

Important Cautions Read all instructions before using this appliance

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING—When using this appliance, always exercise basic safety precautions, including the following:

- Use this appliance only for its intended purpose as described in this Use and Care Book.

- This washer must be properly installed and located in accordance with the Installation Instructions before it is used. If you did not receive an Installation Instructions sheet with your washer, you can obtain one by contacting the service location nearest you.

- Properly ground to conform with all governing codes and ordinances.

- Install or store where it will not be exposed to temperatures below freezing or exposed to the weather.

- Connect to a properly rated, protected and sized power-supply circuit to avoid electrical overload.

- Connect to adequate plumbing and drain facilities as described in the Installation Instructions.

- With stationary model, turn off water faucets when the washer is not in use to relieve pressure on hoses and valves, and to minimize leakage if a hose or valve should break or rupture.

- With portable model, turn faucets off and disconnect hose coupler when washer is not in use.

- When disconnecting this appliance pull by the plug rather than the cord to avoid damage to the cord or junction of cord and plug. Make sure that the cord is located so that it will not be stepped on, tripped over or otherwise subjected to damage or stress.

- We strongly recommend that any servicing be performed by a qualified individual.

- The wiring diagram for this machine is located inside the lower front access panel.

To minimize the possibility of injury:

- Do not mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids such as vinegar and/or rust remover. Mixing can produce a toxic gas which may cause death.

- Do not wash or dry articles that have been previously cleaned in, washed in, soaked in, or spotted with combustible or explosive substances such as gasoline, degreasers, drycleaning solvents, etc. that may give off vapors that could ignite or explode.

Do not add these substances to the wash water.

Do not use these substances around your washer and/or dryer during operation.

- HYDROGEN GAS is produced by the chemical action within your water heater and the gas can accumulate in the water heater and/or water pipes if hot water has not been used for a period of two weeks or longer. HYDROGEN GAS CAN BE EXPLOSIVE UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES. So to prevent the possibility of damage or injury, if you have not used hot water for two weeks or more, or move into a residence in which the hot water system may not have been used for some time, turn on *all* hot water faucets and allow them to run for several minutes before using any electrical appliance which is connected to the hot water system. This will allow any hydrogen gas to escape. Of course, since the gas is flammable, do not smoke or use an open flame or appliance during this process.

- Never reach into the washer while parts are moving. Always stop the washer to load, unload, add forgotten items or add additional laundry aids.

For your safety, the washer lid is locked closed during spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push the timer knob IN and wait for lid lock to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

At end of cycle lid lock will release after about 30 seconds. The washer will fill and agitate with the lid open.

- Close supervision is necessary if this appliance is used by or near children. Do not allow children to play inside, on or with appliance or any discarded appliance. Dispose of discarded appliances and shipping or packing materials properly.

- Never operate portable model in locations where it could conceivably create a hazard, such as top of stairs or edge of unguarded landing.

- Keep all laundry aids (such as detergents, bleaches, fabric softeners, etc.) out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet. Observe all warnings on container labels to avoid personal injury.

- Keep the area around and underneath your appliances free from the accumulation of combustible materials, such as lint, paper, rags, chemicals, etc.

- To minimize the possibility of electric shock, unplug this appliance from the power-supply before attempting any maintenance or cleaning (except the removal and cleaning of the lint filter).

NOTE: Turning the Cycle Selector to an OFF position does NOT disconnect the appliance from the power-supply.

- Do not operate this appliance if it is damaged, malfunctioning, partially disassembled, or has missing or broken parts, including a damaged cord or plug.

- Do not wash fiberglass articles in your washer. Skin irritation could result from the remaining particles that may be picked up by clothing during subsequent washer use.

- Never climb on or stand on the washer top.

For Washer Operation

- Do not leave washer lid up during cycle. The washer will fill and agitate with the lid open.

For your safety, the washer lid is locked closed during spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push the Cycle Selector IN and wait for lid lock to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

At end of cycle, lid lock will release after about 30 seconds.

- DO NOT CHANGE CYCLE OR MANUALLY ADVANCE CYCLE SELECTOR WHEN DIAL IS OUT. Push in Cycle Selector and wait for washer to stop. Then select new Cycle and pull Cycle Selector to restart.

Optional Accessories for your Space-Savers

May be used with

Model Number	Description	Stationary Washer WWP1180C	Portable Washer WWP1170C	Stationary Dryer DDP1280C	Portable Dryer DDP1270C	Stationary Dryer DDP1275C
WMK-25	Wall-Mount Installation Kit. Use to mount dryer to wall above washer.			X	X	X
DSR-80	Dryer Stack Rack. Supports dryer in stacked installation.	X		X		X
DSR-70	Dryer Stack Rack.		X	X	X	X
WPP-50	Conversion Kit. To convert washer to built-in installation.		X			

Accessories are available from your dealer or service organization.

Energy-Saving Tips

We are all conscious of the need to save energy—to protect our country's energy reserves and to help us save money. There are several things you can do to reduce the amount of energy needed to wash your clothes:

1. Use Hot Wash—140° (60°C)—*on a regular basis only* when washing heavily soiled articles—such as work and play clothes.

2. Under normal soil conditions, wash in water above 80°F (27°C). This generally means using the Warm Wash temperature setting on your washer—temperatures approximately 95°F (35°C). If you notice that soil has accumulated after several consecutive washings, use Hot Wash occasionally, if safe for fabrics.

3. Always rinse in Cold Water. The temperature of the rinse does not affect cleaning.

4. Try to wash less often. Save articles of the same type of fabric until you have a full load.

5. If you must wash smaller loads, adjust the amount of water. Small loads should have lower water levels.

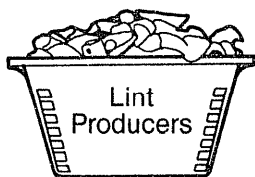
6. Wash in off-peak utility hours. Your local utility can tell you which are the off-peak hours.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If your clothes and household items don't look clean and fresh after washing, what are you apt to do? You will probably then re-wash them...and that means you'll waste energy. Remember to sort your clothes carefully, and load them properly, select correct cycles, use enough detergent and *choose a water temperature warm enough to release and get rid of soil.*

Good sorting means better washing

Sort by surface texture

Separate



from



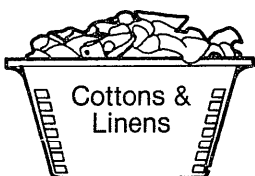
LINT PRODUCERS—such as terry toweling and chenille—give up lint.

LINT COLLECTORS—such as man-made fibers and napped fabrics like velveteen and corduroy— attract lint. These must be washed separately.

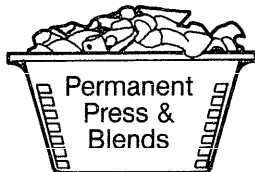
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON LINT CONTROL, SEE PAGE 16.

Sort by fabric

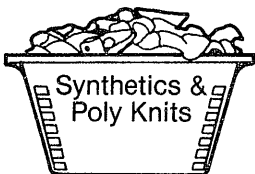
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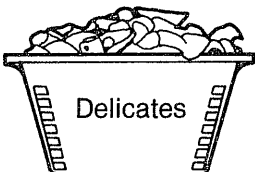
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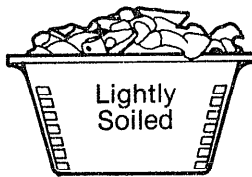
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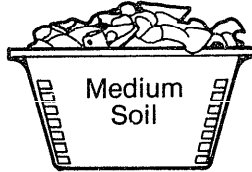
In addition to sorting to reduce lint collection, it is recommended that fabrics of similar construction be washed together whenever possible.

Sort by soil

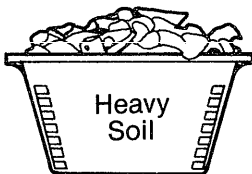
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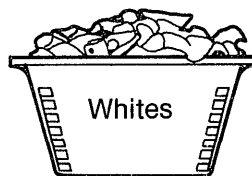


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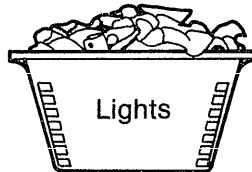


Sort by color

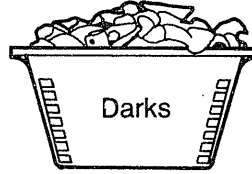
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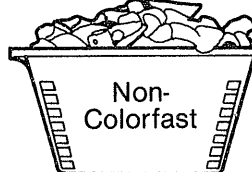
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FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON DIFFERENT FABRICS AND LOADS, SEE PAGES 14 and 15.

It pays to check and to pre-treat

- Empty pockets, brush out cuffs, zip zippers, snap snaps, hook hooks and button buttons.
- Do any necessary mending—rips, hems, tears.
- Check all items for areas of heavy soil or stain.
- Remove stains. **FOR STAIN REMOVAL CHART, SEE PAGE 12.**
- Pre-treat heavy soil by rubbing in a small amount of liquid detergent or a paste made of water and powdered detergent or soap. For best results wait ½ hour before washing.
- Turn PolyKnits inside-out to minimize fabric surface damage.

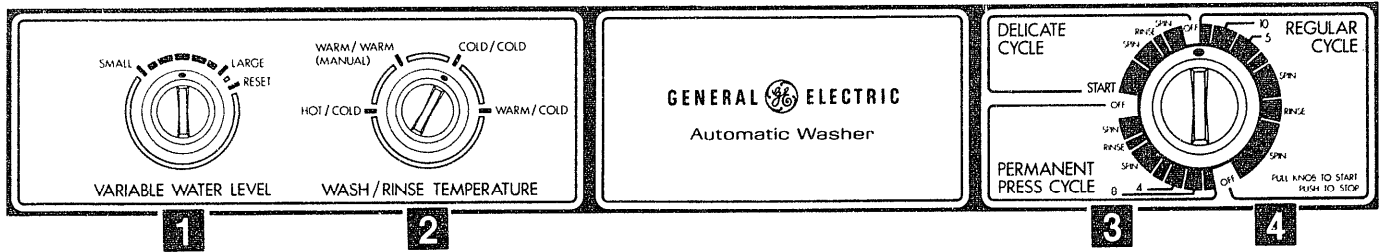
Soaking—a good way to loosen deep soils and stains

A thorough soaking with detergent or special soaking agent is an excellent way to remove heavy soils, embedded dirt and even some stains.

Soaking can be either a completely separate washing step or a preliminary step to a complete wash cycle. For detailed information on how to soak in your washer, see pages 5 or 6.

FOR INFORMATION ON SOAKING AGENTS, SEE PAGE 11.

Operating Instructions for Your Portable Washer — Model WWP1170C



This washer may be used in two ways — as a portable or as a built-in washer. Chances are you will first use it as portable and then have it permanently installed at a later date.

When using your washer as portable, roll it to the most level position near the water and power source. Once the washer is in position press “Lock Lever” with your foot (See Illustration A) to secure washer in position. Make sure washer is firm to the floor and does not rock. Washer will not move until lever is released. When you have finished washing, press “Release Lever” (See Illustration B) and roll washer to your storage area.

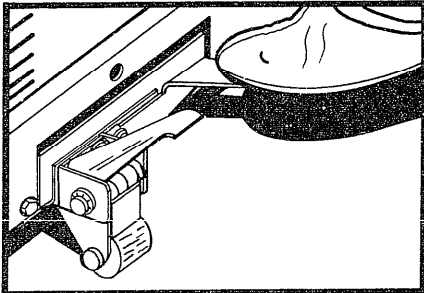


ILLUSTRATION A—LOCK LEVER
Press “Lock Lever”—lever on right to secure your washer in position.

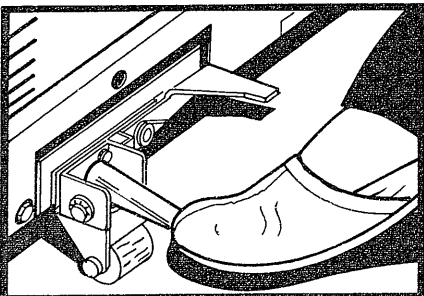


ILLUSTRATION B—RELEASE LEVER
Press “Release Lever”—lever on left before you attempt to move washer.

How to Load Your Washer

- Load clothes loosely. Dry clothes level should be below bottom of wash tub rim. Do not put clothes on top of the agitator or wind them around it. For best results, mix large items with small ones. When washing a single heavy item, such as a shag rug or bedspread, add one or two other pieces to balance the load. Large items should be no more than one-half of the total load.
- Clean lint filter. Be sure filter is cleaned before washing every load. See page 19.
- Add measured amount of detergent according to load size, amount of soil and water level. See pages 7 through 9 for detailed information on types and amounts of detergent.
- See page 11 for instructions on how to use bleach, fabric softener and other laundry products.

- Close lid. Washer will fill and agitate but will not spin with lid open. This washer has a Safety Lid Lock. As a safety measure the lid will be automatically locked during the spin portion of each cycle. The lid will automatically unlock about 30 seconds after the end of the spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push Cycle Selector IN and wait for lid lock to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

For your personal safety, never reach into washer while parts are moving. Always stop washer to load, unload, add forgotten items or additional laundry aids.

Set the controls

See the Controls Setting Guide on page 5.

1 Select Water Level

SMALL: Washer is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ full of clothes.

VARIABLE: Set between **SMALL** and **LARGE** to adjust load sizes between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ full.

LARGE: Over $\frac{2}{3}$ full.

If you wish to increase level after you've made a selection, turn knob to “RESET” and select new level.

2 Select Wash/Rinse Temperature

Set Wash/Rinse Temperature switch at Warm/Warm (MANUAL) and leave it at this setting. To connect washer you must first install a faucet adapter according to the instructions included with the faucet adapter package. Grasp coupler, pull hoses out of cabinet until red marker on hoses is visible.

Attach the washer's hose coupler to the faucet, (See Illustration C).

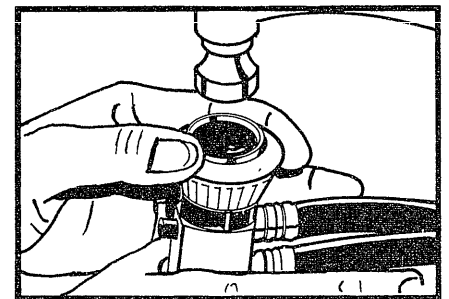


ILLUSTRATION C

Grasp white ring on hose coupler and pull it down. Slip hose coupler over faucet adapter and release white ring. This will connect hose coupler to faucet adapter. To test the water temperature, press the

red button on the side of the adapter. At the end of the wash cycle turn off faucets, press red button again to relieve pressure and eliminate splashing. Do not disconnect hose coupler until pressure is relieved.

Set *wash* temperature at faucet. Washer drains into sink. Be sure sink drain is open to prevent overflowing. Blend hot and cold water in equal parts for WARM WASH. After wash agitation has started, change faucet settings for your *rinse* water temperature. Be sure to plug washer into a properly-grounded three-prong receptacle. See your Installation Instructions.

3 Push Cycle Selector in and turn clockwise to your selected wash cycle.

4 Pull Cycle Selector out to start the cycle. If you wish to change cycle setting after washer has started, push Cycle Selector in and wait for washer to stop. Then reset to the new position. Setting can be changed at any time during the cycle.

How to Soak in Your Washer

Set WASH/RINSE TEMPERATURE at WARM/WARM (MANUAL) and adjust faucets for desired soak temperature. Add detergent or soak agent. Turn Cycle Selector to desired cycle. Start the washer. After washer fills and begins to agitate, push in the Cycle Selector to stop washer. Allow to soak for as long as desired. After desired soak, turn to the last Spin. Pull out the Cycle Selector to complete the cycle.

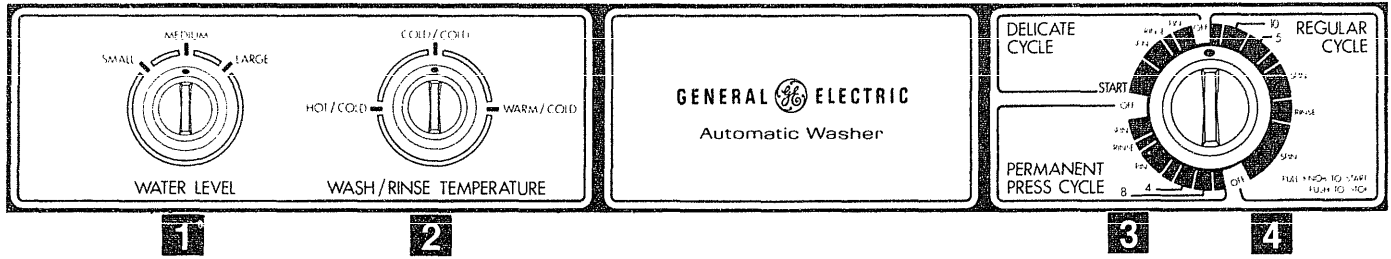
Controls Setting Guide

Some adjustment to these recommendations may be desirable depending on your particular washing conditions.

Fabric	Cottons & Linens				Permanent Press		Polyester Knits Synthetics & Blends	
	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with heavy soil	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with normal soil	White or Colorfast	Bright Colors	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil
Wash/Rinse Temperature*	Hot/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Cold/Cold	Hot/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold
Cycle	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Perm. Press	Perm. Press	Delicate	Delicate
Cycle Selector Setting	15	15	15	10	12	8	Start	Start

*For portable, set at Warm/Warm (Manual) and leave it there.

Operating Instructions for Your Stationary Washer — Model WWP1180C



How to Load Your Washer

- Load clothes loosely. Dry clothes level should be below bottom of wash tub rim. Do not put clothes on top of the agitator or wind them around it. For best results, mix large items with small ones. When washing a single heavy item, such as a shag rug or bedspread, add one or two other pieces to balance the load. Large items should be no more than one-half of the total load.
- Clean lint filter. Be sure filter is cleaned before washing every load. See page 19.
- Add measured amount of detergent according to load size, amount of soil and water level. See pages 7 through 9 for detailed information on types and amounts of detergent.
- See page 11 for instructions on how to use bleach, fabric softeners and other laundry products.

- Close lid. Washer will fill and agitate but will not spin with lid open. This washer has a Safety Lid Lock. As a safety measure the lid will be automatically locked during the spin portion of each cycle. The lid will automatically unlock about 30 seconds after the end of the spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push Cycle Selector IN and wait for lid lock to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

For your personal safety, never reach into washer while parts are moving. Always stop washer to load, unload, add forgotten items or additional laundry aids.

Set the controls

See the Controls Setting Guide below.

1 Select Water Level

- SMALL:** Washer is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ full of clothes.
- MEDIUM:** Between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ full.
- LARGE:** Over $\frac{2}{3}$ full of clothes.

2 Select Wash/Rinse Temperature

Cold rinse will be automatically provided with all cycles.

3 Push Cycle Selector in and turn clockwise to your selected wash cycle.

4 Pull Cycle Selector out to start the cycle. If you wish to change cycle setting after washer has started, push Cycle Selector in and wait for washer to stop. Then reset to the new position. Setting can be changed at any time during the cycle.

Controls Setting Guide

Some adjustments to these recommendations may be desirable depending on your particular washing conditions.

	Cottons & Linens				Permanent Press		Polyester Knits Synthetics & Blends	
Fabric	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with heavy soil	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with normal soil	White or Colorfast	Bright Colors	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil
Wash/Rinse Temperature	Hot/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Cold/Cold	Hot/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold
Cycle	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Perm. Press	Perm. Press	Delicate	Delicate
Cycle Selector Setting	15	15	15	10	12	8	Start	Start

How to Soak in Your Washer

Set WASH/RINSE TEMPERATURE switch. Add detergent or soak agent. Turn Cycle Selector to desired cycle. Start the washer. After washer fills and begins to

agitate, push in the Cycle Selector to stop washer. Allow to soak for as long as desired. After desired soak, turn to the last Spin. Pull out the Cycle Selector to complete the cycle.

Special recommendations for washing permanent press if you do not have a dryer.

If you are machine-washing Permanent Press clothes that you plan to hang or drip-dry, use extra care to minimize wrinkling in the wash process:

- Be careful not to overload washer. Permanent Press clothes must have ample room to move freely. A Medium size load is the largest you should use for Permanent Press.

- Use more water than you would for a regular load. Use a Medium Fill for a Small Load; a Full Fill for a Medium Load.
- Remove clothes as soon as washer stops and hang immediately.

Factors to consider in selection of detergents and soap.

Products:	Advantages:	Disadvantages:
Phosphate— Powdered Detergents	<p>Perform well in hard or soft water.</p> <p>Wash all types of fabrics well. Can be used in hot, warm, or cold water.</p>	<p>Are not available in some areas.</p>
Non-Phosphate— Powdered Detergents	<p>Perform satisfactorily in soft or moderately hard water.</p> <p>In some areas only non-phosphate products are available.</p>	<p>Do not clean well in hard water.</p> <p>May be difficult to dissolve, especially in cold water.</p> <p>Should <i>not</i> be used in cold water.</p> <p>Those containing sodium carbonate as an ingredient may cause harmful limestone deposits on clothes and washer when combined with hard water. (See Page 8.)</p>
Liquid Detergents	<p>Perform well in soft water.</p> <p>Offer better performance in hard water than powdered non-phosphate types.</p> <p>Clean synthetics and fabric blends well.</p> <p>Are excellent as concentrates for removing spots.</p> <p>Completely dissolve even in cold water.</p>	<p>May not perform as well as powdered phosphate products when diluted in wash water.</p>
Soaps	<p>Perform well in soft water.</p>	<p>Do not clean well in medium-hard or hard water.</p> <p>May combine with water hardness minerals to form sticky soap curd.</p>

The damaging effects of Carbonate Detergents on your clothes and your washer.

Is your water hard? If it is, and if you use a carbonate type non-phosphate detergent, the unavoidable result will be limestone* deposits on your clothes and washer surfaces.

The hardness of your water and your washing frequency will determine how rapidly the limestone will build up. If your

water is VERY HARD (11 or more grains) even if you wash just a few loads a week, you may see limestone build-ups in just a few months. (see Page 10).

Damage to clothes

Although limestone build-up occurs more rapidly on cotton, it will eventually affect various fabrics in the following ways:

- Gives a stiff, harsh, rough feel to fabrics such as toweling.
- Causes colors to fade and become dull and dingy.
- Causes graying of fabrics.
- Leaves a white, powdery residue on dark-colored items.
- Causes spot-fading of bright colors as a result of direct contact with detergent.
- Reduces wrinkle-resistance of permanent-press fabrics.
- Destroys effectiveness of flame-retardant finishes on cottons such as children's sleepwear.
- Increases fabric wear because of the scrubbing action between limestone deposits on the fabrics during washer agitation.

Damage to washer

- Unsightly build-up on all washer surfaces exposed to the wash solution.
- Mat-like crusty formations caused by lint adhering to the sticky limestone deposits.
- Increased service calls because of limestone deposits in the pump, recirculation water hoses, filters and other washer parts.
- Reduced useful life of washer.

How to reduce limestone build-ups

Recommended Methods

- Use a powdered phosphate detergent or a liquid detergent if these are available in your area.
- Install a home water softener. This will significantly reduce limestone build-up.
- Use a packaged non-precipitating water softener, such as Calgon brand with phosphate.

Secondary Methods

The following methods have limited benefit and will only delay temporarily the formation of the limestone deposits.

- Use of hotter wash water, for example 125°F to 135°F (52°C to 57°C) for cottons. This also improves oily-soil removal.
- Adding detergent and allowing washer to fill and agitate for three or four minutes to dissolve detergent before adding clothes.

How to partially restore clothes

- Soak clothes in a solution of 2 cups of vinegar in one gallon of hot tap-water for 15 minutes. USE A PLASTIC CONTAINER. Then wash clothes in the Washer using detergent.

CAUTIONS:

- Vinegar soak solution may reduce the wrinkle-resistance of permanent-press fabrics.
- Vinegar soak may damage the dyes in some fabrics.

* LIMESTONE—technically called CALCIUM CARBONATE—is caused by the reaction of the calcium in the hard water with the sodium carbonate in the detergent.

How much detergent should you use?

The use of a sufficient amount of detergent is one of the most important things you can do to make sure your wash comes out clean.

Amount required varies according to:

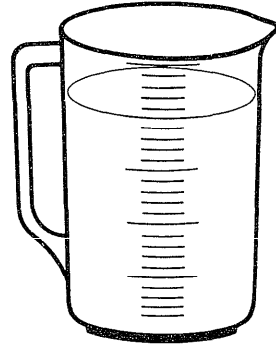
1. Water hardness
2. Amount of soil
3. Size of load
4. Type of detergent
5. Wash temperature

Use more detergent if you have...

1. Hard water
2. Large loads
3. Greasy or oily soils
4. Lower wash temperature
5. Low phosphate detergent.

If the recommended amount of detergent produces too many suds, switch to a low sudsing detergent brand, and follow instructions on package.

Using too little detergent is a common cause of laundry problems. Always measure detergent in a standard measuring cup.



How to use detergent?

Granular or Powdered. For best results, put the detergent in the washer before the clothes have been loaded.

If your detergent doesn't dissolve well, pre-dissolve the detergent in hot water before clothes are added.

Hard water—do you have it?

Before you can decide what to do about hard water, you need to know if you have it and, if so, how hard it is.

- If you live in a municipal area, contact your water company.
- If you live in a rural area, or in some suburban areas, contact your county agent.

The answer will be “you have ‘so many grains’ per gallon” and means this:
 0 to 3 grains per gallon—SOFT,
 4 to 10 grains—HARD, 11 to 19 grains—VERY HARD, 20 grains and over—EXTREMELY HARD.

If your water is SOFT, you have no problem. You can use soap or detergent as you prefer and forget all about hard water. If you have HARD water—less than 10 grains—and you use phosphate

detergent, you also have no problem.

But, if you have more than 10 grains, you will need to soften your water with either...

1. An installed water softener in your home, or
2. The use of a packaged water softener.

For information on water softeners, see chart below.

Add this much water softener with a full water level

Grains of hardness	0-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	over 30
When using with detergent	0	¼ cup (60 ml)	½ cup (120 ml)	⅔ cup (160 ml)	1 cup (240 ml)	1 cup plus 1 tbs. for every 5 grains above 30 (240 ml plus 15 ml for each extra 5 grains)
When using with soap	⅓ cup (80 ml)	⅔ cup (160 ml)	¾ cup (180 ml)	1 cup (240 ml)	1½ cup (300 ml)	1¼ cup plus 1 tbs. for every 5 grains above 30 (300 ml plus 15 ml for each extra 5 grains)

*For each additional 5 grains above 30, add 1 tablespoon (15 ml) of softener.

**Do not decrease amount of detergent or soap you would usually use. They are required for soil removal.

Other laundry products—

Laundry Product & Type	How to use it	Special Instructions
BLEACH Chlorine Liquid such as Clorox brand	Dilute bleach with at least one quart (0.96 liter) water and add after wash action has started and detergent is dissolved.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do not pour undiluted liquid chlorine bleach directly into washer or on dry clothes. 2) Some of today's washable fabrics should not be chlorine bleached such as: 100% cotton flame-retardant children's sleepwear, silk, wool, mohair, spandex, leather, or non-fast colors. Dilute bleach before using on any fabric. 3) Check manufacturer's hang tags for special instructions.
Oxygen Powdered such as Clorox 2 brand	Follow package directions. Put bleach into washer with detergent.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) May be used on all kinds of fabrics. 2) Is most effective in hot water.
FABRIC SOFTENERS Rinse additive such as Downy brand	Mix recommended amount with one cup (240 ml) water and add at start of rinse cycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Helps make clothes fluffy and soft. 2) Reduces static electricity. 3) Use carefully. Too much may cause staining on some clothes. 4) Do not use with other laundry additives. 5) Do not pour directly on the clothes.
Wash Additive such as Rain Barrel brand	Follow Package directions. Add during wash cycle.	Use carefully. Too much may cause staining on some clothes.
SANITIZER Chlorine Bleach, such as Clorox brand	Use in case of infection and contagious disease. See under Bleach above.	Guards against infection by killing most bacteria and viruses.*
WATER SOFTENER Non-Precipitating such as Calgon brand	Follow package directions. Add at start of wash cycle.	Suspends hardness minerals in solution, keeping water clear.
Precipitating such as Borax brand	Follow package directions. Use with detergent or soap in wash cycle.	Combines with water hardness minerals to form precipitate which gives cloudy or milky appearance to water.
SOAK AGENT Such as Biz brand	Follow package directions for grass, perspiration, egg, baby formula, blood, mud and other stains.	Do not use with chlorine bleach as chlorine stops the stain removal action of enzyme soak agents.
PRE-TREATING STAIN AND SPOT REMOVERS Such as Spray 'n Wash and K2R brands	Follow package directions. Treat only heavily soiled areas. Check garment's hang tag for instructions.	<p>CAUTION: Washer control panels and finishes may be damaged by some laundry pre-treatment soil and stain remover products if such products are sprayed on or have direct contact with the washer. Apply these pre-treatment products away from washer. The fabric may then be washed normally. Damage to your washer caused by pre-treatment products is not covered by your warranty.</p>
TINTS AND DYES Powdered such as Rit and Tintex brands	Follow package directions. NOTE: Tinted garments may not be color-fast. Wash separately.	Clean washer to avoid discoloration of next load. Go through complete cycle (5-min. wash) using hot water, ½ cup (120 ml) detergent, 1 cup (240 ml) bleach. Wipe exterior parts. Caution: Tinting may discolor plastic in washer. Subsequent washings will reduce discoloration but may never eliminate it.

*For more information on sanitizers, send for Government Bulletin, #57B, "Sanitation in Home Laundering." See page 11 for address.

How to remove stains

1. Try to remove stains as soon as possible. The fresher the stain, the easier it is to remove.

2. Before attempting to remove any stain, take these steps:

- Find the fabric and the finish in the chart at right, and use only recommended methods.
- Check the hang tag instructions that came with the garment.
- Test stain removal product on an inside seam or sample of the material.
- Avoid use of hot water on unknown stain. It can set some stains.

• Try the stain removal procedure on a hidden part before applying to the entire garment.

3. Follow stain removal with a thorough rinsing.

4. Wash with recommended amount of soap or detergent.

Stain Removal Hint— Using Chlorine Bleach for White and Bleachable Fabrics.

Mix ¼ cup (60 ml) chlorine bleach with one gallon (3.8 liter) of cool

water—approximately 80°F (27°C)—in a sink or pan. Soak stained area for 5 minutes and launder in washer.

The Case of the “Invisible” Stain.

Food or cooking oils on your synthetic garments may cause stains which are virtually invisible and which you may not notice as you put your clothes into the washer.

If these stains are not completely removed in the wash, the oily spots may pick up dirt from the wash water. Then they will become very visible and you may think they were caused by the wash cycle itself.

Once these spots become visible, how can you remove them?

- Rub in undiluted liquid detergent and let stand 30 minutes.
- Re-wash using hottest water the fabric can stand.

How can you prevent these “After-You-Wash” stains?

- Increase the amount of detergent normally used.
- Increase water temperature where fabric will permit.
- Wash synthetic garments more often.

Important Cautions

• NEVER PUT HIGHLY VOLATILE SUBSTANCES LIKE GASOLINE, KEROSENE, OR NAPHTHA INTO A WASHER OR A DRYER.

NEVER PUT WASHABLE ARTICLES THAT HAVE GASOLINE, KEROSENE, NAPHTHA OR OTHER HIGHLY VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ON THEM IN A WASHER OR DRYER. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN A FIRE, EXPLOSION OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY. All items with volatile substances on them should be **HAND** washed thoroughly with a detergent so that no trace of volatile substance remains. The articles can then be machine washed. Only after thorough hand washing and machine washing should the article be placed in the dryer.

Do not use these substances around your washer and/or dryer during operation.

* Because cleaning fluids tend to be toxic, be sure you are in a well ventilated room when using them. No cleaning fluid should be used unless user is familiar with the limitations and required cautions (usually printed on label). Use extreme caution with flammable compounds. Under no circumstances should fabrics containing flammable materials (waxes, cleaning fluids, etc.) be washed in washer.

**Do not mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids such as vinegar and/or rust remover. Mixing can produce a toxic gas which may cause death.

Stain removal guide

Stain

Adhesives (Chewing Gum, etc.)

Antiperspirants, Deodorants

Blood

Chocolate, Cream, Ice Cream and Milk

Coffee and Tea

Cosmetics: Eye Shadow, Lipstick, Mascara, Liquid or Pancake Make-up, Rouge, Powder; Crayon; Grease, Oil, Tar, Cod Liver Oil.

Fresh Fruit, Fruit Juices, Wine, Vegetables, or Food Coloring

Grass, Foliage, Flowers, Mildew, Scorch

Ink, Ballpoint

Paint and Varnish

Perspiration

Rust

More complete information on stain removal is given in government bulletin, “Removing Stains From Fabrics,” 054D. To obtain a copy write to:

Consumer Information Center,
Pueblo, Colorado 81009.
Available at low cost.

Save and refer to Garment Manufacturers' Care Instructions.

White and Bleachable Fabrics

Other Washable Fabrics

For Washing Guide, Bleach on Page 14.

Rub with ice or immerse in very cold water. *Use dull tool to carefully scrape off as much adhesive or gum as possible.* Sponge with a safe dry cleaning fluid*, then launder.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics.

Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Rinse. If stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page. If color has changed, you may be able to restore it by sponging with ammonia.** Rinse thoroughly.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics except use oxygen bleach.

Soak in cool water, then launder in warm water. If stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder.

Sponge or soak in cool water, then launder.

Soak in cool water. Treat stain with a safe dry cleaning fluid*; Apply undiluted liquid detergent, launder, dry. Bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder and dry.

Soak in cool water. Sponge with a safe dry cleaning fluid*. Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Launder in warm water.

Without cream: Bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page. Launder. With cream; Follow chart directions for cream.

Sponge with warm water. If stain remains, apply warm glycerine, let stand 30 minutes and rinse well, or sponge with a safe dry cleaning fluid*. Launder.

Treat stain with safe dry cleaning fluid*. Apply undiluted liquid detergent; launder and dry. Bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page.

Sponge with safe dry cleaning fluid*. Then launder in warm detergent water.

Soak stain in cool water. If stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder.

Sponge with warm water. Bleach remaining stain with oxygen bleach.

Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Launder. (Treat mildew spots while they are fresh, before mold has a chance to weaken fabric.) If either type stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder. (Severe scorch cannot be removed.)

Sponge with warm water. Apply *undiluted liquid detergent*. Bleach remaining stain with oxygen bleach, then launder. Old mildew stains can seldom be removed. Scorch can seldom be removed.

Fresh stains: Place stain face down on an absorbent towel and sponge with dry cleaning fluid*, or use spray cleaner. Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Old stains; bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics except launder using oxygen bleach.

Soften with oil, lard or petroleum jelly, then sponge with turpentine. Launder in warm water.*

Same as white and bleachable fabrics.

Apply undiluted liquid detergent and launder in warm water. If color has changed you may be able to restore it by treating with ammonia or vinegar.** If any stain remains, treat with safe dry cleaning fluid* or bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder and dry.

Launder in warm water. Rinse well. Bleach with oxygen bleach.

Apply rust remover**, using manufacturer's directions. Rinse and launder. Do not use rust remover around washer or dryer, it can damage finish.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics.

Washing guide for different fabrics and loads

Save and refer to Garment Manufacturer's Care Instructions

Load	Wash Cycle	Wash Water Temperature
Cottons and Linens	Regular	Hot or Warm
Knits— Polyester, Nylon, Acrylic	Delicate	Warm
Woven Fabrics— Polyester, Nylon, Acrylic	Delicate	Warm
Permanent Press, Blends	Permanent Press	Warm
Rayon and Acetate	Delicate	Warm
Baby Clothes— Sturdy, such as Diapers, Nightgowns, Shirts, Pads, Sheets, Receiving Blankets, Coveralls	Regular	Hot
Baby Clothes— Delicate	Delicate	Warm
Blankets— Wool, Part-Wool, Cotton	Delicate	Warm
Blankets— Synthetic, Electric	Delicate	Warm
Curtains, <i>DO NOT</i> <i>MACHINE WASH FIBERGLASS.**</i>	Delicate	Hot or Warm
Chenille Bedspreads, Robes**	Delicate	Hot or Warm
Bathmats and Rugs	Regular	Hot or Warm
Denims (especially Indigo Blue Jeans) and other fabrics that bleed.	Regular	Cold or Warm
Plastics: aprons, bibs, tablecloths, chair covers, bowl covers, curtains	Delicate	Warm

* Unless otherwise recommended under "Special Instructions," use Cold Rinse to save energy.

** Check size. Some slipcovers, draperies and bedspreads may be too large for automatic home-size washer.

Special Instructions

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

If unusually soiled, use Hot Water.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

If unusually soiled, use Hot Water.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

If unusually soiled, use Hot Water. Small loads reduce wrinkling.

Seldom needed.
If needed, use oxygen type.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type.

You may prefer to use a mild type detergent. Do baby clothes separately. Pre-treat spots. Rinse diapers, nightgowns, pads, sheets after use. Keep diapers in a covered pail of cold water and conditioning agent like Borateem brand.

Gentle oxygen type

You may prefer to use a mild type detergent. Do hand-knit garments by hand.

None

Add detergent, fill washer, allow to dissolve before adding blanket. Do one blanket at a time. Pre-treat heavily soiled spots with liquid detergent.

None

On electric blanket sew a strong piece of cloth over plug. Do one blanket at a time. Pre-treat heavily soiled spots with liquid detergent.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type.

Vacuum out loose dirt before washing.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type unless care tag states otherwise.

Wash only 1 or 2 rugs or mats at one time. Shake before washing to remove excess dirt.

None

For new "Indigo blue" jeans wash at least 3 times in very small loads with full water fill. Jeans need ample room to move to avoid white lines at creases. May discolor plastic washer parts. Subsequent washings will reduce discoloration, but will probably never eliminate it. Will not discolor subsequent loads.

None

DO NOT MACHINE DRY WITH HEAT. Use AIR FLUFF only.

Common laundering problems

PROBLEM/CAUSE	HOW TO PREVENT/HOW TO CORRECT
---------------	-------------------------------

LINT OR RESIDUE ON CLOTHES

1. Incorrect sorting of clothes.

2. Washing too long for load size.

3. Use of non-phosphate detergents. Some of these detergents react with hardness minerals in water to form a precipitate which can be mistaken for lint. The precipitate can build up in the fabrics making them more abrasive and increasing lint.

4. Undissolved granular detergent may leave powdery residue on fabrics which can be mistaken for lint.

5. Overloading of washer will cause abrasion which creates excessive lint.

6. Too much bleach. Over-bleached items, such as towels, will shed excessive lint.

7. Not enough detergent. Enough detergent must be used to hold lint in suspension during wash cycle.

8. Incorrect use of fabric softener. If used in wash cycle, many softeners may react with detergent to create a white deposit.

9. Pilling. Most likely to occur with polyester-cotton blends. The stronger man-made fibers, instead of breaking off will collect and hold small bundles of fibers resulting in "pills." This "pilling" is normal for these fabrics and can be mistaken for lint.

10. Over-drying in dryer may cause build-up of static electricity in man-made fabrics, causing lint attraction.

TO PREVENT:

1. Do not wash lint-producers (such as terry towels and chenille) with lint-receivers (such as man-made fabrics, velveteen, corduroy).

2. Shorten wash time for smaller loads. For normal soil, use 1 min. per pound of dry clothes.

3. (a) If possible, use phosphate detergent or liquid detergent.
(b) Install a water softener to reduce hardness.
(c) Use a warmer wash water.
(d) Use a packaged water softener.

4. (a) See page 9 for recommendations on how to add detergent to speed up complete dissolving.
(b) Use a liquid or special cold water detergent.
(c) Predissolve granular detergent in hot water, or make sure detergent is dissolved completely in wash water before adding clothes.
(d) Make certain clothes have ample room to move in washer.
(e) Use a warmer wash water.

5. Wash fewer items in each load. Make sure water level is correct for size of load.

6. Use correct amount of bleach according to package directions.

7. Increase amount of detergent used. Amount is determined by water hardness, size of load, degree of soil and amount of water. See Page 9.

8. Use fabric softeners only in rinse cycle, unless package specifies adding to wash cycle.

9. Cannot be prevented or corrected. Caused by normal wear of the fabric. (Turning clothes inside-out may provide some help).

10. Use of fabric softener at the start of the rinse cycle.

TO CORRECT:

All of the above causes of residue (except Item 9), can usually be removed from garments through use of correct laundry procedures.

SNAGS, HOLES, TEARS, RIPS OR EXCESSIVE WEAR

1. Pins on garments or sharp objects left in pockets.

2. Snaps, hooks, sharp buttons, belt buckles, zippers.

3. Improper use of chlorine bleach. Holes may have random square shape; yellow discoloration, fabric will be weak at edges of hole.

TO PREVENT:

1. Remove all pins, check pockets of all garments before putting in washer. Also check washer to see if any objects remained in wash tub.

2. Make sure all hooks, snaps and buttons are fastened. Remove sharp buttons and belt buckles. This is very important when washing knits, which snag easily. Turn knits inside out.

3. (a) Use only correct, measured amount of bleach.
(b) Never add undiluted bleach to washer tub nor allow clothes to come in contact with undiluted bleach. Do not wipe up bleach spills with clothes.

Common laundering problems (Continued):

PROBLEM/CAUSE	HOW TO PREVENT/HOW TO CORRECT
4. Damage from chemicals such as hair preparations (bleach, dye, home permanent solution) battery acid, some toilet bowl cleaners.	4. Immediately rinse thoroughly towels and other articles which have come in contact with these chemicals before putting them in washer. Avoid contaminating items of clothing with such chemicals.
5. Small, unnoticed holes, tears or ripped seams may enlarge during washing. Manufacturing defects unnoticed at purchase may appear after washing.	5. Check garments carefully before loading washer. Mend all rips and tears.
6. Fraying of collars and cuffs and other wear on Permanent Press items. This is due to the weakening of the fibers by the Permanent Press process. It is not caused by the washer.	6. You can slow this deterioration by washing small Permanent Press loads with a Large Water Level. Do not wash heavy items such as towels with Permanent Press. When possible, remove collar stays.
7. Roughness or burrs on agitator due to damage incurred by heavy belt buckles, etc.	7. Examine agitator for roughness or burrs and smooth by filing if necessary.
8. May be using wrong cycle for delicate fabrics.	8. Use Delicate Cycle. Refer to Garment Manufacturer's Care Instructions.
9. Garments weakened by aging, or by sun or atmosphere.	9. This is an inevitable process and is not caused by the washer. You may slow down process by use of Delicate Cycle.
10. Too little water in washer or too large a load.	10. Load washer only with the number of items that will move freely during agitation and select correct water level for load.
	There is no solution once this type of damage has occurred.

WRINKLING IN PERMANENT PRESS AND "NO-IRON" ITEMS

1. Leaving clothes in dryer after tumbling stops.

2. Too many items in dryer.

3. Too few items in dryer.

4. Improper sorting of load.

5. Too many items in washer.

6. Use of incorrect wash and drying cycles.

7. Incorrect water level.

8. Washing repeatedly in water that is too hot for fabric.

9. Accumulation of lime scale due to use of carbonate detergents.

10. Failure to use fabric softener.

TO PREVENT:

1. Remove clothes immediately and place on hangers when dryer stops tumbling.

2. Dry only one washer load at a time. Do not combine loads.

3. If drying only one article, add two or more similar articles, even if dry, to insure proper tumbling.

4. Avoid laundering heavy Permanent Press items, such as work clothes, with lighter Permanent Press items, such as shirts or blouses. Also do not wash Permanent Press items with ordinary items such as towels, bed linens, etc.

5. Items must have room to move freely. Permanent Press loads should always be smaller than regular loads...no more than medium loads.

6. Use Permanent Press Wash Cycle. This cycle provides a cooldown rinse to minimize wrinkling. Also use Permanent Press Dry Cycle (on models so equipped).

7. Use Large Water Level for Medium Load, Medium Level for Small Loads.

8. Wash these fabrics in cool or warm water with plenty of detergent.

9. If a non-phosphate detergent must be used *avoid the use of a carbonate built detergent.*

10. Proper use of fabric softener will minimize wrinkling.

TO CORRECT:

Steps to remove stubborn wrinkles:

1. Retumble on "Permanent Press" setting (on models so equipped) with small load.

2. Rinse and dry on "Permanent Press" setting.

Common laundering problems (Continued):

Be sure to save and refer to Garment Manufacturer's Care Instructions

PROBLEM/CAUSE	HOW TO PREVENT/HOW TO CORRECT
	3. Some wrinkles may remain, these wrinkles cannot be removed.*
<p>*NOTE: If you follow good laundry procedures and Permanent Press clothes still come out wrinkled, the finish may not be good quality. Also, in permanent press synthetic/cotton blends, the cotton portion of the fabric can eventually wear away leaving only the synthetic. Since the cotton has resin finish that imparts the memory, a loss or decrease of permanent press performance will result.</p>	
<p>GRAYED CLOTHES 1. Insufficient detergent.</p>	<p>TO PREVENT: 1. You may need to increase the amount of detergent used, if the load is larger than normal, if soil is heavier than average (especially oily soil) if water level is high, if water hardness is above average.</p>
2. Water is not hot enough for type of load.	<p>TO PREVENT: 2. Make sure water heater is set to deliver hot water at the washer 140°–150°F (60°–66°C). Do not do washing when other hot water needs—such as dishwashing or family baths—are heavy.</p>
3. Use of inferior or poor detergent.	<p>3. (a) Follow these steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use water conditioner, (such as Calgon brand) • Pre-treat stains. • Use hottest water possible. • Use bleach where possible. • Use pre-soak aids. • Install water softener. <p>(b) Change detergent. Use phosphate detergent, if possible.</p>
4. Overloaded washer. Clothes cannot move freely to loosen and remove soil, causing gray appearance.	4. Follow correct loading procedures for size of load.
5. Improper soaking, with insufficient detergent.	5. Usually a 30 min. soak is sufficient. However, when using extended soaks for heavily soiled garments, you may need to use twice the recommended amount of detergent.
6. Use of soap in hard water.	6. Switch to a phosphate detergent or see (3) (a) above.
7. Washing too long may result in increased soil redeposition.	7. Use shorter wash time for smaller loads.
8. Detergent dissolves too slowly.	8. It is important that detergent be present in the wash solution at the start of wash agitation. See Page 7.
	<p>TO CORRECT: Most grayed clothes can be at least partially restored by one of the following procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Add a non-precipitating type of water softener such as Calgon brand with phosphate—Use 2½ times as much as you need for normal water softening. b) Do not add soap or detergent. c) Put clothes in washer. d) Fill with HOT water. Check manufacturers' hang tags to determine if hot water is suitable for garment. e) Allow clothes to go through complete cycle. f) Repeat, if necessary. g) If you prefer to soak clothes, use the water softener in place of soak agent or pre-wash detergent and allow clothes to soak for about 20 minutes.

How to Care for Your Washer

User maintenance instructions.

Portable Model WWP1170C:

Turn off water, press red button on coupler to relieve pressure, then disconnect hose coupler from faucet. Return hoses to cabinet.

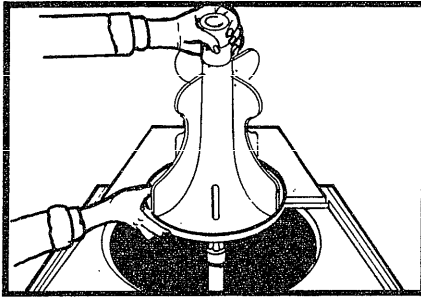
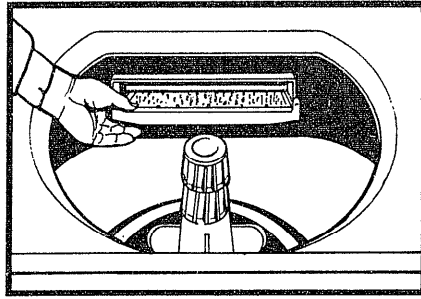
Stationary Model WWP1180C:

When not in use, turn off water faucets to prevent pressure build-up in the inlet hoses.

On both models:

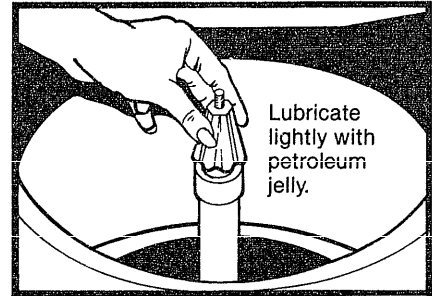
The washbasket. After each use, leave the lid open to allow moisture to evaporate. Clean thoroughly with non-abrasive household cleanser to remove deposit left by heavily soiled clothes. Do not use harsh cleansers.

Lint Filter. Clean filter before washing every load. Remove filter, by pulling toward front, turn it over and tap lightly on hard surface. If lint remains, rinse filter under warm water. If lint has dried in filter, soak in warm water and brush out.



Agitator. At the end of each wash-day, remove and clean underneath. To remove agitator, simply unscrew cap, grasp agitator with both

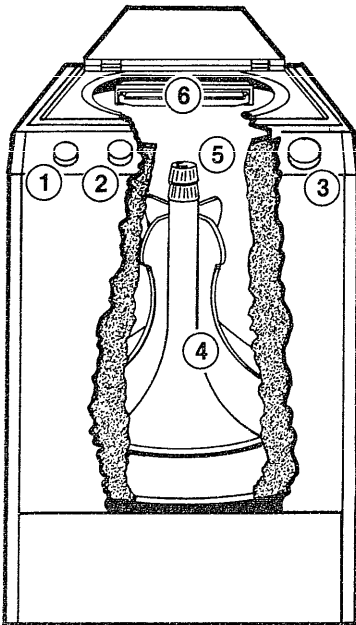
hands and pull up. Wipe up any lint or soil that may have collected underneath. At regular intervals—about 4- to 6-months—apply a light coat of Petroleum Jelly around the agitator support block before replacing the agitator. Do not over apply.



When replacing the agitator, carefully lower straight down onto the agitator support block. Replace cap securely.

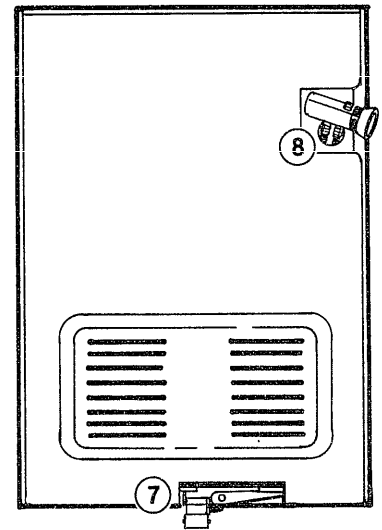
Exterior. Wipe cabinet with a damp cloth. Periodically clean the cabinet with a mild soap and water and occasionally apply coat of appliance polish.

Get to Know Your Washer



- ① Variable Water Level Selector (Model WWP1170C) Water Level Selector (WWP1180C)
- ② Wash Temperature Selector. Lets you select wash and rinse temperatures on Automatic Model and on Portable Model if it has been permanently installed. Wash and Rinse Temperature controlled at faucet for Portable Operation.
- ③ Cycle Selector. Lets you select cycle and wash time you want.
- ④ Agitator. Moves the clothes to provide mechanical cleaning.
- ⑤ Wash Basket. Holds your clothes.
- ⑥ Lint Filter. Removes lint from recirculating wash and rinse water.
- * ⑦ Lock and Release Levers. Locks the washer in place for operation. Releases the washer for moving to your storage area.
- * ⑧ Hose Coupler

*Model WWP1170C only.



Note: Lid configuration may vary, depending on your model.

The Problem Solver

Save Time and Money...
Before you call for service, check the following...

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE REASONS
Water won't drain	1. Make sure drain is not kinked or pinched.
Water leaks	1. Make sure hose coupler is tightened securely to faucet. 2. Make sure intake hoses are tightened securely to machine. 3. Make sure drain hose is fastened securely.
Washer won't complete cycle	1. Make sure lid is closed. Washer will not progress through spin cycle with lid up. Lid will be automatically locked during spin portion as a safety measure.
Washer won't spin	1. Make sure lid is closed. Washer will not spin with lid up.
Clothes are abnormally wet after spin	1. Load may have been excessively out of balance. Redistribute clothes and rerun through final spin.
Washer is noisy	1. The metallic "clicks" you hear during operation are normal as the timer advances. 2. Uneven floor. Make sure washer is level and firm to floor on Model WWP1180C. On Model WWP1170C (when used as Portable) reposition machine to find level area. 3. Gurgling noise. May be noticed when pump is operating.
Washer won't start	1. Make sure all controls are set and the Cycle Selector is pulled out. 2. Make sure electric cord is firmly plugged in electrical outlet. 3. Make sure faucets are turned on. 4. Check fuses and circuit breakers. (Plug lamp, fan or other small appliance into electrical receptacle at washer to see if power is available.)
Water does not enter or enters slowly	1. Make sure faucets are on and adjusted correctly. 2. Make sure Unicouple connector is attached properly on Model WWP1170C. 3. Make sure hoses are not kinked. 4. Check screen, located in water valve. (Unscrew fill hose from washer.) Clean if necessary. When re-assembling fill hose, make hand tight plus 1/3 turn with pliers. 5. Make sure temperature control is set to MANUAL on Model WWP1170C, (when used as portable).
Water temperature is incorrect	1. Make sure faucets are adjusted to give desired temperature. 2. Check household water heater to make sure it is set to deliver correct temperature—140° to 150°F (60° to 66°C). 3. Make sure Wash/Rinse Temp. Switch is set correctly on Model WWP1180C, check faucet setting on Model WWP1170C, (when used as Portable).
Washer pauses in cycle	1. The washer normally pauses about one-half minute in progressing from one portion of its cycle to the next.

IF WASHER STILL DOES NOT OPERATE, call for Service.

To keep your washer looking good, wipe cabinet with a damp cloth. Occasionally wash it with mild soap and water and then apply a light coat of appliance polish to help preserve the finish.



Consumer Services

At General Electric we're committed to providing you with the best appliances we know how to build and we know that you want your appliances to give you many years of dependable service.

Our Consumer Services are designed with your needs and wants in mind.

1.

Warranty Protection

Your new appliance is a well designed and engineered product. Before it left the factory, it went through rigorous tests to detect manufacturing defects. And you have a written warranty to protect you.

See the warranty on the back page of this book for details.

2.

Prompt Service at your Convenience

Whether your appliance is in or out of warranty, you're just a phone call away from our nationwide network of Factory Trained Service professionals.

Simply call our GE service organization. You'll find them in the White Pages under "General Electric Company" or "General Electric Factory Service," and in the Yellow Pages under "General Electric Customer Care® Service."

Service is scheduled at your convenience and the technician drives a fully-stocked parts service truck so that, in most cases, the repair can be completed in one visit.

We're proud of our service and want you to be pleased, but if for some reason you are not happy with the service you receive, here are three steps to follow for further help.

FIRST, contact the people who serviced your appliance. Explain why you are not pleased. In most cases, this will solve the problem.

NEXT, if you are still not pleased write all the details — including your phone number to:

Manager, Consumer Relations
General Electric Company
Appliance Park
Louisville, Kentucky 40225

FINALLY, if your problem is still not resolved, write:

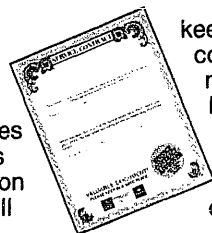
Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

3.

Service Contracts

For trouble-free service beyond the written warranty period.

If you prefer to budget your repair expenditures instead of being surprised by them, GE offers service contracts for varying lengths of time on all GE major appliances. With a contract, we'll



keep your appliance in good operating condition during the contract period at no additional charge. Service contracts let you pay today's prices for service a month, a year, or several years from now. And, you'll receive service from GE trained service technicians using only Genuine GE parts.

4.

The Quick Fix™ System
You can save money and time by doing it yourself.

For do-it-yourselfers who would prefer to fix GE major appliances themselves...GE offers an industry first, the Quick Fix™ System.



A program for do-it-yourself appliance repair, the system includes *step-by-step repair manuals* for refrigerators, most non-microwave electric ranges, dishwashers, and standard and large capacity washers and dryers, plus *specially packaged replacement parts*, and technical help with a *toll free 800 number*.

5.

Help for You By Phone

Should you need help in the selection and purchase of new appliances, or have questions about the operation of the GE appliances you now own-or have any other questions about our consumer products or services, you are only a **TOLL-FREE** call away.

The GE Answer Center™ 800.626.2000 consumer information service is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our staff of experts stands ready to assist you anytime.



Your Direct Line to General Electric
The GE Answer Center™ 800.626.2000

WARRANTY

Save proof of original purchase date such as your sales slip or cancelled check to establish warranty period.

WHAT IS COVERED**FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY**

For one year from date of original purchase, we will provide, free of charge, parts and service labor in your home to repair or replace **any part of the washer** that fails because of a manufacturing defect.

LIMITED ADDITIONAL FOUR-YEAR WARRANTY

For the second through fifth year from date of original purchase, we will provide, free of charge, replacement parts for **any part of the transmission** that fails because of a manufacturing defect. You pay for the service trip to your home and service labor charges. Or, if you desire, we will provide a **completely reconditioned transmission**. You pay for the shop reconditioning labor, the service trip to your home and service labor charges.

This warranty is extended to the original purchaser and any succeeding owner for products purchased for ordinary home use in the 48 mainland states, Hawaii and Washington, D.C. In Alaska the warranty is the same except that it is LIMITED because you must pay to ship the product to the service shop or for the service technician's travel costs to your home.

All warranty service will be provided by our Factory Service Centers or by our authorized Customer Care® servicers during normal working hours.

Look in the White or Yellow Pages of your telephone directory for GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, GENERAL ELECTRIC FACTORY SERVICE, GENERAL ELECTRIC-HOTPOINT FACTORY SERVICE or GENERAL ELECTRIC CUSTOMER CARE® SERVICE.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED

- Service trips to your home to teach you how to use the product.

Read your Use and Care material.

If you then have any questions about operating the product, please contact your dealer or our Consumer Affairs office at the address below, or call, toll free:

The GE Answer Center™
800.626.2000

consumer information service

- Improper installation.

If you have an installation problem, contact your dealer or installer. You are responsible for providing adequate electrical, plumbing and other connecting facilities.

- Replacement of house fuses or resetting of circuit breakers.

- Failure of the product if it is used for other than its intended purpose or used commercially.

- Damage to product caused by accident, fire, floods or acts of God.

WARRANTOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. To know what your legal rights are in your state, consult your local or state consumer affairs office or your state's Attorney General.

Warrantor: General Electric Company

If further help is needed concerning this warranty, contact:

Manager—Consumer Affairs, General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville, KY 40225

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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

How to get the best from

Your Washer

Use and Care of
Space-Saving Washers

WWP1170C

WWP1180C

Energy-Saving Tips p2

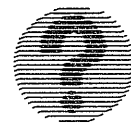
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and Solutions p16

Save Time and Money.
Before you call for service,
use the Problem Solver p20



Your Direct Line to General Electric

The GE Answer Center™ 800.626.2000

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Help us help you...

Read this book carefully

It is designed to help you operate and maintain your new washer properly.

Keep it handy for answers to your questions.

If you don't understand something or need more help...Call, toll free: The GE Answer Center™
800.626.2000

consumer information service

or, write (include your phone number)

Consumer Affairs
General Electric Company
Appliance Park
Louisville, KY 40225

Write down the model and serial numbers.

You'll find them on a label located on the lower left side panel near the front.

These numbers are also on the Consumer Product Ownership Registration card that came with your washer. Before sending in this card, please write these numbers here:

Model No. _____

Serial No. _____

Use these numbers in any correspondence or service calls concerning your washer.

If you receive a damaged washer, immediately contact the dealer (or builder) that sold you the washer.

Save time and money...

before you call for service

Check the Problem Solver (page 20). It lists minor causes of operating problems that you can correct yourself. It could save you an unnecessary service call.