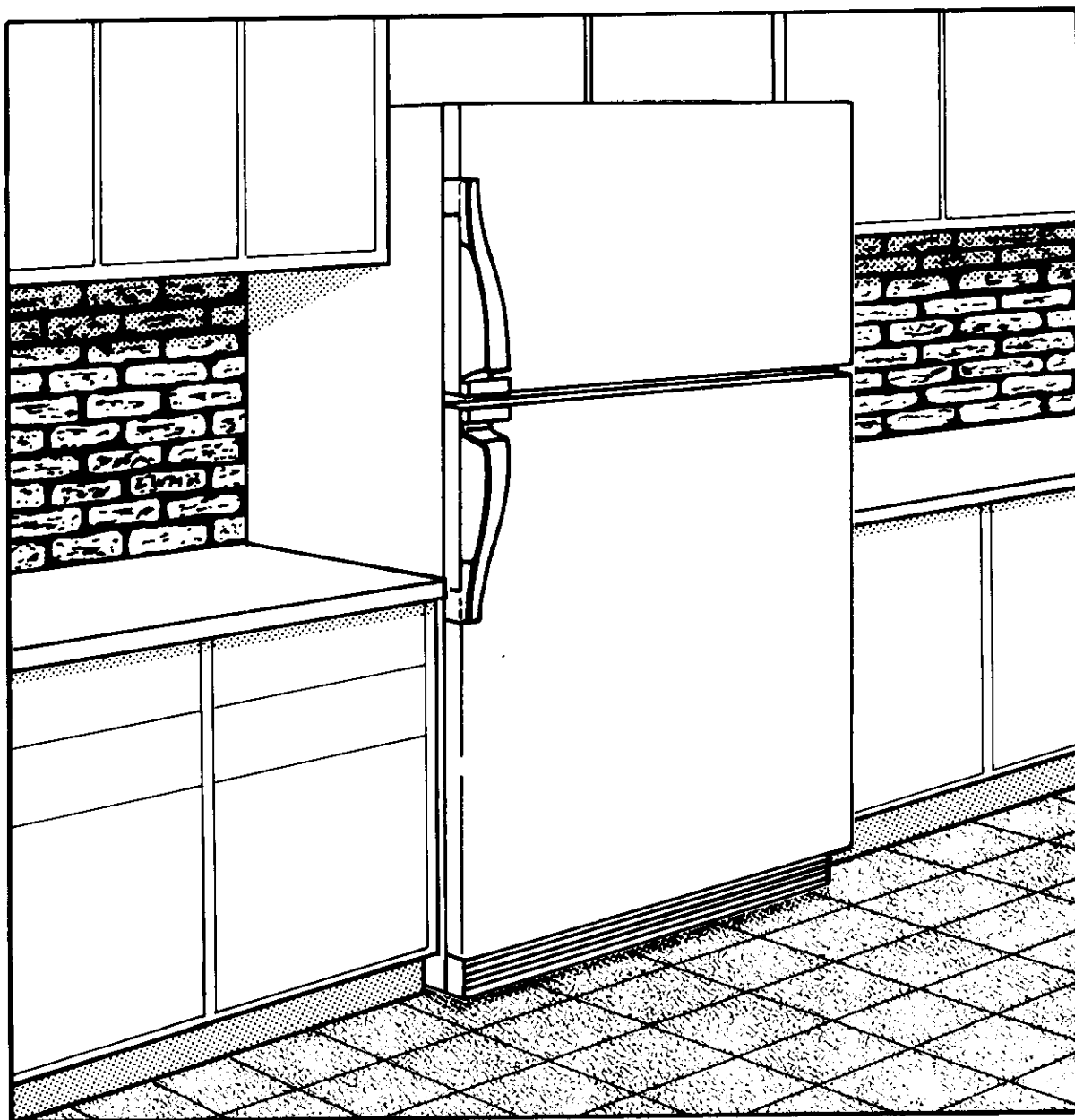


Refrigerator / Freezer no frost

owner's guide



Please read the enclosed instructions to become better acquainted with your new model. In order to prevent unnecessary service calls, refer to the self-service check list. If you do need service, be sure to report the model and serial numbers to the service man. They are found on the serial plate, located at the upper front left corner of the lower liner. Here is a convenient place to record these numbers.

MODEL NO. _____ **SERIAL NO.** _____

INSTALLATION

LOCATION

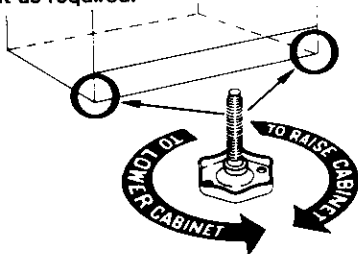
If possible, place your model out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources such as a radiator, oven, or range.

Your model should not be installed where the temperature will go below 55°F. because it will not run frequently enough to maintain proper temperatures in the freezer.

For ease of installation, you should leave a space of about one-half inch between your refrigerator and adjacent walls or cabinets. If a wall prevents either door from opening at least 90°, move the cabinet sideways an inch or so to permit a 90° opening so baskets and crispers can be easily removed.

LEVELING IS IMPORTANT

A refrigerator will not operate properly unless it is level and rests firmly on all four corners. Your model has four wheels and a leveling screw beneath each front corner at the base of the cabinet that can be turned in or out as required.

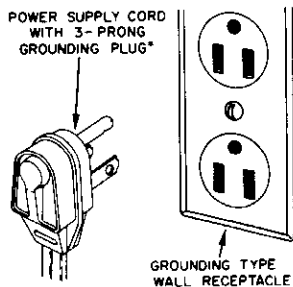


If the floor is not level and it is necessary to raise the rear of the cabinet, we suggest rolling the rear wheels on to a piece of plywood or other shim material.

Be sure that the two front levelers touch the floor to lock the cabinet in place.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION AND GROUNDING

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



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

This appliance 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. **DO NOT** use an adapter plug.

All U.L. listed refrigerators and freezers are equipped with this type plug.

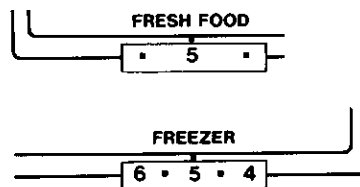
SAFETY REMINDER

If you are not going to use your old refrigerator, be sure to **REMOVE THE DOORS** so a child won't be accidentally trapped inside and suffocate. This is required by law in many communities.

OPERATION

SETTING CONTROLS

Your new refrigerator has two controls. One for regulating the temperature in the fresh food compartment and one for the freezer. The fresh food compartment and the freezer compartment controls are located at the top front of the fresh food compartment. Turn both controls to "No. 5" to start your refrigerator.



Your refrigerator may run for several hours when you first start it. This is normal and shouldn't be cause for alarm.

In a day or two, you may decide that one or both compartments should be colder or warmer. If so, adjust the control(s) as instructed in the accompanying chart.

To start:	Set fresh food control on "5." Set freezer control on "5."
Refrigerator too WARM:	Turn fresh food control to next higher number.
Refrigerator too COLD:	Turn fresh food control to next lower number.
Freezer too WARM:	Turn freezer control to next higher number.
Freezer too COLD:	Turn freezer control to next lower number.
Refrigerator OFF:	Set fresh food control on off.

USE OF CONTROLS

IMPORTANT: EXCEPT WHEN STARTING, DO NOT CHANGE EITHER CONTROL MORE THAN ONE NUMBER AT A TIME. ALLOW 24 HOURS FOR TEMPERATURE TO STABILIZE BEFORE RESETTING.

Changing either control will have some effect on the temperature of the other compartment.

The No. 9 freezer control setting is recommended for short term use only.

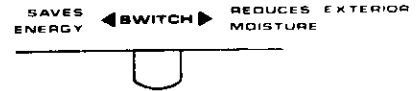
WARM CABINET SURFACES

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 excessive or lengthy door openings.

ENERGY SAVER CONTROL

During extremely humid weather, moisture has a tendency to collect on objects that are cooler than the surrounding air, just as droplets of water accumulate on a glass containing an iced drink during a hot summer day. This refrigerator is built to exacting standards and, therefore, contains condensate driers that are designed to minimize any collection of moisture on the cabinet external surface during periods of high humidity.

ENERGY SAVER



If you live in an area of low humidity, or one in which the humidity is considerably lower during certain seasons, you can move the Energy Saver Switch to "Saves Energy" which will disconnect the condensate driers and decrease the amount of electricity you use.

In areas of relatively high humidity, the Energy Saver Switch in the "Reduces Exterior Moisture" position will minimize any collection of moisture on the outside surface of the cabinet.

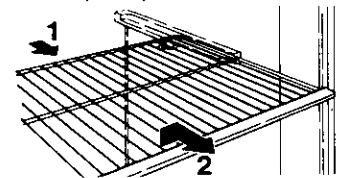
FEATURES

The fresh food compartment is cooled by a gentle stream of circulating chilled air.

To maintain the natural flavor, moisture and nutrition of fresh foods, we recommend that you cover open food containers. Dishes or trays containing leftovers should also be covered to seal in flavors. Storing foods in plastic bags or in their original air tight store wrappings reduces the evaporation of moisture from them and lengthens storage time.

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.



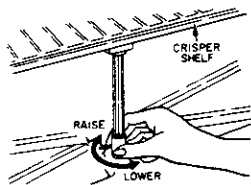
FRUIT & VEGETABLE CRISPERS

The fruit and vegetable 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 plastic crisper cover also serves as a refrigerator storage shelf. To remove the cover, lift the front edge and pull straight out. To replace the cover, set rear bars on supports and push back until front can be lowered into place. If a restricted door opening does not permit removal of a drawer, tilt crispers and shelf assembly up and remove by lifting straight out.

Keep your crispers tightly closed to insure crispness and freshness. Storing leafy vegetables, such as celery and lettuce in plastic bags reduces the evaporation of moisture from them.

Leveling Crisper Shelf

If the crisper shelf is not level, adjust the support leg as shown.



MAGNETIC DOOR GASKETS

Door gaskets are magnetized to insure an air tight seal all around. These gaskets cling to the cabinet front, once the doors are closed to within their magnetic range.

AUTOMATIC ICE MAKER

The automatic icemaker is designed to furnish a continual supply of ice cubes. With this useful feature, you no longer have the inconvenience of filling ice cube trays, or the frustration of running out of ice.

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 icemaker, it may be 8 to 12 hours before the icemaker 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. Once this initial starting period is past, your icemaker will perform steadily and dependably.

Ice cubes that have been in the ice storage bin 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 icemaker. The motor may have a slight hum—the cubes will rattle as they fall into an empty storage pan—the water valve may click or “buzz” occasionally. All of these sounds are normal and should be ignored.

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

The icemaker should be turned off (arm up) when:

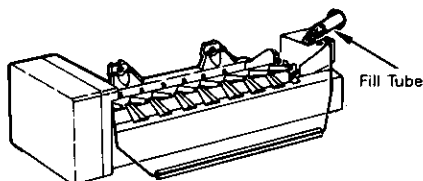
1. Ice storage bin is to be removed for extended period of time.

2. Refrigerator is not to be used for a considerable time, such as vacations. Also, turn off the water supply to the icemaker in this instance, if practical.

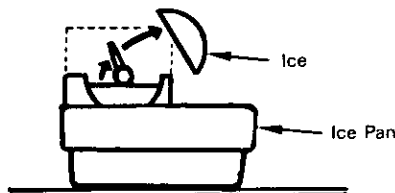
3. Water supply is to be shut-off for several hours.

How the Icemaker Works

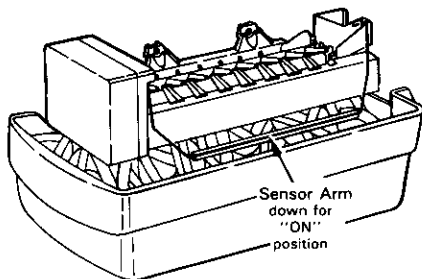
Water fills the empty cube mold when the freezer compartment has cooled to freezing temperature. Cold air is forced directly over mold. When frozen, the cubes



are rotated up and out of the mold. The sweeper arm ejects them into the ice storage bin below. The sensor arm senses



when the bin is full and signals the icemaker to stop ejecting more cubes. Meanwhile, 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 icemaker resumes operation by ejecting ready-and-waiting frozen cubes.



For Your Safety

Do not place fingers or hands on the automatic icemaking 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.

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 icemaker.

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 refrigerator was purchased.

CONNECTING ICE MAKER TO WATER SUPPLY

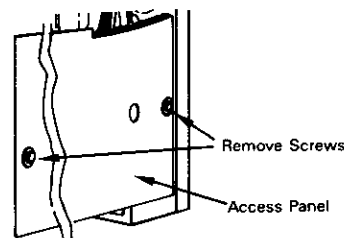
All installations must be in accordance with local plumbing code requirements.

Do not use plastic tubing or plastic fittings because the connection between the water supply and the refrigerator water valve inlet is under constant pressure. Also, certain types of plastic tubing may become brittle with age and crack, resulting in water leakage.

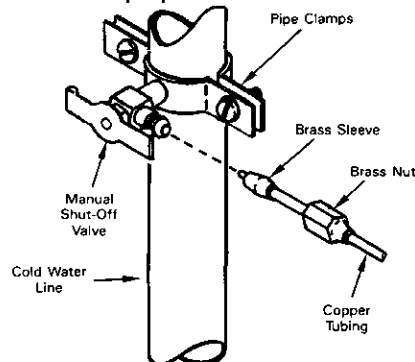
Tubing (1/4" O.D.) and saddle valve can be purchased from local hardware stores. Sweat or flare connection can be used instead of the compression union, if desired.

Note: When using unfiltered well water, it is advisable to use a filter in the water supply line. This eliminates all possibility of small particles from entering the water valve.

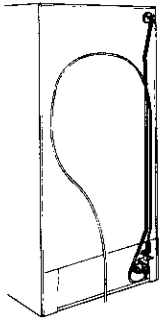
1. Working at the right rear of the cabinet, remove the screws from the right and left end of the black fiber panel that covers the machine compartment with an adjustable wrench, and remove the panel. Save the screws for later reinstallation as this panel is required for proper and safe operation of the refrigerator.



2. Find a 3/8" to 1" vertical COLD water pipe near the refrigerator. Water pressure must be between 20 and 120 p.s.i. Vertical pipe is preferable, but a horizontal pipe will work. If a horizontal pipe is used, install the saddle valve on the top or the side of the pipe, not on the bottom.
3. Turn OFF the main water supply and drain the selected pipe.
4. Follow the installation instructions that are supplied with the saddle valve for proper and safe installation.

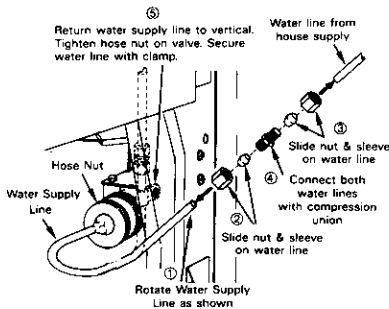


5. Route the copper tubing through the floor, wall or sink cabinet to the saddle valve location. Form the excess tubing into a large loop. This allows movement of the refrigerator without disconnecting the tubing.



6. Locate the brass nut and sleeve which comes with the saddle valve. Slide them onto the 1/4" copper tubing. Insert the end of the tubing into the saddle valve as far as it will go and tighten the nut with an adjustable wrench. Turn off the saddle valve.
7. Turn ON the main water supply and flush out the pipe until the water runs clear. At the same time, check for leaks at the saddle valve. Next prepare to flush out the 1/4" tubing. Position a bucket or other container at the open end of the 1/4" tubing so it will catch the water. Turn on the saddle valve and allow water to flow until it has cleared. Turn off saddle valve.
8. Connect the water line from the saddle valve to the water valve as shown. Insert the water line into the compression union as far as it will go. Tighten each brass nut with one wrench on the nut and the other wrench on the compression union. Return water line to vertical. Secure water supply line clamp. Tighten hose nut with pliers.

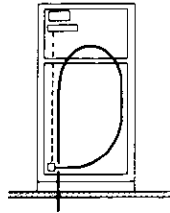
The water inlet tubing assembly required to complete the water connection to the water valve is located in the crisper drawer in a bag.



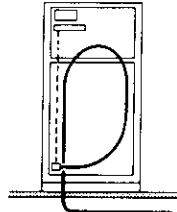
9. Turn on saddle valve. Tighten any connections that leak.
10. Re-install the fiber panel and secure with the screws removed and saved in Step 1.
11. Plug in the power cord and push the refrigerator into place, arranging the copper tubing so that it does not vibrate against the back of the refrigerator or against the wall.

IMPORTANT: Because the refrigerator and icemaker are warm, it may take up to 12 hours before the icemaker produces the first supply of ice cubes.

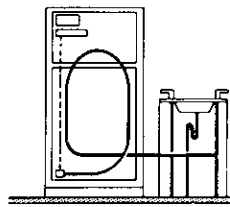
TYPICAL WAYS TO CONNECT TO WATER SUPPLY



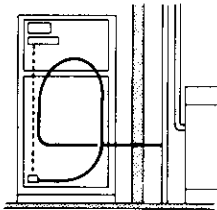
Through The Floor To Basement Cold Water Pipe



In the Crawl Space Under Your Home



Under The Sink To The Cold Water Pipe



Through The Wall To The Utility Room Cold Water Pipe

CAUTION: Ice Maker tubing should not be installed where temperature may fall below freezing.

REPLACING LIGHT BULB

DISCONNECT THE POWER CORD BEFORE REPLACING LIGHT BULBS

ALWAYS USE A 40 WATT, STANDARD BASE, APPLIANCE TYPE BULB WHEN REPLACING A LIGHT.

CLEANING

DISCONNECT THE POWER CORD BEFORE CLEANING

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.

You may notice a slight discoloration appearing at the top and near the center of the back wall of the fresh food compartment. This is no cause for alarm, but it should be cleaned off periodically.

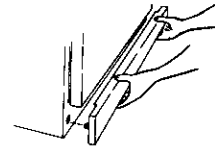
OUTSIDE

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

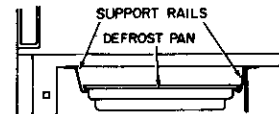
Your door gaskets are vinyl. They may be cleaned with a baking soda solution, soap and water or with a mild scouring powder.

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 solution of strong soap and water.



To remove the defrost pan, grasp the base grille at both ends and pull it straight out. Slide the pan out from underneath the cabinet.

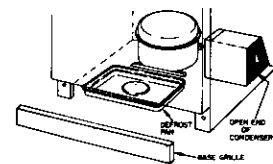


To replace the defrost pan, position the side flanges to fit over slide rails and push it in until it stops.

To replace base grille, align spring clips with square opening in cabinet and tap each end until grille locks in place.

CONDENSER

Your refrigerator will operate more efficiently when the condenser is clean. It should be cleaned at least twice a year or more often if conditions require it. It can be adequately cleaned through the right front of the base opening. Grasp the base grille at both ends and pull straight out. Then reach through the base opening with your vacuum cleaner attachment to clean the front and open end of the condenser.



To replace base grille, align spring clips with square opening in cabinet and tap each end until grille locks in place.

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.

ENERGY TIPS

FOR EFFICIENT ENERGY USE.

1. Be sure refrigerator is level and ventilation around front grille is not blocked.
2. Check door seals occasionally for leakage. Check at various places, top, bottom, sides.
3. Check the temperature; avoid unnecessarily cold settings.
4. Keep freezer full to near 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.

SAFETY TIPS

1. 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.
2. Use the three-pronged plug only with a properly grounded three-pronged receptacle to provide protection from electrical shock. Do not use an adapter plug or extension cord.
3. Unplug refrigerator before cleaning the interior, the condenser or replacing light bulb.
4. Remove the doors from out-of-use refrigerator. Prevent a child from becoming accidentally trapped and suffocating.

CHANGING REVERSIBLE DOORS

This refrigerator has been built with the doors hinged on the right. If you wish to hinge the doors on the left, follow these instructions. If it becomes necessary to return the hinges to the right side, merely transpose all references to "right" and "left" when following these instructions.

TOOLS REQUIRED

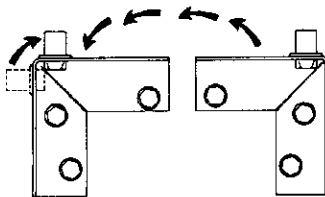
Phillips screwdriver
End wrench (5/16")
Hex-head socket screwdriver (5/16")
Putty knife

CHANGING DOORS

1. Turn the fresh food control to OFF, unplug the refrigerator and remove all food from the interior.
2. Remove the handles from the doors and set aside. On the side of the doors that you are going to install the handles, remove the small round screw hole plugs with a table knife and press them into the holes on the opposite side of the doors.

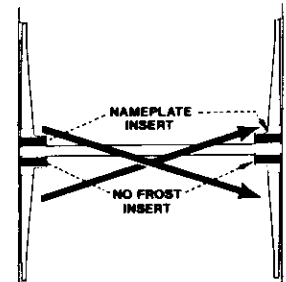
3. Using a socket screwdriver or end wrench, remove the screws from the upper hinge. Carefully lift the door (including upper hinge) off the center hinge and place it on a padded surface to prevent scratching. Avoid losing the spacer that was between the hinge and the cabinet top.
4. Using a putty knife, pry the plug button cover from the plastic bushing at the top of the door. Save the cover for future use.
5. Lift the upper hinge and the spacer washers from the door and install them at the opposite corner.
6. Position the plug button cover, saved from step 4, over the old hinge bushing and press it into place.
7. Pry out the 3 plastic plug buttons from the cabinet top and press them into the opposite corner.
8. Lift the center hinge pin out of the bottom door and center hinge. Carefully lift the lower door off the lower hinge and place it on a padded surface. If the metal hinge pin pulls out of the lower hinge when the door is removed, pull it out of the door bottom and press it back into the hinge.
9. Remove the center hinge and spacer from the cabinet. Transfer the two screws from the left end of the divider bar to the right end. Install the center hinge and spacer on the left end of the divider bar the same way it was installed on the right end. Tighten both screws until they are just snug, then turn them one-half turn more.
10. Pry the plug cover from the plastic bushing at the top of the lower door and press into the plastic bushing on the opposite side of the door.
11. Remove the base grille by grasping at both ends and pulling it straight out.
12. Remove the lower hinge and spacer.
13. Rotate the lower hinge counterclockwise 90° and install it (including spacer) to the left leg of the cabinet.

NOTE: It will take extra effort to install the screws. The screws are self tapping and will have to cut threads in the screw holes.



14. Pull the metal hinge pin from the side of the lower hinge and place it, including the spacer washer, into the top hole.
15. Pry out the two screw hole plug buttons on the bottom left side of the top door and lower door. Press in the plug buttons in the holes on the right side of both doors.
16. Set the lower door on the bottom hinge, making sure the hinge pin enters the bushing in the door bottom.

17. While holding the door in a closed position, take the center hinge pin that was removed in step 8, and insert it through the left hole of the center hinge and into the bottom door bushing. Make sure the long pin goes into the bottom door and the short pin goes into the top door.
18. Set the upper door on the center hinge, making sure the hinge pin enters the door bushing. When you close this door, the gasket should hold it in place.
19. Making sure to use the same number of spacers that were originally used beneath the upper hinge, install the hinge mounting screws. Before tightening these screws, make sure the top of the door is level with the cabinet top, and the space between the door is equidistant across the entire front. Avoid over-tightening these screws. Tighten both until they are just snug, then turn them in another one-half turn.
20. Examine the door gasket all around each door, making sure no gaps are visible between the gasket and cabinet. If a gap shows, try stretching the gasket away from the door so the magnet will contact the cabinet surface.
21. Using a phillips screwdriver, remove the screws that attach the nameplate and insert to the handles and install them on the opposite handles as shown.
22. Invert the handles and install on opposite sides of the doors as shown.



23. To replace the base grille, line up its spring clips with the square openings in the cabinet and tap each end in until the grille locks in place.
24. Replace all food and return the fresh food control to its usual operating position.

AVOID UNNECESSARY SERVICE CALLS

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

NOISY OPERATION

- Fan noise—normal air flow.
- Defrost pan not positioned correctly
- Cabinet not level.
- Weak floor.
- Dishes rattling against each other

Additional motors and controls are used to provide the improved performance of this larger capacity refrigerator. Therefore, normal operating sounds may be more noticeable than on the model it replaced.

SIZZLING SOUND IN FREEZER

- Normal sound caused by defrost water dripping on defrost mechanism

ICE CUBES EVAPORATE

- Cold air moving over ice cubes causes cubes to shrink when not used regularly

WARM AIR FROM CABINET BOTTOM

- Normal air flow for condenser

CABINET VIBRATES

- Cabinet not level
- Weak floor

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

WATER ON FLOOR UNDER CABINET

- Defrost pan missing or not positioned correctly
- Water connection loose on water valve

FOODS DRY OUT (FRESH OR FROZEN)

- Packages not wrapped or sealed properly
- Crisper not tightly closed

MOISTURE COLLECTS ON OUTSIDE SURFACE

- Hot humid weather increases condensation. As humidity decreases, moisture will disappear.
- Check Energy Saver Control position

ODOR IN CABINET

- Odor producing foods should be covered
- Interior needs cleaning
- Defrost pan needs cleaning

WATER IN FRESH FOOD COMPARTMENT BOTTOM

- Cabinet not level
- Drain tube plugged

REFRIGERATOR RUNS TOO FREQUENTLY

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

REFRIGERATOR RUNS TOO LONG

- Modern refrigerators are larger and run colder, which requires more running time
- Prolonged door openings
- Control set too cold
- Condenser needs cleaning
- Poor air circulation around condenser

REFRIGERATOR WON'T RUN

- Temperature control turned to OFF.
- Line cord not plugged in.
- No power at electrical outlet.
- House fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.

AUTOMATIC ICE MAKER NOT OPERATING

- Stop arm in OFF position
- Water supply turned off
- Water pressure too low
- Freezer too warm

CABINET LIGHT NOT WORKING

- Bulb burned out
- No power at outlet

IF YOU NEED SERVICE

The model number, serial number, and bill of material (BM) number of your model are listed on a serial plate. The serial plate is located at the upper left front corner of the lower liner. Refer to all of these numbers in any correspondence with your dealer or distributor concerning your model.

The manufacturer, whose policy is one of continuous product development, reserves the right to change specifications without notice.