



CONFIDENTIAL

# WASHING MACHINE SERVICE MANUAL

## ⚠ CAUTION

READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY TO DIAGNOSE  
PROBLEMS CORRECTLY BEFORE SERVICING THE UNIT.

**MODEL : WT7200C\***

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# SAFETY PRECAUTION!

## IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE!

This Service information is intended for individuals possessing adequate backgrounds of electrical, electronic, and mechanical experience. Any attempt to repair this appliance may result in personal injury or property damage. The manufacturer or seller can not be responsible for the interpretation of this information, nor can it assume any liability in connection with its use.

**⚠ WARNING:** To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or personal injury when using this appliance, follow basic precautions, including the following:

- **Wear gloves when working.**  
Failure to do this can result in serious injury.
- **The appliance is heavy. Two or more people is required when moving the appliance.**  
There is a risk of serious back injury or other injuries.
- **Certain internal parts are intentionally not grounded and may present a risk of electric shock only during servicing. Service personnel – Do not contact the following parts while the appliance is energized: Pump bracket, rotor, and heater**
- **Disconnect this appliance from the power supply before servicing. Turning the controls to the off position does not disconnect this appliance from the power supply.**  
Failure to do this can result in shock.
- **Reconnect all grounded devices after servicing.**  
Failure to do this can result in shock.

To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or personal injury when using this appliance, follow basic precautions, including the following.

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# 1. SPECIFICATIONS

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Model	WT7200C*
Electrical	120VAC@60Hz.
Inner Tub	Stainless
Inlet Water Pressure	14.5 ~ 116 psi(100 ~ 800 kPa)
Rating of Fuse	120V/60Hz
Spin Speed	950 ± 50
Weight	146.9 lbs (66.5kg)
Cycles	Normal, Heavy Duty, Bedding, Waterproof Normal Pre Wash+, Delicates, Speed Wash, Downloaded
Time Delay	1 – 19 Hr
Lid Interlock Switch	Magnet Sensor
Control Lock	Yes
Softener Dispenser	Yes
Detergent Dispenser	Yes
Bleach Inlet	Yes
Auto Power Off	Yes
Smart Rinse™with Jet Spray	Yes
Heater	No

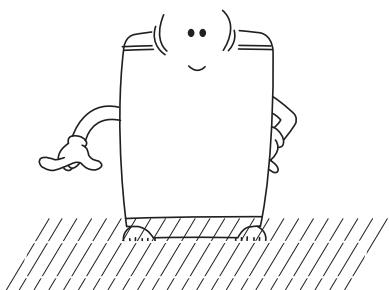
## 2. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### 2-1. HOW TO ADJUST LEVEL

**1**

#### Installation area

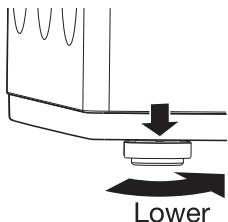
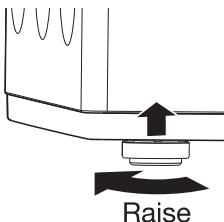
- Install the washer on a firm, flat surface.
- If the washer is installed on an unsuitable floor, it could make considerable noise and vibrate.



**2**

#### Set Leveling feet

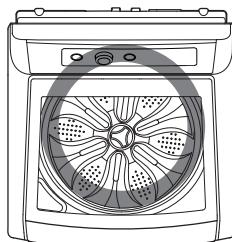
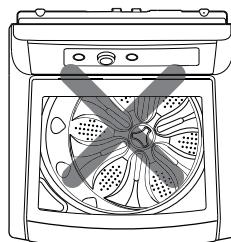
- Loosen the locknuts on 2 front leveling feet until you can turn the feet with the included wrench. Turn clockwise to raise the washer or counterclockwise to lower it.



**3**

#### Checking level

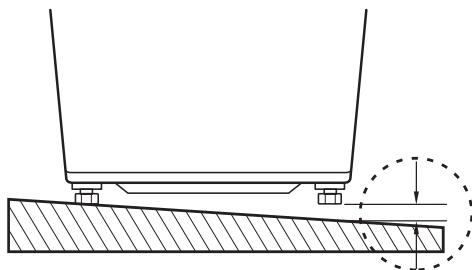
- Open the lid, check if the washer is correctly leveled by looking down from the top. If the tub is not centered in the opening, then the washer is not level.



**4**

#### Checking slope

- If installation surface is tilted, the washer will vibrate. Do not install on a sloping floor.



**No shims. It would be dangerous. If the floor is that far from being level, it is a floor problem and not a washer problem.**

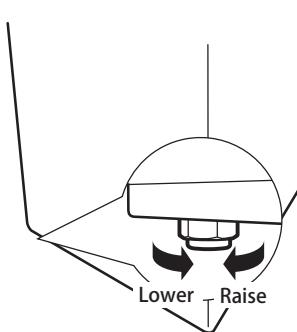
### CAUTION

- The ventilating openings in the base area must not be obstructed by carpeting.
- Install the washing machine on a level and firm surface. There should be no more than 1° of variation.
- Wooden floors may need reinforcing to prevent the normal vibration which occurs with an unbalanced load.
- Do not install the washer on an inclined floor.  
Improper installation of the washer may cause noise and malfunctioning.

## 5

### Horizontal setting

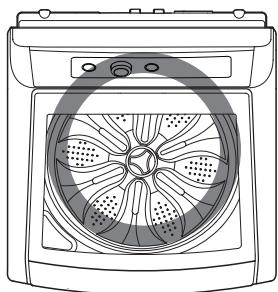
- Lift the front of the washer and adjust level by turnings the adjustable legs clockwise or using the adjusting plate.



## 6

### Confirming level

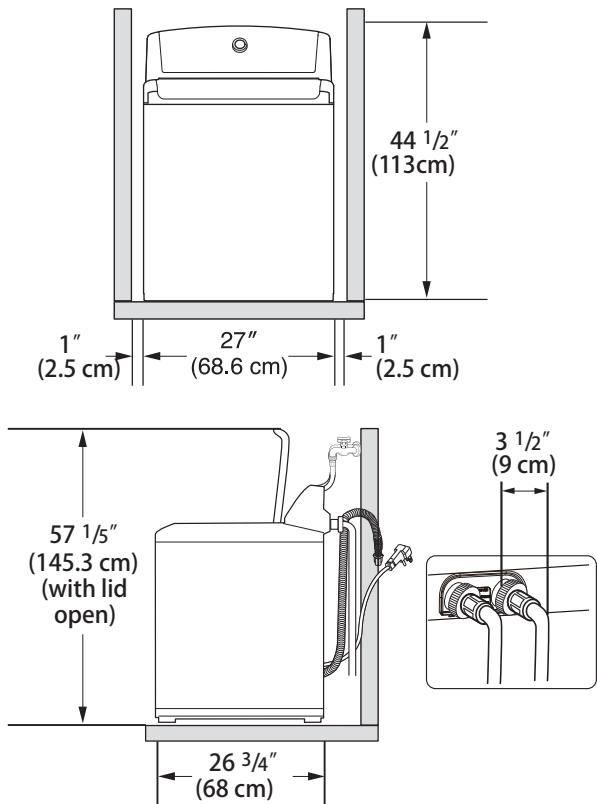
- Place the washer in original position, confirming the level.



## 7

### Distance between the drain hose and the wall

- Distance between the drain hose and the wall should be more than 4 inches (10 cm,) and the distance between any other part and the wall should be more than 1 inches (2.5 cm.)



#### ■ Do not install the washer in the following places.

- Where the washer is exposed to direct sunlight.
- Near a heater or heating appliance.
- Where the washer is exposed to freezing temperatures.
- In damp environments such as bathrooms or harmful environments.

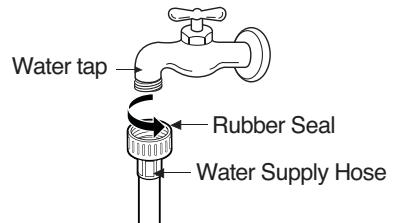
## 2-2. CONNECTING WATER SUPPLY HOSE

Before connecting the water supply hose to the water tap, check the hose type and then choose the correct instruction here below.

Screw Type

### 1 Attach the water supply hose to the tap.

Push the water supply hose up so that the rubber packing within the hose can adhere completely to the tap.



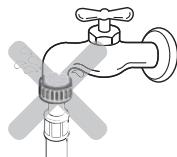
### 2 Connect the water supply hose to the tap.

Connect the water supply hose to the tap and then tighten it by screwing it to the right.



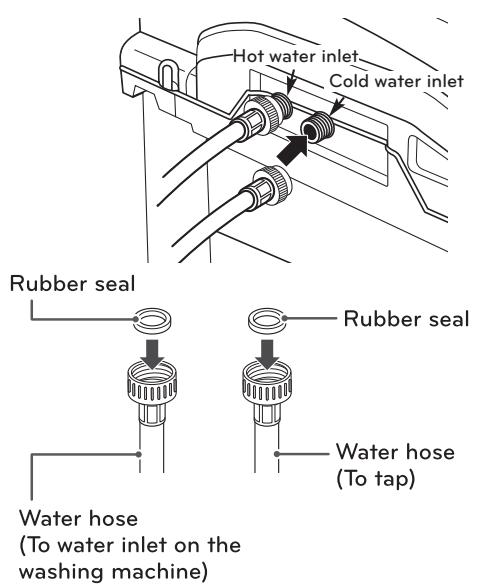
### 3 Check water leakage.

After connecting the hose, open the tap to check for any water leakage.



## Connecting Water Supply Hose to the Machine

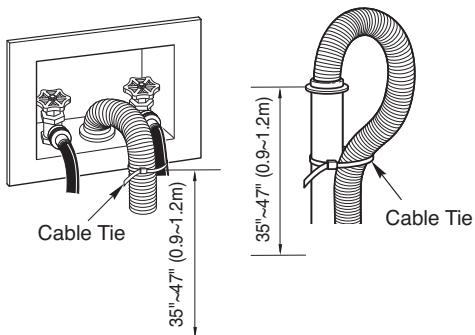
- Connect the water supply hose to inlet valve of the washing machine, and then lock it by turning the hose connecting part.
- Check to see if there is a rubber seal inside the connector.
- A new washing machine should be installed with new hoses. The old hoses should not be reused.
- Replace hoses every 5 years.



## 2-3. CONNECT THE DRAIN HOSE

Insert the end of the drain hose into the drain.

- If the drain is large enough for the flange on the hose to fit inside, then do not insert the flange more than 1-2 inches into the drain.



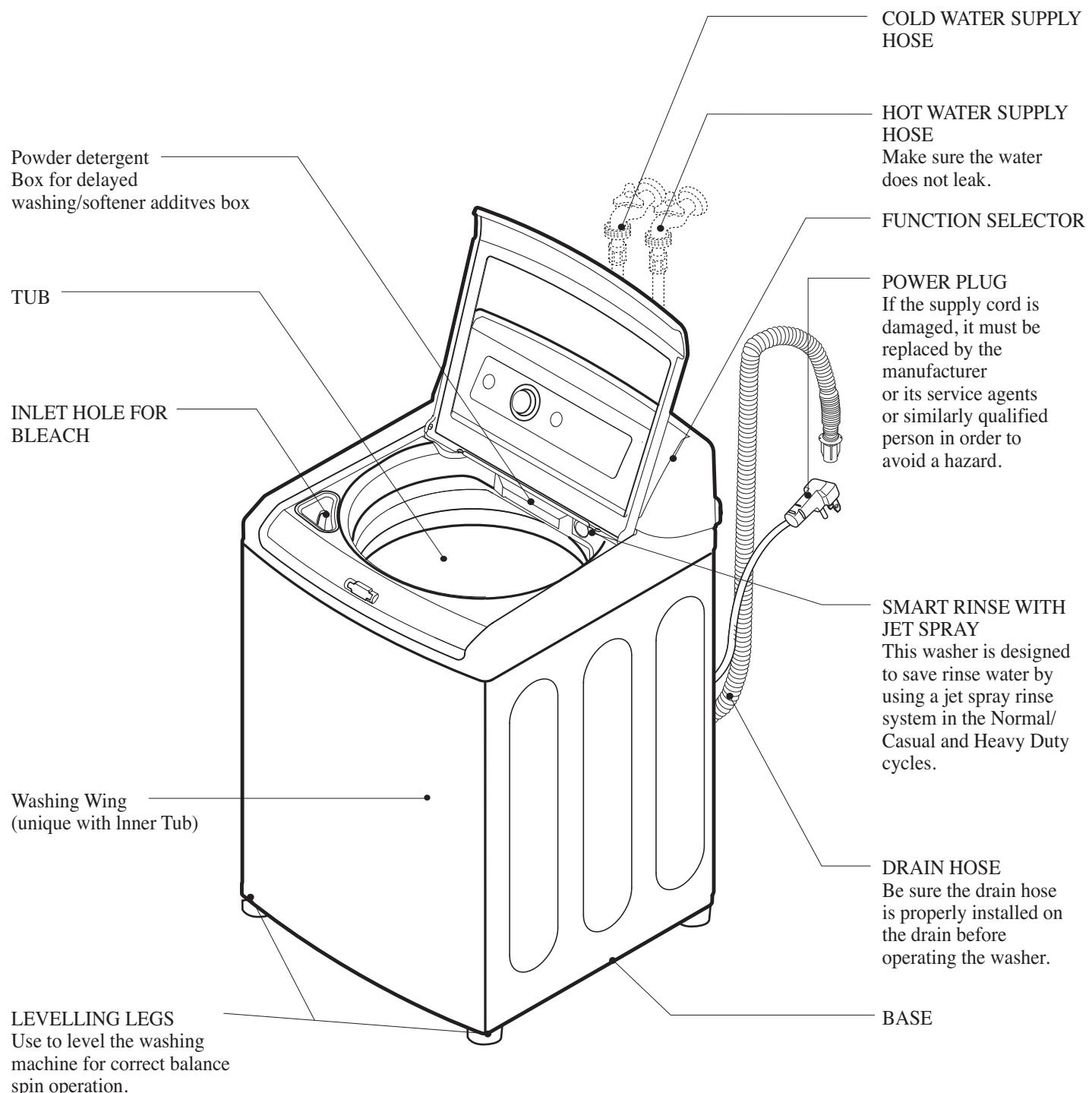
- NOTE :**
- The drain hose should always be properly secured to the drain or standpipe. Failure to secure the drain hose properly can result in flooding and property damage.
  - The end of the drain hose should be placed 39" (99 cm) above the floor.
  - The drain must be installed in accordance with any applicable local codes and regulations.
  - Make sure that the water lines are not stretched, pinched, crushed, or kinked.
  - Do not insert the drain hose more than 12" (30 cm) into the drain pipe to avoid siphoning and odor build-up.

### ⚠ WARNING:

- The washer should never be installed or stored in a location subject to freezing temperatures. If the washer was exposed to freezing temperatures prior to installation, allow it to stand at room temperature for several hours before use. Damage to the water lines and internal mechanisms of the washer can result.
- Water supply pressure must be between 20 ~ 120 psi(138 ~ 827 kPa) If the water supply pressure is more than 120 psi, a pressure reducing valve must be installed. If you have uncontrolled water temperature and pressure you should fit a temperature and pressure relief valve to ensure that water temperature and water pressure remain within the safe limits. Consult a plumber or electrician if you are unable to adjust water temperature and or pressure. Failure to do so can result in damage to the machine.
- Plug the power cord of washer into a properly grounded outlet. Failure to do this can result in shock or serious injury.

### 3. OPERATING INSTRUCTION

#### 3-1. IDENTIFICATION OF PARTS



## 3-2. BEFORE STARTING TO WASH

### Care Labels

- Look for a care label on your clothes.

This will tell you about the fabric content of your garment and how it should be washed.  
Sort clothes into loads that can be washed with the same wash cycle, water temperature,  
and spin speed.



### Sorting

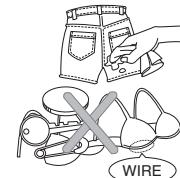
To get the best results, different fabrics need to be washed in different ways.

• <b>SOIL</b> (Heavy, Normal, Light)	Separate clothes according to the type and amount of soil.
• <b>COLOR</b> (Whites, Lights, Darks)	Separate white fabrics from colored fabrics.
• <b>LINT</b> (Lint producers, Collectors)	Separate lint producers and lint collectors.
Lint Producers	Terry cloth, Chenille, Towels, Diapers
Lint Collectors	Synthetics, Corduroy, Permanent Press, Socks



### Check before Loading

- **Check all pockets to make sure that they are empty.** Things such as nails, hairclips, matches, pens, coins, and keys can damage both your washer and your clothes.
- **Mend any torn garments or loose buttons.** Tears or holes may become larger during washing.
- Remove belts, underwires, etc. to prevent damage to the machine or your clothes.
- **Pretreat any dirt and stains.**
- Make sure the clothes are washable in water.
- Check the washing instructions.
- Remove any paper or tissue in the pockets.
- underwire



### Pretreatment on stains or heavy soil

- Pretreat shirt collars and cuffs with a pre-wash product or liquid detergent when placing them in the washer.  
Before washing treat special stains with bar soaps, liquid detergent, or a paste of water and powdered detergent.
- Use a pretreat soil and stain remover.  
Treat stains AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. The longer they are left, the harder they are to remove.

(For more detail refer to page 14-15)

### Loading

Do not wash fabrics containing flammable materials (waxes, cleaning fluids, etc.).

#### Load Size

The WATER LEVEL should just cover the clothes. Adjust the load size accordingly. Loosely load clothes no higher than the top row of holes in the washer tub. To add items after washer has started, press the **Start** button and submerge additional items. Close the lid and press the Start button again to restart.

※ Do not wash waterproofed fabrics (such as skiing outfits, diapers, or nappy auto seat covers.)

#### Light and Large-sized clothing

Clothes like downs and woolens are lightweight, large, and float easily. Use a nylon net and wash them in a small amount of water. If the laundry floats during the wash cycle, it may become damaged. Use dissolved detergent to prevent the detergent from clumping.

※ Do not wash water-proof textiles (Skiing outfit, baby diaper, nappy automobile seat covers.)



#### Long laundry items

Use nylon bag nets for long, delicate items. For laundry with long strings or long length, a bag will prevent tangling during washing. **Fasten zippers, hooks, and strings** to make sure that these items don't snag on other clothes.

※ The nylon washing bag is not supplied by Kenmore.



# 1) Using Water

## Water Temperature

- The machine sets the appropriate temperature automatically according to the wash program . You can override the preset selection by pressing the **water temperature icon**. **Touch the arrow buttons up or down until your desired temperature setting is displayed.**
- The temperature of the water impacts the effectiveness of all laundry additives and therefore, the cleaning results.
- We recommend temperatures of:
  - HOT 120°F (120-140°F) White items, diapers, underclothing and heavily soiled, colorfast items.
  - WARM 90°F (85-105°F) Most items
  - COLD 66°F (65-75°F) Only very bright colors with light soil.
- When washing in COLD water additional steps may be needed:
  - Adjust detergent amount and pre-dissolve detergent in WARM water
  - Pretreat spots and stains
  - Soak heavily soiled items
  - Use appropriate bleach

\* Temperature below 18°C (65°F) will not activate laundry additives and may cause lint, residue, poor cleaning, etc. In addition, detergent manufactures and care labels define COLD water as 26~29°C (80-85°F). If the temperature of the water in the tub is too cold for your hands, the detergent will not activate and clean effectively.

## Note

If iron is present in the water, the clothes may become an all-over yellow or they may be stained with brown or orange spots or streaks. Iron is not always visible. Installation of water softener or an iron filter may be necessary for severe cases.

## 2) Using Detergent

### Detergent

Follow the detergent package directions. Using too little detergent is a common cause of laundry problems. Use more detergent if you have hard water, large loads, greasy or oily soils or lower water temperature.

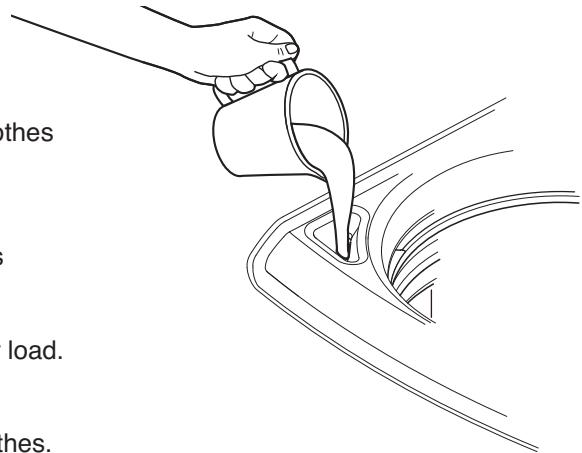
### Choosing the Right Detergent

Your washing machine is designed for use with only High-Efficiency (HE) detergents. HE detergents are formulated specifically for top-load washers and contain suds-reducing agents. Always look for the HE symbol when purchasing detergent. HE detergents produce fewer suds, dissolve more efficiently to improve washing and rinsing performance, and help to keep the interior of your washer clean. Using a regular detergent will cause unsatisfactory performance, oversudsing, machine build-up, and could damage the machine.

### Using the Liquid Bleach Dispenser

**The bleach dispenser automatically dilutes and dispenses liquid chlorine bleach at the proper time in the wash cycle.**

1. Check clothing care labels for special instructions.
2. Measure liquid bleach carefully, following instructions on the bottle.
  - Never pour undiluted liquid chlorine bleach directly onto clothes or into the wash basket.
  - Do not pour powdered bleach into bleach dispenser.
  - Avoid overfilling or splashing when adding bleach to the dispenser. The maximum capacity of the bleach dispenser is one cup of bleach per wash cycle. Overfilling could result in premature dispensing of bleach.
- Do NOT add more bleach than is required for your particular load.
3. Before starting the washer, pour measured amount of bleach directly into bleach dispenser. If you prefer to use powdered bleach, add it into the wash basket directly before adding clothes.



**⚠️ WARNING** Do NOT mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or acids, such as vinegar or rust / scale remover. Mixing chemicals like these can produce irritating and toxic fumes. Put the manufacturer's recommended amount of undiluted liquid chlorine bleach into the bleach dispenser. During the final portion of the wash cycle, two sequential flushes of the dispenser put all the bleach into the wash load and completely flush the dispenser to eliminate the carryover of bleach to a subsequent load. Any liquid remaining in the bleach dispenser at the end of the cycle is water, not bleach. To prevent unintentional self-siphoning of the bleach, never fill the dispenser higher than the maximum fill level marked on the dispenser. When adding bleach to the dispenser, be careful to avoid spilling it into the laundry load or leaving droplets of bleach around the dispenser. These things will damage your laundry items.

## Using the Dispenser Drawer

### ABOUT THE DISPENSER

The automatic dispenser consists of two compartments which hold:

- Liquid fabric softener.
- Liquid or powdered detergent.

All laundry products can be added at once in their respective dispenser compartments. They will be dispensed at the appropriate time for the most effective cleaning.

After adding the laundry products to the dispenser, close the dispenser drawer.

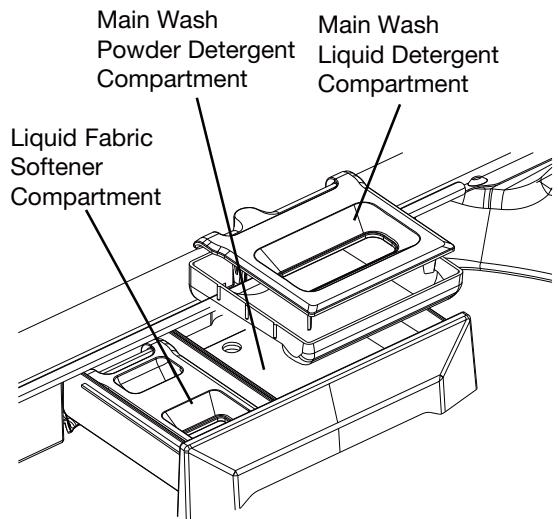
Close the dispenser drawer gently to avoid spilling or starting the siphoning action.

To add detergent, bleach, and fabric softener to the automatic dispenser:

- Open the dispenser drawer.
- Load the laundry products into the appropriate compartments.
- Close the lid slowly and smoothly to avoid spilling, splashing, or premature dispensing of the contents.

**NOTE:** It is normal for a small amount of water to remain in the dispenser compartments at the end of the cycle.

**NOTE:** Do not use powdered or liquid bleach in the dispenser drawer.



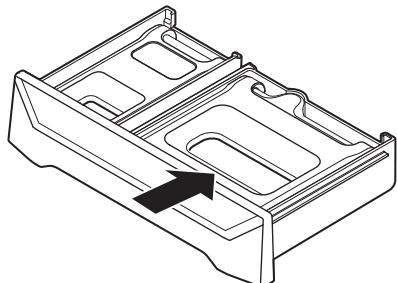
## Adding Detergent

Add measured detergent to the detergent compartment of the dispenser drawer.

- **Do not exceed the maximum fill line.**

Detergent is flushed through the dispenser at the beginning of the wash cycle. Either powdered or liquid detergent can be used, but the drawer insert must be removed to use powder.

Detergent usage may need to be adjusted for water temperature, water hardness, size, and soil level of the load. Avoid using too much detergent in your washer, as it can lead to oversudsing and detergent residue being left on the clothes.



## Adding Fabric Softener

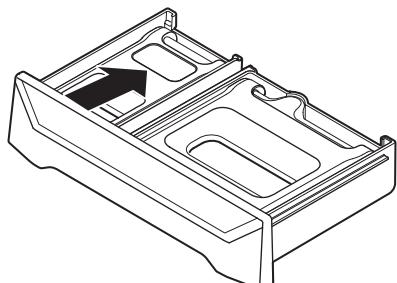
Pour the recommended amount of liquid fabric softener into the left-hand compartment. Use only liquid fabric softener.

Dilute with water to the maximum fill line.

- **Do not exceed the maximum fill line.**

Overfilling can cause early dispensing of the fabric softener, which could stain clothes.

**NOTE:** Do not pour fabric softener directly on the wash load.  
It may stain the clothes.



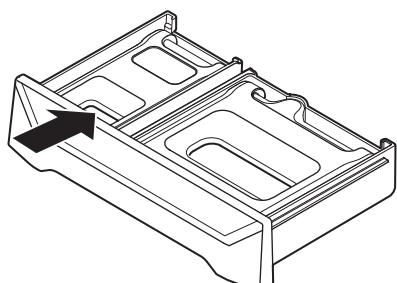
## Adding Wash Boost Additives

The wash boost dispenser may be used to clean heavily soiled or stained garments more efficiently.

If desired, place the additives for the wash boost setting in the right-hand compartment. Use only liquid additives.

- **Do not exceed the maximum fill line to avoid detergent buildup  
In clothing and the washer**

Overfilling can cause early dispensing of presoak additives, which could result in damaged clothes.



**NOTE :** Do not pour additives directly on the wash load. It may stain the clothes.

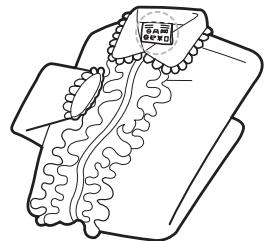
### **3) Special Guide for Stain Removal**

#### **⚠ WARNING**

- Do not use or mix liquid chlorine bleach with other household chemicals such as toilet cleaners, rust removers, acid, or products containing ammonia. These mixtures can produce dangerous fumes which can cause serious injury or death.
- To reduce the risk of fire or serious injury to persons or property, comply with the basic warnings listed below:
  - Read and comply with all instructions on stain removal products.
  - Keep stain removal products in their original labeled containers and out of children's reach.
  - Thoroughly wash any utensil used.
  - Do not combine stain removal products, especially ammonia and chlorine bleach. Dangerous fumes may result.
  - Never wash items which have been previously cleaned in, washed in, soaked in or spotted with gasoline, dry cleaning solvents, or other flammable or explosive substances because they give off vapors that could ignite or explode.
  - Never use highly flammable solvents, such as gasoline, inside the home. Vapors can explode on contact with flames or sparks.

#### **For successful stain removal:**

- Remove stains promptly.
- Determine the kind of stain, then follow the recommended treatment in the stain removal chart below.
- To pretreat stains, use a prewash product, liquid detergent, or a paste made from powdered detergent and water.
- Use COLD water on unknown stains because HOT water can set stains.
- Check care label instructions for treatments to avoid on specific fabrics.
- Check for colorfastness by testing stain remover on an inside seam.
- Rinse and wash items after stain removal.



## Stain Removal

STAIN	TREATMENT
Adhesive tape, chewing gum, rubber cement	Apply ice. Scrape off excess. Place stain face down on paper towels. Saturate with prewash stain remover or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid.
Baby formula, dairy products, egg	Use product containing enzymes to pretreat or soak stains.
Beverages (coffee, tea, soda, juice, alcoholic beverages)	Pretreat stain. Wash using COLD water and bleach safe for fabric.
Blood	Soak the item in a bowl of COLD water for at least 30 minutes. Then launder as usual.
Candle wax, crayon	Remove all surface wax. Put the garment in the freezer for a couple of hours, then remove and break away as much wax as possible. Try a commercial removal product like Goo-Gone, Goop, or Go-Jo cleaner for the remaining wax stains. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE WITH HEAT!
Chocolate	Pretreat or soak in WARM water using product containing enzymes. Wash using bleach safe for fabric.
Collar or cuff soil, cosmetics	Pretreat with prewash stain remover or rub with bar soap.
Dye transfer on white fabric	Use packaged color remover. Wash using bleach safe for fabric.
Grass	Pretreat or soak in WARM water using product containing enzymes. Wash using bleach safe for fabric.
Grease, oil, tar (butter, fats, salad, dressing, cooking oils, car grease, motor oils)	Scrape residue from fabric. Pretreat. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric. For heavy stains and tar, apply nonflammable dry cleaning fluid to back of stain. Replace towels under stain frequently. Rinse thoroughly. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric.
Ink	Some inks may be impossible to remove. Washing may set some inks. Use prewash stain remover, denatured alcohol, or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid.
Mildew, scorch	Wash with chlorine bleach if safe for fabric. Or, soak in oxygen bleach and HOT water before washing. Badly mildewed fabrics may be permanently damaged.
Mud	Brush off dry mud. Pretreat or soak with product containing enzymes.
Mustard, tomato	Pretreat with prewash stain remover. Wash using bleach safe for fabric.
Nail polish	May be impossible to remove. Place stain face down on paper towels. Apply nail polish remover to back of stain. Repeat, replacing paper towels frequently. Do not use on acetate fabrics.
Paint, varnish	WATER BASED Rinse fabric in cool water while stain is wet. Wash. Once paint is dry, it cannot be removed, OIL BASED AND VARNISH Use solvent recommended on can label. Rinse thoroughly before washing.
Rust, brown or yellow discoloration	For spots, use rust remover safe for fabric. For discoloration of an entire load, use phosphate detergent and nonchlorine bleach. Do not use chlorine bleach because it may intensify discoloration.
Shoe polish	LIQUID Pretreat with a paste of powdered detergent and water. Apply paste and scrape residue from fabric. Pretreat with prewash stain remover or nonflammable dry cleaning fluid. Rub detergent into dampened area. Wash using bleach safe for fabric.