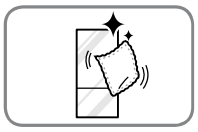
OPERATION

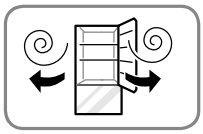
Before Use



Clean the refrigerator.

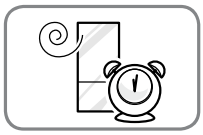
Clean the refrigerator thoroughly and wipe off all dust that accumulated during shipping.

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> - Do not scratch the refrigerator with a sharp object or use a detergent that contains alcohol, a flammable liquid or an abrasive when removing any tape or adhesive from the refrigerator. Remove adhesive residue by wiping it off with your thumb or dish detergent.
> - Do not peel off the model or serial number label or the technical information on the rear surface of the refrigerator.



Open refrigerator doors to ventilate the interior.

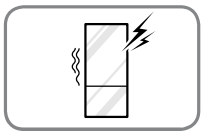
The inside of the refrigerator may smell like plastic at first. Remove any adhesive tape from inside the refrigerator and open the refrigerator doors for ventilation.



Wait for the refrigerator to cool.

Allow the refrigerator to run for at least two to three hours before putting food in it. Check the flow of cold air in the freezer compartment to ensure proper cooling.

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> - Putting food in the refrigerator before it has cooled could cause the food to spoil, or a bad odor to remain inside the refrigerator.



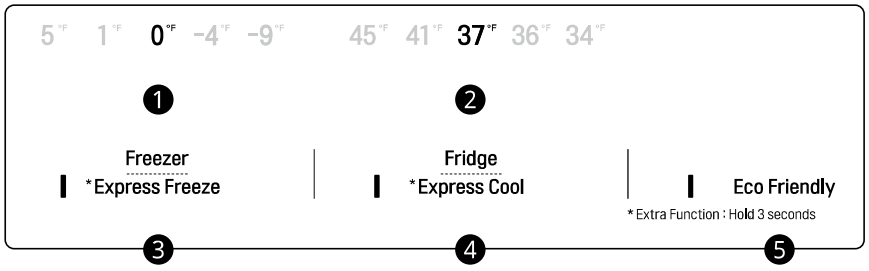
The refrigerator makes a loud noise after initial operation.

This is normal. The volume will decrease as the temperature decreases.

Control Panel

Depending on the model, some of the following functions may not be available.
The control panel may differ from model to model.

Control Panel Features



❶ Freezer Temperature

Indicates the set temperature of the freezer compartment in Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F).

The default freezer temperature is 0°F (-18 °C). Press the **Freezer** button repeatedly to select a new set temperature from -9 °F to 5 °F (-23 °C to -15 °C).

❷ Fridge Temperature

Indicates the set temperature of the refrigerator compartment in Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F).

The default refrigerator temperature is 37 °F (3 °C). Press the **Fridge** button repeatedly to select a new set temperature from 34 °F to 45 °F (1 °C to 7 °C).

NOTE

- The displayed temperature is the target temperature, and not the actual temperature of the refrigerator. The actual temperature depends on the food inside the refrigerator.

❸ Express Freeze

This function can quickly freeze a large amount of ice or frozen foods.

- When you press the **Express Freeze** button for 3 seconds, the **Express Freeze** icon lights on the control panel.
- This function automatically turns off after 24 hours.
- To stop the function manually, press and hold the button again.

❹ Express Cool

This function can quickly cool a large amount of fresh food.

- When you press the **Express Cool** button for 3 seconds, the **Express Cool** icon lights on the control panel.
- This function turns off automatically after 24 hours.
- To stop the function manually, press and hold the button again.

❺ Eco Friendly

This function sets the refrigerator to the power saving mode to reduce energy consumption when you are away from home for a few days.

- Press the **Eco Friendly** button to turn the function off or on. The LED stays lit when the function is on.
- When this function is on, the other buttons on the control panel are locked. When you return home, remember to turn this function off to unlock the other buttons and return the refrigerator to its previous temperature settings.

Icemaker

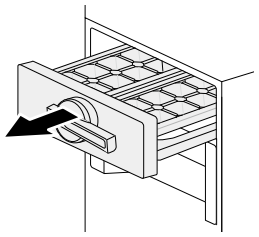
This is where ice is manually produced and stored.

NOTE

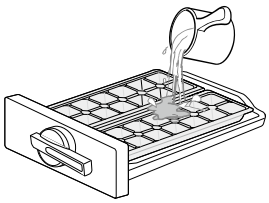
To create more space in the freezer, remove the ice tray or ice storage bin.

Making Ice

1 Use the handle on the ice tray to pull the tray out.



2 Fill the ice tray with water up to the marked water line.



3 Carefully insert the filled ice tray back into the icemaker.

⚠ WARNING

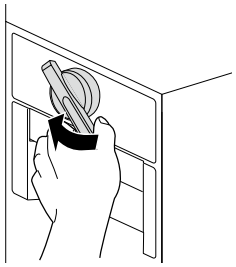
- Fill with potable water only.

NOTE

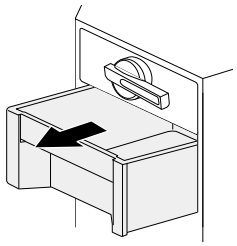
- Check whether there is any ice remaining in the ice tray before putting water into it.
- Do not slam the freezer door closed after filling the ice tray with water.
- If the ice tray is overfilled, the ice may stick together and be difficult to remove.
- Press the **Express Freeze** button on the control panel to make ice quickly.

Removing Ice

1 Rotate the ice separation handle on the icemaker clockwise.



2 Lift the ice storage bin slightly and remove.



⚠ CAUTION

- Be careful when handling the ice as the edges of the ice may be sharp.

NOTE

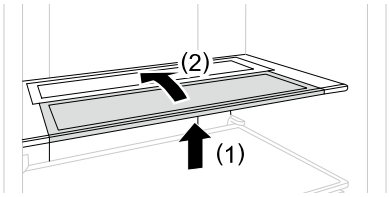
- If you open and close the freezer door frequently, it may take longer for water to freeze.
- The time it takes for water to freeze may vary according to the season.
- The temperature inside the appliance can take up to 24 hours to stabilize after initial installation. Water may take longer to freeze because of this.
- Do not store ice that has not frozen completely. Unfrozen water could cause the ice to clump together.
- Remove the ice storage bin gently to avoid breaking the slide stopper.
- Fill the ice tray up to the water line. If water goes over the water line, it could spill into the ice storage bin, making it difficult to remove the ice.

Folding Shelf

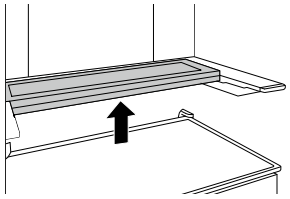
This feature is only available on some models.

Fold the shelf to make room for taller items in front, such as gallon containers or wine bottles.

1 To fold the shelf, lift the front of the sliding shelf slightly and slide it inward under the rear half of the shelf. Pull the sliding shelf forward to return it to the original position.



2 To remove the rear half shelf, slide the front sliding shelf in under the rear half shelf. Then lift the rear half shelf to remove it.



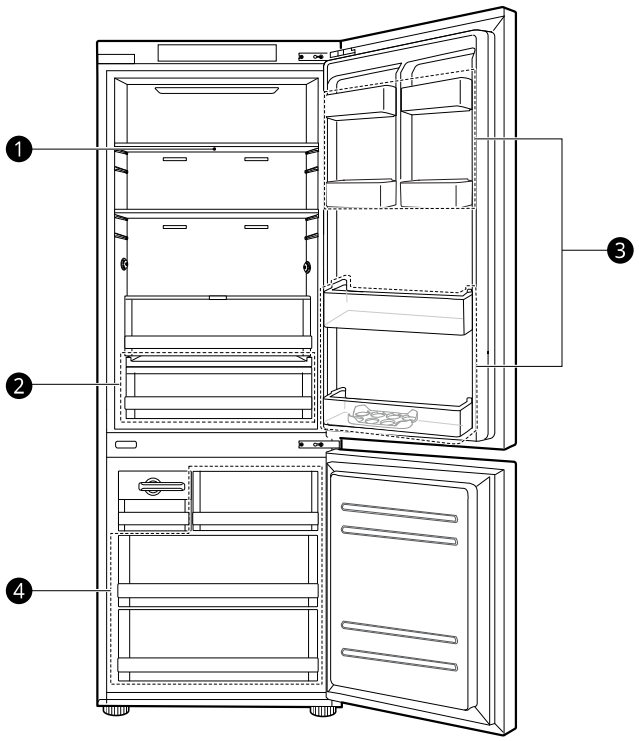
NOTE

- Make sure the 2 halves of the shelf are securely reassembled before placing items on the shelf.

Storing Food

Where to Store Food

Each compartment inside the refrigerator is designed to store different types of food.
Store food in the optimal space to enjoy the freshest taste.



❶ **Adjustable Refrigerator Shelf**
Adjustable shelves to meet individual storage needs.

❷ **Crisper**
Preserves vegetables and fruit.

❸ **Refrigerator Door Bin**
Stores drinks such as juice and soda, as well as condiments, salad dressings and other food items.

❹ **Freezer Drawer**
Long-term storage space in the freezer.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not overfill or pack items too tightly into door bins. Doing so may cause damage to the bin or personal injury if items are removed with excessive force.
- Do not store glass containers in the freezer. Contents may expand when frozen, break the container and cause injury.

NOTE

- If you are leaving home for a short period, like a short vacation, the refrigerator should be left on. Refrigerated foods that are able to be frozen will stay preserved longer if stored in the freezer.
- If you are leaving the refrigerator turned off for an extended period, remove all food and unplug the power cord. Clean the interior, and leave the doors open to prevent fungi from growing in the refrigerator.
- Do not store food with high moisture content towards the top of the refrigerator. The moisture could come in direct contact with the cold air and freeze.
- Wash food before storing it in the refrigerator. Vegetables should be washed, and food packaging should be wiped down to prevent adjacent foods from being contaminated.
- If the refrigerator is kept in a hot and humid place, frequent opening of the door or storing a lot of vegetables in the refrigerator may cause condensation to form. Wipe off the condensation with a clean cloth or a paper towel.
- If the refrigerator door or freezer drawer is opened or closed too often, warm air may penetrate the refrigerator and raise its temperature. This can increase the running costs of the unit.

Food Storage Tips

Wrap or store food in the refrigerator in airtight and moisture-proof material unless otherwise noted. This prevents food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator. For dated products, check date code to ensure freshness.

Food	How to Store
Butter or Margarine	Keep opened butter in covered dish or closed compartment. When storing an extra supply, wrap in freezer packaging and freeze.
Cheese	Store in original wrapping until used. Once opened, rewrap tightly in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.
Milk	Wipe milk cartons. For coldest milk, place containers on an interior shelf.
Eggs	Store in original carton on interior shelf, not on door shelf.
Fruit	Do not wash or hull fruit until it is ready to be used. Sort and keep fruit in original container in a crisper, or store in completely closed paper bag on refrigerator shelf.
Leafy Vegetables	Remove store wrapping, trim or tear off bruised and discolored areas, wash in cold water, and drain. Place in plastic bag or plastic container and store in crisper.
Vegetables with skins (carrots, peppers)	Place in plastic bags or plastic container and store in crisper.
Fish	Freeze fresh fish and shellfish if they are not being eaten the same day purchased. Eating fresh fish and shellfish the same day purchased is recommended.
Leftovers	Cover leftovers with plastic wrap or aluminum foil, or store in plastic containers with tight lids.

Storing Frozen Food

Check a freezer guide or a reliable cookbook for further information about preparing food for freezing or food storage times.

Freezing

Your freezer will not quick-freeze a large quantity of food. Do not put more unfrozen food into the freezer than will freeze within 24 hours (no more than 2 to 3 pounds of food per cubic foot of freezer space). Leave enough space in the freezer for air to circulate around packages. Be careful to leave enough room at the front so the door can close tightly.

Storage times will vary according to the quality and type of food, the type of packaging or wrap used (how airtight and moisture-proof) and the storage temperature. Ice crystals inside a sealed package are normal. This simply means that moisture in the food and air inside the package have condensed, creating ice crystals.

NOTE

- Allow hot foods to cool at room temperature for 30 minutes, and then package and freeze. Cooling hot foods before freezing saves energy.

Packaging

Successful freezing depends on correct packaging. When you close and seal the package, it must not allow air or moisture in or out. If it does, you could have food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator and could also dry out frozen food.

Packaging recommendations

- Rigid plastic containers with tight-fitting lids
- Straight-sided canning/freezing jars
- Heavy-duty aluminum foil
- Plastic-coated paper
- Non-permeable plastic wraps
- Specified freezer-grade self-sealing plastic bags

Follow package or container instructions for proper freezing methods.

Do not use

- Bread wrappers
- Non-polyethylene plastic containers
- Containers without tight lids
- Wax paper or wax-coated freezer wrap
- Thin, semi-permeable wrap

SMART FUNCTIONS

Smart Diagnosis™ Function

• For appliances with the or logo

Should you experience any problems with the appliance, it has the capability of transmitting data via your telephone to the LG Customer Information Center. NFC or Wi-Fi equipped models can also transmit data to a smartphone using the LG SmartThinQ application.

Smart Diagnosis™ through the Customer Information Center

This gives you the capability of speaking directly to our trained specialists. The specialist records the data transmitted from the appliance and uses it to analyze the issue, providing a fast and effective diagnosis.

1 Call the LG Electronics Customer Information Center at:
(LG U.S.A.) 1-800-243-0000
(LG Canada) 1-888-542-2623

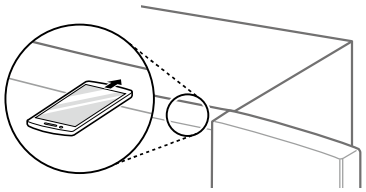
2 Open the refrigerator door.

3 Press the **Eco Friendly** button.

NOTE

• If the door has been open for longer than 60 seconds, close the door and repeat steps 2 and 3.

4 Hold the mouthpiece of your phone in front of the speaker that is located on the right hinge of the refrigerator door, when instructed to do so by the call center.



5 Press and hold the **Freezer** button for 3 seconds while holding your phone in front of the speaker.

6 Keep the phone in place until the tone transmission has finished. The display will count down the time. Once the countdown is over and the tones have stopped, resume your conversation with the specialist, who will then be able to assist you in using the information transmitted for analysis.

NOTE

• For best results, do not move the phone while the tones are being transmitted.
• If the call center agent is not able to get an accurate recording of the data, you may be asked to try again.
• The Smart Diagnosis™ function depends on the local call quality.
• Bad call quality may result in poor data transmission from your phone to the call center, which could cause Smart Diagnosis™ to malfunction.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning

⚠ WARNING

- Use non-flammable cleaner. Failure to do so can result in fire, explosion, or death.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not use an abrasive cloth or sponge when cleaning the interior and exterior of the refrigerator.
- Do not place your hand on the bottom surface of the refrigerator when opening and closing the doors.

General Cleaning Tips

- Both the refrigerator and freezer sections defrost automatically; however, clean both sections once a month to prevent odors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.
- Unplug the refrigerator or disconnect power before cleaning.
- Remove all removable parts, such as shelves.
- Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners.
- Hand wash, rinse and dry all surfaces thoroughly.
- When cleaning the inside or outside of the appliance, do not wipe it with a rough brush, toothpaste, or flammable materials. Do not use cleaning agents containing flammable substances.
  - This may cause discoloration or damage to the appliance.
  - Flammable substances: alcohol (ethanol, methanol, isopropyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, etc.), thinner, bleach, benzene, flammable liquid, abrasive, etc.

Exterior

Waxing external painted metal surfaces helps provide rust protection. Do not wax plastic parts. Wax painted metal surfaces at least twice a year using appliance wax (or auto paste wax). Apply wax with a clean, soft cloth.

For products with black stainless steel exterior, spray glass cleaner on a clean, microfiber cloth and rub in direction of grain. Do not spray glass cleaner directly at the display panel. Do not use harsh or abrasive cleaners.

Inside Walls

- Allow freezer to warm up so the cloth will not stick.

To help remove odors, wash the inside of the refrigerator with a mixture of baking soda and warm water. Mix 2 tablespoons of baking soda to 1 quart of water (26 g soda to 1 liter water.) Be sure the baking soda is completely dissolved so it does not scratch the surfaces of the refrigerator.

Door Liners and Gaskets

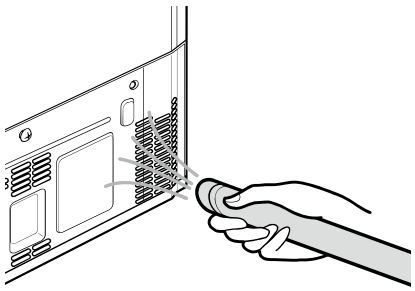
Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches, or cleaners containing petroleum on plastic refrigerator parts.

Plastic Parts (covers and panels)

Use a clean sponge or soft cloth and a mild detergent in warm water. Do not use glass cleaners, abrasive cleansers, or flammable fluids. These can scratch or damage the material.

Condenser Coils

Use a vacuum cleaner with a brush or crevice attachment to clean the condenser cover and vents. Do not remove the panel covering the condenser coil area.



TROUBLESHOOTING

FAQs: Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What are the best temperature settings for my freezer and refrigerator?

A: The default setting for the freezer is 0° Fahrenheit (-18° Celsius). The default setting for the refrigerator is 37° Fahrenheit (3° Celsius). Adjust these settings as necessary to keep food at desired temperatures. Milk should be cold when stored on the inner shelf of the refrigerator. Ice cream should be firm and ice cubes should not melt in the freezer. To switch the display from Fahrenheit to Celsius, press and hold the **Freezer** and **Refrigerator** buttons until you hear a beep and the settings in the display change.

Q: How do I set the freezer and refrigerator temperatures?

A: Repeatedly press the **Freezer** or **Refrigerator** button on the control panel until the desired temperature appears. The numbers will cycle from highest to lowest and then return to the highest again with continuous pressing.

Before Calling for Service

Review this section before calling for service; doing so will save you both time and money.

Cooling

Problem	Possible Cause	Solutions
Refrigerator and Freezer section are not cooling.	**The refrigerator control is set to OFF (some models).**	• Turn the control ON. Refer to the Setting the Controls section for proper temperature settings.
	Refrigerator is set to Demo Mode.	• Demo Mode allows the lights and control display to work normally while disabling cooling, to save energy while the refrigerator is on the showroom floor. See the FAQs section of this manual for instructions on how to disable Demo Mode.
	Refrigerator is in the defrost cycle.	• During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may rise slightly. Wait 30 minutes and confirm the proper temperature has been restored once the defrost cycle has completed.
	Refrigerator was recently installed.	• It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature.
	Refrigerator was recently relocated.	• If the refrigerator was stored for a long period of time or moved on its side, it is necessary for the refrigerator to stand upright for 24 hours before connecting it to power.
Cooling system runs too much.	**Refrigerator is replacing an older model.**	• Modern refrigerators require more operating time but use less energy due to more efficient technology.
	Refrigerator was recently plugged in or power restored.	• The refrigerator will take up to 24 hours to cool completely.
	The door is opened often or a large amount of food / hot food was added.	• Adding food and opening the door warms the refrigerator, requiring the compressor to run longer in order to cool the refrigerator back down. In order to conserve energy, try to get everything you need out of the refrigerator at once, keep food organized so it is easy to find, and close the door as soon as the food is removed. (Refer to the Food Storage Guide.)
	Doors are not closed completely.	• Firmly push the doors shut. If they will not shut all the way, the “Doors will not close correctly or pop open” section.
	Refrigerator is installed in a hot location.	• The compressor will run longer under warm conditions. At normal room temperatures (70 °F) expect your compressor to run about 40 % to 80 % of the time. Under warmer conditions, expect it to run even more often. The refrigerator should not be operated above 110 °F.

Cooling

Problem	Possible	Solutions
Interior moisture buildup.	**Doors are opened often or for long periods of time.**	• When the doors are opened often or for long periods of time, warm, humid air enters the compartment. This raises the temperature and moisture level within the compartment. To lessen the effect, reduce the frequency and duration of door openings.
	Doors are not closed correctly.	• See the “Doors will not close correctly or pop open” section.
	Weather is humid.	• Humid weather allows additional moisture to enter the compartments when the doors are opened leading to condensation or frost. Maintaining a reasonable level of humidity in the home will help to control the amount of moisture that can enter the compartments.
	Defrost cycle recently completed.	• During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may rise slightly and condensation may form on the back wall. Wait 30 minutes and confirm that the proper temperature has been restored once the defrost cycle has completed.
	Food is not packaged correctly.	• Food stored uncovered or unwrapped, and damp containers can lead to moisture accumulation within each compartment. Wipe all containers dry and store food in sealed packaging to prevent condensation and frost.
Food is freezing in the refrigerator compartment.	**Food with high water content was placed near an air vent.**	• Rearrange items with high water content away from air vents.
	Refrigerator temperature control is set incorrectly.	• If the temperature is too cold, adjust the control one increment at a time and wait for the temperature to stabilize. Refer to the Control Panel section for more information.
	Refrigerator is installed in a cold location.	• When the refrigerator is operated in temperature below 41°F (5°C), food can freeze in the refrigerator compartment. The refrigerator should not be operated in temperature below 55°F (13°C).
Refrigerator or Freezer section is too warm.	**Refrigerator was recently installed.**	• It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature.
	The air vents are blocked. Cold air circulates from the freezer to the fresh food section and back again through air vents in the wall dividing the two sections.	• Locate air vents by using your hand to sense airflow and move all packages that block vents and restrict airflow. Rearrange items to allow air to flow throughout the compartment.

Cooling

Problem	Possible Cause	Solutions
Refrigerator or Freezer section is too warm.	**Doors are opened often or for long periods of time.**	• When the doors are opened often or for long periods of time, warm, humid air enters the compartment. This raises the temperature and moisture level within the compartment. To lessen the effect, reduce the frequency and duration of door openings.
	Unit is installed in a hot location.	• The refrigerator should not be operated in temperatures above 110 °F.
	A large amount of food or hot food was added to either compartment.	• Adding food warms the compartment requiring the cooling system to run. Allowing hot food to cool to room temperature before putting it in the refrigerator will reduce this effect.
	Doors not closed correctly.	• See the Doors will not close correctly or pop open section in Parts & Features Troubleshooting.
	Temperature control is not set correctly.	• If the temperature is too warm, adjust the control one increment at a time and wait for the temperature to stabilize.
	Defrost cycle has recently completed.	• During the defrost cycle, the temperature of each compartment may rise slightly and condensation may form on the back wall. Wait 30 minutes and confirm the proper temperature has been restored once the defrost cycle has completed..
Refrigerator or Freezer section is too cold.	**Incorrect temperature control settings.**	• If the temperature is too cold, adjust the control one increment at a time and wait for the temperature to stabilize. Refer to the Control Panel for more information.
Frost or ice crystals form on frozen food (inside of sealed package).	**Condensation from food with a high water content has frozen inside of the food package.**	• This is normal for food items with a high water content.
	Food has been left in the freezer for a long period of time.	• Do not store food items with high water content in the freezer for a long period of time.
Frost or ice crystals form on frozen food (outside of package).	**Door is opened frequently or for long periods of time.**	• When the doors are opened often or for long periods of time, warm, humid air enters the compartment. This raises the temperature and moisture level within the compartment. Increased moisture will lead to frost and condensation. To lessen the effect, reduce the frequency and duration of door openings.
	Door is not closing properly.	• Refer to the Doors will not close correctly or pop open section in the Troubleshooting section.

Making Ice

Problem	Possible Cause	Solutions
Ice tray is not making enough ice.	**Doors are opened often or for long periods of time.**	• If the doors of the unit are opened often, ambient air will warm the refrigerator which will prevent the unit from maintaining the set temperature. Lowering the refrigerator temperature can help, as well as not opening the doors as frequently.
	Doors are not closed completely.	• If the doors are not properly closed, ice production will be affected. See the “Doors will not close correctly or pop open” section in Parts & Features Troubleshooting for more information.
	The temperature setting for the freezer is too warm.	• The recommended temperature for the freezer compartment for normal ice production is 0°F. If the freezer temperature is warmer, ice production will be affected.
Ice tray is not making ice.	**Refrigerator was recently installed.**	• It may take up to 24 hours for each compartment to reach the desired temperature and water to begin freezing in the ice tray.
Ice has bad taste or odor.	**Ice has been stored for a long time.**	• Ice that has been stored for too long will shrink, become cloudy, and may develop a stale taste. Throw away old ice and make a new supply.
	The food has not been stored properly in either compartment.	• Rewrap the food. Odors may migrate to the ice if food is not wrapped properly.
	The interior of the refrigerator needs to be cleaned.	• See the Maintenance section for more information.
	The ice storage bin needs to be cleaned.	• Empty and wash the bin (discard old cubes). Make sure that the bin is completely dry before reinstalling it.

Parts & Features

Problem	Possible Cause	Solutions
Doors will not close correctly or pop open.	**Food packages are blocking the door open.**	• Rearrange food containers to clear the door and door shelves.
	Ice bin, crisper cover, shelves, door bins, or drawers are out of position.	• Push bins all the way in and put crisper cover, shelves and drawers into their correct positions. See the Operation section for more information.
	The doors were removed during product installation and not properly replaced.	• Contact the installer to properly install the doors.
	Refrigerator is not leveled properly.	• Contact the installer to properly level the refrigerator.
Doors are difficult to open.	**The gaskets are dirty or sticky.**	• Clean the gaskets and the surfaces that they touch. Rub a thin coat of appliance polish or kitchen wax on the gaskets after cleaning.
	Door was recently closed.	• When you open the door, warmer air enters the refrigerator. As the warm air cools, it can create a vacuum. If the door is hard to open, wait one minute to allow the air pressure to equalize, then see if it opens more easily.
Refrigerator wobbles or seems unstable	**Leveling legs are not adjusted properly.**	• Contact the installer to properly level the refrigerator.
	Floor is not level.	• It may be necessary to add shims under the leveling legs or rollers to complete installation.
Lights do not work.	**LED interior lighting failure.**	• The refrigerator compartment lamp is LED interior lighting, and service should be performed by a qualified technician.
The interior of the refrigerator is covered with dust or soot.	**The refrigerator is located near a fire source, such as a fireplace, chimney, or candle.**	• Make sure that the refrigerator is not located near a fire source, such as a fireplace, chimney or candle.

Noises

Problem	Possible Cause	Solutions
Clicking	**The defrost control will click when the automatic defrost cycle begins and ends. The thermostat control (or refrigerator control on some models) will also click when cycling on and off.**	• Normal Operation
Rattling	**Rattling noises may come from the flow of refrigerant or items stored on top of or around the refrigerator.**	• Normal Operation
	Refrigerator is not resting solidly on the floor.	• Floor is weak or uneven or leveling legs need to be adjusted. See the Leveling and Door Alignment section.
	Refrigerator with linear compressor was jarred while running.	• Normal Operation
Whooshing	**Evaporator fan motor is circulating air through the refrigerator and freezer compartments.**	• Normal Operation
	Air is being forced over the condenser by the condenser fan.	• Normal Operation
Gurgling	**Refrigerant flowing through the cooling system.**	• Normal Operation
Popping	**Contraction and expansion of the inside walls due to changes in temperature.**	• Normal Operation
Sizzling	**Water dripping on the defrost heater during a defrost cycle.**	• Normal Operation
Vibrating	**If the side or back of the refrigerator is touching a cabinet or wall, some of the normal vibrations may make an audible sound.**	• To eliminate the noise, make sure that the sides and back cannot vibrate against any wall or cabinet.
Dripping	**Water running into the drain pan during the defrost cycle.**	• Normal Operation
Pulsating or high-pitched sound	**Your refrigerator is designed to run more efficiently to keep your food items at the desired temperature. The high efficiency compressor may cause your new refrigerator to run longer than your old one, but it is still more energy efficient than previous models. While the refrigerator is running, it is normal to hear a pulsating or high-pitched sound.**	• Normal Operation