**Washers Maintenance Tips**

**Water-fill hoses**

Over time, the water hoses that came with your new washing machine may leak or burst. It's a good preventive maintenance practice to check these hoses from time to time for any sign of wear or weakness. Often there's a small blister in the rubber of the hose, which could rupture. Most manufacturers recommend replacing the hoses every 5 years.

Note… If the hose ruptures, large quantities of water could gush from the hose. If it's the hot water hose that ruptures, the gushing hot water may scald anyone nearby. For more peace of mind, one alternative is to use high quality stainless steel fill hoses. In addition, we carry the black rubber hoses supplied by the manufacturer, Just give us a call and we can order them for you.

**Leveling**

Because your washing machine is so heavy, when it's not level, it can vibrate strongly during the spin cycle. If your washing machine is not perfectly level--with all four legs touching the floor--it can bang and rock back and forth, and even begin to "walk" across the room. This isn't good for the machine and may damage anything near the machine. Your washing machine has adjustable, front leveling legs with a lock nut. You adjust the leg to the proper height, then tighten the lock nut up against the body of the machine to keep the leg from rotating.

Some machines have adjustable leveling legs in the rear also, and you can adjust them in the same way. Keep the machine as close to the floor as possible--the lower it is, the less likely it is to vibrate.

Most machines, however, have "self-adjusting" rear legs. You set these legs by tilting the entire machine forward onto its front legs (with the rear legs 3 to 4 inches off the floor) and then setting the machine back down. The legs should adjust automatically. If they don't, you may need to tilt the machine forward and rap on the rear legs with the handle of a hammer to loosen them--a procedure that's easier to accomplish with a helper.

**Surface cleaning**

Your washer has either a painted steel or porcelain-coated steel cabinet. It's perfectly safe to use a little dish detergent and a damp rag to clean all of its surfaces. If the surface is porcelain, you can even use a little non-abrasive cleanser for stubborn stains.

**Lint disposal**

Most washing machines collect lint during the wash cycle and send it down the drain during the drain cycle. If your machine is a Maytag, though, it may be different. Most Maytag washing machines collect lint in the center tube of the agitator. You need to lift out that tube and clean it periodically. Other machines have a lint filter near the top of the tub, which you need to slide out, clean off, and reinsert.

**Washing machine frequently asked questions**

My washing machine won’t turn on. What’s the issue?

Check for common problems like is your circuit breaker trips or receptacle is in good condition and functioning property. Also Check to see if water faucet is turn on and that you have the proper water pressure 20psi or more.

**[Does my washer really need to be level?](http://www.repairclinic.com/RepairHelp/FAQ/90/Washing-Machine-Does-My-Washer-Really-Need-To-Be-Level?r=%2fRepairHelp%2fWashing-Machine-Maintenance-Tips)**

Yes. It is very important for washing machines to be level for proper operation.

**[Are front-loading washers more efficient than top loaders?](http://www.repairclinic.com/RepairHelp/FAQ/94/Washing-Machine-Are-Front-Loading-Washers-More-Efficient-Than-Top-Loaders?r=%2fRepairHelp%2fWashing-Machine-Maintenance-Tips)**

Absolutely. In fact, the higher initial cost of a front loader can be recovered in just a few years through water, sewer, drying time, and soap-usage savings.

**[The water in my washer's warm cycle isn't very warm. Why?](http://www.repairclinic.com/RepairHelp/FAQ/95/Washing-Machine-The-Water-In-My-Washers-Warm-Cycle-Isnt-Very-Warm-Why?r=%2fRepairHelp%2fWashing-Machine-Maintenance-Tips)**

The warm water for your washer is simply a mixture of the hot and cold water available from your home. If the hot water entering the machine isn't very hot, the warm is actually cool. Also, in northern climates, during winter months, the cold water entering the unit may be significantly colder than in the summer, which causes the warm water to be cooler.

In other cases, the water inlet valve may be restricted, or there may be sediment on the screen, that blocks the input of the hot water.

**[How many clothes can I put into the washer?](http://www.repairclinic.com/RepairHelp/FAQ/99/Washing-Machine-How-Many-Clothes-Can-I-Put-Into-The-Washer?r=%2fRepairHelp%2fWashing-Machine-Maintenance-Tips)**

For a top loader, a general rule of thumb is to lay clothes loosely inside the washer until they reach the top of the agitator. For a front loader, fill it until it's full, with minimal compression of the clothes.

**[How can I get rid of residual soap suds at the end of a cycle?](http://www.repairclinic.com/RepairHelp/FAQ/102/Washing-Machine-How-Can-I-Get-Rid-Of-Residual-Soap-Suds-At-The-End-Of-A-Cycle?r=%2fRepairHelp%2fWashing-Machine-Maintenance-Tips)**

This is usually an indication that you're using too much detergent for the clothes you are washing. Try reducing the amount of detergent by half. Then, if the clothes do not appear to be as clean as they should be, increase the amount slightly for each load, until the clothes do get clean.

**[Why do some clothing dealers suggest washing clothes inside out?](http://www.repairclinic.com/RepairHelp/FAQ/103/Washing-Machine-Why-Do-Some-Clothing-Dealers-Suggest-Washing-Clothes-Inside-Out?r=%2fRepairHelp%2fWashing-Machine-Maintenance-Tips)**

During a wash cycle, clothes often turn inside out during the agitation cycle. Turning the clothes inside out first may be easier on the clothing. It limits abrasion on the "good" side of the fabric, reducing "pilling" and extending the life of some fabrics such as corduroy. In addition, any embroidery, decals, and so on are better preserved. It should not affect the performance of the cleaning action to have the clothes inside out during wash.