

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

SAFETY MESSAGES

This manual contains several important safety notices. Always read and obey all of the following safety messages.



This is the safety alert symbol. This symbol is a warning to potential dangers that could cause death, injury or damage to you, others or the product. All safety messages will follow after this warning symbol and the word "DANGER", "CAUTION" or "WARNING". These words mean:

⚠ DANGER

You may be killed or suffer fatal damage if you do not follow instructions.

⚠ WARNING

You may be killed or seriously injured if you do not follow instructions.

⚠ CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor injury or damage to the product.

All safety messages inform you of potential danger, advise you on how to reduce the risk of injury and tell you what can occur if the instructions are not followed.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of fire, electrical shock or personal injury, the following precaution measures should be followed:

- Keep ventilation openings, in the appliance enclosure or in the built-in structure, clear of obstruction.
- Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not use electrical appliances inside the food storage compartments of the appliance, unless they are of the type recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not store explosive substances such as aerosol cans with a flammable propellant in this appliance.
- Do not light a candle to remove odors in the refrigerator.
- In the event of a gas leak (propane/LPG), ensure the area is adequately ventilated and contact an authorized service center before resuming use. Do not touch the refrigerator or power cord of the refrigerator.
- NEVER disconnect the refrigerator by pulling the power cord, always grip the plug firmly and disconnect it directly from the outlet.
- Immediately repair or replace all faulty or damaged service cables. Do not use cords that have cracks or abrasion† damage on the length of the cord or on the plug.
- When moving your refrigerator, take care not to roll over the electrical cord.
- **DO NOT** store or use gasoline or other combustible liquids or vapors in proximity with this or any other electrical appliance.
- **DO NOT** permit children to climb, stand or swing from the doors or shelves of the refrigerator. This can cause serious injury to them and damage to the product.
- Keep your fingers away from areas in which they can become caught, such as the doors, hinges and cabinets. Be careful closing the doors when children are near.
- Unplug the refrigerator before cleaning or repairing. **NOTE:** We strongly recommend that any repair services be performed by a qualified professional.
- The refrigerator and freezer compartment lamps are LED interior lighting, and service should only be performed by a qualified technician.
- If disposing of a refrigerator, make sure the refrigerant and insulation foam are removed for proper disposal by a qualified service.
- If you release the refrigerant or throw away the insulation foam, you may be fined or imprisoned in accordance with the relevant environmental law. Insulation foam contains flammable blowing gas.
- Do not keep bottles in the freezer compartment, they could explode after freezing and cause damage.
- For your safety, this product should be properly grounded. Have a qualified professional check the electrical circuit and outlet to ensure a proper ground connection.
- Read all instructions before utilizing the product. Utilize this product only as explicitly expressed in this guide.
- Once the refrigerator is operating, avoid touching cold surfaces of the freezer with damp or wet hands; the skin could become adhered to these surfaces.
- In refrigerators with an automatic ice dispenser, avoid contact with moving parts of the ejector mechanism or with the heating mechanism that discharges the cubes. **DO NOT** place your fingers or hands in the ice dispenser mechanism while the refrigerator is connected.
- **DO NOT** refreeze foods which have already thawed. The Department of Agriculture of the United States, in your Bulletin of Home and Gardens No. 69 establishes that:
"...You can refreeze food that has thawed if they contain ice crystals or are cold and below 40 °F (4 °C)".
"...Ground beef, perishable food or seafood that is discolored or has an unpleasant odor should not be frozen or consumed. Consumption of melted ice cream should also be avoided. If the odor or color of food is questionable, discard it. The food may be dangerous to consume".
"Partial thawing or refreezing reduces the quality of the food, especially fruit, vegetables and prepared meals. The quality of red meat is less affected than that of other foods. Use refrozen products as soon as possible in order to maintain their quality".
- Do not store any living animal inside your refrigerator.

RISK OF FIRE AND FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

*Refrigerant type is indicated in the label inside your refrigerator, this warning apply just for models with R600a refrigerant.



This appliance contains a small amount of isobutane refrigerant (R600a), which is combustible. When transporting and installing the appliance, care should be taken to ensure that no parts of the refrigerating circuit are damaged. Refrigerant squirting out of the pipes could ignite or cause an eye injury. If a leak is detected, avoid any naked flames or potential sources of ignition and air the room in which the appliance is standing for several minutes.

In order to avoid the creation of a flammable gas air mixture if a leak in the refrigerating circuit occurs, the size of the room in which the appliance may be sited depends on the amount of refrigerant used. The room must be 10.8 square feet (1 square meter) in size for every 8g of R600a refrigerant inside the appliance. The amount of refrigerant in your particular appliance is shown on the identification plate inside the appliance. Never start up an appliance showing any signs of damage. If in doubt, consult your dealer.

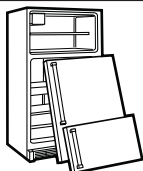
KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ CAUTION

This appliance is not intended for use by children, persons with physical or mental disabilities, persons with reduced sensory or mental capacity, or persons that lack experience or know-how, unless they have supervision or instruction in relation to the use of the appliance by the person responsible for their safety. Children should be supervised to assure that they do not play with the appliance.

⚠ DANGER: CHILDREN MAY BECOME TRAPPED

Children becoming trapped or suffocated is not a problem of the past. Discarded and abandoned refrigerators are a hazard, even if they remain there "for just a few days". If you would like to dispose of your old refrigerator, please follow the instructions below to prevent any accidents.



BEFORE DISPOSING YOUR REFRIGERATOR OR FREEZER WHEN NO LONGER IN USE:

- Remove the doors and magnetic gaskets.
- Leave the shelves in place so that children cannot easily become stuck in them.

CFC DISPOSAL

Your old refrigerator may have a cooling system that uses CFC's (chlorofluorocarbons). CFC affects the stratospheric layer of the ozone. If you decide to throw out your old refrigerator, ensure that CFC contaminants are properly disposed of by a qualified professional. If you intentionally remove the CFC refrigerant, you could be subject to fines or prison in accordance with environmental legislation in effect.

⚠ WARNING:

If you no longer require the use of this unit, contact the local authorities to dispose of this product in a safe way because it uses Cycle-Pentane or Pentane as foaming and flammable gases for insulation. Gases insulation material require special removal process. This product contains flammable insulation and refrigerant gases.

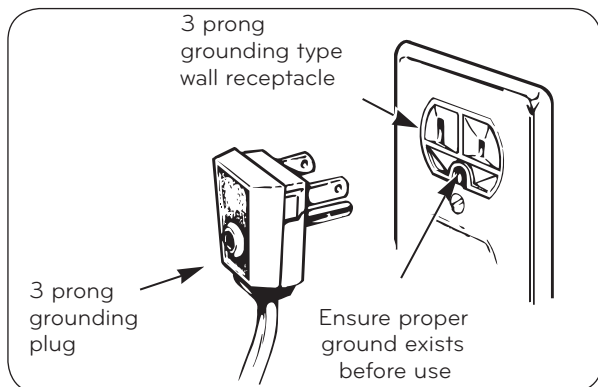
REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUND CONNECTION

IMPORTANT: Attentively read the following.

TO CONNECT ELECTRICITY

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD FOR YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY, this appliance must be properly grounded. Have a qualified electrician check your wall outlet to ensure that the plug is grounded properly.



RECOMMENDED GROUNDING METHOD

Your refrigerator must always be plugged to its own outlet which is adequately grounded. The energy current should only be 115 V ~ 60 Hz, AC or 127 V ~ 60 Hz, AC (according to the National rating), and fused at 15 or 20 A. This provides the best performance and prevents an overload which could cause a fire from the overheating of the cables. It is recommended that a separate circuit be used for this appliance, as well as a receptacle that cannot be disconnected with a switch.

Do not use an extension cable.

It is recommended use a separate circuit for this product as well as receptacle which can not be disconnected with a switch. Do not use extension cords or adapters ungrounded.

It is your responsibility and obligation to replace two-prong outlets with that of an adequately grounded three-prong outlet.

Do not, under any circumstance, cut or extract the third prong from the plug.

USE OF EXTENSION CABLES

We do not recommend the use of extension cables. However, if you still choose to utilize an extension cable, it is absolutely necessary that it is listed in the UL (in the United States) or CSA (in Canada), that it supports three-pronged plugs and that the electrical current support a minimum of 15 A and 120 V.

The use of an extension cable will increase the amount of space needed behind the refrigerator.

⚠ WARNING

REPLACING ELECTRICAL CABLE

If the power cord is damaged, it must be replaced by our service center or qualified LG technician to avoid any risk.

Do not extend or modify the power cord length, damage the power cord may cause electric shock or damage the unit.

CONNECTING THE WATER LINE

NOTE: It is necessary to have a water source when both water and/or ice dispensers are available in your product. Check the specifications and model of your refrigerator.

BEFORE START

The water source is not guaranteed by the refrigerator manufacturer. Follow instructions carefully in order to reduce damage.

Air located inside the water pipes can cause hammering or tapping causing damage to the inner pipes or water spillage in the inside of the refrigerator. Call a qualified plumber to fix such hammering on the connections before installing the water pipe.

To avoid burn damage or such, never connect refrigerator to hot water pipes.

If you are to use the refrigerator before connecting it to the water source, make sure the ice maker is the off position.

Never attempt to install the ice maker pipes in areas where room temperature is below freezing point.

When using any electrical device (like a drill) during the installation, make sure device is doubly isolated or making ground to prevent risk of electrical surge or discharge.

All installations should be done considering local water and drainage requirements.

- If an inverted osmosis water filtration system is connected to the cold water source, the water hose installation is not assured or guaranteed by the refrigerator or automated ice maker manufacturer. Follow the next instructions carefully to minimize costly water related damages.
- When having an inverted osmosis water filtration system connected to the cold-water flow, the water pressure for such system must be at least between 40-60 PSI or 0,27 MPa ($2,8 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{f} / \text{cm}^2 \sim 4,2 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{f} / \text{cm}^2$, ($2,8 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{f} / \text{cm}^2 \sim 4,2 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{f} / \text{cm}^2$, less than $2 \sim 3$ seconds to fill a 7 oz of capacity cup [0,2 liters])).
- If the inverted osmosis water filtration system pressure is less than 21 PSI or 0,14 MPa ($1,5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{f} / \text{cm}^2$, more than four (4) seconds to fill a 7 oz of capacity cup [0,2 liters]]):

- a) Identify if the sediments filter in the inverted osmosis system is being blocked. Replace filter if necessary.
- b) Allow inverted osmosis system storage tank to refill after extensive usage.
- c) Call a qualified plumber if the inverted osmosis water pressure problem continues.

REQUIREMENTS

- **1/4" (6,35 mm) in diameter copper pipe** to connect refrigerator to the water pipe. Make sure both terminals are cut in a squared manner.



To determine how much pipe material is needed, measures the distances between the valves located

behind the refrigerator and the source of water and add to that 8 feet (2,4 m). Make sure there is sufficient pipe material to allow the free movement of the refrigerator from the wall

- **A cold water source.** Water pressure should be between 0,138 and 0,82 MPa or 20 and 120 PSI for models not containing water filter and between 0,276 and 0,82 MPa or 40 and 120 PSI for models containing water filter.

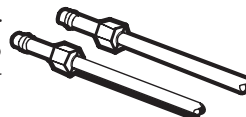
- **A drill.**



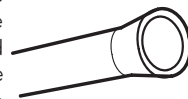
- **Adjustable 1/2" (12,7 mm) key.**

- **Flat and Phillips style (star) screwdriver.**

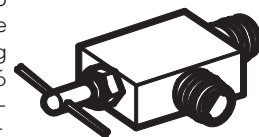
- **Two 1/4" (6,35 mm) diameter compression nuts** with two sides to connect the copper pipe to the refrigerator valve.



If your current copper pipe has some reduction on the ends, it will be necessary to get and adaptor (found in hardware stores) to connect the water line to the refrigerator. It is also possible to cut such reductions with a pipe cutter and use the compression connections mentioned above.



- **Bypass valve** to connect to the cold water line. The valve must have a water opening with an interior 5/32" (3,46 mm) diameter in the cold-water connection point. These valves can be located in any cold-water connection package. Before buying make sure such valve meets local standards and requirements.



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Install the valve to the pipe that you use to drink water.

⚠ CAUTION: Connect to potable water supply only.

1. CLOSE THE MAIN WATER SOURCE

Open the nearest water faucet to let water flow and empty pipes.

2. SELECT THE LOCATION OF THE VALVE

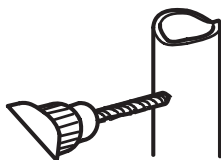
Select the location of the valve that will provide a better access. It is best to connect to a vertical pipeline. When connecting to a horizontal pipeline is necessary, make the connection in the lateral or upper area instead of the lower area to prevent accumulation of sediment.



CONNECTING THE WATER LINE

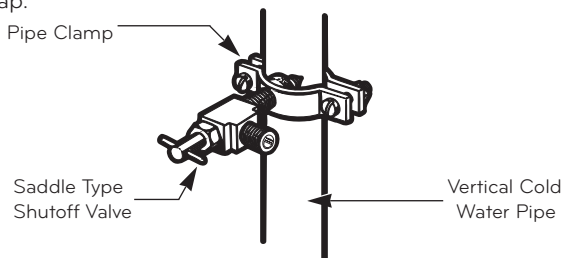
3. DRILL A HOLE FOR THE VALVE

Drill a 1/4" (6,35 mm) diameter hole in the water pipeline. Remove jagged edges produced after perforation. Make sure water does not reach the drill. Not performing the 1/4" (6,35 mm) perforation can lead to a low or smaller ice production.



4. TIGHTEN THE VALVE

Tighten the valve into the cold water pipeline with a tube trap.

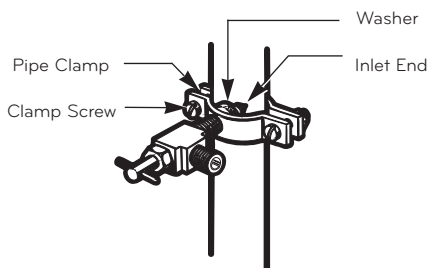


NOTE: Codes for 248 CMR pipelines of the state of Massachusetts must be attached to the connection. Valves of this type are banned in Massachusetts. Call an authorized plumber by the norms and regulations of your country.

5. TIGHTEN THE TRAP

Tighten the trap until the sealing ring begins to grow.

NOTE: Make sure it is not too tight, this can break the pipe.



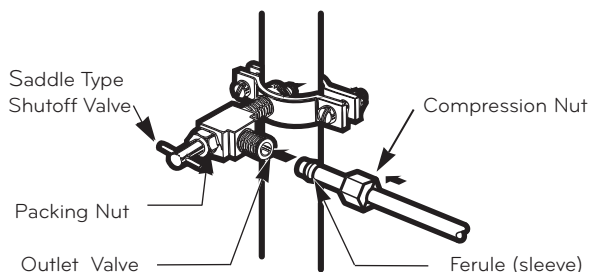
6. PLACE THE PIPELINE

Place the pipeline between the cold water pipe and the refrigerator. Place it through a hole in the wall or floor (behind the refrigerator or next to the cabinet) as close to the wall as possible.

NOTE: Make sure there is a sufficient amount of extra pipeline (8 feet [244 mm] coiled up three times with a 10" [25 cm] in diameter) to allow free movement of the refrigerator from the wall after installation was made.

7. CONNECT PIPELINE TO VALVE

Place the compression nut and the copper pipe ferule at the end of the pipe and connect to the valve. Make sure the pipe is completely inserted into the valve. Tighten nut carefully.

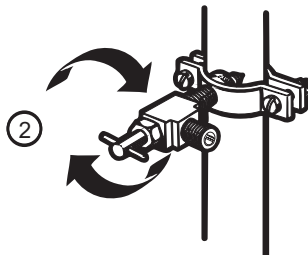


8. DRAIN THE PIPE

Open the main water source (1) and drain the pipe until water comes out clear.



Allow water flow from the bypass valve (2) and close after draining 1/4 of a gallon (1L) of water.



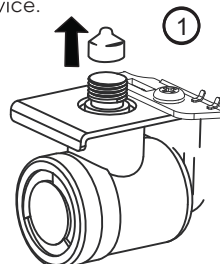
9. CONNECT PIPE TO REFRIGERATOR

NOTES:

- Before making connection to refrigerator, make sure it is not connected to any energy source. If your refrigerator does not have a water filter, it is advised to install one.
- If your water source contains sand or related particles that can travel to the valve, install a water filter near the refrigerator.

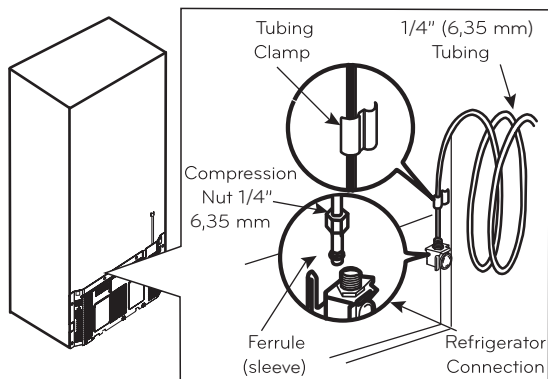
IMPORTANT: Never use old or used hoses. Always use new ones to have a better use and experience. Connect always to a potable water source to avoid security and health issues.

- Remove the ring plug (1) from the valve located at the top of such device.



CONNECTING THE WATER LINE

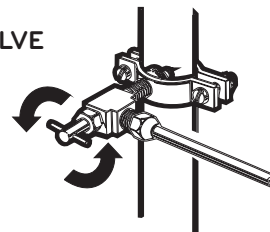
- Place compression nut and the ferrule at the end of the pipeline. Insert pipeline into the connection valve as far as possible. Hold tightly while holding pipeline.



Hold on to the pipe from the handles or grabbers located behind the refrigerator, loosening first the bolt holding the handle. Afterwards, insert pipe into the hole and tighten bolt to finalize.

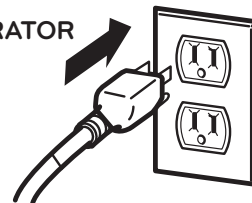
10. OPEN THE BYPASS VALVE

Tighten all connections containing leaks. Place access cover back on compressor.



11. CONNECT TO REFRIGERATOR

Fix pipeline in a way that it does not vibrate on the refrigerator or wall. Push refrigerator against wall.



12. TURN ICE MAKER ON

Turn ice maker switch into the **ON** position. Ice maker will start only after reaching its operating temperature of 15 °F (-9 °C) or less. It will automatically begin the ice production if switch is located in the **ON** position.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

UNDERSTANDING SOUNDS YOU MAY HEAR

Your new refrigerator may make sounds that your old one did not make. Most of the new sounds are normal. Hard surfaces, like the floor, walls and cabinets, can make the sounds seem louder than they actually are. The following describes the kinds of sounds you may hear and what may be causing them..

Clicking:

The defrost control will click when the automatic defrost cycle begins and ends. The thermostat control (or refrigerator control, depending on the model) will also click when cycling on and off.

Rattling:

Rattling noises may come from the flow of refrigerant, the water line, or items stored on top of the refrigerator.

Whooshing:

- Evaporator fan motor circulating the air through the refrigerator and freezer compartments.
- Air being forced over the condenser by the condenser fan.
- Ice compartment fan in the freezer on the left side of the refrigerator when the doors are open.

Gurgling:

As each cycle ends, you may hear a gurgling sound caused by the refrigerant flowing through the cooling system.

Popping:

Contraction and expansion of the inside walls.

Sizzling:

Water dripping on the defrost heater during a defrost cycle.

Vibrating Noise:

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.

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 is still more energy efficient than previous models. While the refrigerator is running, it is normal to hear a pulsating or high-pitched sound.