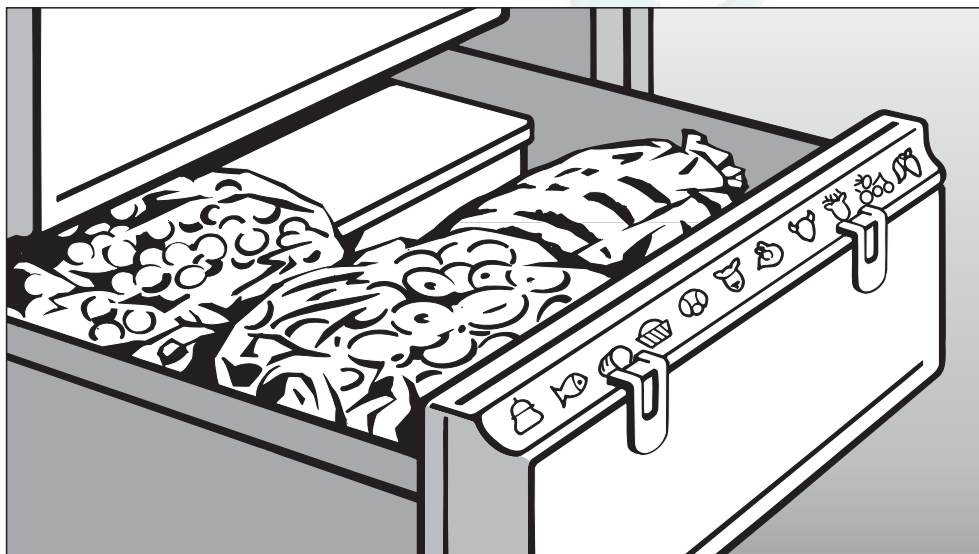


Operating and installation instructions



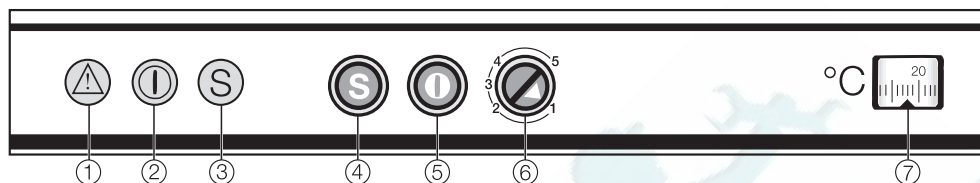
Freezer F 311 i-6

To avoid the risk of accidents or damage to the appliance it is **essential** to read these instructions before it is installed or used for the first time.



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① Temperature indicator light

② Mains indicator light

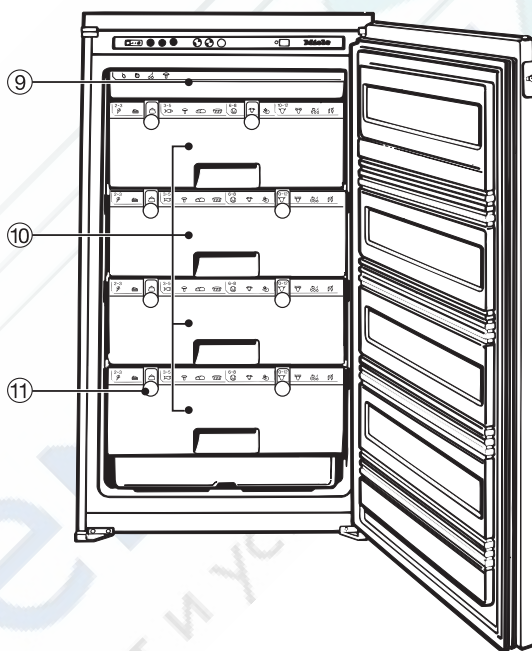
③ Super freeze indicator light

④ Super freeze button

⑤ On/Off button

⑥ Temperature selector

⑦ Temperature display



⑨ Freezer tray

⑩ Freezer drawers with
freezer calendar

⑪ Marker system for frozen food

Disposal of the packing material

The transport and protective packing has been selected from materials which are environmentally friendly for disposal, and can normally be recycled.

Ensure that any plastic wrappings, bags etc. are disposed of safely and kept out of the reach of babies and young children. Danger of suffocation!

Rather than just throwing these materials away, please ensure that they are recycled.

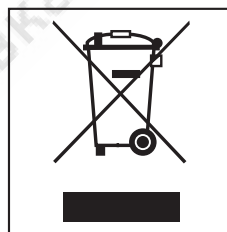
Disposal of your old appliance

Please ensure that the appliance presents no danger to children while being stored for disposal.

It should be unplugged or disconnected from the mains electricity supply by a competent person. The plug must be rendered useless and the cable cut off directly behind the appliance to prevent misuse. See the "Warning and Safety" section of this booklet for further details.

Electrical and electronic appliances often contain materials which, if handled or disposed of incorrectly, could be potentially hazardous to human health and to the environment. They are, however, essential for the correct functioning of your appliance.

Please dispose of your old appliance at your local community waste collection / recycling centre and not with your household waste.



Take care not to damage the pipework at the back of it before or during transportation to an authorised collection depot.

In this way, refrigerant in the pipework and oil in the compressor will be contained, and will not leak out into the environment.

This appliance complies with all relevant legal safety requirements. Inappropriate use can however lead to personal injury and damage to property.

To avoid the risk of accidents and damage to the appliance, read the instructions carefully before using for the first time. They contain important notes on installation, safety, operation and care of the appliance.

Keep these operating instructions in a safe place and pass them on to any future user.

Correct use

■ This appliance is intended for domestic use only, to store deep frozen food, freeze fresh food and to make ice.

Any other usage is not supported by the manufacturer and could be dangerous. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage caused by incorrect or improper use of the appliance.

This appliance is not a toy! To avoid the risk of injury, do not allow children to play on or near it, or to play with the controls. Supervise its use by the elderly or infirm.

Technical safety

■ This appliance contains the coolant Isobutane (R600a), a natural gas which is very environment friendly.

Although it is flammable, it does not damage the ozone layer and does not increase the green house effect. The use of this coolant has, however, led to a slight increase in the noise level of the appliance. In addition to the noise of the compressor, you might be able to hear the coolant flowing around the system. This is unavoidable, but does not have any adverse effect on the performance of the appliance.

Care must be taken during transportation and setting up of the appliance that no parts of the coolant system are damaged. Leaking coolant can damage the eyes.

In the event of any damage:

- avoid open fires and anything which creates a spark,
- disconnect from the mains,
- air the room in which the appliance is located for several minutes and
- contact the Service Department for advice.

■ The more coolant there is in an appliance, the larger the room it should be installed in. In the event of a leakage, if the appliance is in a small room, there is the danger of combustible gases building up. For every 8 g of coolant at least 1 m³ room space is required. The amount of coolant in the appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Before connecting the appliance to the mains supply, make sure that the rating on the data plate corresponds to the voltage and frequency of the household supply. This data must correspond in order to avoid risk of damage to the appliance. Consult a qualified electrician if in doubt.

The electrical safety of this appliance can only be guaranteed when continuity is complete between the appliance and an effective earthing system, which complies with local and national safety regulations. It is most important that this basic safety requirement is present and regularly tested. Where there is any doubt, the household wiring system should be inspected by a qualified electrician. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for the consequences of an inadequate earthing system (e.g. electric shock).

Safe operation of the appliance is only assured if it has been installed and connected in accordance with these operating and installation instructions.

This equipment may only be used in mobile installations such as ships, caravans, aircraft etc. if a risk assessment of the installation has been carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Installation work, maintenance and repairs may only be carried out by suitably qualified and competent persons to ensure safety. Repairs and other work by unqualified persons could be dangerous and the manufacturer will not be held liable.

Ensure that current is not supplied to the appliance while maintenance or repair work is being carried out.

The appliance is only completely isolated from the electricity supply when:

- it has been switched off at the wall socket and the plug has been withdrawn.
- the mains fuse is withdrawn, or
- or the screw-out fuse is removed (in countries where this is applicable).

Do not connect the appliance to the mains electricity supply by an extension lead.

Extension leads do not guarantee the required safety of the appliance (e.g. danger of overheating).

Use

Never handle frozen food with wet hands. Your hands may freeze to the frozen food. Danger of frost burn.

Do not use any electrical equipment in this appliance, e.g. ice cream makers. Danger of sparking and explosion!

Do not take ice cubes out with your bare hands and never place ice cubes or ice lollies in your mouth straight from the freezer. The very low temperature of the frozen ice or lollies can cause frost burn to the lips and tongue.

Do not refreeze thawed or partially thawed food.

Defrosted food should be used up as quickly as possible as food soon loses its nutritional value and goes off.

Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Do not store explosive materials in the appliance or any products containing propellants (e.g. spray cans). Thermostats switching on may produce sparks which could present a fire hazard. Flammable compounds could explode.

Do not store cans or bottles containing carbonated drinks or liquids which could freeze in the freezer. The cans or bottles could explode.

Danger of injury and damage to the appliance.

When cooling drinks quickly in the freezer make sure bottles are not left in for more than one hour, otherwise they could burst. Danger of injury and damage to the appliance.

Observe the "use by" dates given on food to avoid the risk of food poisoning. Storage times will depend on several factors including the freshness and quality of the food as well as the temperature at which it is stored. Follow the instructions given on food manufacturer's packaging on storage conditions required as well as the "use by" date.

Do not use sharp edged objects to

- remove frost and ice,
- separate frozen foods and remove ice trays. They will damage the evaporator causing irreversible damage to the appliance.

Never place electric heaters or candles in the appliance to defrost it. These can damage the plastic parts.

Do not use defrosting sprays, or de-icers as they might contain substances which could damage the plastic parts or which could cause the build up of gases and pose a danger to health.

Do not use any oils or grease on the door seals. These cause the seals to deteriorate and become porous with time.

Do not block the ventilation gaps in the plinth or the top of the appliance housing unit as this would impair the efficiency of the appliance, increase the electricity consumption and could cause damage to the appliance.

■ The appliance is designed for use within certain climate ranges (ambient temperatures). It must not be used in ranges for which it is not designed. The climate range for your appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Installing it in a room with too low an ambient temperature, e.g. a garage, will lead to the appliance switching off for longer periods so that it cannot maintain the required temperature.

■ Never use a steam-cleaning appliance to defrost or clean this appliance. Pressurised steam could reach the electrical components and cause a short circuit.

■ In countries where there are areas which may be subject to infestation by cockroaches or other vermin, pay particular attention to keeping the appliance and its surroundings in a clean condition at all times. Any damage which may be caused by cockroaches or other vermin will not be covered by the appliance guarantee.

Disposal of your old appliance

■ Before disposing of an old appliance first make the door latch or lock unusable.

This way you will prevent children from accidentally locking themselves in and endangering their lives.

■ Disconnect it from the mains. Cut off the cable and render any plug unusable.

■ Be careful not to damage any part of the pipework whilst awaiting disposal, e.g. by

- puncturing the refrigerant channels in the evaporator.
- bending any pipework.
- scratching the surface coating.

Splashes of refrigerant can damage the eyes.

The manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage caused by non-compliance with these Warning and Safety instructions.

	Normal energy consumption	Increased energy consumption
Installation site	In a ventilated room.	In an enclosed, unventilated room.
	Protected from direct sunlight.	In direct sunlight.
	Not situated near to a heat source (radiator, oven).	Situated near to a heat source (radiator, oven).
	Where the ambient room temperature is ideal at approx. 20°C.	Where there is a high ambient room temperature.
Temperature setting with a thermostat which is approximate (set in stages).	With a medium setting of 2 to 3.	With a high setting: The lower the temperature in the freezer, the higher the energy consumption.
Temperature setting with a thermostat which is exact to the degree (digital display).	Cellar section 8 to 12°C	On appliances with winter setting, please make sure that the winter setting is switched off when the ambient temperature is warmer than 16 °C.
	Refrigerator section 4 to 5 °C	
	StayFresh zone just above 0 °C	
	Freezer section -18°C	
Use	Only open the door when necessary and for as short a time as possible.	Frequent opening of the door for long periods will cause a loss of coldness.
	Store food in an organised way.	If food is not stored in an organised way, searching for an item will mean the door is open for longer.
	Allow hot food and drinks to cool down before placing them in the appliance.	Placing hot food in the appliance will cause the compressor to run for a long time, as the appliance will have to work harder to lower the temperature.
	Store food covered or packaged.	The evaporation or condensation of liquids will cause a loss of coldness in the refrigerator.
	Place frozen food in the refrigerator to defrost.	
	Do not over-fill the appliance to allow air to circulate.	

	Normal energy consumption	Increased energy consumption
Defrosting	Defrost the freezer when a layer of ice one centimetre thick has built up.	A layer of ice hinders the cold from reaching the frozen food, and causes an increase in energy consumption.



Before using for the first time

- Clean the inside of the appliance and the accessories with warm water and a little washing-up liquid, and then dry with a soft cloth.

Important:

To ensure the correct functioning of the appliance, let it stand for between 1^{1/2} and 2 hours after transporting it to its final location before connecting it to the mains.

Switching on



- Use a thin blunt object (e.g. a pencil) to press on the light coloured surface of the On/Off button.

The mains indicator light and the temperature indicator light will come on.

The appliance will start cooling.

The temperature indicator light will remain on until the set temperature has been reached.

Allow the appliance to run for a few hours before placing food in it. This will ensure that the temperature is sufficiently low.

Switching off

- Press on the light coloured surface of the On/Off button with a thin, blunt object.

All the indicator lights will go out and the cooling system will switch off.

Switching off for longer periods of time

If the appliance is not going to be used for a longer period of time, e.g. whilst on holiday,

- switch the appliance off,
- switch off at the wall socket and withdraw the plug,
- defrost and clean the appliance out and
- leave the door ajar to air the appliance.

If, during a long absence, the appliance is switched off but not cleaned out and the door is left shut, there is a danger of mould and odours building up inside the appliance.

... in the freezer

It is very important to set the correct temperature for storing food in the freezer. Micro organisms will cause food which is not stored at the correct temperature to deteriorate rapidly. Temperature influences the growth rate of these micro organisms. Reducing the temperature reduces their growth rate.

For freezing fresh food and storing frozen food for a long time a temperature of at least **-18 °C** is needed. At this temperature the growth of micro organisms is generally halted. As soon as the temperature rises to above -10 °C, the micro organisms become active in the food again so that it cannot be kept as long. For this reason partially defrosted or defrosted food must not be re-frozen. Food may be re-frozen once it has been cooked as the high temperatures achieved when cooking destroy most micro-organisms.

The temperature in the appliance will rise:

- the more often the door is opened and the longer it is kept open,
- if too much food is stored in it at once,
- if too much fresh food is being frozen at once,

- the higher the ambient temperature surrounding the appliance.
The appliance is designed for use in specific ambient temperatures (climate ranges). Do not use in ambient temperatures for which it is not designed.

Temperature selection

The temperature is set using the temperature dial.



- Use a coin to turn the temperature dial clockwise to the required setting.

Forcing it beyond its range will damage it. Turn it only as far as it will go, then turn it back again.

The higher the setting the lower the temperature in the appliance.

In normal use, a midway setting is generally sufficient.

Temperature display

During normal operation the temperature display on the control panel shows the temperature in the warmest part of the appliance. The temperature display will be working even when the appliance is switched off.

The temperature display can only show temperatures which are below 0 °C. This means that when the freezer is switched on no exact value will be displayed until the appliance has cooled down to 0 °C and below.

If you have adjusted the temperature dial in order to set a different temperature, **wait for approx. 6 hours if the freezer is not very full and for approx. 24 hours if the freezer is full** before checking the temperature display. It will take this long for the display to show the accurate temperature of the freezer. If the temperature displayed is too low or too high, then adjust the temperature once more.

A temperature above -18 °C is no cause for concern in the following circumstances:

- when the appliance has just been switched on,
- when the door has been left open for a while, e.g. for removing or storing a large amount of food,
- when fresh food is being frozen.

However, if the temperature remains above -18 °C for a long time, check that the frozen food has not started to defrost. If it has started thawing, check that it is safe to use and if it is, use it as quickly as possible.

The temperature indicator light will come on as soon as the temperature becomes too warm.

The temperature indicator light will come on

- when the freezer is switched on.
- if the freezer door has been left open for a while, e.g. in order to load, to re-arrange or to take food out.
- when freezing large amounts of food at once.
- when there has been a lengthy interruption to the power supply.

It will go out when the temperature in the freezer is cold enough.

Freezing fresh food

Fresh food should be frozen as quickly as possible. This way the nutritional value of the food, its vitamin content, appearance and taste are not impaired.

Food which takes a long time to freeze will lose more water from its cells which then shrink.

During the defrosting process only some of this water is reabsorbed by the cells. The rest collects around the food. In practice this means that the food loses a large degree of its moisture.

If food is frozen quickly the cells have less time to lose moisture so they shrink less. As there is not so much moisture it is easier for the food to reabsorb it during the defrosting process and there will be very little water around the defrosted food.

Super freeze is not necessary:

- when putting in frozen food.
- when freezing up to 2 kg fresh food daily.

Switching on super freeze

Switch the super freeze function on before putting fresh food into the freezer.

When freezing small quantities of food in the freezer the super freeze function should be switched on **4 - 6 hours beforehand**. When freezing **the maximum load of food** the super freeze function should be switched on **24 hours beforehand**.



- Press the super freeze button. The super freeze indicator light will come on.

The appliance works at full power to lower the temperature in the freezer.

Switch super freeze off once you have loaded the freezer.

Switching super freeze off

- Press the super freeze button. The super freeze indicator light will go out.

The freezer will now operate at normal power.

Maximum freezing capacity

To ensure that fresh food placed in the freezer freezes through to the core as quickly as possible, the maximum freezing capacity must not be exceeded. The maximum freezing capacity for freezing within a 24-hour period is given on the data plate "Freezing capacitykg/24 hrs".

Storing frozen food

When buying frozen food to store in your freezer, check

- that the packaging is not damaged,
 - the use-by date,
 - the temperature at which the frozen food is being stored in the shop. The length of time it can be kept is reduced if it has been stored at a temperature warmer than -18°C .
- Buy frozen food once you have finished the rest of your shopping, and wrap it in newspaper or use a cool bag or cool box to transport it.
- Store it in the freezer as soon as possible.

Never re-freeze partially or fully defrosted food. Consume defrosted food as soon as possible as it will lose its nutritional value and spoil if left for too long. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Home freezing

Only freeze fresh food which is in good condition.

Hints on home freezing

- The following types of food **are suitable** for freezing:
Fresh meat, poultry, game, fish, vegetables, herbs, fresh fruit, dairy products, pastry, leftovers, egg yolks, egg whites and a range of pre-cooked meals.
- The following types of food **are not suitable** for freezing:
Grapes, lettuce, radishes, sour cream, mayonnaise, eggs in their shells, onions, whole raw apples and pears.
- To retain colour, taste and vitamin C, vegetables should be blanched after they have been trimmed and washed. To blanch: bring a large saucepan of water to the boil and immerse the vegetables in the fast boiling water for 2-3 minutes, depending on the variety. Remove, and plunge into ice-cold water to cool quickly. Drain and pack ready for freezing.
- Lean meat freezes better than fatty meat, and can be stored for considerably longer.
- To prevent chops, steaks, cutlets or rolled meat from freezing together in solid blocks when packed, separate with a sheet of plastic freezer film.

- Do not season fresh foods or blanched vegetables before freezing. Only season cooked food lightly before freezing, but care should be taken as the taste of some spices alters when frozen.
- Do not place hot food or drinks in the freezer. This causes already frozen food to thaw and increases the energy consumption considerably. Allow hot food and drinks to cool down before placing them in the freezer.

Packing

- Freeze food in portions.

Unsuitable packing material

- wrapping paper
- grease-proof paper
- cellophane
- bin bags
- plastic carrier bags

Suitable packing material

- plastic freezer film
 - freezer bags
 - aluminium foil
 - freezer containers
- Expel as much air as possible from bags etc. before sealing them, to prevent freezer-burn on food.
 - Close the packaging tightly with
 - rubber bands
 - plastic clips
 - string or bag ties
 - freezer tape.

Freezer bags may also be sealed using home heat-sealing kits.

- Make a note of the contents and the date of freezing on the packaging.

Before placing food in the freezer

- When freezing more than 2 kg of fresh food, switch on the Super freeze function for some time before placing the food in the freezer section (see "Super freeze").

Placing food in the freezer

Fresh food can be placed in any drawer for freezing, however it is preferable to use the upper drawers. Large quantities can be placed directly on the plate between the 2nd and 3rd freezer drawers as food will freeze very quickly here. To do this first take out the 2nd drawer.

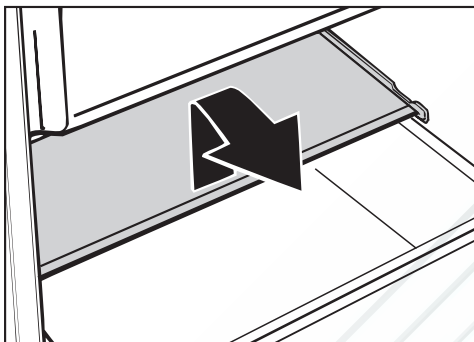
Each drawer and the plate can be loaded with a maximum of 25 kg.

- Place the food flat in the bottom of the drawers or on the plate between the 2nd and 3rd drawers so that it freezes through to the core as quickly as possible.
- Make sure that the packaging and containers are dry to prevent them sticking together when frozen.

When freezing, make sure that food already frozen does not come into contact with fresh food being frozen as this could cause the frozen food to begin to defrost.

To give more room for freezing **large items** such as a whole turkey or a large joint of meat the plate between the 2nd and 3rd drawers can be removed.

- Remove the second drawer from the top.



- Lift the front edge of the plate out of its holder and pull the plate out of the appliance.

Reverse this procedure to put the cold plate back into the freezer.

Freezer calendar

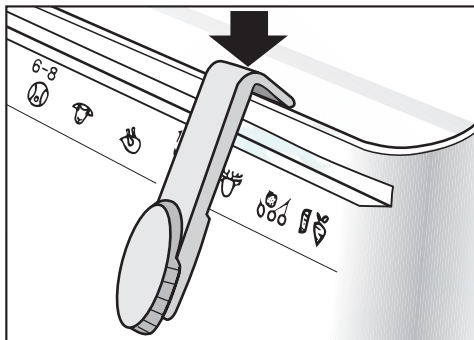
The freezer calendar on the freezer drawer gives the length of time which various foods can be stored for effectively.

Where the storage time given on the packaging differs, follow the advice on the packaging.

Marker system for frozen food

Markers serve as a reminder of how long food has been stored.

Each freezer drawer has two slide markers with dials. The months are represented on the dials as 1 - 12.



- Clip the markers over the guides at an angle of approx. 45°. Press downwards until they click into position.

Use the markers to indicate the type of food being frozen, and turn the dials to the appropriate number to indicate the month the food was first placed in the freezer.

Defrosting

Frozen food can be defrosted in different ways:

- in a microwave oven,
- in an oven using the "Fan" or "Defrost" setting,
- at room temperature,
- in the refrigerator,
- in a steam oven.

Poultry It is particularly important to observe food hygiene rules when defrosting poultry. Do not use the liquid from defrosted poultry. Pour it away and wash the container it was in, the sink and your hands. Danger of salmonella poisoning!

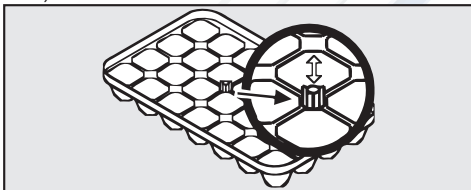
Fruit should be defrosted at room temperature in its packing, or in a covered bowl.

Most vegetables can be cooked while still frozen. Just put straight into boiling water or hot fat. The cooking time is slightly less than that of fresh vegetables.

Never re-freeze partially or fully defrosted food. Consume defrosted food as soon as possible as it will lose its nutritional value and spoil if left for too long. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Ice cube tray

(with release button, depending on model)



- Press down the release button on the ice cube tray and fill the tray with water. Any excess will flow out through the outlet.
- Now pull the release button up to seal the ice cube tray. Place the tray on the bottom of one of the freezer drawers.
- Once frozen, use a blunt instrument, for example a spoon handle, to remove the ice tray from the freezer compartment.

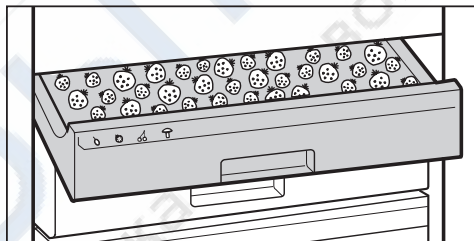
- Ice cubes can be removed easily from the tray by twisting the tray gently or by holding it under cold running water for a short while.

Cooling drinks

When cooling drinks quickly, make sure bottles are not left in the freezer for **more than one hour**, as they could burst.

Freezer tray

The freezer tray is useful for freezing small items such as berries and vegetables. They can be frozen individually and therefore maintain their shape when defrosted.



- Space the food out loosely on the tray.

Leave food for 10 - 12 hours to freeze thoroughly on the tray. Transfer it to a freezer bag or suitable container once frozen. Place the bag or container in the freezer drawer.

In normal use ice and frost will form on the evaporator plates. If allowed to accumulate, this will impair the efficiency of the freezer and increase the consumption of electricity.

Do not scrape ice and frost off the evaporator plates as this can damage the evaporator plates and the freezer making it unusable.

The freezer should be defrosted from time to time. It must be defrosted if a layer of ice approx. 5 mm thick has accumulated. It is best to defrost when only very little food or no food at all is left in the freezer.

Before defrosting

- Switch on the super freeze function at least 4 hours before defrosting to ensure frozen food retains its cold reserve for longer when taken out of the freezer.
- Remove the frozen food from the freezer and place it in another freezer or cool box or wrap it in several layers of newspaper or cloths and store in a cool place until the freezer is ready for use again.
- Remove all the freezer drawers, except the lowest drawer.

The lowest drawer is used to collect defrosted water.

To defrost

Carry out the defrosting procedure as quickly as possible if food has not been placed in another freezer. The longer the food is left out at room temperature, the faster it defrosts.

- Switch the appliance off with the On/Off button.

The mains indicator light goes out.

- Open the freezer door.

To speed up defrosting, a bowl with hot water (not boiling) can be placed in the appliance and some warm water in the bottom drawer. Closing the door in this instance will help retain the warmth and speed up the defrosting process.

We do not recommend the use of hot air blowers such as hairdryers for defrosting your freezer.

Never place electric heaters or candles in the appliance to defrost it. These can damage the plastic parts.

Do not use defrosting sprays, or de-icers as they could contain substances which could damage the plastic parts and which may cause the build up of gases and pose a danger to health.

After defrosting

- Take the bottom drawer out of the freezer and empty it.
- Mop up any residual water still in the freezer with a sponge or absorbent cloth.
- Clean the freezer and then dry it thoroughly.
- Close the door and then switch the freezer on with the On/Off button.

The mains indicator light will come on.

- Switch on super freeze so that the freezer can get down to temperature quickly.
The super freeze indicator light comes on.
- Once the freezer has reached the required temperature place the food back in the drawers and place them back in the freezer.
- Switch super freeze off again.
The indicator light goes out.

Never use cleaning agents containing abrasive substances such as sand, soda, acids or chemical solvents. "Non-abrasive" cleaning agents are also unsuitable as they can cause matt areas to appear.

Door fronts should be cleaned using a solution of warm water with mild detergent applied with a soft cloth or with a suitable cleaning agent for the type of door panel fitted.

Make sure that no water can penetrate into the electronic unit.

Never use steam cleaning apparatus to defrost or clean the appliance. The steam could attack the electrical components and cause a short circuit.

The data plate located inside the appliance must not be removed. It contains information which is required in the event of a service call.

- Clean the appliance immediately after defrosting it.

Before cleaning

- Switch the appliance off. Remove the frozen food from the freezer and place it in another freezer or cool box or wrap it in several layers of newspaper or cloths and store in a cool place until the freezer is ready for use again.

- Take out any removable parts for cleaning e.g. drawers.

Interior and accessories

Use lukewarm water with a little mild detergent. All accessories should all be hand washed. Do not wash in a dishwasher.

- After cleaning wipe the interior and accessories with a damp cloth and dry with a soft cloth. Leave the door open to air the appliance for a short while.

E-Cloth

- A microfibre "E-Cloth" is available from the Miele UK Spare Parts Department, Part Number 980 13530, which is suitable for cleaning surfaces such as stainless steel, glass, plastic and chrome without the use of chemicals.

Ventilation gaps

- The ventilation gaps should be cleaned on a regular basis with a brush or vacuum cleaner. A build up of dust will increase the appliance's energy consumption.

Door seal

Do not use any oils or grease on the door seals as these will cause the seals to deteriorate and become porous with time.

The door seals should be cleaned regularly with clean water and then wiped dry with a soft cloth.

After cleaning

- Close the door, and switch the appliance on.
- Switch on the super freeze function so that the freezer can get down to temperature quickly. The super freeze indicator light will come on.
- Once the freezer has reached the required temperature place the food back in the drawers and place them back in the freezer.
- The super freeze function can be switched off once a constant temperature of at least -18 °C has been reached in the freezer. The super freeze indicator light will go out.

Repairs to electrical appliances should only be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent person in accordance with local and national safety regulations. Repairs and other work by unqualified persons could be dangerous. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for unauthorised work.

Some minor problems can be corrected without contacting the Miele Service Department.

What to do if . . .

. . . the appliance does not get cold.

- Check whether the appliance has been switched on. The mains indicator light must be lit up.
- Check that the plug is correctly inserted in the socket and switched on.
- Check that the fuse is not defective and that the mains fuse has not blown. If it has, contact the Miele Service Department.

. . . the door will not open because it has been opened and closed too many times in succession.

This is not a fault. The suction caused by opening and closing the door is preventing the door from opening. Wait a few minutes and then try again. It should now open without force.

. . . the temperature is too low.

- Turn the temperature selector to a setting closer to "1".
- The Super freeze function has not been switched off. The indicator light is still on.

. . . the appliance is switching in too frequently and for too long.

- Check whether the ventilation gaps in the plinth and in the housing unit at the top have been covered over or become too dusty.
- The door has been opened too frequently, or a large amount of fresh food has been put in at once for freezing.
- Check that the door has been closed properly.
- Check whether a thick layer of ice has built up. If it has, then the appliance will need defrosting.

. . . the temperature indicator light is on?

The temperature in the freezer has become too warm because

- the door has been opened too frequently, or large amounts of fresh food have been put in at once for freezing.
- there has been a lengthy interruption to the power supply.
- the ventilation gaps are blocked.

The temperature indicator light will go out when the temperature in the freezer is cold enough.

... the mains indicator light is not on.

- Check if the Super freeze indicator light comes on when you press the Super freeze button. If it does, then the mains indicator light is defective. Call the Miele Service Department.
- If the Super freeze indicator light does not come on either, then check whether
 - the plug is correctly inserted in the socket.
 - the mains fuse has blown. If it has there is a fault. Call the Miele Service Department.

If you still cannot remedy the fault having followed these suggestions, please contact the Miele Service Department.

To prevent unnecessary loss of temperature it is advisable not to open the door while waiting for the appliance to be serviced.

... the Super freeze indicator light does not light up, even though the appliance is working.

- The indicator light is defective. Call the Miele Service Department.

... food has frozen together.

- Use a blunt instrument, e.g. a spoon handle or plastic scraper, to prise it apart carefully.

... there is a thick layer of ice in the freezer.

- Check whether the door closes properly.
- Defrost and then clean the freezer.

Too thick a layer of ice reduces efficiency and increases energy consumption.

Normal noises	What causes them
Brrrrr...	Humming noise made by the motor (compressor). This noise can get louder for brief periods when the motor is switching on.
Blubb, blubb....	A gurgling noise can be heard when coolant is circulating through the pipes.
Click....	Clicking sounds are made when the thermostat switches the motor on and off.
Sssrrrrr....	On multi-zone and frost-free appliances you can sometimes just hear the movement of air circulating inside the appliance.

Remember that the noise of the compressor and the coolant circulating in the system is unavoidable.

Noises that you can easily rectify	What causes them, and what can you do about them?
Rattling, vibrating	The appliance is uneven: Realign the appliance using a spirit level, by raising or lowering the screw feet underneath the appliance.
	The appliance is touching another appliance or piece of furniture: Move it away.
	Drawers, baskets or shelves are unstable or sticking: Check all removable items and refit them correctly.
	Are any bottles or containers unstable or knocking against each other? Separate them.
	The transport cable clips are hanging loose at the back of the appliance: Remove the clips.

In the event of a fault which you cannot correct yourself, or if the appliance is under guarantee, please contact:

- your Miele Dealer

or

- the Miele Service Department (see back cover for address).

When contacting your Dealer or the Service Department, please quote the model and serial number of your appliance. This information is given on the data plate.

Please note that telephone calls may be monitored and recorded for training purposes.

Electrical connection U.K.

All electrical work should be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent person in accordance with local and national safety regulations.

The appliance is supplied with a mains cable and moulded plug ready for connection to an a.c. single phase 220-240 V 50 Hz supply.

The voltage and connected load are given on the data plate. Please ensure that these match the household mains supply. The fuse rating is quoted on the plug.

Connection should be made via a suitable switched socket which is easily accessible. For extra safety it is advisable to install a residual current device (RCD) with a trip current of 30 mA (in accordance with DIN VDE 0664, VDE 0100, Section 739).

Do not connect the appliance to the mains electricity supply by an extension lead. Extension leads do not guarantee the required safety of the appliance (e.g. danger of overheating).

The appliance must not be connected to an inverter and must not be used with a plug adapter as these can cause damage to the appliance's electronic unit.

Non-rewireable plugs (BS 1363)

The fuse cover must be re-fitted when changing the fuse, and if the fuse cover is lost, the plug must not be used until a suitable replacement is obtained. The colour of the correct replacement cover is that of the coloured insert in the base of the plug, or the colour that is embossed in words in the base of the plug (as applicable to the design of the plug fitted).

Replacement fuses should be ASTA approved to BS 1362 and have the correct rating. Replacement fuses and fuse covers may be purchased from your local electrical supplier.

WARNING
THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE
EARTHED

This appliance must be built in, otherwise it could tip up.

Location

The appliance should be installed in a dry well ventilated room.

The room temperature should not go above or below the climate range for which the appliance is designed. The higher the ambient temperature of the room the more energy the appliance requires to operate. It should not be installed where it is exposed to direct sunlight or directly adjacent to a heat-producing appliance such as an oven or a radiator.

Climate range

The appliance is designed for a particular climate range (ambient room temperature), and should not be used outside this range. The climate range of this appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Climate range	Ambient room temperature
SN, N	to +32 °C
ST	to +38 °C
T	to +43 °C

The appliance will function perfectly down to a temperature of +5 °C.

Ventilation

Air at the rear of the appliance gets warm. The appliance housing unit must be constructed to allow sufficient space for ventilation. Miele kitchen units are designed to provide this ventilation.

A ventilation gap of at least 50 mm depth must be allowed for behind the appliance for air to circulate.

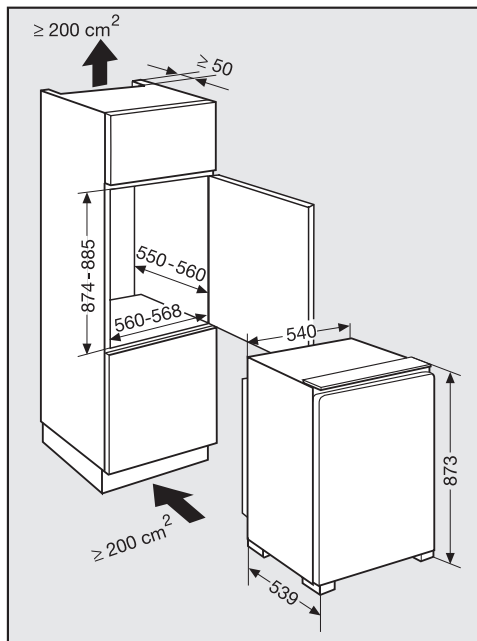
The air inlet to the appliance is via the plinth in the housing unit.

The cross section of the air inlet and outlet must be at least 200 cm² to ensure that air can circulate without hinderance. Otherwise the appliance has to work too hard resulting in an increase in electricity consumption and damage to the compressor.

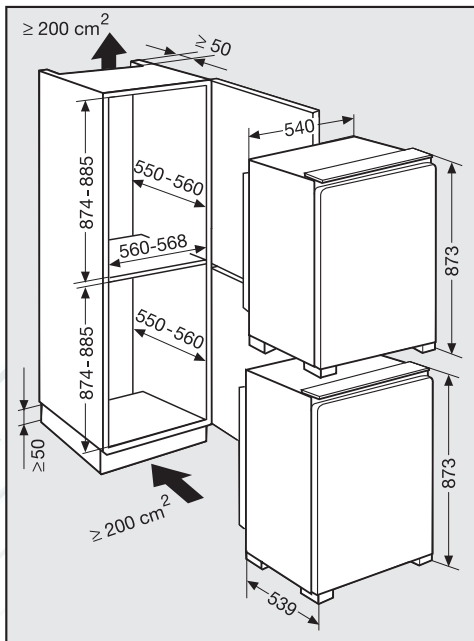
The air inlet and outlet must not be covered or blocked in any way. They should be dusted on a regular basis.

Before installation

- Before installation remove the sealing strip etc. from the outside of the appliance and take any accessories out of the inside of the appliance.
- Remove any cable clips from the rear of the appliance.
- Check that all parts at the rear of the appliance are unhindered.



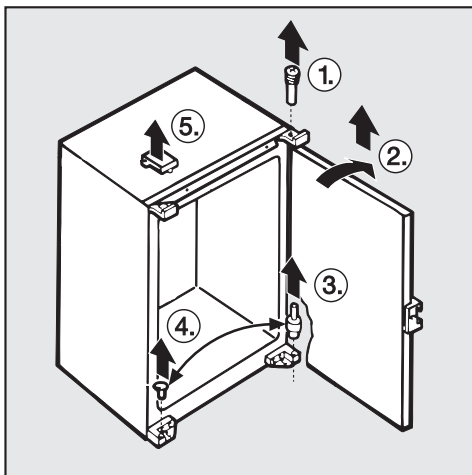
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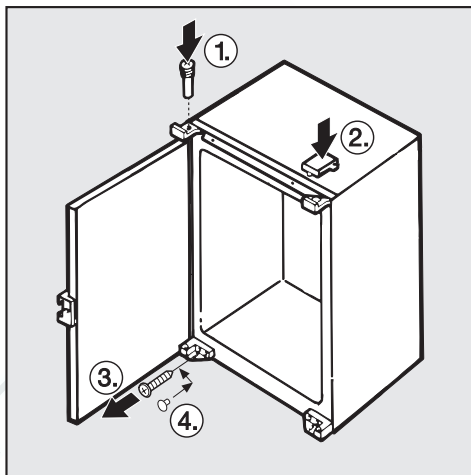
Building in a combination

Before building the appliance in decide on the door hinging. If left hand door hinging is required follow these instructions.

- Unscrew hinge pin ①.



- Tip the door backwards and remove it in an upwards direction ②.
- Remove hinge pin ③ and plug ④ and refit on the opposite side.
- Remove cover ⑤.



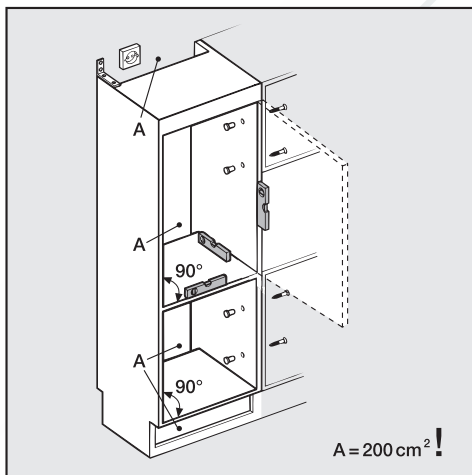
- Fit the appliance door on to the hinge on the left hand side.
- Screw in hinge pin ① and fit cover piece ② on the right hand side.
- Unscrew door coupling ③ (it will need to be put back once the appliance has been built in). Cover the hole with the plug supplied ④.

All building in instructions given are for a **right hand hinged** appliance. If you have converted the appliance to left hand hinging you will need to adapt these instructions accordingly.

Building into a peninsular run

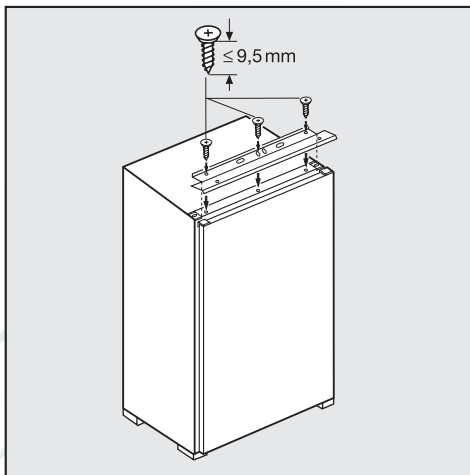
When built into a peninsular run, the rear of the building in niche must be fitted with a kitchen furniture panel.

Aligning the housing unit

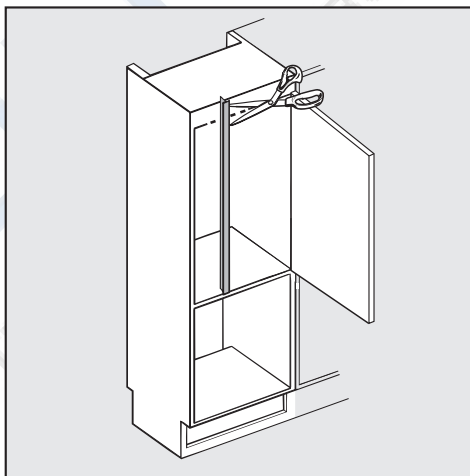


Before installing the appliance the housing unit must be carefully aligned using a spirit level. The unit corners must be at right angles, as otherwise the furniture door will not align correctly with the 4 corners of the appliance.

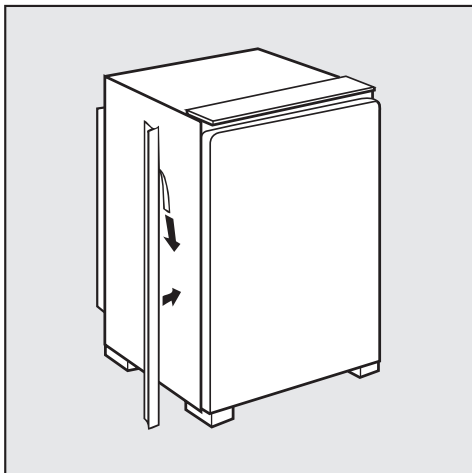
Preparing the appliance



- Screw the fixing piece to the appliance.



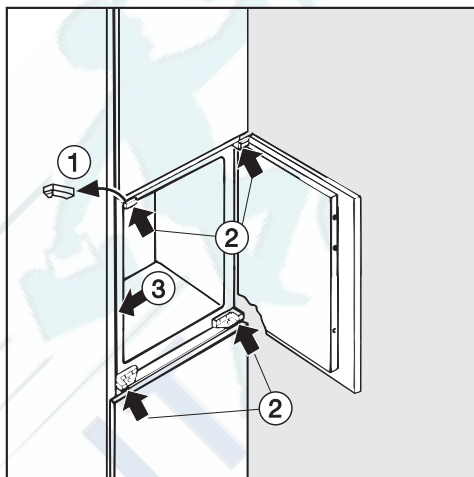
- Shorten the sealing strip to the height of the niche.



- Stick the sealing strip to the side of the appliance on which the door is opened.

Building in

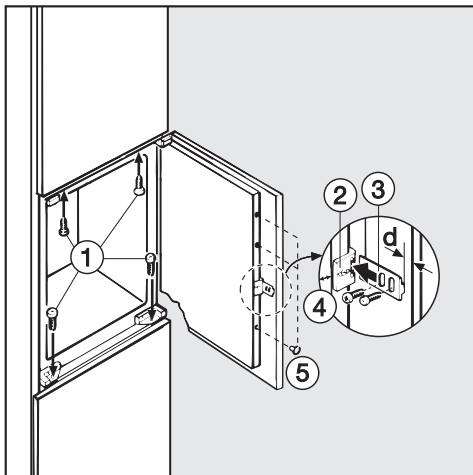
- Push the appliance into the niche. Make sure that the mains cable does not get trapped.



- Remove cover piece ① if the niche height is not much greater than the height of the appliance.
- Push the appliance into the niche until the front edges of the hinge plates ② are flush with the front edge of the housing unit above and below.

The upper edge of the cover piece must not lie against the edge of the housing unit.

- Push the appliance against the housing wall on the side on which the door opens so that the sealing strip is pressed into the housing wall ③.



- Align the door coupling so that the furniture door on the side with the handle does not lie against the housing unit wall when the door is shut. A **minimum distance of 1 mm** must be maintained ④.
- Cover the remaining holes in the appliance door with the plugs supplied ⑤.

- Secure the appliance to the housing unit above and below ① using screws.

- Secure the door coupling piece ② to the appliance door at the height of the handle.

On divided doors fit two coupling pieces.

- Open the doors completely and slide the coupling guide ③ into the door coupling piece.
- Screw the coupling guide to the furniture door. Maintain a distance "d"

(= the thickness of the housing unit walls) between the edge of the appliance door and outer edge of the furniture door.

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