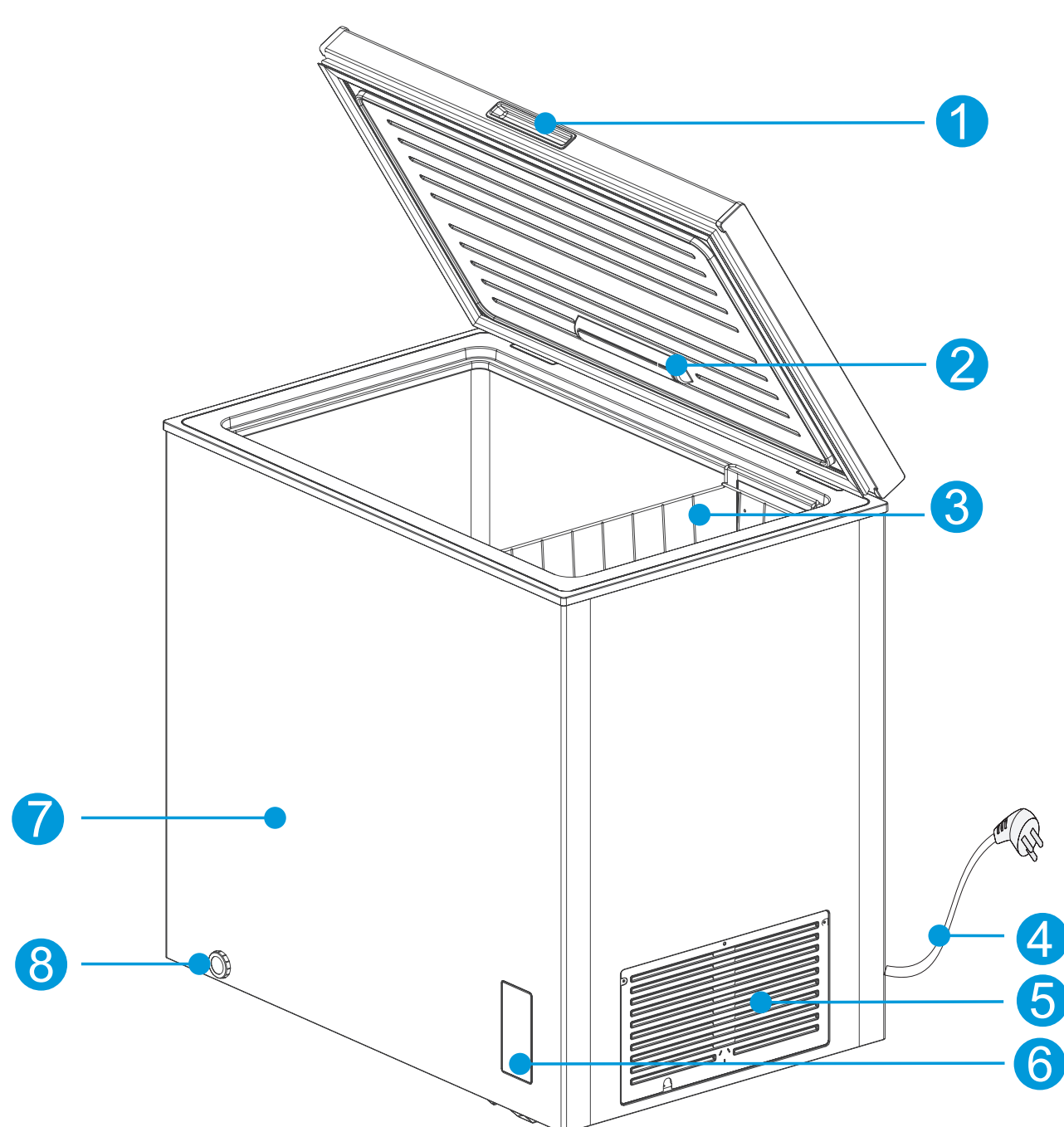


Product Overview

Product Introduction



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Door handle (optional) | 5 Shutter |
| 2 Lamp (optional) | 6 Temperature control panel |
| 3 Shelving basket (optional) | 7 Cabinet |
| 4 Power cord | 8 Drainage hole |

- The low temperature of freezer may keep food fresh for a long time and it is mainly used to store frozen foods and making ice.
- The freezer is suitable for storage of meat, fish, shrimp, pastries class and other foods not to be consumed in short term. Do not store fluids in bottled or closed containers Items such as bottled beer, beverages, etc.
- Please be noted food shall be consumed within the shelf time.
- The freezing speed of the product is related to the amount of food stored and the ambient temperature. If you put too much normal temperature food in one time, you need to adjust the freezer to the maximum gear and power on 24 hours in advance, and large size of food should be divided into small size for storage, otherwise the large size or amount of food can not be frozen totally it might cause the food go bad.

• | Note

After long term using, there may be a certain degree of wear with the hinge, it will cause the noise when open/close the door and reduce the service life of hinge. It is recommended to put the grease on hinge for maintenance regularly, it can effectively eliminate noise and extend the service life of the hinge.

The weight of the objects in the basket should not exceed 5kg.

If the product is packaged in thin film, there may be condensation on the surface of the box and the film when the temperature and humidity of the transportation environment change rapidly. This phenomenon is a normal physical phenomenon, does not affect the use of the product.

• | Attention

Differences: Due to technical changes and different models, some of the illustrations in this manual may differ from your model.

Product Installation

Before first use

Remove the exterior and interior packing, wipe the outside thoroughly with a soft dry cloth and the inside with a wet, lukewarm cloth.

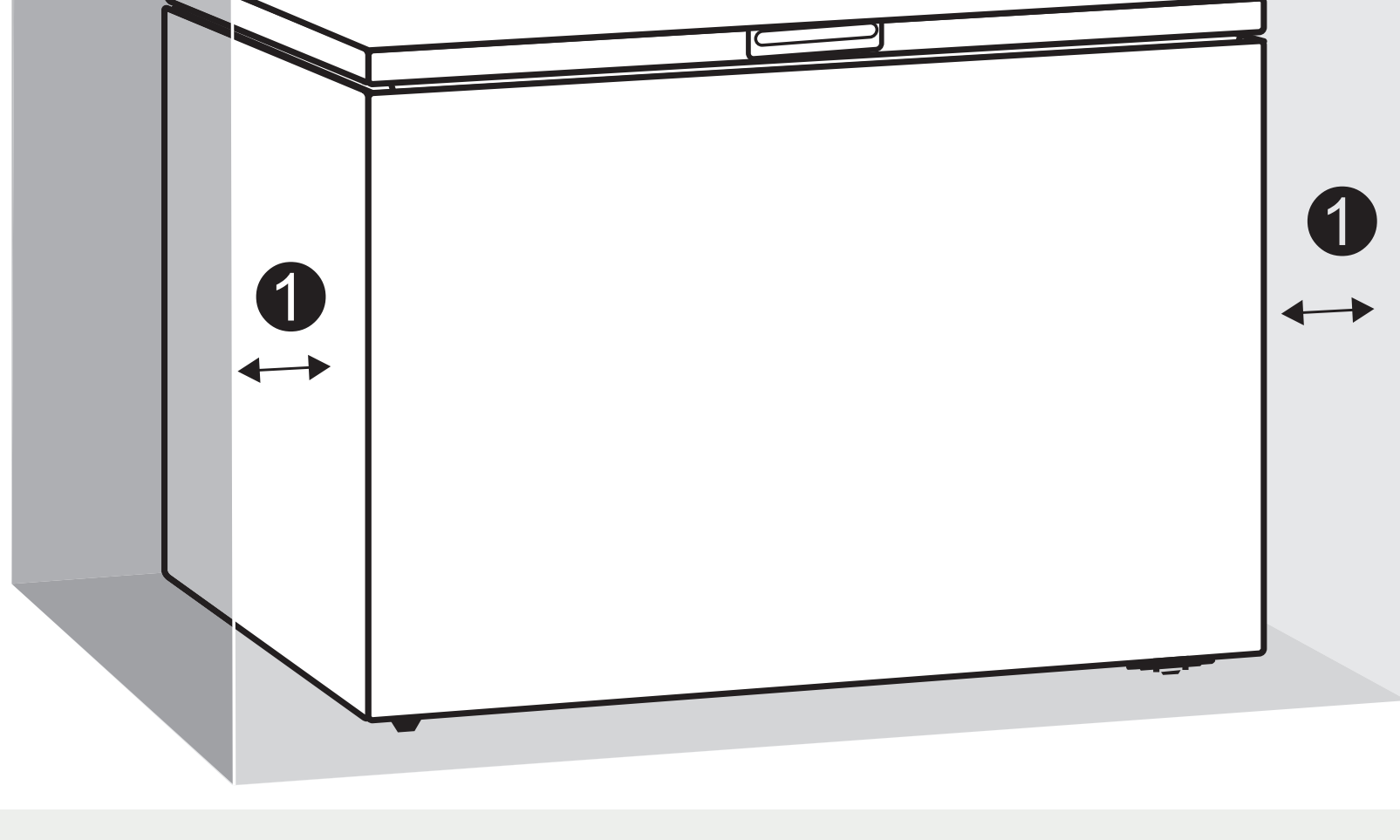
Avoid placing the cabinet in a narrow recess or near any heat source, direct sunlight, or moisture.

Adequate air circulation is required for efficient operation. Maintain the recommended clearance to ensure adequate air circulation.

Before connecting your freezer to the power supply, check that the voltage stated on the rating label of your appliance corresponds to the voltage in your home. A different voltage could damage the appliance.

The appliance must be grounded. The manufacturer is not responsible for damages that may occur as a result of usage without grounding.

Recommended clearance

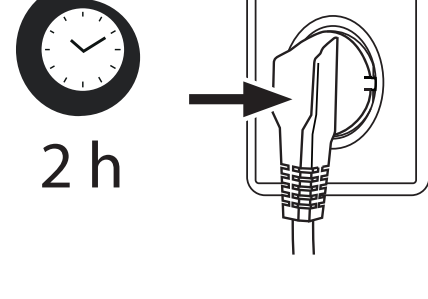


❶: 20 cm Between sides and back of cabinet and walls

❷: 70 cm Above the freezer

Connecting the appliance

After installing the product, please let it stay for more than 2 hours before turning on the power, otherwise it will lead to a decrease in cooling capacity or a damage to the product.



Allow the appliance to run empty for 24 hours so the compartment can cool to the appropriate temperature.

• | CAUTION

The freezer should always be plugged into its own individual electrical outlet which has a voltage rating that matches the rating plate.

When positioning the appliance, ensure the supply cord is not trapped or damaged.

Ambient Temperature

Depending on the climate class, this refrigerator is intended to be used at an ambient temperature range as specified in the following table.

The product may not operate properly at temperatures outside of the specific range.

You can find the climate class on the product label.

Climate Class	Ambient Temperature
SN	+10 °C to +32 °C
N	+16 °C to +32 °C
ST	+16 °C to +38 °C
T	+16 °C to +43 °C

If you have any doubts regarding installation, please turn to the vendor, to our customer service or to the nearest Authorised Service Centre.

• | Tips

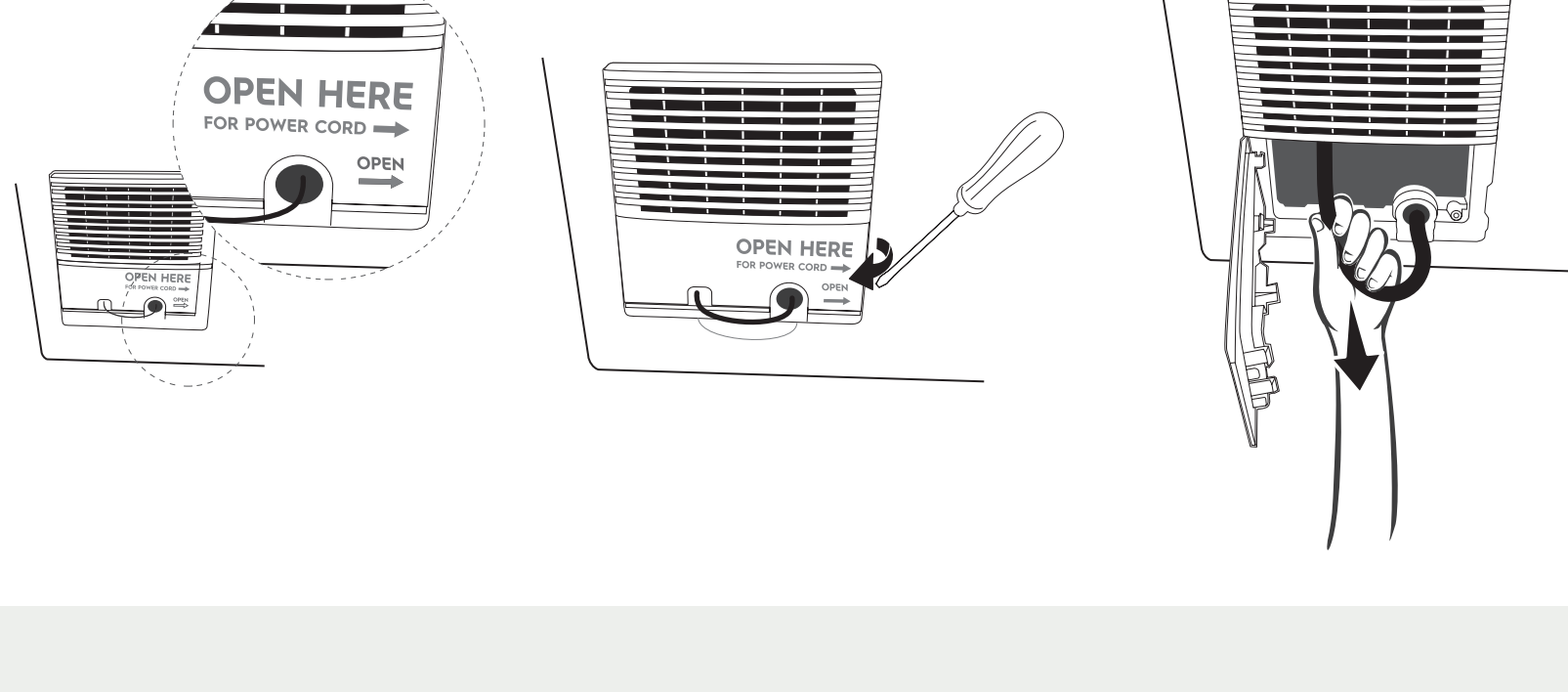
The cooling performance and power consumption of the freezer may be affected by the ambient temperature, the door-opening frequency, and the location of the freezer. We recommend adjusting the temperature settings as appropriate.

Remove the cable from inside the compartment

Use a tool (flat screwdriver or cone), insert it into the gap at the arrow position in the picture and gently pry it open to the outside so as to open the flap.

After opening the picture as shown below, remove the power cord from the hole.

After the power cord is removed, the cover will then be covered in the opposite direction of the original opening.



Caster Installation (optional)

Unplug the unit from power source and empty contents before caster installation.

Lock and secure lid to prevent opening during caster installation.

The appliance comes with a caster installation kit shipped in basket of chest freezer. The casters allow ease of moving the unit to its final location. The casters can be then be locked into place.

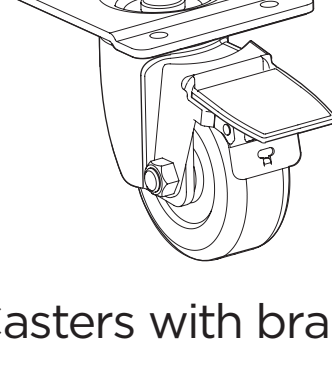
Caster Kit contents:

Part A



2 Casters without brakes

Part B



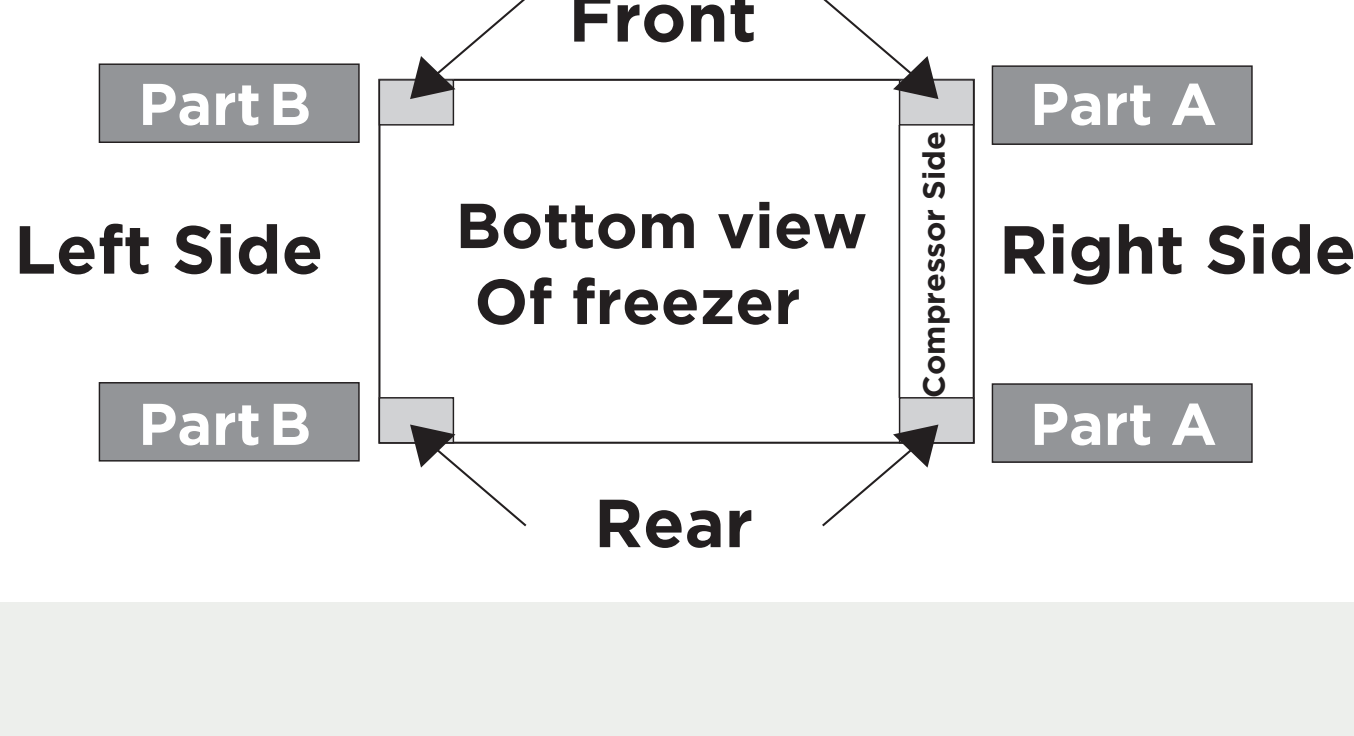
2 Casters with brakes



screws

To install the casters:

1. Move freezer to a work area that provides sufficient clearance on all sides to allow easy handling and access to the freezer.
2. Cover the floor area behind the freezer with a protective material to prevent damage while it is resting on its back during the caster installation.
3. Remove the adjustable leveling legs already installed on the freezer by unscrewing counterclockwise, as they are not required when using casters.
4. Remove casters and screws from the caster kit. The Part A casters are installed on the right front and rear compressor side of the unit. The Part B casters are installed on the left front and rear of the unit (with brake lever facing outside). Align the caster holes with the corresponding screw holes in the mounting locations.
5. After casters are installed, with the help of an assistant, carefully lift and rotate the freezer to its upright position. Move the freezer to the desired location, and engage brakes on the 2 left casters.
6. Wait a minimum of 2 hours before connecting the freezer to an AC power source.
7. Load the freezer after the desired operating temperature is reached.



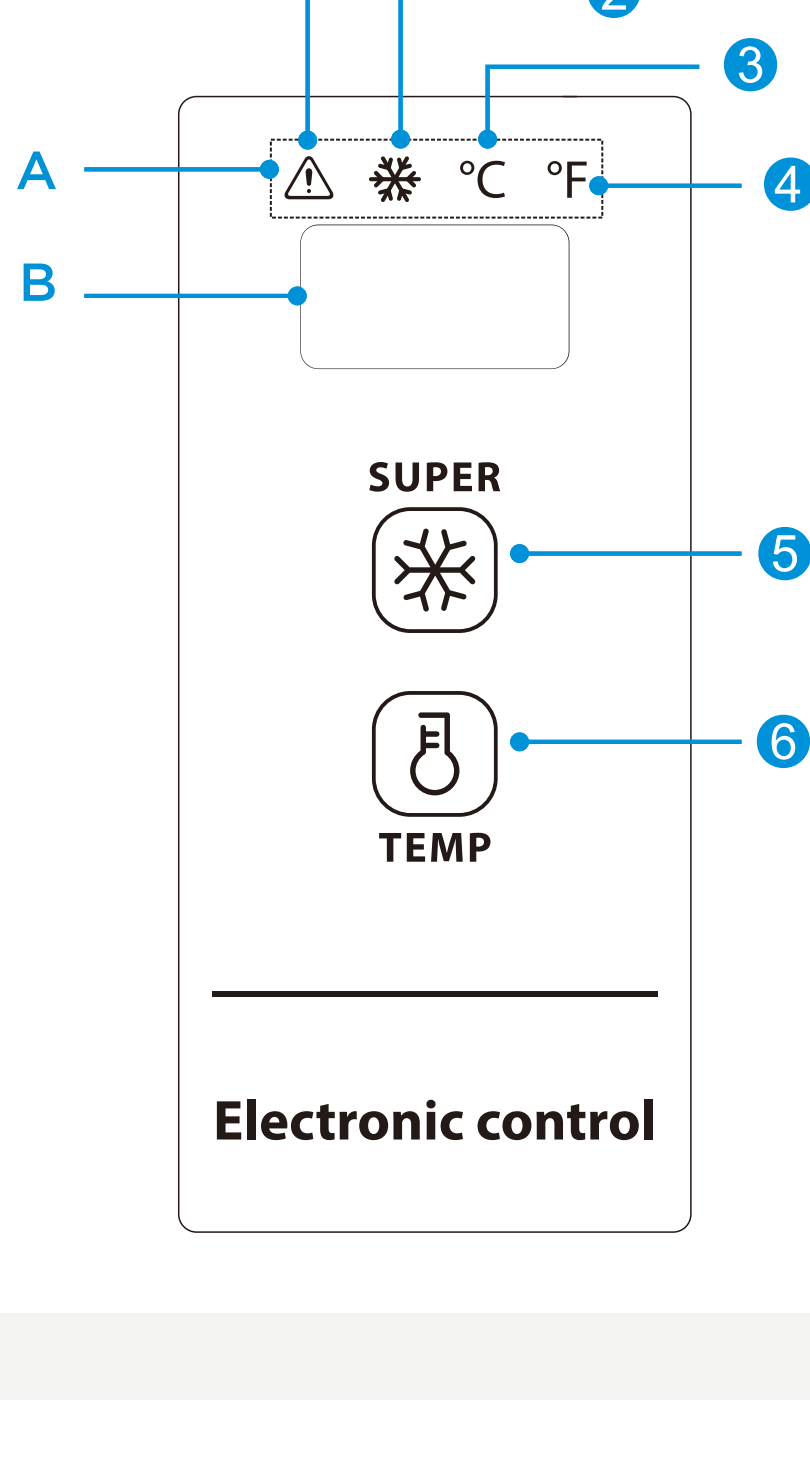
• | Attention

Two or more people are required to rotate and tilt the freezer on its back, allowing accessibility to all sides.

Castors with brakes are to stop chest freezer movement on level ground only. They are not intended to prevent movement on an uneven or sloping floor.

Product Operation

Control panel



Operation key and lamp

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | High temperature warming indicator lamp | A | Indicator lamp display area |
| 2 | Super-freeze indicator lamp | B | Temperature display area |
| 3 | Centigrade temperature indicator lamp | | |
| 4 | Fahrenheit temperature indicator lamp | | |
| 5 | Super-freeze key | | |
| 6 | Tempering key | | |

Operation Instruction

a| Display control

When power on the freezer , the display window will be on for 3s, and then it will enter normal operation display, the original electrified display shall be under 18°C.

Display of normal operation:

1. If there is no failure, the set temperature or function mode will be displayed;
2. If there is any failure, the failure code will be displayed;

Show sleep function:

The sleep function will open by default after electrifying, after the temperature is confirmed, the display will extinguish after another 30s.

The sleep mode could be switched via combined key:

- By pressing “

Operation control:

- Open the sleep function. After temperature confirmation for tempering every time, the display area will extinguish for another 30s;
- Close the sleep function. After temperature confirmation for tempering every time, the display area will not extinguish and keep on.

b| Lock / unlock

After the initial electrification, the key is in lock state by default; it is required to operate after unlocking.

- Lock: after pressing the super-freeze key “

• | Note

The various following key operations shall be implemented under unlock state.

c| Fahrenheit and centigrade temperature conversion

By long pressing the tempering key “

d| Temperature Setting

By pressing the tempering key “

The specific temperature change is cycled according to the figure below:

Centigrade temperature setting scope :

10°C → 9°C → 8°C → ... 1°C → 0°C → -1°C → ... → -28°C → -29°C → -30°C

Fahrenheit temperature setting scope :

50°F → 49°F → 48°F → ... 33°F → 32°F → 31°F → ... → -20°F → -21°F → -22°F

• | Note

For settings of -30°C/-22°F, an ambient temperature of 25°C/77°F or less is recommended.

e| Super-freeze function

Enter super-freeze:

By pressing the super-freeze key “

When setting the centigrade temperature, “-30” will be displayed in the temperature display area, if the compressor continuous operates, the centigrade temperature indicator lamp “°C” will be on.

When setting the Fahrenheit temperature, “ -22 ” will be displayed in the temperature display area, if the compressor continuous operates, the Fahrenheit temperature indicator lamp “°F” will be on.

Quit super-freeze:

1. Power on after power failure;
2. Continuous operation of compressor for 24 hours;
3. If sensor failure occurs under super-freeze mode, you can quit super-freeze;
4. Under super-freeze mode, you can quit the super-freeze mode by repressing the super-freeze key “

f| High temperature alarm

The indicator lamp “

g| Power failure memory

During power failure, the sudden operating state of power failure will be locked, after power is recovered, the operation shall be continued according to the setting before the power failure. The super-freeze function will be quitted after power failure.

h| Failure code

If the failure happens, the display area will show corresponding error codes as shown as below table, the user shall contact a specialist for maintenance, so as to make sure the normal use of freezer.

Fault Code	Fault Description
------------	-------------------

E2	Temperature sensor failure
----	----------------------------

Maintenance Tips

Overall cleaning

- Disconnect the appliance from the electrical supply before undertaking any routine maintenance. Allow at least 5 minutes before restarting the appliance, as frequent starting may damage the compressor.
- Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not try to repair, disassemble or modify the appliance by yourself. In case of repair please contact our customer service.
- Eliminate the dust on the back of the unit at least once in the year to avoid hazard by fire, as well as increased energy consumption.
- Check the door gasket regularly to make sure there are no debris. Clean the door gasket with a soft cloth dampened with soapy water or diluted detergent.
- The interior of the product should be cleaned regularly to avoid odor.
- Use a soft cloth or sponge to clean the inside of the product, with two tablespoons of baking soda and a quart of warm water. Then rinse with water and wipe clean. After cleaning, open the door and let it dry naturally before turning on the power.
- For areas that are difficult to clean in the product (such as narrow sandwiches, gaps or corners), it is recommended to wipe them regularly with a soft rag, soft brush, etc. and when necessary, combined with some auxiliary tools (such as thin sticks) to ensure no contaminants or bacteria accumulation in these areas.
- Wipe the outer surface of the product with a soft cloth dampened with soapy water, detergent, etc., and then wipe dry.
- Do not use hard brushes, clean steel balls, wire brushes, abrasives (such as toothpastes), organic solvents (such as alcohol, acetone, Isoamyl acetate, etc.), boiling water, acid or alkaline items, which may damage the fridge surface and interior. Boiling water and organic solvents such as benzene may deform or damage plastic parts.
- Do not rinse directly with water or other liquids during cleaning to avoid short circuits or affect electrical insulation after immersion.



• | **Notes:**

The appliance shall run continuously once it is started. Generally, the operation of the appliance shall not be interrupted; otherwise the service life may be impaired

Defrosting

Your freezer is designed for year-round use with only minimal cleaning and maintenance. We recommend that you do the following every time you clean it to keep your freezer running odor-free and efficiently:

- 1.** Remove existing food and accessories baskets, unplug the appliance from the mains power and leave the doors open. Ventilate the room thoroughly to accelerate the thawing process.
- 2.** When defrosting is completed, clean your freezer as described above.

• | **CAUTION!**

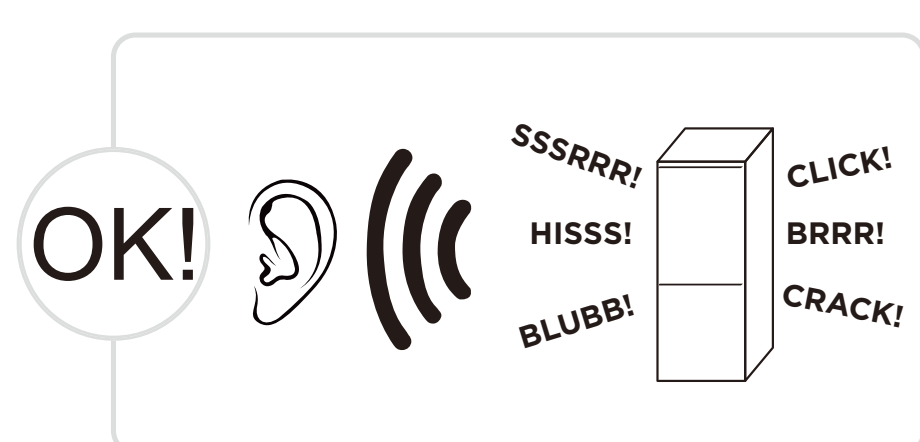
Don't use sharp objects to remove frost from the freezer. Only after the interior completely dry should the appliance be switched back on and plugged back into the mains socket.

Troubleshooting

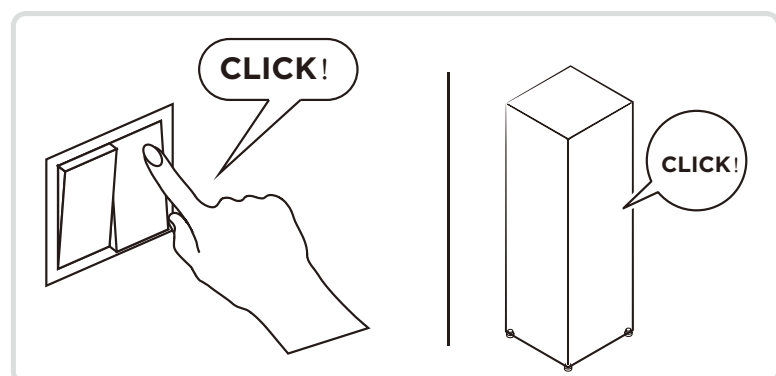
You may try to solve the following simple problems by yourself. If they cannot be solved, please contact the after-sales department.

Failed operation	• Check whether the appliance is connected to power or whether the plug is in well contact • Check whether the voltage is too low • Check whether there is a power failure or partial circuits have tripped
Odor	• Odorous foods shall be tightly wrapped • Check whether there is any rotten food • Clean the inside of the refrigerator
Long-time operation of the compressor	• Long operation of the refrigerator is normal in summer • when the ambient temperature is high It is not suggestible having too much food in the appliance at the same time • Food shall get cool before being put into the appliance • The doors are opened too frequently
Light fails to get lit	• Check whether the refrigerator is connected to power supply and whether the illuminating light is damaged • Have the light replaced by a specialist
Door can not be properly closed	• The door is stuck by food packages Too much food is placed • The refrigerator is tilted.
Loud noises	• Check whether the floor is level and whether the refrigerator is placed stably • Check whether accessories are placed at proper locations
Door seal fails to be tight	• Remove foreign matters on the door seal • Heat the door seal and then cool it for restoration • (or blow it with an electrical drier or use a hot towel for heating)
Water pan overflows	• There is too much food in the chamber or food stored contains too much water,resulting in heavy defrosting • The doors are not closed properly, resulting in frosting due to entry of air and increased water due to defrosting
Hot housing	• Heat dissipation of the built-in condenser via the housing, which is normal When housing becomes hot due to high ambient temperature, storage of too much food or shutdown of the compressor is shut down, provide sound ventilation to facilitate heat dissipation
Surface condensation	• Condensation on the exterior surface and door seals of the refrigerator is normal when the ambient humidity is too high. Just wipe the condensate with a clean towel.
Abnormal noise	• Buzz: The compressor may produce buzzes during operation, and the buzzes are loud particularly upon start or stop. This is normal. • Creak: Refrigerant flowing inside of the appliance may produce creak, which is normal.

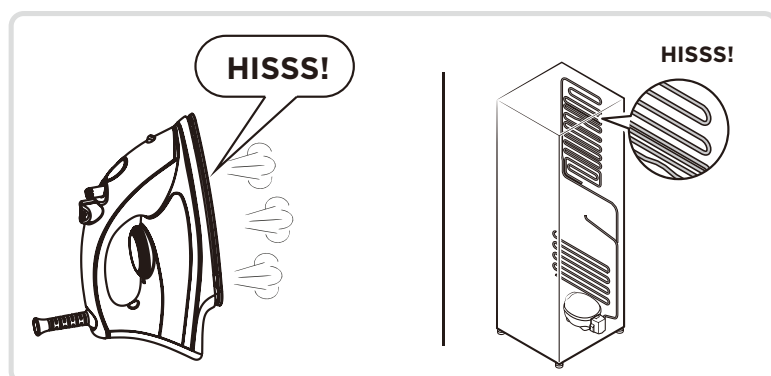
Do you hear these abnormal sounds as below? Usually these sounds are normal.



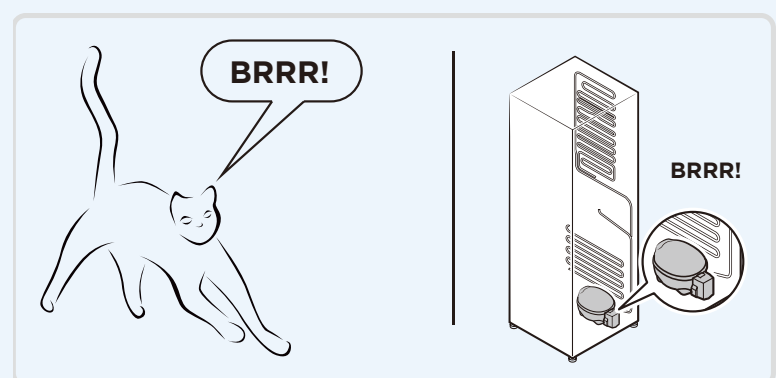
CLICK: Some electrical parts in the refrigerator, such as electric valve will make this noise when working. This is normal.



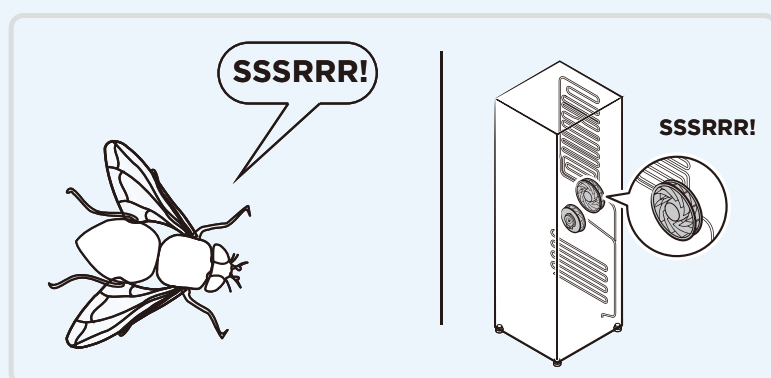
HISS: When the refrigerant flows into the evaporator, it will make this noise. This is normal.



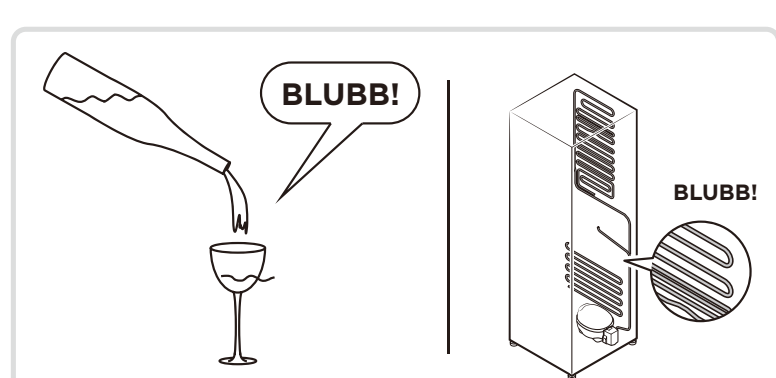
BRRR: The compressor will make this noise when working, and the buzzes are loud particularly upon start or stop. This is normal.



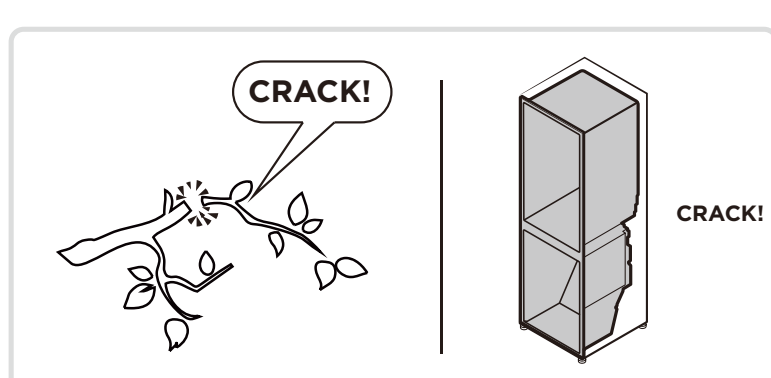
SSSRRR: The fan motor in the No frost refrigerator will make this noise when working. This is normal.



BLUBB: Refrigerant flowing through the pipes in the refrigerator will make this noise. This is normal.



CRACK: Cracking sound or broken ice sound: the overall structure of the refrigerator, air duct frost will be with the thermal expansion and contraction of the expansion sound, these are also normal physical phenomenon.



Tips & Tricks

Storing food

Freezer compartment

The freezer compartment is designated for the low-temperature freezing of food, long-term storage of frozen food, and for the production of ice cubes.

Do not put fresh and frozen food next to each other. The frozen food may thaw.

When freezing large amounts of fresh food (such as meat, fish or chopped meat), please divide them into several small pieces before putting in, so that they can be quickly frozen and pick up easily.

Abide by the storage times recommended by food manufacturers on the packages, there is no information on the packaging, food should not be stored frozen for longer than three months from the date of purchase.

When purchasing frozen food, make sure that it was frozen at a suitable temperature and that the packaging is not damaged.

Frozen food should be kept in suitable individual packages to ensure that adjacent food cannot be contaminated. Consume thawed and defrosted foods immediately, do not refreeze them.

In case of prolonged power failure or malfunction of the appliance, remove the stored frozen food and check whether they are still edible, then store them in a sufficiently cool place or in another appliance.

To defrost food, remove it from the freezer and let it defrost at room temperature or in the refrigerator. To defrost food quickly, you can use the defrost function on your microwave, for example.

If you only want to defrost part of a pack, remove the portion you need and immediately close the rest of the pack. In this way, you will avoid “freezer burn” and will reduce ice formation on the remaining foods.

Refrigerator compartment

The Refrigerator compartment is the ideal storage location for ready meals, cakes and pastries, preserved food, condensed milk, milk, cheese, spreads, sauces, dips and eggs.

The freshness at point of purchase is important for the shelf-life of your food. In principle, the fresher the produce when placed in the crisper drawers, the longer it stays fresh. Therefore, when buying food, always pay attention to the degree of freshness.

Never put warm foods in the fridge compartment. These should first cool down at room temperature and then be placed so as to ensure adequate air circulation in the fridge compartment.

Meat and clean fish (packed in a package or plastic foil) can be placed in the fridge compartment, which can be used in 1-2 days.

Fruit and vegetables without packaging can be placed in the part designated for fresh fruit and vegetables.

• | Notes:

Storage of too much food during operation after the initial connection to power may adversely affect the freezing effect of the refrigerator.

Storage times and temperature

Note: Overlong storage or storage at inappropriate freezing temperature may cause a quality loss or spoiled foods, which causes food waste, is inedible and may cause food poisoning. The minimum temperature in most cases should be -18°C or colder. Follow the maximum recommended storage times below:

- Stew, ice cream, sausages, bread: 2-6 months.
- Fish, shrimp, lamb, meat: 4-8 months.
- Vegetables, fruits, poultry, beef: 6-12 months.

Tips for energy saving

Do not place the appliance near cookers, radiators or other heat sources. If the ambient temperature is high, the compressor will run more frequently and for longer, resulting in increased energy consumption.

Ensure that there is sufficient ventilation at the base of the appliance, on the sides of the appliance and at the back of the appliance.

Please also observe the spacing dimensions in the chapter “**Installation**”.

An evenly filled refrigerator/freezer compartment contributes to optimal energy use.

Allow warm food to cool before placing it in the refrigerator/freezer compartment. Food that has already cooled down increases energy efficiency.

Allow frozen food to defrost in the refrigeration compartment The coldness of the frozen food reduces the energy consumption in the refrigerator compartment and thus increases the energy efficiency.

Setting the temperature no colder than necessary contributes to optimal energy use.

The door gaskets of your appliance must be perfectly intact so that the doors close properly and energy consumption is not increased unnecessarily.