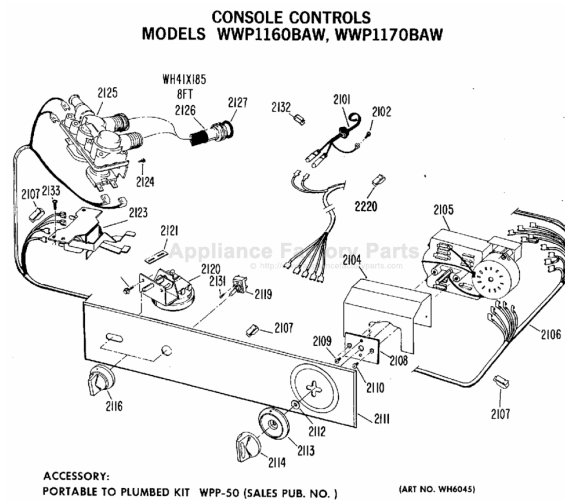


This Owner's Manual is provided and hosted by [Appliance Factory Parts](#).



GE WWP1170GDE Owner's Manual

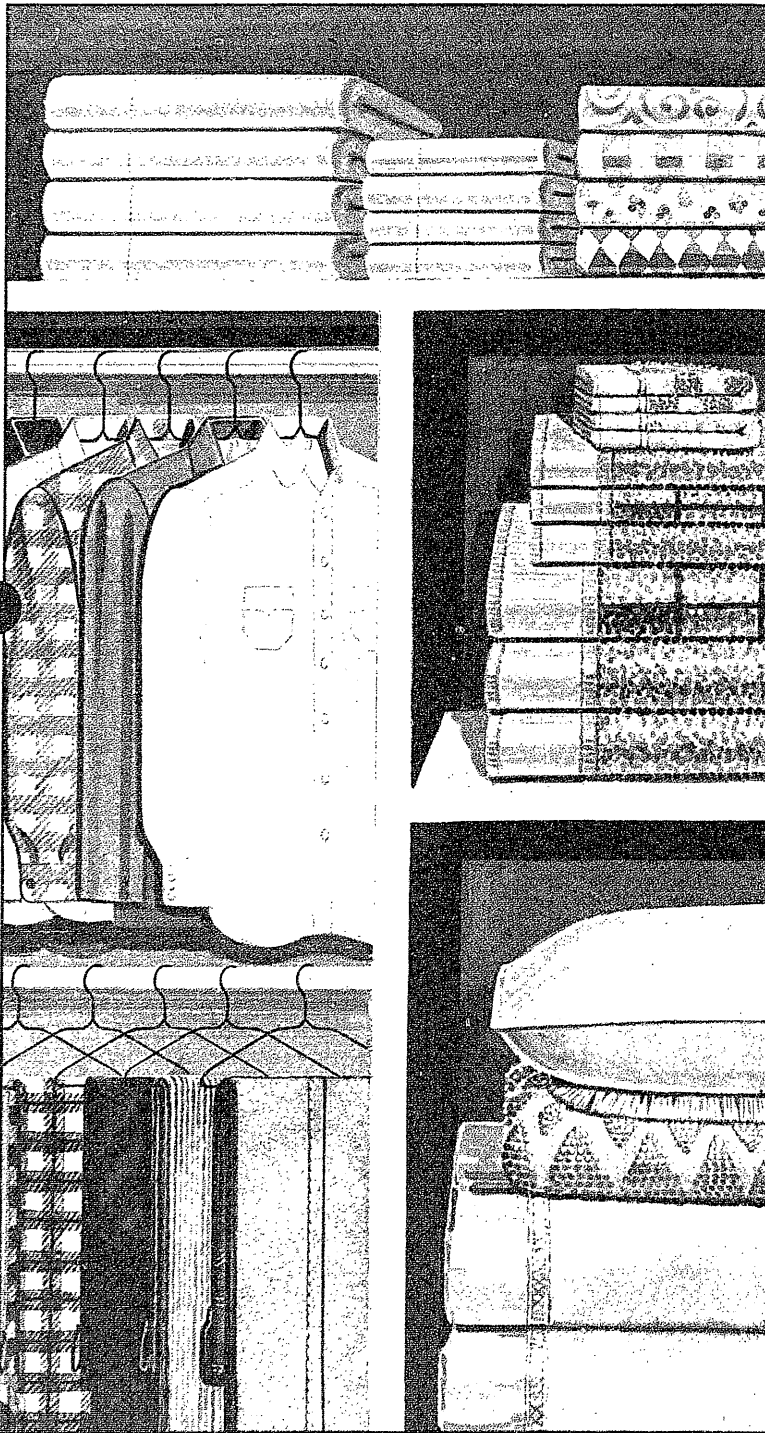
[Shop genuine replacement parts for GE WWP1170GDE](#)



[Find Your GE Washer Parts - Select From 4591 Models](#)

----- Manual continues below -----

How to get the best from Your Washer



Use and Care of
Spacemaker™ Washers
WWP1170G
WWP1180G

Energy-Saving Tips p4

Sorting and Loading p5

Detergents p9

Stain Removal p14



Questions?
Use the Problem Solver p19

EPPDATE 9-3-85

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

49-9519

Contents

Important Safety Instructions	3
Energy-Saving Tips	4
Good Sorting Means Better Washing	5
It Pays to Check and Pre-treat	5
Soaking	5
Operating Instructions for your Portable Washer—Model WWPI170G	6, 7
Operating Instructions for your Stationary Washer—Model WWPI180G	8
Special Recommendations for Washing Permanent Press Without Dryer	9
Factors to Consider in Selection of Detergents and Soap	9
The Results of Continued Use of Carbonate Detergents	10
How Much Detergent Should You Use?	11
How to Use Detergent	11
Hard Water—Do You Have It?	12
Other Laundry Products	13
How to Remove Stains	14, 15
Washing Guide for Different Fabrics and Loads	16, 17
How to Care for Your Washer	18
Get to Know Your Washer	18
The Problem Solver	19-23
If You Need Service	23
Warranty	Back Cover

Help us help you . . .

Read this book carefully.

It is intended to help you operate and maintain your new washer properly.

Keep it handy for answers to your questions.

If you don't understand something or need more help, write (include your phone number):

Consumer Affairs
General Electric Company
Appliance Park
Louisville, KY 40225

Write down the model and serial numbers.

You'll find them on a label located on the lower left side panel near the front.

These numbers are also on the Consumer Product Ownership Registration Card that came with your washer. Before sending in this card, please write these numbers here:

Model Number

Serial Number

Use these numbers in any correspondence or service calls concerning your washer.

If you received a damaged washer. . .

Immediately contact the dealer (or builder) that sold you the washer.

Save time and money.

Before you request service . . . check the Problem Solver on pages 19-23. It lists minor causes of operating problems that you can correct yourself.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

If you smell gas:

1. Open windows
2. Don't touch electrical switches
3. Extinguish any open flame
4. Immediately call your gas supplier

FOR YOUR SAFETY

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

Optional Accessories

Accessory Kits are available for installing the dryer on top of the washer or in a rack above the washer. The dryer may also be mounted directly on a wall. See your dealer for details.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Read all instructions before using this appliance

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING—When using this appliance, always exercise basic safety precautions, including the following:

- Use this appliance only for its intended purpose as described in this Use and Care Book.
- This washer must be properly installed and located in accordance with the Installation Instructions before it is used. If you did not receive an Installation Instructions sheet with your washer, you can obtain one by contacting the service location nearest you.
 - Properly ground to conform with all governing codes and ordinances.
 - Install or store where it will not be exposed to temperatures below freezing or exposed to the weather.
 - Connect to a properly rated, protected and sized power-supply circuit to avoid electrical overload.
 - Connect to adequate plumbing and drain facilities as described in the Installation Instructions.
- With stationary model, turn off water faucets when the washer is not in use to relieve pressure on hoses and valves, and to minimize leakage if a hose or valve should break or rupture.
- With portable model, turn faucets off and disconnect hose coupler when washer is not in use.
- When disconnecting this appliance pull by the plug rather than the cord to avoid damage to the cord or junction of cord and plug. Make sure that the cord is located so that it will not be stepped on, tripped over or otherwise subjected to damage or stress.
- We strongly recommend that any servicing be performed by a qualified individual.

The wiring diagram for this machine is located inside the lower front access panel.

To minimize the possibility of injury:

- Do not mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids such as vinegar and/or rust remover. Mixing can produce a toxic gas which may cause death.
- Do not wash or dry articles that have been cleaned in, washed in, soaked in, or spotted with combustible or explosive substances (such as gasoline, degreasers, dry-cleaning solvents, kerosene, etc.) which may give off vapors that could ignite or explode.

Do not add these substances to the wash water.

Do not use these substances around your washer and/or dryer during operation.

- **HYDROGEN GAS** is produced by the chemical action within your water heater and the gas can accumulate in the water heater and/or water pipes if hot water has not been used for a period of two weeks or longer. **HYDROGEN GAS CAN BE EXPLOSIVE UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES.** So to prevent the possibility of damage or injury, if you have not used hot water for two weeks or more, or move into a residence in which the hot water system may not have been used for some time, turn on *all* hot water faucets and allow them to run for several minutes before using any electrical appliance which is connected to the hot water system. This will allow any hydrogen gas to escape. Of course, since the gas is flammable, do not smoke or use an open flame or appliance during this process.
- **Never reach into washer while it is moving.** Always stop washer to load, unload, add forgotten items or additional laundry aids.

For your safety, the washer lid is locked closed during spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push the timer knob IN and wait for lid lock

to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

At end of cycle lid lock will release after about 30 seconds. The washer will fill and agitate with the lid open.

- Close supervision is necessary if this appliance is used by or near children. Do not allow children to play inside, on or with this appliance or any discarded appliance. Dispose of discarded appliances and shipping or packing materials properly. Before discarding a washer, or removing from service, remove the washer lid.
 - Never operate portable model in locations where it could conceivably create a hazard, such as top of stairs or edge of unguarded landing.
 - To minimize the possibility of stumbling over or into the rear caster, the portable washer should be stored with the rear caster toward a wall and with the washer resting on rear leveling legs if possible.
 - Keep all laundry aids (such as detergents, bleaches, fabric softeners, etc.) out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet. Observe all warnings on container labels to avoid personal injury.
 - Keep the area around and underneath your appliances free from the accumulation of combustible materials, such as lint, paper, rags, chemicals, etc.
 - Keep the floor around your appliances clean and dry to reduce the possibility of slipping.
 - To minimize the possibility of electric shock, unplug this appliance from the power supply before attempting any maintenance or cleaning (except the removal and cleaning of the lint filter).
- NOTE:** Turning the Cycle Selector knob to an OFF position does NOT disconnect the appliance from the power-supply.

(continued next page)

Important Safety Instructions (continued)

- Do not tamper with controls.
- Do not operate this appliance if it is damaged, malfunctioning, partially disabled, or has missing or broken parts, including a damaged cord or plug.
- Do not wash fiberglass articles in your washer. Skin irritation could result from the remaining particles that may be picked up by clothing during subsequent washer use.
- The laundry process can reduce the flame retardancy of fabrics. To avoid such a result, the garment manufacturer's care instructions should be followed very carefully.
- Never climb on or stand on the washer top.

For washer operation

- Do not leave washer lid up during cycle. The washer will fill and agitate with the lid open.

For your safety, the washer lid is locked closed during spin cycle.

To open lid during spin cycle, push the Cycle Selector IN and wait for lid lock to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

At end of cycle, lid lock will release after about 30 seconds.

- **DO NOT CHANGE CYCLE OR MANUALLY ADVANCE CYCLE SELECTOR WHEN DIAL IS OUT.** Push in Cycle Selector and wait for the washer to stop. Then select new cycle and pull Cycle Selector to restart.

Energy-Saving Tips

We are all conscious of the need to save energy—to protect our country's energy reserves and to help us save money. There are several things you can do to reduce the amount of energy needed to wash your clothes:

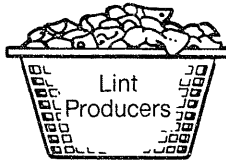
1. Use Hot Wash—140°F. (60°C.)—*on a regular basis only* when washing heavily soiled articles—such as work and play clothes.
2. Under normal soil conditions, wash in water above 80°F. (27°C.). This generally means using the Warm Wash temperature setting on your washer—temperatures approximately 95°F. (35°C.). If you notice that soil has accumulated after several consecutive washings, use Hot Wash occasionally, if safe for fabrics.
3. Always rinse in Cold Water. The temperature of the rinse does not affect cleaning.
4. Try to wash less often. Save articles of the same type of fabric until you have a full load.
5. If you must wash smaller loads, adjust the amount of water. Small loads should have lower water levels.
6. Wash in off-peak utility hours. Your local utility can tell you which are the off-peak hours.

IMPORTANT NOTE: If your clothes and household items don't look clean and fresh after washing, what are you apt to do? You will probably re-wash them...and that means you'll waste energy. Remember to sort your clothes carefully, and load them properly, select correct cycles, use enough detergent and *choose a water temperature warm enough to release and get rid of soil.*

Good sorting means better washing

Sort by surface texture

Separate



from



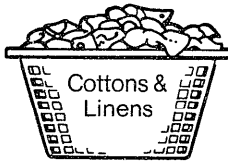
LINT PRODUCERS—Such as terry toweling and chenille—give up lint.

LINT COLLECTORS—Such as man-made fibers and napped fabrics like velveteen and corduroy—attract lint. These must be washed separately.

For more information on lint control, see page 18.

Sort by fabric

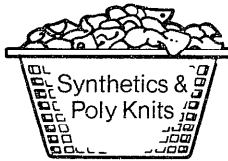
Separate



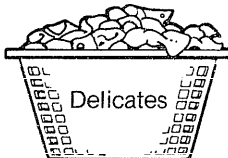
from



from



from



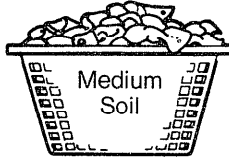
In addition to sorting to reduce lint collection, it is recommended that fabrics of similar construction be washed together whenever possible.

Sort by soil

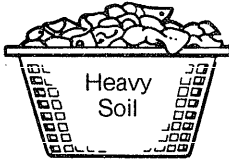
Separate



from

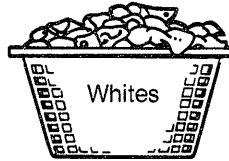


from

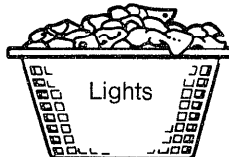


Sort by color

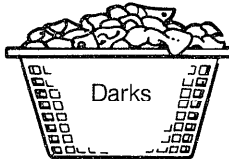
Separate



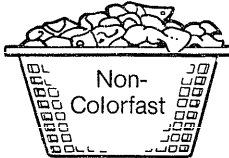
from



from



from



For instructions on different fabrics and loads, see pages 16 and 17.

It pays to check and to pre-treat.

- Empty pockets, brush out cuffs, zip zippers, snap snaps, hooks and buttons.

- Do any necessary mending—rips, hems, tears.

Check all items for areas of heavy soil or stain.

- Remove stains.

For Stain Removal Chart, see page 14.

Turn Poly Knits inside-out to minimize fabric surface damage.

Soaking—a good way to loosen deep soils and stains.

A thorough soaking with detergent or special soaking agent is another way to remove heavy soils, embedded dirt and even some stains.

Soaking can be either a completely separate washing step or a preliminary step to a complete wash cycle. For detailed information on how to soak in your washer, see page 7 or 8.

For information on soaking agents, see page 13.

Operating Instructions for Your Portable Washer—Model WWP1170G



1

This washer may be used in two ways—as a portable or as a built-in washer. Chances are you will first use it as portable and then have it permanently installed at a later date.

When using your washer as portable, press the Release Lever with your foot to engage the rear wheel (see Illustration A) and roll it to the most level position near the water and power source. Press the Lock Lever to disengage the rear wheel and secure the washer in place for washing (see Illustration B). Make sure the washer is firm to the floor and does not rock. When finished washing, press the Release Lever and you can roll the washer to your storage area where, by pressing the Lock Lever, you can keep it from moving until you need it again.

Store washer with back toward a wall if possible.

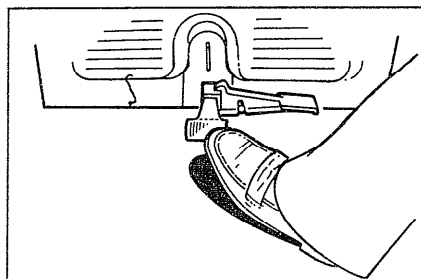


Illustration A—Release Lever (on left). Press it to engage rear wheel before moving washer.

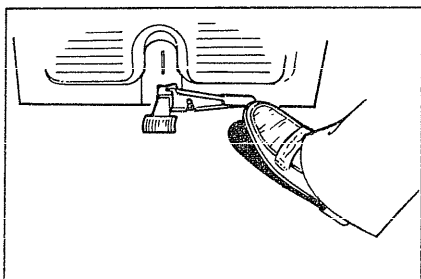


Illustration B—Lock Lever (on right). Press it to disengage rear wheel and keep washer from moving.

2

How to Load Your Washer

- Add measured amount of detergent according to load size, amount of soil and water level. See pages 9 through 11 for detailed information on types and amounts of detergent.
- Load clothes loosely. Dry clothes level should be below bottom of wash tub rim. Do not put clothes on top of the agitator or wind them around it. For best results, mix large items with small ones. When washing a single heavy item, such as a shag rug or bedspread, add one or two other pieces to balance the load. Large items should be no more than one-half of the total load.
- Clean lint filter. Be sure filter is cleaned before washing every load. See page 18.
- See page 13 for instructions on how to use bleach, fabric softeners and other laundry products.

- Close lid. Washer will fill and agitate but will not spin with lid open. This washer has a Safety Lid Lock. As a safety measure the lid will be automatically locked during the spin portion of each cycle. The lid will automatically unlock about 30 seconds after the end of the spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push Cycle Selector IN and wait for lid lock to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

For your personal safety, never reach into washer while parts are moving. Always stop washer to load, unload, add forgotten items or additional laundry aids.

3

Set the controls

See the Control Setting Guide on page 7.

1 Select Water Level

SMALL: Washer is less than 1/3 full of clothes.

VARIABLE: Set between **SMALL** and **LARGE** to adjust load sizes between 1/3 and 2/3 full.

LARGE: over 2/3 full.

If you wish to increase level after you've made a selection, turn knob to "RESET" and select new level.

2 Select Wash/Rinse Temperature

Set Wash/Rinse Temperature switch at Warm/Warm (MANUAL) and leave it at this setting. To connect washer you must first install adapter according to the instructions included with the faucet adapter package. Grasp coupler, pull hoses out of cabinet until red marker on hoses is visible.

Attach the washer's hose coupler to the faucet (see Illustration C).

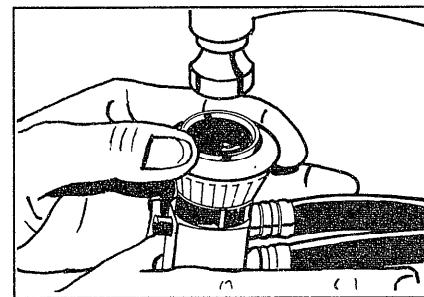


Illustration C. Grasp white ring on hose coupler and pull it down. Slip hose coupler over faucet adapter and release white ring. This will connect hose coupler to faucet adapter.

4

To test the water temperature, press the red button on the side of the adapter. At the end of the wash cycle turn off faucets, press red button again to relieve pressure and eliminate splashing. Do not disconnect hose coupler until pressure is relieved.

Set wash temperature at faucet. Washer drains into sink. Be sure sink drain is open to prevent overflowing. Blend hot and cold water in equal parts for WARM WASH. After wash agitation has started, change faucet settings for your rinse water temperature. Be sure to plug washer into a properly-grounded three-prong receptacle. See your Installation Instructions.

3 Push Cycle Selector in and turn clockwise to your selected wash cycle.

4 Pull Cycle Selector out to start the cycle. If you wish to change cycle setting after washer has started, push Cycle Selector in and wait for washer to stop. Then reset to the new position. Setting can be changed at any time during the cycle.

How to Soak in Your Washer

Set WASH/RINSE TEMPERATURE at WARM/WARM (MANUAL) and adjust faucets for desired soak temperature. Add detergent or soak agent. Turn Cycle Selector to desired cycle. Start the washer. After washer fills and begins to agitate, push in the Cycle Selector to stop washer. Allow to soak for as long as desired. After desired soak, turn to the last Spin. Pull out the Cycle Selector to complete the cycle.

Controls Setting Guide

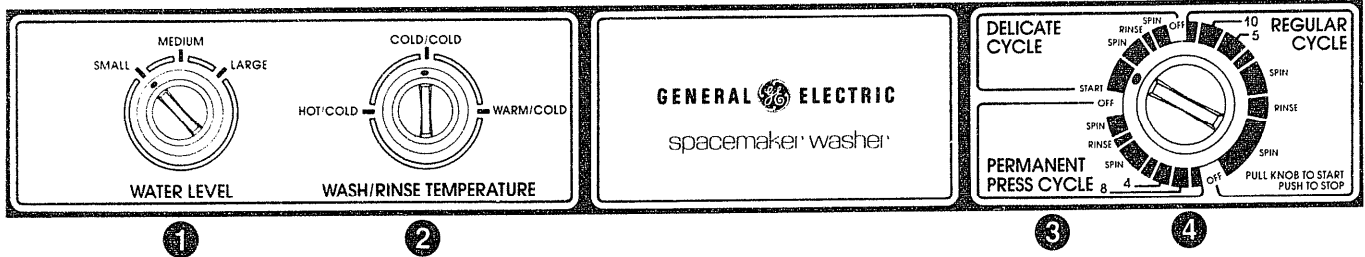
Some adjustments to these recommendations may be desirable depending on your particular washing conditions.

Fabric	Cottons & Linens				Permanent Press		Polyester Knits Synthetics & Blends	
	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with heavy soil	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with normal soil	White or Colorfast	Bright Colors	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil
Wash/Rinse Temperature*	Hot/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Cold/Cold	Hot/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold
Cycle	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Perm. Press	Perm. Press	Delicate**	Delicate**
Cycle Selector Setting	15	15	15	10	12	8	Start	Start

*For portable, set at Warm/Warm (Manual) and leave it there.

**The DELICATE cycle provides short soak periods during the wash portion of the cycle for the extra care needed for delicate washables.

Operating Instructions for Your Stationary Washer—Model WWP1180G



How to Load Your Washer

- Add measured amount of detergent according to load size, amount of soil and water level. See pages 9 through 11 for detailed information on types and amounts of detergent.
- Load clothes loosely. Dry clothes level should be below bottom of wash tub rim. Do not put clothes on top of the agitator or wind them around it. For best results, mix large items with small ones. When washing a single heavy item, such as a shag rug or bedspread, add one or two other pieces to balance the load. Large items should be no more than one-half of the total load.
- Clean lint filter. Be sure filter is cleaned before washing every load. See page 18.
- See page 13 for instructions on how to use bleach, fabric softeners and other laundry products.

- Close lid. Washer will fill and agitate but will not spin with lid open. This washer has a Safety Lid Lock. As a safety measure the lid will be automatically locked during the spin portion of each cycle. The lid will automatically unlock about 30 seconds after the end of the spin cycle. To open lid during spin cycle, push Cycle Selector IN and wait for lid lock to release, about 30 seconds, before opening.

For your personal safety, never reach into washer while parts are moving. Always stop washer to load, unload, add forgotten items or additional laundry aids.

Set the Controls

See the Controls Setting Guide below.

- 1 Select Water Level.
SMALL: Washer is less than 1/3 full of clothes.
MEDIUM: Between 1/3 and 2/3 full.
LARGE: Over 2/3 full of clothes.
- 2 Select Wash/Rinse Temperature.
Cold rinse will be automatically provided with all cycles.
- 3 Push Cycle Selector in and turn clockwise to your selected wash cycle.
- 4 Pull Cycle Selector out to start the cycle. If you wish to change cycle setting after washer has started, push Cycle Selector in and wait for washer to stop. Then reset to the new position. Setting can be changed at any time during the cycle.

Controls Setting Guide

Some adjustments to these recommendations may be desirable depending on your particular washing conditions.

	Cottons & Linens				Permanent Press		Polyester Knits Synthetics & Blends	
Fabric	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with heavy soil	Work clothes, dungarees, etc. with normal soil	White or Colorfast	Bright Colors	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil	Heavy or Oily Soil	Normal or Light Soil
Wash/Rinse Temperature	Hot/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Hot/Cold or Warm/Cold	Cold/Cold	Hot/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold	Warm/Cold
Cycle	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Perm. Press	Perm. Press	Delicate	Delicate
Cycle Selector Setting	15	15	15	10	12	8	Start	Start

How to Soak in Your Washer

Set WASH/RINSE TEMPERATURE switch. Add detergent or soak agent. Turn Cycle Selector to desired cycle. Start the washer. After washer fills and begins to

agitate, push in the Cycle Selector to stop washer. Allow to soak for as long as desired. After desired soak, turn to the last Spin. Pull out the Cycle Selector to complete the cycle.

Special recommendations for washing permanent press if you do not have a dryer.

If you are machine-washing Permanent Press clothes that you plan to hang or drip-dry, use extra care to minimize wrinkling in the wash process.

- Be careful not to overload washer. Permanent Press clothes must have ample room to move freely. A Medium size load is the largest you should use for Permanent Press.

- Use more water than you would for a regular load. Use a Medium Fill for a Small Load; a Full Fill for a Medium Load.

- Remove clothes as soon as washer stops and hang immediately.

Factors to consider in selecting detergents and soap.

Products	Advantages	Disadvantages
Phosphate— Powdered Detergents	Perform well in hard or soft water. Wash all types of fabrics well. Can be used in hot, warm, or cold water.	Are not available in some areas.
Non-Phosphate— Powdered Detergents	Perform satisfactorily in soft or moderately hard water. In some areas only non-phosphate products are available.	Do not clean well in hard water. May be difficult to dissolve, especially in cold water. Should <i>not</i> be used in cold water. Those containing sodium carbonate as an ingredient may cause harmful limestone deposits on clothes and washer when combined with hard water. (See page 10.)
Liquid Detergents	Perform well in soft water. Offer better performance in hard water than powdered non-phosphate types. Clean synthetics and fabric blends well. Are excellent as concentrates for removing spots. Completely dissolve even in cold water.	May not perform as well as powdered phosphate products when diluted in wash water.
Soaps	Perform well in soft water.	Do not clean well in medium-hard or hard water. May combine with water hardness minerals to form sticky soap curd.

The results of continued use of carbonate detergents

Is your water hard? If it is, and if you use a carbonate type non-phosphate detergent, you will most probably notice limestone* deposits on your clothes and

washer surfaces. The hardness of your water and your washing frequency will determine how rapidly the limestone will build up. If your water is VERY HARD

(11 or more grains) and if you wash just a few loads a week, you may see limestone build-ups in just a few months.

Effects on clothes

Although limestone build-up occurs more rapidly on cotton, it will eventually affect various fabrics in the following ways:

- Gives a stiff, harsh, rough feel to fabrics such as toweling.
- Causes colors to fade and become dull and dingy.
- Causes graying of fabrics.
- Leaves a white, powdery residue on dark-colored items.
- Causes spot-fading of bright colors as a result of direct contact with detergent.
- Reduces wrinkle-resistance of permanent-press fabrics.
- Destroys effectiveness of flame-retardant finishes on cottons such as children's sleepwear.
- Increases fabric wear because of the scrubbing action between limestone deposits on the fabrics during washer agitation.

Effects on washer

- Unsightly build-up on all washer surfaces exposed to the wash solution.
- Mat-like crusty formations caused by lint adhering to the sticky limestone deposits.
- Increased service calls because of limestone deposits in the pump, recirculation water hoses, filters and other washer parts.
- Reduced useful life of washer.

Recommended methods to reduce limestone build-ups

- Use a powdered phosphate detergent or a liquid detergent if these are available in your area.
- Install a home water softener. This will significantly reduce limestone build-up.
- Use a packaged non precipitating water softener, such as Calgon brand with phosphate.

Good washing practices may delay limestone damage to clothes

The following recommendations will temporarily delay the effects of limestone on your clothes. These are generally good washing practices and will give better soil removal whether or not you have hard water or use carbonate detergent.

- Use hotter wash water, for example up to 150°F. for cottons. This also improves oily-soil removal.
- If you wash in cooler water to save energy, use more detergent to promote better washing. Also be sure to use bleach on bleachable fabrics. Use hot water whenever possible.
- Add detergent and allow washer to fill and agitate for three or four minutes to dissolve detergent before adding clothes.
- Increase amount of detergent.

- Increase use of bleaches, pre-soaks, packaged water conditioners, prewash soil and stain removers to help in removing stubborn soils and stains.
- Use greater care in sorting loads. Wash very dirty loads separately and increase detergent to help keep dirt from redepositing on less soiled items. Wash delicate items separately to prevent damage from heavy sturdy clothes.
- Wash smaller loads to increase cleaning action of washer.
- Use fabric softener to counteract stiffness or harshness in clothes.

How to partially restore clothes

Once clothes have developed deposits, they may be partially restored by soaking in a solution of two cups of vinegar in one gallon of hot tap-water for 15 minutes. **USE A PLASTIC CONTAINER.** Then wash clothes in the washer using detergent.

CAUTIONS:

- Vinegar soak solution may reduce the wrinkle-resistance of permanent-press fabrics.
- Vinegar soak may damage the dyes in some fabrics.

* LIMESTONE—technically called CALCIUM CARBONATE—is caused by the reaction of the calcium in the hard water with the sodium carbonate in the detergent.

How much detergent should you use?

The use of a sufficient amount of detergent is one of the most important things you can do to make sure your wash comes out clean.

Amount required varies according to:

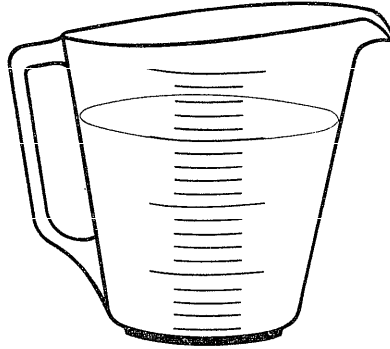
1. Water hardness
2. Amount of soil
3. Size of load
4. Type of detergent
5. Wash temperature

Use more detergent if you have . . .

1. Hard water
2. Large loads
3. Greasy or oily soils
4. Lower wash temperature
5. Low phosphate detergent.

If the recommended amount of detergent produces too many suds, switch to a low sudsing detergent brand, and follow instructions on package.

Using too little detergent is a common cause of laundry problems. Always measure detergent in a standard measuring cup.



How to use detergent?

Granular or Powdered. For best results, put the detergent in the washer before the clothes have been loaded.

If your detergent doesn't dissolve well, pre-dissolve the detergent in hot water before clothes are added.

Hard water—do you have it?

Before you can decide what to do about hard water, you need to know if you have it and, if so, how hard it is.

- If you live in a municipal area, contact your water company.
- If you live in a rural area, or in some suburban areas, contact your county agent.

The answer will be “you have ‘so many grains’ per gallon” and means this:

0 to 3 grains per gallon—SOFT

4 to 10 grains—HARD

11 to 19 grains—VERY HARD

20 grains and over—

EXTREMELY HARD

If your water is SOFT, you have no problem. You can use soap or detergent as you prefer and forget all about hard water. If you have HARD water—less than 10 grains—and you use phosphate detergent, you also have no problem.

But, if you have more than 10 grains, you will need to soften your water with either...

1. An installed water softener in your home, or
2. The use of a packaged water softener.

For information on water softeners, see chart below.

Add this much water softener with a full water level

Grains of hardness	0—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	over 30
When using with detergent	0	¼ cup (60 ml)	½ cup (120 ml)	¾ cup (160 ml)	1 cup (240 ml)	1 cup plus 1 tbs. for every 5 grains above 30 (240 ml plus 15 ml for each extra 5 grains)
When using with soap	½ cup (80 ml)	¾ cup (160 ml)	¾ cup (180 ml)	1 cup (240 ml)	1½ cup (360 ml)	1¼ cup plus 1 tbs. for every 5 grains above 30 (300 ml plus 15 ml for each extra 5 grains)

Other laundry products—

Laundry product & Type	How to use it	Special Instructions
BLEACH Chlorine Liquid such as Clorox brand	Dilute bleach with at least one quart (0.96 liter) water and add after wash action has started and detergent is dissolved.	1) Do not pour undiluted liquid chlorine bleach directly into washer or on dry clothes. 2) Some of today's washable fabrics should not be chlorine bleached such as: 100% cotton flame-retardant children's sleepwear, silk, wool, mohair, spandex, leather, or non-fast colors. Dilute bleach before using on any fabric. 3) Check manufacturer's hang tags for special instructions.
Oxygen Powdered such as Clorox 2 brand	Follow package directions. Put bleach into washer with detergent.	1) May be used on all kinds of fabrics. 2) Is most effective in hot water.
FABRIC SOFTENERS Rinse additive such as Downy brand	Mix recommended amount with one cup (240 ml) water and add at start of rinse cycle.	1) Helps make clothes fluffy and soft. 2) Reduces static electricity. 3) Use carefully. Too much may cause staining on some clothes. 4) Do not use with other laundry additives. 5) Do not pour directly on the clothes.
Wash Additive such as Rain Barrel brand	Follow Package directions. Add during wash cycle.	Use carefully. Too much may cause staining on some clothes.
SANITIZER Chlorine Bleach, such as Clorox brand	Use in case of infection and contagious disease. See under Bleach above.	Guards against infection by killing most bacteria and viruses*
WATER SOFTENER Non-Precipitating such as Calgon brand	Follow package directions. Add at start of wash cycle.	Suspends hardness minerals in solution, keeping water clear.
Precipitating such as Borax brand	Follow package directions. Use with detergent or soap in wash cycle.	Combines with water hardness minerals to form precipitate which gives cloudy or milky appearance to water.
SOAK AGENT Such as Biz brand	Follow package directions for grass, perspiration, egg, baby formula, blood, mud and other stains.	Do not use with chlorine bleach as chlorine stops the stain removal action of enzyme soak agents.
PRE-TREATING STAIN AND SPOT REMOVERS Such as Spray 'n Wash and K2R brands	Follow package directions. Treat only heavily soiled areas. Check garment's hang tag for instructions.	CAUTION: Washer control panels and finishes may be damaged by some laundry pre-treatment soil and stain remover products if such products are sprayed on or have direct contact with the washer. Apply these pre-treatment products away from washer. The fabric may then be washed normally. Damage to your washer caused by pre-treatment products is not covered by your warranty.
TINTS AND DYES Powdered such as Rit and Tintex brands	Follow package directions. NOTE: Tinted garments may not be color-fast. Wash separately.	Clean washer to avoid discoloration of next load. Go through complete cycle (5-min. wash) using hot water, 1/2 cup (120 ml) detergent, 1 cup (240 ml) bleach. Wipe exterior parts. Caution: Tinting may discolor plastic in washer. Subsequent washings will reduce discoloration but may never eliminate it.

*For more information on sanitizers, send for Government Bulletin #57B, "Sanitation in Home Laundering." See page 14 for address.

How to remove stains

1. Try to remove stains as soon as possible. The fresher the stain, the easier it is to remove.

2. Before attempting to remove any stain, take these steps:

- Find the fabric and the finish in the chart at right, and use only recommended methods.
- Check the hang tag instructions that came with the garment.
- Test stain removal product on an inside seam or sample of the material.
- Avoid use of hot water on unknown stain. It can set some stains.
- Try the stain removal procedure on a hidden part before applying to the entire garment.

3. Follow stain removal with a thorough rinsing.

4. Wash with recommended amount of soap or detergent.

Stain Removal Hint— Using Chlorine Bleach for White and Bleachable Fabrics.

Mix 1/4 cup (60 ml) chlorine bleach with one gallon (3.8 liter) cool water—approximately 80°F.

(27°C.)—in a sink or pan. Soak stained area for 5 minutes and launder in washer.

The Case of the “Invisible” Stain.

Food or cooking oils on your synthetic garments may cause stains which are virtually invisible and which you may not notice as you put your clothes into the washer.

If these stains are not completely removed in the wash, the oily spots may pick up dirt from the wash water. Then they will become very visible and you may think they were caused by the wash cycle itself.

Once these spots become visible, how can you remove them?

- Rub in undiluted liquid detergent and let stand 30 minutes.
- Re-wash using hottest water the fabric can stand.

How can you prevent these “After-You-Wash” stains?

- Increase the amount of detergent normally used.
- Increase water temperature where fabric will permit.
- Wash synthetic garments more often.

Important Cautions

• NEVER PUT HIGHLY VOLATILE SUBSTANCES LIKE GASOLINE, KEROSENE, OR NAPHTHA INTO A WASHER OR DRYER.

NEVER PUT WASHABLE ARTICLES THAT HAVE GASOLINE, KEROSENE, NAPHTHA OR OTHER HIGHLY VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ON THEM IN A WASHER OR DRYER. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN A FIRE, EXPLOSION OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY. All items with volatile substances on them should be **HAND** washed thoroughly with a detergent so that no trace of volatile substance remains. The articles can then be machine washed. Only after thorough hand washing and machine washing should the article be placed in the dryer.

Do not use these substances around your washer and/or dryer during operation.

*Because cleaning fluids tend to be toxic, be sure you are in a well ventilated room when using them. No cleaning fluid should be used unless user is familiar with the limitations and required cautions (usually printed on label). Use extreme caution with flammable compounds. Under no circumstances should fabrics containing flammable materials (waxes, cleaning fluids, etc.) be washed in washer.

**Do not mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids such as vinegar and/or rust remover. Mixing can produce a toxic gas which may cause death.

Stain Removal Guide

Stain

Adhesives (Chewing Gum, etc.)

Antiperspirants, Deodorants

Blood

Chocolate, Cream, Ice Cream and Milk

Coffee and Tea

Cosmetics: Eye Shadow, Lipstick, Mascara, Liquid or Pancake Make-up, Rouge, Powder; Crayon; Grease, Oil, Tar, Cod Liver Oil.

Fresh Fruit, Fruit Juices, Wine, Vegetables, or Food Coloring

Grass, Foliage, Flowers, Mildew, Scorch

Ink, Ballpoint

Paint and Varnish

Perspiration

Rust

More complete information on stain removal is given in government bulletin, “Removing Stains From Fabrics,” 054D.

Save and refer to Garment Manufacturers' Care Instructions.

White and Bleachable Fabrics

See Washing Guide, Bleach on Page 16.

Other Washable Fabrics

Rub with ice or immerse in very cold water. *Use dull tool to carefully scrape off as much adhesive or gum as possible.*
Sponge with a safe dry cleaning fluid* then launder.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics.

Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Rinse. If stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page. If color has changed, you may be able to restore it by sponging with ammonia.** Rinse thoroughly.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics except use oxygen bleach.

Soak in cool water, then launder in warm water. If stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder.

Sponge or soak in cool water, then launder.

Soak in cool water. Treat stain with a safe dry cleaning fluid*;
Apply undiluted liquid detergent, launder, dry. Bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder and dry.

Soak in cool water. Sponge with a safe dry cleaning fluid* Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Launder in warm water.

Without cream: Bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page. Launder. With cream: Follow chart directions for cream.

Sponge with warm water. If stain remains, apply warm glycerine, let stand 30 minutes and rinse well, or sponge with a safe dry cleaning fluid* Launder.

Treat stain with safe dry cleaning fluid* Apply undiluted liquid detergent; launder and dry. Bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page.

Sponge with safe dry cleaning fluid*. Then launder in warm detergent water.

Soak stain in cool water. If stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder.

Sponge with warm water. Bleach remaining stain with oxygen bleach.

Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Launder. (Treat mildew spots while they are fresh, before mold has a chance to weaken fabric.) If either type stain remains, bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder. (Severe scorch cannot be removed.)

Sponge with warm water. Apply *undiluted liquid detergent*. Bleach remaining stain with oxygen bleach, then launder. Old mildew stains can seldom be removed. Scorch can seldom be removed.

Fresh stains: Place stain face down on an absorbent towel and sponge with dry cleaning fluid* or use spray cleaner. Apply undiluted liquid detergent. Old stains: Bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics except launder using oxygen bleach.

Soften with oil, lard or petroleum jelly, then sponge with turpentine. Launder in warm water*.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics.

Apply undiluted liquid detergent and launder in warm water. If color has changed you may be able to restore it by treating with ammonia or vinegar.** If any stain remains, treat with safe dry cleaning fluid* or bleach according to Stain Removal Hint on opposite page, launder and dry.

Launder in warm water. Rinse well. Bleach with oxygen bleach.

Apply rust remover** using manufacturer's directions. Rinse and launder. Do not use rust remover around washer or dryer; it can damage finish.

Same as white and bleachable fabrics.

To obtain a copy, write to:
Consumer Information Center,
Pueblo, Colorado 81009.
Available at low cost.

Washing guide for different fabrics and loads

Save and refer to Garment Manufacturer's Care Instructions

Load	Wash Cycle	Wash Water Temperature*
Cottons and Linens	Regular	Hot or Warm
Knits— Polyester, Nylon, Acrylic	Delicate	Warm
Woven Fabrics— Polyester, Nylon, Acrylic	Delicate	Warm
Permanent Press, Blends	Permanent Press	Warm
Rayon and Acetate	Delicate	Warm
Baby Clothes— Sturdy, such as Diapers, Nightgowns, Shirts, Pads, Sheets, Receiving Blankets, Coveralls	Regular	Hot
Baby Clothes— Delicate	Delicate	Warm
Blankets— Wool, Part-Wool, Cotton	Delicate	Warm
Blankets— Synthetic, Electric	Delicate	Warm
Curtains, <i>DO NOT MACHINE WASH FIBERGLASS**</i>	Delicate	Hot or Warm
Chenille Bedspreads, Robes**	Delicate	Hot or Warm
Bathmats and Rugs	Regular	Hot or Warm
Denims (especially Indigo Blue Jeans) and other fabrics that bleed.	Regular	Cold or Warm
Plastics: aprons, bibs, tablecloths, chair covers, bowl covers, curtains	Delicate	Warm

*Unless otherwise recommended under "Special Instructions," use Cold Rinse to save energy.

**Check size. Some slipcovers, draperies and bedspreads may be too large for automatic home-size washer.



Bleach

Special Instructions

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

If unusually soiled, use Hot Water.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

If unusually soiled, use Hot Water.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type; for non-colorfast, use gentle oxygen type.

If unusually soiled, use Hot Water. Small loads reduce wrinkling.

Seldom needed.
If needed, use oxygen type.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type.

You may prefer to use a mild type detergent. Do baby clothes separately. Pre-treat spots. Rinse diapers, nightgowns, pads, sheets after use. Keep diapers in a covered pail of cold water and conditioning agent like Borateem brand.



Gentle oxygen type

You may prefer to use a mild detergent. Do hand-knit garments by hand.

None

Add detergent. Partially fill washer, allow detergent to dissolve before adding blanket. Complete the waterfill. Do one blanket at a time.

None

On electric blanket sew a strong piece of cloth over plug. Do one blanket at a time. Pre-treat heavily soiled spots with liquid detergent.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type.

Vacuum out loose dirt before washing.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type.

For white or colorfast, use liquid chlorine type unless care tag states otherwise.

Wash only 1 or 2 rugs or mats at one time. Shake before washing to remove excess dirt.

None

For new "Indigo blue" jeans, wash at least 3 times in *very* small loads with full water fill. Jeans need ample room to move to avoid white lines at creases. May discolor plastic washer parts. Subsequent washings will reduce discoloration, but will probably never eliminate it. Will not discolor subsequent loads.

None

DO NOT MACHINE DRY WITH HEAT. Use AIR FLUFF only.



How to Care for Your Washer

User maintenance instructions

Portable Model WWP1170G:

Turn off water, press red button on coupler to relieve pressure, then disconnect hose coupler from faucet. Return hoses to cabinet.

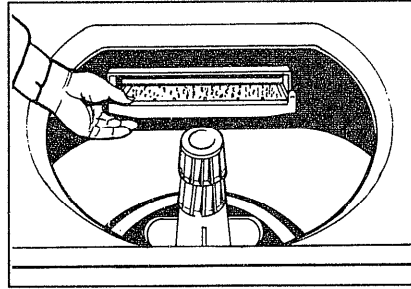
Stationary Model WWP1180G:

When not in use, turn off water faucets to prevent pressure buildup in the inlet hoses.

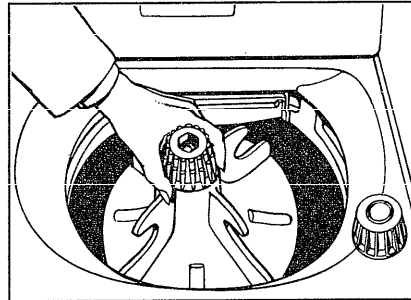
On both models:

The washbasket. After each use, leave the lid open to allow moisture to evaporate. Clean thoroughly with non-abrasive household cleanser to remove deposit left by heavily soiled clothes. Do not use harsh cleansers.

Lint Filter. Clean filter before washing every load. Remove filter by pulling toward front, turn it over and tap lightly on hard surface. If lint remains, rinse filter under

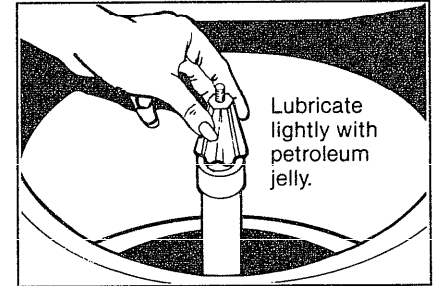


water. If lint has dried in filter, soak in warm water and brush out.



Agitator. At the end of each washday, lift and clean underneath. To lift agitator, simply unscrew cap, grasp agitator with both hands

and pull up. Wipe up any lint or soil that may have collected underneath. At regular intervals—about 4- to 6-months—apply a light coat of petroleum jelly around the agitator support block before replacing the agitator. Do not over apply.

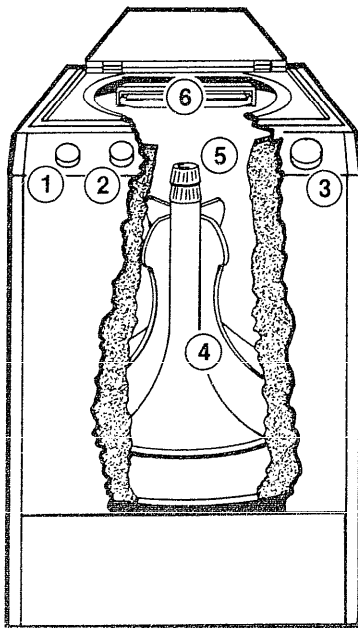


When replacing the agitator, carefully lower straight down onto the agitator support block. Replace cap securely.

Exterior. Wipe cabinet with a damp cloth. Periodically clean the cabinet with a mild soap and water and occasionally apply coat of appliance polish.

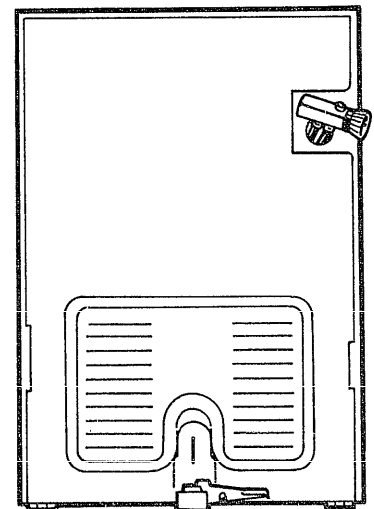
Do not store the washer where it will be exposed to the weather.

Get to Know Your Washer



Note: Lid configuration may vary, depending on your model.

1. Variable Water Level Selector (Model WWP1170G) Water Level Selector (WWP1180G).
2. Wash Temperature Selector. Lets you select wash and rinse temperatures on Automatic Model and on Portable Model if it has been permanently installed. Wash and Rinse Temperature controlled at faucet for Portable Operation.
3. Cycle Selector. Lets you select cycle and wash time you want.
4. Agitator. Moves the clothes to provide mechanical cleaning.
5. Wash Basket. Holds your clothes.
6. Lint Filter. Removes lint from recirculating wash and rinse water.
- *7. Lock and Release Levers. Locks the washer in place for operation. Releases the washer for moving to your storage area.
- *8. Hose Coupler.
- *Model WWP1170G only.





Questions? Use This Problem Solver

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
WASHER WON'T START	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Controls not set. Make sure controls are properly set and Cycle Selector is pulled out.• Washer unplugged. Make sure cord is firmly plugged into electrical outlet.• No power to washer. Check fuses and circuit breakers. Plug lamp or small appliance into electrical outlet at washer to make sure washer is getting current.• If washer still does not operate, call for service.
WON'T DRAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kinked or pinched hose. Check and correct.
WATER LEAKS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hose coupler not attached securely to faucet.• Inlet hoses not attached securely to machine. Tighten them.• Drain hose not fastened securely.
WASHER WON'T COMPLETE CYCLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lid not closed. Washer will not progress through spin cycle with lid up. Make sure lid is closed. Lid will be automatically locked during spin portion for safety.
WON'T SPIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Washer lid up. Washer won't spin unless lid is closed.
CLOTHES ARE ABNORMALLY WET AFTER SPIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Load may have been excessively out of balance. Redistribute clothes and rerun through final spin.
WASHER IS NOISY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metallic "clicks" heard as timer advances during operation are normal.• Uneven floor. Make sure washer is level and firm to floor on Model WWP1180G. On Model WWP1170G (when used as a Portable), reposition machine to find level area.• Gurgling noise is normal, may be noticed when pump is operating.
WATER DOES NOT ENTER OR ENTERS SLOWLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Faucets turned off. Make sure faucets are on and adjusted correctly.• Unicouple connector not attached properly on Model WWP1170G.• Hoses kinked. Check and correct.• Clogged screen in water valve. Unscrew fill hose from washer and clean screen if necessary. When reassembling, make hand tight plus 1/3 turn with pliers.• Temperature control not set to MANUAL on Model WWP1170G when used as a Portable. Reset it correctly.
WATER TEMPERATURE INCORRECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Faucets not adjusted to give desired temperature. Readjust them.• Household water heater not set to deliver correct temperature—140° to 150°F. (60° to 66°C.). Reset it.• Wash/Rinse Temp Switch not set correctly on Model WWP1170G. Reset it.• Faucet not set properly on Model WWP1170G when used as a Portable. Reset it.
WASHER PAUSES IN CYCLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Washer normally pauses about 1/2 minute in progressing from one portion of its cycle to the next.

(continued next page)

The Problem Solver (continued)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
<p>WRINKLING IN PERMANENT PRESS AND "NO-IRON" ITEMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving clothes in dryer after tumbling stops. Remove clothes immediately and place on hangers when dryer stops tumbling. • Too many items in dryer. Dry only one washer load at a time. Do not combine loads. • Too few items in dryer. If drying only one article, add two or more similar articles, even if dry, to insure proper tumbling. • Improper sorting of load. Avoid laundering heavy Permanent Press items, such as work clothes, with lighter Permanent Press items such as shirts or blouses. Also do not wash or dry Permanent Press items with ordinary items such as towels, bed linens, etc. • Too many items in washer. Items must have room to move freely. Permanent Press loads should always be smaller than regular loads...no more than medium loads. • Use of incorrect wash and dry cycles. Use Permanent Press Wash Cycle. This cycle provides a cool-down rinse to minimize wrinkling. Also, use Permanent Press Dry Cycle (on models so equipped). • Incorrect water level. Use large water level for medium load; medium level for small load. • Washing repeatedly in water that is too hot for the fabric. Wash these fabrics in cool or warm water with plenty of detergent. • Accumulation of lime scale due to use of carbonate detergents. If a non-phosphate detergent must be used, avoid the use of a carbonate-built detergent. • Failure to use fabric softener. Proper use of fabric softener will minimize wrinkling. <p>To remove stubborn wrinkles—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retumble on "Permanent Press" setting (on models so equipped) with small load. 2. Rinse and dry on "Permanent Press" setting (on models so equipped). 3. Some wrinkles may remain. These wrinkles cannot be removed*. <p>*NOTE: If you follow good laundry procedures and Permanent Press clothes still come out wrinkled, the finish may not be good quality. Also, in permanent press synthetic/cotton blends, the cotton portion of the fabric can eventually wear away leaving only the synthetic. Since the cotton has resin finish that imparts the memory, a loss or decrease of permanent press performance will result.</p>
<p>LINT OR RESIDUE ON CLOTHES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect sorting of clothes. Do not wash lint-producers (such as terry towels and chenille) with lint-receivers (such as man-made fabrics, velveteen, corduroy). • Washing too long for load size. Shorten wash time for smaller loads. For normal soil, use 1 minute per pound of dry clothes. • Use of non-phosphate detergents. Some of these detergents react with hardness minerals in water to form a precipitate which can be mistaken for lint. The precipitate can build up in the fabrics making them more abrasive and increasing lint. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If possible, use phosphate detergent or liquid detergent. (b) Install a water softener to reduce hardness. (c) Use a warmer wash water. (d) Use a packaged water softener.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
<p>LINT OR RESIDUE ON CLOTHES (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undissolved granular detergent may leave powdery residue on fabrics which can be mistaken for lint. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) See page 11 for recommendations on how to add detergent to speed up complete dissolving. (b) Use a liquid or special cold water detergent. (c) Predissolve granular detergent in hot water, or make sure detergent is dissolved completely in wash water before adding clothes. (d) Make certain clothes have ample room to move in washer. (e) Use a warmer wash water. • Overloading of washer will cause abrasion which creates excessive lint. Wash fewer items in each load. Make sure water level is correct for size of load. • Too much bleach. Over-bleached items, such as towels, will shed excessive lint. Use correct amount of bleach according to package directions. • Not enough detergent. Enough detergent must be used to hold lint in suspension during wash cycle. Increase amount of detergent used. Amount is determined by water hardness, size of load, degree of soil and amount of water. See Page 11. • Incorrect use of fabric softener. If used in wash cycle, many softeners may react with detergent to create a white deposit. Use fabric softeners only in rinse cycle, unless package specifies adding to wash cycle. • Pilling. Most likely to occur with polyester-cotton blends. The stronger man-made fibers, instead of breaking off will collect and hold small bundles of fibers resulting in "pills." This pilling is normal for these fabrics and can be mistaken for lint. Cannot be prevented or corrected. Caused by normal wear of the fabric. (Turning clothes inside-out may provide some help). • Over-drying in dryer may cause buildup of static electricity in man-made fabrics, causing lint attraction. Use fabric softener at start of rinse cycle. <p>To correct— All of the above causes of residue except pilling can usually be removed from garments through use of correct laundry procedures.</p>
<p>SNAGS, HOLES, TEARS, RIPS OR EXCESSIVE WEAR</p> <p><i>There is no solution once this type of damage has occurred.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pins on garments or sharp objects left in pockets. Remove all pins, check pockets of all garments before putting in washer. Also check washer to see if any objects remained in wash tub. • Snaps, hooks, sharp buttons, belt buckles, zippers. Make sure all hooks, snaps and buttons are fastened. Remove sharp buttons and belt buckles. This is very important when washing knits, which snag easily. Turn knits inside out. • Improper use of chlorine bleach. Holes may have random square shape; yellow discoloration, fabric will be weak at edges of hole. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Use only correct, measured amount of bleach. (b) Never add undiluted bleach to washer tub nor allow clothes to come in contact with undiluted bleach. Do not wipe up bleach spills with clothes. (c) Damage from chemicals such as hair preparations (bleach, dye, home permanent solution), battery acid, some toilet bowl cleaners. Immediately rinse thoroughly towels and other articles which have come in contact with these chemicals before putting them in washer. Avoid contaminating items of clothing with such chemicals.

(continued next page)

The Problem Solver (continued)

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
<p>SNAGS, HOLES, TEARS, RIPS OR EXCESSIVE WEAR (continued)</p> <p><i>There is no solution once this type of damage has occurred.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, unnoticed holes, tears or ripped seams may enlarge during washing. Manufacturing defects unnoticed at purchase may appear after washing. Check garments carefully before loading washer. Mend all rips and tears. • Fraying of collars and cuffs and other wear on Permanent Press items. This is due to the weakening of the fibers by the Permanent Press process. It is not caused by the washer. You can slow this deterioration by washing small Permanent Press loads with a Large Water Level. Do not wash heavy items such as towels with Permanent Press. When possible, remove collar stays. • Roughness or burrs on agitator due to damage incurred by heavy belt buckles, etc. Examine agitator for roughness or burrs and smooth by filing if necessary. • May be using wrong cycle for delicate fabrics. Use Delicate Cycle. Refer to Garment Manufacturer's Care Instructions. • Garments weakened by aging, or by sun or atmosphere. This is an inevitable process and is not caused by the washer. You may slow down process by use of Delicate Cycle. • Too little water in washer or too large a load. Load washer only with the number of items that will move freely during agitation and select correct water level for load.
<p>GRAYED CLOTHES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient detergent. You may need to increase the amount of detergent used, if the load is larger than normal, if soil is heavier than average (especially oily soil), if water level is high, or if water hardness is above average. • Water is not hot enough for type of load. Make sure water heater is set to deliver hot water at the washer 140°-150°F. (60°-66°C.). Do not do washing when other hot water needs—such as dishwashing or family baths—are heavy. • Use of inferior or poor detergent or use of soap in hard water. <p>(a) Follow these steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use water conditioner (such as Calgon brand). • Use hottest water possible. • Pre-treat stains. • Use bleach where possible. • Use pre-soak aids. • Install water softener. <p>(b) Change detergent. Use phosphate detergent, if possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overloaded washer. Clothes cannot move freely to loosen and remove soil, causing gray appearance. Follow correct loading procedures for size of load. • Improper soaking, with insufficient detergent. Usually a 30 minute soak is sufficient. However, when using extended soaks for heavily soiled garments, you may need to use twice the recommended amount of detergent.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
<p>GRAYED CLOTHES (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washing too long may result in increased soil redeposition. Use shorter wash time for smaller loads. • Detergent dissolves too slowly. It is important that detergent be present in the wash solution at the start of wash agitation. See page 9. <p>To restore grayed clothes—</p> <p>Most grayed clothes can be at least partially restored by the following procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Add a non-precipitating type of water softener such as Calgon brand with phosphate. Use 2½ times as much as you need for normal water softening. (b) Do not add soap or detergent. (c) Put clothes in washer. (d) Fill with HOT water. Check manufacturers' hang tags to determine if hot water is suitable for garment. (e) Allow clothes to go through complete cycle. (f) Repeat, if necessary. (g) If you prefer to soak clothes, use water softener in place of soak agent or pre-wash detergent and allow clothes to soak for about 20 minutes.

If you need more help...call, toll free:

The GE Answer Center™

800.626.2000

consumer information service

If You Need Service

To obtain service, see your warranty on the back page of this book.

We're proud of our service and want you to be pleased. If for some reason you are not happy with the service you receive, here are three steps to follow for further help.

FIRST, contact the people who serviced your appliance. Explain why you are not pleased. In most cases, this will solve the problem.

NEXT, if you are still not pleased, write all the details—including your phone number—to:

Manager, Consumer Relations
General Electric
Appliance Park
Louisville, Kentucky 40225

FINALLY, if your problem is still not resolved, write:

Major Appliance
Consumer Action Panel
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

WARRANTY

Save proof of original purchase date such as your sales slip or cancelled check to establish warranty period.

WHAT IS COVERED**FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY**

For one year from date of original purchase, we will provide, free of charge, parts and service labor in your home to repair or replace **any part of the washer** that fails because of a manufacturing defect.

LIMITED ADDITIONAL FOUR-YEAR WARRANTY

For the second through fifth year from date of original purchase, we will provide, free of charge, replacement parts for **any part of the transmission** that fails because of a manufacturing defect. You pay for the service trip to your home and service labor charges. Or, if you desire, we will provide a **completely reconditioned transmission**. You pay for the shop reconditioning labor, the service trip to your home and service labor charges.

This warranty is extended to the original purchaser and any succeeding owner for products purchased for ordinary home use in the 48 mainland states, Hawaii and Washington, D.C. In Alaska the warranty is the same except that it is LIMITED because you must pay to ship the product to the service shop or for the service technician's travel costs to your home.

All warranty service will be provided by our Factory Service Centers or by our authorized Customer Care® servicers during normal working hours.

Look in the White or Yellow Pages of your telephone directory for GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, GENERAL ELECTRIC FACTORY SERVICE, GENERAL ELECTRIC-HOTPOINT FACTORY SERVICE or GENERAL ELECTRIC CUSTOMER CARE® SERVICE.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED

- Service trips to your home to teach you how to use the product.

Read your Use and Care material.

If you then have any questions about operating the product, please contact your dealer or our Consumer Affairs office at the address below, or call, toll free:

The GE Answer Center™
800.626.2000
consumer information service

- Improper installation.

If you have an installation problem, contact your dealer or installer. You are responsible for providing adequate electrical, exhausting and other connecting facilities.

- Replacement of house fuses or resetting of circuit breakers.

- Failure of the product if it is used for other than its intended purpose or used commercially.

- Damage to product caused by accident, fire, floods or acts of God.

WARRANTOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. To know what your legal rights are in your state, consult your local or state consumer affairs office or your state's Attorney General.

Warrantor: General Electric Company

If further help is needed concerning this warranty, contact:

Manager—Consumer Affairs, General Electric Company, Appliance Park, Louisville, KY 40225

Part No. 141161
Pub. No. 49-9519

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

WWP1170G
WWP1180G