



RBR3A

Caple Built Under Fridge



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Thank you for purchasing this Caple Appliance.

This refrigerator is designed for domestic use only and is not intended to be used for commercial storage.

The upper part of **the freezer** should be used for the longer term storage of frozen foods. The compartment is marked with four stars.

The lower part of **the refrigerator** is used for the storage of fresh foods.

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Before using the appliance

- Before connecting the appliance, leave it to stand for approximately 2 hours to allow the coolant in the system to settle.
- Clean the appliance thoroughly. (See Cleaning and Maintenance).
- Ensure that the interior accessories and shelves are in their correct places.

Instructions for Use

These instructions are intended for the user.

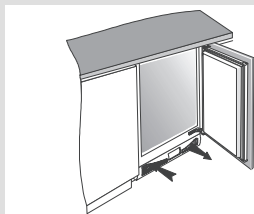
Fitting Instructions

The appliance should be installed by a qualified engineer.

Environmental considerations

- Our appliances are distributed in packaging made of environmental friendly material which could safely be recycled, disposed of or destroyed, with no effects on the environment whatsoever.
- These instructions are printed either on recycled paper or chlorine free bleached paper.
- When your appliance finally wears out, please try not to burden the environment with it; call your nearest authorised service agent (See Disposing of the Worn Out Appliance).

Tips for Energy Savings



- Try not to open the door too often, especially when the weather is wet and hot. Once you open the door, close it as soon as possible. This is especially important if you have an upright model.
- Check periodically if the appliance is provided with sufficient cooling (undisturbed circulation of air through the bottom rail openings).
- Turn the thermostat knob from higher to lower setting as soon as possible (depends on how loaded the appliance is, ambient temperature...).
- Before loading the appliance with fresh food, make sure it was cooled to ambient temperature.
- Ice and frost layer increase energy consumption, so do clean the appliance as soon as the layer is 3-5 mm thick.
- If the gasket is damaged or if it turns out that the sealing is poor, the energy consumption is substantially higher. To restore efficiency, replace the gasket.
- Condenser at the bottom of the appliance must always be clean and dust free (see Section Cleaning of the Appliance).
- Always consider instructions stated in sections Positioning and Energy Saving Tips, otherwise the energy consumption is substantially higher.

- If you have bought this appliance to replace another one, please dispose of the old unit responsibly.
- The appliance must be correctly connected to the mains supply. (see: Connecting to the Mains Supply).
- If food stored within the refrigerator is discoloured or has an unusual smell, it may have become spoiled and therefore be dangerous to eat.
- Before any maintenance is carried out on the appliance, make sure that it is disconnect from the mains power supply.
- Never use another appliance to help with defrosted the freezer, such as a hairdryer. Use only the tools enclosed with the appliance.
- If the mains power cable ever becomes damaged, it must be replaced by a trained technician or engineer.
- The rating plate can be found either inside the appliance or on the outside rear wall.



The symbol on the product or on its packaging indicates that this product may not be treated as household waste. Instead it shall be handed over to the applicable collection point for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment. By ensuring this product is disposed of correctly, you will help prevent potential negative consequences for the environment and human health, which could otherwise be caused by inappropriate waste handling of this product. For more detailed information about recycling of this product, please contact your local city office, your household waste disposal service or the shop where you purchased the product.

Disposing of the Worn Out Appliance

- When your appliance finally wears out, dispose of it. If the appliance has a lock, break it, in order to prevent eventual accidents (danger of children get locked inside the appliance).
- The refrigerating system of the appliance is filled with refrigerant and insulating substances which should be separately treated and processed. Call your nearest authorised service agent or specialised servicing centre. If you don't find one, contact your local authorities or your distributor. Be careful not to damage the tubes on the rear wall of the appliance (danger of pollution).
- To avoid pollution of the environment make sure not to damage the hose at the bottom of the appliance.

Positioning and Installation

Positioning the appliance

- Place the appliance in a dry and well ventilated room. Allowed ambient temperature depends on the model (class) of the appliance and is stated on the rating plate of the appliance. Never place the appliance near another appliance that emits heat, such as a cooker or hob. The appliance should be positioned at least 3 cm away from the electric or gas cooker and at least 30 cm away from the oil or coal stove. If this is not possible, use an appropriate insulation.

Class	Ambient temperature
SN (subnormal)	from +10°C to +32°C
N (normal)	from +16°C to +32°C

Connection to Power Supply

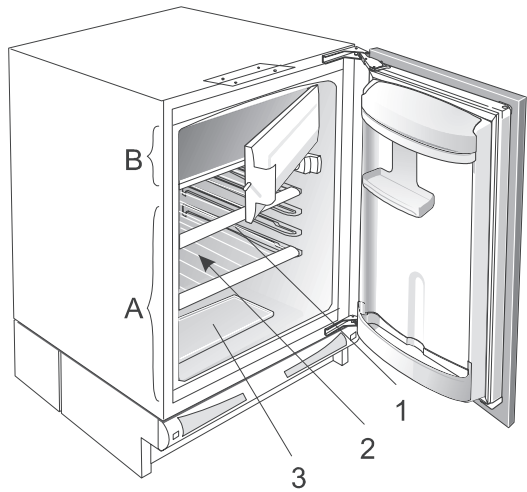
- Connect the appliance with the cable and plug to the power supply socket outlet with a ground terminal (safety socket). Required nominal voltage and frequency are indicated on the rating plate.
- The connection to the mains supply and earthing have to be made according to current standards and regulations.

The appliance resists temporary voltage tolerance up to -6 to +6 %.

Adjusting the height of the appliance

The appliance is equipped with four adjusting legs, with the height changeable from 82cm to 90cm.

Description of the Appliance



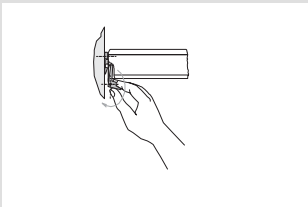
Refrigerator (A)

Refrigerator is used for storing fresh foods for few days.

Freezer (B)

Freezer is used for freezing fresh foods and for storing already frozen foods.

Opening the freezer door



Shelf (1)

The shelf may be placed randomly upon any of the guide slots within the interior of the appliance. It is protected against sliding out.

In case you may wish to alter the position of the shelf:

- lift the shelf by hand and pull it towards you until it reaches the crack in the guide slot;
- at the guide interruption point the shelf may be adjusted at random height;
- select the height of your choice and push the shelf all the way in to the rear end of the guide slot.

In case you may wish to remove the shelf from the appliance:

- lift the shelf by hand and pull it towards you until it reaches the crack in the guide slot;
- at the guide interruption point lift the left side of the shelf up and pull it out from the appliance in the inclined position,
- reinsertion is carried out in the opposite procedure.

Glass shelves are protected with plastic edge frames.



Quickly perishable food should be stored on the back i.e. the coldest part of the shelves.

Defrost Water Outlet (2)

Regularly check the defrost water outlet and the channel, because they should never be clogged (as for example with food rests). If clogged, use a plastic straw and clean it.

Crisp tray and serving tray (3)

The tray at the bottom of the refrigerator is covered with the serving tray. This cover protects the stored fruit and vegetables from excessive drying.

Door Liner

The door liner consists of various shelves or holders used for storing eggs, cheese, butter and yogurt as well as other smaller packages, tubes, cans etc.

The lower shelf is used for storing bottles.

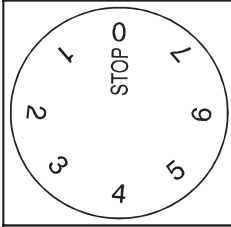
Illumination in the Interior of the Refrigerator

The light for illuminating the interior of the appliance is on, when the door is opened. The operation of the light does not depend on the position of the thermostat knob.

The appliance is controlled with thermostat knob, situated in the right upper part inside the appliance.

Turn the knob from **STOP (0)** position towards **7** and backwards.

Temperature Selection



- Higher settings on the knob (towards **7**) mean lower temperatures (colder) in all three compartments of the appliance. Temperature in the interior of the appliance may even drop below 0°C. Higher settings should be used only in case higher temperature is recommended or required. When the ambient temperature is normal, we recommend medium setting.
- Changes of the ambient temperature affect temperature in the interior of the appliance (choose correct setting of the thermostat knob).
- In **STOP (0)** position the appliance does not operate (the cooling system is switched off), yet power supply is not interrupted (the light is on, when you open the refrigerator door).
- Temperature in the refrigerator also depends on how often the door is opened.

By using the appliance correctly and packaging or repackaging of food, the quality of the food stored should be substantially improved.

- Food should be properly stored so that smells and flavours cannot pass between items.
- Before storing food in the refrigerator, remove the excessive packaging (like yoghurt in multi-packages).
- Pack systematically and make sure that foodstuffs do not touch each other (various odours may mix). Assure adequate air circulation around packages.
- Never store flammable substances.
- Alcoholic beverages should be stored upright in tightly sealed cans or bottles.
- Items should not touch the back wall of the refrigerator.
- Foods should be cooled down before storing.
- Crispy and delicate foods should be stored in the coldest parts of the refrigerator.
- Try not to open the door too often.
- Set the thermostat to the setting where lowest temperatures are reached. Set the thermostat gradually as to avoid freezing of the foods.

Use a thermometer and measure the temperature in the individual compartments. Place the thermostat in a glass vessel filled with water. Temperature readings are most reliable a few hours after steady state is reached.

- Some organic solutions like volatile oils in lemon or orange peel, acid in butter etc. could cause damage and when in contact with plastic surfaces or gaskets for longer period of time they can even cause accelerated ageing of the plastic material.
- Unpleasant odours inside the refrigerator are a sign that something is wrong with food or that your refrigerator needs cleaning. Unpleasant odours can be eliminated or reduced by washing the interior of the refrigerator with a mild solution of water and vinegar.

We also recommend using activated carbon filters to clean the air or to neutralize odours.

- If you plan a long journey, make sure to remove quickly perishable articles of food out of the appliance before you leave.

Fresh Food Storage Time in the Refrigerator

Article of food	Storage time (days)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Butter	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=		
Eggs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=
Meat: fresh uncut chopped smoked	+	+	=											
	+	=												
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=
Fish	+	=												
Marinade	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=
Root	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=
Cheese	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Sweets	+	+	=	=	=	=								
Fruit	+	+	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=				
Prepared dishes	+	+	=	=										

Freezing Fresh Foods

- Carefully select food you intend to freeze; it should be of adequate quality and suitable for freezing.
- Use correct packaging and wrap it correctly.
 - The packaging should be air tight and shouldn't leak since this could cause substantial vitamin loss and dehydration of foods.
 - Foils and bags should be soft enough to tightly wrap around the foods.
- Mark packages with following data: type and amount of foods and the date of loading.
- It is most important that the food is frozen as quickly as possible. Therefore we recommend the size of the package not to be too large and to be cooled before loading into the freezer.
- The amount of fresh foods that can be loaded in the freezer within 24 hours is indicated on the rating plate (freezing capacity). If the loaded amount is too large, the quality of freezing is reduced which affects the quality of frozen foods.

Freezing Procedure

- Before it starts freezing, set the thermostat to the position 5-7 for 24 hours. Turn ON the lamp or heater switch provided (see temperature selection) before storing food in the appliance. 24 hours from the time when fresh food was put in the appliance turn the thermostat dial to the operating temperature (see temperature selection). At the above mentioned model it is necessary to turn OFF the switch, which has previously been engaged.

- The next time you want to freeze fresh foods, repeat the freezing procedure and be careful that packages with fresh foods do not touch frozen packages.
- For freezing smaller amount of foods (up to 1 kg) there is no need to change the thermostat setting (see Temperature Selection).

Storing Frozen Foods

Store the frozen food in the freezer.

Commercially Frozen Foods

The storage time and the recommended temperature for storing commercially frozen foods are indicated on the packaging. For storing and using consider the manufacturer's instructions. When shopping, be careful and choose only adequately packed foods provided with complete data and stored in freezers where the temperature is not higher than -18°C. Do not buy packages of food covered with frost layers. This indicates that the package was thawed before at least once. Be careful that packages don't start to thaw, as the temperature raise reduces the quality of foods.

Approximate Storage Time for Frozen Foods

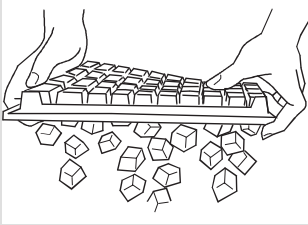
Article of food	Storage time (days)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Vegetable										+	+	+		
Fruit												+	+	+
Braed, Pastries			+											
Milk			+											
Redy-made meals			+											
Meat: Beef												+	+	+
Veale										+	+	+		
Pork				+	+	+								
Poultry										+	+	+		
Game								+	+	+				
Minced meat	+			+										
Smoked sausages														
Fish: lean			+											
fat	+													
Offal		+												

Defrosting Frozen Food

Partially thawed or defrosted foods should be used as soon as possible. Cold air preserves the food but it does not destroy microorganisms which rapidly activate after defrosting and make foods perishable.

Partial defrosting reduces the nutritional value of foods, especially of fruits, vegetables and ready-made meals.

How to make ice cubes



Recommended thermostat position for ice making is on the middle setting.

Fill two thirds of the ice tray with cold water or any other liquid convenient for freezing.

Insert the ice tray into the guides or on the cooling plate.

Time required for the ice to form, largely depends on ambient temperature, thermostat setting and on how often you open the door.

It usually takes 2-6 hours (depends on which model of refrigerator you have).

With smaller refrigerators we recommend you make a stock of ice cubes (store them in a separate plastic box).

The easiest way to empty the ice tray is to turn the tray around, pour it with cold water and slightly twist it (bend it).

Maintenance and Cleaning

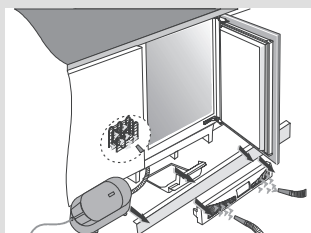
Automatic Defrosting of the Refrigerator

The refrigerator requires no defrosting, since the ice at the rear wall melts automatically. Ice, formed at the rear end during the operation of the compressor, melts when the compressor is off, and water drops slide downwards through the hole in the rear wall of the condenser collecting receptacle, placed at the bottom of the appliance.

Cleaning the Appliance

Disconnect the power supply before cleaning the appliance. Do not use coarse or aggressive cleaning agents as you can damage the surface. Be careful to remove any cleanser agent remaining after cleaning.

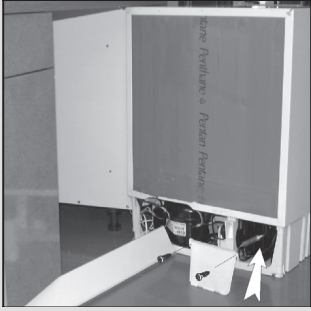
- Clean the exterior with water and detergent.
Varnished surfaces are cleaned with soft cloth and an alcohol based cleaning agent (for example glass cleaners). You may also use alcohol (ethanol or isopropyl alcohol).
The application of abrasive and specially aggressive cleaners, such as stainless steel cleaners, is not appropriate for the cleaning of plastic and coated parts.
- Remove the detachable accessories in the interior of the appliance and clean it with water and liquid detergent. Plastic parts cannot be washed in washing machine.
- Wash the interior of the appliance with lukewarm water, in which you added one or two spoonfuls of vinegar.
- The air openings in the bottom rail should be cleaned or vacuumed periodically.



Cleaning of the condenser

- Dust from the condenser should be vacuumed in the following manner:
 - push the finger through the opening in the bottom rail and release the fastener;
 - pull the rail towards you and remove it;
 - remove the bottom board of the kitchen cabinet
 - pull the condenser dish out;
 - use the vacuum cleaner to clean the dust from the condenser;
 - replace the condenser dish and the bottom rail in the opposite order.

After cleaning, connect the appliance to power supply and reload it.



Periodical cleaning of the condenser

In order to optimize the operation of the appliance and save energy, it is recommended to clean periodically the dust from the condenser at the back of the appliance.

Disconnect the appliance from the mains prior to the commencement of cleaning.

- Empty the contents of the appliance.
- Remove the supporting panel from the bottom of the kitchen cabinet.
- Remove the screws fixing the appliance to the kitchen worktop.
- Pull the appliance out and expose the condenser at the back of the appliance.
- Unscrew the screws from the condenser bonnet and remove the bonnet.
- Clean the dust and dirt from the condenser.

After cleaning return the appliance to its place, plug in the mains power cord and fill with food.

Switch Off the Appliance When Not In Use

If you do not intend to use the appliance for a longer period, set the thermostat knob to the STOP (0) position, disconnect the power supply, take out the foods and defrost and clean the appliance. Leave the door slightly open.

During the service, you can come across some problems that in most cases result from improper handling of the appliance and can easily be eliminated.

The Appliance Fails to Operate After Connecting to the Mains Supply

- Check the supply in the outlet socket and make sure the appliance is switched on (thermostat knob in operating position).

Continuous Operation of the Cooling System

- The door was frequently opened or it was left opened for too long.
- The door is not properly closed (the door may sag, the gasket may be polluted or damaged).
- Perhaps you have overloaded the appliance with fresh foods.
- Insufficient cooling of compressor and condenser.
Check the air circulation through the bottom rail openings and if necessary clean or vacuum the dust from the condenser.
See Section *Cleaning and Maintenance*.

Ice Formation on the Inner Rear Wall

Until the water is drained through the hole in the rear and into the receptacle at the bottom of the appliance, normal automatic defrosting of the appliance is guaranteed.

In case the ice formation on the inner back wall is increased (3-5 mm), ice should be manually defrosted.

Set the thermostat knob to STOP (0) position and leave the door open. Never use electric devices for defrosting and do not scrape the ice or frost layer with sharp objects.

After completing defrosting, turn the knob to desired position and close the refrigerator door.

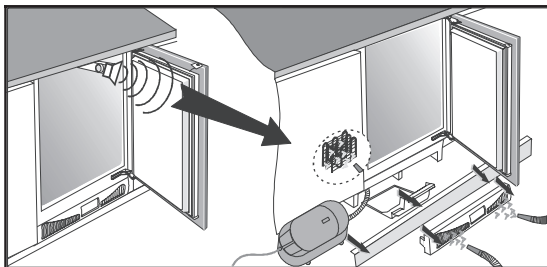
The cause of increased ice formation may be one of the following:

- the door does not seal well (clean the gasket if it is contaminated, or replace it if it is damaged);
- the door was frequently opened or it was left opened for too long;
- the food stored in the refrigerator was warm;
- the food or dish is touching the inner back wall.

Sound alarm

The excessive dust upon the condenser is signaled by the sound alarm, heard at each opening of the appliance door – until the default is removed.

Check the air circulation through the bottom rail openings and if necessary clean or vacuum the dust from the condenser. See Section Cleaning and Maintenance.



Water drains into the bottom compartment of the appliance

Water leaks from the refrigerator if the drain hole is clogged, or if the water drips past the collection gutter.

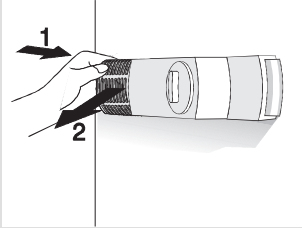
- Clean the clogged outlet, for example with a plastic straw.
- Manually defrost the increased ice layer. See “Ice Formation on the Inner Rear Wall”.

Noise

Cooling in refrigerating-freezing appliances is enabled by the cooling system with compressor, which produces noise. How noisy the appliance is depends on where it is placed, how it is used and how old the appliance is.

- During the operation of the compressor the noise of liquid is heard and when the compressor is not operating, the refrigerant flow is heard. This is a normal condition and it has no influence whatsoever on the lifetime of the appliance.
- After starting the appliance, the operation of the compressor and the refrigerant flow may be louder, which does not mean that something is wrong with the appliance and it has no influence on the lifetime of the appliance. Gradually the noise is reduced.
- Sometimes unusual and stronger noise is heard, which is rather unusual for the appliance. This noise is often a consequence of inadequate placing.
 - The appliance should be placed and levelled firmly on solid base.
 - It should not touch the wall or kitchen units standing next to it.

- Check the accessories in the interior of the appliance, they should be placed correctly in their positions; also check the bottles, tins and other vessels that might touch each other and rattle.



Bulb Replacement

Before replacing the light bulb, disconnect the appliance from the power supply.

Press the cover at the rear side (in the arrow 1 direction) and remove the plastic cover (in the arrow 2 direction). Replace the bulb with a new one (E14, max. 15 W).

Don't forget: the old bulb does not belong to organic waste.

Light bulb is a consumer good therefore our in-guarantee service does not relate to it.