

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
Refrigerator is not Cooling	Refrigerator in defrost cycle	Wait about 40 minutes for defrost cycle to end
	Refrigerator control in 0 (off) position	Move the refrigerator and freezer control to a temperature setting.
	Refrigerator is unplugged	Push the plug completely into the outlet
	The fuse is blown/circuit breaker is tripped	Replace fuse or reset the breaker
Vibration or rattling (slight vibration is normal) Motor operates for long periods. (Modern refrigerators with more storage space and larger freezer require more operating time.)	Refrigerator is not resting on the feet	Adjust feet
	Normal when refrigerator is first plugged in	Wait 24 hours for the refrigerator to completely cool down
	Often occurs when large amounts of food are placed in refrigerator	This is normal
	Temperature controls set at the coldest setting.	See Controls
Refrigerator has odor	Food transmitting odor or refrigerator	Food with strong odors should be tightly wrapped. Keep an open box of baking soda in the refrigerator.
	Interior needs cleaning	See care and cleaning
	Too frequent or too long openings	
Moisture collects inside (in humid weather, air carries moisture into refrigerator when doors are opened)	Open containers of water or warm food in the refrigerator	Cover or seal open containers. During a defrost cycle, moisture will be removed from the refrigerator, but may return with long or frequent door openings.

Owner's Manual and Installation Instructions

**TWO DRAWER
REFRIGERATOR**

FELIX STORCH, INC
SUMMIT APPLIANCE DIVISION
ALL REFRIGERATOR
SP6DS-2D

- Two drawer All Refrigerator
- 24" wide
- Fully finished in Stainless Steel
- Accepts full Overlay Paneling
- Decorative Handles

Thank you for purchasing this appliance and for putting your trust in our company. It's designed to refrigerate your fresh foods, while adding elegance to your home or office.

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Write the model and serial numbers here:

Model# _____

Serial# _____

Find these numbers on the back of the unit.

NORMAL OPERATING SOUNDS

Newer refrigerators sound different from older refrigerators. Modern refrigerators have more features and use newer technology.

Do you hear what I hear?

These sounds are

normal

HUMM....

WHOOSH...

- The new high efficiency compressor may run faster and longer than your old refrigerator and you may hear a high-pitched hum or pulsating sound while it is operating.
- You may hear a whooshing sound when the doors close. This is due to pressure equalizing within the refrigerator.

CLICKS, POPS,
CRACKS and CHIRPS

- You may hear cracking or popping sounds when the refrigerator is first plugged in. This happens as the refrigerator cools to the correct temperature.
- The compressor may cause a clicking or chirping sound when attempting to restart

- Expansion and contraction of cooling coils during and after defrost can cause a cracking or popping sound.



WATER
SOUNDS

- The flow of refrigerant through the freezer cooling coils may make a gurgling noise like boiling water.
- Water dropping on the defrost heater can cause a sizzling, popping or buzzing sound during the defrost cycle.
- A water dripping noise may occur during the defrost cycle as ice melts from the evaporator and flows into the drain slot.

CARE AND CLEANING OF THE REFRIGERATOR**Ice Formation on the Inner Rear Wall**

As long as the defrost water runs to the channel and through the opening to the drain pan on the compressor, automatic defrosting of the appliance is assured. In case any ice formation on the inner wall increases to (1/8"), the ice should be manually defrosted.

Set the thermostat knob to o (off) position and leave the drawer open. Never use electric devices for defrosting and do not scrape the ice or frost layer with sharp objects. After completing defrosting, turn the knob to the desired position and close the refrigerator drawer.

Water is Leaking from the Refrigerator

In case the discharged water outlet is clogged, or the defrost water drips over the channel, or water leaks from the refrigerator just clean the clogged opening with a plastic straw. Manually defrost the increased ice layer. See "Ice Formation on the Inner Back Wall".

Behind the Refrigerator

Be careful when moving the refrigerator away from the wall. All types of floor coverings can be damaged; particularly



cushioned coverings and those with embossed surfaces. Pull the refrigerator straight out and return it to position by pushing it straight in. Moving the refrigerator sideways may result in damage to the floor covering or refrigerator. *When pushing the refrigerator back, make sure you don't roll over the power cord.*

Preparing for Vacation

For long vacations or absences, remove all of the food and unplug the refrigerator. Move the refrigerator control to the o (off) position and clean the interior with a baking soda solution of one tablespoon of baking soda to one quart of water.

Leave the doors open to prevent odors.

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING****WARNING!**

These instructions are intended for the user. They describe the appliance and the safe way to use it. The instructions were prepared for various models/types of refrigerators therefore you may find descriptions of some accessories and functions that do not apply to your appliance

**SAFETY
PRECAUTIONS**

When using electrical appliances, basic safety precautions should be observed, including the following:

- Before connecting the appliance to the power supply, leave it standing for about 2 hours. This reduces the risk of malfunctions in the cooling system caused by shipping.
- This refrigerator must be properly installed in accordance with the Installation Instructions before it is used.
- Do not allow children to climb, stand or hang on the drawers in the refrigerator. They could damage the refrigerator and seriously injure themselves.

- Do not touch the cold surfaces when hands are damp or wet. Skin may stick to these extremely cold surfaces.
- Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
- Keep fingers out of the "pinch point" areas; clearances between the drawers and cabinet. Be careful closing doors when children are in the area.
- Unplug the refrigerator before cleaning or making repairs.
- Setting controls to the o (off) position does not remove power to the light circuit

Children entrapment and suffocation are not problems of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous...even if they will sit for "just a few days".

**IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING**

**Before You Throw Away
Your Old Refrigerator:**

- Take off the drawers so that children may not easily climb inside
- For the sake of environmental protection be careful not to damage the rear wall of the appliance (the condenser unit or the tubes when moving the refrigerator) or any part of the refrigerating system inside the appliance.

REFRIGERANTS

All refrigeration products contain refrigerants, which under federal law must be removed prior to product disposal.

NOTE: Contact your appliance retailers or your local town for information on safely and legally disposing of old appliances.

**CHOOSING THE RIGHT
PLACE**

Place the appliance in a dry and regularly ventilated room. Allowed ambient temperature depends on the model (class) of the appliance and is stated on the rating plate of the appliance.

This appliance is class N.

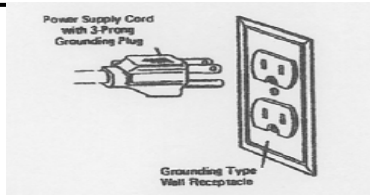
CLASS AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

SN (sub-normal) from + 56°F to + 90°F

N (normal) from + 62°F to + 90°F

ST (sub-tropical) from + 64°F to + 100°F

T (tropical) from + 64°F to + 120°F



The appliance may be exposed to the lower or higher temperature but only for a short period of time and the temperature should never be lower than 41°F. Never place the appliance near heat emitting devices (e.g. cooker, radiator, water heater or similar devices) and do not expose it to direct sunlight.

**DO NOT USE AN
EXTENSION CORD**

Because of potential safety hazards under certain conditions, we strongly recommend that if you only have a two prong outlet have it replaced by a qualified technician with an outlet that meets the local codes. Required nominal voltage and frequency are indicated on the rating plate.

The connection to the power supply and grounding has to be made according to the current standards and regulations. The appliance resists temporary voltage tolerance from -15 to 10%.

Your SP6DS is only for use with 110 to 120 volts and 60 cycles (standard in USA).

CARE AND CLEANING OF THE REFRIGERATOR

Cleaning the Outside

Disconnect the power supply before cleaning the appliance.

Do not use coarse or aggressive cleaning agents as you can damage the surface .

- Clean the exterior with a cloth dampened with soapy water. Dry with a soft cloth
- Remove detachable drawers; clean them with water and a mild liquid detergent. Wash the interior of the appliance with lukewarm water, mix one or two spoonfuls of vinegar.
- Attach the drawers once air dried.
- Every now and then wipe the condenser on the rear wall. Use a soft non-metal brush or vacuum cleaner.

The stainless steel doors and handles (on some models) can be cleaned with a commercially available stainless steel cleaner.

Do not use appliance wax or polish on the stainless steel.

- **Do not wipe the refrigerator with a soiled dish cloth or wet towel.** These may leave a residue that can erode the paint.
- **Do not use scouring pads, powdered cleaners, bleach or cleaners containing bleach because these products can scratch and weaken the paint finish.**

To help prevent odors, leave an open box of baking soda in the fresh food and freezer compartments

Automatic Defrosting of the Refrigerator

There is no need to defrost the refrigerator, because the ice deposited on the inner back wall is automatically defrosted.

Ice deposits on the inner back wall during compressor operation; later on, when the compressor is not operating, ice defrost any water and drains through the outlet in the inner back wall into the drain pan situated above the compressor where it evaporates.

ABOUT THE DRAWERS



IMPORTANT!

It is highly suggested that you install the Ant-Tip Bracket before use. Never allow children to play or stand in the drawers!

To reinstall the drawers on the appliance:

- Just simply line up the hinges on the drawer and the hinges on the appliance and gently push the drawer in.
- Once lined up close the drawer completely then open it up again to make sure the drawer is on track.

Removal/Replacing Drawers

To remove the drawers from the refrigerator the directions need to be followed:

- Pull the drawer towards you completely
- On both sides of the drawers there are two hinges
- On each hinge there is a black lever
- The left lever should be pulled up
- The right lever should be pulled down
- Both levers should be pulled at the same time while continuing to pull out the drawer.

Note: Please refer to the enclosed instructions for directions on applying overlay panels.

It is strongly recommended that you contact a qualified technician to assist you with any necessary repairs

ABOUT THE CONTROLS

Operation Control

The refrigerator is controlled by the thermostat knob located to the right side of the top drawer (**it can be seen when the drawer is opened or removed**).

Turn the knob clockwise from the 0 (off) to 7 (max). And back counter clockwise to 0 (off).

Temperature Selection

- The settings of the temperature control are from 0 (off) to 7 (max). Initially adjust the temperature control setting to 4 (norm), then adjust the thermostat to colder or warmer (as needed).
- **A higher setting on the knob (towards 7) means colder temperatures in all compartments of the appliance.** The temperature in the interior of the appliance may even drop between 35°- 45° F. Use the higher thermostat setting only when required or recommended.
- The coolness of the refrigerator depends on how often you open or close the drawer.
- **To turn the refrigerator off you must turn the thermostat to 0 (off).**

Control settings will vary based on personal preferences, usage and operating conditions, and may require more than one adjustment. Factors that affect temperature include the amount of food in the refrigerator or freezer, the frequency of door openings and the temperature of food when it is placed in the refrigerator.

Storing Fresh Food

- Food to be stored in the refrigerator should be properly packed as to prevent mixing various moisture degrees and odors (in polyethylene bags or sheets, aluminum foil, wax paper, covered containers or bottles).
- Never store any inflammable, volatile, or explosive substances.
- The interior of the drawers are stainless steel, some cleaners are not suitable for stainless steel so read the label of any cleaners before using. Do not use abrasive or mildly abrasive