

*Read and save these instructions.*

# **OWNER'S GUIDE**

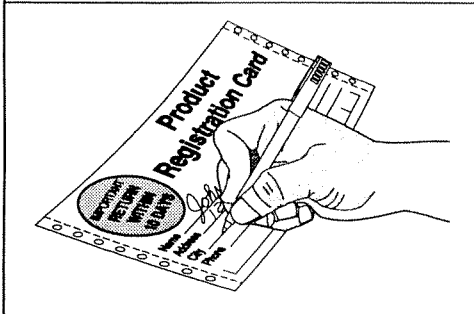
## *Laundry Center*



## Product Registration

### Register Your Product

The self-addressed **PRODUCT REGISTRATION CARD** should be filled in completely, signed and returned.



**Thank you for choosing this appliance.** The information contained within this Owner's Guide will instruct you on how to properly operate and care for your laundry center. Please read through the information contained in your literature pack to learn more about your new appliance.

### Record Your Model and Serial Numbers

Record in the space provided below the model and serial numbers found on the serial plate located on the inside of the dryer door. Retain these numbers for future reference.

Model Number \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_

## Contents

This Owner's Guide provides general operating instructions for your laundry center. It also contains information about features for several models. Your laundry center may not have every feature included. Use your laundry center only as instructed in this Owner's Guide and the Operating Instructions cards included with your laundry center.

2	Product Registration
3-5	Important Safety Instructions
6	Energy Saving Tips
7-10	Washing Procedures
11-12	Washing Products
13-14	Special Treatments
14-16	Stain Removal
17-20	Common Washing Problems
21-22	Drying Procedures
23	Dryer Features
24	Fabric Care Guide
24-25	Common Drying Problems
26-27	Care and Cleaning
28-33	Avoid Service Checklist
34-35	Service Information
36	Warranty

**⚠ WARNING** For your safety, the information in this manual must be followed to minimize the risk of fire or explosion or to prevent property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

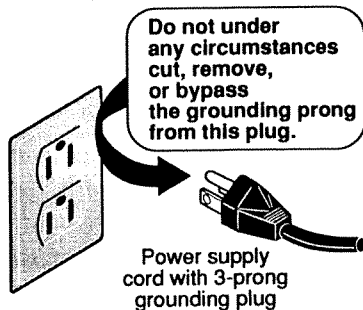
- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
- **WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS:**
  - Do not try to light any appliance.
  - Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any phone in your building.
  - Clear the room, building or area of all occupants.
  - Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
  - If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

# Important Safety Instructions

**⚠ WARNING** Avoid fire hazard or electrical shock. Do not use an adaptor plug or extension cord or remove grounding prong from electrical power cord. Failure to follow this warning can cause serious injury, fire or death.

Grounding type wall receptacle



**CORRECT**  
Use this way **ONLY**

## Read all instructions before using this laundry center.

**⚠ WARNING** To reduce the risk of fire, electrical shock, or injury to persons when using this laundry center, comply with the basic warnings listed below:

### Prevent Fire

**⚠ WARNING** Do not wash or dry items that have been previously cleaned in, soaked in, or spotted with gasoline, cleaning solvents, kerosene, cooking oils, waxes, etc. Do not store these items on or near the laundry center. These substances give off vapors that could ignite or explode.

**⚠ WARNING** Do not put oily or greasy rags or clothing on top of the laundry center. These substances give off vapors that could ignite the materials.

**⚠ WARNING** Do not add gasoline, cleaning solvents, or other flammable or explosive substances to the wash water. These substances give off vapors that could ignite or explode.

**⚠ WARNING** Under certain conditions, hydrogen gas may be produced in a hot water system that has not been used for 2 weeks or more. **HYDROGEN GAS IS EXPLOSIVE.** If the hot water system has not been used for such a period, before using the washer, turn on all hot water faucets and let the water flow from each for several minutes. This will release any accumulated hydrogen gas. Hydrogen gas is flammable; do not smoke or use an open flame during this time.

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent fire, do not use heat to dry items containing plastic, foam rubber or similarly textured rubber-like materials or items containing feathers or down. Use the AIR FLUFF (no heat) setting only.

**⚠ WARNING** Clean the dryer lint filter before or after each load. The interior of the dryer, lint filter housing and exhaust duct should be cleaned approximately every 18 months by qualified service personnel. An excessive amount of lint build-up in these areas could result in inefficient drying and possible fire. See **Care and Cleaning**, pages 26-27.

**⚠ WARNING** Do not operate the dryer if the lint filter is blocked, damaged or missing. Fire hazard, overheating and damage to fabrics can occur. If your dryer has a drying rack, always replace the lint filter when finished using the drying rack.

**⚠ WARNING** Keep area around the exhaust opening and surrounding areas free from the accumulation of lint, dust and dirt.

**⚠ WARNING** Do not obstruct the flow of ventilating air. Do not stack or place laundry or throw rugs against the front or back of the laundry center.

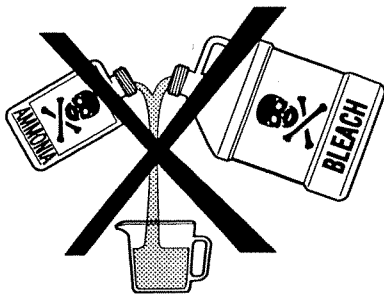
**⚠ WARNING** Do not spray any type of aerosol into, on or near the laundry center at any time.

**⚠** Failure to comply with these warnings could result in fire, explosion, serious bodily injury and/or damage to the rubber or plastic parts of the laundry center.

# Important Safety Instructions

(continued)

**⚠ WARNING** Do not use or mix liquid chlorine bleach with other household chemicals such as toilet cleaners, rust removers, acid or products containing ammonia. These mixtures can produce dangerous fumes which can cause serious injury or death.



**NOTE:** The instructions appearing in this Owner's Guide are not meant to cover every possible condition and situation that may occur. Common sense and caution must be practiced when installing, operating and maintaining any appliance.

## Protect Children

**⚠ WARNING** Do not allow children to play on or in the laundry center. Close supervision of children is necessary when the laundry center is used near children. As children grow, teach them the proper, safe use of all appliances.

**⚠ WARNING** Destroy the carton, plastic bag and metal band after the laundry center is unpacked. Children might use them for play. Cartons covered with rugs, bedspreads or plastic sheets can become airtight chambers.

**⚠ WARNING** Keep laundry products out of children's reach. To prevent personal injury, observe all warnings on product labels.

**⚠ WARNING** Before the laundry center is removed from service or discarded, remove the washer lid and dryer door to prevent accidental entrapment.

**⚠** Failure to comply with these warnings could result in serious personal injuries.

## Prevent Injury

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent shock hazard and assure stability during operation, the laundry center must be installed and electrically grounded by a qualified service person in accordance with local codes. Installation instructions are packed in the unit for installer's reference. Refer to INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS for detailed grounding procedures. If the laundry center is moved to a new location, have it checked and reinstalled by a qualified service person.

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent personal injury or damage to the laundry center, the electrical power cord must be plugged into a properly grounded and polarized 3-prong outlet. **The third grounding prong must never be removed. Never ground the unit to a gas pipe. Do not use an extension cord or an adaptor plug.**

**⚠ WARNING** Follow package directions when using laundry products. Incorrect usage can produce poisonous gas--resulting in serious injury or death.

- **Do not** combine laundry products for use in 1 load unless specified on the label.
- **Do not** mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids such as vinegar.

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent injury and damage to the laundry center:

- **Do not** repair or replace any part of the unit or attempt any servicing unless specifically recommended in this Owner's Guide. Use only authorized factory parts.
- **Do not** tamper with controls.
- **Do not** install or store the laundry center where it will be exposed to the weather.

**⚠ WARNING** **ALWAYS disconnect** the laundry center from the electrical supply before attempting any service or cleaning. Failure to do so can result in electrical shock or injury.

**⚠ WARNING** Do not use any type of spray cleanser when cleaning dryer interior. Hazardous fumes or electric shock could occur.

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## Important Safety Instructions

(continued)

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent injury, do not reach into the washer while parts are moving. Before loading, unloading or adding items, push in the cycle selector knob and allow the tub to coast to a complete stop before reaching inside.

**⚠ WARNING** To prevent injury, do not reach into the dryer if the drum is moving. Wait until the dryer has stopped completely before reaching into the drum.

**⚠** Failure to comply with these warnings could result in serious personal injuries.

**⚠** This washer is equipped with an electrical overload protector. The motor will stop if it becomes overheated. The washer will automatically restart after a cool down period of up to 30 minutes, if the washer has not been manually turned off during this time.

**⚠** A thermal limiter switch automatically turns off the dryer motor in the unlikely event of an overheated situation (electric dryers only). A service technician must replace the thermal limiter switch after correcting the fault.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS**

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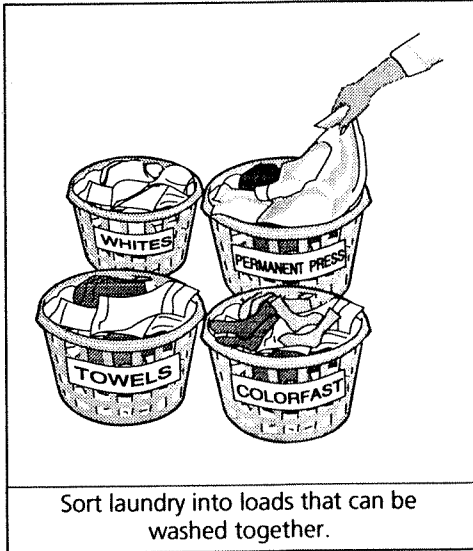
## Energy Saving Tips



- Wash full loads. Oversize loads use extra energy; undersized loads waste energy.
- Use lower water levels to wash most small loads.
- Select the correct cycle and time for each load. Shorten wash times for lightly soiled loads.
- To reduce drying time, select a wash cycle with fast spin speed to remove more water from heavy items such as towels and jeans.
- Use warm water to wash most loads. Limit hot water washes to heavily soiled and white loads. Use cold water for lightly soiled items and rinsing.
- Operate the laundry center in early morning and late evening when utility demands are low.
- Follow proper laundry procedures to avoid rewashing.
- Keep dryer lint filter clean and exhaust dryer correctly.
- Sort laundry properly and select proper temperature and cycle settings. Choose an automatic dry cycle whenever possible for accurate drying time.
- Dry only full loads. Single items and small loads usually take longer to dry.
- Opening the dryer door needlessly allows warm air to escape, prolonging drying time.
- Avoid overloading, adding wet items to a partially dry load, and overdrying.
- Dry one load after another to take advantage of a warm dryer.
- If possible, dry loads on low humidity days.
- Install laundry center in an area where room temperature is at least 45°F (7°C).

## Washing Procedures

The **Washer Operating Instructions** card gives brief Operating Steps and Cycle Selection information for operating your specific laundry center model. Follow the guidelines below for preparing the laundry load and choosing control settings for best wash results. **Always read and follow fabric care and laundry product labels.**



### 1. Sort laundry into loads that can be washed together.

Sort items by recommended wash water temperature, wash time, agitation and spin speed.

- Separate white, light, and colorfast items from dark and noncolorfast items. White synthetic fabrics frequently will absorb color from noncolorfast items.
- Separate lint givers from lint receivers. Permanent press, synthetic, knit and corduroy items will pick up lint from towels, rugs and chenille bedspreads.
- Separate heavily soiled items from lightly soiled items.
- Separate lacy, sheer and loosely knit items from sturdy items.

### 2. Prepare items for washing.

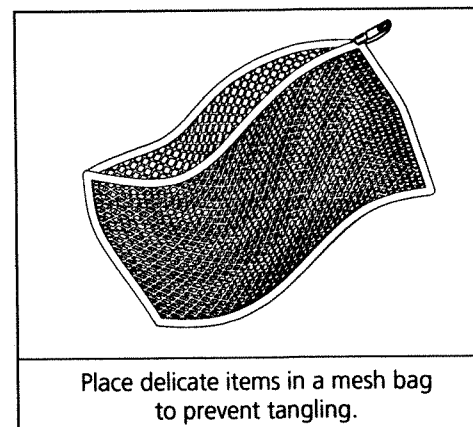
- Remove tissues, crayons, pens, nails, coins, and other foreign objects from pockets.
- Brush lint and dirt from cuffs; shake rugs and beach towels to remove soil and sand.
- Close zippers, fasten hooks, tie strings and sashes, and remove nonwashable trims and ornaments.
- Remove pins, decorative buttons, belt buckles, and other objects which could be damaged; this also helps protect other items in the wash load.
- Mend rips and tears to prevent further damage during washing.
- Place delicate items such as bras, shoulder pads, hosiery, and belts in a mesh bag to prevent tangling during the wash cycle.
- Turn knit items inside out to prevent pilling.



### 3. Pretreat stains and heavy soil.

See **Washing Products**, pages 11-12, for detailed information on pretreatment and presoak products and usage.

- Remove stains while they are fresh; once set, they may be difficult or impossible to remove.
- Identify the type of stain, fiber content, finish, and colorfastness of the fabric. See **Stain Removal**, pages 14-16.
- Pretreat heavily soiled spots with pretreatment products, liquid detergent or a paste made from granular detergent and water.
- Presoak heavily soiled items.
- Use cold or warm water; hot water will set some stains.
- To avoid damaging the washer finish, do not allow pretreatment products to come in contact with the cabinet or console.

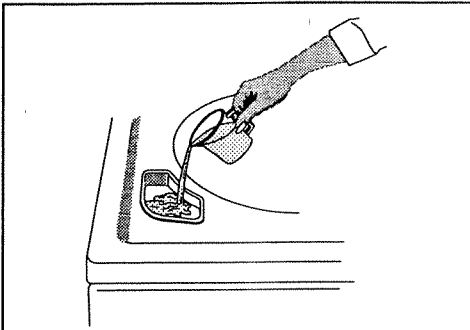


### 4. Add a measured amount of detergent to the washer before adding the laundry load.

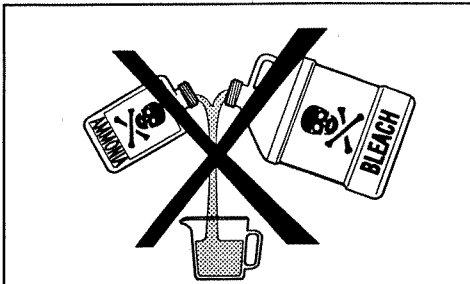
See **Washing Products**, pages 11-12, for detailed information on detergent usage. Suds level does not indicate that the proper amount of detergent has been used.

## Washing Procedures

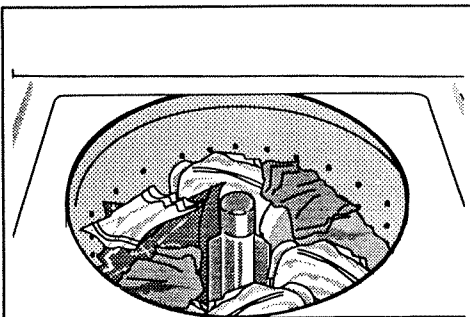
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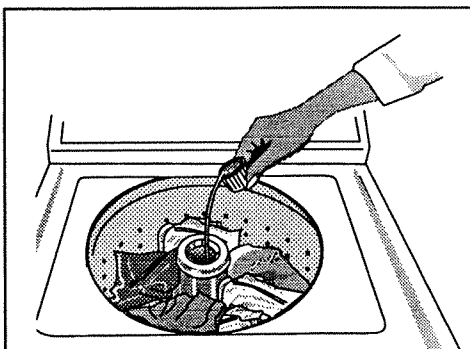
Bleach Dispenser (some models)



Do not use or mix liquid chlorine bleach with other household chemicals.



The dry load level should not be higher than the top row of holes in the wash tub.



Built-In Fabric Softener Dispenser (some models)

### 5. If desired, add liquid bleach to Bleach Dispenser (some models).

See **Washing Products**, pages 11-12, for information on bleach.

- Before adding the wash load, pour the measured amount of liquid bleach into the bleach dispenser located in the left front corner under the lid.
- Add 3/4 cup (180 ml) for small loads, 1 cup (240 ml) for large loads, and 1-1/4 cups (300 ml) for extra-large loads.
- Then add 1 cup (240 ml) water to flush dispenser and avoid bleach carry-over to the next wash load.
- Do not use powdered bleach in the bleach dispenser. Follow directions on the package when using powdered bleach in the wash load.

**For models without a bleach dispenser**, dilute the recommended amount of liquid chlorine bleach in 1 quart (.95 L) of water and add it to the wash water after 5-6 minutes of agitation. Do not pour bleach directly on the wash load.

### 6. Add laundry load to washer.

- Load size depends more on bulk of items than their weight. The dry load level should not be higher than the top row of holes in the wash tub.
- Do not put items on top of the agitator or wrap them around it. Load items evenly.
- Do not overload the washer. Items should move freely through the wash water. Overloading results in uneven cleaning, excessive wrinkling, linting, and wear.
- Combine large and small items in a load. Load large items first. Large items should not be more than half the total wash load.
- When washing a single heavy item, add 1 or 2 towels to balance the load.

### 7. If desired, add liquid fabric softener to Fabric Softener Dispenser (some models).

The fabric softener dispenser can be used to automatically add liquid fabric softener to the final rinse water. See **Washing Products**, pages 11-12, for information on liquid fabric softeners.

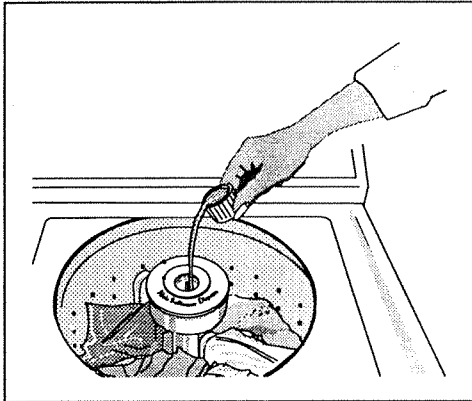
#### For models with a built-in dispenser:

- Following label directions, pour the recommended amount of softener for 1 load into the dispenser.
- Add water to bring the liquid level to the fill line on the dispenser cap. Do not fill the dispenser above this level.
- Do not stop and restart the washer during a spin when the fabric softener dispenser is in use. The fabric softener solution is spun out of the cup at the beginning of the first spin and is retained inside the agitator. When the tub stops spinning, the softener is released into the rinse water.
- After each use, remove the fabric softener dispenser from the agitator. Clean the dispenser by thoroughly rinsing both the cap and cup with warm water. Replace the dispenser in the agitator.



# Washing Procedures

(continued)



Removable Fabric Softener Dispenser  
(some models)

### For models with a removable dispenser:

- Place the fabric softener dispenser on top of the agitator. Press down gently until the dispenser is firmly in place.
- Following label directions, pour the recommended amount of softener for 1 load into the dispenser.
- Add water to bring the liquid level to the top of the peg in the center of the cup. Do not fill the dispenser above this level.
- Do not stop and restart the washer during a spin when the fabric softener dispenser is in use. The fabric softener solution is spun out of the center cup at the beginning the first spin and is retained in the outer shell of the dispenser. When the tub stops spinning, the softener is released into the rinse water.
- After each use, remove the fabric softener dispenser from the agitator. Clean the dispenser by removing the lid and thoroughly rinsing both the lid and bowl with warm water. Reassemble dispenser.

**For models without a fabric softener dispenser,** dilute the recommended amount of fabric softener with an equal amount of water and add it during the final rinse. Do not pour fabric softener directly on the wash load.

### HOT (120°F / 49°C and above)

- whites
- colorfast items
- cottons
- linens
- permanent press
- heavily soiled items
- diapers
- items being sanitized

### WARM (90°F - 110°F/ 32°C - 43°C)

- normally soiled, noncolorfast items
- synthetics
- some permanent press
- silks
- some woolens and knits

NOTE: Warm water will not remove grease and oily stains unless pretreated first.

### COLD (80°F / 27°C and below)

- bright and dark colors that bleed or fade
- fragile, delicate items
- lightly soiled items

NOTE: Detergent performs best at temperatures above 65°F (18°C).

Cold water washing may require more detergent and longer wash time for best results.

## 8. Set washer controls according to type, size, and soil level of each load. See the **Washer Operating Instructions** card for your specific washer controls.

### Wash Water Temperature

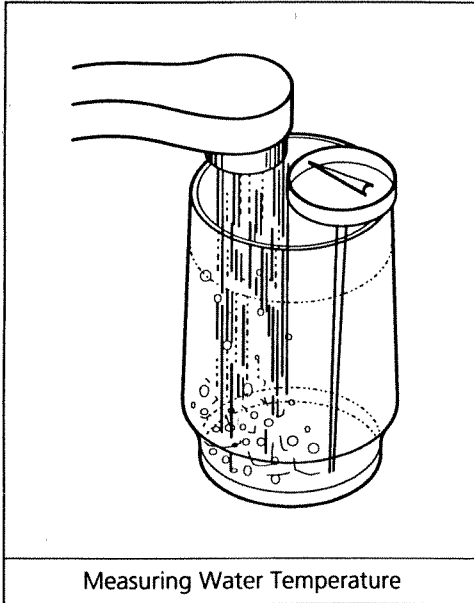
Water temperature can directly affect cleaning, wrinkling and the stability of colors and fabric finishes. Select water temperature according to the fiber content of the items to be washed, the amount of soil, and the type of detergent to be used. The care label lists the fiber content and recommended laundry procedure for each item. For best results, use the hottest wash water recommended on the care label.

Hot water is the temperature of the hot water supply in the house when it reaches the washer. Warm water is a mix of hot and cold water and will vary with the temperatures of incoming hot and cold water. Cold water is determined by the incoming water supply and can vary geographically and with the seasons.

### Rinse Water Temperature

Cold water is recommended for rinsing all loads because it saves energy and reduces wrinkling in permanent press, knit, and delicate items. A load rinsed in warm water will dry somewhat faster than one rinsed in cold water, but heating the water for a warm rinse requires more energy than extending the drying time.

## Washing Procedures (continued)



### How to Measure Water Temperature

Water temperature may be measured with a candy or meat thermometer at the faucet closest to the washer. Place a glass under the faucet and turn on the hot water. Put the thermometer in the glass and let water run until the temperature stops rising. If water temperature is below 120°F (49°C), adjust water heater temperature to at least 130°F (70°C).

### Load Size/Water Level (some models)

For best washing results and economy, select the wash and rinse water level appropriate to the load size. There should be enough water to let items move freely.

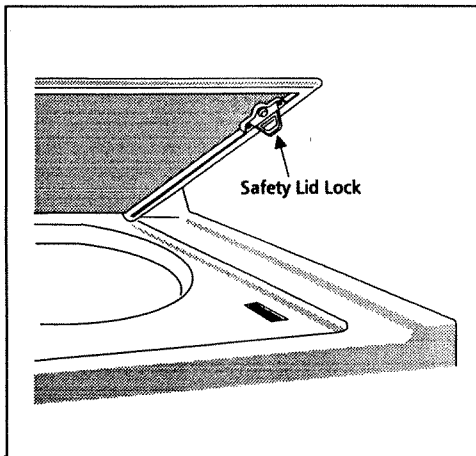
The bulkiness of items is important to consider when selecting a load size. Very absorbent items, such as pillows, blankets, and rugs will require the maximum water level. To help reduce wrinkling in permanent press, knit and delicate loads, select a medium or large water level.

### Wash Action

Most models feature wash cycles designed to provide the best wash and spin speeds and agitation times for selected wash loads. Read the **Washer Operating Instructions** card for information on your specific laundry center model.

- A **regular wash cycle** cleans sturdy cottons and linens.
- A **permanent press cycle** cleans permanent press and synthetic items.
- A **knit/delicate cycle** cleans delicates and many hand-washable items.

**Wash time** will depend on the type of fabric being washed and the amount of soil. Soaking is better for heavily soiled items than extending the wash time.



### 9. Start the washer.

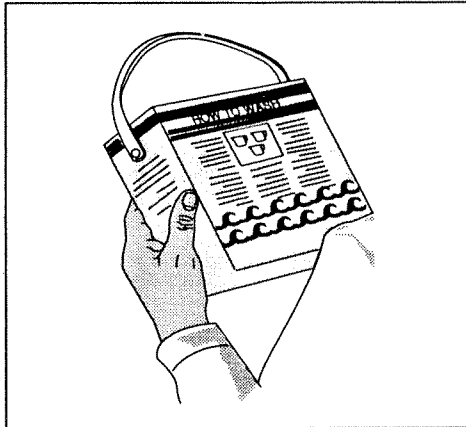
Close the washer lid and start the washer. The washer will fill and agitate with the lid open; however, the tub will not spin unless the lid is closed.

### 10. Remove items when the cycle is completed.

As a safety measure, the lid automatically locks during the spin portions of a cycle. The safety lid lock unlocks approximately 1 minute after the end of the spin. To open the lid during spin, stop the washer and wait approximately 1 minute for the safety lid lock to release.

Place washed items in automatic dryer, line dry, or dry flat as directed by fabric care label. Excess wrinkling, color transfer, and odors may occur in items left in the washer after the cycle has ended.

## Washing Products



Always read and follow laundry product labels.

<u>Water Hardness</u>	<u>Laundry Adjustments</u>
<b>SOFT</b> 0.0 - 3.5 gpg 0 - 60 ppm	You may not need to use as much detergent as recommended to get items clean.
<b>HARD</b> 3.6 - 10.5 gpg 61 - 180 ppm	Use a granular phosphate detergent or a liquid detergent.  Use a detergent booster and/or water conditioner with a nonphosphate detergent.
<b>VERY HARD</b> 10.6+ gpg 180+ ppm	Install a household water conditioner system or use a nonprecipitating water conditioner.  Dissolve granular detergent in warm water before adding it to wash tub.

### Detergent

When used with a proper water level and wash/rinse water temperature combination, detergents will soften the water, remove soil from the laundry load, and suspend soil until it is removed during the spin cycle. **Detergents should always be added to the wash tub before the laundry load.**

**Water hardness** influences type and amount of detergent to use for best washing results. Water with a high mineral content is known as hard water. If water is hard, minerals may deposit on the laundry load, causing colors to dull, whites to gray, and fabrics to feel harsh and stiff.

Water hardness is measured in grains per gallon (gpg) or in parts per million (ppm). Ask the local water company or county extension service about the water hardness in your area. See the chart below to the left for recommended laundry adjustments based on water hardness.

Use the amount of detergent recommended by the detergent manufacturer. Recommendations are based on average size loads of moderately soiled items in 17 gallons (64 L) of moderately hard water.

- Use more detergent if the load is larger than average, heavily soiled, a maximum water level has been selected, or the water is cold or hard.
- Use less detergent if the load is smaller, lightly soiled, a minimum water level has been selected, or the water is soft.

**Phosphate detergents** can be used in hard or soft water and in any water temperature. Phosphate detergents are more effective at cleaning than nonphosphate detergents, particularly in hard water. Some states have laws prohibiting the sale of phosphate detergents.

**Nonphosphate detergents** come in either granular or liquid form and are best suited for soft or moderately hard water. When using a nonphosphate detergent, use the hottest water recommended for the fabrics being washed, and a detergent booster and/or nonprecipitating water conditioner. Pretreat stains and heavily soiled items before washing.

**IMPORTANT:** Nonphosphate detergents containing sodium carbonate may form calcium carbonate and leave a white, powdery residue on dark items and washer parts. **These detergents should not be used on flame-retardant items because the calcium carbonate residue will destroy the flame-retardancy of the fabric.**

- **Granular detergents** dissolve better in warm or hot wash water.
- **Liquid detergents** disperse readily in cold water. They perform better in hard water than do granular detergents. They are good for pretreating grease spots, stains and oily soils.

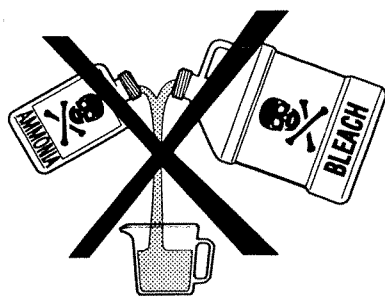
### Detergent Boosters

Powdered or liquid detergent boosters such as washing soda and borax are used to solve specific cleaning problems. Always follow label instructions for proper use.

## Washing Products

(continued)

**⚠ WARNING** Do not use or mix liquid chlorine bleach with other household chemicals such as toilet cleaners, rust removers, acid or products containing ammonia. These mixtures can produce dangerous fumes which can cause serious injury or death.



### Bleach Safe Test

- For liquid chlorine bleach, mix 1 tablespoon (15 ml) of liquid chlorine bleach and 1/4 cup (60 ml) of water.
- For nonchlorine bleach, mix 1 teaspoon (5 ml) of nonchlorine bleach and 1 cup (240 ml) of hot water.
- Apply 1 drop of the solution to a hidden part of the item.
- Let stand 1 minute, then blot dry with a paper towel.
- If there is no color change, the item can be safely bleached.

### Bleach

Bleach is used to remove soils and stains, whiten, disinfect, and eliminate odors.

- Add bleach only during the wash portion of a cycle—never during a rinse.
- Do not use bleach on acetate, silk, wool, spandex, leather, or flame-retardant fabrics.
- Do not use chlorine bleach and nonchlorine bleach together; the benefits of each will be lost when combined.
- Always test colored fabrics before washing to be certain they are safe for bleaching. Use the Bleach Safe Test shown below on the left.
- Never pour bleach directly onto fabrics.
- **Liquid chlorine bleach** can be used on most white and colorfast fabrics. Water temperature does not affect the bleaching action of chlorine bleach.  
  
**NOTE:** If the water contains iron and manganese salts, do not use chlorine bleach. Chlorine bleach will intensify yellow and brown mineral stains. Use a nonchlorine bleach instead.
- **Nonchlorine bleach** is available in both liquid and powdered form. It is most effective in hot wash water. Nonchlorine bleach is safe for most colored, washable fabrics.

### Liquid Fabric Softeners

Liquid fabric softeners make fabrics softer, reduce static cling, wrinkling and linting, and make ironing easier. Using too much fabric softener can cause build-up in fabrics, causing items to discolor and feel greasy. It will also decrease the absorbency of fabrics. Do not pour fabric softener directly onto fabrics.

### Prewash Soil and Stain Removers

Prewash soil and stain removers are used to pretreat heavily soiled and stained areas such as collars, cuffs, and knee areas. They are especially effective on oily stains. For cleaning an item uniformly, a prewash product should be applied to the entire item. These products are available in spray, liquid, stick, and gel forms.

### Water Conditioners and Softeners

Water conditioners combine with calcium and magnesium to soften water and improve the cleaning power of detergent.

- **Nonprecipitating water conditioners** soften water by suspending minerals in the wash water. Use a nonprecipitating water conditioner with a nonphosphate detergent in the wash cycle for better washing results, or add it to the rinse cycle for a fresh smell. Use it without detergent to brighten dull, grayed laundry.
- **Precipitating water conditioners** such as washing soda work best with phosphate detergents and should not be used with nonphosphate detergents. Precipitating water conditioners combine with hardness minerals in water to form particles which cause the water to turn cloudy. This cloudy residue may cling to fabrics or washer parts, causing a chalky deposit that is difficult to remove.
- **Mechanical water softeners** are practical in areas where the water is very hard. Mechanical water softening equipment should be installed in the home to remove calcium and magnesium from the water.

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## Special Treatments

### Deodorizing

Borax helps loosen soil and stains and inhibits the development of odors. Control perspiration and diaper odors by soaking items in a borax solution or by adding borax to the wash water. Use the hottest wash water temperature suggested by the care label.

### Reconditioning

Reconditioning is recommended for items that have become harsh and gray due to a build-up of soil and detergent. Suds seen during reconditioning indicate soap or detergent residue is being removed. Reconditioning steps should be repeated until suds do not form in the wash water.

#### To Recondition Laundry:

1. Add 1 cup (240 ml) of nonprecipitating water conditioner to the wash tub. DO NOT ADD DETERGENT.
2. Load items to be reconditioned into washer.
3. Set water temperature for the hottest wash water recommended on the care label and a cold rinse.
4. Set water level at the maximum fill level and the cycle selector for the maximum wash time.
5. Start the washer. Halfway through agitation, stop the washer and note the amount of suds. If the suds do not break down, there is a detergent build-up in the load.
6. Restart the washer and allow it to finish the cycle.
7. Repeat these steps until suds no longer appear in the wash water.

### Sanitizing

Sanitize the washer and laundry during periods of family illness to help prevent the spread of infection.

#### To Sanitize the Washer:

1. Pour 1-1/4 cups (300 ml) liquid chlorine bleach into the bleach dispenser or directly into the washer.
2. Select the maximum water level with a hot water wash and cold water rinse.
3. Run washer through a complete wash cycle without a wash load.

#### To Sanitize White and Colorfast Items:

1. Select hot water wash and cold water rinse, maximum water level and maximum wash time.
2. Add laundry load and start the washer.
3. The amount of bleach needed depends on the size of the wash load:

**For a washer with a bleach dispenser**, pour 1/2 to 1-1/4 cups (120 to 300 ml) of bleach followed by 1 cup (240 ml) of cold water into the dispenser.

**For a washer without a bleach dispenser**, dilute 1/2 to 1-1/4 cups (120 to 300 ml) of bleach in 1 quart (.95 L) of water and add to the wash load.

**DO NOT POUR DILUTED BLEACH DIRECTLY ONTO FABRICS.**

4. Run the load through a complete wash cycle.

## Special Treatments

(continued)

### Soak/Prewash

Soaking helps loosen soil. Items can be soaked with detergent or bleach safe for the fabric. For models with an automatic soak/prewash cycle, see the **Washer Operating Instructions** card for detailed information. For models without an automatic soak/prewash cycle, follow the directions below.

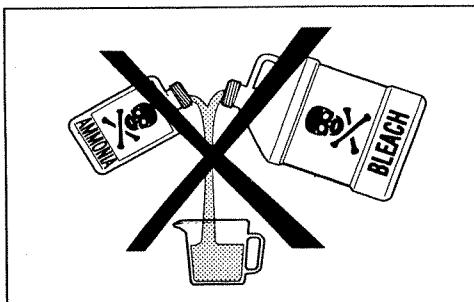
#### To soak:

1. Set water temperature to warm or cold water wash. Hot water may set some stains.
2. Set water level according to load size.
3. Add detergent and/or soaking product according to label directions.
4. Load items into the washer.
5. Select appropriate wash cycle and start washer. Allow washer to agitate for several minutes.
6. Stop washer and allow load to soak for 30 minutes or more.
7. When soak time is completed, turn cycle selector knob to final spin.
8. Always follow a soak treatment with a complete wash cycle.

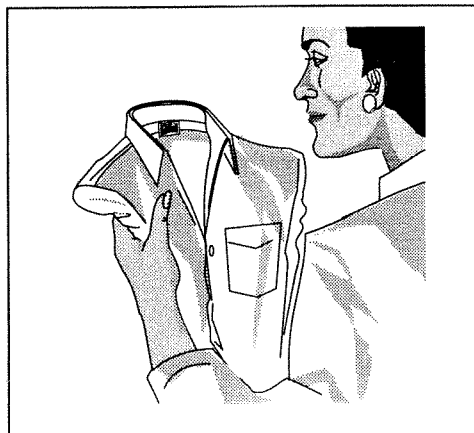
#### To prewash:

1. Follow the soak directions above, but do not stop the washer (Step 6).
2. Once the tub is full, allow the washer to run through a complete cycle.
3. Always follow prewash with a complete wash cycle using the normal amount of detergent.
4. An extra rinse may be needed after the wash cycle to remove excess soil and suds.

## Stain Removal



Do not combine stain removal products.



Check fabric care labels for laundry products to avoid on specific fabrics.

### Safe Stain Removal Procedures

**⚠ WARNING** To reduce the risk of fire or serious injury to persons or property, comply with the basic warnings listed below:

- Read and comply with all instructions on stain removal products.
- Keep products in their original labeled containers and out of children's reach.
- Thoroughly wash any utensil used.
- Do not combine stain removal products, especially ammonia and chlorine bleach; dangerous fumes may result.
- Never wash items which have been previously cleaned in, washed in, soaked in or spotted with gasoline, dry cleaning solvents or other flammable or explosive substances because they give off vapors that could ignite or explode.
- Never use highly flammable solvents, such as gasoline, inside the home. Vapors can explode on contact with flames or sparks.

#### For successful stain removal:

- Remove stains promptly.
- Determine the kind of stain, then find treatment listed in the stain removal chart on the following 2 pages.
- Use cold water on unknown stains - hot water can set stains.
- Check care label instructions for treatments to avoid on specific fabrics.
- Check for colorfastness by testing stain remover on an inside seam.
- Rinse and wash items after stain removal.

STAIN	TREATMENT
Adhesive tape, chewing gum, rubber cement	Apply ice or cold water to harden surface; scrape with a dull knife. Place stain face down on paper towels. Saturate with prewash stain remover or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid.
Baby formula, dairy products, egg	Use a product containing enzymes to pretreat or soak stains. Soak for 30 minutes or more. Wash.
Beverages (coffee, tea, soft drinks, wine, alcoholic beverages)	Sponge or soak stain in cool water. Pretreat with prewash stain remover, liquid laundry detergent or paste made of granular detergent and water. Wash using chlorine bleach, if safe for fabric, or a nonchlorine bleach. Older stains may respond to pretreating or soaking in a product containing enzymes.
Blood	If stain is fresh, rinse and soak in cold water. Rub with bar soap. For dried stains, pretreat or soak in warm water with a product containing enzymes. If stain remains, rewash using a bleach safe for fabric.
Brown or yellow discoloration from rust, iron, manganese	Use a rust remover recommended for fabrics. <b>Do not use a chlorine bleach to remove rust stains because it may intensify discoloration.</b> For rusty water problems, use a nonprecipitating water conditioner in both wash and rinse water. For severe problems, install an iron filter in the water system.
Candle wax	Scrape off surface wax with a dull knife. Place stain between clean paper towels and press with a warm iron from the back of the fabric. Replace paper towels frequently to absorb more wax and to avoid transferring stains. Place stain face down on clean paper towels. Sponge remaining stain with prewash stain remover or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid; blot with paper towels. Let dry. Hand wash to remove solvent, then wash. If any color remains, rewash using a bleach safe for fabric.
Chocolate	Pretreat or prewash in warm water with product containing enzymes or a prewash stain remover. If stain remains, rewash using a bleach safe for fabric.
Collar and cuff soil, cosmetics	Pretreat with prewash stain remover, liquid laundry detergent or paste made of granular detergent and water; rub cosmetic stains with bar soap.
Crayon	For a few spots, treat the same as candle wax or dampen the stain and rub with bar soap. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric. If crayon remains, wash using chlorine bleach, if safe for fabric. Otherwise, pretreat or soak in a product containing enzymes or an oxygen bleach using hottest water safe for fabric.
Deodorant	Pretreat with liquid detergent. For heavy stains, pretreat with prewash stain remover. Allow to stand 5 to 10 minutes. Wash using a nonchlorine bleach.
Dye transfer	To restore white fabrics that have picked up color from other fabrics, use a packaged color remover, following label directions. If dye remains, wash again using a chlorine bleach or soak in nonchlorine bleach. This type of stain can be prevented if proper sorting and washing procedures are followed.
Fabric softener	Dampen the stain and rub with bar soap.
Fruit, juices	Wash with bleach safe for fabric.
Grass	Pretreat by soaking or prewashing in warm water using a detergent containing enzymes. If stains persist, wash using a bleach safe for fabric.
Grease, oil (butter, fats, salad dressing, cooking oils, car grease, motor oils)	Pretreat with prewash stain remover, liquid laundry detergent or liquid detergent booster. For heavy stains, place stain face down on clean paper towels. Apply nonflammable dry cleaning fluid to back of stain. Replace towels under stain frequently. Let dry, rinse. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric.

STAIN	TREATMENT
Ink	Some ball-point, felt tip and liquid inks may be impossible to remove. Washing may set some types of ink. Try a pretreatment method using a prewash stain remover, denatured alcohol or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid. First sponge the area around stain with stain remover before applying it directly on the stain. Place stain face down on clean paper towels. Apply denatured alcohol or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid to back of stain. Replace paper towels under stain frequently.
Mildew, scorch	Badly mildewed fabrics may be damaged beyond repair. Wash stained items using a chlorine bleach if safe for fabric. If not, soak in oxygen bleach and hot water, then wash.
Mud	When dry, brush off as much as possible. Pretreat with a liquid detergent or a paste of granular detergent and water. For heavy stains, pretreat or presoak with detergent or a product containing enzymes.
Mustard	Pretreat with prewash stain remover. Wash using a bleach safe for fabric.
Nail polish	May be impossible to remove. Try nail polish remover, but do not use on acetate or triacetate fabrics. Place stain face down on clean paper towels. Apply nail polish remover to back of stain. Replace paper towels under stain frequently. Repeat until stain disappears or lightens.
Paint	WATER BASED: Rinse fabric in cool water while stains are still wet, then wash. Once paint is dry, it cannot be removed. OIL BASED AND VARNISH: Use the same solvent the paint can label advises for a thinner. If label is not available, use turpentine. Rinse thoroughly. Pretreat with prewash stain remover, bar soap or laundry detergent.
Perfume	Pretreat with prewash stain remover or liquid laundry detergent.
Perspiration	Use a prewash stain remover or rub with bar soap. If perspiration has changed the color of the fabric, apply either ammonia to fresh stains or white vinegar to old stains. Rinse. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric. Stubborn stains may respond to washing with nonchlorine bleach in hottest water safe for fabric.
Rust	For spots, use rust stain remover following instructions. If rust remover contains hydrofluoric acid, do not use near washer or dryer as it will damage finish. For rust discoloration of an entire load, wash using a phosphate detergent and a nonchlorine bleach.
Shoe Polish	LIQUID: Pretreat with a paste made of granular detergent and water. PASTE: Scrape residue from fabric with a dull knife. Pretreat with a prewash stain remover or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid. Rinse. Rub detergent into dampened area. Wash using bleach safe for fabric.
Tar	Scrape residue from fabric. Place stain face down on paper towels. Sponge with nonflammable dry cleaning fluid. Replace paper towels frequently to absorb more tar and to avoid transferring stains. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.
Tobacco	Dampen stain and rub with bar soap, rinse. Pretreat or soak in a product containing enzymes. If stain remains, wash again using bleach safe for fabric.
Typewriter correction fluid	Let stain dry thoroughly. Gently brush excess off with a clothes brush. Send to professional dry cleaner and identify the type of stain.
Urine, vomit, mucus, feces	Pretreat or soak in product containing enzymes. Wash using bleach safe for fabric.



## Common Washing Problems Causes - Solutions - Preventive Measures

The majority of washing problems that arise have to do with poor soil and stain removal, residues of lint and scum, and fabric damage. For satisfactory washing results, follow these suggestions provided by The Soap and Detergent Association.

PROBLEM	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Blue stains	Failure of blue coloring in a laundry product to dissolve or disperse in water.	If caused by a detergent or granular laundry product, mix 1 cup (240 ml) white vinegar with 1 quart (.95 L) of water in a plastic container. Soak item for 1 hour; rinse.	Add laundry product first, then laundry load. Start washer.
		If caused by fabric softener, rub stains with bar soap; wash.	Dilute fabric softener before adding to dispenser or rinse water.
Discoloration of fabric	Use of chlorine bleach on silk, wool, or spandex items.	Yellowing cannot be removed.	Do not use chlorine bleach on silk, wool or spandex unless recommended on care label.
Fading, loss of color	Unstable dye, especially neon, fluorescent, and bright colors. Full strength application of laundry pretreatment products may remove color.	Irreversible condition. If care label instructions were correctly followed, return item to the store where it was purchased; ask for a refund or replacement.	Follow care label instructions; item may not be machine washable.  Test item for colorfastness before washing.  Wash new items separately the first few times to remove excess dye.
		Water too hot for colored fabrics.	Irreversible condition.  Use cooler water.
		Improper use of bleach.	Irreversible condition.  Do not pour undiluted bleach directly on fabric. Test item for colorfastness before using bleach. Use an oxygen bleach.
Graying, overall	Not enough detergent.	Increase amount of detergent and/ or use a detergent booster or bleach.	Use a sufficient amount of detergent.
	Wash water temperature too low.	Increase wash water temperature.	Wash in hottest water safe for fabrics.
	Incorrect sorting has caused transfer of soil.	Rewash with an increased amount of detergent and hottest water safe for fabric. Use bleach if safe for fabric.	Separate heavily and lightly soiled items. Use a sufficient amount of detergent, hottest water, and bleach safe for fabric.
	Incorrect sorting has caused transfer of dye.	Do not dry items. Quickly rewash with detergent and a bleach safe for fabric. Severe damage may be permanent.	Sort carefully by color. Separate white or white background prints that are colorfast, pastels, medium and bright colors, and dark colors.
Graying, uneven	Not enough detergent after treating with prewash stain remover.	Treat entire item with prewash stain remover or soak in a concentrated solution of liquid laundry detergent. Rewash with an increased amount of detergent in the hottest water safe for fabric.	Use a sufficient amount of detergent and wash in hottest water safe for fabric.

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>CAUSES</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS</b>	<b>PREVENTIVE MEASURES</b>
Greasy, oily stains	Not enough detergent to hold the soil in solution until the end of the wash cycle.	Treat with prewash stain remover or a liquid laundry detergent. Increase the amount of detergent.	Use a sufficient amount of detergent.
	Wash water temperature too low.	Increase wash water temperature.	Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.
	Undiluted liquid fabric softener poured directly on fabric.	Rub fabric softener stains with bar soap; wash.	Do not pour liquid fabric softener directly on fabric. Dilute fabric softener in dispenser or before adding to final rinse.
Holes, tears or snags	Incorrect use of chlorine bleach.	Irreversible condition.	Never pour liquid chlorine bleach directly on laundry load. Use the bleach dispenser in the washer or dilute with at least 4 parts water before adding to the wash water. For powdered bleach, follow package directions.
	Unfastened zippers, hooks and belt buckles can snag knits.	Irreversible condition.	Fasten zippers, buckles, hooks and eyes before adding to washer.
	Rips, tears and broken threads in seams.	May be irreversible if rips, tears and seams cannot be mended.	Mend any visible damage before washing, especially open seams that will fray and become difficult to mend.
	Overloading the washer.	May be irreversible if holes, tears and snags cannot be mended.	Let wash load circulate freely. Use the proper water level for the size of load being washed.
	Sun degradation.	Irreversible condition.	Check items like curtains before washing by gently pulling the fabric to determine condition. If curtains can be washed, use gentle cycle.
Lint accumulation on the wash load	Improper sorting; mixing items that give off lint, such as bath towels, sweaters, and flannels, with synthetics, velours, corduroys, and other napped fabrics that attract lint.	Dry items. Remove lint with a lint brush or roller. Wash with detergent and use fabric softener in the final rinse. Dry in dryer.	Wash items that give off lint in separate loads from synthetic or napped fabrics. Turn lint collectors inside out.  Wash very heavy lint shedders, such as blankets, chenille bedspreads or rugs separately.
	Tissues in pocket.	Remove tissues and wash items.	Check pockets and remove tissues before washing.
	Overloading of washer or dryer.	Wash and dry fewer items in a load.	Wash and dry fewer items in a load.
		Use proper amount of water for size of load.	Use proper amount of water for size of load.
	Not enough detergent.	Increase amount of detergent in order to hold lint in solution during washing.	Increase amount of detergent in order to hold lint in solution during washing.

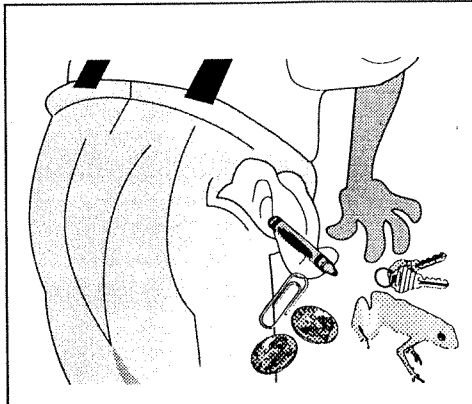
PROBLEM	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Lint accumulation on the wash load, continued	Undissolved detergent has left a residue resembling lint.	Wash load in hottest water safe for fabric.	Use hot or warm wash water to dissolve detergent. To use cold wash water, dissolve detergent in a small amount of hot water before adding it to washer.
		Add a nonprecipitating water softener to the wash water.	Detergents are more effective at removing soil and lint when used in softened water.
	Static cling is attracting lint.	Wash using fabric softener in the final rinse.	Use liquid fabric softener in the final rinse.
	Load washed too long.	Reduce agitation time.	Decrease agitation time to reduce pilling.
Pilling	Some synthetic and permanent press items have a natural tendency to "pill" (fibers break off the surface of the fabric, ball up and cling to the surface, rather than breaking off like natural fibers).  Pilling is due to abrasion from normal wear and is commonly found on socks, cuffs, sweaters, collars, underarms, or other areas subject to abrasion.	Lint may be attracted to the pills. To remove the lint, use a lint brush or roller.	Pilling is a wear problem which cannot be completely prevented. It is a natural characteristic of some synthetic and permanent press fabrics.  Use fabric softener in the washer to lubricate the fibers.  When ironing, use a spray starch or fabric finish on collars and cuffs.
Polka dots (small circles appearing on wash load after wash cycle ends)	Water temperature is too low. Not enough water or detergent to hold soil and lint in solution. Water is hard.	Wash in the hottest water safe for fabric and use the correct amount of detergent. Increase water level.	Use hottest water safe for fabric. Select proper water level. Use an adequate amount of detergent. Add a non-precipitating water conditioner.
Residue left in wash tub after wash cycle ends.	Excessively soiled wash items.	Wipe tub with a nonabrasive household cleanser; rinse.	Shake or brush excess dirt and sand from items before washing.
Residue or streaks of powder, particularly noticeable on dark items	Undissolved detergent.	Add detergent to the water first, then add laundry load and start washer.	Add detergent to the water first, then add laundry load and start washer.
	Some nonphosphate granular detergents can combine with water hardness minerals to form a residue.	Mix 1 cup (240 ml) of white vinegar with 1 gallon (3.8 L) of warm water in a plastic container. Soak item and rinse.	Increase water temperature using hottest water safe for fabric. Do not overload the washer.  Use a liquid laundry detergent or use a nonprecipitating water conditioner with a nonphosphate granular detergent.
Shrinking	Residual shrinkage.	Irreversible condition.	Many fabrics shrink when washed. Allow for this when purchasing. Check quality of item.
Stiff, harsh fabrics, colored fabrics look faded, increased fabric wear	In hard water, some nonphosphate granular detergents can combine with water hardness minerals to form a residue.	Add 1 cup (240 ml) of white vinegar to 1 gallon (3.8 L) of warm water in a plastic container. Soak item and rinse.	Use a liquid detergent or use a nonprecipitating water conditioner with a nonphosphate granular detergent.

PROBLEM	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Soil removal is poor	Not enough detergent.	Increase amount of detergent.	Use a sufficient amount of detergent.
	Wash water temperature too low.	Increase wash water temperature.	Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.
	Overloading of washer.	Wash fewer items in a load.	Wash fewer items in a load. Sort items by amount of soil.  Use proper water level for size of load.
Wrinkling	Overloading the washer.	Allow wash load to move freely in washer.	Do not overload the washer.  Remove items from washer when cycle is completed.  Use fabric softener.
Yellow build-up of body soil	Treating synthetic fabrics as "delicate" using short, gentle, cold water washes.	Wash in hot water, at least 120°F (49°C) using a permanent press cycle. Increase the amount of detergent and/or detergent booster or bleach. For extremely discolored synthetics that cannot be bleached with chlorine bleach, soak in a product containing enzymes or a detergent booster. Or, treat with a color remover by soaking according to package directions. Wash.	Wash frequently with water at least 100°F (37.8°C).
	Wash water temperature too low.	Increase wash water temperature.	Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.
	Not enough detergent.	Increase amount of detergent and/or use of products containing enzymes, detergent booster, or bleach.	Use a sufficient amount of detergent.
Yellow or brown rust stains	Iron and manganese in the water supply.	To restore discolored load of whites, use a rust remover recommended for fabrics. Follow package directions. Repeat if necessary.	Do not use chlorine bleach to remove rust stains; it may intensify discoloration.  Use a nonprecipitating water softener in the wash and rinse water to keep the iron in solution.  For an ongoing problem, install an iron filter in the water supply system.
	Iron in water pipes or water heater.	Same as above.	Before washing, run hot water for a few minutes to clear the lines.  Drain the water heater occasionally.

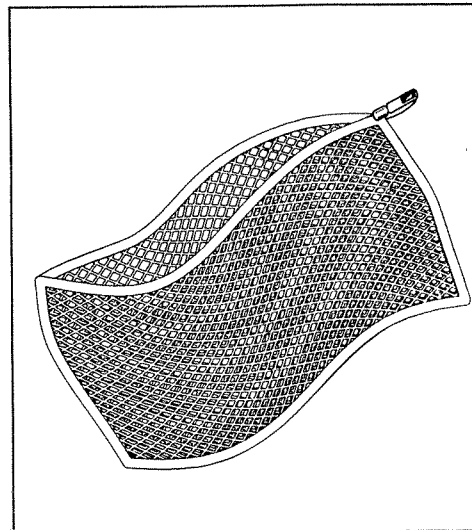
## Drying Procedures



Follow the fabric care label instructions for drying items.



Be sure all objects have been removed from pockets.



Place small items in a mesh bag to prevent tangling and for easy removal.

The **Dryer Operating Instructions** card gives brief Operating Steps and Cycle Settings information for operating your specific laundry center model. Follow the guidelines below for preparing the dryer load. **Always read and follow fabric care and laundry product labels.**

**⚠ WARNING** To reduce the risk of fire, electrical shock, or injury to persons, read **Important Safety Instructions**, pages 3-5, before operating this dryer.

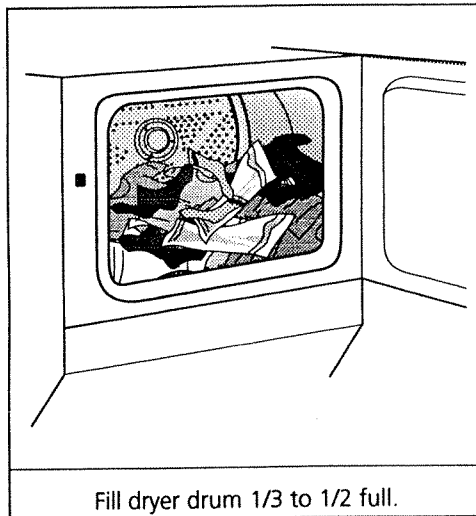
Factors affecting drying time in any dryer include load size, dampness of load prior to drying, air flow and installation. Best performance is achieved when the lint filter is clean and the exhaust duct requirements are met for type of material, diameter, length and number of elbows. Apartment complexes and condominiums frequently use common exhaust systems; this usually lengthens drying time and increases energy usage.

The automatic dryer provides quick and efficient drying for most laundered items. The dryer settings allow adjustments to suit the laundry load. Follow these suggestions for satisfactory drying results.

- Follow the fabric care label instructions for drying items.
- Follow the same sorting directions as for washing. Dry items of similar fabric, weight and construction in the same load. This is especially important if the dryer has an automatic dry feature. With this feature, the dryer will not shut off until the heaviest items are dry. Lightweight items, when mixed with heavier ones, can become overdried and wrinkled.
- Separate dark items from light-colored items and separate items that give off lint from those that hold lint. Turn lint receivers inside out.
- Close zippers, fasten hooks and hook-and-loop tape, tie strings and sashes to prevent snagging and tangling. Be sure buckles, buttons and trim are heatproof and won't damage the drum finish.
- Be sure all objects such as paper clips, nails, coins, crayons and tissues have been removed from pockets. If possible, turn pockets inside out for even drying.
- Check for spots and stains which may not have been removed in washing. Dryer heat may permanently set some stains. Rewash items before drying.
- Place small items in a mesh bag to prevent tangling and for easy removal.
- Do not overload the dryer. Items need room to tumble freely for even drying and less wrinkling. The average load will fill the drum 1/3 to 1/2 full.
- Dry only 2 or 3 large items at a time. Fill out the load with small and medium sized items.
- Dry permanent press and synthetic items in small loads. These items need plenty of tumbling room to avoid wrinkling. Remove and hang or fold items as soon as tumbling stops.
- For delicate or very small loads, add 2 lint-free towels to maintain better tumbling action.
- Do not overdry items. Overdrying can cause wrinkling, shrinkage, harshness, and a build-up of static electricity. To test load for dryness, remove an item from the dryer and feel it at room temperature rather than in the warm, moist dryer cavity.

## Drying Procedures

(continued)



- If desired, use a dryer fabric softener sheet to reduce static electricity.
- Remove items for ironing while they are still damp.
- The cool down period at the end of the cycle helps prevent wrinkles and leaves the load easier to handle.

### Steam, Fluff and Dust

**Steam away wrinkles and freshen** woolen, corduroy and velveteen items in the dryer.

1. Place items in the dryer with 1 or 2 damp lint-free cloths.
2. Set the dryer controls for low heat.
3. Set the timer for 30 minutes. Let the items tumble.
4. After 15 to 20 minutes (before dryer stops tumbling), remove and hang items.

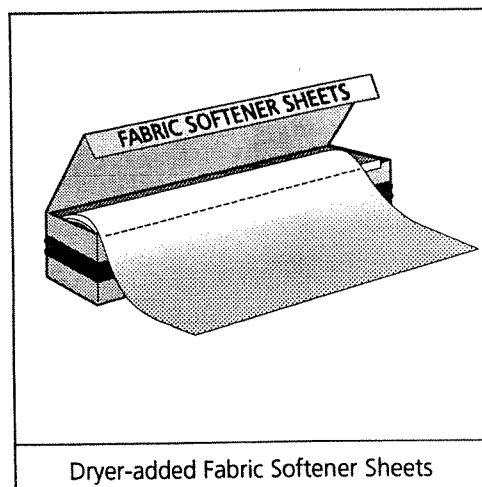
**Remove dust and freshen** bedding, draperies, slipcovers and clothing that have been stored in mothballs or stale closets.

1. Place items in the dryer.
2. Set the controls for an Air Fluff (no heat) Timed Dry cycle. Tumble 10-20 minutes.
3. Remove items immediately.

### Adding or Removing Items

To add or remove items when the dryer is running, open the door. Allow the dryer drum to coast to a complete stop before reaching inside.

To restart the dryer, close the door. Push the start button for 2 seconds. The dryer will stop if the button is released too soon. If the dryer does not start, push the start button again.



### Fabric Softener Sheets

Dryer-added fabric softener sheets are designed to be placed on top of the load at the beginning of the dryer cycle. The heat in the dryer transfers the fabric softener to the load to reduce static cling and soften fabrics. Follow package directions.

When using a dryer-added fabric softener:

- Do not overload the dryer. If the fabric softener sheet cannot tumble freely, staining may occur.
- Do not dry too small a load. This can cause greasy stains. Add several bath towels to the load for better tumbling and even distribution of softener.
- Wash the lint filter occasionally in warm, soapy water to remove fabric softener residue which may build up on the screen. This residue can reduce air flow and cause longer drying times.
- Do not add a fabric softener sheet after the dryer cycle has started. Instant high heat to the fabric softener sheet may cause spotting on fabrics.
- To remove fabric softener stains, dampen the stain and rub with bar soap. Rinse, then launder again.
- Overuse of fabric softeners can reduce moisture absorption.

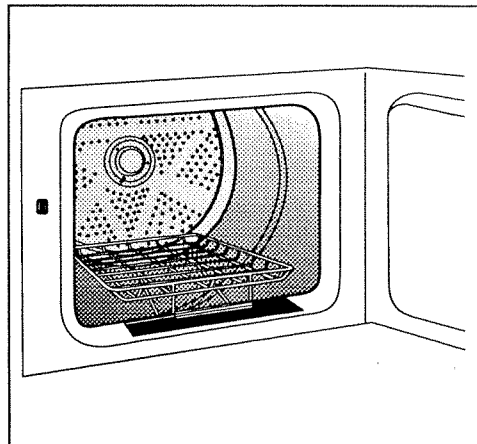
## Dryer Features

### Cycle Signal Control (some models)

When the Cycle Signal Control is ON, a signal will sound at the end of each cycle and during Press Saver. The Cycle Signal can be turned OFF, but it should always be on when using the Press Saver setting. On some models, the volume of the signal is adjustable from quiet to loud.

### Drum Light (some models)

A drum light will come on whenever the door is opened to illuminate the interior of the dryer drum during loading and unloading. Closing the door automatically turns off the light.



Use the drying rack to dry items which should not be tumbled.

### Drying Rack (some models)

Use the drying rack to dry sweaters, shoes, stuffed toys or other items which should not be tumbled dried.

Open the dryer door, remove the lint filter and insert drying rack into the dryer drum. Position the front bar under the lip of the lint filter opening and the side bars in the notches of the frame.

Place items to be dried on top of the rack. For proper air circulation, leave space between items. To avoid contact with the rotating drum, do not allow items to hang over the sides or through the grids of the rack. The weight of the items should not exceed 10 pounds. Do not tumble other items when using the drying rack.

Select a Timed Dry setting best suited to the items being dried. Use only Air Fluff (no heat) for items containing plastic, foam rubber, similarly textured rubber-like materials, feathers or down.

Remove items when they are dry. Remove the rack and replace the lint filter. If the lint filter is not in place, items could enter the exhaust system and cause damage to the dryer.

## Fabric Care Guide

Drying temperature is determined by fiber content. Check the fabric care label for fiber content, then follow label instructions or chart below for proper drying temperature.

Fiber	Drying Instructions
<u>Natural Fibers</u>	
Cotton and Linen	Can be dried at high heat.
Silk	Hang to dry. Press while still damp.
Wool	If machine drying is recommended, use low heat, remove while still damp. Dry flat.
<u>Synthetic fibers</u>	
Acetate	Dry at low heat.
Acrylic	Dry at low heat. Some acrylics need tumble drying to maintain original size.
Nylon	Dry at low heat.
Polyester	Dry at medium or low heat.
Rayon	Follow label directions. Dry at medium heat.
Spandex	Dry at low heat.

## Common Drying Problems Causes - Solutions - Preventive Measures

Many drying problems have to do with poor cleaning results, poor soil and stain removal, residues of lint and scum, and fabric damage. For satisfactory drying results, follow these suggestions provided by The Soap and Detergent Association.

PROBLEM	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
<b>Greasy, oily stains caused by dryer-added fabric softener sheet</b>	Load is too small.	Rub stains with bar soap, rinse, rewash.	Add a few bath towels to the dryer load to provide proper tumbling.
	"Silk-like" polyester fabric.	Same as above.	Some "silk-like" polyester fabrics should be air dried.
	Improper dryer cycle selection.	Same as above.	Use appropriate dryer cycle.
	Dryer is too hot.	Same as above.	Add fabric softener sheet at beginning of cycle. Check dryer for proper operation.



PROBLEM	CAUSES	SOLUTIONS	PREVENTIVE MEASURES
<b>Lint</b>	Overloading dryer.	Dry fewer items in a load.	Do not overload dryer.
	Overdrying creates a build-up of static electricity in synthetic fabrics.	Rewash and use a fabric softener in the washer or dryer or use a detergent containing fabric softener.	Use fabric softener in washer or dryer to reduce static attraction of lint to fabrics.  Remove items from the dryer while they are slightly damp.
	Dryer lint filter was not clean when cycle began.	Rewash items. Clean lint filter and dry the load.	Make sure lint filter has been cleaned before starting the dryer.
	Lint is attached to "pills."	Use lint brush or roller to remove lint.	See <b>Pilling</b> below.
<b>Pilling</b>	Some synthetic and permanent press items have a natural tendency to "pill" (fibers ball up and cling to the surface of the fabric, rather than breaking off like natural fibers). Pilling is due to abrasion from normal wear and is commonly found on socks, cuffs, collars, under-arm areas or any other portion subject to abrasion.	Remove pills from fabric by pulling or shaving them off. Try this on an inconspicuous area first to be sure the fabric will not be damaged.	Pilling is a problem related to wear and cannot be prevented completely. It is a natural characteristic of some synthetic and permanent press fabrics.  Use fabric softener in the washer or dryer to lubricate the fibers. When ironing, use a spray starch or fabric finish on collars and cuffs.  Turn items inside out to reduce abrasion.
<b>Shrinking</b>	Overdrying.	Irreversible condition.	Follow recommended drying temperatures and times. Check load frequently. Remove items while still slightly damp.  Remove knits, especially cotton, while still slightly damp. Block into shape and lay flat to finish drying.
<b>Wrinkling</b>	Overloading the dryer.	Reduce size of load and tumble at medium or low heat for 5-10 minutes. Remove items immediately and hang or fold.	Do not overload the dryer.
	Leaving items in dryer after cycle ends.	Tumble items at medium or low heat for 5-10 minutes. Remove items immediately and hang or fold.	Remove items immediately from dryer when cycle is completed.

## Care and Cleaning

### Inside Washer

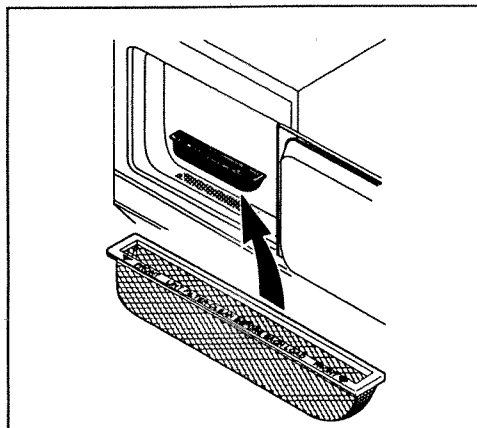
Remove items from the washer as soon as the cycle is completed. Excess wrinkling, color transfer, and odors may develop in items left in the washer after the cycle has ended. Dry the washer top, the area around the lid opening, and the underside of the lid. These areas should always be dry before the lid is closed.

When excessively soiled items have been washed, a dirty residue may remain on the tub following the wash cycle. This can easily be removed by wiping the tub with a nonabrasive household cleanser and then rinsing thoroughly with water.

### Using Dye

If dye is used in the washer, some washer parts, such as the agitator and tub, will take on the color of the dye. The dye will not harm the parts and will not transfer to future loads if the parts are cleaned with a nonabrasive household cleanser. Wipe any splashings from the cabinet and lid, and then run the washer through a hot wash cycle using detergent and bleach.

When using dyes, always follow package directions. Be sure items to be dyed are machine washable. Please note that **dyed items will not be colorfast** and should be washed separately to avoid transferring color to other items.



Clean the lint filter before or after every load. Do not operate the dryer if the lint filter is blocked, damaged or missing.

### Inside Dryer

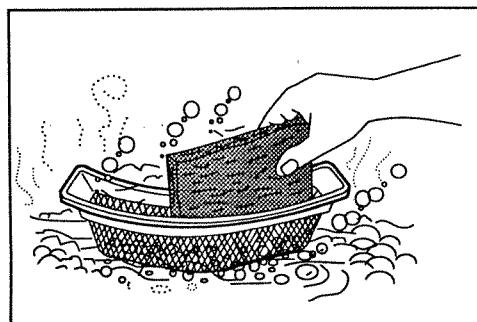
**⚠ WARNING** To reduce risk of fire or serious injury to persons or property, comply with the basic warnings listed in **Important Safety Instructions**, pages 3-5, and those listed below.

- Before cleaning the dryer interior, **unplug the electrical power cord** to avoid electrical shock hazards.
- Do not use any type of spray cleanser when cleaning dryer interior. Hazardous fumes or electrical shock could occur.

Clean the dryer lint filter after every load. Lint build-up on the screen restricts air flow which causes longer drying times. The filter is located at the bottom of the door opening. Remove the lint filter by pulling straight up. Wipe all accumulated lint from the screen. To remove all fabric softener build-up, occasionally wash the filter using soap and warm water. Rub lightly, rinse and dry thoroughly. Properly reposition lint filter after cleaning.

If the drum is stained from noncolorfast fabrics, clean with a damp cloth and a mild liquid household cleanser. Wipe away cleanser residue before drying the next load.

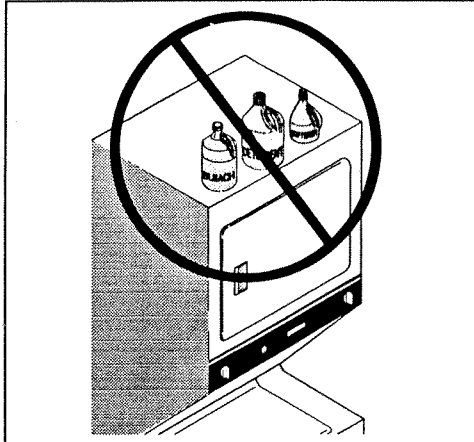
The interior of the dryer cabinet and exhaust duct can gather lint and dust over time. An excessive amount of lint build-up could result in inefficient drying and a possible fire hazard. These areas should be cleaned approximately every 18 months by a qualified service person.



Wash the lint filter occasionally in warm, soapy water to remove fabric softener residue.

## Care and Cleaning

(continued)



Do not store or place laundry products on the laundry center at any time. They can damage the finish or controls.

### FREEZING TEMPERATURE NOTE

If the laundry center will be stored in an area where the temperature may drop below the freezing point, follow these winterizing instructions to prevent possible damage to the laundry center.

### Outside

When laundering is completed, wipe the cabinet with a damp cloth. Turn off the water faucets to prevent pressure build-up in the hoses.

Occasionally clean the cabinet with mild soap and water. Never use harsh, gritty or abrasive cleansers. If top or lid become stained, clean with a solution of 1/2 cup (120 ml) chlorine bleach in 1 quart (.95 liter) of water. Rinse several times with clear water. Any glue left from the tape or energy label can be removed with a mixture of warm water and mild detergent. Or, touch the residue with the sticky side of the tape or label when removed.

Before moving the laundry center, place a hard-surfaced strip of cardboard or thin fiberboard under the front leveling legs to prevent damage to the floor covering.

### Winterizing Instructions

If the laundry center is stored in an area where freezing can occur or it is moved in freezing cold weather, follow these winterizing instructions to prevent possible damage to the unit:

1. Turn off the water supply faucet.
2. Disconnect the hoses from the water supply and drain water from the hoses.
3. Plug the electrical cord into a properly grounded electrical outlet.
4. Add 1 gallon **nontoxic recreational vehicle (RV) antifreeze** to the empty wash tub. Close the lid. (RV antifreeze is available from a hardware or recreational vehicle store.)
5. Push in the cycle selector knob and turn it clockwise to a spin setting. Pull out the cycle selector knob.
6. Let the washer spin for 1 minute to drain out all of the water. Some, but not all, of the RV antifreeze will be expelled.
7. Push in the cycle selector knob, disconnect the electrical plug, dry the tub interior, and close the lid.
8. Store the laundry center in an upright position.
9. To remove antifreeze from the washer after storage, run the empty washer through a complete cycle using a detergent. **Do not add wash load.**

# Avoid Service Checklist

Before calling for service, review this list. It may save both time and expense. The list includes common occurrences that are not the result of defective workmanship or materials in this laundry center.

## OCCURRENCE

## POSSIBLE CAUSE

## SOLUTION

### NOISE PROBLEMS IN THE WASHER

**"Clunking" sound.**

A certain amount of "clunking" or gear sounds are normal in a heavy-duty washer.

This is normal.

**Rattling and clanking noise.**

Foreign objects such as coins or safety pins may be in the tub.

Stop the washer and check the tub for foreign objects.

Foreign objects may be in the pump.

Call your authorized servicer.

Belt buckles and metal fasteners are hitting the wash tub.

To prevent unnecessary noise and damage to the tub, fasten fasteners and turn items inside out.

**Vibrating noise.**

Unit is not resting firmly on floor.

Reposition unit so it rests firmly on floor. Adjust leveling legs. Leveling legs should not extend more than required for proper leveling. See INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.

Wash load unevenly distributed in tub.

Stop washer and redistribute wash load.

Unit is not resting on a solid, firm floor.

Additional floor bracing may be needed. Contact carpenter to correct sagging or sloping floor.

**Thumping sound.**

Heavy wash loads may produce a thumping sound at the beginning of the spin cycle.

This is normal. If sound continues, stop the washer, push in cycle selector knob and open lid. Redistribute the wash load.

### OPERATING PROBLEMS IN THE WASHER

**Washer does not start.**

Electrical cord may not be plugged in or connection may be loose.

Make sure the plug fits tightly in wall outlet.

House fuse blown, circuit breaker tripped, or a power outage has occurred.

Check/reset circuit breaker and/or replace fuse. Do not increase fuse capacity. If the problem is a circuit overload, have it corrected by a qualified electrician. If the problem is a power outage, call the local electric company.

Water supply faucets are not turned on.

Turn on the water supply faucets.

Cycle selector is not in correct position.

Turn cycle selector clockwise to advance indicator slightly past desired position and pull out knob.

Motor is overheated.

The washer motor will stop if it becomes overheated. It will automatically restart after a cool down period of up to 30 minutes if the washer has not been manually turned off during this time.

## OCCURRENCE

## POSSIBLE CAUSE

## SOLUTION

### WATER PROBLEMS IN THE WASHER

<b>Washer won't enter spin cycle.</b>	Lid is not completely closed.	Close lid completely.
<b>Water does not enter the washer or it enters slowly.</b>	Water supply is not adequate in the area.	Check another faucet in the house. Wait until water supply and pressure increase.
	Hot and cold water supply faucets are not completely open.	Fully open hot and cold faucets.
	Water is being used elsewhere in the house.	Water pressure must be at least 30 psi (260 kPa). Try not to run water elsewhere in the house while the washer is filling.
	Water inlet hoses are kinked.	Straighten hoses.
<b>Water level is not sufficient for load size or does not cover load.</b>	Improper water level selection (for models with load size control).	Reselect water level by turning Load Size control to the desired position. When control is set at the highest fill level, dry load level should not be higher than top row of circular holes in wash tub.
	Washer is overloaded.	Do not overload the washer.
<b>Hot water is not hot enough.</b>	Hot water heater is set too low.	Measure hot water temperature at the laundry tub or nearby sink with a candy or meat thermometer. The water temperature should be at least 130°F (70°C). Adjust the water heater as necessary.
	Water heater is a distance from the unit, and water cools as it runs through the pipes to the washer.	Check hot water temperature at washer or nearby faucet. Adjust water heater if necessary. Open hot water faucet at nearby sink to drain cool water from pipes.
	Hot water is being used elsewhere in the house.	Avoid using hot water elsewhere in the house before or during washer use. There may not be enough hot water available for proper cleaning. If problem persists, your hot water system may be unable to support more than one use at a time.
<b>Water in washer does not drain or drains slowly.</b>	Drain hose is kinked or clogged.	Straighten hose. Clean the drain hose.
	Tub is oversudsing.	See "Oversudsing," page 30.
<b>Water leaks.</b>	Fill hose connection at faucet and/or unit is loose.	Check and tighten hose connections.
	Drain pipes in the house are clogged.	Contact plumber.
	Use of a high-sudsing detergent in soft water can cause suds to overflow inside the washer. This may appear as a leak if suds flow or drip onto the floor.	Use a low-sudsing detergent. See "Oversudsing," page 30, or <b>Special Treatments</b> , pages 13-14, for instructions on how to remove excess suds.
	Inlet hoses do not have rubber sealing washers.	Install washers provided.

**OCCURRENCE****POSSIBLE CAUSE****SOLUTION****WATER PROBLEMS IN THE WASHER (continued)**

<b>Items too wet after spin.</b>	Washer is overloaded.	Do not overload the washer.
	Load is out of balance.	Rearrange load to allow spinning at top speed.
	Drain hose is kinked.	Straighten drain hose.
	Cold rinse water used.	This is normal. Cold rinses save energy and reduce wrinkling, but the items tend to feel wetter.
<b>Wash and rinse water temperatures are incorrect.</b>	The hot water hose and cold water hose are connected to the wrong supply faucets.	Connect the hot water hose to the hot water faucet and the cold water hose to the cold water faucet.
<b>Water is entering washer but tub does not fill.</b>	Standpipe for the drain hose is not the correct height.	Standpipe must be a minimum of 33" (83.82 cm) high to prevent siphoning.
<b>Oversudsing.</b> (See <b>Washing Procedures</b> , pages 7-10, and <b>Special Treatments</b> , pages 13-14, for detailed information.)	Too much detergent.	Follow package directions for recommended amounts of detergent. To remove suds, stop washer and advance cycle selector to a rinse.
	Detergent is not compatible with water conditions.	A low-sudsing detergent may be necessary in soft water conditions.
	Items were pretreated before washing.	When pretreating wash items, laundry products will remain in them. Use less detergent than recommended.
	Laundry products such as oxygen bleach may cause additional sudsing.	Reduce the amount of detergent when additional laundry products are used.
<b>Permanent press items become wrinkled in the washer.</b>	Washer is overloaded.	Do not overload the washer.
	Incorrect rinse water temperature.	Cold rinse water should be selected. Make sure water hoses are connected to proper faucets.
	Insufficient water level.	Wash small loads with a maximum Load Size/Water Saver setting (for models with Load Size/Water Saver control).
	Wash load left in the washer too long after cycle is completed.	Remove wash load when cycle is completed.
<b>Residue left in tub.</b>	Excessively soiled items.	Wipe tub with nonabrasive household cleanser, then rinse. Shake or brush excess dirt and sand from items before washing.

## OCCURRENCE

## POSSIBLE CAUSE

## SOLUTION

### OPERATING PROBLEMS IN THE DRYER

OCCURRENCE	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
<b>Dryer does not start.</b>	Dryer electrical cord is not securely plugged in or plug may be loose.	Make sure the plug fits tightly in wall outlet.
	House fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.	Check/reset circuit breaker and/or replace fuse. Do not increase fuse capacity. If the problem is a circuit overload, have corrected by a qualified electrician.
	Power outage. Check house lights.	Call local electric company.
	Cycle selector not in correct position.	Turn cycle selector knob clockwise until the indicator is advanced a little farther into the cycle; push and hold the Start button for 2 seconds.
	Start button has not been pushed long enough.	Push and hold Start button for 2 seconds.
	Dryer door not completely closed.	Close dryer door completely.
	Motor overheated due to overloading.	Reduce load size. Allow motor to cool down for about 30 minutes. Push Start button to restart. If problem persists, call for service.
	Thermal limiter tripped.	Call authorized service person for replacement.
<b>Dryer runs but won't heat.</b>	House fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped (electric models).	Electrical line is overloaded. Contact an electrician. Unit must be on a separate circuit. Reset circuit breaker or replace fuse.
	Gas supply valve is not open (gas models).	Check to make sure supply valve is open. See <b>INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS</b> for procedure. If there is still no heat, call a qualified gas service technician.
	LP gas supply tank is empty or a utility interruption of natural gas occurred (gas models).	Refill or replace tank. Dryer should heat when utility service is restored.
	Dryer does not have enough air supply to support the burner flame (gas models).	Refer to <b>INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS</b> for proper installation.

## OCCURRENCE

## POSSIBLE CAUSE

## SOLUTION

### OPERATING PROBLEMS IN THE DRYER (continued)

<b>Dryer runs but takes an excessive amount of time to dry items.</b>	Unit is connected to a 208 volt circuit (electric models).	Drying time will be 20 percent longer than when dried on a 240 volt circuit.
	Exhaust duct is too long.	Refer to INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS for maximum length and specifications of rigid and flexible metal ducts. Install the laundry center accordingly.
	Exhaust duct is too small.	Minimum required exhaust duct is four inches in diameter.
	Exhaust duct has more than two 90° bends.	The maximum number of 90° bends recommended in the exhaust duct is two. Relocate the laundry center to comply with these requirements. See INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.
	Exhaust duct and/or lint filter housing is clogged or restricted.	Have duct and/or lint filter housing cleaned by qualified service personnel.
	Lint filter is clogged with lint.	Clean lint filter. Lint filter must be cleaned before or after every load.
	Dryer is overloaded.	Do not overload dryer. See <b>Drying Procedures</b> , pages 21-22.
	Heavy items were not sorted from lightweight items.	See <b>Drying Procedures</b> , pages 21-22, for sorting recommendations.
	Low heat or unheated setting selected.	Low heat (safe for delicate and knit items) and unheated (safe for heat-sensitive items) settings require longer drying periods.
	Dryer runs but is not heating.	Unheated setting selected. Select a heated setting.
High humidity.	Dryer times will be longer in areas where humidity is high.  Use a dehumidifier near the laundry center location to help reduce the humidity.	



## OCCURRENCE

## POSSIBLE CAUSE

## SOLUTION

### WRINKLING PROBLEMS IN THE DRYER

**Permanent press items become wrinkled in the dryer.**

Dryer is overloaded.

Do not overload. See **Drying Procedures**, pages 21-22.

Items left in dryer too long.

Remove items when cycle is completed.

Insufficient sorting of items.

See **Drying Procedures**, pages 21-22, for sorting recommendations.

Incorrect cycle setting selected. (Drying temperature too high.)

See **Control Settings Chart** on the **Dryer Operating Instructions** card included with your laundry center.

Lint filter clogged with lint.

Clean lint filter before or after every load.

### NOISE PROBLEMS IN THE DRYER

**Clattering or clanking sound**

Foreign objects such as coins, pins, clips or buttons are inside dryer.

Always check pockets for foreign objects before laundering. Remove objects from drum and restart dryer.

Permanently attached objects such as belts, buckles, zippers, hooks and fasteners will produce a noise.

To prevent noise and damage to the drum, buckles belts, close zippers and fasteners and turn items inside out.

### BASKET AND INNER DOOR FINISH

**Scratching or chipping of the drum finish.**

Foreign objects such as coins, pins and clips, and permanently attached items such as belt buckles, zippers and fasteners may be hitting the inside of the drum.

Remove foreign objects from items. Turn items inside out. It may be necessary to baste a scrap of material securely around ornaments before drying to prevent scratching and damage to the dryer finish.

# No One Knows How To Service Our Appliances Better Than We Do

With regular use and care, your appliance will provide a long life of service. However, if you need help or information, call on the people who made your appliance.

## **Avoid Unnecessary Cost And Inconvenience**

Make a few simple checks before calling for service. Common occurrences and their solutions can be found in the "**Avoid Service Checklist**" included in this owner's guide. All service should be performed by a qualified servicer to assure safe and proper operation.

## **If Service Is Necessary**

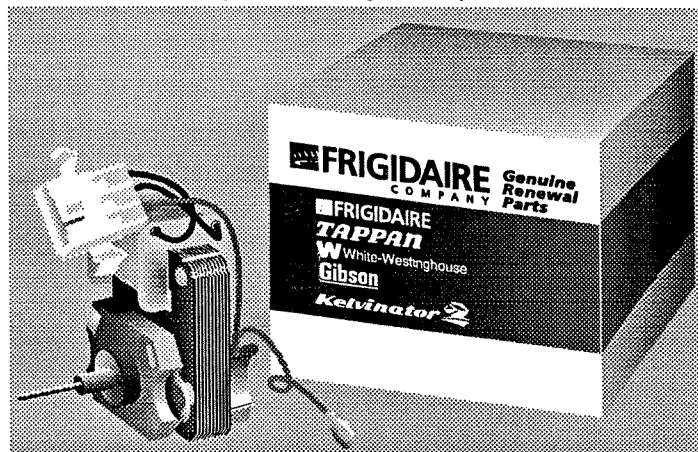
Before you call, have your **model number**, **serial number**, **date of purchase**, and a **description of your problem** ready. This information will help us to serve you quickly. For prompt, professional service:



- Refer to the Service Center listing included in this manual.
- Or, call toll-free **1-800-451-7007** for the Frigidaire Company Service Center or authorized servicer nearest you.

## **Rely On Frigidaire Company Genuine Renewal Parts**

To maintain your original appliance warranty, make sure repairs are completed with only Genuine Renewal Parts. Only Frigidaire Company Genuine Renewal Parts are guaranteed for maximum quality, durability, and performance.



For the location of your nearest genuine parts source, refer to the Service Center listing included in this manual, or call **1-800-451-7007** for the Frigidaire Company Authorized Parts Distributor nearest you.

## **Extend The Life Of Your Warranty**

Purchase our Service Contract while your warranty is still in effect, and we will give you a discount on the extended coverage. Keep your appliance in good operating condition and avoid unexpected repair bills. Just call toll-free **1-800-451-7007** to initiate your continued coverage.



**FRIGIDAIRE** Consumer Services  
COMPANY

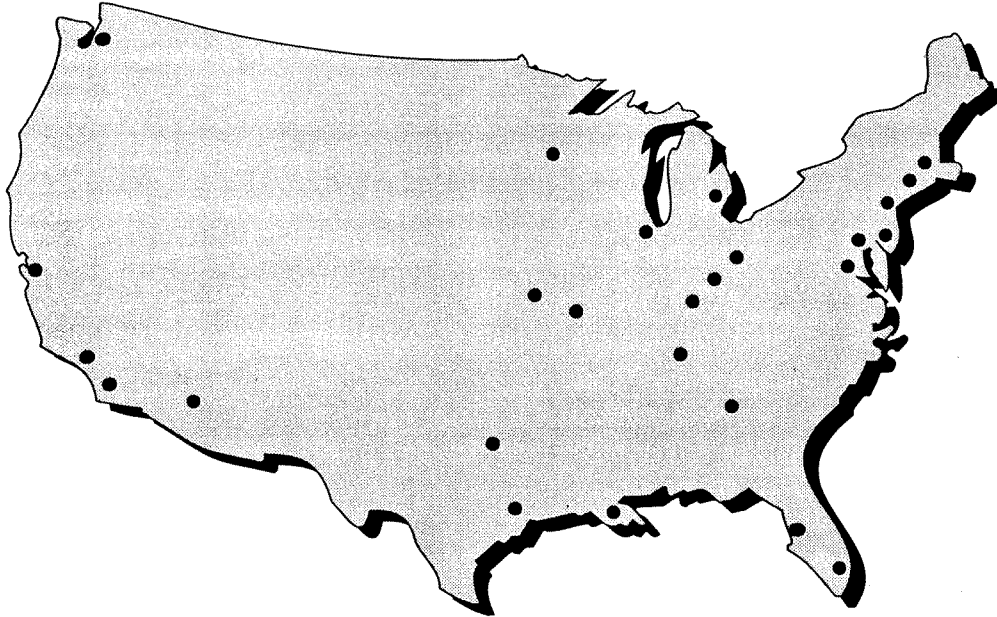
**FRIGIDAIRE TAPPAN** **W** White-Westinghouse **Gibson** **Kelvinator**

# Service Center Locations

**Frigidaire Company** maintains a national network of company-owned Service Centers and authorized servicers to provide prompt, professional service for your appliance anywhere you live or move in the U.S.A. If you reside in one of our Service Center areas

(see directory below), you can contact the Service Center directly to obtain quick, professional repair of your product. If a Service Center is not located in your area, call the toll-free number below for the authorized independent servicer nearest you.

Call Us Toll-Free, 1-800-451-7007



**Atlanta area**  
4795 Fulton Industrial Blvd.  
P.O. Box 43807 30378-6201  
Atlanta, GA 30336  
(404) 691-1334

**Baltimore/Washington area**  
8332 Bristol Court  
Jessup, MD 20794  
(301) 792-4400

**Boston area**  
34 St. Martin Drive.  
Marlborough, MA 01752  
(508) 485-0833

**Chattanooga area**  
(615) 622-1023  
1-800-944-4086

**Chicago area**  
899 Carol Court  
Carol Stream, IL 60188  
(708) 752-9000

**Cincinnati/Dayton area**  
11325 Reed Hartman Hwy.  
Suite 130  
Cincinnati, OH 45241  
(513) 489-9210

**Columbus area**  
2541 Westbelt Drive  
Columbus, OH 43228  
(614) 876-4644

**Cleveland area**  
(216) 663-8182  
1-800-678-6633

**Dallas/Ft. Worth area**  
901 W. North Carrier Pkwy.  
Grand Prairie, TX 75050  
(214) 988-0371

**Detroit area**  
13211 Northend  
Oak Park, MI 48237  
(313) 542-5780

**Ft. Lauderdale/Miami area**  
1203 N.W. 65th Place  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309-2144  
(305) 972-2741

**Hartford area**  
100 Production Court  
New Britain, CT 06051  
(203) 225-0811

**Houston area**  
9151 Wallisville Road  
Houston, TX 77029  
(713) 674-1444

**Kansas City area**  
5360 Merriam Drive  
Merriam, KS 66203  
(913) 677-3355

**Louisville area**  
Airport Trade Center, Suite C  
4750 Crittendon Drive  
Louisville, KY 40209  
(502) 361-5282

**Los Angeles area**  
1671 South Champagne  
Ontario, CA 91761  
(909) 986-8991

**Minneapolis area**  
9160 Zachary Lane North  
Maple Grove, MN 55369  
(612) 493-2537

**Nashville area**  
1120 Elm Hill Pike, Suite 165  
Nashville, TN 37210  
(615) 742-1163

**Newark area**  
100 Naylor Avenue  
Livingston, NJ 07039  
(201) 994-7222

**New Orleans area**  
5600 Jensen Street  
Harahan, LA 70123  
(504) 733-7900

**New York City area**  
603 Cantiague Rock Road  
Westbury, NY 11590  
(516) 997-9560

**Philadelphia area**  
1610 Republic Road  
P.O. Box 223  
Huntingdon Valley, PA  
19006  
(215) 322-8210

**Phoenix area**  
3602 W. Thomas Road #15  
Phoenix, AZ 85019  
(602) 269-6236

**San Diego area**  
4686 Cardin Street  
San Diego, CA 92111  
(619) 571-1081

**San Francisco area**  
20969 Cabot Blvd  
Hayward, CA 94545  
(510) 887-1790

**Seattle area**  
6805 South 220th Street  
Kent, WA 98032  
(206) 872-2170 (Alaska also)

**St. Louis area**  
4686 World Parkway Circle  
Berkeley, MO 63134  
(314) 423-8600

**Tampa Bay area**  
5060 Great Oak Drive  
Lakeland, FL 33801  
(813) 879-4881

**FRIGIDAIRE** Consumer Services  
COMPANY

**FRIGIDAIRE TAPPAN White-Westinghouse Gibson Kelvinator**

# FRIGIDAIRE LAUNDRY CENTER WARRANTY

Your Frigidaire product is protected by this warranty

	WARRANTY PERIOD	FRIGIDAIRE, THROUGH ITS AUTHORIZED SERVICERS, WILL:	THE CONSUMER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR:
<b>FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY</b>	One year from original purchase date.	Pay all costs for repairing or replacing any parts of this appliance which prove to be defective in materials or workmanship.	Costs of service calls that are listed under <b>NORMAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONSUMER.*</b>
<b>LIMITED 2ND - 5TH YEAR WARRANTY</b>	Second through fifth years from original purchase date.	Provide a replacement for a defective or malfunctioning part found in the washer transmission (illustrated below).	Costs for labor and replacement parts other than defective transmission parts.
<b>FULL 25-YEAR INNER WASH BASKET WARRANTY (Excluding Alaska)</b>	25 years from original purchase date.	Provide a replacement and in-home service labor, without charge, for an inner wash basket (illustrated below) that breaks due to defective materials or workmanship.	Costs of service calls that are listed under <b>NORMAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONSUMER.*</b>
<b>LIMITED WARRANTY (Applicable to the State of Alaska)</b>	Time periods listed above.	All of the provisions of the full and limited warranties above and the exclusions listed below apply.	Costs of the technician's travel to the home and any costs for pick up and delivery of the appliance required because of service.

Your appliance is warranted by Frigidaire Company, a division of White Consolidated Industries, Inc. We authorize no person to change or add to any of our obligations under this warranty. Our obligations for service and parts under this warranty must be performed by Frigidaire Company Consumer Services or an authorized Frigidaire servicer.

## \*NORMAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONSUMER

**This warranty applies only to products in ordinary household use, and the consumer is responsible for the items listed below:**

1. Proper use of the appliance in accordance with instructions provided with the product.
2. Proper installation by an authorized servicer in accordance with instructions provided with the appliance and in accordance with all local plumbing, electrical and/or gas codes.
3. Proper connection to a grounded power supply of sufficient voltage, replacement of blown fuses, repair of loose connections or defects in house wiring.
4. Expenses for making the appliance accessible for servicing, such as removal of trim, cupboards, shelves, etc., which are not a part of the appliance when it was shipped from the factory.
5. Damages to finish after installation.
6. Replacement of light bulbs and/or fluorescent tubes (on models with these features).

## EXCLUSIONS

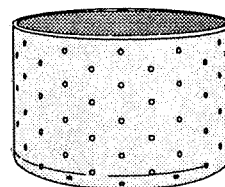
**This warranty does not cover the following:**

1. CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES SUCH AS PROPERTY DAMAGE AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES RESULTING FROM ANY BREACH OF THIS WRITTEN OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY.  
*Note: Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so this limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.*
2. Service calls which do not involve malfunction or defects in workmanship or material, or for appliances not in ordinary household use. The consumer shall pay for such service calls.
3. Damages caused by services performed by persons other than authorized Frigidaire servicers; use of parts other than Frigidaire Company Genuine Renewal Parts; obtained from persons other than such servicers; or external causes such as abuse, misuse, inadequate power supply or acts of God.
4. Products with original serial numbers that have been removed or altered and cannot be readily determined.

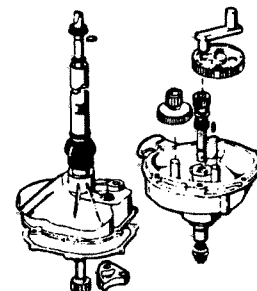
## SERVICE

Keep your bill of sale, delivery slip, or some other appropriate payment record. The date on the bill establishes the warranty period should service be required. If service is performed, it is in your best interest to obtain and keep all receipts. This written warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may also have other rights that vary from state to state. Service under this warranty must be obtained by following these steps, in order:

1. Contact the dealer where you purchased your appliance, Frigidaire Company Consumer Services (check listing in this manual), or an authorized Frigidaire servicer.
2. If there is a question as to where to obtain service, call or write our Consumer Relations Department at the toll-free number or address in the side column.



**INNER WASH BASKET**



**TRANSMISSION**

800•944•9044

Frigidaire Home Products  
P.O. Box 212378  
Augusta, GA 30917



Product features or specifications as described or illustrated are subject to change without notice. All warranties are made by White Consolidated Industries, Inc. This warranty applies only in the 50 states of the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico.