

Operating and installation instructions Refrigerators



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

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Warning and Safety instructions

This refrigeration appliance complies with current safety requirements. Inappropriate use can, however, lead to personal injury and material damage.

Please read the operating and installation instructions carefully before using the refrigeration appliance for the first time. They contain important information on safety, installation, use and maintenance. This is to protect yourself from injury, and from damaging your refrigeration appliance.

In accordance with standard IEC 60335-1, Miele expressly and strongly advises that you read and follow all information provided on installing the refrigeration appliance, as well as the safety notes and warnings.

Miele cannot be held liable for injury or damage caused by non-compliance with these instructions.

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

Correct application

- ▶ This refrigeration appliance is intended for use in the home and in similar environments, for example
 - in shops, offices and similar work settings
 - by the guests in hotels, motels, bed & breakfasts and other typical home settings.

This refrigeration appliance is not intended for outdoor use.

- ▶ This appliance is intended for domestic use only for cooling and storing food and drink as well as for storing deep frozen food, freezing fresh food and for making ice.

Any other usage is not supported by the manufacturer and could be dangerous.

Warning and Safety instructions

► This refrigeration appliance is not suitable for storing and keeping cool medicines, blood plasma, laboratory preparations or similar substances or products that are subject to the Medical Device Directive. Incorrect use of the refrigeration appliance for such purposes may cause deterioration of the items stored. The refrigeration appliance is also not suitable for use in areas where there is a risk of explosion.

Miele cannot be held liable for damage caused by improper or incorrect use or operation of the appliance.

► The appliance can only be used by people with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, if they are supervised whilst using it, or have been shown how to use it in a safe way and recognise and understand the consequences of incorrect operation.

Safety with children

► Children under 8 years of age must be kept away from the refrigeration appliance unless they are constantly supervised.

► Children 8 years and older may only use the appliance unsupervised if they have been shown how to use it in a safe way and recognise and understand the consequences of incorrect operation.

► Children must not be allowed to clean or maintain the appliance unsupervised.

► Please supervise children in the vicinity of the appliance and do not let them play with it.

► Danger of suffocation! Whilst playing, children could become entangled in packaging (such as plastic wrapping) or pull it over their head and suffocate. Keep packaging material away from children.

Warning and Safety instructions

Technical safety

► The coolant circuit has been checked for leaks. The refrigeration appliance complies with statutory safety requirements and the appropriate EU directives.



► This refrigeration appliance contains the refrigerant isobutane (R600a), a natural gas which is environmentally friendly but flammable. The refrigerant does not damage the ozone layer and does not contribute to the greenhouse effect.

The use of this refrigerant 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 refrigerant flowing around the cooling circuit. Unfortunately, this cannot be avoided, but it does not affect the performance of the refrigeration appliance.

When transporting and installing the refrigeration appliance, ensure that no parts of the cooling circuit are damaged. Splashes of refrigerant can damage the eyes.

In the event of damage:

- Avoid naked flames or anything which creates a spark.
- Disconnect the refrigeration appliance from the mains electricity supply.
- Ventilate the room where the refrigeration appliance is located for several minutes.
- Contact the Miele Customer Service Department.

► The more coolant there is in a refrigeration 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 a combustible gas/air mixture building up. For every 11 g of coolant at least 1 m³ of room space is required. The amount of coolant in the refrigeration appliance is stated on the data plate inside the appliance.

Warning and Safety instructions

- ▶ To avoid the risk of damage to the appliance, make sure that the connection data (fuse rating, frequency and voltage) on the data plate corresponds to the household supply.
Check that this is the case before connecting the appliance. Consult a qualified electrician if in any doubt.
- ▶ The electrical safety of this appliance can only be guaranteed when correctly earthed. It is essential that this standard safety requirement is met. If in any doubt please have the electrical installation tested by a qualified electrician.
- ▶ Reliable and safe operation of this appliance can only be assured if it has been connected to the mains electricity supply.
- ▶ If the electrical connection cable is faulty it must only be replaced by a Miele authorised service technician to protect the user from danger.
- ▶ Do not connect the appliance to the mains electrical supply by a multi-socket adapter or extension lead. These are a fire hazard and do not guarantee the required safety of the appliance.
- ▶ If moisture gets into electrical components or into the mains connection cable, it could cause a short circuit. Therefore, do not operate this refrigeration appliance in areas which are exposed to moisture (e.g. in a garage or utility room).
- ▶ This appliance must not be used in a non-stationary location (e.g. on a ship).
- ▶ Do not use a damaged appliance. It could be dangerous. Check the appliance for visible signs of damage.
- ▶ The appliance must be isolated from the electricity supply during installation, maintenance and repair work.
- ▶ Unauthorised installation, maintenance and repairs can cause considerable danger for the user.
Installation, maintenance and repairs must only be carried out by a Miele authorised technician.

Warning and Safety instructions

- ▶ While the appliance is under warranty, repairs should only be undertaken by a Miele authorised service technician. Otherwise the warranty is invalidated.
- ▶ Faulty components must only be replaced with genuine Miele original spare parts. Miele can only guarantee the safety standards of the appliance when Miele replacement parts are used.
- ▶ This refrigeration appliance is supplied with a special lamp to cope with particular conditions (e.g. temperature, moisture, chemical resistance, abrasion resistance and vibration). This lamp must only be used for the purpose for which it is intended. The lamp is not suitable for room lighting. Replacement lamps may only be fitted by a Miele authorised technician or by the Miele Customer Service Department. This refrigeration appliance contains several light sources with at least energy efficiency class G.

Correct use

- ▶ This refrigeration appliance is designed for use within specific ambient temperatures (climate range). Do not use in ambient temperatures for which it is not designed. The climate range is stated on the data plate in the interior cabinet of the refrigeration appliance. A lower ambient temperature will cause the compressor to switch off for longer periods, meaning that the refrigeration appliance is unable to maintain the required temperature.
- ▶ Do not cover or block the air vents as this could impair the efficiency of the appliance, increase the electricity consumption and could cause damage to the components.
- ▶ The refrigeration appliance lid has a plastic edge. Make sure that no oil or grease leaks onto this edge as this could cause stress cracks in the plastic and cause it to break or split.
- ▶ If storing food which contains a lot of fat or oil in the appliance or the door, make sure that it does not come into contact with plastic components as this could cause stress cracks or break the plastic.

Warning and Safety instructions

- ▶ Risk of fire and explosion. Do not store explosive materials in the refrigeration appliance or any products containing propellants (e.g. spray cans). Electrical components can cause flammable mixes of gases to ignite.
- ▶ Danger of explosion. Do not operate any electrical equipment (e.g. an electric ice-cream maker) inside the refrigeration appliance.
Danger of sparking and explosion.
- ▶ Danger of injury and damage to the appliance. Do not store cans or bottles containing carbonated drinks or liquids which could freeze in the freezer zone. Otherwise they could burst.
- ▶ Danger of injury and damage to the appliance. When cooling drinks quickly in the freezer zone, make sure bottles are not left in for more than one hour. Otherwise they could burst.
- ▶ Danger of injury. Never handle frozen food or the metal parts of the appliance with wet hands. Your hands may freeze to the frozen food or to the metal.
- ▶ Danger of injury. 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 compartment.
The very low temperature of the frozen food could cause frost burn to the lips and tongue.
- ▶ Do not refreeze 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.
- ▶ Observe the manufacturer's "use-by" dates and storage instructions 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.

Warning and Safety instructions

Accessories and spare parts

- ▶ Only use genuine original Miele accessories and spare parts with this appliance. Using accessories or spare parts from other manufacturers will invalidate the warranty, and Miele cannot accept liability.
- ▶ Miele will guarantee to supply functional spare parts for a minimum of 10 years and up to 15 years following the discontinuation of your refrigeration appliance.

Cleaning and care

- ▶ Do not use any oils or grease on the door seals, as these will cause the seals to deteriorate and become porous with time.
- ▶ Do not use a steam cleaning appliance to clean or defrost this appliance. Steam could reach electrical components and cause a short circuit.
- ▶ Sharp edged or pointed objects will damage the evaporator, causing irreversible damage to the appliance. Do not use sharp edged or pointed objects to
 - remove frost and ice,
 - separate frozen food or remove ice trays.
- ▶ Do not 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 or which might cause the build-up of gases and pose a danger to health.

Transport

- ▶ Always transport the appliance in an upright position and in its original transport packaging to avoid damage in transit.
- ▶ Danger of injury and damage to the appliance. The refrigeration appliance is very heavy and must be transported by two people.

Disposal of your old appliance

- ▶ If your old refrigeration appliance has a door lock, destroy it. This will prevent the risk of children playing accidentally locking themselves in and endangering their lives.
- ▶ Splashes of coolant can damage the eyes. Be careful not to damage any part of the pipework whilst awaiting disposal, e.g. by
 - puncturing the coolant channels in the condenser,
 - bending any pipework, or
 - scratching the surface coating.

Symbol on the compressor (depending on model)

This information is only relevant for recycling. There is no risk during normal operation.



- ▶ The oil in the compressor can be fatal if swallowed or if it penetrates the airways.

Caring for the environment

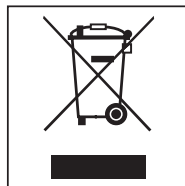
Disposal of the packing material

The packaging is designed to protect the appliance from damage during transportation. The packaging materials used are selected from materials which are environmentally friendly for disposal and should be recycled.

Recycling the packaging reduces the use of raw materials in the manufacturing process and also reduces the amount of waste in landfill sites.

Disposing of your old appliance

Electronic and electrical appliances contain many valuable materials. They also contain certain materials, compounds and components which were essential for their correct functioning and safety. These could be hazardous to your health and to the environment if disposed of with general waste or if handled incorrectly. Please do not, therefore, dispose of your old appliance with general waste.



Instead, please make use of officially designated collection and disposal points to dispose of and recycle electrical and electronic appliances in your local community, with your dealer or with Miele. By law, you are solely responsible for deleting any personal data from the appliance prior to disposal.

Take care not to damage your refrigeration appliance's pipework before or during transportation to an authorised collection depot.

This is to ensure that coolant in the cooling circuit and oil in the compressor is contained, and will not leak into the environment.

Please ensure that your old appliance poses no risk to children while being stored prior to disposal. For further information, see "Warning and Safety instructions" in these operating and installation instructions.

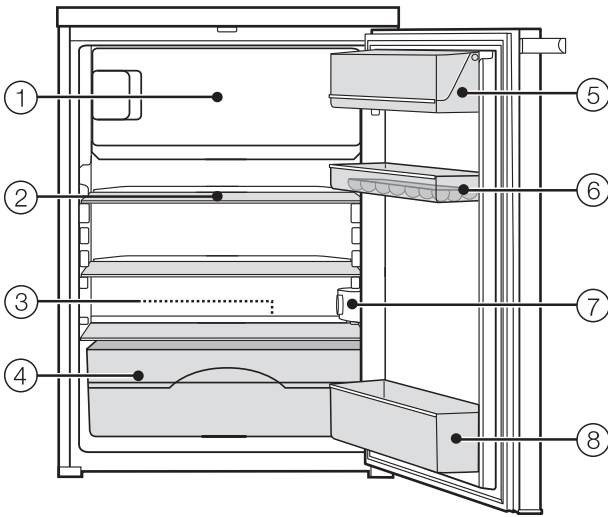
Saving energy

	Normal energy consumption	Increased energy consumption
Installation / Maintenance	In a ventilated room.	In an enclosed, unventilated room.
	Protected from direct sunlight.	In direct sunlight.
	Not near to a heat source (radiator, oven).	Near to a heat source (radiator, oven).
	Where the ideal ambient room temperature is approx. 20 °C.	Where the ambient room temperature is above 25 °C.
	Ventilation gaps uncovered and dusted regularly.	Ventilation gaps covered or dusty.
	Compressor and metal grille (heat exchanger) at the back of the appliance dusted at least once a year.	Dust build-up on the compressor and metal grille (heat exchanger).
Temperature setting	With a medium setting of 2 to 3.	<p>With a low temperature setting: the lower the temperature in the appliance, the higher the energy consumption.</p> <p>If your appliance has a winter setting make sure it is switched off if the ambient room temperature is above 18 °C.</p>

Saving energy

	Normal energy consumption	Increased energy consumption
Use	Drawers and shelves arranged as they were when the appliance was delivered.	
	Only open the door when necessary and for as short a time as possible. Store food in an organised way.	Frequent opening of doors for long periods will cause a loss of coldness. The appliance will try to cool down and the compressor will run for longer periods.
	Take an insulated cool bag when shopping, and load food in the appliance as soon as possible. Replace any food removed as quickly as possible, before it warms up too much. Allow hot food and drinks to cool down before placing them in the appliance.	Hot food or food at room temperature raises the temperature inside the appliance. The appliance will try to cool down and the compressor will run for longer periods.
	Store food well packaged or covered.	The evaporation or condensation of liquids in the refrigerator section will cause a loss of coldness.
	Place frozen food in the refrigerator to defrost.	
	Do not over-fill the appliance to allow air to circulate.	Poor air circulation will cause a loss of coldness.
Defrosting	Defrost the freezer compartment when a layer of ice 0.5 cm (max.) thick has built up.	A build-up of ice slows down the cooling process.

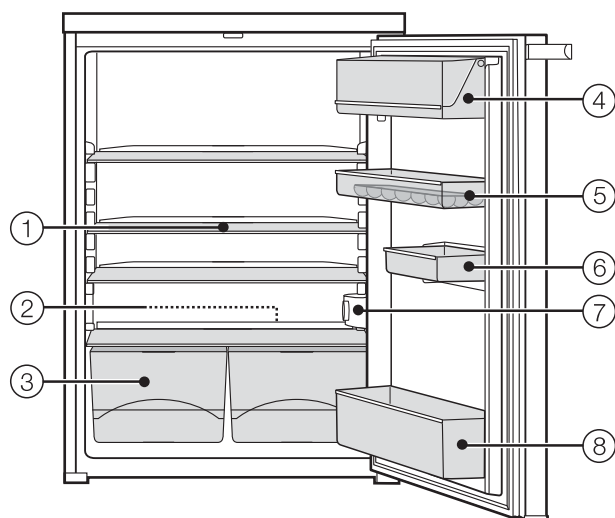
K 12010 S-2, K 12012 S-2, K 12012 S-3



- ① Freezer compartment (depending on model)
- ② Shelves (number will depend on model)
- ③ Condensate channel and drain hole
- ④ Fruit and vegetable drawer
- ⑤ Butter and cheese compartment
- ⑥ Door shelf / Egg tray
- ⑦ On/Off and Temperature selector, interior lighting and winter setting switch (depending on model)
- ⑧ Bottle shelf

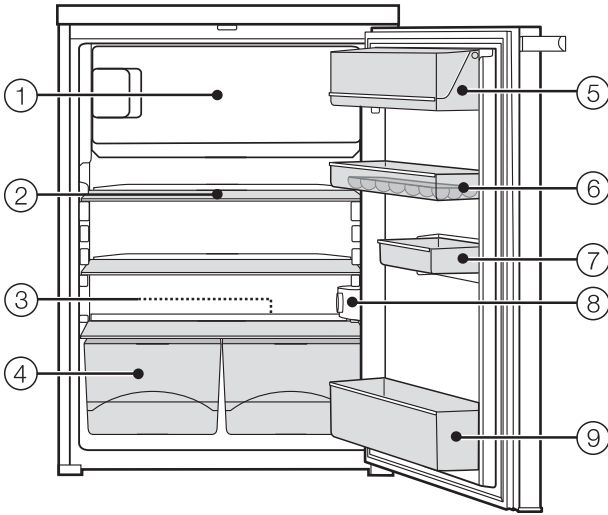
Guide to the appliance

K 12020 S-1, K 12020 S-2, K 12023 S-3



- ① Adjustable shelf
- ② Condensate channel and drain hole
- ③ Fruit and vegetable drawers
- ④ Butter and cheese compartment
- ⑤ Door shelf/egg tray
- ⑥ Half-width door shelf (depending on model)
- ⑦ On/Off and temperature selector, interior lighting and winter setting switch (depending on model)
- ⑧ Bottle shelf

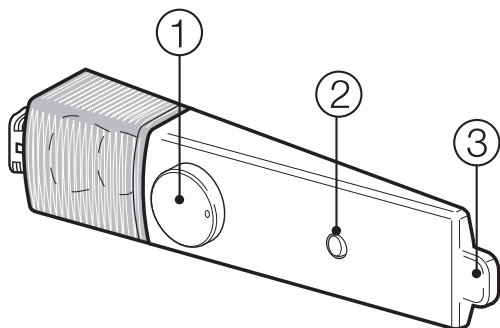
K 12024 S-3



- ① Freezer compartment
- ② Adjustable shelf (number will depend on model)
- ③ Condensate channel and drain hole
- ④ Fruit and vegetable drawers
- ⑤ Butter and cheese compartment
- ⑥ Door shelf/egg tray
- ⑦ Half-width door shelf (depending on model)
- ⑧ On/Off and temperature selector, interior lighting and winter setting switch
- ⑨ Bottle shelf

Guide to the appliance

Control element



- ① On/Off and temperature selector
- ② Winter setting rocker switch (only on appliances with a freezer compartment)
- ③ Light contact switch

Before using for the first time

Packaging material

- Remove all packaging material from the inside of the appliance.

Protective foil

The stainless steel trim to the interior shelves and the door shelves has a layer of protective foil to prevent damage during transportation.

- Carefully remove the protective foil from the stainless steel trim.

Cleaning

Please refer to the relevant instructions in "Cleaning and care".

- Clean the inside of the appliance and the accessories.

Switching on

To enable the temperature to get sufficiently cold inside the appliance, allow the appliance to run for a few hours before placing food in it.

- Turn the On/Off and temperature selector in a clockwise direction away from the "0" position.

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

The appliance will start cooling.

The interior lighting will come on when the door is opened.

Switching off

- Turn the On/Off and temperature selector from "1" to "0". You must meet a little resistance as you do so.

The interior lighting will go out and the cooling process will be switched off.

Switching off for longer periods of time

If, during a long absence, the refrigeration appliance is switched off but not cleaned and the door(s) left shut, there is a risk of mould forming inside the appliance.

It is essential to clean the refrigeration appliance.

If the refrigeration appliance is not going to be used for a longer period of time, observe the following:

- Switch the refrigeration appliance off.
- Switch the appliance off at the wall socket and pull the plug out of the socket, or disconnect the fuse.
- Defrost the freezer compartment (depending on model).
- Clean the refrigeration appliance and leave the door ajar to air the appliance and avoid odours building up inside.

The correct temperature

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

The temperature in the refrigeration appliance will rise:

- The more often the appliance door is opened and the longer it is kept open
- The more food that is stored in it
- The warmer the food is which is being put into it
- The higher the ambient temperature surrounding the refrigeration appliance. This refrigeration appliance is designed for use within specific ambient temperatures (climate range). Do not use in ambient temperatures for which it is not designed.

... in the refrigerator section

We recommend a temperature of **4 °C** in the refrigerator section.

If you want to check the temperature inside the appliance place a thermometer in a glass of water and then place the glass in the middle of the refrigerator.

After about 24 hours, the thermometer will show the approximate temperature in the refrigerator.

Bathwater and other household thermometers are not very accurate. It is best to use an electronic thermometer.

Do not measure the temperature of the air in the appliance. The result will not reflect the temperature in the food.

Try to open the door as little as possible during the measuring period, as warm room air will enter the refrigerator every time the door is opened.

... in the freezer compartment

(depending on model)

To freeze fresh food and to store frozen food for long periods, a temperature of **-18 °C** is required. At this temperature the growth of bacteria is generally halted. As soon as the temperature rises above -10 °C, the bacteria become active in the food again so 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 bacteria.

Setting the temperature

The temperature is set with the On/Off and temperature selector.

- Turn it to a setting between 1 and 7.

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

A **middle** range setting is usually sufficient.

However, if frozen food is to be stored in the **freezer compartment**, then a setting of between **4 and 7** is recommended to ensure that the required temperature in the freezer compartment is maintained.

It is also advisable to set the temperature within this range, if

- the door is being opened frequently and/or being kept open for longer periods,
 - large quantities of food are stored inside the appliance,
 - there is a high ambient temperature.
- Set the temperature as required using the temperature selector dial.

The temperature in the freezer compartment is controlled by the temperature in the refrigerator section.

Winter setting

Low ambient room temperatures

At low **ambient room temperatures below or at 15 °C**, the freezer zone may become too warm because the low room temperature causes the compressor to switch off for too long. The frozen food could defrost. The winter setting prevents this.

Activating the winter setting



- Press “1” on the switch for the winter setting.

The compressor will now switch on more frequently. This lowers the temperature in the freezer zone, ensuring that the required temperature is maintained.

Deactivating the winter setting

If the **ambient room temperature is warmer than 15 °C**, the winter setting should be switched off. Otherwise, the appliance will use more energy than it needs to.

- Press “0” on the switch for the winter setting.

The appliance will continue running at normal power.

Freezing food efficiently

For optimum results switch on the winter setting on before putting fresh food into the freezer compartment. This helps food to freeze quickly and retain its nutrients, vitamins, flavours and appearance.

Exceptions! This is not necessary:

- when placing food in the freezer that is already frozen.
- when freezing up to 2 kg fresh food daily.

Activate the winter setting

Activate the winter setting 24 hours before placing food to be frozen in the freezer compartment.



- Press the winter setting rocker switch to setting “1”.

The temperature in the freezer compartment will start to drop because the compressor is switching on more frequently.

Deactivate the winter setting


Switch the winter setting off about 24 hours after placing food in the freezer compartment as it will be frozen.




- Press the winter setting rocker switch to setting “0”.

The appliance will continue running at normal power.

Storing food in the refrigerator section

 Risk of explosion due to flammable mixes of gases.

Electrical components can cause flammable mixes of gases to ignite. Do not store explosive materials in the refrigeration appliance or any products containing propellants (e.g. spray cans).

 Risk of damage due to greasy or oily food.

If storing food which contains a lot of fat or oil in the refrigeration appliance or the appliance door, make sure that it does not come into contact with plastic components as this could cause stress cracks or break the plastic.

Make sure that no fat or oil leaks onto the plastic parts of the refrigeration appliance.

Different storage zones

Due to natural air circulation, there are different temperature regions in the fridge zone.

Cold, heavy air sinks to the lowest section of the fridge zone. Make use of the different regions when placing food in the appliance.

Tip: To allow air to circulate efficiently, do not pack food too closely together in the appliance.

Tip: Do not store food in such a way that it touches the rear wall of the fridge zone. If it did it could freeze to the rear wall.

Warmest area

The warmest area in the refrigerator section is at the top in the front area and in the door. Use this for storing butter and cheese.

Coldest area

The coldest area in the refrigerator section is directly above the fruit and vegetable drawer and at the back of the appliance.

Use these areas to store all delicate and highly perishable food such as:

- Fish, meat, poultry
- Cold cuts, ready meals
- Dishes or baked goods containing eggs or cream
- Fresh dough, cake mixtures, pizza or quiche dough
- Raw milk cheese and other raw milk products
- Pre-packed vegetables
- Other fresh food (with a label stating it should be kept at a temperature of approx. 4 °C)

Storing food in the refrigerator section

Food which is not suitable for storage in the refrigerator section

Not all food is suitable for refrigeration at temperatures below 5 °C, because it may be sensitive to cold. Depending on the type of food, the appearance, consistency, flavour and/or vitamin content may be altered if stored at too cold a temperature.

Food which is sensitive to cold includes:

- Pineapples, avocados, bananas, pomegranates, mangoes, melons, papayas, passionfruit, citrus fruit such as lemons, oranges, mandarins, grapefruit
- Fruit (which is not yet ripe)
- Aubergines, cucumbers, potatoes, peppers, tomatoes, courgettes
- Hard cheeses (e.g. Parmesan, mountain cheese)

Notes on buying food

The freshness of the food when it is first placed in the appliance is the most important factor for how long it stays fresh.

Take into account the use-by date and the correct storage temperature.

Time out of the refrigerator, e.g. transporting food in a warm car, should be kept to a minimum.

Storing food correctly

Ensure that food stored in the fridge zone is **covered or wrapped properly**.

This will prevent food odours from affecting other foods, stop food from drying out and also prevent any cross-contamination of bacteria. This is particularly important when storing meat products. Make sure that food such as raw meat and fish in particular does not come into contact with other food.

By ensuring that the temperature settings are correct and by taking appropriate hygiene measures you can prolong the storage life of your food considerably and avoid food waste.

Fruit and vegetables

Fruit and vegetables can be stored loose in the fruit and vegetable drawers.

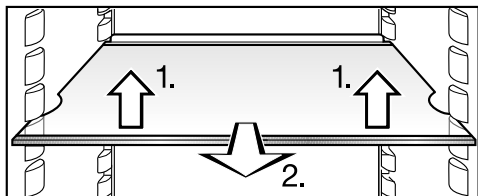
Protein-rich food

Please note that food rich in protein deteriorates faster than other types of food. Shellfish, for example, deteriorates faster than fish, and fish deteriorates faster than meat.

Adjusting the interior fittings

Moving the shelves

Stoppers prevent the shelves from being dislodged by mistake.



■ The shelves can be adjusted according to the height of the refrigerated goods:

1. Lift the shelf up slightly at the front.
2. Pull it forwards a little and lift it until the notch at the side is in line with the shelf support. It can then be raised or lowered to the required level.

The raised edge on the protective strip at the back must face upwards to prevent food from touching the back of the appliance and freezing to it.

Split shelf

(depending on model)

In order to accommodate tall items in the appliance, such as tall bottles or containers, one of the shelves is divided. The front section can be pushed carefully under the rear section.

- Push the rear half of the glass shelf slightly upwards.
- With the rear half pushed up, lift the front half of the glass shelf up slightly at the front, then slide it carefully underneath the rear half.

Adjusting the door/bottle shelf

Only move door/bottle shelves when they are empty.

- Push the door/bottle shelf upwards, then remove it by pulling it forwards.
- Replace the shelf at the required height. Ensure that it is securely pushed back into position.

Freezing and storing food (depending on model)

Using the freezer compartment

Use the freezer compartment to:

- store frozen food,
- make ice cubes,
- freeze small quantities of fresh food.

Up to 2 kg of food can be frozen in 24 hours.

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 re-absorbed by the cells. What this means in practice is that the food loses more moisture. You can see this in the large amount of water that collects around the food when it defrosts.

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

Storing frozen food

Never re-freeze partially or fully defrosted food. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

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 food 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.
- Put it into the freezer as soon as possible.

Freezing and storing food (depending on model)

Home freezing

Only freeze fresh food which is in a good condition.

Approx. 24 hours before placing fresh food in the freezer

- Turn the On/Off and temperature selector to a medium to cold setting (approx. 6).

If the ambient room temperature is above 15 °C, do not activate the winter setting.

- Activate the winter setting (see “Winter setting”).

This helps the frozen food which is already stored in the freezer to stay frozen.

Placing food in the freezer

Unfrozen food should not touch frozen food as this will cause frozen food to begin to thaw.

- Make sure that the packaging and containers are dry to prevent them sticking together when frozen.
- Place the food flat in the bottom of the freezer compartment so that it freezes through to the core as quickly as possible.

The freezing process is complete **approx. 24 hours after placing food in the freezer.**

- Turn the temperature selector back to the normal setting.

Storage time for frozen food

The storage life of food is very variable, even at a constant temperature of -18 °C. Decomposition processes also take place in frozen food, albeit at a very reduced speed. For example, fat can become rancid from contact with oxygen in the air. This is why lean meat can be stored approx. twice as long as fatty meat.

The storage times quoted are guide values for the storage life of different food groups in the freezer zone.

Food group	Storage time (Months)
Ice cream	2 to 6
Bread, baked goods	2 to 6
Cheese	2 to 4
Fish, oily	1 to 2
Fish, lean	1 to 5
Sausage, ham	1 to 3
Game, pork	1 to 12
Poultry, beef	2 to 10
Vegetables, fruit	6 to 18
Herbs	6 to 10

For standard freezing results, follow the advice on packaging.

By keeping the freezer compartment at a constant temperature of -18 °C and taking appropriate hygiene measures you can maximise the storage life of your food and avoid food waste.

Freezing and storing food (depending on model)

Defrosting frozen goods

Never re-freeze partially or fully defrosted food. Defrosted food may only be re-frozen after it has been cooked.

Frozen goods can be defrosted in different ways:

- In a microwave oven
- In an oven using “Fan heat” or the “Defrost” setting
- At room temperature
- In the refrigerator zone (the cold given off by the frozen food helps to keep the other food cold)
- In a steam oven

Flat pieces of partially thawed meat or fish can be placed directly into a hot frying pan.

Meat and poultry (e.g. mince, chicken, fish fillets) should not come into contact with other foods while defrosting. Catch the liquid from defrosting and dispose of it carefully.

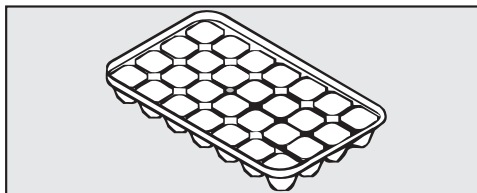
Fruit should be defrosted at room temperature in its packaging, or in a covered bowl.

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 due to changes in the cell structure.

Cooling drinks quickly

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

Ice cubes



- Fill the ice cube tray three quarters full of water and place it on the bottom of the freezer compartment.
- Once frozen, use a blunt instrument, for example a spoon handle, to remove the ice tray from the freezer if it is stuck.

Tip: 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 time.

Defrosting

Refrigerator section

The refrigerator section defrosts automatically.

Condensate and frost can build up on the back wall of the refrigerator section whilst the compressor is running. You do not need to remove this, as it will defrost and evaporate automatically with the warmth generated by the compressor.

The condensate drains through a channel and drain pipe into an evaporation system at the back of the refrigeration appliance.

Keep the condensate channel and drain hole clean to enable this. Condensate must be able to drain away unhindered at all times.

Freezer compartment

The freezer compartment does not defrost automatically.


In normal use, ice and frost will form in the freezer compartment, e.g. on the internal walls. How much ice and frost accumulates in the appliance will depend on the following:

- whether the freezer compartment door has been opened frequently or left open for a while.
- whether a large quantity of food has been placed in the freezer at once.
- whether the humidity in the room has increased.

In certain circumstances, too thick a layer of ice can prevent the freezer compartment door from closing properly. Too thick a layer of ice also reduces cooling performance and thus increases energy consumption.

- The freezer compartment should be defrosted from time to time. It must be defrosted if a layer of ice approx. 0.5 cm thick has accumulated.

Tip: It is best to defrost when only very little or no frozen food at all is left in the freezer compartment or the humidity level and the ambient temperature in the room are low.

 Risk of damage from an incorrect defrosting process.

When defrosting the freezer, make sure that you do not damage the evaporator as this would cause irreversible damage to the refrigeration appliance.

Do not scrape off ice and frost. Do not use sharp objects.

Do not use any mechanical or other types of aids which are not recommended by the manufacturer to accelerate the defrosting process.

Before defrosting

- Turn the On/Off and temperature selector to a medium to cold setting (approx. 6) and switch the winter setting on (see “Winter setting”) about 1 day before defrosting.


This helps the frozen food to retain the cold reserve for longer when taken out of the freezer.

- Remove the frozen food and wrap it in several layers of newspaper or cloths.


Tip: You could also place the frozen food in a cool box or bag.

- Store it in a cool place until the freezer compartment is ready for use again.


To defrost


 The longer the frozen goods are left out at room temperature, the faster they deteriorate.

Carry out the defrosting procedure as quickly as possible.

 Steam from a steam cleaning appliance could reach the electrical components and cause a short circuit.

Do not use a steam cleaning appliance to defrost the appliance.

 Do not 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. These could contain substances which could damage the plastic parts or which might cause a build-up of explosive gases and pose a danger to health.

- Switch the winter setting and the refrigeration appliance off.

The cooling system will be switched off.

- Switch off at the wall and withdraw the plug from the socket, or disconnect the fuse.
- Leave the freezer compartment door open.

Tip: To speed up defrosting, place two bowls of hot water (not boiling), with plates underneath them, in the freezer zone. Closing the door in this instance will help retain the warmth and speed up the defrosting process.


Defrosting

- Remove any loose pieces of ice.
- Use a sponge or towel to soak up the defrosted water as often as necessary.

After defrosting

- Clean and dry the freezer compartment.
Cleaning water must not get into the defrosting drain hole.
- Reconnect to the mains and switch the appliance back on.
- Once the temperature in the freezer compartment has reached the required temperature, place the frozen goods back into the freezer compartment.

Do not let water get into the On/Off and temperature selector or into the lighting.

 Risk of damage due to moisture ingress.

The steam from a steam cleaner can damage plastic and electrical components.

Do not use a steam cleaner to clean the refrigeration appliance.

Cleaning water must not get into the drain hole.

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

Cleaning agents

Cleaning and conditioning agents used inside the appliance must be food safe.

To avoid damaging all the surfaces of your appliance, **do not use:**

- cleaning agents containing soda, ammonia, acids or chlorides
- cleaning agents containing descaling agents
- abrasive cleaning agents, e.g. powder cleaners and cream cleaners
- solvent-based cleaning agents
- stainless steel cleaning agents
- dishwasher cleaner
- oven sprays

- glass cleaning agents
- hard, abrasive sponges and brushes, e.g. pot scourers
- melamine eraser blocks
- sharp metal scrapers

We recommend using a clean sponge, lukewarm water with a little washing-up liquid to clean surfaces of the appliance.

The following pages contain important information on cleaning.

Preparing the refrigeration appliance for cleaning

- Switch the refrigeration appliance off.
- Take any food out of the refrigeration appliance and store it in a cool place.
- Defrost the freezer compartment (depending on model - see Defrosting")
- Take out all other removable parts for cleaning.

Cleaning the interior and accessories

The fridge zone should be cleaned regularly, at least once a month, and the freezer zone should be cleaned each time it is defrosted.

Remove soiling immediately to prevent it from drying on.

The best time to do so is when:

- There is very little or no frozen food left in the freezer zone.

Cleaning and care

- The humidity level in the room is low and the ambient temperature in the room is also low (cooler part of the year).

- Clean the **interior** with a clean sponge, lukewarm water and a little washing-up liquid.
- After cleaning, wipe with clean water and dry with a soft cloth.

The following parts **cannot be cleaned in a dishwasher**:

- all drawers and the compartment lid (depending on model)
- The adjustable shelves
- These accessories should all be hand washed.

⚠ Risk of damage as a result of excessively high dishwasher temperatures.

Parts of the refrigeration appliance may become unusable, e.g. deform, if they are washed in the dishwasher at more than 55 °C.

For dishwasher-safe parts, only use dishwasher programmes with a maximum temperature of 55 °C.

Contact with natural dyes from carrots, tomatoes and ketchup, etc., may discolour the plastic parts in the dishwasher. This discolouration does not affect the stability of the parts.

The following parts **can be cleaned in the dishwasher**:

- the butter dish, egg tray, ice cube tray (depending on model)

- the shelves and bottle shelf in the door

the butter and cheese compartment

- Clean the condensate channel and drain hole frequently so that condensate can drain away unhindered. Use a straw or similar to clear the drain if necessary.
- Leave the door open to air the appliance for a short while and to prevent odours building up.

Cleaning the front of the appliance and the side panels

If soiling is left on for any length of time, it may become impossible to remove. Surfaces may suffer discolouration or damage.

Therefore, it is best to remove soiling from the appliance front and side panels immediately.

All surfaces are susceptible to scratching. Contact with unsuitable cleaning agents can alter or discolour the surfaces.

See the information on “Cleaning agents” at the beginning of this section.

- Clean the surfaces with a clean sponge and a solution of warm water and washing-up liquid. A clean, damp microfibre cloth without cleaning agent can also be used.
- After cleaning, wipe with clean water and dry with a soft cloth.

Cleaning the ventilation gaps

A build-up of dust will increase the energy consumption of the appliance.

- The ventilation gaps should be cleaned on a regular basis with a brush or vacuum cleaner (you could use a Miele vacuum cleaner dusting brush, for example).

Cleaning the compressor and metal grille at the back of the appliance

A build-up of dust will increase the energy consumption of the appliance.



Risk of damage as a result of incorrect cleaning.

Cables and other components can get broken off, bent or damaged.

Carefully clean the compressor and metal grille.

The compressor and metal grille at the back of the refrigeration appliance (heat exchanger) should be dusted at least once a year.

Cleaning the door seal



Risk of damage as a result of incorrect cleaning.

If you treat the door seal with oils or grease, it can become porous.

Do not use any oils or grease on the door seal.

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

After cleaning

- Replace all shelves and accessories in the appliance.
- Switch the refrigeration appliance on.
- Switch the winter setting on to help the freezer compartment get cold quickly.
- Place food in the refrigerator section and close the door.
- Place food in the freezer compartment when it is cold enough and close the appliance door.

Problem solving guide

Many malfunctions and faults that can occur in daily operation can be easily remedied. Time and money will be saved because a service call will not be needed.

The following guide may help you to find the reason for a malfunction or a fault, and to correct it.

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

Problem	Cause and remedy
The appliance is not getting cold and the interior lighting does not come on when the door is opened.	The appliance has not been switched on. ■ Switch the appliance on.
	The plug is not inserted in the socket correctly. ■ Insert the plug into the socket correctly and switch on.
	Check whether the mains fuse has tripped. There could be a fault with the appliance, the household electrical wiring or another electrical appliance. ■ Contact a qualified electrician or Miele.
The compressor runs continuously.	This is not a fault. To save energy, the compressor runs at a lower speed, but for longer, when less cooling is required.
The compressor is switching on more frequently and for longer periods of time. The temperature in the refrigeration appliance is too low.	The ventilation gaps have been covered or become too dusty. ■ Do not block the ventilation gaps. ■ Dust the ventilation gaps regularly.
	The appliance door and the freezer compartment door (depending on model) have been opened too frequently, or a large amount of fresh food has been placed in the appliance at once for chilling or freezing. ■ Only open the appliance doors when necessary and for as short a time as possible. After a while, the temperature will return to normal by itself.
	The appliance doors are not closed properly. A thick layer of ice may have already formed in the freezer compartment.

Problem solving guide

Problem	Cause and remedy
	<p>■ Close the appliance doors.</p> <p>After a while, the temperature will return to normal by itself.</p> <p>If a thick layer of ice has already formed, this will affect cooling and increase energy consumption.</p> <p>■ Defrost the freezer compartment and clean it.</p>
	<p>The ambient room temperature is too high. The higher the ambient temperature, the longer the compressor has to run.</p> <p>■ See “Installation – Location”.</p>
	<p>The temperature setting in the refrigeration appliance is too low.</p> <p>■ Correct the temperature setting.</p>
	<p>A large amount of food is being frozen at once.</p> <p>■ See “Freezing and storing food”.</p>
	<p>The winter setting is still activated.</p> <p>■ Switch the winter setting off.</p>
<p>The compressor comes on less and less often and for shorter periods of time. The temperature in the refrigeration appliance rises.</p>	<p>Not a fault. The temperature is too high.</p> <p>■ Check what setting the temperature selector is at.</p>
	<p>The frozen food begins to defrost.</p> <p>The room temperature is too low for this refrigeration appliance.</p> <p>If the room temperature is too low, the compressor will run less frequently. This may cause the freezer zone to become too warm.</p> <p>■ Increase the temperature of the room.</p> <p>■ Switch the winter setting on. See “Winter setting”.</p>

Problem solving guide

Problem	Cause and remedy
An LED indicator light is flashing at the back of the refrigeration appliance at the bottom near the compressor (depending on model). The electronic unit for the compressor is equipped with an operation and fault diagnosis LED indicator light.	The indicator light flashes several times every 5 seconds. A fault has occurred. ■ Call the Miele Customer Service Department.
	The indicator light flashes regularly every 15 seconds. Not a fault. This flashing is normal.
An area on the interior side wall of the fridge zone feels warm to the touch.	Not a fault. This is an automatic regulation process in the refrigeration appliance to ensure a consistently optimum temperature in the fridge zone and freezer compartment.

The interior lighting is not working.

Problem	Cause and remedy
The interior lighting is not working.	<p>The appliance has not been switched on or the light contact switch is stuck.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Turn the temperature selector to a setting between 1 and 7 or check the light contact switch. <p>If this is not the cause of the fault, exchange the LED lighting lamp.</p>

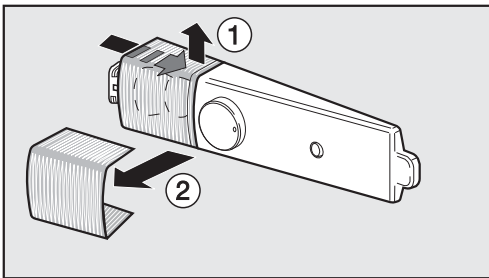
Exchanging the LED lighting lamp

 Risk of injury from LED lighting.

This lighting corresponds to risk group RG 2. If the cover is defective, there is a danger of eye injury.

If the lighting cover is defective, do not look from a close range directly into the lighting with optical instruments (e.g. magnifying glass or similar).

- Switch off at the wall socket and withdraw the plug from the socket, or disconnect the fuse.



- Reach the back of the lamp cover, press up at the sides ①, and pull the lamp cover ② off.

 Risk of fire and damage from LED lighting lamp.

There is a risk of overheating if other LED lighting lamps are fitted.

Only use a genuine Miele original LED lighting lamp. LED lighting lamps are available from your Miele dealer or the Miele Customer Service Department.

- Fit the new LED lamp.
- The following lamps, available from the Miele Customer Service Department, are suitable: 220–240 V, max. 15 W, E 14.
- Push the lamp cover back into place.

Problem solving guide

Other problems

Problem	Cause and remedy
Food has frozen together.	The food packaging was not dry when placed in the freezer. ■ Use a blunt instrument, e.g. a spoon handle or plastic scraper, to prise it apart carefully.
The external walls of the appliance feel warm.	This is not a fault. The heat created by the evaporator is used to prevent condensation.
The floor of the refrigerator section is wet.	The condensate drain hole is blocked. ■ Clean the condensate channel and drain hole.

Normal noises	What causes them
Brrrrr ...	A humming noise is made by the motor (compressor). This noise can get louder for brief periods when the motor switches 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.
Crack ...	A cracking sound can be heard when materials expand inside the appliance.
Remember that the noise of the compressor and the coolant circulating in the system is unavoidable.	

Noises	Cause and remedy
Rattling, vibrating	The appliance is uneven. Realign the appliance using a spirit level. Do so by raising or lowering the screw feet underneath the appliance or place something underneath it.
	The appliance is touching another appliance or piece of furniture. Move it away.
	Drawers or shelves are unstable or sticking. Check all removable items and refit them correctly.
	Bottles or containers are touching each other. Separate them.
	The transport cable clips are hanging loose at the back of the appliance. Remove them.

Service

Contact in the event of a fault

In the event of any faults which you cannot remedy yourself, please contact your Miele dealer or the Miele Customer Service Department.

You can book a Miele Customer Service Department call-out online at www.miele.com/service.

Contact information for the Miele Customer Service Department can be found at the end of this document.

Please quote the model identifier and serial number of your appliance (Fabr./SN/Nr.) when contacting the Miele Customer Service Department. This information can be found on the data plate.

Please note that telephone calls may be monitored and recorded for training purposes and that a call-out charge will be applied to service visits where the problem could have been resolved as described in this booklet.

The data plate can be found inside the appliance.

EPREL database

From 1 March 2021, information on energy labelling and ecodesign requirements will be available in the European Product Database (EPREL). You can find the product database at the following link <https://eprel.ec.europa.eu/>. You will be asked to enter the model identifier.

The model identifier can be found on the data plate.


Miele			
XXXXXX ← Nr. XX/XXXXXXXXXX			
WEINTEMPERERSCHRANK-INTERTECH-MODELL MULTITEMPERATURE WINE STORAGE CABINET-UNDER/WORKTOP ARMOIRE DE MISE EN TEMP. DES VINS-MOD. ENCASTRABLE SOUS PLAN ARMARIO P. ACONDICIONAMTO. VINOS-MOD. ENFOQUEBAJO ENCIMERA BRITISH WINE TEMPERATURE WINE			
Klasse/Class Classe/Clase SN-ST	Ap-type/AP-Type AF-type/AF-Tipo	Bruttinhalt/Gross Capacity Volume Brut/Capacidad Bruta XXXX l	Gefriervermögen/Freezing Capacity Pouvoir de Congel/Capac. Congeladora
Nutzhalt/ Net Capacity Volume Utile Capac. Util	Ges. / K Tot. / R To / F Tot. / F	/ G / F / C / C	/ WEIN / KALT / WINE / CHILL / WINE / CHILL / WINE / CHILL
			R600a: XXg

Warranty

The appliance warranty is valid for 2 years from date of purchase. In the UK, you must activate your cover by calling 0330 160 6640 or registering online at www.miele.co.uk.


For more information on country-specific warranty terms and conditions, please contact Miele Customer Service.

Installation

 Fire risk and risk of damage from appliances which give off heat.

Appliances which give off heat can catch fire and set fire to the refrigeration appliance.


Do not place appliances which give off heat, such as mini-ovens, double burner hobs or toasters on the refrigeration appliance.

 Fire risk and danger of damage from open flames.

Open flames can set fire to the refrigeration appliance.

Keep open flames (e.g. a candle) away from the refrigeration appliance.

Side-by-side combinations

 Risk of damage due to condensation on external appliance panels.

In environments with high humidity, condensation can build up on external appliance panels, which can cause corrosion.

Do not place different refrigeration appliance models directly next to or on top of one other.

Your refrigeration appliance must not be installed next to another refrigeration appliance ("side-by-side"), or above another one, because it is not equipped with built-in heating units in the side panels.

If you want to place several refrigeration appliances next to each other, a distance of 100 mm must be maintained between them.

However, different refrigeration appliances with integrated heating units can be installed next to one another if they are in separate built-in niches. Please contact your dealer for specific information about which combinations will work with your refrigeration appliance.

Location

This appliance should be installed in a dry, well-ventilated room.

When deciding where to install your refrigeration appliance please bear in mind that it will use more energy if installed near to a heater, a cooker or other appliance that gives off heat. Direct sunlight should also be avoided. The higher the room temperature, the longer the compressor runs and the higher the energy consumption is.

When installing the appliance, please note:

- The socket must be easily accessible in an emergency, not concealed behind the appliance.
- The plug and cable must not touch the rear of the appliance as they could be damaged by vibrations from the appliance.
- Do not plug in other appliances behind this appliance.

Installation

 Risk of damage due to corrosion. In environments with high humidity, condensation can build up on external refrigeration appliance panels. This condensate can cause corrosion on external appliance panels. Install the refrigeration appliance in a dry and/or air-conditioned room with sufficient ventilation. After installation please make sure that the appliance door closes properly, the specified ventilation gaps are adhered to and the refrigeration appliance is installed in accordance with these installation instructions.


Climate range

This refrigeration appliance is designed for use within specific ambient temperatures (climate range). Do not use in ambient temperatures for which it is not designed. The climate range is stated on the data plate in the interior cabinet of the refrigeration appliance.

Climate range	Ambient temperature
SN	+10 to +32 °C
N	+16 to +32 °C
ST	+16 to +38 °C
T	+16 to +43 °C

A lower ambient temperature leads to the compressor switching off for longer periods. This can cause the internal temperature in the refrigeration appliance to rise with the risk of food deteriorating and going off.

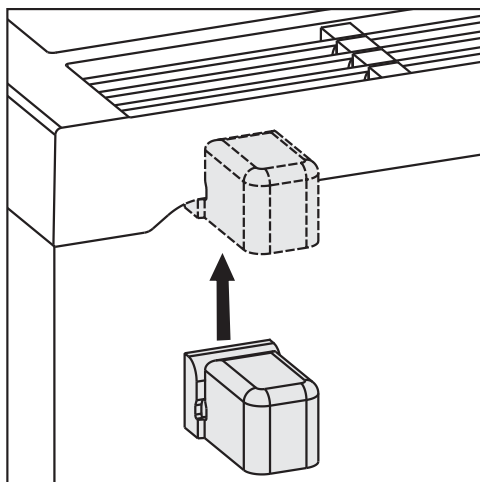
Ventilation

 Risk of fire and damage due to insufficient ventilation. If the refrigeration appliance is not ventilated sufficiently, the compressor will run more frequently and for longer periods. This will result in increased energy consumption and a higher operating temperature for the compressor. This may, in turn, cause damage to the compressor. Please ensure that there is adequate ventilation around the refrigeration appliance. It is essential to observe the required ventilation gaps. The ventilation gaps must not be covered or blocked in any way. They must also be regularly dusted.

Air at the back of the refrigeration appliance gets warm.

Appliances supplied with wall spacers

The wall spacers supplied with some appliances must be used in order to achieve declared energy consumption values. Appliance depth is increased by approx. 35 mm with the wall spacers fitted. If the wall spacers are not used the functionality of the appliance is not affected. Energy consumption is only slightly increased with less distance between the appliance and the wall.



- Fit the wall spacers onto the back of the appliance on the top left and right.

Installing the refrigeration appliance

⚠ Danger of injury and damage due to the refrigeration appliance tipping over.

There is an increased danger of injury and damage if the refrigeration appliance is installed by a single person.

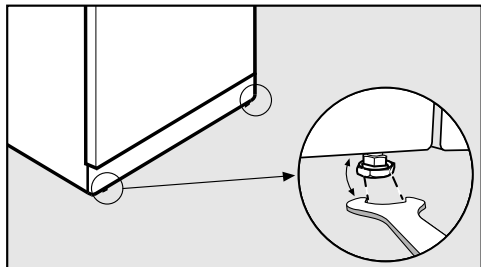
Two people are required for installing the refrigeration appliance.

Tip: The refrigeration appliance must be empty when it is installed.

- **Do not under any circumstances remove** the pouches (depending on model) located between the back of the appliance and the metal grille (heat exchanger). These are important for the correct functioning of the appliance. Their contents are non-toxic and are not dangerous.
- Release the mains cable from the back of the appliance.
- Remove the cable clip from the back of the appliance first.
- Carefully push the appliance into position.
- Position the appliance with the wall spacers (if fitted) or the back of the appliance against the wall.

Installation

Aligning the appliance



- To align the appliance, adjust the front feet using the spanner supplied

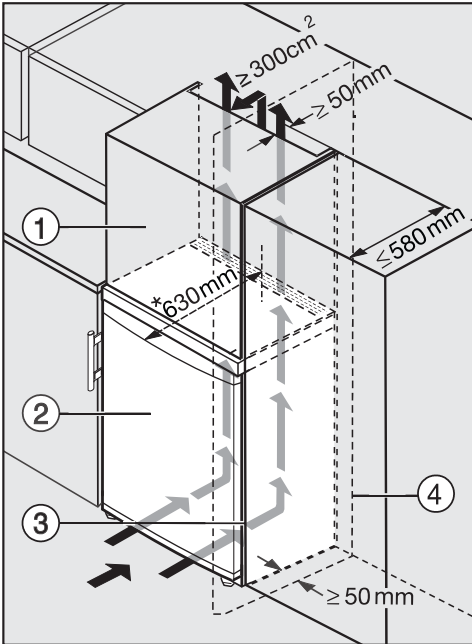
Installing the refrigeration appliance in a run of kitchen units

⚠ Risk of fire and damage due to insufficient ventilation.

If the refrigeration appliance is not ventilated sufficiently, the compressor will run more frequently and for longer periods. This will result in increased energy consumption and a higher operating temperature for the compressor. This may, in turn, cause damage to the compressor.

Please ensure that there is adequate ventilation around the refrigeration appliance.

It is essential to observe the required ventilation gaps. The ventilation gaps must not be covered or blocked in any way.



- ① Top box
- ② Refrigeration appliance
- ③ Housing unit
- ④ Wall

* The appliance depth is increased by approx. 35 mm for refrigeration appliances with wall spacers fitted.

When installed next to a wall ④, a distance of at least 50 mm must be maintained on the hinge side between the wall ④ and the refrigeration appliance ②. This equates to the distance that the handle protrudes by when the door is open.

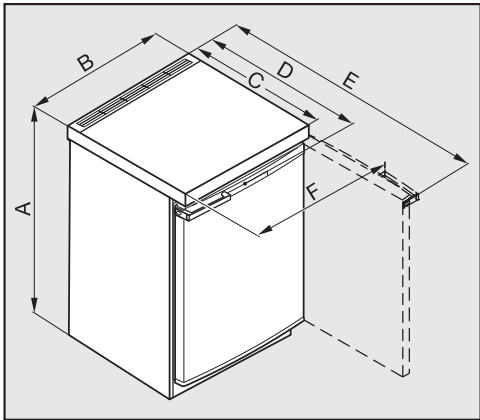
The larger the ventilation gap, the more economically the compressor will work.

- A ventilation gap of at least 50 mm depth must be provided at the back of the refrigeration appliance behind the whole width of the top box for air to circulate.
- The ventilation gap under the ceiling must be at least 300 cm² to ensure that warm air can escape without obstruction.

The refrigeration appliance can be built into any run of kitchen units and installed directly next to a kitchen furniture housing unit. The appliance front must protrude in front of furniture fronts by at least 34 mm* at the sides and by at least 55 mm* in the middle. This enables the appliance door to be opened and shut without being obstructed. To match the height of the rest of the kitchen units, the refrigeration appliance can be fitted with a suitable top box ①.

Installation

Appliance dimensions



	A [mm]	B [mm]	C [mm]	D [mm]	E [mm]	F [mm]
K 12010 S-2	850	554	610*	623*	1129*	601
K 12012 S-3	850	554	610*	623*	1129*	601
K 12020 S-1	850	600	615*	628*	1175*	649
K 12023 S-3	851	602	615*	628*	1175*	650
K 12024 S-3	851	602	615*	628*	1175*	650

* Dimensions without wall spacers fitted. The appliance depth is increased by 35 mm with the supplied wall spacers fitted.

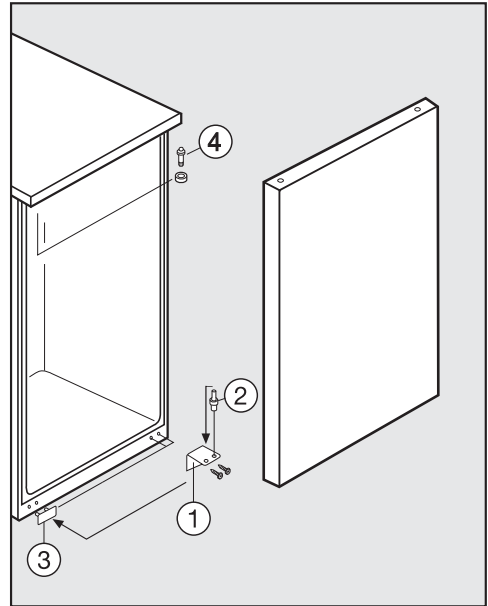
Changing the door hinging

The refrigeration appliance is supplied with hinges on the right. If left-hand hinging is required, the hinges must be changed.

- Place a suitable cover on the floor in front of the appliance to protect the appliance door and your floor from damage.

If a door seal is damaged the appliance door will not close properly and cooling performance will be reduced. As a result, condensate will build up in the interior cabinet and this can cause a build-up of ice. Do not damage the door seal.

- Close the appliance door.



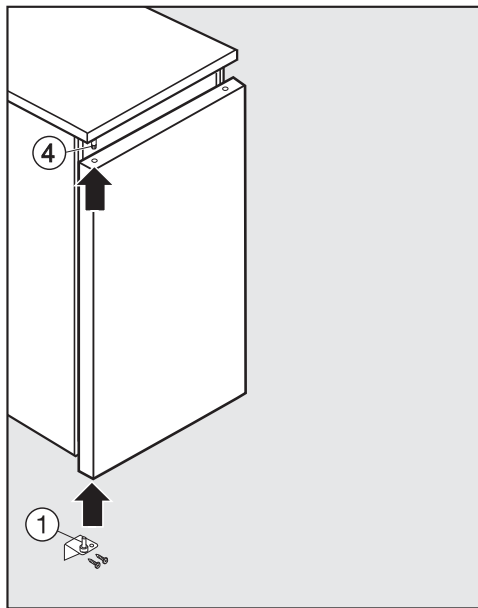
⚠ Danger of injury when removing the appliance door.

The appliance door is not secure once the screws on the hinge bracket have been removed. Hold the appliance door firmly.

- Unscrew the bottom hinge bracket ①, and take it off.
- Take the appliance door off downwards.
- Pull the hinge pin ② out of the hinge bracket ①, and screw it into the second hole in the hinge bracket. (The hinge pin can be removed and screwed back in using the hexagon key supplied.)
- Remove cover ③ and use it to cover the empty holes on the opposite side.

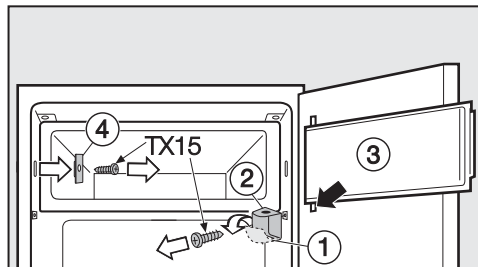
Installation

- Unscrew the upper hinge pin ④ with the hexagon key supplied and refit it on the opposite side. Don't forget to use the washer.

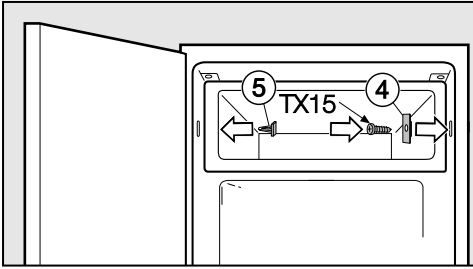


- Fit the appliance door from below up onto the upper hinge pin ④ and then close the appliance door.
- Fit the hinge bracket ① from below into the lower door bearing and screw it on tight.
- The appliance door can be aligned using the long slots in the hinge bracket. Ensure that all screws have been properly tightened.

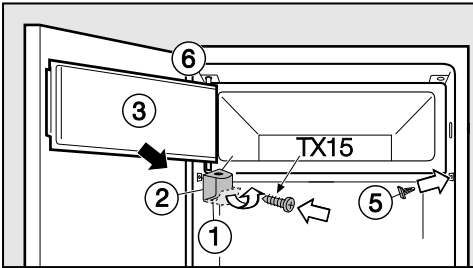
Changing the hinging of the freezer compartment door



- Open the freezer compartment door ③.
- Flip the cover on bearing block ① down.
- Unscrew bearing block ② and take off the freezer compartment door ③ together with the bearing block.
- Unscrew door catch ④.

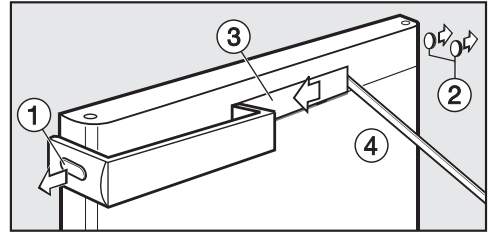


- Screw door catch ④ into place on the opposite side, having turned it by 180 °C.
- Plug the holes with stoppers ⑤ supplied.



- Fit bearing block ② together with freezer compartment door ③ in position at the top ⑥, then tighten bearing block ② securely.
- Flip the cover on bearing block ① back up.

Changing over the door handle

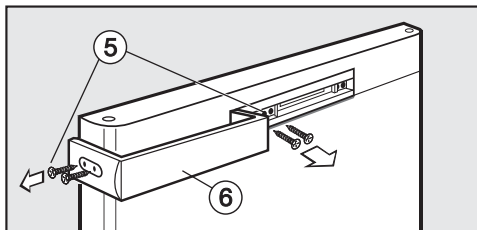


- Carefully remove the cap ① and stoppers ② from the sides.

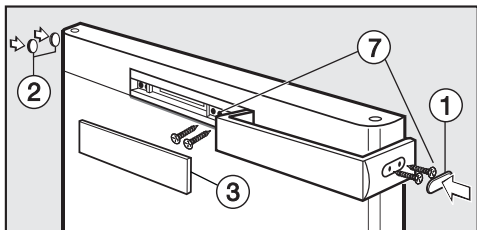
Be careful not to let the tool slip out and damage the appliance surface.

- Slide the cover ③ over to the left and then insert a suitable plastic or wooden tool ④ into the gap on the right hand side.
- Carefully lever the cover ③ off.

Installation



- Loosen the screws ⑤ from the handle side and in the middle and then take the handle ⑥ off.



- Turn the handle 180° and refit it on the opposite side.
- First screw in at the side and then in the middle ⑦.
- Refit the cap ① and stoppers ② on the opposite side.
- Refit the middle cover ③ by pressing it in, first on the left-hand side and then on the right-hand side.

Building under

The refrigeration appliance can be pushed under a worktop. If this is done, the refrigeration appliance lid must first be removed.

⚠ Risk of fire and damage due to insufficient ventilation.

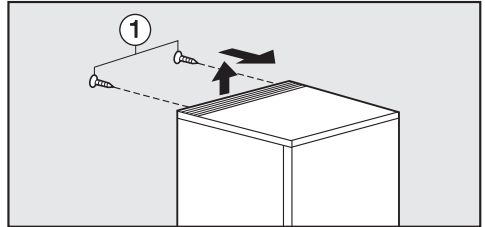
If the refrigeration appliance is not ventilated sufficiently, the compressor will run more frequently and for longer periods. This will result in increased energy consumption and a higher operating temperature for the compressor. This may, in turn, cause damage to the compressor.

Please ensure that there is adequate ventilation around the refrigeration appliance.

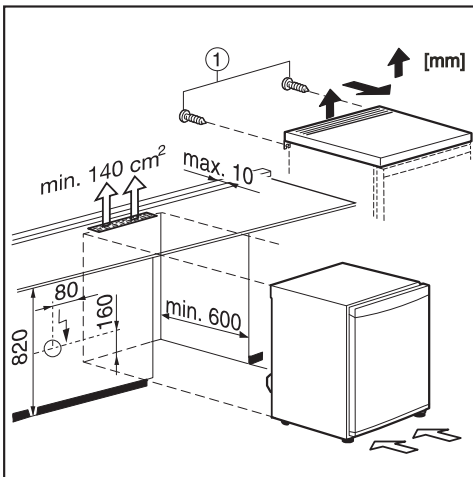
It is essential to observe the required ventilation gaps. The ventilation gaps must not be covered or blocked in any way.

If your appliance is supplied with wall spacers, these must not be used if the appliance lid has been removed (see “Installation – Location”).

With a building-under depth of 600 mm, any back mould on the worktop must not exceed 10 mm in depth.



- To remove the lid, unscrew the screws ① from the back of the refrigeration appliance.
- Lift the appliance lid up at the back and then pull it forwards to remove it.




Installation

Electrical connection

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

The fuse rating must be at least 10 A.

This appliance must be connected to a suitable switched socket. The electrical installation must be in compliance with current local and national safety regulations, (e.g. VDE 0100 in Germany / BS 7671 in the UK). We recommend the use of a suitable RCD .

The socket must not be concealed behind the appliance and must be easily accessible so that the appliance can be quickly disconnected from the electrical supply in case of an emergency.

If the socket is no longer accessible after installation, an additional means of disconnection must be provided for all poles. Suitable means of disconnection include switches with an all-pole contact gap of at least 3 mm. These include miniature circuit breakers, fuses and contactors (EN 60335).

The mains plug and mains connection cable must not come into contact with the back of the appliance as vibrations can cause damage to these components. This could result in a short circuit.

Do not plug in other appliances behind this appliance.

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).

Do not connect the appliance to a stand-alone inverter such as those used with an autonomous energy source e.g. **solar power**.

When the appliance is switched on, power surges could result in a safety switch-off. This could damage the electronic module. The appliance must not be used with so-called **energy saving devices** either. These reduce the amount of energy supplied to the appliance, causing it to overheat.

If the mains cable needs to be replaced, this must be performed by a qualified electrician.

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K 12010 S-2, K 12012 S-3, K 12020 S-1, K 12023 S-3, K
12024 S-3