



USER'S GUIDE



Congratulations on your purchase of a Maytag Performa™ refrigerator! Your satisfaction is very important to us, so please read this guide very carefully. You will find instructions on the proper operation and maintenance of your new appliance.

Save time and money. If something should go wrong, we suggest consulting the "Before You Call" section. It is designed to help you solve basic problems before consulting a servicer.

If you have questions, write us (include your model number and phone number) or call:

Maytag Appliances Sales Company
Attn: CAIR® Center
P.O. Box 2370
Cleveland, TN 37320-2370
1-800-688-9900 USA
1-800-688-2002 CANADA
1-800-688-2080 USA TTY (for deaf, hearing impaired or speech impaired)
(Mon.-Fri., 8am-8pm Eastern Time)
Internet: <http://www.maytag.com>

Table of Contents

Safety Instructions	2
Installation	2
Temperature Controls	3
Looking Inside	4-5
Ice Service	6
Food Storage Tips	7
Storing the Refrigerator, Care & Cleaning	8
Cleaning Chart	9
Before You Call	10
Warranty	11
Guide de L'Utilisateur	12
Guía del Usuario	24

For Future Assistance

Have complete model and serial number identification of your refrigerator. This is located on a data plate inside the refrigerator compartment, on the upper left side. Record these numbers below for easy access.

Model Number
Serial Number

Have proof of original date of purchase. Keep your sales slip, proof of original purchase date is needed for warranty service.

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

Important Safety Instructions

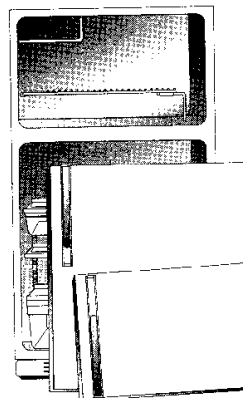
⚠ WARNING: When using your appliance, always follow basic precautions, including the following:

- Use the refrigerator only for its intended purpose.
- To prevent possibility of hazard due to electrical shock, never plug the refrigerator into a receptacle which has not been grounded adequately and in accordance with the local and national electrical codes. See ⚠ warning and the grounding instructions below.
- Unplug the refrigerator before cleaning or replacing a light bulb.
- In case of power failure, minimize door openings. If the power failure is of a long duration, protect the food by placing blocks of dry ice on top of the packages or check with a local frozen foods locker plant about temporary storage. Frozen foods which have thawed completely should not be refrozen.
- Any electrical service cord that becomes frayed or damaged should be immediately repaired or replaced. Never unplug your appliance by pulling on the power cord.
- Your refrigerator should not be operated in the presence of explosive fumes.

- Children should not climb, hang or stand on shelves of this refrigerator.

Important: Child entrapment and suffocation are major problems of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous... even if they will sit for "just a few days." If you are getting rid of your old refrigerator, please follow the instructions below to help prevent accidents.

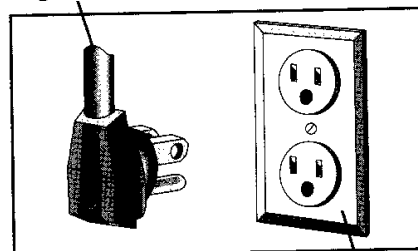
- Take off the doors.
- Leave the shelves in place so that children may not easily climb inside.



⚠ WARNING — This appliance is designed to operate on a normal 115 volt, 15 amp, 60 cycle line. There should be a separate, grounded circuit serving this appliance only. Do not use an extension cord. Do not use any device that will alter the electrical performance of this appliance.

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.

Power supply cord with 3-prong grounding cord.



Grounding type wall receptacle

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Installation

Your new refrigerator was packed carefully for shipment. Remove and discard shelf packing clips (if used) located just above each shelf where they hook onto the frame. To remove plastic clips wiggle the clips sideways and pull straight out.

Location

- Allow for a free flow of air through the front base grille.
- Install the refrigerator where the room temperature will not go below 55° F. With temperatures below 55°, the refrigerator will not run frequently enough to maintain proper temperature in the freezer.
- Allow a minimum 1/2" clearance on the sides, top and back for ease of installation. If refrigerator is placed with the door hinge side against a wall, you may want to allow additional space so the door can be opened wider.
- Use caution when installing the unit on vinyl or hardwood floors so as not to mark or otherwise damage the flooring. A piece of plywood, a rug or other material should be used to protect the floor while positioning the unit.

Leveling

Your refrigerator is equipped with front and back rollers so it can be moved away from the wall for cleaning, to enhance its appearance and to maintain performance, your refrigerator should be level.

For refrigerator models with adjustable wheels:

- Remove the base grille by grasping both ends and pulling straight out (see fig. 1).
- Adjust the wheels with a screwdriver or a 1/4" socket (see fig. 2).
- To prevent the refrigerator from rolling, use the leveling/lock screws. Turning down both leveling screws locks the cabinet into place (see fig. 3).
- To replace the base grille, align the spring clips with the round openings in the cabinet and push each end in until the grille locks into place.

For all other models:

- Adjust the leveling/lock screws beneath each front corner at the base of the cabinet. Turn these leveling/lock screws clockwise to raise a cabinet corner and counterclockwise to lower a cabinet corner (see fig. 3).
- If the floor is not level and it is necessary to raise the rear of the cabinet, we suggest rolling the rear wheels onto a piece of plywood or other shim material.

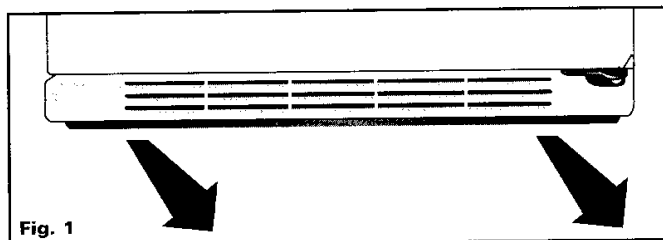


Fig. 1

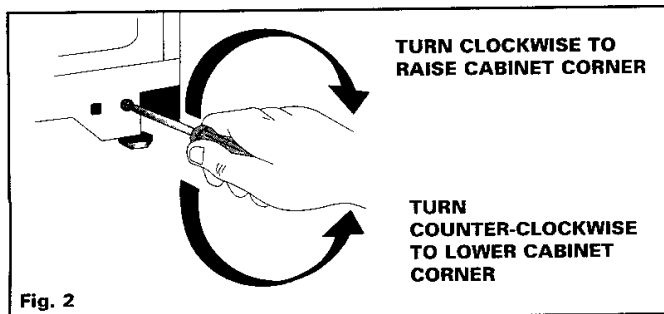


Fig. 2

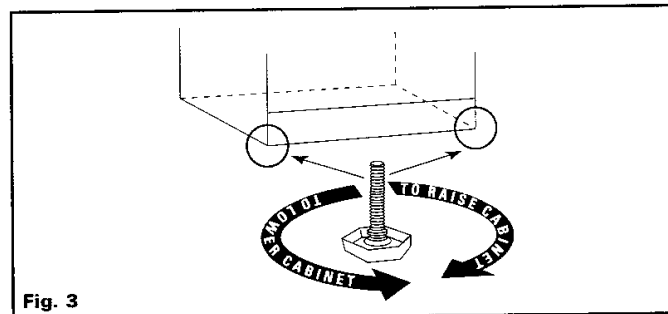
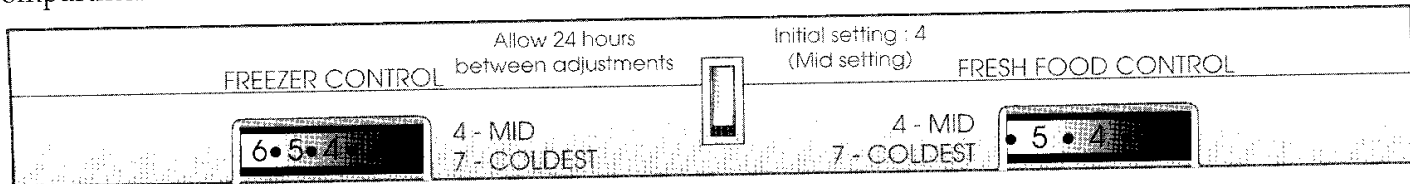


Fig. 3

Temperature Controls

Your refrigerator has two temperature controls. These controls are located at the top front of the fresh food compartment.



To adjust the controls, grasp the underside of the control knob and turn.

Step 1

Initial Temperature Control Settings

- The fresh food control has settings from 1 (warmest) to 7 (coldest). Initially set this control on 4.
- The freezer control has settings from 1 (warmest) to 7 (coldest). Initially set this control on 4.
- Let the refrigerator run at least 8-12 hours before adding food.

Your refrigerator will run continuously for several hours when you first start it. This is normal.

Step 2

Adjusting the Temperature Controls

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

Temperature Control Guide

Fresh Food Compartment too Warm	Turn fresh food control to next higher setting.
Fresh Food Compartment too Cold	Turn fresh food control to next lower setting.
Freezer too Warm	Turn freezer control to next higher setting.
Freezer too Cold	Turn freezer control to next lower setting.
Turn Refrigerator Off	Set fresh food control to OFF.

NOTE: Turning the fresh food control to OFF stops cooling in BOTH compartments. It does not shut off power to the refrigerator.

No Defrosting

Your refrigerator is designed to defrost automatically.

NOTE: During the automatic defrost cycle, you may notice a red glow/reflection in the vents on the back wall of the freezer compartment and you may hear the sound of water droplets coming into contact with the defrost heater. This is normal during the defrost cycle.

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. The condition will be more noticeable when you first start the refrigerator, during hot weather and after excessive or lengthy door openings.

Looking Inside

Shelves

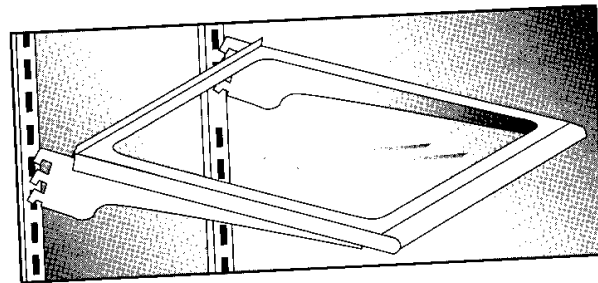
The **Tempered Glass Cantilever Shelves** in your refrigerator are adjustable, allowing you to customize the interior to meet your food storage needs.

To remove a shelf:

- slightly lift up the rear of the shelf
- pull the shelf straight out

To lock the shelf into another position:

- tilt up the front edge of the shelf
- insert the hooks into the desired frame openings
- let the shelf settle into place



Some models have shelves with 2 sets of hooks on the back. These hooks lock into the rails found on the back refrigerator wall.

Other models have shelves with 1 set of hooks on the back. These hooks lock into the middle rail on the back refrigerator wall. The outer edges of these shelves are supported by rails formed into the side of the refrigerator cabinet.

Additionally, your refrigerator may have 1 **Tempered Glass Full Width Shelf**. In some models, this shelf slides out on support rails located on the cabinet walls. This provides convenient access to items located at the rear of the shelf.

To remove the full width shelf:

- lift the front end of the shelf
- pull the shelf straight out

To reinsert the shelf:

- rest the shelf on to the matching support rails.

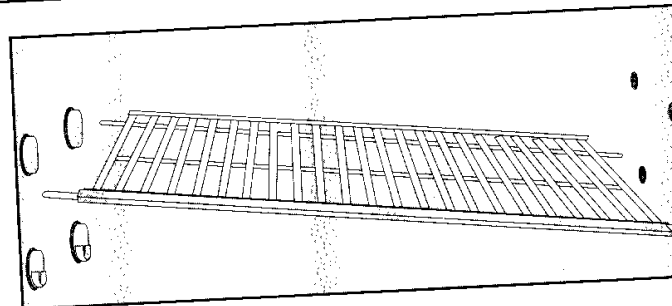
Your refrigerator is equipped with an adjustable **Freezer Shelf**. The shelf can be adjusted to accommodate a variety of frozen food loads.

To remove the shelf:

- lift the end up about 3 inches
- pull the right end bars out of the cups in the side wall

To replace the shelf:

- reposition the removable support plugs on the left side wall to the desired level
- reverse the removal procedure



⚠ WARNING — Never attempt to adjust a shelf that is loaded with food.

Special Storage Areas

Select refrigerator models have a **Snack Center Drawer** designed to provide a short term storage area for fresh meats, cheeses and luncheon meats.

To remove the Snack Center Drawer for cleaning:

- pull the drawer out until it stops
- lift the drawer up slightly and pull it out

To replace the drawer:

- reverse the above procedure

This drawer can be positioned as desired on either left or the right side of the refrigerator cabinet.

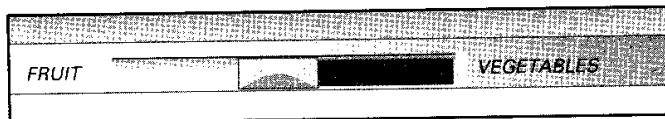
For best results, keep the drawer tightly closed.

Looking Inside

The **Crispers** provide storage for fruit and vegetables. Your refrigerator has either 1 or 2 humidity controls located on the crisper shelf above the crisper drawers.

For optimal fruit storage, slide the crisper control to the left to provide lower humidity conditions in the drawer.

For optimal vegetable storage, slide the crisper control to the right to provide higher humidity conditions in the drawer.



For best results, keep the crispers tightly closed.

The Crisper Shelf Top serves as the lower refrigerator shelf.

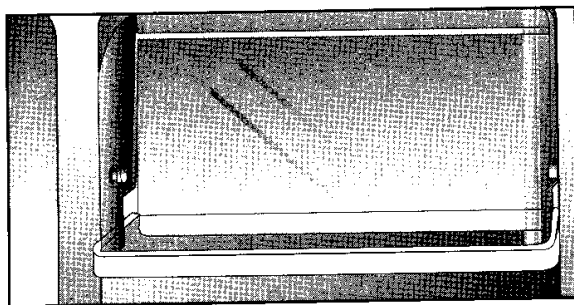
To remove the crisper shelf:

- lift the front edge of the shelf
- pull the shelf straight out

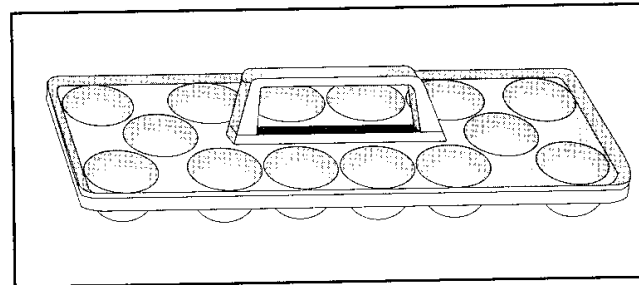
To replace the crisper shelf:

- set the rear bars on the support
- push the shelf back until the front edge can be latched into place

To use the roomy **Dairy Compartment**, simply raise the cover.



The **Egg Cradle** (style may vary) holds a "dozen-plus" eggs. It can be removed to be washed or carried to a work area.



Energy Saving Tips

- Locate the refrigerator away from heat producing appliances such as the range or dishwasher, heat vents and direct sunlight.
- Level the refrigerator and do not block ventilation around the front grille.
- Let hot dishes cool slightly before putting into the refrigerator or freezer.
- Cover liquids.
- Keep the freezer full to near capacity so less cold air will escape during door openings. When the freezer is less than two-thirds full, place milk cartons full of water in the freezer.
- Wipe moisture from the outside of containers before placing them into the refrigerator.
- Avoid opening the doors too often.

Ice Service

Ice Cube Trays

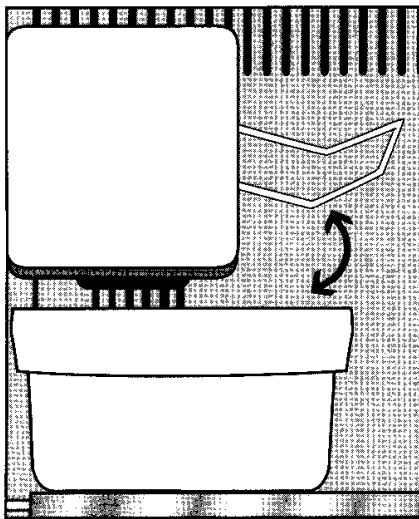
Some models are equipped with ice cube trays and an ice storage bin. The bin stacks neatly on top of the ice cube trays. To release the ice cubes from a tray, hold the tray upside down over the bin and twist both ends.

Automatic Ice Maker (optional)

NOTE: Energy rating guides that are posted on the refrigerator at the time of purchase do not include optional ice maker energy usage.

Some models are automatic ice maker ready. The number of the appropriate ice maker kit needed for installation into these models appears on the data plate. The kit contains installation instructions and water connection instructions.

Other models have a factory installed ice maker. The water inlet tubing assembly required to complete the water connection to the water valve is located in a bag inside the refrigerator. Connect the ice maker to the water supply as instructed in the separate instructions furnished with the refrigerator.



- After your refrigerator has been hooked up to the water supply, move the wire lever arm into the down position. This will start its operation. The ice maker will fill with water when the freezer reaches the proper temperature.
- It may be 8 to 12 hours before the ice maker furnishes any usable ice cubes. The first one or two batches will probably contain undersized and irregular cubes because of air in the supply line.

- The initial batch may also contain impurities from the new water supply piping. Therefore, all cubes from the first two or three batches should be discarded.
- 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 wire lever 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 bin, 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 before replacing it.
- 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 lifting the wire lever.
- To replace the ice bin, reverse the above procedure. Turn the ice maker on by lowering the wire lever arm.
- Beverages and foods should *not* be placed in the ice storage bin for quick chilling. These items can block the wire lever 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.

For Your Safety

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.

Food Storage Tips

Fresh Food Storage

- The fresh food compartment of a refrigerator should be kept between 34°F and 40°F with an optimum temperature of 37°F. 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 adjust the controls as explained on page 3.
- Avoid overcrowding the refrigerator shelves. This reduces the circulation of air around the food and results in uneven cooling.

Fruits and Vegetables

- Storage in the crisper drawers traps moisture to help preserve the fruit and vegetable quality for longer time periods. (Refer to page 5).
- 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 moisture to remain fresh, too much moisture can shorten storage times (especially lettuce). Drain vegetables well before storing.

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. The remaining cheese will be safe and flavorful to eat. 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 0°F or lower. To check the temperature, place an appliance thermometer between the frozen packages and check after 24 hours. If the temperature is above 0°F, adjust the control as described on page 3.
- 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 a 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.

Storing the Refrigerator

Vacations

If you will be gone for a month or less, leave the controls at the usual settings.

During longer absences:

- a) remove all food,
- b) shut off the ice maker (if installed) and the valve where you tapped into the water line to supply the refrigerator,
- c) disconnect the refrigerator from the electrical outlet,
- d) clean and dry the refrigerator thoroughly,
- e) leave the doors open to prevent odors.

Moving

When moving, follow steps a–d under Vacations. In addition, remove and carefully pack any items that are easily removable. Ship the refrigerator in an upright position with the doors taped shut.

Care & Cleaning

Refer to the chart on the following page for specific refrigerator cleaning guidelines.

Disconnect the power cord before cleaning.

Cleaning Under the Refrigerator

Your refrigerator can be rolled out for cleaning the floor underneath. Raise the locking feet if engaged (see page 2). Pull the refrigerator straight out from the wall.

Replacing a Light Bulb

⚠ CAUTION: *Disconnect the power cord before replacing light bulb(s). Wear gloves as protection against possible broken glass.*

Always use a standard 40 or 60 watt appliance bulb.

Refrigerator

There is a light bulb located under the top of the refrigerator compartment.

- To remove the bulb cover:
 - Squeeze the tabs at the base of the cover. Using gentle downward pressure, the bulb cover should snap out.
- Unscrew the lightbulb and replace.
- Replace the bulb cover by snapping the tabs back into the appropriate slots.

No Clean™ Commercial-duty Condenser

A clean condenser means more efficient refrigerator operation. Thanks to the unique design of the No Clean™ condenser, there is no longer a need for routine condenser cleaning in normal home usage surroundings.

Some operating environments may be particularly dusty or greasy. In these situations, the condenser should be periodically cleaned to insure maximum efficiency.

Freezer

Some models are equipped with a freezer light. The light is located on the back wall of the freezer compartment, near the upper right corner.

To remove the bulb cover:

- Grasp the top and bottom of the bulb cover. Press the attachment tabs, applying enough pressure to unhook the tabs. At the same time, pivot the cover down and remove.
- Unscrew the lightbulb and replace.
- Replace the bulb cover by pivoting it back into place and snapping the tabs into the appropriate slots.

Care and Cleaning

⚠ CAUTION: Disconnect the power cord before cleaning. Do not touch refrigerated surfaces with wet or damp hands. Damp objects stick to cold metal surfaces. Before cleaning the freezer, allow it to warm up. Allow glass shelves to warm up before immersing in warm water.

Refrigerator Cleaning Chart

Refrigerator Exterior		
Part	Cleaning Agents	Tips and Precautions
Base grille	Soap and water Mild liquid sprays Vacuum cleaner attachment	Remove the base grille by grasping the ends and pulling straight out. To replace, align the clips with the round openings in the cabinet and push each end in until the base grille snaps into place.
Condenser	Cleaning brush (Part No. 20001017). Available from your dealer.	No need for cleaning unless environment is particularly greasy, dusty or there is significant pet traffic in the home (see page 8).
Door handles	Soap and water Mild liquid sprays	
Painted metal surfaces: Cabinet, doors	Soap and water Mild liquid sprays	Dry with a clean, soft cloth. Do not wipe the refrigerator with a soiled dishwashing cloth or wet towel. These may leave residue that can scratch and weaken the paint. Do not use scouring pads, powdered cleansers, bleach or cleaners containing bleach. These products can scratch and erode the paint finish. Do not wax plastic or vinyl parts.
Refrigerator & Freezer Interior		
Door gasket	Baking soda and water Soap and water	Use 1-2 tablespoons baking soda per quart of water. Be sure to wring out excess water from sponge or cloth when cleaning around controls, lights, or electrical parts.
Glass shelves	Soap and water Glass cleaner Mild liquid sprays	Allow the glass to warm up to room temperature before immersing in warm water. Never use hot water.
Interior and door liner	Soap and water Baking soda and water	See above for baking soda solution. DO NOT use abrasive cleaners, concentrated detergents, bleaches, cleaning waxes, solvents or polish cleaners to clean the refrigerator interior.
Drawers, bins, egg cradle, etc.	Soap and water	Dry thoroughly. Do Not wash in automatic dishwasher.

Care and Cleaning

⚠ CAUTION: Disconnect the power cord before cleaning. Do not touch refrigerated surfaces with wet or damp hands. Damp objects stick to cold metal surfaces. Before cleaning the freezer, allow it to warm up. Allow glass shelves to warm up before immersing in warm water.

Refrigerator Cleaning Chart

Refrigerator Exterior		
Part	Cleaning Agents	Tips and Precautions
Base grille	Soap and water Mild liquid sprays Vacuum cleaner attachment	Remove the base grille by grasping the ends and pulling straight out. To replace, align the clips with the round openings in the cabinet and push each end in until the base grille snaps into place.
Condenser	Cleaning brush (Part No. 20001017). Available from your dealer.	No need for cleaning unless environment is particularly greasy, dusty or there is significant pet traffic in the home (see page 8).
Door handles	Soap and water Mild liquid sprays	
Painted metal surfaces: Cabinet, doors	Soap and water Mild liquid sprays	Dry with a clean, soft cloth. Do not wipe the refrigerator with a soiled dishwashing cloth or wet towel. These may leave residue that can scratch and weaken the paint. Do not use scouring pads, powdered cleansers, bleach or cleaners containing bleach. These products can scratch and erode the paint finish. Do not wax plastic or vinyl parts.
Refrigerator & Freezer Interior		
Door gasket	Baking soda and water Soap and water	Use 1-2 tablespoons baking soda per quart of water. Be sure to wring out excess water from sponge or cloth when cleaning around controls, lights, or electrical parts.
Glass shelves	Soap and water Glass cleaner Mild liquid sprays	Allow the glass to warm up to room temperature before immersing in warm water. Never use hot water.
Interior and door liner	Soap and water Baking soda and water	See above for baking soda solution. DO NOT use abrasive cleaners, concentrated detergents, bleaches, cleaning waxes, solvents or polishers to clean the refrigerator interior.
Drawers, bins, egg cradle, etc.	Soap and water	Dry thoroughly. Do Not wash in automatic dishwasher.

Before You Call

Check these points if your refrigerator...

Won't Run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temperature control turned to "Off" • power cord not plugged in • no power at the electrical outlet • circuit breaker tripped or the house fuse blown • refrigerator is in automatic defrost
Runs too long/too frequently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modern refrigerators are larger and run colder, which requires more running time to provide more stable temperatures • prolonged door openings • base grille blocked • too many door openings • door not sealing (due to a package or a container holding door open)
Noisy operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cabinet not level • weak floor
Odor in cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odor producing foods should be covered or wrapped • interior needs cleaning
Warm air from cabinet bottom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal air flow for condenser circulation
Cabinet vibrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cabinet not level • weak floor
Moisture on inside cabinet walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hot, humid weather • frequent or prolonged door openings • door not closed properly
Excessive moisture in crisper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food not wrapped properly • hot, humid weather
Foods dry out (fresh or frozen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • packages not wrapped or sealed properly • crisper not tightly closed • temperature control set too cold
Cabinet light not working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bulb burned out • no power at the outlet
Refrigerator compartment too warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refrigerator control set too warm • prolonged door openings
Refrigerator compartment too cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refrigerator control set too cold
Freezer compartment too warm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freezer control set too warm • prolonged door openings
Sizzling sound in freezer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a normal sound caused by defrost water dripping on defrost mechanism
Visible glow in the freezer vents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appearance of a red glow or reflection is normal during the defrost cycle
Freezer not freezing properly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • products with high sugar content may not harden completely when frozen (ice cream, concentrated juice, etc.) • adjust freezer control to a colder setting
Ice cubes sticking in tray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trays may be coated with residue film from minerals in the water. Wipe trays with vinegar-soaked cloth until clean. If residue is heavy, clean trays each time the refrigerator is cleaned.
Ice cubes evaporate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cold air moving over the ice cubes causes shrinkage, especially with limited usage. This is normal.
Automatic ice maker not operating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stop arm in OFF (up) position • water supply turned off • water pressure too low • freezer too warm
Front cabinet surface warm to the touch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • special design to limit condensation during periods of high humidity

Free Manuals Download Website

<http://myh66.com>

<http://usermanuals.us>

<http://www.somanuals.com>

<http://www.4manuals.cc>

<http://www.manual-lib.com>

<http://www.404manual.com>

<http://www.luxmanual.com>

<http://aubethermostatmanual.com>

Golf course search by state

<http://golfingnear.com>

Email search by domain

<http://emailbydomain.com>

Auto manuals search

<http://auto.somanuals.com>

TV manuals search

<http://tv.somanuals.com>