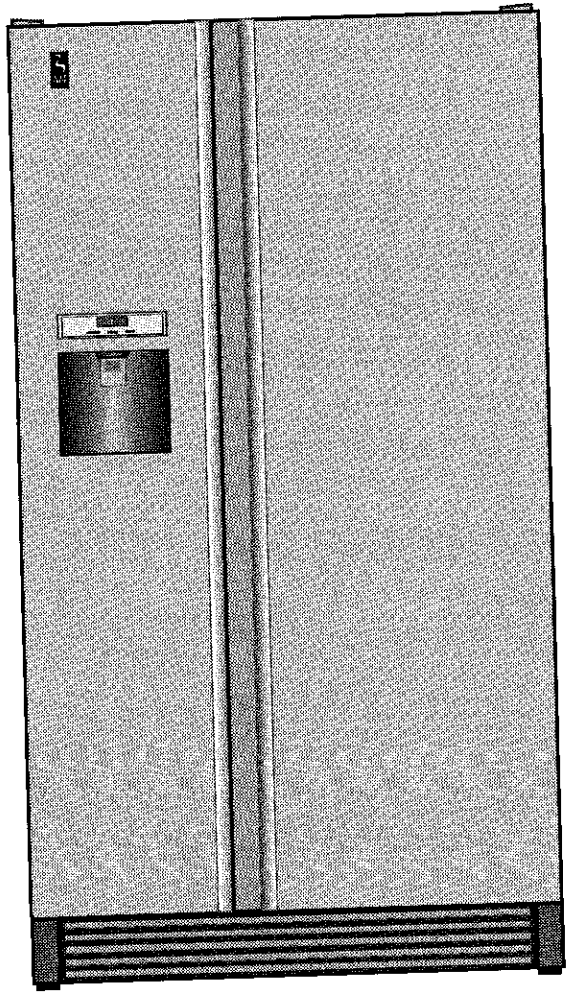
BLUE CREEK

BY JENN-AIR®

Use & Care Manual

Frost Free Refrigerator

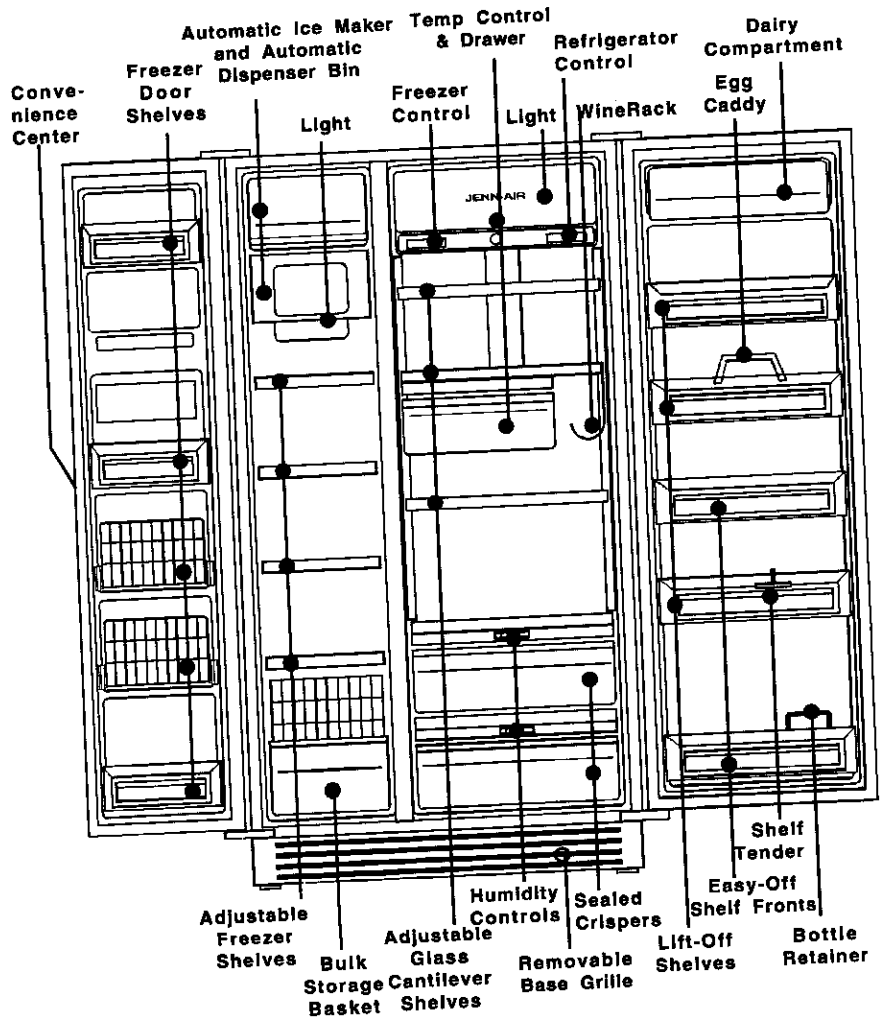
MODEL JRSD209



About Your Blue Creek Refrigerator by Jenn-Air

Your Blue Creek frost-free refrigerator was designed, engineered, and manufactured to the highest standards of quality and performance. Since this manual explains how you can obtain the best use of your refrigerator, **it is essential that you follow the instructions carefully.**

Should you have any questions about using your appliance, write to us. Be sure to provide the model number of your appliance. **Jenn-Air Customer Assistance, c/o Maytag Customer Service**, PO Box 2370, Cleveland, TN 37320-2370



Safety Precautions

1. Use the three-pronged plug only with a grounding receptacle to provide protection from electrical shock (see below). This appliance must be installed in accordance with the installation and grounding instructions on pages 3-4.

2. Unplug your refrigerator before cleaning condenser, replacing a light bulb, or making any repairs. Any servicing should be performed by a qualified technician.

3. In case of power failure, minimize door openings. If power failure is of long duration, protect frozen food by placing blocks of dry ice on top of the packages, or check with a local frozen foods locker plant about temporary storage. Frozen foods which have thawed completely should not be refrozen.

4. Any electric service cord that becomes frayed or damaged should be immediately repaired or replaced. Never unplug your appliance by pulling on the power cord.

5. Your refrigerator should not be operated in the presence of explosive fumes.

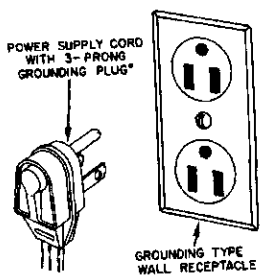
6. Remove the doors from any out-of-use refrigerator to prevent child entrapment and suffocation.

7. Do not place fingers or hands on the automatic ice making mechanism while the refrigerator is plugged in. This will help protect you from possible injury. It will also prevent interference with moving parts of the ejector mechanism and the heating element that releases the cubes.

Electrical Connection and Grounding

Your refrigerator is designed to operate on a nominal 115 volt, 15 amp., 60 cycle line. There should be a separate, grounded circuit, serving this refrigerator only. DO NOT use an extension cord.

Your refrigerator is equipped with a three-pronged grounding plug for your protection against possible electrical shock hazards. It must be plugged into a grounding receptacle. Where a standard two prong wall receptacle is encountered, it is the personal responsibility and obligation of the customer to have it replaced with a properly grounded three-prong wall receptacle. DO NOT, under any circumstances, cut or remove the third (ground) prong from the power cord.



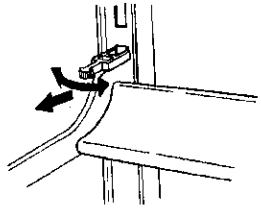
*LOCATION OF PRONGS ON POWER CORD PLUG MAY BE DIFFERENT ON YOUR MODEL THAN SHOWN HERE.

DO NOT use an adapter plug.

Installation

Location

If you are installing your new refrigerator yourself, please follow these helpful suggestions.

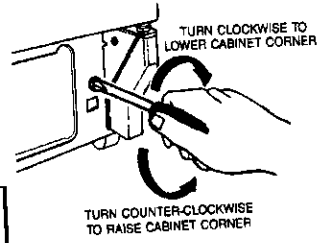


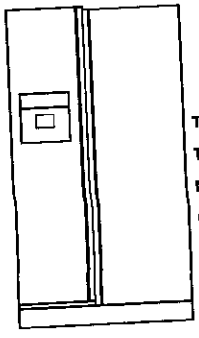
1. Remove base skids.
2. Remove all exterior and interior tape carefully and retain old tape. Make a small pad of this tape to pick off any remaining tape residues. This will eliminate the need to use dangerous solvents of any kind.
3. Remove and discard the cantilever shelf packing clips located just above each shelf where they hook onto the frame. To remove the red plastic clip, wiggle it sideways and pull straight out.
4. Select a location for your new refrigerator away from any heat sources. Allow a free flow of air through the front base grille.
5. Your model should not be installed where the room temperature will go below 55° F. because it will not run frequently enough to maintain proper temperature in the freezer.

Leveling Is Important

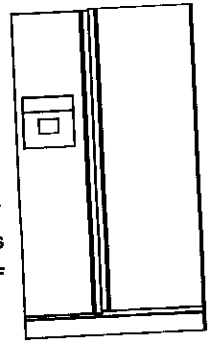
To enhance its appearance, maintain efficient performance and for proper function of the ice maker, your refrigerator should be level. Using a carpenter's level, check your refrigerator to make sure it is level front to back and side to side. The front wheels were adjusted at the factory so the cabinet would be level. However, jarring in transit, or standing the refrigerator on an uneven floor may cause the doors to shift out of alignment. If leveling is necessary, remove the base grille and adjust the wheel with a screwdriver as shown.

To lock the cabinet in place, turn down one or both locking feet, located near the front wheels. Rear leveler feet are not required.





TO CORRECT THIS CONDITION, RAISE RIGHT CORNER AND/OR LOWER LEFT CORNER UNTIL DOORS ALIGN ACROSS TOP OF CABINET.



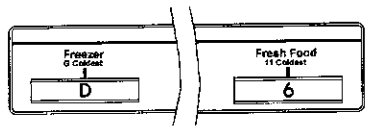
TO CORRECT THIS CONDITION, RAISE LEFT CORNER AND/OR LOWER RIGHT CORNER UNTIL DOORS ALIGN ACROSS TOP OF CABINET.

Operation

Setting Controls

Your new refrigerator has two controls. One for regulating the temperature in the fresh food compartment and one for the freezer. Both controls are located at the upper rear of the refrigerator compartment, just below the light shield.

To start your refrigerator, set the refrigerator control on "6" and set the freezer control on "D".



Let the refrigerator run at least two hours before loading it with food.

IMPORTANT: In a day or so, you my decide that one or both compartments should be colder or warmer. DO NOT change either control more than one letter or one number at a time. Allow 24 hours for temperature to stabilize before adjusting the setting again. This does not apply when you first start your refrigerator.

To turn off your refrigerator, set the refrigerator control on OFF.

Warm Cabinet Surfaces

At times, the front surfaces of your refrigerator cabinet may be warm to the touch. This is a normal function of your refrigerator. This feature prevents moisture from condensing on the outside of your refrigerator during humid weather. This condition may be noticeable when you first start your refrigerator, during hot weather, and during excessive or lengthy door openings.

Energy Tips

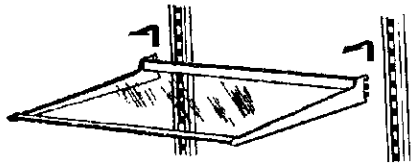
For efficient energy use:

1. Be sure the refrigerator is level and ventilation around the front grille is not blocked.
2. Check door seals occasionally for leakage. Check at various places: top, bottom, and sides.
3. Check the temperature; avoid unnecessary cold settings.
4. Keep the freezer near full capacity; less cold air is lost during door openings.
5. Let hot dishes cool before putting into refrigerator or freezer.
6. Cover liquids; if uncovered, the unit must work longer.
7. Clean refrigerator condenser coils at least twice a year.

Refrigerator Compartment Features

To maintain the natural flavor, moisture, and nutrition of fresh foods, we recommend that all dishes, trays, and containers of food be covered.

Shelves



Adjustable cantilever shelves can be positioned to suit your special needs. To remove a shelf, lift the rear straight up a fraction of an inch and pull straight out. To lock into another position, tilt the shelf with the front up. Insert hooks into desired frame openings and let the shelf settle into place. Make sure it is securely locked at the rear. Some models have slide out shelves that are designed to contain spills. Height adjustments are made the same way, being careful that the movable shelf remains fully in the frame.

Slide-Out Shelves

Slide-out shelves move on plastic rails and may be easily pulled forward for access to foods placed toward the rear. To remove a slide-out shelf, pull it toward you until it stops, then lift the front edge slightly and pull completely out.

Temp Control Drawer

The Temp Control Drawer provides short term storage of fresh meats without freezing. The shelf with the Temp Control Drawer can be placed in one of three positions. When adjusting this shelf, remove the drawer and look at the back wall of the drawer. It is necessary for the air inlet tube at the back of the refrigerator to line up at the top, middle or bottom of the air slots in the back of the drawer. Set the temperature control to the coldest position when adjusting the Temp Control Drawer. Once adjustment has been made, replace the drawer and set the control to the desired setting.

The control knob is located near the refrigerator control. As the knob is turned from the "Cool" setting toward the "Cold" setting, the temperature will get colder. Select the "Cool" setting for storage of luncheon meat and cheese. Select the "Cold" setting for storage of fresh meats.

All meats or poultry should be stored in their original store wrappings or in plastic bags to reduce the evaporation of moisture from them. **Keep your Temp Control Drawer tightly closed at all times to obtain best results.**

Sealed Crispers

The Sealed Crispers are ideal for storing vegetables and fruit. Keep your crispers tightly closed to insure freshness. Storing leafy vegetables, such as celery and lettuce in plastic bags, reduces moisture evaporation.

The crispers slide out for easy access to foods stored within. They are completely removable for cleaning (hand wash only) or for use elsewhere in your kitchen.

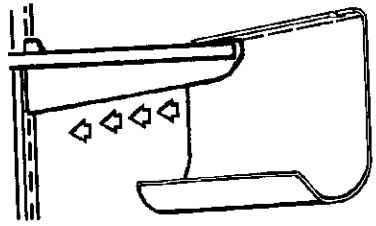
The top crisper cover also serves as a refrigerator storage shelf. To remove the crisper cover for cleaning, lift the front edge and pull straight out.

Humidity Control

The humidity control lever is located on the shelf above the crisper drawers. The slide control should generally be set at the "Low" setting for fruits and the "High" setting for vegetables.

Wine Rack

To use your wine rack fit it along either side of any refrigerator shelf, engage its rear notch to the shelf back corner. Lay the wine bottle on the rack.

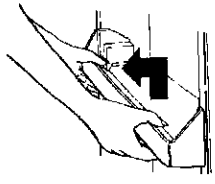


Door Features

Automatic Door Closers and Magnetic Door Gaskets

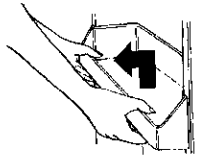
All doors contain built-in mechanisms that automatically pull them completely shut once they are closed to within 6 inches of the cabinet. All doors also have magnetic door gaskets that cling to the cabinet front, once the doors are closed to within their magnetic range. It is important that your refrigerator be reasonably level for the door closures to function properly.

Easy-Off Shelf Front



Door shelf fronts can be removed for easy cleaning of the door liner and shelf fronts. Lift the shelf front straight up until it clears the retainer on the door liner and pull straight out. Reverse this procedure when replacing the door shelf front.

Lift-Off Door Shelves



Lift-off door shelves may be easily adjusted to another position on the door. Lift the shelf straight up until it clears the retainers on the door liner and pull straight out. Reverse this procedure when replacing a shelf.

Bottle Retainer

Some models have a bottle retainer located on the lower refrigerator door shelf. It prevents tall bottles from falling out when the door is opened or closed. To attach the retainer on the shelf front, have the smooth side facing forward, align the retainer with the front lip of the shelf front and snap into position. The bottle retainer can be adjusted to any position on the shelf by sliding sideways.

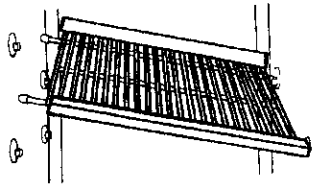
Shelf Tender

All models have a Shelf Tender located on one of the refrigerator door shelves. It provides upright storage for packages or bottles. The Shelf Tender can be adjusted to any position on the shelf by sliding sideways.

Freezer Compartment Features

To maintain the natural flavor, moisture, and nutrition of frozen foods, and to prevent freezer burn, we recommend that all foods be wrapped or sealed properly.

Adjustable Freezer Shelves



The freezer shelves can be adjusted up or down or removed to accommodate various sized packages. To remove a shelf, lift up on right side of shelf and push to the right. Then, tilt shelf and remove.

To replace a freezer shelf: (1) tilt the shelf and insert right rod ends into upper portion of oblong holes in the freezer side wall; and (2) lower the left side of the shelf and insert in oblong holes in the left side of the freezer wall. Make sure the shelf is secure before loading.

Bulk Storage Basket

To remove the freezer basket; (1) pull the basket partially out; (2) reach to the back of the basket and pivot the metal clips up to a horizontal position; and (3) pull the basket out. When replacing the basket, reverse the removal procedure.

Automatic Ice Maker

The water inlet tubing assembly required to complete the water connection to the water valve is located in the crisper drawer in a bag. Connect the ice maker to the water supply as instructed in the separate instructions, furnished with the refrigerator.

The automatic ice maker is designed to furnish a continual supply of ice cubes. The amount of ice produced depends on the temperature in the freezer section of your refrigerator. The colder the freezer section, the more ice is produced. We suggest you start with your refrigerator and freezer controls at their mid settings. In most cases, this is satisfactory. If the door to the refrigerator or freezer is opened frequently or temperatures in the kitchen are abnormally high, a colder setting may be necessary.

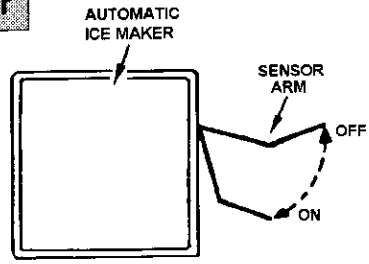
After your model has been installed and the water supply connected to the ice maker, it may take 8 to 12 hours before the ice maker furnishes any usable ice cubes. The first one or two harvests will probably contain undersized and irregular cubes because of air in the supply line. The initial harvest may also contain impurities from the new water supply piping. Therefore, all cubes from the first two or three harvests should be discarded.

Under certain rare circumstances, ice cubes may be discolored, usually appearing with a green-bluish hue. The cause of this unusual discoloration is apparently a combination of factors such as certain characteristics of local waters, household plumbing and the accumulation of copper salts in an inactive water supply line which feeds the ice maker. Continued consumption of such discolored ice cubes may be injurious to health. If such discoloration is observed, discard the ice cubes and contact the dealer from whom the ice maker or refrigerator was purchased.

Ice cubes that have been in the ice storage for a considerable length of time may pick up off-flavor taste, stick together, and gradually become smaller. We suggest that these cubes be thrown away. We also suggest using an open box of baking soda in the refrigerator for food odor absorption.
Certain sounds may accompany the various cycles of the ice maker. Examples are: (1) the motor may have a slight hum, (2) the cubes will rattle as they fall into an empty storage bin, and (3) the water valve may click or "buzz" occasionally. All of these sounds are normal and should be ignored.

Note: When dispensing ice cubes, it is important that you use only the ice supplied by this ice maker. Ice from any other source could cause an ice jam. If this happens, remove and discard all ice from the storage bin and any ice lodged in the ice chute.

Starting or Stopping Your Ice Maker



Your automatic ice maker is located near the top of the freezer compartment behind the Ice Access Panel. To gain access to the ice making mechanism, lift the Ice Access Panel.

The ice maker has a wire sensor arm that is connected to a shut-off switch. This arm stops the mechanism when the ice cube storage bin is full, and restarts it after several ice cubes have been used. You can use the stop arm to stop all production of ice at any time. All you need to do is raise the arm into the OFF position.

The ice maker should be turned off (arm up) when:

1. Ice storage bin is to be removed for extended period of time.
2. Refrigerator is not to be used for a considerable time, such as vacations. Also, turn off the water supply to the ice maker in this instance, if practical.
3. Water supply is to be shut-off for several hours.

How the Ice Maker Works

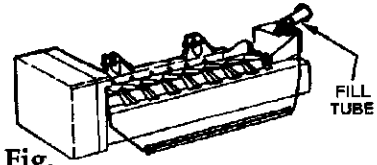


Fig. 1

Water fills the empty cube mold (Fig. 1) when the freezer compartment has cooled to freezing temperature. Cold air is forced directly over the mold.

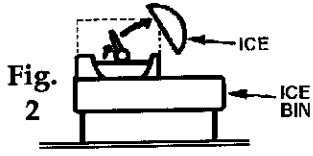
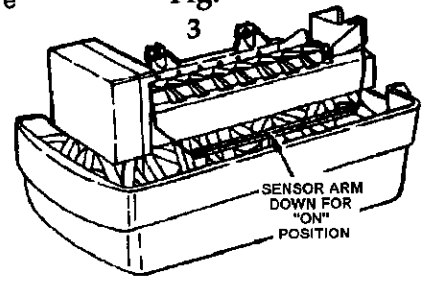


Fig. 2

When frozen, the cubes are rotated up and out of the mold (Fig. 2). The sweeper arm ejects them into the ice storage bin below.

Fig. 3



The sensor arm (Fig. 3) senses when the bin is full and signals the ice maker to stop ejecting more cubes.

However, the mold has been refilled and cubes frozen so the new supply is ready when needed. As soon as ice is removed from the bin, the sensor arm signals that more is needed. The ice maker resumes operation by ejecting ready-and-waiting frozen cubes.

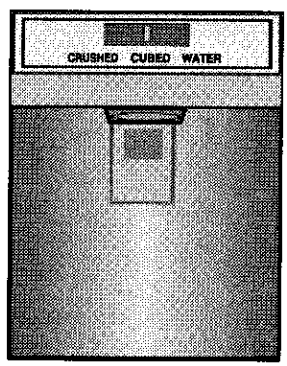
Removing and Replacing the Automatic Ice Cube Dispenser Bin

Lift the front of the Automatic Dispenser bin and pull it straight out. Wash the bin occasionally in mild soap and lukewarm water. To replace the bin, push it all the way back until the bottom of the bin is behind the raised edge at the front of the shelf it rests upon. Make sure the tabs, at the back of the bin, that turn the spiral auger are positioned between the prongs from the auger motor.

Operating Your Automatic Ice and Water Dispenser

Water/Ice Control

For dispensing ice cubes, the slide control must be moved to the "Cube" position (center). For dispensing crushed ice, move the control to the "Crushed" position (left).

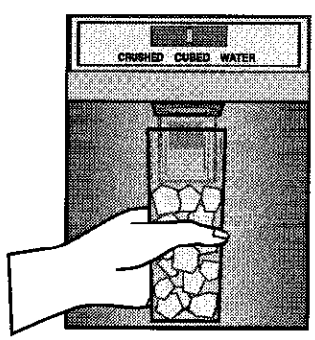


For dispensing chilled water, the slide control must be moved completely to the "Water" position (right).

Water from the dispenser is chilled. For colder water simply add ice before dispensing the water. Also, the first glass of water dispensed each time may be warmer than consecutive glasses. It will be cooler if a full glass of water is dispensed rather than a partial glass. Fill a container with ice before adding liquid to prevent splashing.

Dispensing

To fill a glass, position the glass against the top portion of the actuator pad and press. **Hold the glass high in the dispenser opening to reduce the ice falling outside the glass.**



Some crushed ice may be dispensed even though you selected CUBE. This happens occasionally when a few cubes accidentally get channeled in the crusher.

When changing from crushed ice to cubes, some crushed ice may be dispensed. This may also happen if irregular sized cubes or ice chips are in the storage bin.

There may be a delay when you switch from cubes to crushed ice. It takes a few seconds for the cubes to be channeled in the crusher. Crushed ice pieces will vary in size and shape.

Ice should not be dispensed directly into thin glasses, fine china or delicate crystal -- they can crack or chip from the combined pressure of your hand pressing them against the actuator pad and ice dropping into the container.

Ice other than that produced by your ice maker should not be added to the ice storage bin - it may not crush and/or dispense properly.

For large quantities of cubed ice, remove the ice directly from the storage bin. Do not operate the ice dispenser continuously for more than five minutes.

If the ice dispenser is not used frequently, ice cubes may clump together and may need to be broken apart or discarded.

To Stop Dispensing

Release the pressure on the pad and hold the container in position momentarily to catch the last pieces of ice or drops of water. The ice delivery door will remain open for a short time. When it closes you may hear a closing sound.

Spill Tray

Do not discard water into the grille at the bottom of the fountain. This is a spill area, not a drain. Normal spills will be evaporated in the recessed area below the spill shelf grille. Excessive spills should be removed with an absorbent sponge or cloth. The spill area should be cleaned occasionally.

Fountain Light

The push button light switch is located behind the panel at the top and on the right side of your fountain. For replacement, use a 120v, 7 watt bulb.

Child Proof Lock

A child proof lock is located behind the panel at the top and on the left side of the dispenser. This toggle switch will turn your ice and water dispensers on or off.

Cleaning

It is recommended that you disconnect the power cord before cleaning.

Your refrigerator can be rolled out for cleaning. Turn the levelers, at each front corner of the cabinet, **counterclockwise** until they turn freely. Then pull the cabinet straight out. **Note:** If you have an Automatic Ice Maker installed, we recommend that you turn off the water supply before moving the cabinet.

After cleaning behind your refrigerator, push it back and turn the levelers **clockwise** until they touch the floor and lock the cabinet in place.

Outside

Use mild soap and water, DO NOT use scouring powders, automobile wax, or furniture polish. Rinse with clear water.

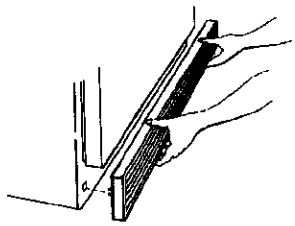
Door gaskets may be cleaned with soap and water, a baking soda solution, or mild scouring powder.

Inside

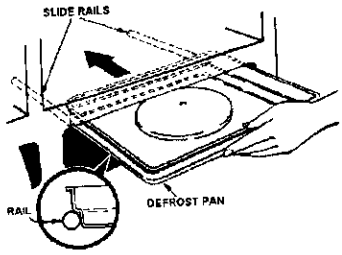
Clean both compartments and inner door panels with mild soap and water. Do not use an abrasive powder, solvent, polish cleaner or undiluted detergent.

When cleaning a glass cantilever shelf, you can remove it and submerge the entire assembly in warm water. Never use hot water. **Always allow glass to warm up to room temperature before immersing in warm water.**

Defrost Pan



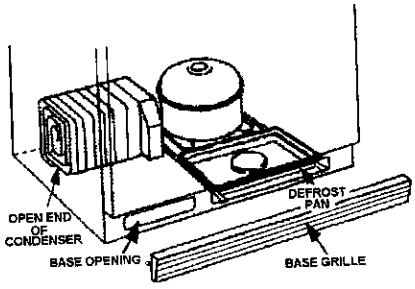
Defrost water drains into a shallow pan beneath the cabinet and evaporates. During periods of high humidity, water could remain in the pan. This pan should be cleaned once a month with a strong solution of soap and water. It is located behind the base grille. To remove the base grille, grasp it at both ends and pull straight out.



Lift the front of the defrost pan and pull it straight out. To replace the defrost pan, reverse procedure as shown.

To replace the base grille, line up the spring clips on the base grille with the square openings in the cabinet and gently tap each end in until the grille locks in place.

Condenser



To allow your refrigerator to run more efficiently, the base grille and the area around the condenser should be cleaned at least twice a year. The area around the condenser can be cleaned whenever the refrigerator is moved during routine house-cleaning. Unplug the refrigerator and move it away from the wall. Vacuum the condenser and base grille area and the area where the cabinet normally sits. Plug in the refrigerator after cleaning.

To clean the base grille, grasp both ends and pull straight out. After cleaning, replace the base grille.

Other Hints On Caring For Your Refrigerator

Replacing Light Bulbs

It is recommended that you disconnect the power cord before replacing light bulbs.

To replace the upper refrigerator light bulb: (1) grasp the light shield near the ends and pull out until the shield pulls free of the retainer lugs; (2) unscrew bulb and replace with a 40 watt appliance bulb; and (3) hook the light shield over the upper retainer lugs and press in at the bottom until the shield snaps in place.

To replace the lower refrigerator light bulb on some models: (1) remove the Temp Control Drawer; (2) using two hands, spread the top ad bottom of the light shield vertically away from each other and pull to the front to remove; (3) unscrew the bulb and replace it with a 40 watt showcase bulb; (4) using two hands, spread the top and bottom of the light shield and push it into place engaging tabs in slots; and (5) replace the Temp Control Drawer.

To replace the freezer light bulb: (1) remove the ice cube dispenser bin and the top freezer shelf; (2) unhook the tabs on the top of the light shield by pressing in with your thumb on the center top of the light shield; (3) pivot the shield down; (4) unscrew the bulb when it is cool and replace it with a standard 40 watt appliance bulb; (5) pivot the shield up into place, snapping the tabs into the slots: (6) replace the freezer shelf and the ice cube dispenser bin.

Going On Vacation

If you will be gone for a month or less, leave the control knob at its usual setting.

During longer absences, (a) remove all food, (b) disconnect from electrical outlet, (c) clean the refrigerator thoroughly, including defrost pan, (d) leave doors open to prevent odor formation, and e) turn off water supply to ice maker, if practical.

Before You Call For Service

Problems? Save yourself the nuisance of unnecessary service calls; check these first:

Refrigerator runs too frequently.
- Frequent running provides more stable temperatures.
- Too many door openings.
- Prolonged door openings.

Refrigerator runs too long.
- Under normal conditions, due to larger size and colder temperatures, modern refrigerators run a greater percentage of the time.
- Prolonged or frequent door openings.
- Condenser needs cleaning.
- Poor air circulation around condenser.

Refrigerator won't run.
- Temperature control turned to OFF.
- Power cord not plugged in.
- No power at electrical outlet.
- House fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.

Cabinet vibrates.
- Cabinet not level.
- Weak floor.

Warm air from cabinet bottom.
- Normal air flow for condenser circulation.

Front cabinet surface warm to touch.
- Special design to prevent condensation during periods of high humidity.

Moisture on outside surface.
- Hot, humid weather increases condensation. When humidity drops, condensation disappears.

Red glow visible in freezer.
- Reflection of defrost mechanism during normal defrost cycle.

Sizzling sound in freezer.
- Normal sound caused by defrost water dripping on defrost mechanism.

Water on floor under cabinet.
- Defrost pan missing or not positioned correctly.
- Water connection loose on water valve.

Noisy operation.
- Fan noise perfectly normal in frost-free refrigerators. You may not be used to this if previous model was manual defrost.
- Cabinet not level.
- Weak floor.
- Defrost pan not positioned correctly.

Odor in cabinet.
- Defrost pan needs cleaning.
- Food left uncovered.
- Interior needs cleaning.

Foods dry out (Fresh or Frozen).
- Packages not wrapped or sealed properly.
- Crisper not tightly closed.

Fresh food compartment too cold.
- Refrigerator control set too cold.

Fresh food compartment too warm.
- Refrigerator control set too warm.
- Freezer control set at coldest position.
- Prolonged door openings.

Freezer compartment too warm.
- Freezer control set too warm.
- Prolonged door openings.

Ice cubes evaporate.
- Cold air moving over ice cubes causes shrinkage.

Automatic ice maker not operating.
- Stop arm in OFF position.
- Water supply turned off.
- Water pressure too low.
- Freezer too warm.

Ice Dispenser not operating.
- Ice jam in the dispenser. (Clear with plastic or wooden utensil.)
- Ice maker not operating.
- The padlock switch activated. (Toggle switch to check.)
- The ice is clumped in the bin. (Break up or discard.)
- An ice jam in the crusher. (Remove ice from storage bin and turn auger by hand.)

Water Dispenser not operating.

- Water supply turned off.
- Water pressure too low.

Cabinet light not working.

- Bulb burned out.
- No power at outlet.

If You Need Service

- Call the dealer from whom your appliance was purchased or the authorized Jenn-Air Service Contractor listed in the Yellow Pages. Your Jenn-Air Contractor can provide better and faster service if you can accurately describe problems and give model and serial number of the appliance. Be sure to retain proof of purchase to verify warranty status. Refer to WARRANTY for further information of owner's responsibilities for warranty service.

- If the dealer or service company cannot resolve the problem, write to Jenn- Air Customer Assistance, c/o Maytag Customer Service, PO Box 2370, Cleveland, TN 37320-2370, 1-800-688-1100.

- Use and care manuals, service manuals, and parts catalogs are available from Jenn-Air Customer Assistance, c/o Maytag Customer Service.

All specifications subject to change by manufacturer without notice.