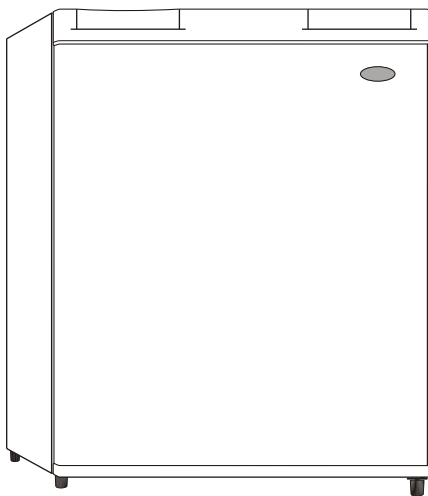


OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Please read this manual carefully before using the refrigerator

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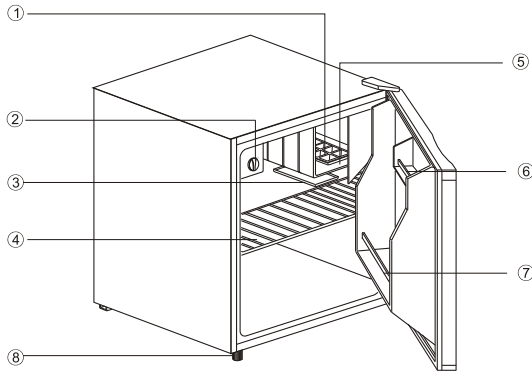
HBF50A



1.Name of parts

IMPORTANT: before you install your refrigerator PLEASE CHECK FOR ANY DAMAGE OR MARKS. If you find that the refrigerator is damaged or marked you must report this within 7 days if you wish to claim for the damaged marks under the manufactures warranty.

This does not affect your statutory rights.



- ① Ice Cube Tray
- ② Temperature Control Knob
- ③ Drip Tray
- ④ Removable Shelf
- ⑤ Cellar Compartment
- ⑥ Dairy Rack
- ⑦ Bottle Rack
- ⑧ Adjustable Legs

NOTE: This figure is only a sketch of the refrigerator, the actual product may differ.

WARNING:

Keep ventilation openings, in the appliance enclosure or in the built-in structure, clear of obstruction.

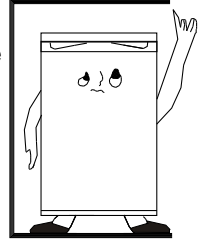
Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process.

Do not use electrical appliances inside the food storage compartments of the appliance.

2. Correct positioning

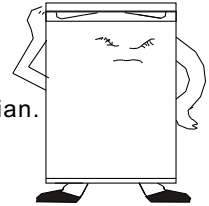
Ventilation & Positioning

Sufficient ventilation is required to ensure your refrigerator operates at optimum high efficiency and with lowest possible power consumption, Therefore you are required to place your appliance in a position with adequate clearance. We recommend you place your refrigerator at 100mm away from the wall to the back of your appliance, 200mm from the side clearance and 300mm from the top of your appliance. A clearance space of 160 degrees is required for the appliance door.



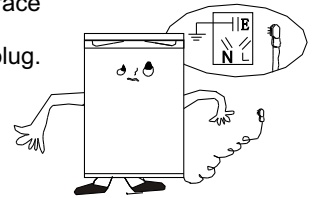
Power Supply

This appliance operates via a single phase power supply and must be plugged into its own dedicated 220-240 Volt, 50Hz, AC electric outlet. Ensure that the electric outlet is properly earthed to ground, if unsure please consult a qualified electrician.



Power Cord

The cord should be neither lengthened nor folded into coil during operation. Keep the cord away from the compressor. The surface heat from this area may cause the cord to melt and provoke electricity leakage. Do not use an extension cord or adaptor plug. If power cord is damaged it should be replaced by a service technician or qualified person. Never unplug the appliance by pulling on the power cord always grip the plug firmly and pull straight out of the receptacle to prevent damaging the cord. Keep the plug or cord accessible.



Protection from Moisture

Avoid placing the refrigerator in a place where heavy moisture or high humidity is present, Keep the appliance in a dry place away from frosty or unprotected areas like for example a verandah or garage, Do not spray directly or submerge the appliance in water.



2. Correct positioning

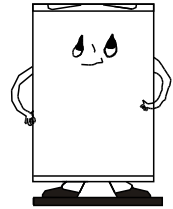
Protection from Heat

The refrigerator should be located far away from any heat source or direct sunshine including stoves, fires or heaters.



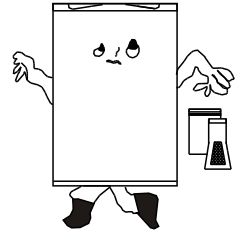
Fixing Stable

The refrigerator should be placed on a solid flat floor. Minor level adjustments can be made by turning the levelling feet to suit. The front of the appliance should be set slightly higher than to the rear so the door can tilt back. If appliance rocks on one corner to the opposite rear corner it means the floor is uneven, packing is required please use thin pieces of solid material such as thin board, vinyl floor tiles or laminate and pack under the ridge to the rear of the appliance.



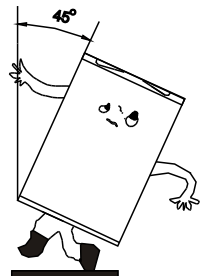
IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

It is important that you do not store any volatile or combustible materials in any freezer or refrigerator such as Gas, Petrol, alcohol, lacquer or any pressurized aerosol containers that indicates a flammable substance or flammable symbol. If you do so, you may cause an explosion.



Relocating

When placed or moved, the refrigerator can not be set horizontally or declined to more than 45° or never upside-down.



3.Cautions

WARNING before defrosting switch off and disconnect the appliance. The Chiller compartment is not a deep freezer and is suitable for making ice cubes only. It is not recommended for storage of frozen foods

- ★ Water contained in food or getting into air inside the refrigerator may cause it to form a layer of frost inside. This may weaken the performance of the refrigerator if it was allowed to build to more than 2mm thick, if so it is recommended to defrost the unit.

- ★ Defrosting in the Chiller compartment is operated manually. Before defrosting, take the food, the ice tray and the shelf out into the cold storing chamber temporarily then set the knob of the temperature regulator to position "0"(where the compressor will stop working)and leave the door open until the ice and frost dissolve thoroughly and deposits to the bottom of the Chiller compartment, wipe off the excess water with soft cloth. To speed up the defrosting process defrosting, you may put a bowl of warm water(about 50 C)into the Chiller compartment. Once defrosted and thoroughly cleaned you may use the Chiller compartment be sure to set the temperature control knob to the original or required position.

- ★ DO NOT heat the Chiller compartment directly with hot water or hair dryer while defrosting to prevent deformation of the inner case.

- ★ NEVER scrape off ice and frost or separate food from containers which have been congealed together with a sharp tool or metal instrument, this will cause damage to the inner casing if required use a plastic scraper only.

4.Maintenance

- ★ The refrigerator should be cleaned and maintained once a month.
- ★ When performing maintenance, make absolutely sure that the power plug is first disconnected from the power outlet.
- ★ Wipe the inner and outer surface of the refrigerator and its accessories with a wet cloth. If they are too dirty, wash with warm water and a neutral detergent then dry thoroughly with a dry clean cloth. After this, a small quantity of glass wax is recommended to polish the refrigerator surface with a suitable cloth. Do not use wax on plastic parts.
- ★ To prevent damage to plastic parts and lacquer coating, don't clean your appliance by using hot water, diluent, petrol, alcohol, kerosene, washing powder, cleanser, alkalinous detergent, acid, Chemical cloth, etc.
- ★ Be sure to upkeep the rubber gaskets and bars of the doors. They should always be cleaned.
- ★ If plastic parts in the refrigerator remain contaminated for a long time by oil (animal or vegetable), they will be easy aged and possibly cracked. The drain pan gets dirty very easily if it is not cleaned regularly, bad odours will be produced, get into the habit of cleaning this pan regularly.

5.Troubleshooting

You can solve many common refrigerator problems easily, saving you the cost of a possible service call. Try the suggestions below to see if you can resolve the problem before calling for service.

1. Refrigerator does not operate.
 - 1.) Not plugged in.
 - 2.) The circuit breaker tripped or blown fuse
 - 3.) The refrigerator temperature control is set at "MIN" .
2. Refrigerator is not cold enough.
 - 1.) The temperature control is not set correctly.
 - 2.) Too much food is stored in the refrigerator causing to interfere with cold air circulation.
 - 3.) The door is opened too often.
 - 4.) The door is not closed completely.
 - 5.) The door gaskets do not seal properly.
3. A sound of flow can be heard.
 - 1.) The sound of refrigerant flowing, not a fault.
4. The cabinet's side panel heat up.
 - 1.) Is a result from the dissipation of the heat from inside the cabinet, it does not mean something is wrong with the refrigerator.
5. Condensation forms on the outside of the refrigerator.
 - 1.) Condensation will form on the outside of the refrigerator if it operate' s in moist areas, not a fault, just wipe it dry.
6. The refrigerator seems to make too much noise.
 - 1.) The refrigerator is not level.
 - 2.) The refrigerator is too close to the wall.
7. In winter, the refrigerator does not operate.
 - 1.) When The room temperature is below 50 F, the compressor will operate for a short time then stop for a long time.
8. In summer, the refrigerator does not stop.
 - 1.) The temperature control dial may be set too low.
 - 2.) Ventilation around the refrigerator is inadequate.
 - 3.) The door is not closed completely.
 - 4.) The door gasket does not seal properly.
 - 5.) The door is opened too often.
9. The door will not close properly.
 - 1.) The freezer is not level.
 - 2.) The door is reversed and not properly installed.
 - 3.) The gasket is dirty.
 - 4.) The baskets are out of position.

