

Operating Instructions JENN-AIR® Models DU460 and DU466

For Future Reference

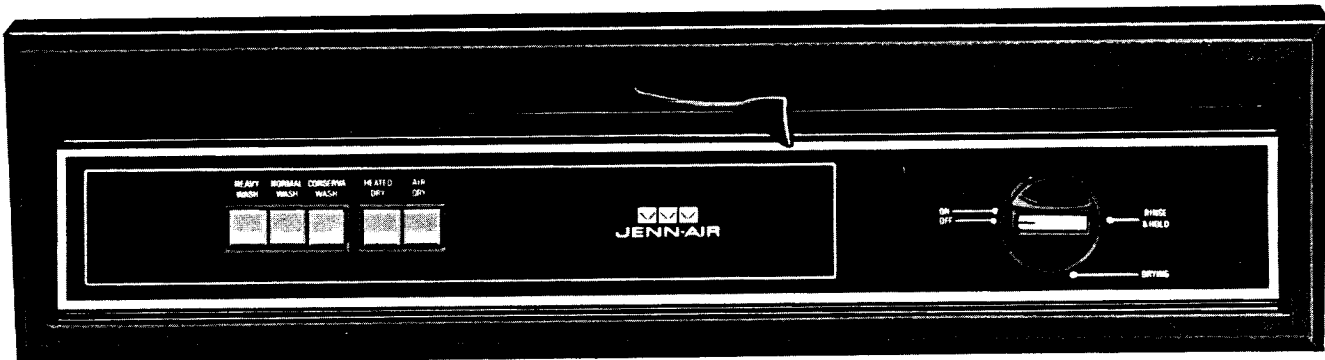
For future reference we suggest you retain this manual after recording the model number, run number, and serial number (six numbers and two letters) of this

dishwasher in the spaces provided below. This information can be found on the data plate located on the upper left corner of the tub opening.

Model	Run No.	Serial No.
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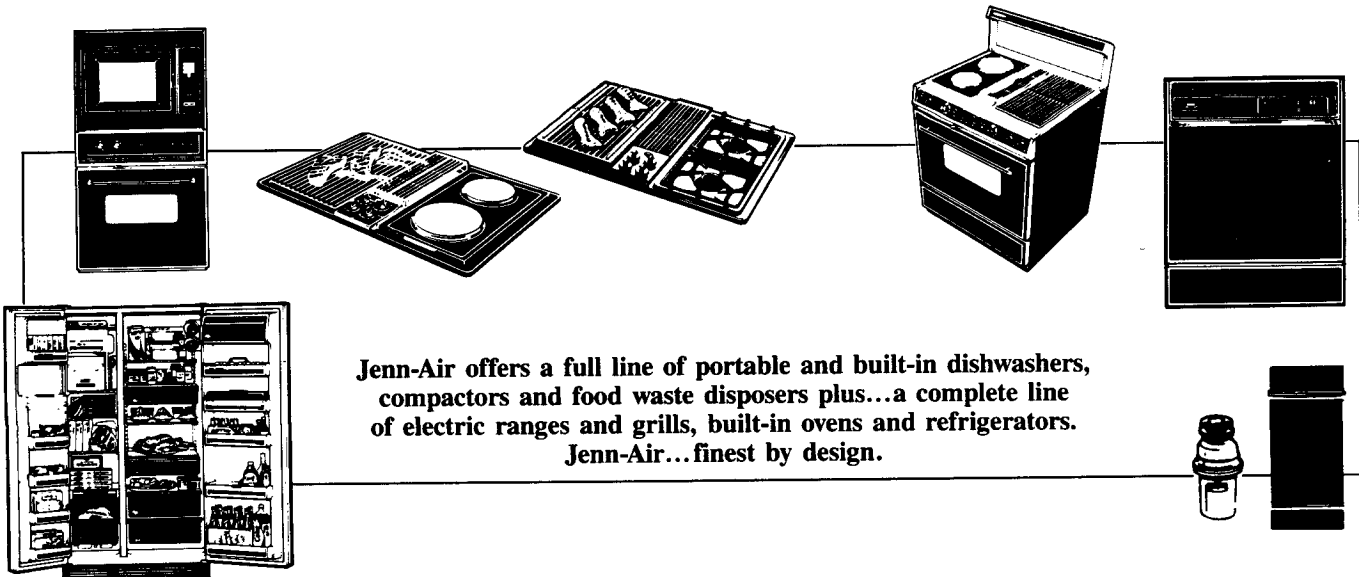
WARNING: Check with installer to make sure appliance has been grounded to avoid possible electrical shock. Be sure you read the **IMPORTANT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS** on page 2 before you start to use this dishwasher.

The Controls



On the following pages are detailed instructions on how to use your beautiful new Jenn-Air dishwasher to get the best results. Please read these instructions

carefully before using your dishwasher for the first time. Using the correct procedures will insure the best possible results.



Jenn-Air offers a full line of portable and built-in dishwashers, compactors and food waste disposers plus...a complete line of electric ranges and grills, built-in ovens and refrigerators. Jenn-Air...finest by design.

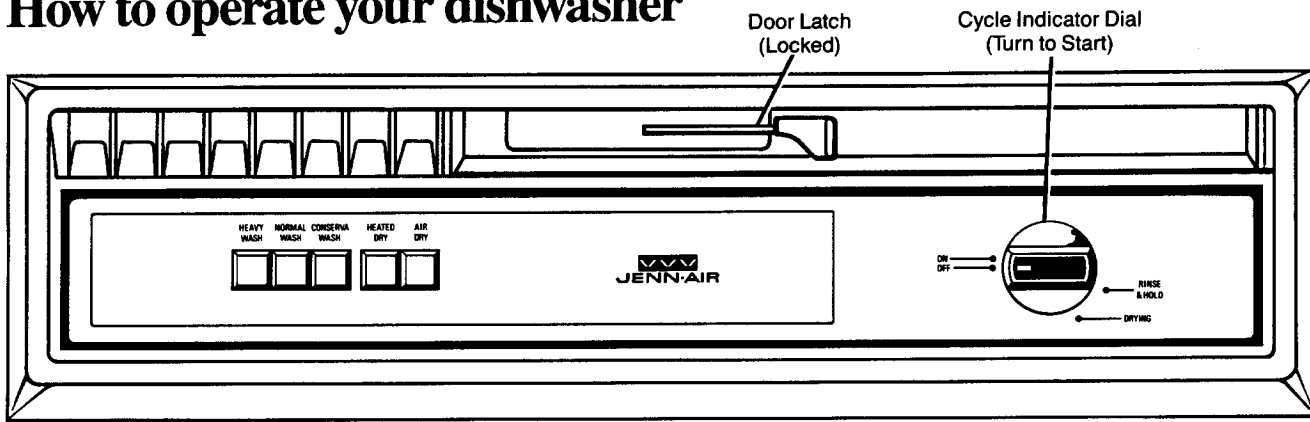
IMPORTANT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

WARNING—Products with a UL label have been listed with the Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc.—those with a CSA tag have been listed with Canadian Standards Association. Nevertheless, as with any other equipment using electricity and moving parts, there is a potential hazard. When using your dishwasher, follow basic precautions, including the following:

1. Read all instructions before using the dishwasher.
2. Use the dishwasher only for its intended function.
3. To avoid electrical shock hazard, the sides and back must be enclosed, and the front panels must be attached before electrical power is applied to the dishwasher. Refer to the installation instructions for proper grounding procedures.
4. Children should never be permitted to operate, or play in, with or around this dishwasher.
5. To reduce the risk of injury when loading items to be washed, sharp or pointed items should be located with the handles up. Also, load sharp items so they are not likely to damage the door seal.
6. Be careful not to touch the heating element on the bottom of the tub during or at the completion of a cycle. It may be hot.
7. **Do not store or use combustible materials, gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.**
8. Use only a detergent designed for an automatic dishwasher. Never use soap, laundry detergent, or hand washing detergent in your dishwasher. Keep these products out of the reach of children.
9. Do not sit, stand on or abuse the door or dish rack of the dishwasher.
10. To minimize the possibility of electric shock, disconnect this appliance from the power supply before attempting any maintenance. Note: Turning the control dial to the OFF position does not disconnect the appliance from the power supply. We recommend having a qualified technician service your appliance.
11. **WARNING**—Under certain conditions, hydrogen gas may be produced in a hot water system that has not been used for two weeks or more. **Hydrogen gas is explosive.** If the hot water system has not been used for two weeks or you have moved into a residence in which the hot water system may not have been used for some time, turn on all hot water faucets and let the water flow from each for several minutes. This will release any accumulated hydrogen gas. As the gas is flammable, do not smoke or use an open flame during this process.
12. Do not wash plastic items unless marked "dishwasher safe" or the equivalent. For plastic items not so marked, check the manufacturer's recommendations.
13. Load light plastic items so they will not become dislodged and drop to the bottom of the dishwasher—they may come into contact with the heating unit and be damaged.
14. Do not tamper with controls.
15. Always remove the door to the washing compartment when removing an old dishwasher from service or discarding it.
16. Instructions for grounding this appliance can be found in the Installation Instructions.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

How to operate your dishwasher

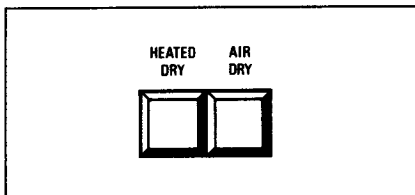


STEP 1. Load your dishwasher with dishes, silverware, pots, pans, bowls, etc. according to instructions on pages 7 and 8.

STEP 2. Add detergent to the detergent dispenser. Make sure the Cycle Indicator Dial is at OFF position before adding detergent. (See pages 5 and 6.)

Use rinse aid agent to help prevent spotting. Occasionally check to insure that rinse agent dispenser is at least half full. (See page 5.)

STEP 3. Select drying option.



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

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

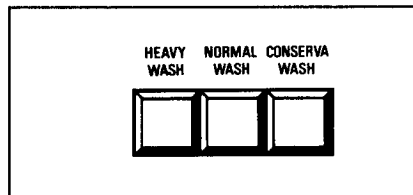
If you need your dishes sooner, open the dishwasher door after the cycle is complete to reduce the natural drying time.

Use of this option reduces the electrical energy used by this model approximately 7% for the NORMAL WASH cycle.

STEP 4. Select the cycle and start the dishwasher.

If your dishwasher drains into a food waste disposer, operate the disposer until it is empty before starting the dishwasher. (See Cycle Selection Hints on next page.)

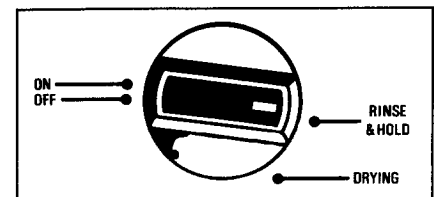
• **For HEAVY WASH, NORMAL WASH and CONSERVA WASH cycles:**



- Push selected cycle button.
- Latch the door.
- Slowly turn Cycle Indicator Dial to ON 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.

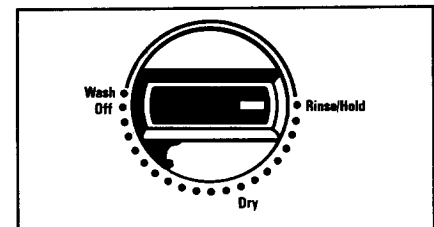
To obtain the benefits of a complete cycle, be careful that you **do not turn the dial any further than necessary** to start the dishwasher.

• **For RINSE & HOLD cycle: (Model DU460)**



- Be sure door is unlatched.
- Select AIR DRY drying option.
- Slowly turn Cycle Indicator Dial to RINSE & HOLD position.
- Latch the door to start the cycle.

• **For Rinse/Hold cycle: (Model DU466)**



- Be sure door is unlatched.
- Select Air Dry drying option.
- Slowly turn Cycle Indicator Dial to Rinse/Hold position.
- Latch the door to start the cycle.

Cycle selection hints

It is important to follow the loading instructions on pages 7 and 8.

HEAVY WASH—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.

CONSERVA WASH—For dishes that are lightly soiled with soils that have not dried on. Also for everyday dishes that have extra preparation before loading.

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

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
HEAVY WASH	12.1	65*	Wash/Rinse	Rinse	Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
NORMAL WASH	12.1	50*	Wash/Rinse	Rinse	Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
CONSERVA WASH	10.3	50*		Rinse	Rinse	Main Wash	Rinse	Rinse	Rinse
RINSE & HOLD	4.9	14					Rinse	Rinse	Rinse

*Unextended times. These cycle times may be increased up to 7½ minutes if necessary for your dishwasher to heat the water to proper temperature for good washability.

Drying Options:

HEATED DRY. Available on all wash cycles except RINSE & HOLD. Add 25 minutes to wash cycle time.

AIR DRY. Drying heater is turned off. Dishes dry naturally.

Water Temperature Control System

To get dishes clean and dry you need hot water. To help you get water of the proper temperature, your dishwasher has a water heating feature that automatically senses the temperature of the water in the wash cycle and heats it, if necessary, to the proper temperature. This water heating feature may allow you to turn down your household water heater and save energy if you're willing to let the dishwasher run a little longer while it heats water to the proper temperature. 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 your water temperature with a candy or meat thermometer. Turn on the hot water faucet nearest the dishwasher. Put the thermometer in a glass and let the water run continuously into the glass until the temperature stops rising. If the water temperature is below 120°F., adjust your water heater.

Helpful hints: If outside temperatures are unusually low, or if your water travels a long distance from heater to dishwasher, you may need to set your 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.

Help prevent spotting with a rinse agent.

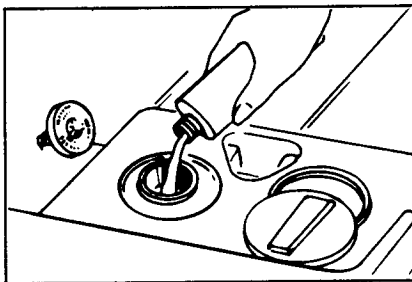
A rinse agent makes water flow off dishes quicker than usual. This lessens water spotting. Makes drying faster, too.

For best dishwashing performance, use of a rinse agent is recommended.

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

Here's 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.



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

How to choose and use the right 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 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! But why take a chance when it's easy to find out the hardness of your water.

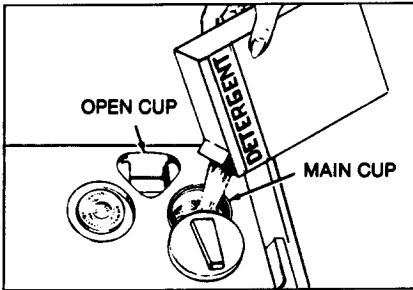
Keep your detergent fresh and dry. Under the sink is not a good place to store detergent. Too much moisture. Don't put powder detergent into the dispenser until you're ready to wash dishes, either. (It won't be fresh OR dry.)

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

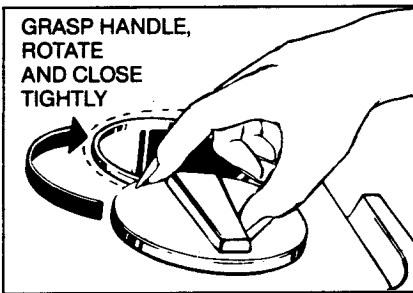
If you use a liquid dishwasher detergent, these precautions are not necessary because liquid detergents don't "lump" as they age or come in contact with water.

How to prepare the dishes for washing.

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 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.

If this is your first dishwasher, or if you're replacing a much older model, you may wonder how much pre-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 of food as soft as mashed potatoes or applesauce 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 HEAVY WASH cycle, less preparation is required before loading. The HEAVY WASH 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.

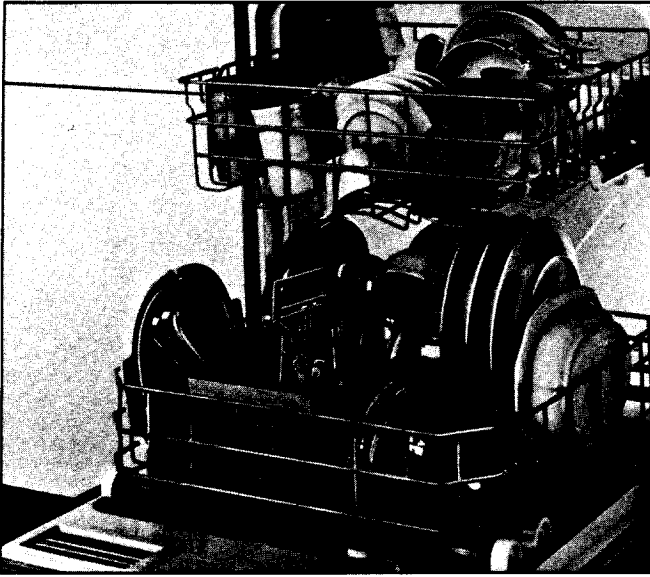
Detergent Usage Guide (powder or liquid)

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‡
HEAVY WASH and NORMAL WASH cycles	1 Tablespoon minimum	+ 1 Tablespoon minimum	Half Full	+ Half Full	Completely Full	+ Completely Full
CONSERVA 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.

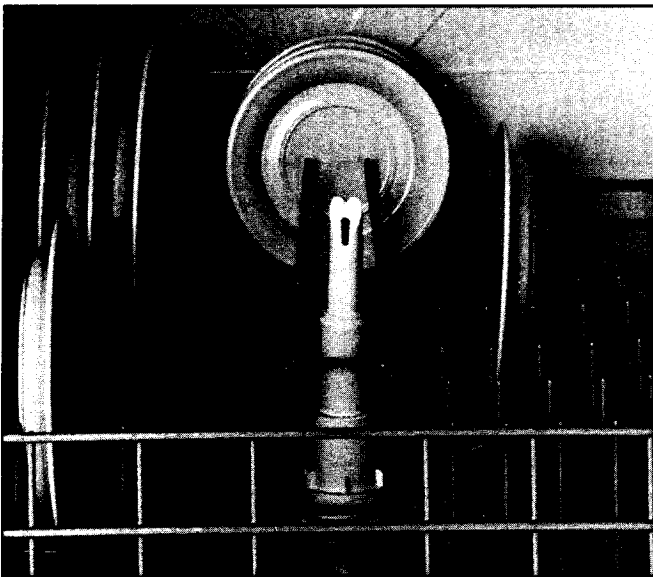
‡Filled Main Cup holds 3 tablespoons; Filled Open Cup holds 2 tablespoons.

How to load your dishwasher



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

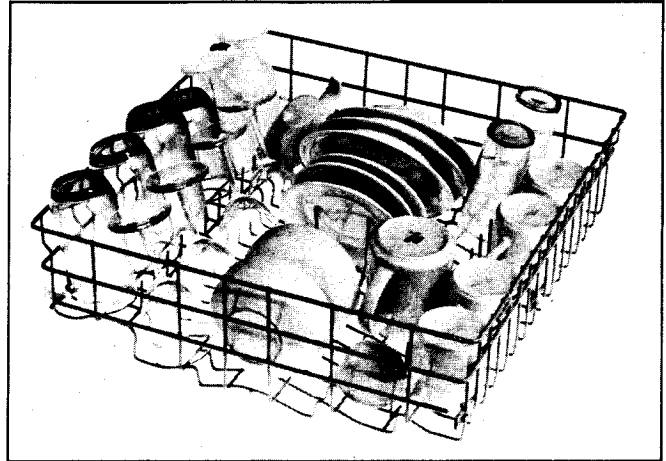
Make sure dishes are properly loaded to insure that water can reach the soiled surfaces. The wash arm in the bottom sprays water up. The tower that rises in the center sends water out over the dishes to wash the items in the upper rack. A spray arm in the top washes down. Make sure to place tall items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



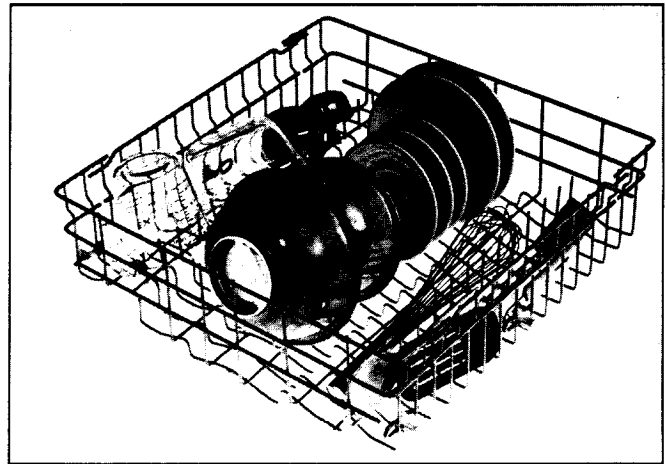
WATCH OUT FOR THIS.

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

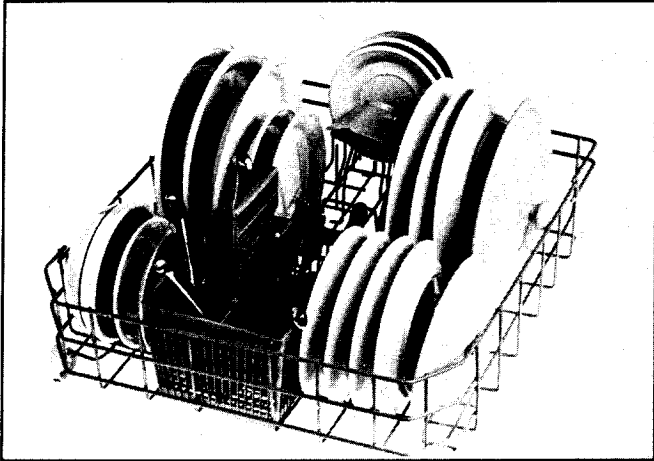


The top rack is best for glasses, cups and saucers. Cups and glasses fit best along the sides. This is the place for dishwasher-safe plastics, too. Make sure small plastic items are lodged in tightly so they can't fall onto the heating unit. Arrange stemware so that it cannot move easily. Don't let the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

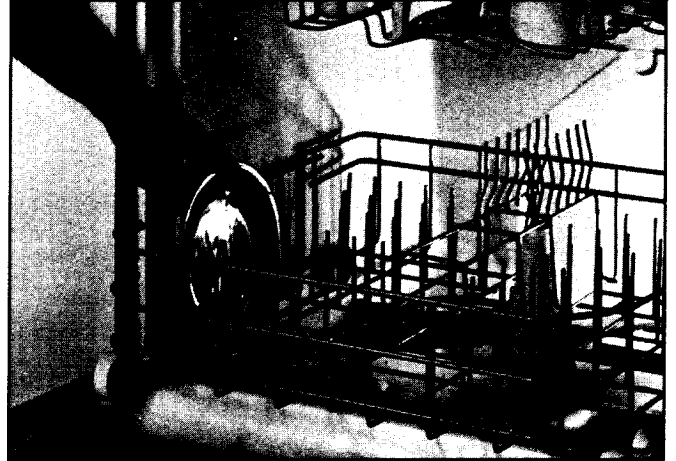


Sauce pans, mixing bowls and other small items may be placed—face down—in the top rack. The top rack is handy for all kinds of odd shapes. Be sure the force of water and detergent can reach soiled surfaces.

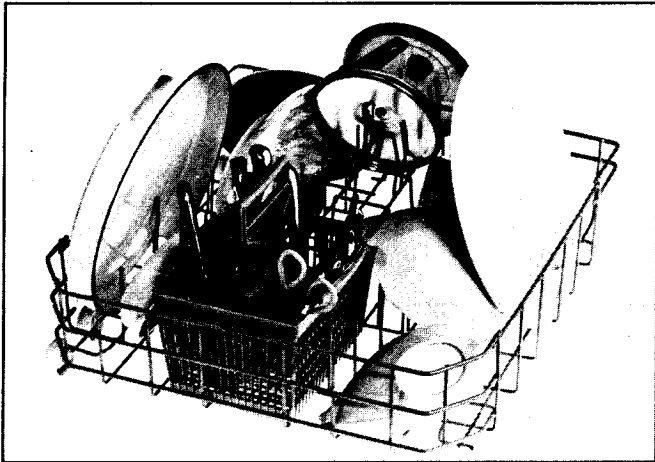
How to load the BOTTOM RACK



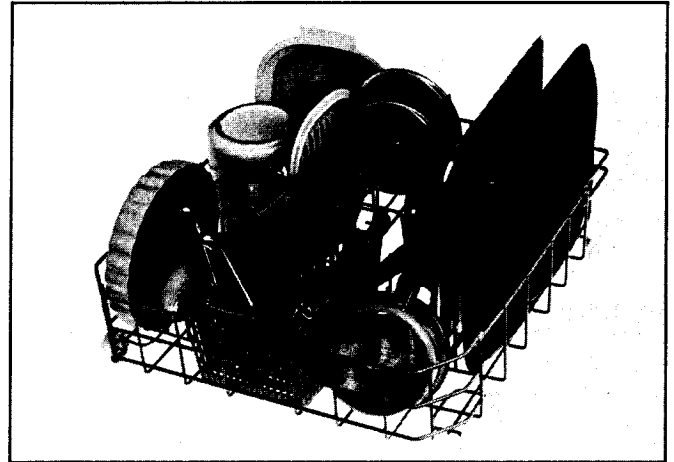
Fit plates and saucers between the pins. Place items so that water and detergent from wash arm can reach soiled surfaces.



As shown here this plate is being placed with the soiled side facing the center of the rack so water and detergent from wash arm can reach soiled surfaces.



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.



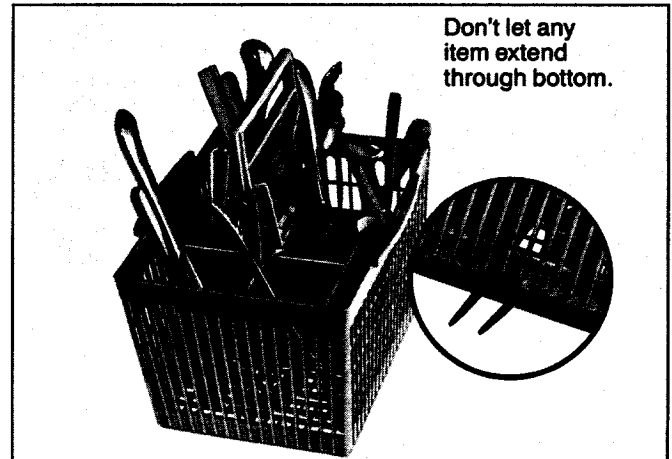
Heavily soiled pots, pans and casseroles **MUST** be loaded in the bottom rack, facing down. Prop broiler pans and racks along the edge.

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.

The security cell cover, hinged in the handle, can be lowered to either side to secure light-weight items from the effects of the vigorous wash action. When it is not needed, this cover can remain upright.

Precaution!

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



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. Wash in top rack only.
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. So try to load everything at the beginning.

Here's 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.


Questions?

Use This Problem Solver

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
DISHWASHER WON'T RUN	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	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	<p>Make sure inlet water temperature is correct. (See page 5.)</p> <p>Unload the bottom rack first. Water from dishes in the top rack may be spilling into the bottom rack.</p> <p>Check for improper loading. Dishes shouldn't nest together. Avoid overloading.</p> <p>Check the rinse agent dispenser to see that it's not empty.</p>
UNCLEAN DISHES AND FLATWARE	<p>Check inlet water temperature. It should be at least 120°F. (To test, see page 5.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Plugged air gap. (See page 13.)</p> <p>Improper rack loading. (See pages 7 and 8.)</p>
BLACK OR GRAY MARKS ON DISHES	Aluminum deposits often leave marks when they rub against other things. Remove marks with a mild abrasive cleanser.
DETERGENT LEFT IN DISPENSER CUPS	<p>Water may not be reaching the detergent cups. Move dishes that may be blocking detergent cup.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
DETERGENT CUP LID WON'T LATCH AFTER ADDING DETERGENT	Cycle Indicator dial must be in OFF position for cup lid to close and latch properly. If you unlatch the door and open it to dry your dishes, the Cycle Indicator does not advance to OFF by itself.
YELLOW OR BROWN FILM	<p>Tea or coffee can stain cups. Remove the stains by hand, using a solution of 1/2 cup bleach and 3 cups warm water.</p> <p>An overall yellow or brown film on dishes or glassware can be caused by iron deposits in water. A special filter in the water supply line is the only way to correct this problem. Your water softener company can tell you about the filter.</p> <p>Yellow film on sterling silver results when you wash copper utensils in the same load. Silver polish will usually remove this stain.</p>

(continued on next page)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
<p>SPOTS AND FILMING ON GLASSES AND FLATWARE</p>	<p>Spotting can be caused by all these things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely hard water. (See page 5.) • Low inlet water temperature. (To test, see page 5.) • Overloading the dishwasher. • Improper loading. (See pages 7 and 8.) • Old or damp powder detergent. • Phosphate level in detergent too low. (See page 5.) • Rinse agent dispenser empty. (See page 5.) • Too little detergent. (See page 6.) <p>Local water conditions and personal preferences vary. Try several brands of detergents to find one that gives the best results for you. A liquid dishwasher detergent may help reduce filming.</p> <p>To remove stubborn spots and film from glassware:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove all metal utensils from the dishwasher. 2. Do not add detergent. 3. Select HEAVY WASH cycle. 4. Start the dishwasher and allow to run for 15 to 20 minutes. The dishwasher will now be in the main wash. 5. Then open the door and pour 2 cups (500 ml) of white vinegar into the bottom of the dishwasher. 6. Close the door and allow to complete the cycle. <p>If vinegar rinse doesn't work: Repeat as above, except use 1/4 cup (60 ml) of citric acid crystals instead of vinegar. (Most drugstores carry citric acid crystals.)</p> <p>Using a vinegar or citric acid crystal rinse more than twice a month? Consider a home water softener.</p>
<p>CLOUDINESS ON GLASSWARE</p>	<p>If vinegar or citric acid crystal rinse doesn't work, the cloudiness is "etching." The film cannot be removed.</p> <p>Etching can be caused by: (1) using too much detergent or (2) water temperature over 150°F.</p>
<p>CHIPPING OF CHINA</p>	<p>Rough handling can cause chipping. Load with care. Make sure glassware and china are secure and can't jar loose. (See page 7 for correct way to load glassware.) Make sure tall glasses and stemware will clear the top of the tub when you push the rack into the dishwasher.</p> <p>Always use the top rack for delicate items.</p>

(continued next page) 

The Problem Solver (continued)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
SMALL AMOUNT OF WATER STANDING IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TUB	Water around the outlet on the tub bottom at the back of the tub is normal. It is clean water. It's there to keep the water seal lubricated.
WATER WON'T PUMP OUT OF THE TUB	<p>If the entire bottom of the tub has water, you may have a drain problem. Clean the air gap, if you have one. (See page 13.)</p> <p>Check the kitchen sink. Is it draining well? You may need a plumber.</p> <p>If dishwasher drains into disposer, run disposer to clear. Be sure disposer is not clogged.</p>
SUDS IN THE TUB	<p>Sudsing detergents are not meant for dishwashers. USE ONLY AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER DETERGENTS TO AVOID SUDSING.</p> <p>To remove suds from the tub: Open the dishwasher. Let suds evaporate. Add 1 gallon of cold water to the tub. Close and latch the dishwasher. Pump out water by slowly turning the control dial until a drain period is reached.</p> <p>Repeat if necessary.</p>
DISHWASHER LEAKS	<p>Suds can cause unit to overflow. That's why it's so important to use a detergent that's designed for automatic dishwashers.</p> <p>Spilling the rinse agent can cause foam during washing. This can lead to overflowing. Wipe up accidental spill of rinse agent with a damp cloth.</p>

Care and Cleaning

USER MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

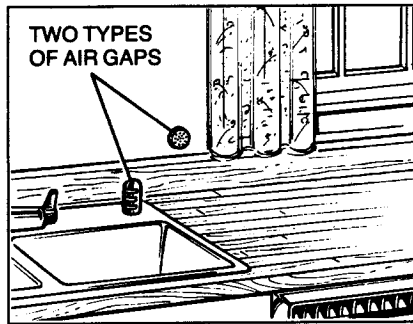
Clean the control panel with a **lightly dampened cloth**. Dry thoroughly. Do not use abrasives or sharp objects on the panel. They can damage it.

Clean the outside with a **lightly dampened cloth**. The outside cabinet finish is durable, but it can scratch. Do not use scouring pads, or harsh or gritty cleaners.

The inside usually takes care of itself. If it should ever need cleaning, use a mild cleansing powder. Scouring pads and harsh cleaners can mar the finish.

Built-in dishwashers often use an air gap. Keep it clean.

An air gap is a plumbing device. It protects your dishwasher against water backing up into it if a drain clogs. The air gap is not a part of the dishwasher. And you may not even have one. Not all plumbing codes require air gaps.



If you have an air gap, check it at least once a month. **IT IS NOT PART OF YOUR DISHWASHER. IT IS NOT COVERED IN YOUR WARRANTY.**

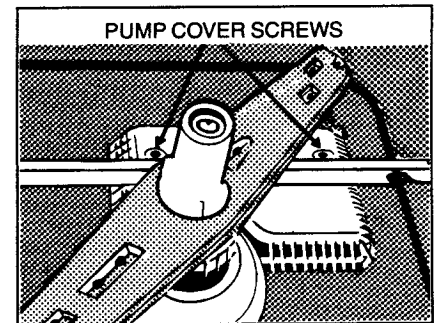
The air gap is easy to clean. With most types, first turn off the dishwasher, then lift off the chrome cover. Then unscrew the plastic cap and check for any buildup of grit. A toothpick makes cleaning easy.

Check the air gap any time your dishwasher isn't draining well.

Not using your dishwasher in winter? Protect against freezing.

If your dishwasher is left in an unheated place during the winter, ask a service technician to:

- Cut off electric power to the dishwasher. Remove fuses or trip circuit breaker.
- Turn off the water supply.
- Disconnect the water inlet line from the water valve.
- Drain water from the inlet line and water valve. (Use a pan to catch the water.)
- Reconnect the water inlet line to the water valve.
- Remove the plastic pump cover in the tub bottom and use a sponge to soak up water in the rubber boot.



How to change color panels

If you are redecorating, you can change your dishwasher's front panels to match or blend with your new colors.

The panels are held in place by the door trim and the trim on the panel below the door. Each side of each panel is a different color. Or you can paint a panel with the color of your own choice.

How to change door panel inserts:

1. Take out three trim screws on either side of the dishwasher door. Remove the side trim.
2. Slide out both insert panels.
3. Put the color you want in front. (Careful—edges may be sharp.)
4. Replace insert panels, side trim and screws.

How to change lower panel inserts:

1. Remove four panel attachment screws. (Two above the panel, two below the panel.)
2. Remove the entire panel.
3. Take out three screws and remove top trim.
4. Slide out both insert panels together.
5. Put the color you want in front.
6. Replace insert panels, top trim and screws.
7. Replace entire panel and four attachment screws.

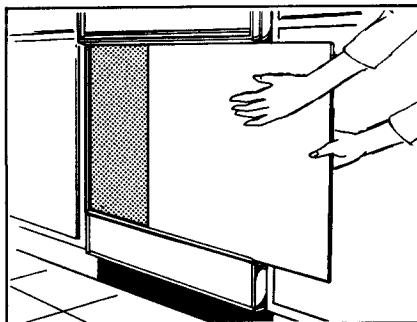
Color insert panels for both door and lower panel can be replaced by 1/4" thick wood inserts to match your kitchen cabinets. Get them from your nearest cabinet or lumber dealer.

Dimensions for 1/4" wood inserts:

Door Panel: 19¹/₈" H × 23⁷/₁₆" W.

Lower Panel: 3¹¹/₁₆" H × 23⁷/₁₆" W.

Note: Do not operate dishwasher while changing panels or when lower access panel is removed.



Change color in minutes. Just remove trim and change.

If you need service

To obtain service, see your warranty packed with your appliance.

We're proud of our service and want you to be pleased. If for some reason you are not happy with the service you receive, here are two steps to follow for further help.

FIRST, contact the people who serviced your appliance. Explain why you are not pleased. In most cases, this will solve the problem.

NEXT, if you are still not pleased, write all the details—including your phone number—to:

Consumer Relations Department
Maycor Appliance Parts and
Service Company
240 Edwards Street S.E.
Cleveland, TN 37311

When writing about an unsolved service problem, please include the following information:

- (a) Your name, address, and telephone number;
- (b) Model number, series number, and serial number (found on a label inside the door) of your appliance;
- (c) Name and address of your dealer and date the appliance was bought;
- (d) A clear description of the problem you are having;
- (e) Water hardness, detergent brand and amount, water temperature, and cycle used.