



USER GUIDE

RST6057I & S

Contents Page

Introduction

Positioning Your Appliance

About Your Appliance

Before Using Your Appliance

Using Your Appliance

Defrosting food and Ice cubes

Maintenance and Cleaning

Troubleshooting

Service Record

Contact Us

Introduction

Important

Please be aware that this appliance is for domestic use only.

The lower part of the appliance is a refrigerator, and should be used for storing fresh foods at a temperature of 0°C, or higher.

The upper compartment is used for freezing fresh foods and storing frozen foods (convenience meals etc,) for prolonged periods of time (up to 1 year depending on the type of food).

These instructions are intended for the user. They describe the appliance and how to use it safely and correctly. There may however be some functions / features described, which are not available on your appliance.

Before you start

- Before you install this appliance, please leave it to stand for at least two hours. This will allow the cooling system to settle following transport.
- Check that no parts of the appliance are damaged, especially parts of the cooling system, pipes or leads. If damage has occurred, **DO NOT** install the appliance, you should contact a qualified service engineer or return the appliance to its place of purchase.
- Once the appliance is situated in an appropriate place (see Positioning the Appliance), but before you plug it into the mains, clean the inside of the appliance using warm water and bicarbonate of soda, then dry thoroughly.
- If the accessories inside the appliance have been disturbed during transit, place them into the positions you need them to be in as described later in the handbook.

Make sure that the electrical supply to your plug socket is correct for this appliance – the required information is on the data badge of the appliance.

Once the appliance is installed, cleaned and dry – it is ready to be plugged in and switched on.



Warning: This appliance must be earthed.



The freezer compartment is rated at 4 star.

Introduction

Safety

- When replacing older appliances, make sure that you have disabled any locking mechanisms before disposal – it may even be best to remove the appliance door completely – to prevent children from becoming trapped inside the appliance.
- The appliance must be connected to the power supply safely. Loose connections, broken plugs and bare wires are a safety hazard, make sure that all connections are sound.
- Do not touch cold surfaces of the appliance while it is in use as this will cause hands to stick to them leading to freezer burns.
- Effervescent liquids (fizzy drinks) should never be frozen. These liquids expand during freezing and this may lead to the bottles / containers shattering or exploding.
- Never eat frozen foods that are intended to be defrosted or cooked first e.g. breads, meats etc.
- If food looks or smells strange, do not attempt to eat it. If in doubt throw it away. Spoiled food can be harmful to your health.
- Disconnect the appliance from the electrical supply before conducting any routine maintenance of the appliance. This includes cleaning, defrosting and changing light bulbs.
- Never use electrical devices, such as hair dryers, to defrost this appliance.
- Never use sharp, metal implements to scrape ice off the surface of this appliance. Only use the enclosed plastic scraper or a similar plastic ice scraper.
- When moving the appliance take care not to damage the leads, pipes or condenser unit. Should these parts become damaged, contact a qualified service engineer.
- The cooling system contains refrigerant and oils, all of which are harmful to health if spilled. Should spillage occur, disconnect the appliance and ventilate the room it is installed in, take care to ensure that you do not get any coolant near to, or in, your eyes. Then contact a service engineer or arrange to have the appliance removed. Do not use the appliance under any circumstances.



Should any of the electrical components or the cooling system become damaged – do not use this appliance until it has been serviced.



The data badge is located either:
Inside the appliance.
OR
Outside the appliance at the rear.

Positioning Your Appliance

Choosing the right place

This appliance should be installed in a room which is dry and well ventilated.

In order to ensure adequate ventilation, the appliance should be at least 5cm clear on all sides from kitchen cabinetry. Behind the appliance there needs to be a space of 200cm² and any units placed above the appliance must be clear by 5cm – allowing adequate ventilation for the condenser.

This appliance should be 3cm at least from any electric or gas cooker and 30cm from any coal or oil stove. If this is not possible, ensure that appropriate insulation is used.

Avoid exposing the appliance to direct sunlight, and sources of heat (radiators, heaters, cookers etc.).

If this appliance is situated in a cold environment (shed, out house, garage etc.) it will affect its performance. You may find that the performance of the appliance is not consistent and foods may be damaged by this. Please ensure that the ambient temperature does not drop below that specified by the climate class and that temperatures are maintained as consistently as possible.

Allowed ambient temperatures depend on the model (class) of the appliance, which is stated on the data badge.



This appliance must be earthed.



Warning: Maintain the required minimum distances detailed within these instruction

Climate Class	Ambient temperature
SN (sub-normal)	From + 10 to + 32
N (normal)	From +16 to +32
ST (sub-tropical)	From + 18 to +38
T (tropical)	From +18 to +43

Freestanding appliances

Make sure that the appliance is on solid flooring, which is level.

Some appliances have adjustable feet, which are used to level the appliance. These are usually at the front of the appliance. Should you need to level the appliance – use these feet.

There are spacers included for this appliance – which prevent it being too close to the wall. These should be clipped onto the top of the condenser firmly before the appliance is set into place. (See enclosed diagram)

Positioning Your Appliance

Connection to the electricity supply

Connect the appliance to the electrical supply with the plug and lead which are fitted. The connection to the electrical supply should be made according to current standards and regulations.

This appliance must be earthed.

Always make sure that the plug is accessible after the appliance has been positioned.

This appliance should not be connected to the electrical supply using an extension cable.

If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by a Lec service engineer, authorised service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard. Contact Lec customer care centre for assistance.

If the plug requires changing, or a new fuse is needed instructions are included in this handbook (see Cleaning and Maintenance).

[Insert positioning dimensions here](#)

About Your Appliance

Refrigerator (A)

The refrigerator is used for storing fresh foods for short periods of time.

Freezer compartment (B)

The freezer compartment is used for storing already frozen foods and freezing fresh foods for prolonged storage.

Shelf (1)

(Number of shelves supplied, depends on the model)
Shelves can be positioned wherever you need them with in the refrigerator on the shelf runners. The shelves will not pull out accidentally when you remove foodstuff from the fridge.

To remove the shelves, tilt the shelf at the back and carefully pull towards you until completely removed. Foods that are likely to perish quickly should be placed towards the rear of the appliance – where it is coolest.

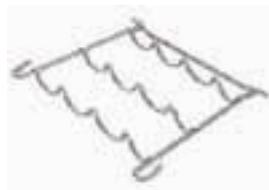
Bottle rack

(If fitted)

The bottle rack is intended for storing larger bottles (soft drinks, water etc.) inside the fridge. You can either fit the bottle rack horizontally on the same shelf runner, or at a slight angle. Front of bottle rack should be raised on a higher shelf than the rear part of the bottle rack.

The bottle rack will not pull out accidentally and can be removed by tilting the rack at the back and pulling towards you until completely removed.

Warning: Always make sure that large bottles do not prevent the door from closing or damage containers stored in the door shelves.



Defrost water outlet (2)

The inside of the refrigerator is cooled by a cooling plate. Beneath the plate there is a channel which is the defrost water outlet. Make sure that this area is regularly checked and any blockage removed. If it becomes clogged, use the drain cleaner provided or a plastic straw to clean it out.

About Your Appliance

Salad drawer (3)

The bottom container is used for storing fresh fruit and vegetables that require careful cooling.

Door liner

There are various holders which fit into the inside of the door for storing items such as eggs, butter, yoghurts etc.. The bottom shelf is for storing bottles which should not be stored horizontally (wines, beers, opened bottles etc.).

The light

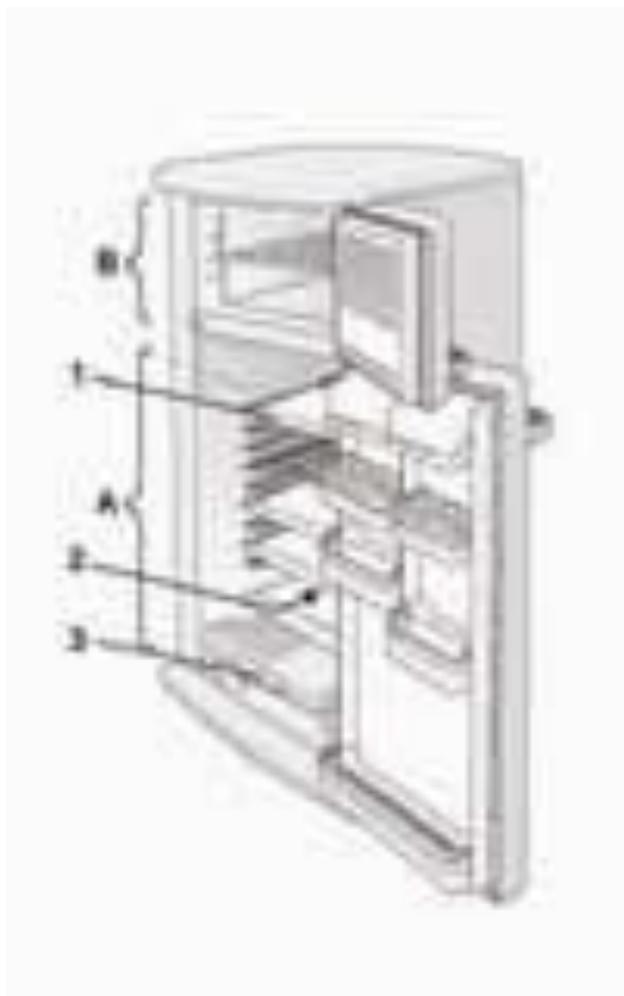
The interior light comes on when the door is opened. The performance of the light is not affected by any of the other appliance settings. Should the light fail to work, it is most likely that the bulb needs replacing. (See Changing the Light bulb).

Notes:

Various accessories may not be available with your appliance.

Door handles come in a variety of shapes, depending on your model.

About Your Appliance



Before Using Your Appliance

Environmental Notes

Our products have been packaged using environmentally friendly materials. All packaging can be recycled. Please contact your local authority for details on recycling centres in your area.

All old electrical goods must be disposed of correctly. You should never dispose of them with household waste. Local councils / authorities can advise you as to what services they provide for the disposal of old products – please be sure that you contact them in order to dispose of all old appliances. It is possible for recycling services to recycle many of the components that are in this appliance which is better for the environment.

Energy Saving Tips

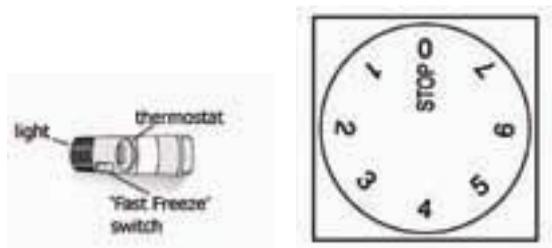
Energy saving is especially important with cooling products.

- Check regularly that your appliance is well ventilated. Poor air circulation around the appliance can lead to inefficient operation.
- Whenever possible adjust the thermostat to reflect seasonal changes, and changes in the quantity of food stored inside.
- Freshly cooked foods which are to be frozen, should be cooled to at least room temperature before freezing.
- Layers of ice and frost increase energy consumption – make sure that your appliance is free of heavy frost and ice.
- Should the door seal become dirty or damaged, please clean or replace it. A poorly working door seal is detrimental to the performance of the appliance.
- The condenser at the rear of the appliance should always be clear of dust and obstruction. Regularly checking, and cleaning if need be, should help to keep the appliance running effectively.

Always make sure that the appliance is installed in accordance with the instructions given in this handbook – failure to do so can lead to an invalid warranty and service charges should you need an engineer.

Using Your Appliance

The appliance is controlled by a thermostat knob, situated within the appliance, usually towards the top of the appliance at the side and looks like :



Temperature selection

Higher settings on the thermostat (towards 7) mean lower (colder) temperatures with the appliance. Depending on ambient temperatures, and thermostat setting – the temperature inside the appliance can drop below 0. It is recommended that when the ambient temperature is normal you set the thermostat to a medium setting. Use the highest setting only when required or recommended. Ambient temperature changes outside the appliance affect the interior temperatures of the appliance, when required; you may need to adjust the thermostat accordingly.

When the thermostat is in the (0) STOP position, the appliance is switched off. To switch it on, turn the thermostat towards the high setting (7). Even when the appliance is set to (0) STOP you will find that the electricity supply is uninterrupted (the light will work etc.) unless the appliance is unplugged or switched off at the wall.

Note: Temperatures within the appliance can be affected by how often, and how long the door is opened for. Always try to keep the length of time the door is open to a minimum.



Warning: Do not damage the refrigerant circuit when installing or cleaning the appliance.



Warning: Do not use mechanical devices or other means to accelerate the defrosting process, other than those recommended by the manufacturer.



Warning: Do not use any electrical devices to defrost this appliance unless they are a type recommended by the manufacturer.

Using Your Appliance

Using your appliance

Storing fresh foods

Packaging fresh foods properly, using the correct temperature and taking into account food hygiene will enhance the quality of fresh foods stored within this appliance.

Use plastic bags, aluminium foil or other food wraps to cover fresh foods not in packaging to prevent flavour transfer and prevent contamination.

Make sure that foods which have been cooked and require chilling are at room temperature before placing them into the appliance. Make sure that these foods are stored in suitable containers.

Before storing items in multi packs (i.e. yoghurts) remove any excess packaging.

Make sure that foodstuffs are stored systematically (raw meats with raw meats, dairy with dairy) to avoid flavour transfer and cross contamination. Raw meats should be stored towards the bottom of the appliance to prevent the possibility of it dripping onto uncooked food – this is unsafe to health. Other foods should be stored above raw meat.

Never store anything which is flammable, volatile or explosive inside the appliance.

Beverages with a high alcohol content should be stored vertically in tightly sealed bottles.

Foods should not touch the rear wall of the appliance.

Delicate foods should be stored in the coolest part of the appliance.

Try not to open the door to often.

Set the thermostat to make sure that foods remain suitably cold, try to avoid freezing within the fridge. Using a fridge thermometer will help you to judge how cool the appliance is.

Some foods contain natural oils and acids (e.g. citric acid) which can damage plastics if spilled – make sure these foods are suitably contained.

Unpleasant odours inside the fridge are a sign that something has spilled and cleaning is required. Using warm water with bicarbonate of soda will clean the interior of the appliance and remove most spillages. (See cleaning your appliance).

Always remember to remove perishable foods from this appliance before taking prolonged trips or holidays.

Using Your Appliance

Freezing fresh foods

As with storing fresh foods, suitable packaging, correct temperature and food hygiene will enhance the quality of the food you are freezing.

Make sure that all foods for freezing are of a high quality, and suitable for freezing.

Use suitable packaging (plastic bags etc.) to store food in, and make sure that it is air tight or well sealed. Leaking packaging will dehydrate the products and lead to loss of beneficial vitamins.

Mark packages with the type of food contained and the date of storage.

Food needs to be frozen quickly, so it is best to freeze small portions whenever possible and ensure that they are as cold as possible before storage.

Keep food which is fresh away from food which is already frozen, if you need to freeze fresh food every day, make sure that it is in small portions to prevent this.

Do not exceed the maximum load for freezing – see data badge for details (kg/h)

Freezing procedure

This appliance is fitted with a 'Fast Freeze' function. Before you start to freeze foods, make sure that the switch is set to 'Fast Freeze' – there is a colour marking which is visible when you have switched this function on. It is recommended to leave the 'Fast Freeze' on for around 24 hours, prior to freezing any fresh food.

You may also need to adjust the refrigerator thermostat to a higher setting (between 5 and 7) for around 24 hours before freezing – especially if you are freezing large amounts of food (over 1Kg).

Once food has been loaded, leave the 'Fast Freeze' on, and the thermostat on the higher setting for a further 24 hours before returning the thermostat to its previous setting.

If you are freezing food which is less than 1Kg, you may not need to adjust the thermostat temperature.

Using Your Appliance

Storing frozen foods

When storing commercially frozen foods, please follow these guidelines.

Always follow manufacturers guidelines for the length of time you should store food for. Do not exceed these guidelines!

Try to keep the length of time between purchase and storage as short as possible to preserve food quality.

Buy frozen foods which have been stored at a temperature no higher than -18°C .

Do not buy food which have ice or frost on the packaging – this indicates that the products might have been partially defrosted and re-frozen at some point – temperature rises affect the quality of food.

When consuming ice cream or water ices allow them to warm a little first to prevent freezer burns on hands or tongue.

Should there be a power cut, or the freezer / refrigeration appliance fail for any length of time you may need to remove food from the freezer and store in a cold, hygienic place (i.e. garage or out house area) until the power is restored, or the appliance repaired. To prevent undue temperature rises; you should wrap the foods in layers of newspaper to help to maintain their temperature. It is also important that any food affected by this situation should be either consumed or cooked and re-frozen (where suitable) soon afterwards in order to prevent health risks.

Layers of newspaper can also be used to help keep foods cold while you are defrosting the freezer (see cleaning your appliance).

Storage charts

On the following pages we have supplied an approximate guide for storing both fresh and frozen food within this appliance. This is for both the refrigerator and the freezer compartments.

Storage Time

Food (Frozen)	Time in months												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Vegetables								✓	✓	✓			
Fruit										✓	✓	✓	
Bread, Pastries			✓										
Milk			✓										
Ready made meals			✓										
Meat:													
Beef								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Veal				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Pork						✓		✓	✓	✓			
Poultry						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Game													
Minced meat				✓									
Smoked sausage	✓												
Fish:													
Lean	✓		✓										
Fat													
Offal		✓											

Food (Fresh)	Time in days													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Butter	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	△	△	△	△	△		
Eggs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				△
Meat:														
Fresh (un cut)	✓	✓	△											
Chopped	✓	△												
Smoked	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	△	△	△	△
Fish	✓	△												
Marinade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	△	△	△	△
Root vegetables	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	△	△	△	△	△	△
Cheeses	✓	✓	✓	✓	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△
Sweets / puddings	✓	✓	△	△	△	△								
Fruit	✓	✓	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	△				
Prepared dishes	✓	✓	△	△										

Key ✓ = recommended storage time
 △ = possible storage time

Defrosting food and Ice cubes

Defrosting food for cooking

Should food become partially thawed, or defrosted it should be consumed as soon as possible as the quality will be affected by defrosting.

Always make sure that foods dishes are thoroughly defrosted before cooking and no ice crystals remain. This is especially important for poultry, as this can be extremely harmful to health.

Always follow the defrosting instructions on packaging when defrosting ready meals – manufacturers guidelines are always best, as some frozen foods should be cooked from frozen.

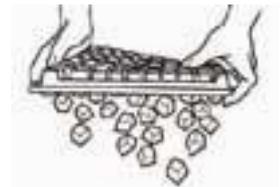
Making ice cubes

Fill the ice cube tray two thirds full with cold water. Place the tray into the freezer compartment, ensuring that it is stable and won't spill.

Time for freezing depends on how cold the freezer compartment is ('Fast Freeze' etc), the temperature outside the appliance and how often the compartment door is opened, you will usually find that it takes between 2 and 6 hours at least.

With smaller freezer compartments, we recommend that you make a supply of ice and store it inside a suitable container for later use.

To remove ice cube from the tray, turn the tray upside down over a storage box, pour a little water over the ice and twist the tray slightly – allowing the ice to drop from the tray into the storage box.



Maintenance and Cleaning

Automatic defrosting

There is no need to defrost the refrigerator as this appliance has automatic defrost. Ice on the rear wall of the appliance interior defrosts when the compressor is not running and runs down into the outlet in the inner back wall to the drain pan above the compressor, when it evaporates.

Manual defrosting of the freezer compartment

If the ice in the freezer exceeds 3 – 5mm, it will need defrosting.

Remove any food from the compartment that is frozen and store in a cold place, wrapped in layers of newspaper to preserve its temperature.

Turn the thermostat to the (0) STOP position and disconnect the power supply.

Use a suitable cloth to clean the defrosted ice and water from the compartment once it begins to melt, and leave the compartment door open to accelerate defrosting.

Do not use defrosting sprays to accelerate defrosting as these may damage the compartment interior.

Sharp metal implements should not be used to scrape ice from the inside of the compartment – they can puncture the lining of the compartment, you may use plastic scrapers which are suitable for use on freezers.

Once defrosting is completed, turn the thermostat back to the setting you require and replace foods back into the freezer compartment. Please be aware that this food may need to be consumed shortly after as partial defrosting may have occurred which will affect the quality of the food.

In the event of a power cut

Should there be a prolonged power cut you may need to remove food from the freezer compartment and store it in a cold place, wrapped in layers of newspaper to preserve suitable temperatures. Once power is restored – replace the food back into the freezer compartment.

Should food begin to defrost, or the power cut last longer than expected, it is advised that you consume any food removed from the freezer.

If the power outage is short term, most foods can be left inside the freezer compartment – this is the best way of preserving temperature.



Do not use mechanical devices to accelerate the defrosting process – unless they are of a type recommended by the manufacturer.



In the event of a power cut, food should remain safely cold for 16 hours.

Maintenance and Cleaning

Cleaning your appliance

Always disconnect the electricity supply before you start cleaning.

Empty the appliance of food and remove the shelves.

The interior can be cleaned using warm water and bicarbonate of soda, with a soft cloth. Make sure that the interior is then dried carefully with a suitable cloth. Do not use harsh abrasives, or aggressive cleaners as these can damage the interior of the appliance.

Shelves and other accessories (plastic and glass parts) can be cleaned in the sink using liquid dish washing liquid and warm water. Make sure all soap is rinsed off and all parts are dry before replacing them inside the appliance.

Do not wash plastic parts in a dishwasher.

Clean the exterior of the appliance with a damp soft cloth with a mild soap detergent. You can also use a proprietary glass spray cleaner (suitable for use on plastic surfaces).

Do not use abrasive or aggressive cleaners such as stainless steel cleaners on the exterior of the appliance.

The condenser at the rear of the appliance should be cleaned periodically using a soft bristled brush or the brush attachment of a vacuum cleaner.

Clean drip tray located to the rear of the appliance and situated on the top of the compressor, Do not remove the drip tray.

Once cleaning is completed, reconnect the electricity supply and replace the food.

When not is use. . .

If you are not using the appliance for an extended length of time, it is recommended that you switch of the electrical supply, empty any food out, clean the inside of the appliance and leave the door open. This will save energy, and also prevent a build up of stale odours inside.



Always disconnect from the electricity supply before cleaning.



Correct cleaning of your appliance will prolong its service life.

Insert Drawing of Condenser cleaning



Maintenance and Cleaning

Changing the plug

This appliance comes fitted with a 13Amp plug fitted. Should you need to replace the fuse. A BS 1362 13 Amp fuse must be used. Should the plug itself need to be replaced, the wires in the mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Green and yellow = Earth

Blue = Neutral

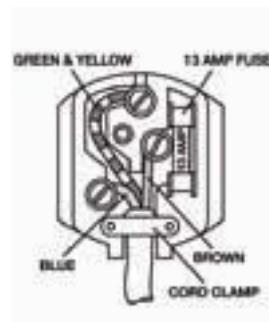
Brown = Live

The wire coloured green and yellow must be connected to terminal marked with the letter E, coloured green and yellow or marked with the earth symbol:

The wire coloured blue must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter N, or coloured black.

The wire coloured brown must be connected to the terminal marked with the letter L or coloured red.

Upon completion, there must be no cut or stray wire present and the cord clamp must be secure over the outer sheath.



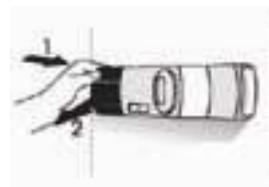
Changing the light bulb

Before replacing the light bulb, switch off the electricity supply to the appliance.

To remove the bulb cover, press the rear of the cover in (1) and slide the cover toward you (away from the interior wall)(2).

Replace the bulb with a new E14 Max 15W bulb.

Replace the plastic cover and reconnect the electricity supply.



Bulbs are not covered by any warranty, but can be purchased at your local hardware store. Remember to take the old bulb with you if you are unsure of what kind of bulb to buy.

Troubleshooting

The appliance fails to work when first connected to the electricity supply.

Check there are no faults with the socket you are using by plugging in an appliance you know to be working.
Make sure that you have switched the thermostat to an 'on' position.

The appliance seems to be continually running.

The door has been opened frequently.
The door isn't properly closed because the seal needs cleaning, or is damaged.
The door is damaged – leading to it dropping out of correct alignment with the appliance.
The appliance has recently been filled with more food than usual.
Ventilation is compromised – the condenser or the compressor require clearing from dust.
There is inadequate ventilation around the appliance – other appliances or units are too close.
The 'Fast Freeze' function has been switched on.

Ice has formed on the rear wall of the appliance

If the outlet to the drain pan is clear, then automatic defrosting will take care of this.
If the out let is not clear, you need to clean it out with a plastic straw, water should then be able to flow to the drain pan and evaporate.
If neither of the above work, and ice is still visible you may need to manually defrost the fridge – especially if the ice is thicker than 3 – 5mm. This ice should be defrosted in the same way as the freezer (see Cleaning and Maintenance).
Ice is caused by the following:
The door seal needs cleaning / replacing as it is not holding the door closed.
The door has been opened frequently or left open.
Food stored with the fridge was too warm.
Something inside the fridge is touching the rear wall.

Troubleshooting

Leaking water

The water outlet may have become partially blocked causing water to miss the drain pan – use a plastic straw to un block it.

Water could be leaking because the fridge requires defrosting – it needs to be defrosted in the same way as the freezer (see Cleaning and Maintenance)

The appliance is making noises

The appliance is cooled by the compressor, which will make a certain amount of noise when the appliance is switched on. The amount of noise depends on the age of the appliance (older appliances may become noisier), the positioning of the appliance (a levelled appliance is less noisy) and how the appliance is used.

During use, you may hear the sound of the refrigerant being circulated, and the sound of it flowing when the compressor is off. The sound of the compressor itself, which is a humming sound and a click when the compressor switches off and on.

When you are starting the appliance for the first time, or have had the appliance switched off for a prolonged length of time, the sounds described above may be louder.

If noises seem to be too loud, or a little unusual it is more than likely because the appliance requires levelling, or it is touching a unit.

The freezer door is sticking

This sometimes happens if the freezer door has recently been opened. Wait a few moments and try again.

Notes

Service Record

Date of purchase	Installers stamp / Printed name	Date of installation
Place of purchase		

Date	Part(s) Replaced	Signature / Engineer Stamp

Contact Us

Should you need to contact us, please call our Customer Care Centre on:

0871 22 22 505

Calls will be answered in strict rotation, as soon as possible.

Model Number									
Serial number									

Please record your model and serial number in the spaces above.

Having these numbers to hand will help us to help you quickly and more efficiently should you need to call us for any reason.