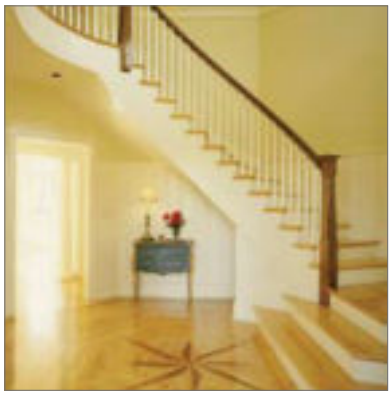
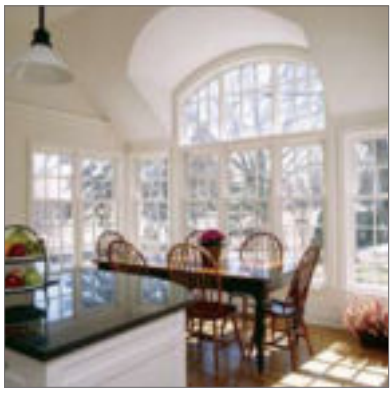
Homeowner's Guide





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ALLIED HOME WARRANTY
We Call Texas Home

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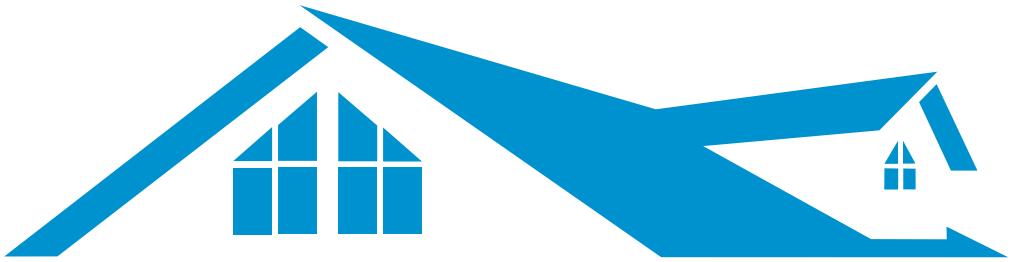

Importance of Home Maintenance

Your home may be the single largest investment you own, so treating it like a newborn baby is by no means unwarranted. Preventative maintenance is the best way to keep your home's systems and appliances efficiently operating and in good working condition up until their useful life expectancy. Performing regular maintenance will also help to reduce energy consumption that saves on utility costs, reduces home repair costs and could possibly increase the resale value of your home.

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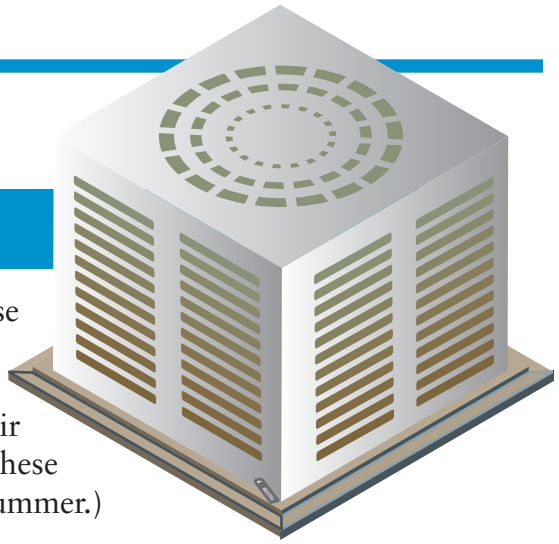


Description

HVAC stands for "heating, ventilation, and air conditioning." These three functions are closely interrelated by providing comfort, acceptable indoor air quality, and reasonable operation, and maintenance costs. HVAC systems can provide ventilation, reduce air infiltration, and maintain pressure relationships between spaces. (These systems prefer to break during holidays and long weekends in the summer.)

Maintenance Checklist

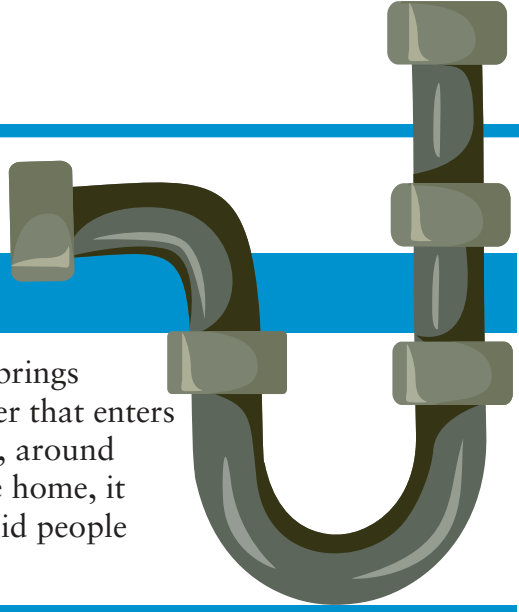
- Schedule an annual A/C check-up for your unit(s) in the Spring.
- Schedule an annual Heater check-up for your unit(s) in the Fall.
- Be sure evaporator coil inside your attic is inspected and cleaned if necessary.
- Scan windows and exterior doors to ensure no air is seeping through.
- Inspect the fireplace and flues for repairs and clean as needed.
- **Inspect, clean and replace filters monthly.**
- Make sure the outside condenser is free of debris by trimming plants and shrubs that could obstruct proper airflow and circulation.
- Visually inspect exhaust vents for rust, damage or deterioration.

Troubleshooting - A/C & Heating System

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The unit will not power on.	Fuse is blown or the breaker is tripped or electric switch in attic is turned off.	Inspect the circuit breaker and replace the fuses in disconnect box. Be sure the circuit breaker box is turned off.
The air is not cool.	Dirty condenser coil.	Clean the condenser coil.
The unit continuously turns off and on.	Dirty filter.	Clean or replace the filter.
Water is leaking into walls and ceiling.	The drain pan for the evaporator coil in the attic is clogged.	Unclog the hose so water can freely flow.

Troubleshooting - HVAC		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
No heat from unit.	There is no power to unit.	Be sure the unit is on.
	Blower motor is broken.	Replace the motor.
The room is not warm enough.	Dirty filter.	Replace the filter.
	Dirty registers.	Clean the registers and be sure they are open.
	Air leaks in the ducts.	Seal the leaks.
	Blocked ducts.	Remove obstructions from the ducts.
	Registers are closed.	Open registers.
	Duct damper is incorrectly positioned.	Adjust dampers correctly.
Dust gathers in home.	Dirty filter.	Replace filter.
	Dirty ducts.	Contact a professional to clean the ducts.
The blower motor makes noise.	Loose pulley.	Tighten the pulley screws.
	Belt is worn or the tension is tight.	Replace the belt or tighten the tension.
	Blower bearings need oil.	Oil the bearings.

Plumbing System



Description

The plumbing system in the home is composed of a system that brings freshwater in, and a system that takes wastewater out. The water that enters into the home has enough pressure to enable it to travel upstairs, around corners and to other areas of the home. As water enters into the home, it passes through a meter that registers the usage amount. (How did people survive without indoor plumbing?)

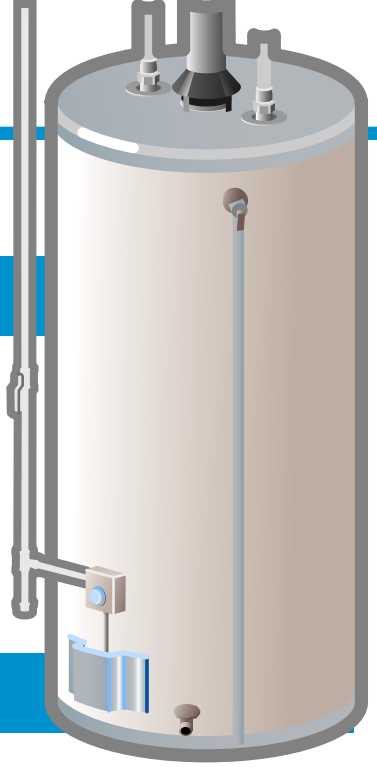
Maintenance Checklist

- Only flush toilet paper down a toilet. Refrain from throwing all other paper products to avoid stoppages.
- Follow specifications to maintain water softeners from the manufacturer.
- **Know the location of the main water and gas shut-off valves.**
- Periodically inspect the water supply and drain lines for leakage.
- Make sure all plumbing fixtures are firmly secured.
- Be sure outdoor faucets are shut off from the interior and drained.
- Be sure piping in areas such as crawl spaces and outside of the home are protected from freezing.

Troubleshooting - Plumbing System

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
Water in toilet is running.	Internal leak in toilet.	Replace the flapper.
Tiolet is leaking from the base onto the floor.	Leak between tank and bowl. Leak in supply line.	Inspect the supply lines for leaks. Repair or replace the gasket.
Broken aerator on the faucet with a deteriorating finish.	Damage caused by minerals and age.	Replace the aerator.
Kitchen faucet drips when shut off.	Mineral deposits on the fixtures.	Use vinegar to soak the fixtures. This will release the mineral deposits for easy wiping.
Water is not flowing properly from the faucets or showerheards.	Air in the lines.	Turn the faucet on and off 15-20 times to help release the air.
Sink takes longer than usual to drain.	The pipes have build-up from soap scum, hair and grease.	Use drain maintenance products from a local hardware store.

Water Heater



Description

Water heaters go through a thermodynamic process that uses an energy source to heat water above its initial temperature. When using the hot water tap, heated water is drawn into the home's pipes from the top of the water heater. To replace the water being used, fresh cold water flows into the bottom of the tank, activating the heating element. (Your average teenager uses well over 50 gallons per day of hot water and right before you want to use it.)

Maintenance Checklist

- **Flush water heater two times a year to reduce sediment build-up at the bottom of the tank. Be sure to turn off the unit and follow the manual before flushing.**
- Test the temperature and pressure of the water once a year. Be careful when testing, the water is extremely hot.
- Periodically drain a bucket of water from the drain faucet at the bottom of the water tank. Again, take care not to get burned by the hot water.
- Check all water lines, connections and valves for signs of leakage, especially where connections have been crimped.
- Check under the tank for small leaks that could be caused by rust and corrosion.
- Protect the flooring under your water heater by painting the area with water sealant.
- Check water heater frequently for leaks to prevent future problems.

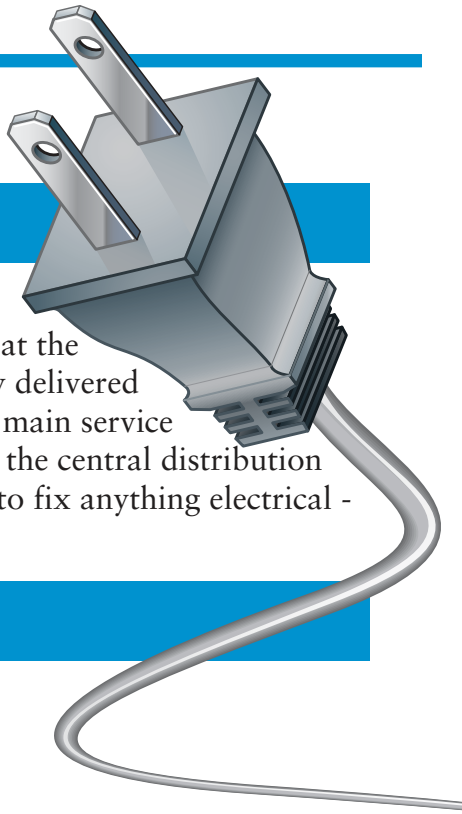
Troubleshooting - Water Heater

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
No hot water.	The pilot light is not lit.	Relight the pilot.
	The pilot light will not stay lit.	Check if the thermocouple is near the pilot flame and connected to the gas control and turn on the gas valves.
	If gas unit, the gas is not coming out.	Make sure gas shutoff valve for the home and water heater are open.
	There is a malfunction in the thermocouple.	Replace the thermocouple.
	The water heater has no power. (Electric Unit)	Ensure the unit is plugged in.

Troubleshooting - Water Heater continued		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
No hot water.	The safety thermostat malfunctioned.	Push reset button on possible blown fuses and check if heating element is functional.
	The heating thermostat is not working.	Test thermostat and replace if needed.
	The heating element is not working.	Replace heating element.
	Sediment has built up in the tank or pipes.	Flush the tank or pipes to remove the sediment build up.
There is limited hot water.	Thermostat is set incorrectly.	Calibrate thermostat to a higher temperature.
	Heat is lost in pipes.	Insulate pipes.
	Hot water faucets leak.	Repair leaks or repair pipes.
	The heating element is not working.	Test and replace elements as needed.
	There is sediment build-up in tank.	Flush tank.
	The holes on the burner are clogged.	Turn water heater off and allow to cool before cleaning out holes on the burner.
The water is extremely hot.	Thermostat is incorrectly set.	Turn down the thermostat.
	Insufficient insulation around the thermostats.	Secure the insulation surrounding the thermostats.
	The thermostat is not working.	Check and replace thermostat if necessary.
	The heating element is not working.	Check the element and replace if necessary.
	Exhaust vents are clogged.	Clean vents to remove clog.

Troubleshooting - Water Heater continued		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
Water heater is leaking.	Possible leak in drain cock, element seal or element gasket.	Tighten or replace the element if necessary.
	Safety valve is leaking.	Steam will be released through the safety valve if the water is too hot.
	There is sediment build-up in tank.	Turn unit off and flush the tank to remove the sediment. If the safety valve is inoperative, replace.
The water heater is making an unfamiliar noise.	Scale has formed on the heating element.	Remove the heating element and clean to remove scale by soaking in vinegar.
	There is sediment build-up in tank.	Flush the tank to remove the sediment build up.
Rust colored water is coming from the faucets.	Scale has formed on the heating element.	Remove the heating element and clean to remove scale by soaking in vinegar.

Electrical System



Description

Electricity is sent to a home from the utility company via overhead power lines and/or underground conduits. The point where the electricity arrives at the house is through the electric meter. This device tracks the amount of energy delivered and consumed by the household. From here, the power is channeled to the main service panel, commonly referred to as a "breaker box". The main service panel is the central distribution point for the entire home's power supply. Don't let your husband attempt to fix anything electrical - he doesn't really know what he is doing . . .

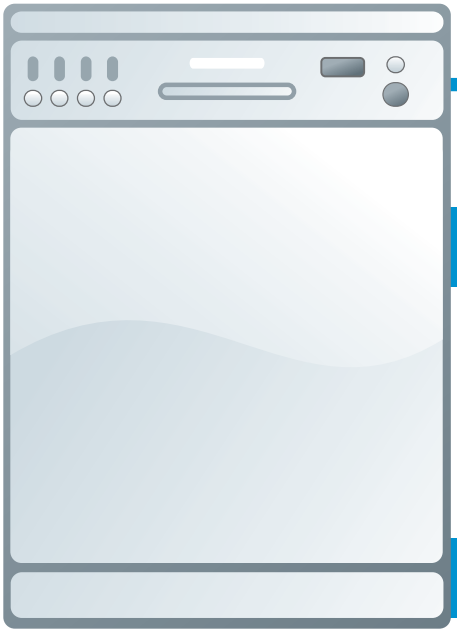
Maintenance Checklist

- Use a voltage tester to be sure the electrical connections and wires are dead before working on them.
- **Do not overload the circuits by plugging in too many appliances.**
- **Use the self-test button on the ground fault circuit interrupters to ensure they are working properly.**
- Never use a metal ladder when working with electricity issues.
- When working on the circuit at the service panel, be sure to post a message warning others. Securely fasten the circuit breaker to the off position using a tape.
- Use caution when working around damp or wet areas. Use ground fault circuit interrupter outlets in those area for protection.

Troubleshooting - Electrical System

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
Lights and outlets are not working.	There is no power to the outlets or lights.	Check the fuse box and be sure the switches are on the "ON" position. Reset breaker. Reset GFI outlet if it has been tripped.
	Defective outlet or switch.	Replace the outlet or switch.
The entire home has no power.	The circuit breaker is tripped.	Reset the circuit breaker.

Dishwasher



Description

A dishwasher is a mechanical device for cleaning dishes and utensils. Unlike manual dishwashing, which relies largely on physical scrubbing to remove soiling (usually performed by the person who did not cook the meal), the mechanical dishwasher cleans by spraying hot water on the dishes.

Maintenance Checklist

- Use dishwasher cleaner and deodorizer if the dishwasher is unused for a week or more because a bad odor may radiate.
- Clean the exterior of the dishwasher using a damp sponge and detergent.
- Regularly clean the filter, which is fitted near the bottom of the dishwasher.
- If rust forms on the dishwasher, eliminate using a rust remover.
- Over time, small holes in the spray arms of the dishwasher may become clogged. Use bits of paper, toothpicks, glass wrapper and other such items to unclogged.
- **Run the kitchen sink hot water for a few minutes before using the dishwasher to make certain the dishwasher has hot water.**

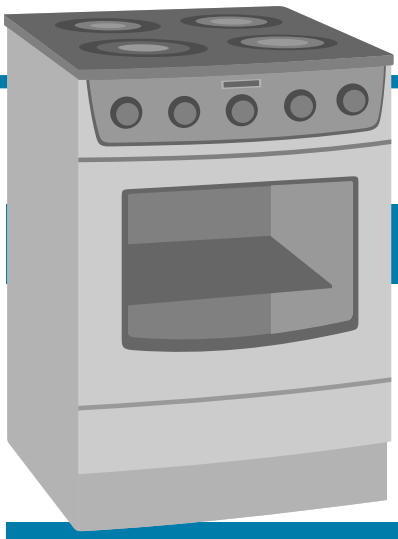
Troubleshooting - Dishwasher

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The motor will not turn on.	There is no power to the unit.	Check for countertop switch to control power.
The water constantly runs.	The water intake valve is jammed.	Make sure the valve is shut.
	The overflow switch is broken.	The switch may be stuck. Water will not fill if the switch is stuck.
	Defective timer.	Timer needs replacing.

Troubleshooting - Dishwasher continued		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
Water is leaking from dishwasher.	The door seal is damaged.	Replace the door seal.
	The overflow switch is defective.	Check for damage and replace if needed.
	The nuts on the heating element are loose.	Check for loose nuts and tighten.
	The hose clamps are loose.	Use clamps to tighten loose hoses.
	The door hinges are broken.	Replace the hinges.
	Liquid soap.	Switch to powder soap.
The dishwasher makes unfamiliar noises.	The spray arm is hitting dishes.	Adjust dishes so they do not hit spray arm.
	The water intake valve is damaged.	Replace the water intake valve.
	There is a limited supply of water to unit.	Avoid using other faucets while the dishwasher is running.
The dishwasher is not draining. (One to two cups of remaining water are normal.)	There is a kink or clog in the drain hose.	Clear the drain hose by disconnecting and blowing through it.
	There is a clog in the air gap (small cap located on the countertop or sink deck).	Take the air gap cover off and remove any debris from the air gap.
	The pump is blocked.	Check the pump area in the rear of the tub for paper or large objects.
	The kitchen sink drain is clogged.	Since the dishwasher drains into the kitchen sink and often the disposal, run the disposal to clear any food and unclog the drain if necessary.
Water is leaking out of the air gap.	There is a clog in the hose that runs from the air gap to the disposal.	Detach the line and remove any clogs. Replace the hose.

Troubleshooting - Dishwasher continued		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
At the end of the wash cycle, the dishes are still dirty.	The water temperature is not hot enough.	Turn the kitchen sink water on until it gets hot and then turn on the dishwasher.
	Food scraps did not wash off the dishes prior to loading.	Pre-rinse dishes before loading into the dishwasher.
	The dishes were loaded improperly.	Arrange dishes to face toward the water spray and so they do not touch.
	The detergent has expired.	Re-wash load with new detergent.
	Spray arms are blocked.	Unblock the spray arms.
Soap dispenser does not open during cycle.	Soap is built-up in the soap cup.	Remove stuck on detergent and clean the soap cup with vinegar.
	Soap dispenser lid is blocked.	Clear any obstructions from blocking the lid.
The dishes are wet after cycle is complete.	There are mineral deposits on the heating element.	Use vinegar to gently wash the element.
	There is a loose wire in heating element.	Safely secure all electrical connections near element.
	The heating element burnt out.	Replace the heating element.
	Timer is defective.	Replace the timer.

Range/Oven/Cooktop



Description

A stove is a kitchen appliance designed for the objective of cooking food. Kitchen stoves depend on the application of direct heat for the cooking process and may also contain an oven, used for baking. An oven is an enclosed compartment for heating, baking or drying. Remember, don't blame the cook, blame the equipment.

Maintenance Checklist

- Clean exterior of range/oven/cooktop with a non-abrasive cleanser to avoid scratches and acid. Try using a degreaser but do not pour cleaners directly onto surfaces.
- Replace the drip pans or bowls beneath the grates on a gas stove/range and beneath the heating element on an electric stove/range every 2 to 3 years.
- If your oven is self-cleaning, consult the owner's manual for instructions on how to use this feature. The self-cleaning feature works by heating the interior of the oven to a temperature so hot that it incinerates the residue inside the oven. Run the self-cleaning cycle of the oven approximately four times a year and upon cycle completion, wipe out ashes with a wet rag.
- On gas ranges, inspect the pilot flame, which should be a sharp blue cone shape about 1/4 to 3/8 inches in height.

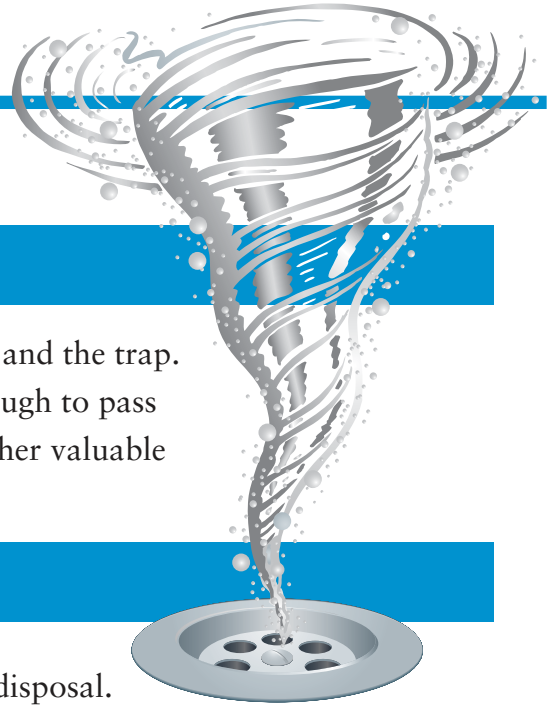
Troubleshooting - Range/Oven/Cooktop

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The range will not power on.	Power is not reaching the unit.	Ensure the unit is plugged in. Check for a blown fuse and reset.
Burner(s) will not turn on.	The electronic control may need to be reset.	If there is power to the unit, disconnect the power for 15-30 minutes and re-try.
	The element may not be plugged in correctly.	Unplug the burner and reinstall to ensure it is securely plugged.
	The burner may be defective.	Remove burner and plug into alternate receptacle. If element still does not work it may need replacing.
	The wiring is defective or blocked.	Check the wiring, terminal or switch for defectiveness.

Troubleshooting - Range/Oven/Cooktop continued		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The oven door does not close properly.	A hinge or spring is bad.	Replace part(s).
A few features on control panel are not working.	A fuse is blown.	Check the fuse and repair.
Self-cleaning on the oven is not working.	The oven door is not locked.	Shut and lock oven door and restart self-cleaning cycle.
The oven is overheating or baking unevenly.	Adjust the calibration.	Contact the manufacturer for calibration instructions.
	The door gasket is damaged.	Door gasket will need to be replaced.
The door does not open.	The self-clean dials are positioned to “on”.	Reposition dials to “off”.
The unit has a gas odor.	Pilot light is not lit.	Relight the pilot and be sure there is plenty of ventilation in room.
	Leaking gas line.	With extreme caution, extinguish any flames. Do not turn on electric devices or switches. Notify local gas company immediately.
The timer is not working.	The timer has not been set correctly.	Refer to manual for setting instructions.
	Timer fuse has blown.	Check and repair blown fuse.
	Connections are loose.	Turn off power and tighten loose connections.
	The timer is broken.	Replace the timer.
The oven overheated.	A vent is clogged.	Clear the clogs in vent and replace filters as necessary.
The oven door is not holding the set temperature.	Damaged door gasket.	Replace the door gasket.
	The thermostat is incorrectly calibrated.	Contact the manufacturer for calibration instructions.
There is a lot of condensation/ moisture in the oven.	The vent is clogged.	Clear the clogged in vent and replace filters as necessary.
	The door is not closed properly.	Inspect and repair hinges or gaskets as needed.

Troubleshooting - Range/Oven/Cooktop continued		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
Burners will not ignite.	Pilot light is out.	Relight pilot light.
	Gas is not on.	Open the gas valve.
	The burner cap is set incorrectly.	Be sure cap is on correctly and not shaky. Be sure the cap matches the burner size. If there is more than one type of burner size, make sure a small cap is not on a larger burner.
The burner will not stay on.	The pilot port is clogged.	Clear the port with a toothpick, small wire or pipe cleaner.
	The unit is located in a drafty area.	Try to avoid drafts near the range.
Unsteady flame.	Clogged burner.	Clean burner surface to unclog.
	The mixture of air and gas is unbalanced.	Contact the local gas company.
	Damaged element.	Replace the element.
The burner is making unfamiliar noises and leaves soot.	The mixture of air and gas is unbalanced.	Contact the local gas company.
The oven overheats or bakes unevenly.	The oven was not pre-heated.	Allow your oven to preheat before baking. Since many items have a short cooking time, failure to pre-heat dramatically affects cooking results.
	Circulation in the oven is affected by placement of aluminum foil in the oven.	If you use aluminum foil on your oven shelf, never cover the entire shelf. This will block the circulation of the heat in the oven. Allow two inches around the back and sides of the oven shelf for proper heat circulation.
	The exhaust vent is clogged.	Clean the vent to eliminate the clog. If necessary, replace the air filter.

Garbage Disposal



Description

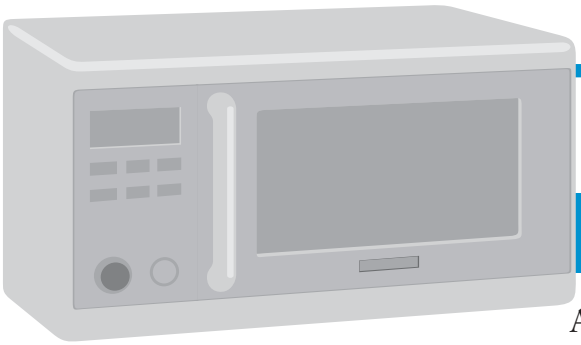
A device installed under a kitchen sink between the sink's drain and the trap. The device is designed to shred food waste into pieces small enough to pass through plumbing. Also known to accept wedding rings and other valuable objects.

Maintenance Checklist

- Refrain from putting large amounts of food down the garbage disposal.
- **Run cold water from the faucet first, then feed your garbage disposal a little at a time.**
- **Never stick your hand down the disposal.**
- Many disposals have an emergency shut off to help prevent damage.

Troubleshooting - Garbage Disposal

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The motor will not turn on.	There is no power to the unit.	Be sure the unit is plugged in. If so, push the reset button located at the bottom of the unit. Check for countertop switch to control power.
When disposal switch is flipped, the breaker trips.	There are too many appliances plugged into the circuit	The disposal needs its own 15-amp circuit outlet.
The motor makes an abnormal sound.	The blades are jammed.	Remove objects from the bottom of disposal using tongs or pliers.
The disposal runs slow or takes long to grind food.	Insufficient amount of water.	Run more cold water when using disposal.
The disposal has an unpleasant order.	There is food in the disposal that has been there too long.	Drop a lemon half and a handful of baking soda into the disposal. Turn on the cold water faucet and then the disposal. The unit will clean itself as it grinds up the mixture.



Description

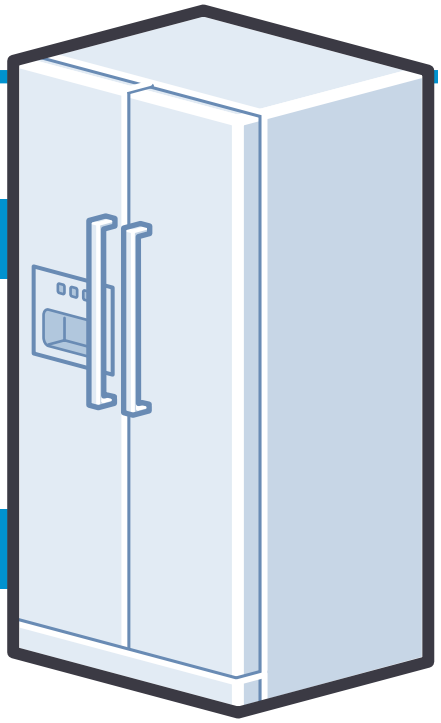
A microwave oven is an appliance that uses microwaves to heat food. Microwaves are radio waves that commonly use radio wave frequency. Water, fats and sugars absorb radio waves in this frequency range, and then when they are absorbed they are converted directly into atomic motion or heat. We don't understand this either . . . but it sure does work fast!

Maintenance Checklist

- Clean the inside of your microwave often so food particles do not absorb the microwave energy while the unit is operating.
- Clean exterior of microwave often, this includes touch pad controls, door hardware, and other exterior trim pieces so they will last longer.
- **Use a surge protector to plug in microwave because they are more susceptible to damage from voltage spikes caused by lightening.**
- **Do not use metal pans or dishes with metal trim in the microwave and never operate microwave when it is empty.**

Troubleshooting - Microwave		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
There are holes in the interior lining.	Food particles are stuck to the walls of the microwave.	Remove the food particles by boiling a mixture of baking soda and lemon juice to loosen the particles for easy cleaning.
The touchpad is not working properly.	No power to the unit.	Be sure the unit is plugged in.
	Clock is not set.	Check for a blown fuse and then reset the clock.
	Incorrect program sequence was entered.	Start over by clearing the original programming.
Turntable is not turning.	Turntable is improperly set.	Adjust the turntable to fit securely on the motor and be sure it is centered.
The unit is making an unfamiliar popping noise.	There is nothing in the unit but it is running.	Be sure there is always something in the unit before it runs.
	A metal item was placed in the unit.	Never use metal dishes when operating the unit.

Refrigerator



Description

A refrigerator is a cooling appliance used to store foods that deteriorate at certain temperatures; spoilage from bacterial growth is steady at low temperatures. This appliance maintains a temperature a few degrees above the freezing point of water, and other than television, is the single greatest invention of all time.

Maintenance Checklist

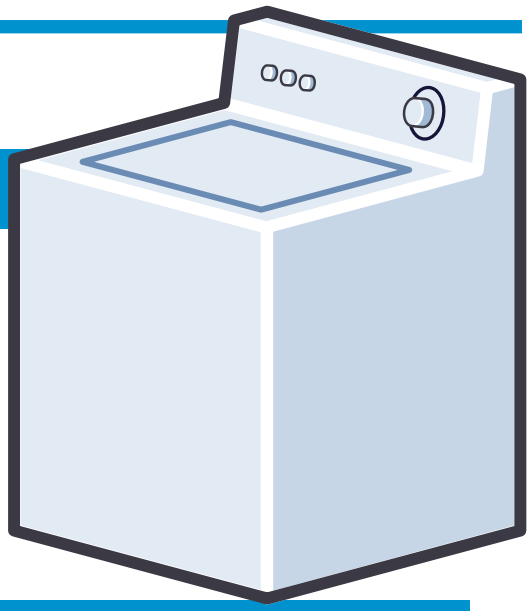
- Keep the refrigerator in a spot with adequate air circulation (especially the air intake grills).
- Periodically clean the inside and outside of the refrigerator (especially the air intake grills).
- Do not put hot food in the fridge, it will raise the temperature inside, lowering the efficiency.
- To keep food moist and fresh, cover them to prevent the absorbtion of odor from other foods.
- Do not overstock the refrigerator because cold air cannot circulate freely to chill food.
- Turn it off and unplug before removing all food and removable interior parts for cleaning.
- Use a mild detergent and lukewarm water solution to clean, but never use abrasive powder.
- Occasionally, brush the dust collecting at the condenser air in-take.
- Frequently wash the plastic pan that accumlates water dispensed from automatic defrosting.
- Wipe up spills in the refrigerator promptly to avoid staining.

Troubleshooting - Refrigerator

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
No power to the unit. The interior light is not turning on.	The unit is unplugged or there is no power to the outlet.	Be sure the unit is plugged in. Check if there is power to the unit. Check for a blown fuse and reset. Check for a blown light bulb.
The fridge is leaking water.	The drains are clogged.	Clean and flush the drains.
Strange odor from refrigerator.	Food has fallen under drawers.	Clean under drawers.
The unit is not cooling, even though the light is on and the motor is running.	Dirty condenser coils.	Vacuum the coils to clean.

Troubleshooting - Refrigerator		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The unit is constantly running, and not cooling properly.	Malfunction in condenser fan.	Repair and/or replace as needed.
	Thermostat is set on wrong temp.	Try adjusting the temperature to a desireable setting.
	Condenser coil is dirty.	Vacuum coils to clean.
	Air may be escaping.	Check the gasket and replace, if necessary.
	Heavy frost on unit.	Defrost unit often.
	Air conditions are hot and humid.	If the unit is running continuously and properly try cooling the room.
	When the door is shut, the light does not turn off, causing excess heat.	Make sure each switch button on the sides of the fridge are not stuck.
Fridge makes unfamiliar noise.	The fridge is not level.	Level the fridge.
	The drain pan shakes.	Clean the pan so it is clear from the condenser.
	Fan blades are obstructed.	Free blades from obstruction.
The fridge will not defrost.	The door gasket is impaired.	Replace the door gasket, as necessary.
	Food is uncovered.	Cover and seal all food and liquids.
	There may be damage to the timer, defrost or thermostat.	Check timer, heater and thermostat for damage and replace.

Clothes Washer



Description

A washing machine is designed to clean laundry. This device uses water as the primary cleaning solution. All washing machines work by using mechanical and thermal energy in combination with chemical action. Mechanical energy is conveyed to the load by the rotation of the agitator in top loading washers, or by the tumbling action of the drum in front loading washers and the thermal energy comes from the temperature of water used in the cleaning cycle. And with many different washer settings to pick from, we still only use one.

Maintenance Checklist

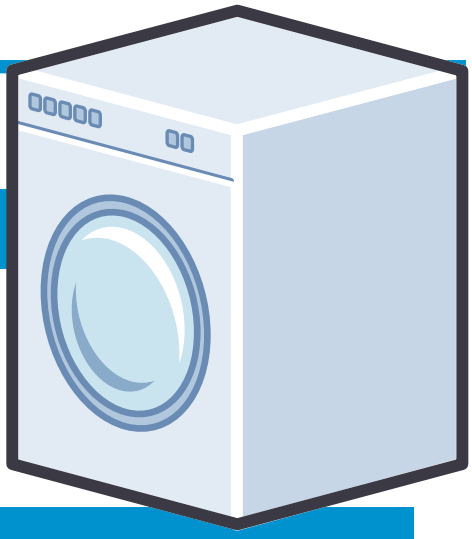
- To clean, fill the machine with warm water and pour in a gallon of distilled vinegar. Run the cycle and the vinegar will clean the hoses and decrease soap scum.
- Inspect both of the water supply hoses for cracks and deterioration.
- Be sure to use the correct amount of detergent for the machine.
- Be sure the device is level.
- Do not overload the washing machine, it could cause flooding and/or an incomplete wash cycle.

Troubleshooting - Clothes Washer

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The unit will not power on.	The outlet is not receiving power.	Be sure it is plugged in properly and reset breaker if necessary.
	Tripped safety switch.	Allocate the laundry evenly within the machine and be sure the lid is closed properly.
	The inlet valve is closed.	Open the valve.
The machine does not fill up with water.	Little to no water supply.	Check if the water valve is turned on.
	Filters are clogged.	Clean the hose filters.
	Tangle in the water hoses.	Detangle the hoses.
	The timer is not set.	Slightly turn the timer to ensure the buttons are set correctly.
	The timer control button is not pushed in all of the way.	Push in the button all the way.

Troubleshooting - Clothes Washer		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
Water fills in the unit but the cycle does not run.	Safety switch on the lid is tripped.	Firmly attached lid and close.
	Overload of laundry in tub.	Take out the laundry and reset the cycle.
	Defective timer.	Replace the timer.
The motor runs but the unit is not spinning.	Broken or loose drive belt.	Replace or tighten belt.
The water in unit is not hot.	Water heater temperature is set low.	Adjust the thermostat on the water heater to an appropriate setting.
	The water hoses are incorrectly connected.	Reconnect the hoses to the appropriate sides.
	Defect in timer or mixing valve.	Replace the valve or timer.
The water is constantly running.	The overflow switch hose is disconnected.	Replace the water hose.
	The overflow switch, timer or valve is defective.	Replace the switch, timer or valve.
Water leaking from unit.	Loose hose connection.	Tighten the connection.
	Defective mixing valve, gasket, hoses, or overflow switch.	Replace the part(s).
	The unit is not level.	Level the machine.
The unit shakes during cycle.	The hose connection is loose or defective.	Tighten or replace the connection.
The unit is not draining.	Tangle in drain hose.	Untangle the hose.
	The drain hose is positioned too high.	Position the drain hose properly, but no higher than 4 feet above floor.

Clothes Dryer



Description

The dryer is a household device used to remove moisture from clothing and textiles by using a rotating drum called a tumbler through which heated air is circulated to evaporate the moisture (And it is also great lint collector.)

Maintenance Checklist

- <u>Clean the lint trap after each load.</u>
- Wipe the inside of the dryer frequently.
- Check the dryer vent pipe once a year for lint build-up.
- Check under the chute, duct or any area where lint builds up and clean if necessary.
- Check the balance of the dryer once a year, an unbalanced dryer can cause the appliance to age prematurely.

Troubleshooting - Clothes Dryer

Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
Dryer will not turn on.	Open door	Shut the door.
	No power to unit.	Be sure unit is plugged in. If that does not work, check circuit breaker.
	Motor wire is loose.	Tighten motor wires.
The motor is running but the drum is stuck.	The drum is blocked.	Remove any obstructions from the drum.
	Drive belt is broken.	Replace the drive belt.
	The support wheel is broken.	Replace necesssary parts.

Troubleshooting - Clothes Dryer continued		
Problem	Potential Cause	Potential Solution
The load takes long to dry.	Overloaded dryer.	Remove part of load and dry again.
	There is a clog in the lint trap or exhaust vent.	Clear the trap and vent.
	The clothes are wet still.	Be sure spin cycle was completed. Remove clothes and dry again.
The clothes do not dry even though the drum is turning.	There is a clog in the lint trap or exhaust vent.	Clear trap and vent.
	The safety thermostat, heating element or timer is defective.	Inspect parts and replace as needed.
The unit continues to dry after cycle is complete	The timer malfunctioned.	Replace the timer.
The dryer is making a squeaking noise.	Screws are loose on cabinet.	Check for loose screws and tighten.
	Foreign objects are causing the noise.	Check for and remove possible obstructions.

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