASH and SHORT WASH cycle	1 Tablespoon minimum	None	Half Full	None	Completely Full	None
RINSE & HOLD cycle	Use no detergent		Use no detergent		Use no detergent	

*12 grains and up is extremely hard water. A water softener is recommended. Without it, lime can build up in water valve. Water valve may stick while open and cause flooding.

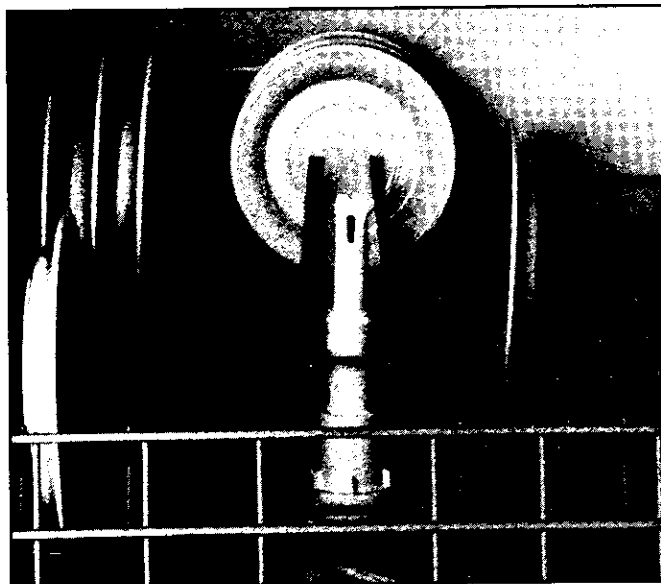
‡Filled Main Cup holds 3 tablespoons. Filled Open Cup holds 2 tablespoons.

How to load your dishwasher



This is a random mixed load, the most common type you will have.

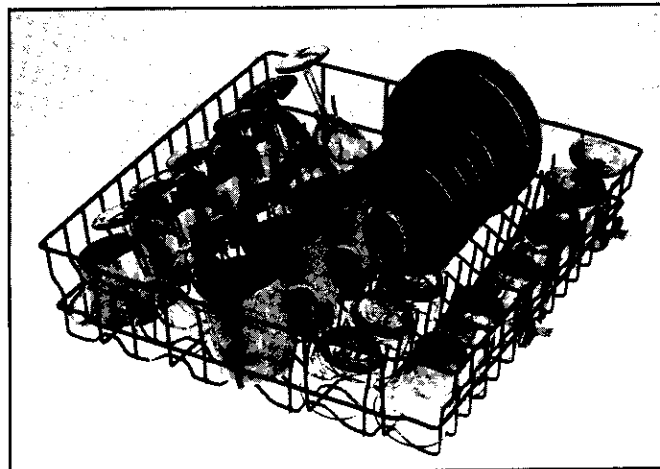
Make sure dishes are properly loaded to insure that water can reach the soiled surfaces. The wash arm in the bottom sprays water up. The tower that rises in the center sends water out over the dishes to wash the items in the upper rack. A spray arm in the top washes down also. Make sure to place tall items to the outside so the upper wash arm is not blocked.



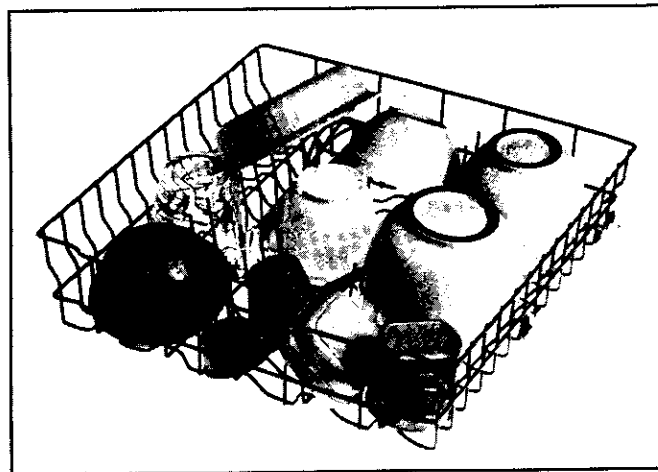
WATCH OUT FOR THIS.

The wash tower rises through the center of the bottom rack during the wash and rinse portions of the cycle. Don't block it or load tall things next to it. Also, be careful not to let a portion of an item such as a pot or dish handle extend through the bottom rack. This could block the wash arm and cause poor washing results.

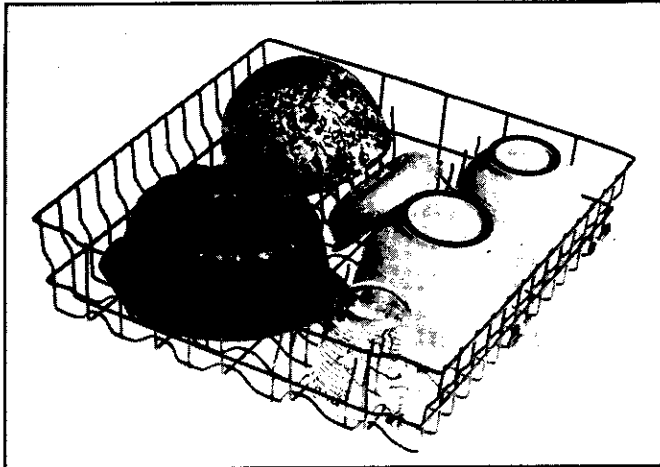
How to load the TOP RACK



The top rack is best for glasses, cups and saucers. Cups and glasses fit best along the sides. This is the place for dishwasher-safe plastics, too. Make sure small plastic items are lodged in tightly so they can't fall onto the heating unit. Arrange stemware so that it cannot move easily. Don't let the glasses touch each other.

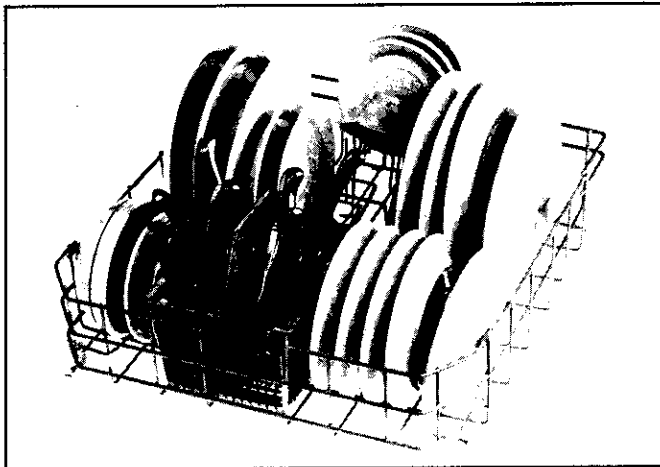


This rack is ideal for dishwasher-safe plastics. When loading, place plastic items along the back and be sure that each plastic tumbler is secured over two fingers. This will prevent dislodging; tumbler will not fall through rack onto heating unit.



Sauce pans, mixing bowls and other small items may be placed—face down—in the top rack. The top rack is handy for all kinds of odd shapes.

How to load the BOTTOM RACK

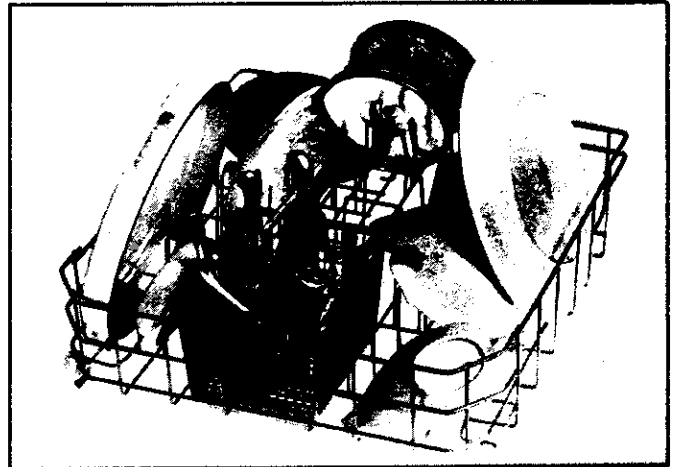


Fit plates and saucers between the pins. Place items so that water and detergent from wash arm can reach soiled surfaces.

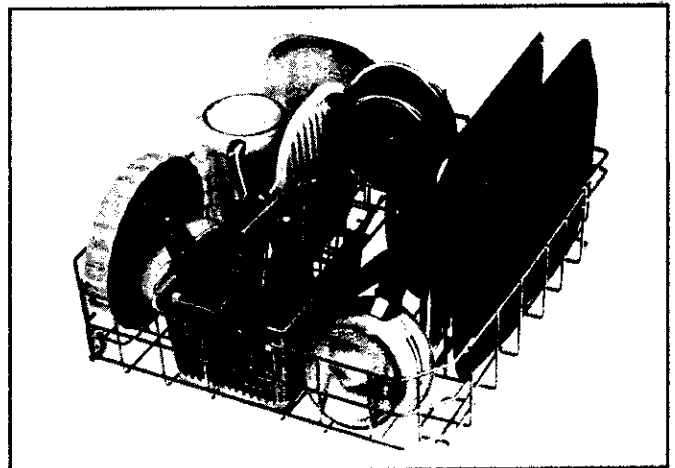
Put flatware in the removable basket with handles up to protect your hands. Mix knives, forks and spoons so they don't nest together. Distribute evenly. Small plastic items, such as measuring spoons and lids from small containers are not recommended for automatic dishwashing. If placed in the dishwasher, they should go in the bottom of silverware basket with silverware on top.

Precaution!

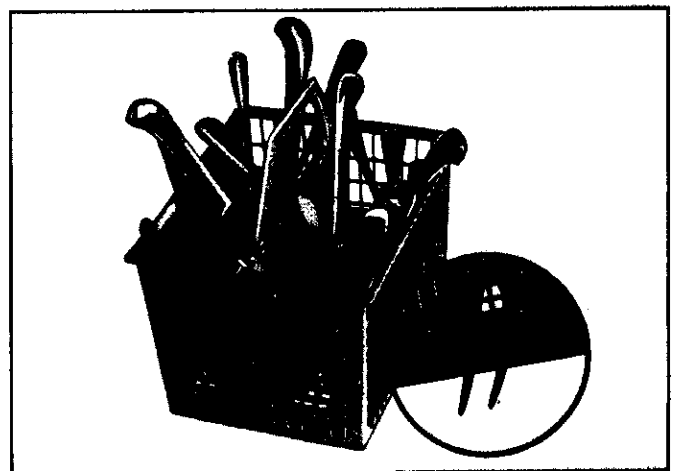
Take out anything that may fall or extend through the bottom of the basket.



Load platters, pots, pans and bowls along the sides, in corners or in the back. All large items, such as pitchers, salad bowls and mixing bowls, should be washed in the lower rack.



Heavily soiled pots, pans and casseroles **MUST** be loaded in the bottom rack, facing down. Prop broiler pans and racks along the edge.



What you can usually wash safely in your dishwasher. And what you can't.

Material	Usually Safe	Exceptions (not safe)	Special Instructions
Aluminum	YES	Some colored anodized aluminum can fade.	Some darkening or spotting possible. Remove by scouring with soap-filled steel wool pads.
China/ Stoneware	YES	Antique, metal-trimmed, hand-painted or over-the-glaze patterns fade. Gold leaf will discolor.	If in doubt, check with the manufacturer. Or test wash one piece daily for at least a month. Compare with the rest of the set.
Crystal	YES	Antique, metal-trimmed or hand-painted patterns fade. Gold leaf will discolor.	Load securely to prevent movement. Check manufacturer's instructions for your crystal.
Non-dishware items—such as electronic air cleaner filters, furnace filters, paint brushes, etc.	NO		Do not wash in dishwasher. Damage to dishwasher and discoloration or staining of dishwasher may result.
Glass	YES	Milk Glass may yellow.	
Iron	NO	Iron will rust.	
Pewter	NO	Pewter tarnishes.	
Plastics	YES		If it doesn't say DISHWASHER SAFE , test one piece before dishwashing an entire set.
Stainless steel	YES		Rinse if not washing immediately. Salty or acid foods can stain if left on.
Sterling Silver and Silver plate	YES	Don't put in same silverware basket with stainless steel. Contact between metals can damage silver. Don't wash copper utensils in the same load. Silver may get a brown film. Adhesive used to attach some hollow-handle knives can loosen.	Rinse if not washing immediately. Salty or acid foods can stain if left on. Dry detergent can cause difficult-to-remove black spots. Place in back section of silverware basket to avoid exposure to detergent from the detergent cup.
Non-stick coatings	YES		After washing, wipe the non-stick coating area with vegetable oil to keep it from losing its non-stick quality.
Tin	NO	Tin can rust.	
Wood	NO	Wood can warp, crack or lose its finish with any type washing.	

Forget a dish? Here's when you can add it.

Add dishes any time during the **RINSE & HOLD** cycle. With other wash cycles, you can add dishes at any time **BEFORE** the main detergent wash portion of the cycle.

However, opening the door during any cycle lessens cleaning power because the temperature inside the dishwasher is lowered. So try to load everything at the beginning.

How to add a forgotten dish:

1. Push the door latch to the left. Washing will stop.

2. Wait a few seconds until the water calms. Then open the door.
3. Add dishes you've forgotten.
4. Close the door and push the latch to the far right. When the door is locked, washing will continue.

Save Time and Money—

Before you call for service, check the Problem Solver.

If you have a problem, it may be minor. You may be able to correct it yourself. Just use this Problem Solver to locate your problem and then follow the suggested recommendations.

The Problem Solver

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
DISHWASHER WON'T RUN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fuse in your home may be blown, or the circuit breaker tripped. Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. Remove any other appliances from the circuit.
UNUSUAL NOISE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utensils may not be secure on rack pins or something small may have dropped from the rack. Water is causing utensils to rattle. Make sure everything is securely placed in dishwasher.
DISHES DON'T DRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure inlet water temperature is correct. (See page 6.) • Unload the bottom rack first. Water from dishes in the top rack may be spilling into the bottom rack. • Check for improper loading. Dishes shouldn't nest together. Avoid overloading. • Check the rinse agent dispenser to see that it's not empty.
UNCLEAN DISHES AND FLATWARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check inlet water temperature. It should be at least 120°F. (To test, see page 6.) • Water pressure may be temporarily low. Turn on a faucet. Is water coming out slower than usual? If so, wait until pressure is normal before using your dishwasher. • Plugged air gap. (See page 14.) • Improper rack loading. (See pages 8 and 9.)
BLACK OR GRAY MARKS ON DISHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aluminum deposits often leave marks when they rub against other things. Remove marks with a mild abrasive cleanser.
DETERGENT LEFT IN DISPENSER CUPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water may not be reaching the detergent cups. Move dishes that may be blocking the detergent cup. • The dispenser cover may not be opening or may be blocked by improperly loaded items. If you used a powder detergent, open the cup and remove any caked-on detergent. If the cup still doesn't open automatically, call for service. • Detergent may be old. If the powder detergent is hard or caked in the box, throw it away. • The detergent may not be working well. Try another brand.

(continued next page) 