



Bottom Freezer Refrigerator

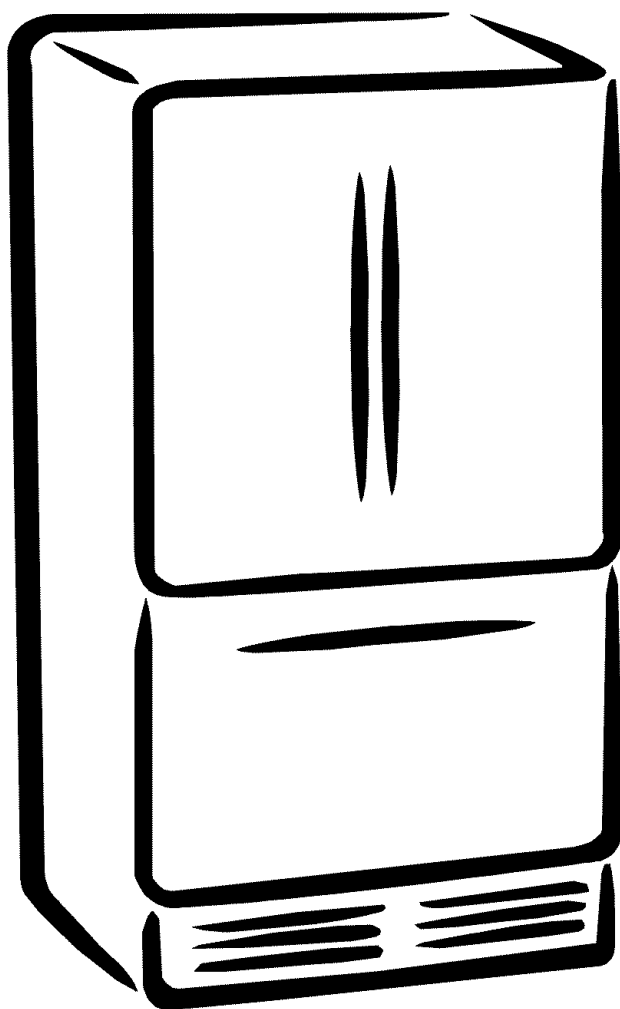
Use & Care Guide

Refrigerador con congelador inferior

Guía de Uso y Cuidado, pág. 30

Réfrigérateur à compartiment congélateur inférieur

Guide d'utilisation et d'entretien, page 59



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Important Safety Instructions

Installer: Please leave this guide with this appliance.

Consumer: Please read and keep this Use & Care Guide for future reference, it provides the proper use and maintenance information.

In our continuing effort to improve the quality and performance of our appliances, it may be necessary to make changes to the appliance without revising this guide.

What You Need to Know About Safety Instructions

Warning and Important Safety Instructions appearing in this guide are not meant to cover all possible conditions and situations that may occur. Common sense, caution and care must be exercised when installing, maintaining or operating appliance.

Always contact your dealer, distributor, service agent or manufacturer about problems or conditions you do not understand.

Recognize Safety Symbols, Words, Labels

DANGER

DANGER – Immediate hazards which **WILL** result in severe personal injury or death.

WARNING

WARNING – Hazards or unsafe practices which **COULD** result in severe personal injury or death.

CAUTION

CAUTION – Hazards or unsafe practices which **COULD** result in minor personal injury or property damage.

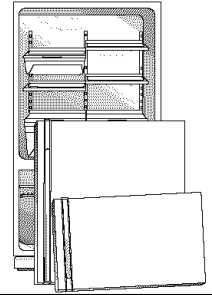
DANGER

To reduce risk of injury or death, follow basic precautions, including the following:

IMPORTANT: Child entrapment and suffocation are not problems of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous – even if they sit out for “just a few days.” If you are getting rid of your old refrigerator, please follow the instructions below to help prevent accidents.

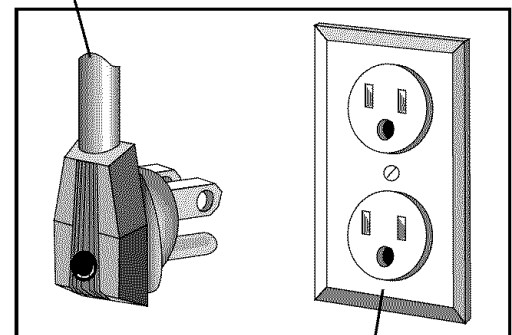
Before you throw away your old refrigerator or freezer:

- Take off the doors.
- Leave the shelves in place so children may not easily climb inside.



This appliance is equipped with a three-prong 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.

Power supply cord with three-prong grounding plug



Grounding type wall receptacle



Important Safety Instructions

⚠ WARNING

To reduce risk of fire, electric shock, serious injury or death when using your refrigerator, follow these basic precautions, including the following:

1. Read all instructions before using the refrigerator.
2. Observe all local codes and ordinances.
3. Be sure to follow grounding instructions.
4. Check with a qualified electrician if you are not sure this appliance is properly grounded.
5. Do not ground to a gas line.
6. Do not ground to a cold-water pipe.
7. Refrigerator is designed to operate on a separate 115 volt, 15 amp., 60 cycle line.
8. Do not modify plug on power cord. If plug does not fit electrical outlet, have proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.
9. Do not use a two-prong adapter, extension cord or power strip.
10. Do not remove warning tag from power cord.
11. Do not tamper with refrigerator controls.
12. Do not service or replace any part of refrigerator unless specifically recommended in Use & Care Guide or published user-repair instructions. Do not attempt service if instructions are not understood or if they are beyond personal skill level.
13. Always disconnect refrigerator from electrical supply before attempting any service. Disconnect power cord by grasping the plug, not the cord.
14. Install refrigerator according to Installation Instructions. All connections for water, electrical power and grounding must comply with local codes and be made by licensed personnel when required.
15. Keep your refrigerator in good condition. Bumping or dropping refrigerator can damage refrigerator or cause refrigerator to malfunction or leak. If damage occurs, have refrigerator checked by qualified service technician.
16. Replace worn power cords and/or loose plugs.
17. Always read and follow manufacturer's storage and ideal environment instructions for items being stored in refrigerator.
18. Your refrigerator should not be operated in the presence of explosive fumes.
19. Children should not climb, hang or stand on any part of the refrigerator.
20. Clean up spills or water leakage associated with water installation.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS



Warranty

Warranty

Full One Year Warranty on Refrigerator

For one year from the date of purchase, when this refrigerator is operated and maintained according to instructions attached to or furnished with it, Sears will repair it, free of charge, if defective in material or workmanship.

The ice and water filter cartridge is an extendable part, which Sears will only replace free of charge for 30 days from date of purchase, if defective in material or workmanship.

Full Five Year Warranty on Sealed Refrigeration System

For five years from the date of purchase, when this refrigerator is operated and maintained according to instructions attached to or furnished with it, Sears will repair the sealed system (consisting of refrigerant, connecting tubing and compressor motor) free of charge, if defective in material or workmanship.

The above warranty coverage applies only to refrigerators which are used for storage of food for private household purposes. It excludes original Kenmore ice and water filter cartridges, which Sears will replace, free of charge, for only 30 days from the date of purchase, if defective in material or workmanship.

Warranty service is available by contacting Sears at 1-800-4-MY-HOME® (1-800-469-4663).

This warranty applies only while this product is in use in the United States.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights, which vary from state to state.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Dept. 817WA
Hoffman Estates, IL 60179

Reverse Osmosis Water Systems

- Some Reverse Osmosis home water systems cause low water pressure. Low water pressure can affect the water and ice dispensing system by causing small or hollow ice cubes and slow water flow from the dispenser. Service problems related to the home's Reverse Osmosis water system are not covered by the warranty.

Product Record

In the space below record the model and serial numbers and purchase date of your refrigerator. You will find the model and serial number sticker inside the refrigerator section on the left wall.

Model Number: 596. _____

Serial Number: _____

Purchase Date: _____

Keep this booklet and your Sears sales receipt in a safe place for future reference.



Protection Agreements

In the U.S.A.

Master Protection Agreements

Congratulations on making a smart purchase. Your new Kenmore® product is designed and manufactured for years of dependable operation. But like all products, it may require preventive maintenance or repair from time to time. That's when having a Master Protection Agreement can save you money and aggravation.

Purchase a Master Protection Agreement now and protect yourself from unexpected hassle and expense.

The Master Protection Agreement also helps extend the life of your new product. Here's what's included in the Agreement:

- ☑ **Expert service** by our 12,000 professional repair specialists
- ☑ **Unlimited service and no charge** for parts and labor on all covered repairs
- ☑ **"No-lemon" guarantee** – replacement of your covered product if four or more product failures occur within twelve months
- ☑ **Product replacement** if your covered product can't be fixed
- ☑ **Annual Preventive Maintenance Check** at your request – no extra charge
- ☑ **Fast help by phone** – phone support from a Sears technician on products requiring in-home repair, plus convenient repair scheduling
- ☑ **Power surge protection** against electrical damage due to power fluctuations
- ☑ **Rental reimbursement** if repair of your covered product takes longer than promised

Once you purchase the Agreement, a simple phone call is all that it takes for you to schedule service. You can call anytime day or night, or schedule a service appointment online.

Sears has over 12,000 professional repair specialists, who have access to over 4.5 million quality parts and accessories. That's the kind of professionalism you can count on to help prolong the life of your new purchase for years to come. Purchase your Master Protection Agreement today!

Some limitations and exclusions apply. For prices and additional information, call 1-800-827-6655.

Sears Installation Service

For Sears professional installation of home appliances, garage door openers, water heaters, and other major home items, in the U.S.A. call **1-800-4-MY-HOME®** (1-800-469-4663).

In Canada

Maintenance Agreements

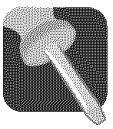
Your purchase has added value because you can depend on Sears HomeCentral® for service. With over 2,400 Service Technicians and more than a million parts and accessories, we have the tools, parts, knowledge and skills to back our pledge: We Service What We Sell.

Your Kenmore® product is designed, manufactured and tested to provide years of dependable operation. But like all products, it may require service from time to time. The Sears Maintenance Agreement offers you an outstanding service program, affordably priced.

Sears Maintenance Agreement

- Is your way to buy tomorrow's service at today's price
- Eliminates repair bills resulting from normal wear and tear
- Provides phone support from a Sears technician on products requiring in-home repair
- Even if you don't need repairs, provides an annual Preventive Maintenance Check, at your request, to ensure that your product is in proper running condition

Some limitations apply. For information about Sears Canada Maintenance Agreements, call 1-800-361-6665



Installation

Your refrigerator was packed carefully for shipment. Remove and discard shelf packaging and tape. Do not remove the serial plate.

Location

- Do not install refrigerator near oven, radiator or other heat source. If not possible, shield refrigerator with cabinet material.
- Do not install where temperature falls below 55° F (13° C) or rises above 110° F (43° C). Malfunction may occur at this temperature.
- **Refrigerator is designed for indoor household application only.**

Measuring the Opening

When installing your refrigerator, measure carefully. Allow ½" space at top and ½" space behind the machine compartment cover (located in the rear) for proper air circulation.

Subflooring or floor coverings (i.e. carpet, tile, wood floors, rugs) may make your opening smaller than anticipated.

Some clearance may be gained by using the leveling procedure under *Leveling*.

Important: If refrigerator is to be installed into a recess where the top of the refrigerator is completely covered, use distance from floor to top of hinge cap to verify proper clearance.

Transporting Your Refrigerator

- **NEVER** transport refrigerator on its side. If an upright position is not possible, lay refrigerator on its back. Allow refrigerator to sit upright for approximately 30 minutes before plugging it in to assure oil returns to the compressor. Plugging the refrigerator in immediately may cause damage to internal parts.
- Use an appliance dolly when moving refrigerator. **ALWAYS** truck refrigerator from its side or back—**NEVER** from its front.
- Protect outside finish of refrigerator during transport by wrapping cabinet in blankets or inserting padding between the refrigerator and dolly.
- Secure refrigerator to dolly firmly with straps or bungee cords. Thread straps through handles when possible. Do not overtighten. Overtightening restraints may dent or damage outside finish.

Leveling

⚠ CAUTION

To protect property and refrigerator from damage, observe the following:

- Protect vinyl or other flooring with cardboard, rugs, or other protective material.
- Do not use power tools when performing leveling procedure.

To enhance the appearance and maintain performance, the refrigerator should be level.

Note

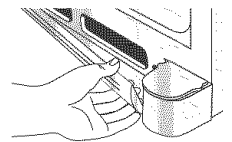
- Complete any required door reversal, panel installation and/or a water supply connection, before leveling.

Materials Needed

- ⅜" hex head driver
- Carpenter's level

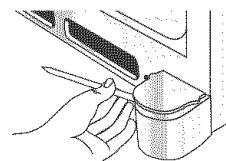
1. Remove toe grille.

- Grasp firmly and pull outward to unclip.

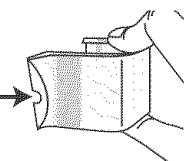


2. Remove bottom hinge cover(s).

- Place the eraser end of a pencil or similar blunt tool in the cover notch.

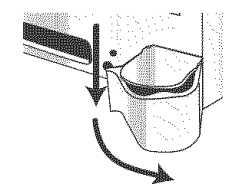


Notch Location →

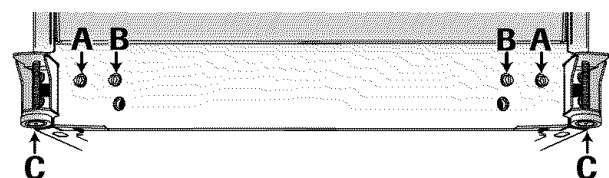


- Use slight pressure to pry the cover loose.

- Continue to maintain downward pressure to the notched side of the cover while swinging it off.



3. Using hex head driver, turn the front adjustment screws (A) on each side to raise or lower the front of the refrigerator.



cont.



Installation

4. Using the hex head driver, turn each of these adjustment screws (B) to raise or lower the rear of the refrigerator.
5. Using the carpenter's level, make sure front of refrigerator is ¼" (6 mm) or ½ bubble higher than back of refrigerator and that the refrigerator is level from side to side.
6. Turn stabilizing legs (C) clockwise until firmly against floor.
7. Turn adjustment screws (A) counterclockwise to allow the full weight of the refrigerator to rest on the stabilizing legs.
8. Replace hinge cover(s).
 - Position cover into the outer edge of the hinge.
 - Swing the cover toward the cabinet and snap it into place.
9. Replace the toe grille.

Note

- For proper reinstallation, ensure the "top" marking on the interior of the toe grille is oriented correctly.
- Align the toe grille mounting clips with the lower cabinet slots.
- Push the toe grille firmly until it snaps into place.

Door and Drawer Removal

Some installations require door/drawer removal to transport the refrigerator to its final location.

⚠ WARNING

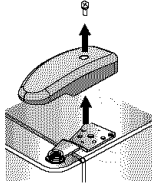
To avoid electrical shock which can cause severe personal injury or death, observe the following:

- Disconnect power to refrigerator before removing doors or drawer. Connect power only after replacing doors or drawer.

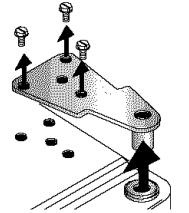
⚠ CAUTION

To avoid damage to walls and flooring, protect vinyl or other flooring with cardboard, rugs or other protective material.

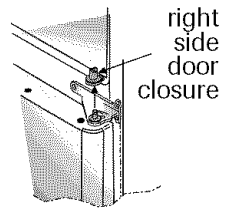
1. Unplug power cord from power source.
2. Remove toe grille and bottom hinge cover(s) (see pages 7 and 8).
3. Remove top hinge cover from refrigerator door by removing Phillips screw and retain screw and cover for later use.



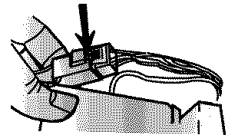
4. Unscrew 5/16" hex head screws from top hinge to remove hinge and retain all screws for later use.
5. Lift right side refrigerator door from center hinge pin. Remove door closure from center hinge pin on the right side and retain for later use.



6. Disconnect wire harness on top of left side refrigerator door top hinge.



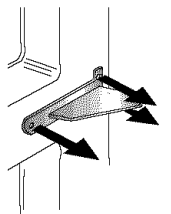
Release two-pin connector by pressing junction point with a flat blade screwdriver or fingernail.



Green ground wire remains attached to the hinge.

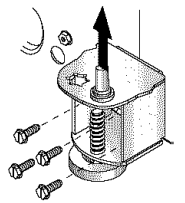
7. Unscrew 5/16" hex head screws from top hinge to remove hinge and retain for later use.

Lift left side refrigerator door, along with top hinge, from center hinge pin.



Remove center hinge pin with a 5/16" hex head driver and retain hinge pin for later use.

8. Remove Phillips screws to remove right and left hinges and retain all screws for later use.



9. Remove both stabilizing brackets with 3/8" hex head driver and retain screws for later use.



Installation

Pullout Freezer Drawer

⚠ DANGER

To prevent accidental child entrapment or suffocation risk, do not remove the divider in the top freezer basket.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid electrical shock which can cause severe personal injury or death, disconnect power to refrigerator before removing doors. After replacing doors, connect power.

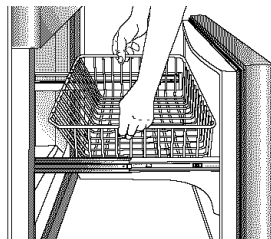
⚠ CAUTION

To avoid possible injury, product, or property damage, you will need two people to perform the following instructions.

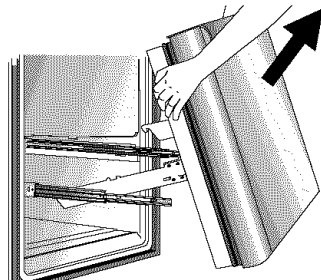
To Remove:

1. Pull upper basket out to full extension and lift out to remove.
2. Pull drawer open to full extension.
3. Lift lower basket straight up and out to remove.

4. On each side rail is a basket cradle with two snap attachments. To release each cradle, unlatch the snaps by pushing them inward, away from the side rail system. Lift the cradles off of the rails.

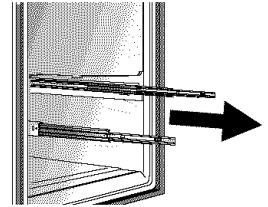


5. Lift top of drawer front to unhook supports from rail system. Lift door front out to remove.

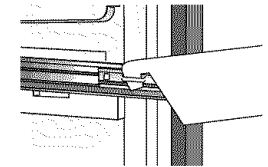


To Install:

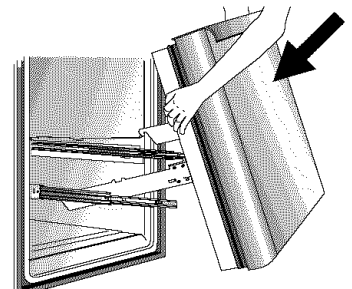
1. Pull both rails out to full extension.



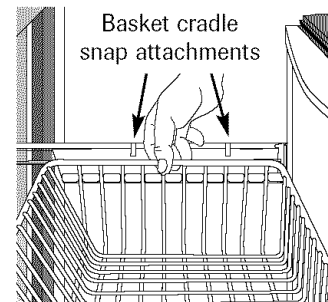
2. While supporting door front, hook supports into tabs located on inside of rail.



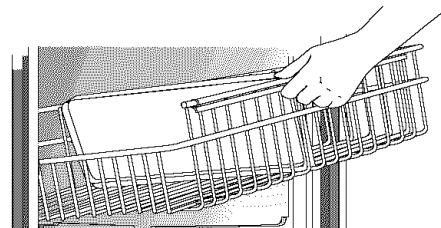
3. Lower door front into final position.

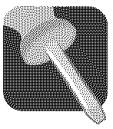


4. Place the basket cradles back onto the side rails. Align snaps with the slots on the side rails and press each snap towards the rail until it clicks.
5. With rails pulled out to full extension, set the basket straight down into the basket cradles.



6. Slide upper basket into freezer. Make sure that rear of basket hooks behind rail catch.

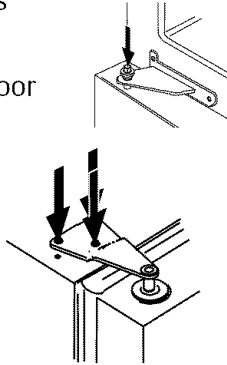




Installation

Door Reinstallation

1. Install hinge assemblies:
 - Install top hinge loosely with $\frac{5}{16}$ " hex head screws.
 - Install center hinge with Phillips screws.
2. Place hinge side of refrigerator door on center hinge pin.
3. While holding refrigerator door upright, tighten down top hinge with $\frac{5}{16}$ " hex head driver.
4. Reconnect two-pin connector.
5. Replace top hinge covers.



Handles

If not installed, the handle is located in the interior of the fresh food section or attached to the back of your refrigerator.

Remove and discard handle packaging and tape.

Handle design varies from refrigerator to refrigerator. Please reference the appropriate instructions for your model below.

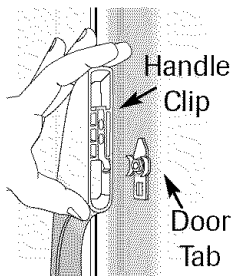
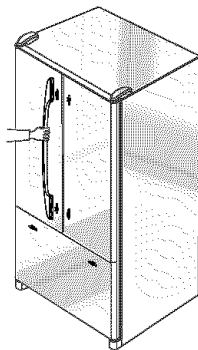
Front Mount Handle

Materials Needed

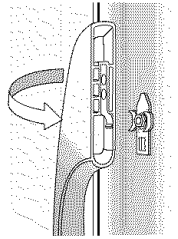
- Gloves to protect hands.
- Phillips screwdriver.
- Plastic door removal card (or $\frac{1}{32}$ " thick plastic card). Retain the card.

To Install:

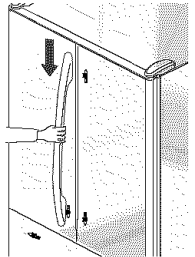
1. The handles are to be oriented as shown.
2. Align front mount door handle clip with the door tabs.
3. Ensure the handle clips are positioned slightly above the door tabs.



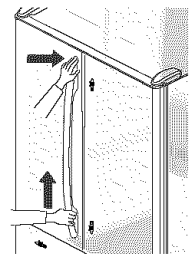
4. Rotate the handle so that the handle is flat against the door.



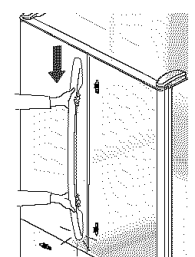
5. Push the handle down against the upper door tab just enough to allow it to hang unsupported.



6. Align bottom of handle with lower door tab. Press upper handle end to door surface and firmly grasp lower end of handle. Gently slide handle upward until bottom of handle settles on door surface, then reverse direction, sliding downward to almost engaging tab with clip.

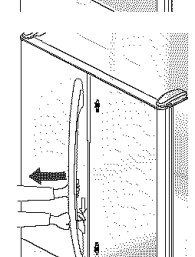


7. Grasp the handle firmly and slide down until it clicks. The audible click indicates fastening clips are securely interlocked.

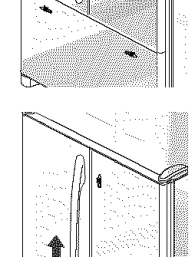


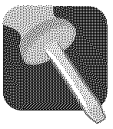
To Remove:

1. Flex the handle away from the door panel. Simultaneously place door handle removal card underneath the base of the lower handle. Insert the card to the line or until it stops.



2. Grasp the lower part of the handle firmly and lift to remove.





Installation

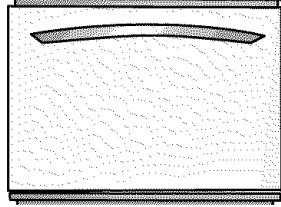
Freezer Handle

Materials Needed

- Gloves to protect hands.
- Phillips screwdriver.
- Plastic handle removal card (or 1/32" thick plastic card). Retain the card.

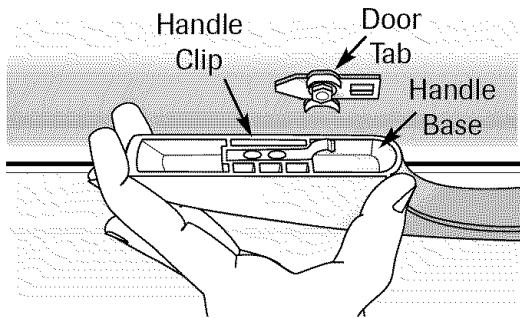
Notes

- There is a slight curve to the freezer handle.
- For proper installation, be sure handle is oriented as shown.

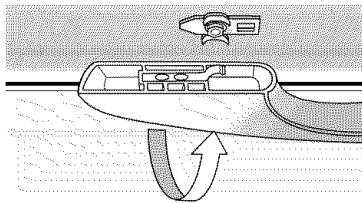


To Install:

1. Align door handle clips slightly to the left of the tabs attached to the freezer door.
2. Rotate the handle so the left base is flat against the door.



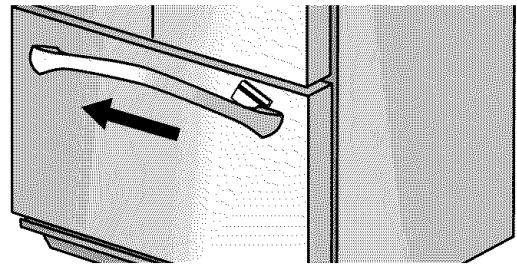
3. Push the left handle base against the left door tab and slightly to the right, just enough to allow it to hang unsupported.



4. While firmly supporting the left handle base against the door, align the right base of the handle with the right tabs that are attached to the door.
5. Now, while firmly holding the handle at the left and right bases, gently slide the handle towards the right until the right base settles in. The handle should now be flat against the face of the freezer door at both the left and right bases.
6. With hands still firmly keeping the handle flat against the freezer door, you may have to reverse directions momentarily to assure clip/tab engagement. Then firmly slide the handle to the right until it clicks. The audible "click" indicates that the fastening clips are securely interlocked.

To Remove:

1. At the right end, flex the handle base away from the surface of the freezer drawer. Simultaneously slide the door handle removal card that came with your refrigerator under the right side base of the handle. Slide the card to the line indication or until it stops, which will be approximately 3/4".
2. With both hands, firmly grasp the handle towards the right base.
3. Slide towards the left, lift and remove from the surface.





Installation

Connecting the Water Supply

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of injury or death, follow basic precautions, including the following:

- Read all instructions before installing ice maker.
- Do not attempt installation if instructions are not understood or if they are beyond personal skill level.
- Observe all local codes and ordinances.
- Do not service ice maker unless specifically recommended in Use & Care Guide or published user-repair instructions.
- Disconnect power to refrigerator before installing ice maker.
- Water damage due to an improper water connection may cause mold/mildew growth. Clean up spills or leakage immediately!

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid property damage or possible injury, follow basic precautions, including the following:

- Consult a plumber to connect $\frac{1}{4}$ " O.D. copper tubing to household plumbing to assure compliance with local codes and ordinances.
- Confirm water pressure to water valve is between 35 and 100 pounds per square inch, 20 pounds per square inch without filter.
- Do not use a self-piercing, or $\frac{3}{16}$ " saddle valve. Both reduce water flow and can become clogged over time, and may cause leaks if repair is attempted.
- Tighten nuts by hand to prevent cross threading. Finish tightening nuts with pliers and wrenches. Do not overtighten.
- Wait two to three hours before placing refrigerator into final position to check and correct any water leaks. Recheck for leaks after 24 hours.
- Verify the copper tubing under the sleeve is smooth and free from defects. Do not reuse an old sleeve.

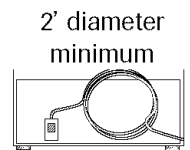
Materials Needed

- $\frac{1}{4}$ " outer diameter flexible copper tubing
- Shut-off valve (requires a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole to be drilled into water supply line before valve attachment)
- Adjustable wrench
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " hex nut driver

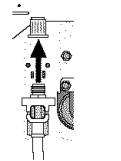
Note

- You should only use copper tubing for installation. Plastic is less durable and can cause damage.
- Add 8' to tubing length needed to reach water supply for creation of service loop.

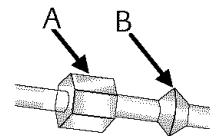
1. Create service loop with copper tubing (minimum 2' diameter). Avoid kinks in the copper tubing when bending it into a service loop.



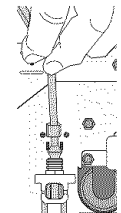
2. Remove plastic cap from water valve inlet port.



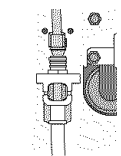
3. Place brass nut (A) and sleeve (B) on copper tube end as illustrated. **Reminder:** Do not use an old sleeve.



4. Place end of copper tubing into water valve inlet port. Shape tubing slightly. Do not kink – so that tubing feeds straight into inlet port.

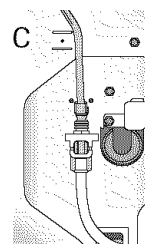


5. Slide brass nut over sleeve and screw nut into inlet port. Tighten nut with wrench.

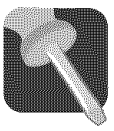


IMPORTANT: Do not overtighten. Cross threading may occur.

6. Pull on tubing to confirm connection is secure. Connect tubing to frame with water tubing clamp (C) and turn on water supply. Check for leaks and correct if necessary. Continue to observe the water supply connection for two to three hours prior to moving the refrigerator to its permanent location.



7. Monitor water connection for 24 hours. Correct leaks, if necessary.



Installation

Opening and Closing Your Fresh Food Doors

Your new refrigerator is uniquely designed with two fresh food doors. Either door can be opened or closed independently of one another.

There is a vertically-hinged section on the left fresh food door called the SmartSeal. When the left door is closed, the hinged section automatically forms a seal between the two doors when both doors are closed.

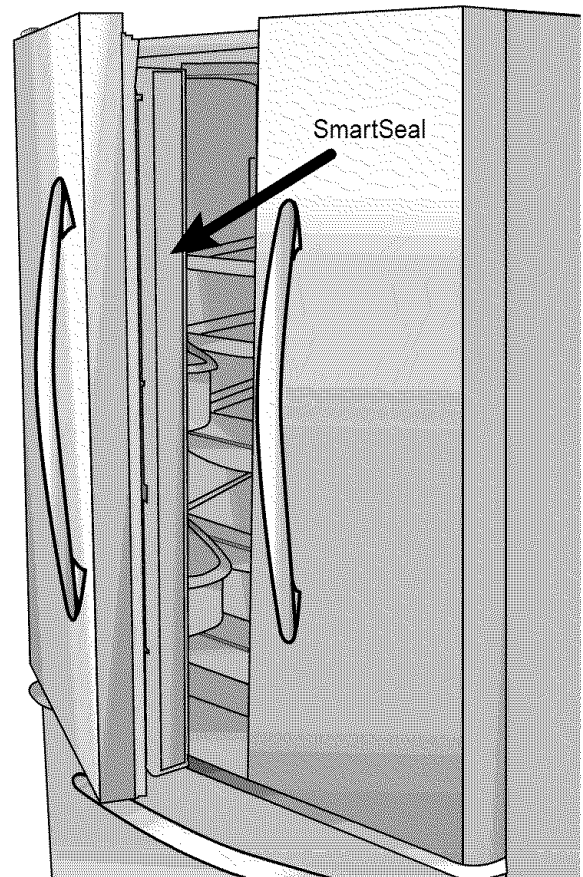
When the left door is opened, the SmartSeal automatically folds inward so that it is out of the way.

WARNING

To avoid electrical shock which can cause severe personal injury or death, **DO NOT** attempt to remove the SmartSeal from the fresh food section.

CAUTION

To avoid possible product damage, **ALWAYS** verify that the SmartSeal is folded against the edge of the door prior to closing.





Temperature Controls

Touch Temperature Controls

The controls are located at the top front of the refrigerator compartment.

Note

- The freezer control turns the cooling system on. Neither section will cool if freezer is set to OFF.

Control



Initial Control Settings

After plugging the refrigerator in, set the controls.

- Pressing the ● or ● pads adjusts the controls to the desired setting.
- The temperature control range for both compartments is 1 through 7 (coldest).
- Initially set the refrigerator control on 4.
- Initially set the freezer control on 4.
- Let the refrigerator run at least 8 to 12 hours before adding food.

Warm Cabinet Surfaces

At times, the front of the refrigerator cabinet may be warm to the touch. This is a normal occurrence that helps prevent moisture from condensing on the cabinet. This condition will be more noticeable when you first start the refrigerator, during hot weather and after excessive or lengthy door openings.

Adjusting the Controls

- 24 hours after adding food, you may decide that one or both compartments should be colder or warmer. If so, adjust the control(s) as indicated in the *Temperature Control Guide* table below. See page 18 for instructions on checking compartment temperature.
- Except when starting the refrigerator, do not change either control more than one number at a time.
- Allow 24 hours for temperatures to stabilize.
- Changing either control will have some effect on the temperature of the other compartment.

Temperature Control Guide

Refrigerator too warm	Set the refrigerator control to next higher number by pressing the ● pad.
Refrigerator too cold	Set the refrigerator control to next lower number by pressing the ● pad.
Freezer too warm	Set the freezer control to next higher number by pressing the ● pad.
Freezer too cold	Set the freezer control to next lower number by pressing the ● pad.
Turn refrigerator OFF	Press the refrigerator or freezer ● pad until a dash (-) appears in the display.

Moisture Control Switch (select models)

- **Off** - The refrigerator uses more energy when this switch is off, because a heater located in the hinged seal section of the door is running. This heater helps prevent condensation formation on the exterior of the hinged seal. Turn the switch OFF when the environment is warm and more humid or if moisture is noticed on the door exterior.
- **On** - This setting saves energy by not using the heater. Turn the switch ON when the environment is less humid.



Fresh Food Features

Shelves

⚠ CAUTION

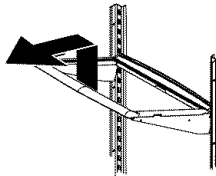
To avoid personal injury or property damage, observe the following:

- Never attempt to adjust a shelf that is loaded with food.
- Confirm shelf is secure before placing items on shelf.
- Handle tempered glass shelves carefully. Shelves may break suddenly if nicked, scratched, or exposed to sudden temperature change.

Your refrigerator has **Spillproof Glass Shelves**. The Spillproof shelves have a spill retainer edge which allows for easier clean up and some are equipped with a slide out feature. To slide out, grasp the front of the shelf and pull forward. Push in the shelf to return to the original position.

To Remove a Shelf:

- Slightly tilt up the front and lift up the rear of the shelf, then pull the shelf straight out.



To Lock the Shelf Into Another Position:

- Tilt up the front edge of the shelf.
- Insert the hook into the desired frame openings and let the shelf settle into place.
- Be sure the shelf is securely locked at the rear.

The **Crisper Top** serves as the lower fresh food shelf.

To Remove the Crisper Top:

- Place hand under the frame to push up the glass. Lift glass out.
- Lift frame from refrigerator liner rails.

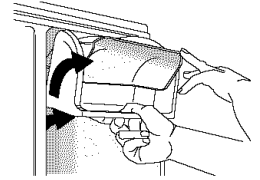
To Install:

- Replace frame in refrigerator liner rails.
- Carefully replace glass into frame.

Door Storage

Dairy Center

The **Dairy Center** provides convenient door storage for spreadable items such as butter and margarine. This compartment can be moved to different locations to accommodate storage needs. To use the dairy center, raise the cover.



To Remove:

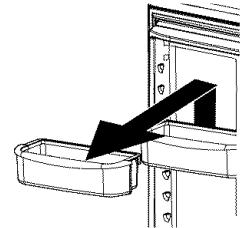
- Raise the cover, pull upward and tilt out.

To Install:

- Slide the Dairy Center in and down until firmly seated in the door liner.

Door Buckets

Door Buckets can be moved to meet storage needs.



To Remove:

- Slide bucket up and pull straight out.

To Install:

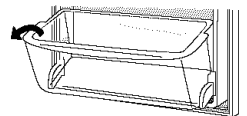
- Slide bucket in and down until firmly seated in the door liner.

Adjustable Deep Tilt-Out Door Buckets

The **Adjustable Deep Tilt-Out Door Bucket** provides easy access to food items stored in the door.

To Remove Bucket:

- Tilt bucket out.
- Pull straight out of the bracket.

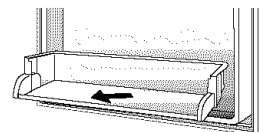


To Install Bucket:

- Tilt the front of the bucket down slightly.
- Slide into bracket and tip upright.

To Move Bucket Frame to Another Location:

- Remove bucket.
- Lift bracket up and pull straight out.



Place the bracket in a new location.



Fresh Food Features

Crisper Drawers

The **Crisper Drawers** provide a higher humidity environment for fresh fruit and vegetable storage.

Controls

The **Crisper Controls** regulate the amount of humidity in the crisper drawer. Slide the control toward the **LOW** setting for produce with outer skins. Slide the control toward the **HIGH** setting for leafy produce.



To Remove:

- Pull drawer out to full extension. Tilt up front of drawer and pull straight out.

To Install:

- Insert drawer into frame rails and push back into place.

Note

- For best results, keep the crisper drawers tightly closed.

Temperature-Controlled Drawer

The **Gourmet Pantry** drawer is a full-width drawer with adjustable temperature control. This drawer can be used for large party trays, deli items, beverages or miscellaneous items and features a divider to organize the Gourmet Pantry into sections if desired.

There is a temperature control which adjusts the amount of cold air allowed into the Gourmet Pantry. The control is located on the right side of the drawer. Depending on your model, it is either on the front of the drawer or under the lid.

Set the control to **cold** or to provide a normal refrigerator temperature. Set the drawer on the **coldest** or setting when a temperature colder than the main refrigerator compartment is desired. Use the coldest setting when storing meats.

Notes

- Cold air directed to the Gourmet Pantry can decrease refrigerator temperature. Refrigerator control may need to be adjusted.
- Do not place leafy vegetables in the Gourmet Pantry drawer. Colder temperatures could damage leafy produce.

To Remove Drawer:

- Lift lid. Pull drawer out to full extension. Tilt up front of pantry and pull straight out.

To Install Drawer:

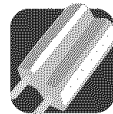
- Push metal glide rails to the back of the refrigerator. Place drawer onto rails and slide drawer back until it falls into place.

To Remove Divider:

- Pull drawer completely out and raise the front of the divider to unhook it from the rear wall of the pantry and lift it out.

To Install Divider:

- Hook back of divider over rear wall of pantry and lower into place



Freezer Features

DANGER

To prevent accidental child entrapment or suffocation risk, do not remove the divider in the top freezer basket

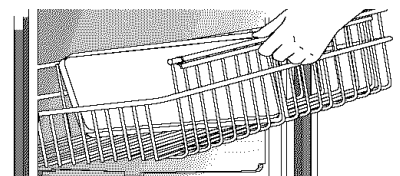
Upper Wire Basket

To Remove:

- Pull upper basket out to full extension and lift out to remove.

To Install:

- Slide upper basket into freezer. Make sure that rear of basket hooks behind rail catch.



Note

- See page 9 for lower basket and complete pullout drawer instructions.

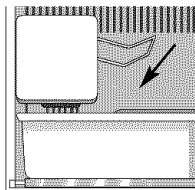


Automatic Ice Maker

Connect the ice maker to the water supply as instructed on page 12. **Proper water flow and a level refrigerator are essential for optimal ice maker performance.**

Operating Instructions

- Confirm ice bin is in place and ice maker arm is down.
- After freezer section reaches between 0° to 2° F (-18° to -17° C), ice maker fills with water and begins operating. You will have a complete harvest of ice approximately every three hours.
- Allow approximately 24 hours after installation to receive first harvest of ice.
- Discard ice created within first 12 hours of operation to assure system is flushed of impurities.
- Stop ice production by raising ice maker arm until click is heard.
- Ice maker will remain in the off position until arm is pushed down.
- The first one or two batches will probably contain undersized and irregular cubes because of air in the supply line.
- When the ice cubes are ejected it is normal for several cubes to be joined together at the ends. They can easily be broken apart. The ice maker will continue to make ice until the supply of ice cubes raises the sensor arm, shutting the ice maker off.
- Certain sounds may accompany the various cycles of the ice maker. The motor may have a slight hum, the cubes will rattle as they fall into an empty storage pan and the water valve may click or “buzz” occasionally.
- If the ice is not used frequently, the ice cubes will become cloudy, shrink, stick together and taste stale. Empty the ice storage bin periodically and wash it in lukewarm water. Be sure to dry the bin thoroughly before replacing it.



- Beverages and foods should not be placed in the ice storage bin for quick chilling. These items can block the sensor arm, causing the ice maker to malfunction.
- Turn off (arm up) the ice maker when the water supply is to be shut off for several hours.

To Remove the Ice Bin:

- Pull it forward, away from the ice maker. To avoid the ice maker dumping ice while the bin is removed, turn the ice maker off by raising the sensor arm.

To Install the Ice Bin:

- Reverse the above procedure. Turn the ice maker on by lowering the sensor arm.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid personal injury or property damage, observe the following:

- 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.
- Under certain rare circumstances, ice cubes may be discolored, usually appearing with a green-bluish hue. The cause of this unusual discoloration can be 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 your dealer to purchase and install a water line filter.
- Water damage due to improper water connection may cause mold/mildew growth.
- Clean up water and ice spills to avoid personal injury and to prevent mold/mildew growth.



Food Storage Tips

Fresh Food Storage

- The fresh food compartment of a refrigerator should be kept between 34°-40° F (1°-4° C) with an optimum temperature of 37° F (3° C). To check the temperature, place an appliance thermometer in a glass of water and place in the center of the refrigerator. Check after 24 hours. If the temperature is above 40° F (4° C) adjust the controls as explained on page 14.
- Avoid overcrowding the refrigerator shelves. This reduces the circulation of air around the food and results in uneven cooling.

Fruits and Vegetables

- The crisper drawers trap humidity to help preserve the fruit and vegetable quality for longer time periods (see page 16).
- Sort fruits and vegetables before storage and use bruised or soft items first. Discard those showing signs of decay.
- Always wrap odorous foods such as onions and cabbage so the odor does not transfer to other foods.
- While vegetables need a certain amount of humidity to remain fresh, too much humidity can shorten storage times (especially leafy vegetables). Drain vegetables well before storing.
- Wait to wash fresh produce until right before use.

Meat and Cheese

- Raw meat and poultry should be wrapped securely so leakage and contamination of other foods or surfaces does not occur.
- Occasionally mold will develop on the surface of hard cheeses (Swiss, Cheddar, Parmesan). Cut off at least an inch around and below the moldy area. Keep your knife or instrument out of the mold itself. Do not try to save individual cheese slices, soft cheese, cottage cheese, cream, sour cream or yogurt when mold appears.

Dairy Food

- Most dairy foods such as milk, yogurt, sour cream and cottage cheese have freshness dates on their cartons for appropriate length of storage. Store these foods in the original carton and refrigerate immediately after purchasing and after each use.

Frozen Food Storage

- The freezer compartment of a refrigerator should be kept at approximately 0° F (-18° C). To check the temperature, place an appliance thermometer between the frozen packages and check after 24 hours. If the temperature is above 0° F (-18° C), adjust the control as described on page 14.
- A freezer operates more efficiently when it is at least two-thirds full.

Packaging Foods for Freezing

- To minimize dehydration and quality deterioration use aluminum foil, freezer wrap, freezer bags or airtight containers. Force as much air out of the packages as possible and be sure they are tightly sealed. Trapped air can cause the food to dry out, change color and develop an off-flavor (freezer burn).
- Overwrap fresh meats and poultry with suitable freezer wrap prior to freezing.
- Do not refreeze meat that has completely thawed.

Loading the Freezer

- Avoid adding too much warm food to the freezer at one time. This overloads the freezer, slows the rate of freezing and can raise the temperature of frozen foods.
- Leave space between the packages so cold air can circulate freely, allowing food to freeze as quickly as possible.
- Avoid storing hard-to-freeze foods such as ice cream and orange juice on the freezer door shelves. These foods are best stored in the freezer interior where the temperature varies less with door openings.

Refer to the *Food Storage Chart* on pages 19 and 20 for approximate storage times.



Food Storage Tips

Food Storage Chart

Storage times are approximate and may vary depending on type of packaging, storage temperature, and the quality of the food when purchased.

FOODS	REFRIGERATOR	FREEZER	STORAGE TIPS
DAIRY PRODUCTS			
Butter	1 month	6 to 9 months	Wrap tightly or cover.
Milk and cream	1 week	Not recommended	Check carton date. Close tightly. Don't return unused portions to original container. Don't freeze cream unless whipped.
Cream cheese, cheese spread and cheese food	1 to 2 weeks	Not recommended	Wrap tightly.
Cottage cheese	3 to 5 days	Not recommended	Store in original carton. Check carton date.
Sour cream	10 days	Not recommended	Store in original carton. Check carton date.
Hard cheese (Swiss, Cheddar and Parmesan)	1 to 2 months	4 to 6 months May become crumbly	Wrap tightly. Cut off any mold.
EGGS			
Eggs in the shell	3 weeks	Not recommended	Refrigerate small ends down.
Leftover yolks or whites	2 to 4 days	9 to 12 months	For each cup of yolks to be frozen, add 1 tsp. sugar for use in sweet, or 1 tsp. salt for non-sweet dishes.
FRUITS			
Apples	1 month	8 months (cooked)	May also store unripe or hard apples at 60° to 70° F (16° to 21° C).
Bananas	2 to 4 days	6 months (whole/peeled)	Ripen at room temperature before refrigerating. Note: Bananas will darken when refrigerated.
Pears, plums, avocados	3 to 4 days	Not recommended	Ripen at room temperature before refrigerating. Note: Avocados will darken when refrigerated.
Berries, cherries, apricots	2 to 3 days	6 months	Ripen at room temperature before refrigerating.
Grapes	3 to 5 days	1 month (whole)	Ripen at room temperature before refrigerating.
Citrus fruits	1 to 2 weeks	Not recommended	May also store at 60° to 70° F (16° to 21° C). If refrigerated, store uncovered.
Pineapples, cut	2 to 3 days	6 to 12 months	Will not ripen after purchase. Use quickly.



Food Storage Tips

FOODS	REFRIGERATOR	FREEZER	STORAGE TIPS
VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	1 to 2 days	8 to 10 months	Do not wash before refrigerating. Store in crisper.
Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower, green peas, lima beans, onions, peppers	3 to 5 days	8 to 10 months	Wrap odorous foods. Leave peas in pods.
Cabbage, celery	1 to 2 weeks	Not recommended	Wrap odorous foods and refrigerate in crisper.
Carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips	7 to 10 days	8 to 10 months	Remove tops. Wrap odorous foods and refrigerate in the crisper.
Lettuce	7 to 10 days	Not recommended	
POULTRY and FISH			
Chicken and Turkey, whole	1 to 2 days	12 months	Keep in original packaging for refrigeration. Place in the meat and cheese drawer. When freezing longer than two weeks, overwrap with freezer wrap.
Chicken and Turkey, pieces	1 to 2 days	9 months	
Fish	1 to 2 days	2 to 6 months	
MEATS			
Bacon	7 days	1 month	
Beef or lamb, ground	1 to 2 days	3 to 4 months	Fresh meats can be kept in original packaging for refrigeration.
Beef or lamb, roast and steak	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 months	Place in the meat and cheese drawer. When freezing longer than two weeks, overwrap with freezer wrap.
Ham, fully cooked, whole	7 days	1 to 2 months	
half	5 days	1 to 2 months	
slices	3 days	1 to 2 months	
Luncheon meat	3 to 5 days	1 to 2 months	Unopened, vacuum-packed luncheon meat may be kept up to two weeks in the meat and cheese drawer.
Pork, roast	3 to 5 days	4 to 6 months	
Pork, chops	3 to 5 days	4 months	
Sausage, ground	1 to 2 days	1 to 2 months	
Sausage, smoked	7 days	1 to 2 months	
Veal	3 to 5 days	4 to 6 months	
Frankfurters	7 days	1 month	Processed meats should be tightly wrapped and stored in the meat and cheese drawer.

Sources: United States Department of Agriculture; Food Marketing Institute; Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University



Care and Cleaning

⚠ WARNING

To avoid electrical shock which can cause severe personal injury or death, disconnect power to refrigerator before cleaning. After cleaning, connect power.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid personal injury or property damage, observe the following:

- Read and follow manufacturer's directions for all cleaning products.
- Do not place buckets, shelves or accessories in dishwasher. Cracking or warping of accessories may result.

Refrigerator Cleaning Chart

PART	DO NOT USE	DO
Textured Doors and Exterior Cabinet Interior	Abrasive or harsh cleaners Ammonia Chlorine bleach Concentrated detergents or solvents Metal or plastic-textured scouring pads	Use 4 tablespoons of baking soda dissolved in 1 quart (1 liter) warm soapy water. Rinse surfaces with clean warm water and dry immediately to avoid water spots.
Stainless Steel Doors and Exterior IMPORTANT: <i>Damage to stainless steel finish due to improper use of cleaning products or non-recommended products is not covered under this product's warranty.</i>	Abrasive or harsh cleaners Ammonia Chlorine bleach Concentrated detergents or solvents Metal or plastic-textured scouring pads Vinegar-based products Citrus-based cleaners	Use warm, soapy water and a soft, clean cloth or sponge. Rinse surfaces with clean warm water and dry immediately to avoid water spots. To polish and help prevent finger prints, follow with Stainless Steel Cleaner*.
Door Gaskets	Abrasive or harsh cleaners Metal or plastic-textured scouring pads	Use warm, soapy water and a soft, clean cloth or sponge.
Condenser Coil <i>Remove base grille to access.</i>	Anything other than a vacuum cleaner	Use a vacuum cleaner hose nozzle.
Condenser Fan Outlet Grille <i>See back of refrigerator.</i>		Use a vacuum cleaner hose nozzle with brush attachment.
Accessories <i>Shelves, buckets, drawers, etc.</i>	A dishwasher	Follow removal and installation instructions from appropriate feature section. Allow accessories to adjust to room temperature. Dilute mild detergent and use a soft clean cloth or sponge for cleaning. Use a plastic bristle brush to get into crevices. Rinse surfaces with clean warm water. Dry glass and clear items immediately to avoid spots.

* To order, call 1-800-4-MY-HOME® (1-800-469-4663).



Care and Cleaning

Removing Odors From Refrigerator

⚠ WARNING

To avoid electrical shock which can cause severe personal injury or death, disconnect power to refrigerator before cleaning. After cleaning, reconnect power.

1. Remove all food and turn the refrigerator OFF.
2. Disconnect power to the refrigerator.
3. Clean the walls, floor, ceiling of cabinet interior, drawers, shelves and gaskets according to the instructions on page 21.
4. Dilute mild detergent and brush solution into crevices using a plastic bristle brush. Let stand for 5 minutes. Rinse surfaces with warm water. Dry surfaces with a soft, clean cloth.
5. Wash and dry all bottles, containers and jars. Discard spoiled or expired items.
6. Wrap or store odor-causing foods in tightly sealed containers to prevent recurring odors.
7. Reconnect power to refrigerator and return food to refrigerator.
8. Allow the refrigerator to cool.
9. After 24 hours, check if odor has been eliminated.

If odor is still present:

1. Remove drawers and place on top shelf of refrigerator.
2. Pack refrigerator and freezer sections – including doors – with crumpled sheets of black and white newspaper.
3. Place charcoal briquettes randomly on crumpled newspaper in both freezer and refrigerator compartments.
4. Close doors and let stand 24 to 48 hours.

Energy Saving Tips

- Avoid overcrowding refrigerator shelves. Overcrowding reduces air circulation around food and causes refrigerator to run longer.
- Avoid adding too much warm food to refrigerator at one time. This overloads compartments and slows rate of cooling.
- Do not use aluminum foil, wax paper, or paper toweling as shelf liners. This decreases air flow and causes refrigerator to run less efficiently.
- A freezer that is two-thirds full runs most efficiently.
- Locate refrigerator in coolest part of room. Avoid areas of direct sunlight, or near heating ducts, registers or other heat producing appliances. If this is not possible, isolate exterior by using a section of cabinet or an added layer of insulation.
- Clean door gaskets every three months according to cleaning instructions. This will assure that door seals properly and refrigerator runs efficiently.
- Take time to organize items in refrigerator to reduce time that door is open.
- Be sure your doors are closing securely by leveling refrigerator as instructed in your installation instructions.
- Clean condenser coils as indicated in the cleaning instructions every three months. This will increase energy efficiency and cooling performance.



Care and Cleaning

Replacing Light Bulbs

⚠ WARNING

To avoid electrical shock which can cause severe personal injury or death, disconnect power to refrigerator before replacing light bulb. After replacing light bulb, reconnect power.

⚠ CAUTION

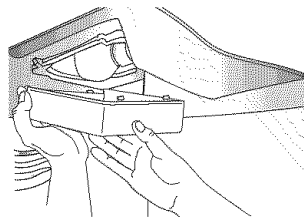
To avoid personal injury or property damage, observe the following:

- Allow light bulb to cool.
- Wear gloves when replacing light bulb.

Fresh Food Section

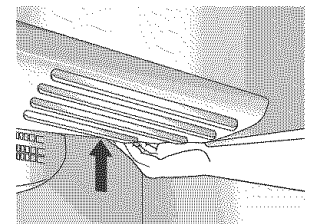
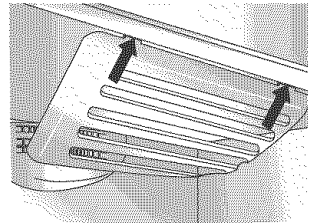
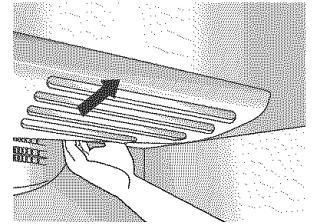
(style of light shield varies)

1. Slide clear light shield toward back of compartment to release from light assembly.
2. Remove light bulbs.
3. Replace with appliance bulbs **no greater than 40 watts**.
4. Replace light bulb cover by inserting tabs on light shield into liner holes on each side of light assembly. Slide shield toward front of refrigerator until it locks into place. Do not force shield beyond locking point. Doing so may damage light shield.



Freezer (style of light shield varies)

1. Reach behind the light cover.
2. With firm pressure, press forward on the notches at the back of the cover and pull down. The cover will open from the back.
3. Remove the cover.
4. Remove light bulb.
5. Replace bulb with appliance bulb **no greater than 40 watts**.
6. Insert front tabs of light cover into slots in freezer liner and snap rear portion over light assembly until rear tab engages.





Care and Cleaning

Preparing for Vacation

For short vacations or absences (three months or less):

1. Remove all perishables.
2. If no one will be checking in on the refrigerator during your absence, remove all frozen items also.
3. Since your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker:
 - Shut off the water supply to the ice maker at least one day ahead of time.
 - After the last load of ice drops, raise the wire shut off arm to the OFF position.
 - Empty the ice bin.
4. If the room temperature will drop below 55° F (13° C), follow the instructions for longer absences.

For long vacations, absences (more than three months) OR if the room temperature will drop below 55° F (13° C):

1. Remove food.
2. Since your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker:
 - Shut off the water supply to the ice maker at least one day ahead of time.
 - After the last load of ice drops, raise the wire shut off arm to the OFF position.
 - Empty the ice bin.
3. Turn the freezer control to OFF.
4. Unplug the refrigerator.
5. Thoroughly clean the interior of both compartments with a baking soda solution and a clean soft cloth (four tablespoons of baking soda in one quart of warm water).
6. Dry thoroughly.
7. Leave the doors open to prevent the formation of mold and mildew.

Upon your return:

After a short vacation or absence:

- Reconnect the water supply and turn on supply valve (see page 12).
- Monitor water connection for 24 hours and correct leaks if necessary.
- Restart the ice maker by lowering the ice maker arm.
- Discard at least the first three ice harvests.

After a long vacation or absence:

- Since your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker, reconnect the water supply and turn on supply valve (see page 12).
- Plug the refrigerator back in and reset controls (see page 14).
- Monitor water connection for 24 hours and correct leaks, if necessary.
- Restart the ice maker by lowering the ice maker arm.
- Discard ice produced within the first 12 hours (at least the first three harvests).

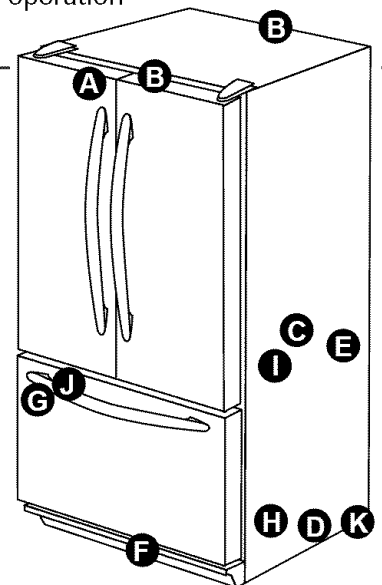
Preparing to move:

- Follow the above instructions for long vacations/absences, through step 7.
- Secure all loose items such as shelves and drawers by taping them securely in place to prevent damage.
- Tape the doors shut.
- Use an appliance dolly when moving the refrigerator. Always truck the refrigerator from its side or back - never from its front.
- Be sure the refrigerator stays in an upright position during moving.

Operating Sounds

Improvements in refrigeration design may produce sounds in your new refrigerator that are different or were not present in an older model. These improvements were made to create a refrigerator that is better at preserving food, is more energy efficient, and is quieter overall. Because new refrigerators run quieter, sounds may be detected that were present in older refrigerators, but were masked by higher sound levels. Many of these sounds are normal. Please note that the surfaces adjacent to a refrigerator, such as hard walls, floors and cabinetry may make these sounds seem even louder. The following are some of the normal sounds that may be noticed in a new refrigerator.

SOUND	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Clicking	• Freezer control (A) clicks when starting or stopping compressor.	• Normal operation
	• Motorized device (B) sounds like an electric clock and snaps in and out.	• Normal operation
Air rushing or whirring	• Freezer fan (C) and condenser fan (D) make this noise while operating.	• Normal operation
Gurgling or boiling sound	• Evaporator (E) and heat exchanger (F) refrigerant makes this noise when flowing.	• Normal operation
Thumping	• Ice cubes from ice maker (select models) drop into ice bucket (G) .	• Normal operation
Vibrating noise	• Compressor (H) makes a pulsating sound while running.	• Normal operation
	• Refrigerator is not level.	• See page 7 for details on how to level your refrigerator.
Buzzing	• Ice maker water valve (I) hookup (select models) buzzes when ice maker fills with water.	• Normal operation
Humming	• Ice maker (J) is in the 'on' position without water connection.	• Stop sound by raising ice maker arm to OFF position (see page 17).
	• Compressor (H) can make a high-pitched hum while operating.	• Normal operation
Hissing or popping	• Defrost heater (K) hisses, sizzles or pops when operational.	• Normal operation





Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Freezer control and lights are on, but compressor is not operating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerator is in defrost mode. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal operation. Wait 40 minutes to see if refrigerator restarts.
Crisper drawer temperature is too warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerator control settings are too low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See page 14 to adjust controls.
Refrigerator does not operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerator is not plugged in. Control is not on. Fuse is blown, or circuit breaker needs to be reset. Power outage has occurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plug in refrigerator. See page 14 to adjust your controls. Replace any blown fuses. Check circuit breaker and reset, if necessary. Call local power company listing to report outage.
Refrigerator still won't operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerator is malfunctioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unplug refrigerator and transfer food to another refrigerator. If another refrigerator is not available, place dry ice in freezer section to preserve food. Warranty does not cover food loss. Contact service for assistance.
Food temperature is too cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condenser coils are dirty. Refrigerator or freezer controls are set too high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean according to the chart on page 21. See page 14 to adjust your controls.
Food temperature is too warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Door is not closing properly. Controls need to be adjusted. Condenser coils are dirty. Rear air grille is blocked. Door has been opened frequently, or has been opened for long periods of time. Food has recently been added. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerator is not level. See page 7 for details on how to level your refrigerator. Check gaskets for proper seal. Clean, if necessary, according to the chart on page 21. Check for internal obstructions that are keeping door from closing properly (i.e. improperly closed drawers, ice buckets, oversized or improperly stored containers, etc.) See page 14 to adjust your controls. Clean according to the chart on page 21. Check the positioning of food items in refrigerator to make sure grille is not blocked. Rear air grilles are located under crisper drawers. Reduce time door is open. Organize food items efficiently to assure door is open for as short a time as possible. Allow time for recently added food to reach refrigerator or freezer temperature.
Refrigerator has an odor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compartment is dirty or has odor-causing food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean according to instructions on page 21.
Water droplets form on outside of refrigerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check gaskets for proper seal. Humidity levels are high. Controls require adjustment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean according to the chart on page 21. Hot, humid weather can increase condensation. Press button on control to reduce moisture. See page 14 to adjust your controls.



Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Water droplets form on inside of refrigerator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humidity levels are high or door has been opened frequently. • Check gaskets for proper seal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See page 14 or 16 to adjust your controls. • Reduce time door is open. Organize food items efficiently to assure door is open for as short a time as possible. • Clean, if necessary, according to the chart on page 21.
Refrigerator or ice maker makes unfamiliar sounds or seems too loud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See page 25.
Crisper drawers do not close freely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contents of drawer, or positioning of items in the surrounding compartment could be obstructing drawer. • Drawer is not in proper position. • Refrigerator is not level. • Drawer channels are dirty or need treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reposition food items and containers to avoid interference with the drawers. • See page 8 for proper drawer placement. • See page 7 for details on how to level your refrigerator. • Clean drawer channels with warm, soapy water. Rinse and dry thoroughly. • Apply a thin layer of petroleum jelly to drawer channels.
Refrigerator runs too frequently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doors have been opened frequently or for long periods of time. • Humidity or heat in surrounding area is high. • Food has recently been added. • Refrigerator is exposed to heat by environment or by appliances nearby. • Condenser coils are dirty. • Controls need to be adjusted. • Door is not closing properly. • Normal Operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce time door is open. • Organize food items efficiently to assure door is open for as short a time as possible. • Allow interior environment to adjust for period the door has been opened. • Normal operation. • Allow time for recently added food to reach refrigerator or freezer temperature. • Evaluate your refrigerator's environment. Refrigerator may need to be moved to run more efficiently. • Clean, if necessary, according to the chart on page 21. • See page 14 to adjust your controls. • Refrigerator is not level. See page 7 for details on how to level your refrigerator. • Check gaskets for proper seal. • Clean, if necessary, according to the chart on page 21. • Check for internal obstructions that are keeping door from closing properly (i.e. improperly closed drawers, ice buckets, oversized or improperly stored containers, etc.) • See <i>Operating Sounds</i> on page 25.



Troubleshooting

Ice

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
Refrigerator is leaking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic tubing was used to complete water connection. Improper saddle valve was installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manufacturer recommends using copper tubing for installation. Plastic is less durable and can cause leakage. Sears is not responsible for property damage due to improper installation or water connection. Check water connection procedure (see page 12). Self-piercing and 3/16" saddle valves cause low water pressure and may clog the line over time. Sears is not responsible for property damage due to improper installation or water connection.
Ice forms in inlet tube to ice maker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pressure is too low. Freezer temperature is too high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pressure must be between 35 to 100 pounds per square inch to function properly. A minimum pressure of 35 pounds per square inch is recommended for refrigerators with water filters. Adjust freezer control (see page 14). Freezer is recommended to be approximately 0° F (-18° C).
Water flow is slower than normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pressure is too low. Improper saddle valve was installed. Copper tubing has kinks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pressure must be between 35 to 100 pounds per square inch to function properly. A minimum pressure of 35 pounds per square inch is recommended for refrigerators with water filters. Check water connection procedure in your Installation Instructions. Self-piercing and 3/16" saddle valves cause low water pressure and may clog the line over time. Sears is not responsible for property damage due to improper installation or water connection. Open water valve completely and check for leaks. Turn off water supply and remove kinks. If kinks cannot be removed, replace tubing.

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