

How to get the best from

Your Range



Use and Care of
Model JHC56G

Energy-saving tips p5

Features of your range p6

Surface cooking p7

Oven cooking p10

How to care for the
continuous-cleaning oven p16

Save time and money.
Before you request service,
use the Problem Solver p25



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The GE Answer Center™ 800.626.2000

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Help Us Help You. . .

Read This Book Carefully

It will help you operate and maintain your new Range properly.

Keep it handy for answers to your questions.

If you don't understand something or need more help. . .

Call, toll free:

The GE Answer Center™
800.626.2000

consumer information service

or 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 on the front of the Range behind the oven door.

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

Model No.

Serial No.

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

**If You Received
a Damaged Range,**
immediately contact the dealer (or builder) that sold you the Range.

**Save Time and Money . . .
Before You Request Service**
Check the Problem Solver (page 25). It lists minor causes of operating problems that you can correct yourself.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Read all instructions before using this appliance.

When using electrical appliances basic safety precautions should be followed, including the following:

- Use this appliance only for its intended use as described in this manual.
- Be sure your appliance is properly installed and grounded by a qualified technician in accordance with the provided installation instructions.
- Don't attempt to repair or replace any part of your range unless it is specifically recommended in this book. All other servicing should be referred to a qualified technician.
- Before performing any service, **DISCONNECT THE RANGE POWER SUPPLY AT THE HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION PANEL BY REMOVING THE FUSE OR SWITCHING OFF THE CIRCUIT BREAKER.**
- **Do not leave children alone—**children should not be left alone or unattended in area where appliance is in use. They should never be allowed to sit or stand on any part of the appliance.
- **Don't allow anyone to climb, stand or hang on the door, drawer or range top. They could damage the range and even tip it over causing severe personal injury.**
- **CAUTION: DO NOT STORE ITEMS OF INTEREST TO CHILDREN IN CABINETS ABOVE A RANGE OR ON THE BACKSPASH OF A RANGE—CHILDREN CLIMBING ON THE RANGE TO REACH ITEMS COULD BE SERIOUSLY INJURED.**
- **Wear proper clothing.** Loose fitting or hanging garments should never be worn while using the appliance. Flammable material could be ignited if brought in contact with hot heating elements and may cause severe burns.
- **Use only dry potholders—**moist or damp potholders on hot surfaces may result in burns from steam. Do not let potholders touch hot heating elements. Do not use a towel or other bulky cloth.
- **Never use your appliance for warming or heating the room.**
- **Storage in or on Appliance—**Flammable materials should not be stored in an oven or near surface units.
- **Keep hood and grease filters clean** to maintain good venting and to avoid grease fires.
- **Do not let cooking grease or other flammable materials accumulate in the range or near it.**
- **Do not use water on grease fires. Never pick up a flaming pan. Smother flaming pan on surface unit by covering pan completely with well fitting lid, cookie sheet or flat tray. Flaming grease outside a pan can be put out by covering with baking soda or, if available, a multi-purpose dry chemical or foam.**
- **Do not touch heating elements or interior surface of oven.** These surfaces may be hot enough to burn even though they are dark in color. During and after use, do not touch, or let clothing or other flammable materials contact surface units, areas nearby surface units or any interior area of the oven; allow sufficient time for cooling, first.

Potentially hot surfaces include the cooktop and areas facing the cooktop, oven vent opening and surfaces near the openings, and crevices around the oven door.
Remember: The inside surface of the oven may be hot when the door is opened.
- **When cooking pork** follow our directions exactly and always cook the meat to at least 170°. This assures that, in the remote possibility that trichina may be present in the meat, it will be killed and meat will be safe to eat.

(continued next page)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS (continued)

Oven:

- Stand away from the range when opening oven door. The hot air or steam which escapes can cause burns to hands, face and/or eyes.
- Don't heat unopened food containers in the oven. Pressure could build up and the container could burst causing an injury.
- Keep oven vent ducts unobstructed.
- Keep oven free from grease build up.
- Place oven rack in desired position while oven is cool. If racks must be handled when hot, do not let potholder contact heating units in the oven.
- Pulling out shelf to the shelf stop is a convenience in lifting heavy foods. It is also a precaution against burns from touching hot surfaces of the door or oven walls.
- When using cooking or roasting bags in oven, follow the manufacturer's directions.
- Do not use your oven to dry newspapers. If overheated, they can catch fire.

Surface Cooking Units:

- **Use Proper Pan Size**—This appliance is equipped with one or more surface units of different size. Select utensils having flat bottoms large enough to cover the surface unit heating element. The use of undersized utensils will expose a portion of the heating element to direct contact and may result in ignition of clothing. Proper relationship of utensil to burner will also improve efficiency.
- **Never leave surface units unattended at high heat settings.** Boilover causes smoking and greasy spillovers that may catch on fire.
- Be sure drip pans and vent ducts are not covered and are in place. Their absence during cooking could damage range parts and wiring.
- **Don't use aluminum foil to line drip pans** or anywhere in the oven except as described in this book. Misuse could result in a shock, fire hazard, or damage to the range.
- Only certain types of glass, glass/ceramic, ceramic, earthenware, or other glazed containers are suitable for range-top service; others may break because of the sudden change in temperature (See Section on "Surface Cooking" for suggestions.)
- **To minimize burns**, ignition of flammable materials, and spillage; the handle of a container should be positioned so that it is turned toward the center of the range without extending over nearby surface units.
- **Don't immerse or soak removable surface units. Don't put them in a dishwasher.**
- Always turn surface unit to **OFF** before removing utensil.
- Keep an eye on foods being fried at **HIGH** or **MEDIUM HIGH** heats.
- **To avoid the possibility of a burn or electric shock, always be certain that the controls for all surface units are at OFF position and all coils are cool before attempting to remove the unit.**
- **When flaming foods under the hood, turn the fan off. The fan, if operating, may spread the flame.**
- **Foods for frying should be as dry as possible.** Frost on frozen foods or moisture on fresh foods can cause hot fat to bubble up and over sides of pan.
- Use little fat for effective shallow or deep-fat frying. Filling the pan too full of fat can cause spillovers when food is added.
- If a combination of oils or fats will be used in frying, stir together before heating, or as fats melt slowly.
- **Always heat fat slowly**, and watch as it heats.
- Use deep fat thermometer whenever possible to prevent overheating fat beyond the smoking point.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Installing Your Range

Your range, like many other household items, is heavy and can settle into soft floor coverings such as cushioned vinyl or carpeting. When moving the range on this type of flooring, use care, and it is recommended that these simple and inexpensive instructions be followed.

The range should be installed on a sheet of plywood (or similar material) as follows: *When the floor covering is terminated at the front of the range*, the area that the range will rest on should be built up with plywood to the same level or higher than the floor covering. This will then allow the range to be moved for cleaning or servicing.

Leveling the Range

Leveling screws are located on each corner of the base of the range. By removing the bottom drawer you can level the range to an uneven floor with the use of a nutdriver.

To remove drawer, pull drawer out all the way, tilt up the front and remove it. To replace, insert glides at back of drawer beyond stop on range glides. Lift drawer if necessary to insert easily. Let front of drawer down, then push in to close.

Energy Saving Tips

Surface Cooking

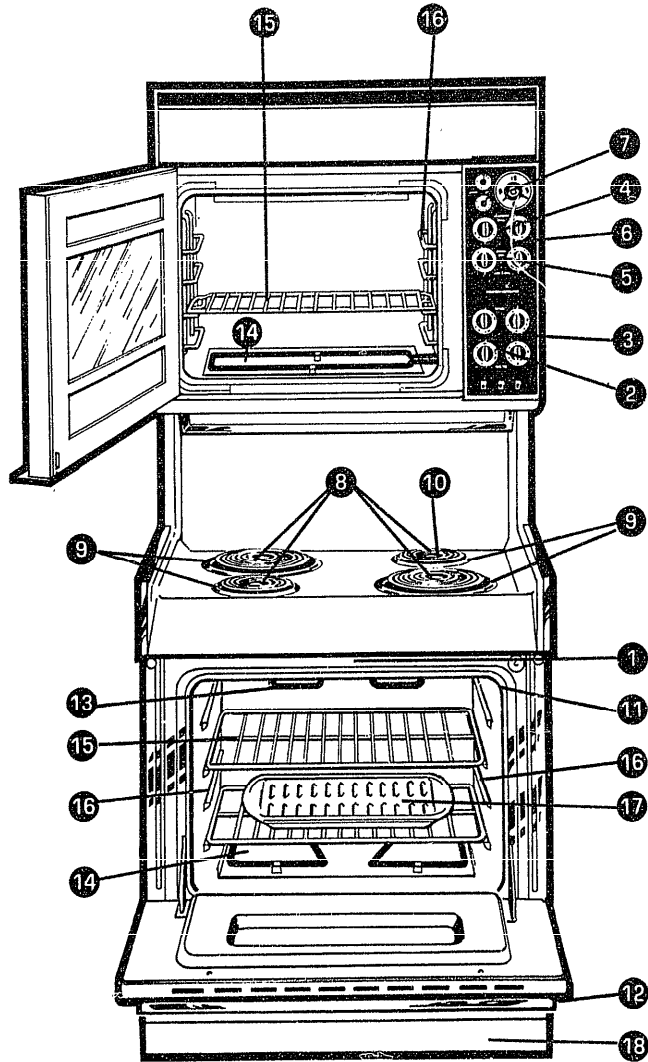
- Use cooking utensils of medium weight aluminum, tight-fitting covers, and flat bottoms which completely cover the heated portion of the surface unit.
- Cook fresh vegetables with a minimum amount of water in a covered pan.
- Watch foods when bringing them quickly to cooking temperatures at HIGH heat. When food reaches cooking temperature, reduce heat immediately to lowest setting that will keep it cooking.
- Use residual heat with surface cooking whenever possible. For example, when cooking eggs in the shell, bring water to boil, then turn to OFF position to complete the cooking.
- Use correct heat for cooking task. . . HIGH—to start cooking (if time allows, do not use HIGH heat to start), MEDIUM HI—quick brownings, MEDIUM—slow frying, LOW—finish cooking most quantities, simmer—double boiler heat, finish cooking, and special for small quantities.
- When boiling water for tea or coffee, heat only the amount needed. It is not economical to boil a container full of water for only one or two cups.

Oven Cooking

- Preheat the oven only when necessary. Most foods will cook satisfactorily without preheating. If you find preheating is necessary, watch the indicator light, and put food in the oven promptly after the light goes out.
- Always turn oven OFF before removing food.
- During baking, avoid frequent door openings. Keep door open as short a time as possible when it is opened.
- Cook complete oven meals instead of just one food item. Potatoes, other vegetables, and some desserts will cook together with a main-dish casserole, meat loaf, chicken or roast. Choose foods that cook at the same temperature and in approximately the same time.
- Use residual heat in oven whenever possible to finish cooking casseroles, oven meals, etc. Also add rolls or precooked desserts to warm oven, using residual heat to warm them.

Features of Your Range

1. **Model and Serial Number Plate.** Located on right side of oven frame just below cooking surface.
2. **Surface Unit Controls.** Push in to set.
3. **"ON" Indicator Light for Surface Units.** Light comes on when any surface unit is on.
4. **Oven Set Control.**
5. **Oven Temp Control.**
6. **Oven Cycling Light.**
7. **Automatic Oven Timer Clock and Minute Timer.**
8. **Plug-In Calrod® Surface Unit.** May be removed when cleaning under unit.
9. **One-Piece Chrome Trim Rings and Drip Pans or Separate Chrome Trim Rings and Porcelain Drip Pans.**
10. **Oven Vent Duct.** Lift right rear surface unit and/or pan to clean. Excess oven heat is vented through opening.
11. **Oven Interior Light.** Comes on automatically when door is opened.
12. **Oven Light Switch.**
13. **Broil Unit.**
14. **Bake Unit.** May be lifted gently for wiping oven floor.
15. **Oven Shelves.**
16. **Oven Shelf Supports.** Letters A, B, C, & D indicate cooking positions for shelves as recommended on cooking charts.
17. **Broiler Pan and Rack.**
18. **Storage Drawer.**



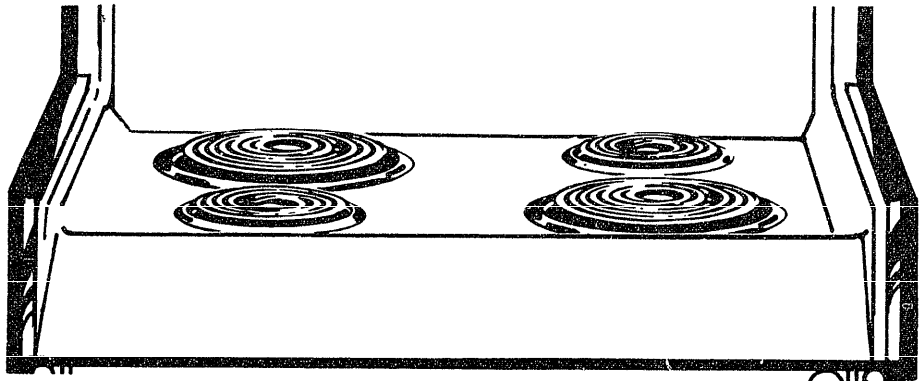
Model JHC56G

*"G" in model number indicates Black Glass Door.

Surface Cooking

See Surface Cooking Chart on pages 18-19.

Your range top is designed to give you flexibility of boiling, steaming, sauteing, browning, frying, canning, or pressure cooking. It heats through the metal coils of four Calrod® units thus giving the correct amount of energy for each setting you choose.



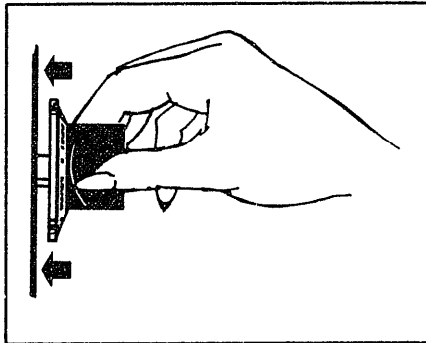
Surface Cooking with Infinite Heat Controls

Your surface units and controls are designed to give you an infinite choice of heat settings for surface unit cooking.

At both OFF and HIGH positions, there is a slight niche so control "clicks" at those positions; "click" on HIGH marks the highest setting; the lowest setting is between the words WM and OFF. In a quiet kitchen you may hear slight "clicking" sounds during cooking, indicating heat settings selected are being maintained.

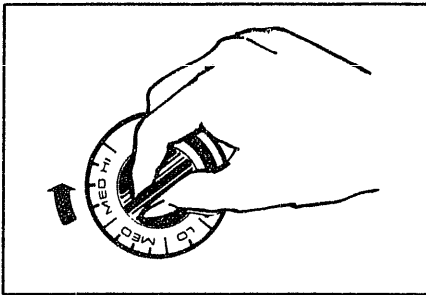
Switching heats to higher settings always show a quicker change than switching to lower settings.

How to Set the Controls



Step 1

Grasp control knob and push in. . .



Step 2

Turn either clockwise or counterclockwise to desired heat setting.

Control must be pushed in to set only from OFF position. When control is in any position other than OFF, it may be rotated without pushing in.

Be sure you turn control to OFF when you finish cooking. An indicator light will glow when ANY heat on any surface unit is on.

Cooking Guide for Using Heats

- HI** Quick start for cooking; bring water to boil.
- MED HI** Fast fry, pan broil; maintain fast boil on large amount of food.
- MED** Saute and brown; maintain slow boil on large amount of food.
- LOW** Cook after starting at HIGH; cook with little water in covered pan.
- WM** Steam rice, cereal; maintain serving temperature of most foods.

NOTE:

1. At HIGH, MED HI, never leave food unattended. Boilovers cause smoking; greasy spillovers may catch fire.
2. At WARM, LOW, melt chocolate, butter on small unit.

(continued next page)

Questions and Answers

Q. May I can foods and preserves on my surface units?

A. Yes, but only use utensils designed for canning purposes. Check the manufacturer's instructions and recipes for preserving foods. Be sure canner is flat-bottomed and fits over the center of your Calrod® unit. Since canning generates large amounts of steam, be careful to avoid burns from steam or heat. Canning should only be done on surface units.

Q. Can I cover my drip pans with foil?

A. No. Clean as recommended in Cleaning Chart.

Q. Can I use special cooking equipment like an oriental wok, on any surface units?

A. Utensils without flat surfaces are not recommended. The life of your surface unit can be shortened and the range top can be damaged from the high heat needed for this type of cooking.

Q. Why do my utensils tilt when I place them on the surface unit?

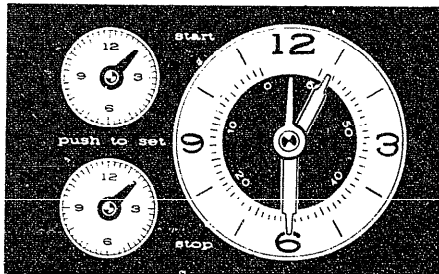
A. Because the surface unit is not flat. Make sure that the "feet" on your Calrod® units are sitting tightly in the range top indentation and the trim ring is flat on the range surface.

Q. Why is the porcelain finish on my containers coming off?

A. If you set your Calrod® unit higher than required for the container material, and leave it, the finish may smoke, crack, pop, or burn depending on the pot or pan. Also, a too high heat for long periods, and small amounts of dry food, may damage the finish.

Automatic Timer and Clock

The automatic timer and clock on your Range are helpful devices that serve several purposes.



To Set Clock

TO SET THE CLOCK, **push the center knob** in and turn the clock hands to the correct time. (The Minute Timer pointer will move also, let knob out, turn the Timer pointer to OFF.)

To Set Minute Timer

The Minute Timer has been combined with the range clock. Use it to time all your precise cooking operations. You'll recognize the Minute Timer as the pointer which is different in color and shape than the clock hands.

TO SET THE MINUTE TIMER, turn the center knob, **without pushing in**, until pointer reaches number of minutes you wish to time. (Minutes are marked, up to 60, in the center ring on the clock.) At the end of the set time, a buzzer sounds to tell you time is up. Turn knob, **without pushing in**, until pointer reaches OFF and buzzer stops.

Time Bake Uses Automatic Timer

Using Automatic Timer, you can TIME BAKE with the oven starting immediately and turning off at the Stop Time set or set both Start and Stop dials to automatically start and stop oven at a later time of day. It takes the worry out of not being home to start or stop the oven.

Setting the dials for TIME BAKE is explained in detail on page 11.

Questions and Answers

Q. How can I use my Minute Timer to make my surface cooking easier?

A. Your Minute Timer will help time total cooking which includes time to boil food and change temperatures. Do not judge cooking time by visible steam only. Food will cook in covered containers even though you can't see any steam.

Q. Must the Clock be set on correct time of day when I wish to use the Automatic Timer for baking?

A. Yes, if you wish to set the Start or Stop Dials to turn on and off at set times during timed functions.

Q. Can I use the Minute Timer during oven cooking?

A. The Minute Timer can be used during any cooking function. The Automatic Timers (Start and Stop Dials) are used with TIME BAKE function only.

Q. Can I change the clock while I'm Time Cooking in the oven?

A. No. The clock cannot be changed during any program that uses the oven timer. You must either stop those programs or wait until they are finished before changing time.

Using Your Oven

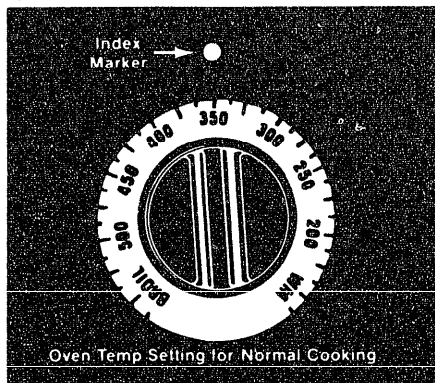
Before Using Your Oven

1. Look at the controls. Be sure you understand how to set them properly. Read over the directions for the Automatic Oven Timer so you understand its use with the controls.
2. Check oven interior. Look at the shelves. Take a practice run at removing and replacing them properly, to give sure sturdy support.
3. Read over information and tips that follow.
4. Keep this book handy so you can refer to it, especially during the first weeks of getting acquainted with your oven.

Oven Controls

The controls for the oven(s) are marked **OVEN SET** and **OVEN TEMP**. **OVEN SET** has settings for **BAKE**, **TIME BAKE**, **BROIL** and **OFF**. When you turn the knob to the desired setting, the proper heating units are then activated for that operation.

OVEN TEMP maintains the temperature you set from **WARM** (150°) to **BROIL** (550°). The **Oven Cycling Light** glows until oven reaches the selected temperature, then goes off and on with the oven unit(s) during cooking. **PREHEATING** the oven, even to high temperature settings, is speedy—rarely more than about 10 minutes. Preheat the oven only when necessary. Most foods will cook satisfactorily without preheating. If you find preheating is necessary, keep an eye on the indicator light and put food in the oven promptly after light goes out.



IMPORTANT: For normal cooking, line up the desired temperatures (marked on the outer edge of the control knob) with the index marker located immediately above the control.

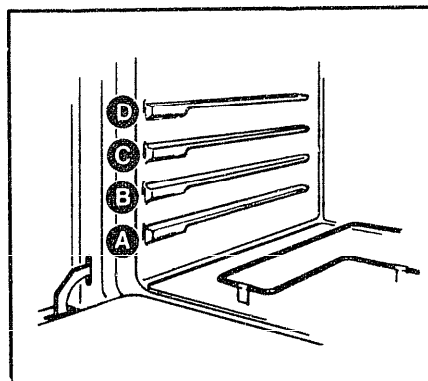
Oven Interior Shelves

The shelf(s) are designed with stop-locks so that when placed **correctly** on the shelf supports, (a) will stop before coming completely from the oven, (b) **will not tilt** when removing food nor when placing food on them.

TO REMOVE shelf(s) from the oven, lift up **rear** of shelf, pull forward with stop-locks along **top** of shelf supports. Be certain that shelf is cool before touching.

TO REPLACE shelf(s) in oven, insert shelf with stop-locks resting on shelf supports. Push shelf toward rear of oven; it will fall into place. When shelf is in proper position, stop-locks on shelf will run under shelf support when shelf is pulled forward.

Shelf Positions



The oven has four shelf supports marked **A** (bottom), **B**, **C** and **D** (top). Shelf positions for cooking food are suggested on **Baking**, **Roasting** and **Broiling** pages.

Oven Light



The light comes on automatically when the door is opened. Use switch to turn light on and off when door is closed.

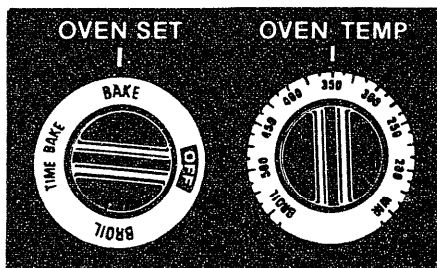
Switch is located on front of door.

How to Bake and Time Bake

See Baking Chart on Page 20.

When cooking a food for the first time in your new oven, use time given on recipes as a guide. Oven thermostats, over a period of years, may "drift" from the factory setting and differences in timing between an old and a new oven of 5 to 10 minutes are not unusual and you may be inclined to think that the new oven is not performing correctly. However, your new oven has been set correctly at the factory and is more apt to be accurate than the oven it replaced.

How to Set Your Range for Baking

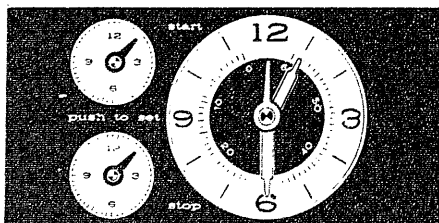


Step 1: Place food in oven, being certain to leave about 1-inch of space between pans and walls of oven for good circulation of heat. Close oven door. During baking, avoid frequent door openings to prevent undesirable results.

Step 2: Turn OVEN SET Knob to BAKE and OVEN TEMP Knob to temperature on recipe or on Baking Chart.

Step 3: Check food for doneness at minimum time on recipe. Cook longer if necessary. Switch off heat and remove foods.

How to Time Bake



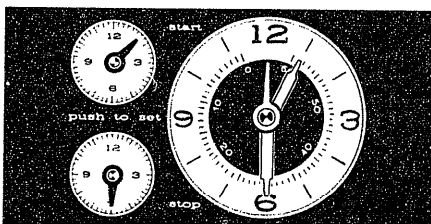
The automatic oven timer controls are designed to turn the oven on or off automatically at specific times that you set. Examples of Immediate Start (oven turns on now and

you set it to turn off automatically) or Delay Start and Stop (setting the oven to turn on automatically at a later time and turn off at a preset stop time) will be described.

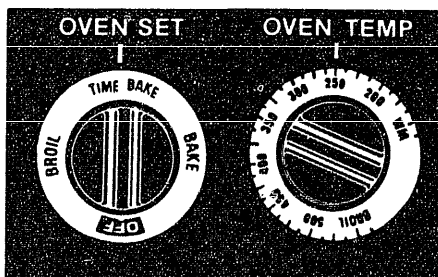
How to Set Immediate Start and Automatic Stop

NOTE: Before beginning make sure the hands of the range clock show the correct time of day.

Immediate Start is simply setting oven to start baking now and turning off at a later time automatically. Remember, foods continue cooking after controls are off.



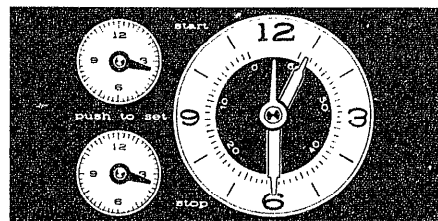
Step 1: To set Stop Time, push in knob on STOP dial and turn pointer to time you want oven to turn off; for example 6:00. The Start Dial should be at the same position as the time of day on clock.



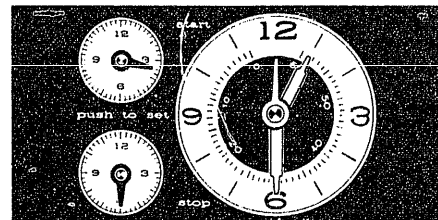
Step 2: Turn OVEN SET Knob to TIME BAKE. Turn OVEN TEMP Knob to oven temperature, for example 250°.

How to Set Delay Start and Stop

Delay Start and Stop is setting the oven timer to turn the oven on and off automatically at a later time than the present time of day.

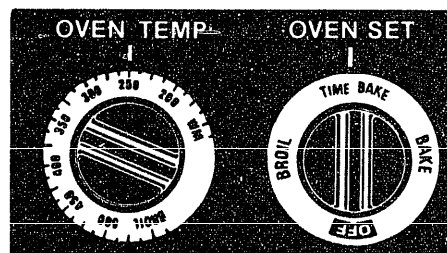


Step 1: To set start time, push in knob on START dial and turn pointer to time you want oven to turn on, for example 3:30.



Step 2: To set Stop Time, push in knob on STOP dial and turn pointer to time you want oven to turn off, for example 6:00. This means your recipe called for two and one-half hours of baking time.

NOTE: Time on Stop Dial must be later than time shown on range clock and Start Dial.



Step 3: Turn OVEN SET Knob to TIME BAKE. Turn OVEN TEMP Knob to 250° or recommended temperature.

Place food in oven, close the door and automatically the oven will be turned on and off at the times you have set. Turn OVEN SET to OFF and remove food from oven.

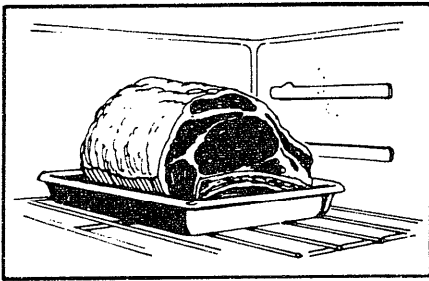
OVEN INDICATOR LIGHT(s) at TIME BAKE setting may work differently than they do at BAKE setting. Carefully recheck the steps given above. If all operations are done as explained, oven will operate as it should.

How to Roast

See Roasting Chart on Page 21.

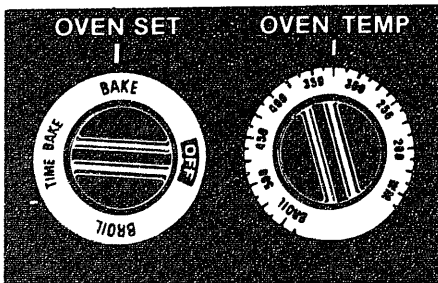
Roasting is cooking by dry heat. Tender meat or poultry can be roasted uncovered in your oven. Roasting temperatures, which should be low and steady, keep spattering to a minimum. When roasting, it is not necessary to sear, baste, cover, or add water to your meat.

Roasting is really a baking procedure used for meats. Therefore, oven controls are set to **BAKE**. (You may hear a slight clicking noise to indicate the oven is working properly.) Roasting is easy, just follow these steps:

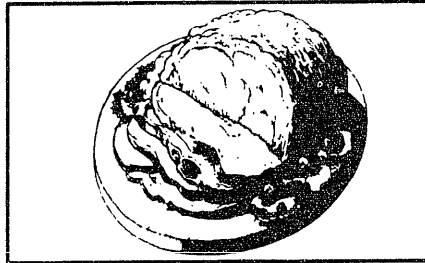


Step 1: Check weight of meat, and place, fat side up, on roasting rack in a shallow pan. (Broiler pan with rack is a good pan for this.) Line broiler pan with aluminum foil when using pan for marinating, cooking with fruits, cooking heavily cured meats, or for basting food during cooking. Avoid spilling these materials on oven liner or door.

Step 2: Place in oven on shelf in A or B position. No preheating is necessary.



Step 3: Turn **OVEN SET** to **BAKE** and **OVEN TEMP** to 325°. Small poultry may be cooked at 375° for best browning.



Step 4: Most meats continue to cook slightly while standing after being removed from the oven. For rare or medium internal doneness, if meat is to stand 10-20 minutes while making gravy or for easier carving, you may wish to remove meat from oven when internal temperature is 5-10°F below temperature suggested on chart. If no standing is planned, cook meat to suggested temperature on chart on page 21.

NOTE: You may wish to use **TIME BAKE** as described on preceding page to turn oven on and off automatically.

Remember that food will continue to cook in the hot oven and therefore should be removed when the desired internal temperature has been reached.

For Frozen Roasts

- Frozen roasts of beef, pork, lamb, etc., can be started without thawing, but allow 10-25 minutes per pound additional time (10 min. per pound for roasts under 5 pounds, more time for larger roasts).
- Thaw most frozen poultry before roasting to ensure even doneness. Some commercial frozen poultry can be cooked successfully without thawing. Follow directions given on packer's label.

Questions and Answers

Q. Is it necessary to check for doneness with a meat thermometer?

A. Checking the finished internal temperature at the completion of cooking time is recommended. Temperatures are shown on Roasting Chart on page 21. For roasts over 8 lbs., cooked at 300° with reduced time, check with thermometer at half-hour intervals after ½ of time has passed.

Q. Why is my roast crumbling when I try to carve it?

A. Roasts are easier to slice if allowed to cool 10 to 20 minutes after removing from oven. Be sure to cut across the grain of the meat.

Q. Do I need to preheat my oven each time I cook a roast or poultry?

A. It is rarely necessary to preheat your oven, only for very small roasts, which cook a short length of time.

Q. When buying a roast are there any special tips that would help me cook it more evenly?

A. Yes. Buy a roast as even in thickness as possible or buy rolled roasts.

Q. Can I seal the sides of my foil "tent" when roasting a turkey?

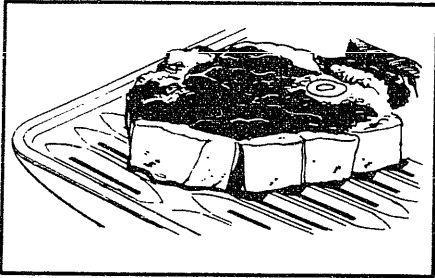
A. Sealing the foil will steam the meat. Leaving it unsealed allows the air to circulate and brown the meat.

How to Broil

See Broiling Chart on Page 22.

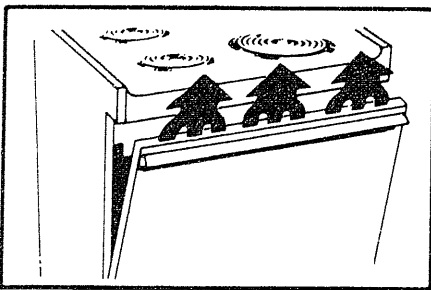
Broiling is cooking food by intense radiant heat from the upper unit in the oven. Most fish and tender cuts of meat can be broiled. Follow these steps to keep spattering and smoking to a minimum.

Step 1: If meat has fat or gristle near edge, cut vertical slashes through both about 2-in. apart. If desired fat may be trimmed, leaving layer about 1/8-in. thick.

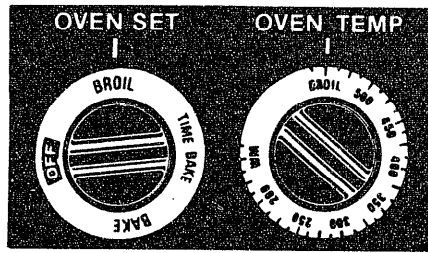


Step 2: Place meat on broiler rack in broiler pan which comes with range. Always use rack so fat drips into broiler pan; otherwise juices may become hot enough to catch fire. Aluminum foil may be used to line broiler pan and rack. But, be CERTAIN to cut opening in foil, to correspond with slots in the rack so fat drips into pan below.

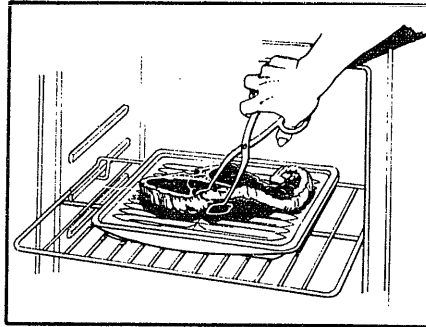
Step 3: Position shelf on recommended shelf position as suggested on Broiling Chart on page 22. Most broiling is done on C position, but if your range is connected to 208 volts, you may wish to use higher position.



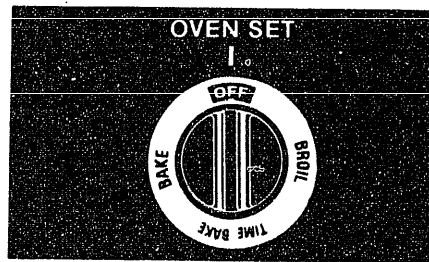
Step 4: Leave door ajar about 3 inches. The door stays open by itself, yet the proper temperature is maintained in the oven.



Step 5: Turn OVEN SET Knob and OVEN TEMP Knob to BROIL. Preheating units is not necessary. (See notes on Broiling Chart page 22.)



Step 6: Turn food only once during cooking. Time foods for first side as on Broiling Chart page 22. Turn food, then use times given for second side as a guide to preferred doneness. (Where two thicknesses and times are given together, use first times given for thinnest food.)



Step 7: Turn OVEN SET Knob to OFF. Serve food immediately, leave pan outside oven to cool during meal for easiest cleaning.

Questions and Answers

Q. Why should I leave the door closed when broiling chicken?

A. Chicken is the only food recommended for closed-door broiling. This is because chicken is relatively thicker than other foods you broil. Closed door holds more heat in oven, so chicken may be broiled well-done inside.

Q. When broiling, is it necessary to always use a rack in the pan?

A. Yes. Using the rack suspends the meat over the pan. As the meat cooks, the juices fall into the pan thus keeping meat dryer. Juices are protected by the rack and stay cooler, thus preventing excessive spatter and smoking.

Q. Should I salt the meat before broiling?

A. No. Salt draws out the juices and allows them to evaporate. Always salt after cooking. Turn meat with tongs; piercing meat with a fork also allows juices to escape. When broiling poultry or fish, brush each side often with butter.

Q. Why are my meats not turning out as brown as they should?

A. In some areas, the power (voltage) to the range may be low. In these cases, preheat the broil unit for 10 minutes before placing broiler pan with food in oven. Check to see if you are using the recommended shelf position. Broil for the longest period of time indicated in the Broil Chart in this book. Turn food only once during broiling.

Q. Do I need to grease my broiler rack to prevent meat from sticking?

A. No. The broiler rack is designed to reflect broiler heat thus keeping the surface cool enough to prevent meat sticking to the surface.

How to Care for Your Range

Proper care and cleaning are important so your Range will give you efficient and satisfactory service. Follow these directions carefully in caring for your range to assure safe and proper maintenance.

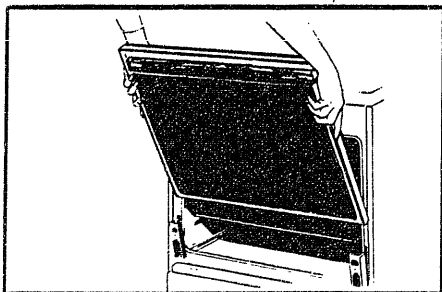
Finishes

The porcelain enamel finish is sturdy but breakable if misused. This finish is acid resistant. However, any acid foods spilled (such as fruit juices, tomato, or vinegar) should not be permitted to remain on the finish.

Cleaning Under the Range

The area under the range of models equipped with a bottom drawer can be reached easily for cleaning by removing the bottom drawer. To remove, pull drawer out all the way, tilt up the front and remove it. To replace, insert glides at back of drawer beyond stop on range glides. Lift drawer if necessary to insert easily. Let front of drawer down, then push in to close.

Removable Oven Door



To REMOVE door, open to BROIL position, or where you feel hinge catch slightly. Grasp door at sides; lift door up and away from hinges.

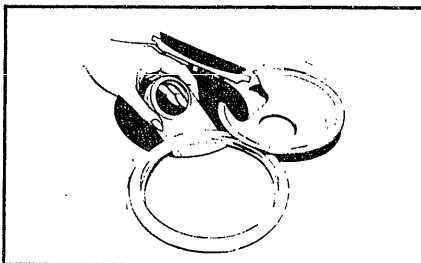
To REPLACE, grasp door at sides. Line up door with hinges and push door firmly into place.

Oven Vent Duct

Your Range is vented through a duct located under the right rear surface unit. Clean the duct often.

To remove:

- Make sure unit is cool.
- Lift up right rear surface unit.
- Remove drip pan and ring.
- Lift out oven vent duct.



To replace:

- Place the part over the oven vent located below the cooktop with opening of the duct under the round opening in the drip pan. It is important that the duct is in the correct position so moisture and vapors from the oven can be released during oven use. NOTE: Never cover the hole in the oven vent duct with aluminum foil or any other material. This prevents the oven vent from working properly during any cooking cycle.

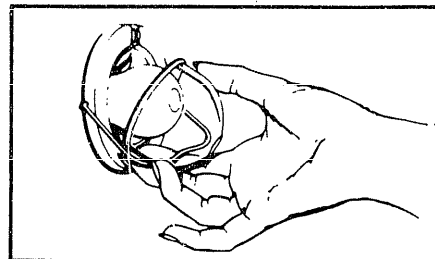
Cooktop Surface Lamp

WHEN CHANGING LAMP, DO NOT TOUCH THE METAL END OF THE LAMP.

- Disconnect electric power to range at main fuse or circuit breaker panel.
- Hold glass panel assembly and remove the three screws from the metal frame that holds top of assembly in place.
- Hold assembly in both hands and lower it until it is removed.
- Remove lamp and replace with bulb of the same wattage. Lift glass panel assembly into place and replace screws in top of assembly to hold it in place.
- Re-connect electric power to range.

Oven Lamp

CAUTION: Before replacing your oven bulb, disconnect the electrical power for your range at the main fuse or circuit breaker panel or pull plug. Be sure to let the lamp cover and bulb cool completely before removing or replacing.

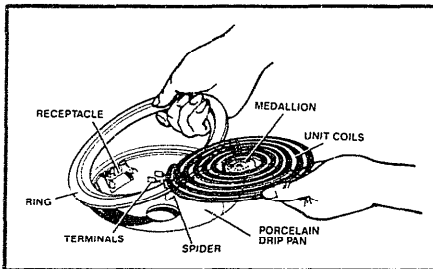
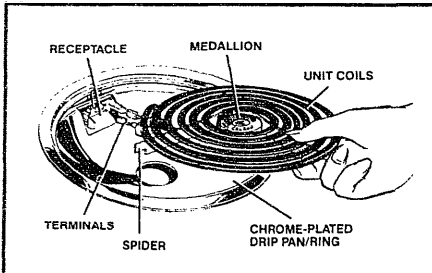


The oven lamp (bulb) is covered with a glass, removable cover which is held in place with a bail-shaped wire. Remove oven door, if desired, to reach cover easily.

- 1. TO REMOVE**, hold hand under cover so it doesn't fall when released. With fingers of same hand firmly push down wire bail until it clears cover. Lift off cover. **DO NOT REMOVE ANY SCREWS TO REMOVE THIS TYPE OF COVER.**
- 2.** Replace lamp with 40-watt, home appliance bulb.
- 3. TO REPLACE** cover, place it into groove of lamp receptacle. Lift wire bail up to center of cover until it snaps into place. When in place, wire holds cover firmly, but be certain wire bail is not below depression in center of cover.
- 4.** Connect electric power to range.

Plug-In Surface Units

Clean the area under the drip pans often. Built-up soil, especially grease, may catch fire. To make cleaning easier, the plug-in surface units are removable.



To clean:

- Wipe around the edges of the surface unit opening in the range top. Clean the area below the unit. Rinse all washed areas with a damp cloth or sponge.

Caution: Be sure all controls are turned OFF before attempting to clean under the cooktop or removing the Calrod® units.

To remove:

- Raise the unit coil opposite the receptacle. Lift about one inch above the trim ring and pull away from the receptacle. **Caution:** Be sure the coils are cool before removing a Calrod® unit.
- After removing the plug-in surface unit, lift the drip pan/ring to clean under the unit.

To replace:

- Place the drip pan/ring in the surface unit cavity found on top of the range. Line up the drip pan so the unit receptacle can be seen.
- Insert the terminals of the plug-in unit through the opening in the pan/ring and into the receptacle.
- Guide the surface unit into place so it fits evenly and fits snugly into drip pan or trim ring.

Note: If your range has separate trim rings, the drip pan **must** be under the trim ring.

CAUTION

- Do not attempt to clean plug-in surface units in an automatic dishwasher.
- Do not immerse plug-in surface units in liquids of any kind.
- Do not bend the plug-in surface unit plug terminals.
- Do not attempt to clean, adjust or in any way repair the plug-in receptacle.

To Reposition Surface Unit:

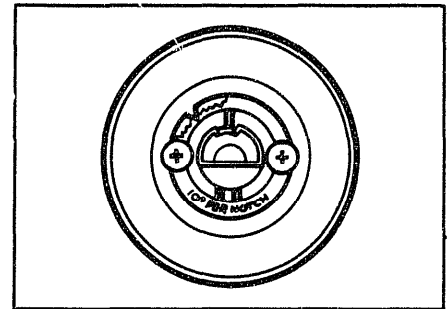
- Replace drip pan into recess in cooktop.
- Put trim ring in place over drip pan.
- Guide the surface unit into place so it fits evenly into trim ring. Pan **must** be under trim ring.

Adjusting Oven Thermostat

Use time given on recipe when cooking first time. Oven thermostats, in time, may "drift" from the factory setting and differences in timing between an old and a new oven of 5 to 10 minutes are not unusual. Your oven has been set correctly at the factory and is more apt to be accurate than the oven which it replaced. However, if you find that your foods consistently brown too little or too much, you may make a simple adjustment in the thermostat (Oven Temp) knob.

PULL KNOB OFF OF SHAFT, LOOK AT BACK OF KNOB AND NOTE CURRENT SETTING, BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENT.

To increase temperature, turn toward HI or RAISE; to decrease turn toward LO or LOWER. Each notch changes temperature 10-degrees. Temperature can be raised by 20 degrees or lowered by 30 degrees.



1. Pull off knob, loosen both screws on back of knob holding skirt of knob firmly.
2. Turn black handle to move pointer one notch in desired direction. Tighten screws.
3. Return knob to range, matching flat area of knob to shaft. Recheck oven performance before making an additional adjustment.

Continuous Cleaning Oven Care

Do not attempt to clean the oven until you have read this section.

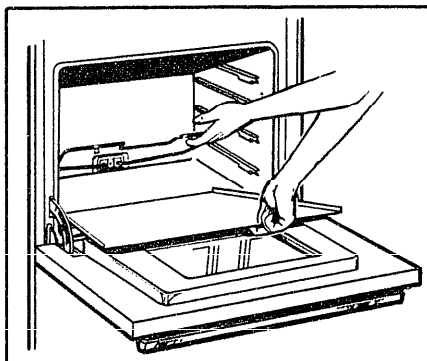
The top, bottom, sides, and back of the oven liner, and door inner liner are finished with a *special coating* which cannot be cleaned in the usual manner with soap, detergents, commercial oven cleaners, coarse abrasive pads or coarse brushes. Their use and/or the use of oven sprays will cause permanent damage.

The *special coating* is a *porous ceramic material* which is dark in color and feels slightly rough to the touch. If magnified, the surface would appear as peaks, valleys, and sub-surface "tunnels." This rough finish tends to prevent grease spatters from forming little beads or droplets which run down the side walls of a hard-surface oven liner leaving unsightly streaks that require hand cleaning. Instead, when spatter hits the *porous finish* it is dispersed and is partially absorbed. This dispersal action increases the exposure of oven soil to heated air, which results in oxidation of soil. This finish also reduces the visual effect of residual soil. It may not disappear completely and at some time after extended usage, stains may appear. The *special coating* works best on small amounts of spatter. It does not work well with larger spills, especially sugars, egg, or dairy mixtures. For this reason, the oven is equipped with a removable, replaceable aluminum foil oven bottom liner which protects the *porous finish* on the bottom of the oven from spillovers. Avoid spills on inside surface of the oven door. This special finish is not used on oven shelves. Shelves are removable and can be taken to the sink for cleaning. See "Cleaning Chart" on page 17 for cleaning directions.

To Clean Oven:

Use the following steps when cleaning your Continuous-Clean Oven.

1. Let range parts cool before handling. It is recommended that rubber gloves be worn when cleaning range parts manually.
2. Remove all cooking utensils including the broiler pan and rack.
3. Remove oven shelves and clean them manually with scouring pads or mild abrasive.
4. Remove excess spills and boil-overs from aluminum foil oven bottom liner before removing liner from oven. This is to prevent excess liquids from spilling onto the porous finish. Then remove aluminum foil bottom liner and clean manually. (Before cleaning or removing the aluminum foil liner, lift bake unit out of the way.)



5. Clean oven window. Use mild non-scratching cleanser and damp cloth. Avoid spilling water or cleaner on porous surface.
6. Soil visibility may be reduced by operating oven at 400°F. Close door; set oven switch to bake and oven temperature control to 400°F. Time for at least 4 hours. Repeated cycles may be necessary before improvement in appearance is apparent, particularly on oven door. For moderate to heavy soiling of oven door, use method described in item (7) below before running 400°F. cycle. The oven timer can be used to control the cycle automatically at a time convenient for you. Some slight smoking may occur, similar to that which may occur during Time Bake cooking.

REMEMBER: DURING THE OPERATION OF THE OVEN, THE DOOR, WINDOW AND OTHER RANGE SURFACES WILL GET HOT ENOUGH TO CAUSE BURNS. **DO NOT TOUCH.** LET THE RANGE COOL BEFORE REPLACING ALUMINUM FOIL OVEN BOTTOM AND OVEN SHELVES IF THEY WERE REMOVED.

7. If a spillover or heavy soiling occurs on the *porous surface*, as soon as the oven has cooled, remove as much of the soil as possible using a small amount of water and a stiff bristle nylon brush. When using water, use it sparingly and change it frequently, keeping it as clean as possible, and be sure to blot it up with paper towels, cloths, or sponges. *Do not rub or scrub* with paper towels, cloths or sponges, since these will leave unsightly lint on the oven finish. If water leaves a white ring on the finish as it dries, apply water again and *blot* it with a clean sponge, starting at the edge of the ring and working toward the center.

Use care in removing and replacing aluminum foil oven bottom liner and shelves and in placing and removing dishes and food to avoid scratching, rubbing or otherwise damaging the *porous finish* on the oven walls and door.

Do not use soap, detergent, commercial oven cleaner, silicone oven sprays, coarse steel pads or coarse brushes on the *porous surface*. These products will spot, clog, and mar the *porous surface* and reduce its ability to work.

Cleaning Chart

PART	MATERIALS TO USE	GENERAL DIRECTIONS
Bake Unit and Broil Unit		Do not clean the bake unit or broil unit. Any soil will burn off when the unit is heated. NOTE: The bake unit is hinged and can be lifted gently to clean the oven floor. If spillover, residue, or ash accumulates around the bake unit, gently wipe around the unit with warm water.
Broiler Pan and Rack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water • Soap-Filled Scouring Pad • Plastic Scouring Pad 	Drain fat, cool pan and rack slightly. (Do not let soiled pan and rack stand in oven to cool). Sprinkle on detergent. Fill the pan with warm water and spread cloth or paper towel over the rack. Let pan and rack stand for a few minutes. Wash; scour if necessary. Rinse and dry. OPTION: The broiler pan and rack may also be cleaned in a dishwasher.
Control Knobs: Range Top and Oven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild Soap and Water 	Pull off knobs. Wash gently but do not soak. Dry and return controls to range making sure to match flat area on the knob and shaft.
Outside Glass Finish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	Wash all glass with cloth dampened in soapy water. Rinse and polish with a dry cloth. If knobs are removed, do not allow water to run down inside the surface of glass while cleaning.
Metal, including Brushed Chrome and Cooktop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	Wash, rinse, and then polish with a dry cloth. DO NOT USE steel wool, abrasives, ammonia, acids, or commercial oven cleaners which may damage the finish.
Porcelain Enamel Surface*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper Towel • Dry Cloth • Soap and Water 	Avoid cleaning powders or harsh abrasives which may scratch the enamel. If acids should spill on the range while it is hot, use a dry paper towel or cloth to wipe up right away. When the surface has cooled, wash and rinse. For other spills, such as fat splatterings, etc., wash with soap and water when cooled and then rinse. Polish with a dry cloth.
Painted Surfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	Use a mild solution of soap and water. Do not use any harsh abrasives or cleaning powders which may scratch or mar surface.
Inside Oven Door*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	To clean oven door; remove by opening to BROIL position and grasping door at sides. Lift door up and away from hinges. Clean with soap and water. Replace by grasping door at sides and lining up door with hinges. Push door firmly into place.
Oven Liner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	Cool before cleaning. Frequent wiping with mild soap and water will prolong the time between major cleanings. Be sure to rinse thoroughly.
Oven Vent Duct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	Remove the Oven Vent Duct found under the right rear surface unit. Wash in hot, soapy water and dry and replace.
Shelves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	Your shelves can be cleaned by hand using any and all mentioned materials. Rinse thoroughly to remove all materials after cleaning.
Calrod® Surface Unit Coils		Spatters and spills burn away when the coils are heated. At the end of a meal, remove all utensils from the Calrod® unit and heat the soiled units at HI. Let the soil burn off about a minute and switch the units to OFF. Avoid getting cleaning materials on the coils. Wipe off any cleaning materials with a damp paper towel <i>before</i> heating the Calrod® unit. DO NOT handle the unit before completely cooled. DO NOT self-clean plug-in units. DO NOT immerse plug-in units in any kind of liquid.
Storage Drawers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water 	For cleaning, remove drawer by pulling it all the way open, tilt up the front and lift out. Wipe with damp cloth or sponge and replace. Never use harsh abrasives or scouring pads.
Chrome-Plated Rings or Chrome Trim Rings and Pans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water • Stiff-Bristled Brush • Soap-Filled Scouring Pad (Non Metallic) 	Clean as described below or in the dishwasher. Wipe all rings after each cooking so unnoticed spatter will not "burn on" next time you cook. To remove "burned-on" spatters use any or all cleaning materials mentioned. Rub <i>lightly</i> with scouring pad to prevent scratching of the surface.
Porcelain Drip Pans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap and Water • Soap-Filled Scouring Pad • Plastic Scouring Pad • Dishwasher 	Cool pan slightly. Sprinkle on detergent and wash or scour pan with warm water. Rinse and dry. In addition, pan may also be cleaned in the dishwasher.

*Spillage of marinades, fruit juices, and basting materials containing acids may cause discoloration. Spillovers should be wiped up immediately, with care being taken to not touch any hot portion of the oven. When the surface is cool, clean and rinse.

Surface Cooking Chart

Utensil Tips

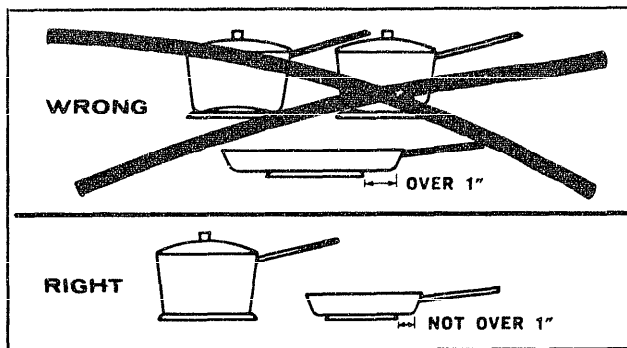
1. Use medium or heavy-weight cooking containers. Aluminum containers generally conduct heat faster than other metals. Cast iron and coated cast iron containers are slow to absorb heat, but generally cook evenly at LOW or MEDIUM settings. Steel pans may cook unevenly if not combined with other metals. Use non-stick coated or coated metal containers. Flat ground pyroceram saucepans or skillets coated on the bottom with aluminum generally cook evenly. Glass saucepans should be used with the heat-spreading trivets available for that purpose.

2. To conserve the most cooking energy, pans should be flat on the bottom, have straight sides and tight fitting lids. Match the size of the saucepan to the size of the surface unit. A pan that extends more than one inch beyond the edge of the trim ring traps heat which causes "crazing" (fine hairline cracks) on the porcelain and discoloration ranging from blue to dark gray on the trim rings.

Food	Container	Directions and Setting to Start Cooking	Setting to Complete Cooking	Comments
Cereal Cornmeal, grits, oatmeal	Covered Saucepan	HI. In covered pan bring water to boil before adding cereal.	LOW or WM, then add cereal. Finish timing according to package directions.	Cereals bubble and expand as they cook; use large enough saucepan to prevent boilover.
Cocoa	Uncovered Saucepan	HI. Stir together water or milk, cocoa ingredients. Bring just to a boil.	MED, to cook 1 or 2 min. to completely blend ingredients.	Milk boils over rapidly. Watch as boiling point approaches.
Coffee	Percolator	HI. At first perk, switch heat to LOW.	LOW to maintain gentle but steady perk.	Percolate 8 to 10 min. for 8 cups, less for fewer cups.
Eggs Cooked in shell	Covered Saucepan	HI. Cover eggs with cool water. Cover pan, cook until steaming.	LOW. Cook only 3 to 4 min. for soft cooked; 15 min. for hard cooked.	If you do not cover skillet, baste eggs with fat to cook tops evenly.
Fried sunny-side-up	Covered Skillet	MED HI. Melt butter, add eggs and cover skillet.	Continue cooking at MED HI until whites are just set, about 3 to 5 min.	
Fried over easy	Uncovered Skillet	HI. Melt butter.	LOW, then add eggs. When bottoms of eggs have just set, carefully turn over to cook other side.	
Poached	Covered Skillet	HI. In covered pan bring water to a boil.	LOW. Carefully add eggs. Cook uncovered about 5 min. at MED. HI.	
Scrambled or omelets	Uncovered Skillet	HI. Heat butter until light golden in color.	MED. Add egg mixture. Cook, stirring to desired doneness.	
Fruits	Covered Saucepan	HI. In covered pan bring fruit and water to boil.	LOW. Stir occasionally and check for sticking.	Fresh fruit: Use ¼ to ½ cup water per pound of fruit. Dried fruit: Use water as package directs. Time depends on whether fruit has been presoaked. If not, allow more cooking time.
Meats, Poultry Braised: Pot roasts of beef, lamb or veal; pork steaks and chops	Covered Skillet	HI. Melt fat then add meat. Switch to MED HI to brown meat. Add water or other liquid.	LOW. Simmer until fork tender.	Meat can be seasoned and floured before it is browned, if desired. Liquid variations for flavor could be wine, fruit or tomato juice or meat broth. Timing: Steaks 1 to 2-in.: 1 to 2 hrs. Beef Stew: 2 to 3 hrs. Pot roast: 2½ to 4 hrs.
Pan-fried: Tender chops; thin steaks up to ¾-in.; minute steaks; hamburgers; <i>fish and sausage</i>	Uncovered Skillet	HI. Preheat skillet, then grease lightly.	MED HI or MED. Brown and cook to desired doneness, turning over as needed.	Pan frying is best for thin steaks and chops. If rare is desired, pre-heat skillet before adding meat.

Utensil Tips (continued)

3. Deep Fat Frying. Do not overfill kettle with fat that may spill over when adding food. Frosty foods bubble vigorously. Watch foods frying at HIGH temperatures and keep range and hood clean from accumulated grease.



Food	Container	Directions and Setting to Start Cooking	Setting to Complete Cooking	Comments
Fried Chicken	Covered Skillet	HI. Melt fat. Switch to MED HI to brown chicken.	LOW. Cover skillet and cook until tender. Uncover last few minutes.	For crisp dry chicken, cover only after switching to LOW for 10 min. Uncover and cook turning occasionally 10 to 20 min.
Pan broiled bacon	Uncovered Skillet	HI. In cold skillet arrange bacon slices. Cook just until starting to sizzle.	MED HI. Cook, turning over as needed.	A more attention-free method is to start and cook at MED.
Sauteed: Less tender thin steaks (chuck, round, etc.); liver; thick or whole fish	Covered Skillet	HI. Melt fat. Switch to MED to brown slowly.	LOW. Cover and cook until tender.	Meat may be breaded or marinated in sauce before frying.
Simmered or stewed meat; chicken; corned beef; smoked pork; stewing beef; tongue; etc.	Covered Dutch Oven, Kettle or Large Saucepan	HI. Cover meat with water and cover pan or kettle. Cook until steaming.	LOW. Cook until fork tender. (Water should slowly boil). For very large loads medium heat may be needed.	Add salt or other seasoning before cooking if meat has not been smoked or otherwise cured.
Melting chocolate, butter, marshmallows	Small Covered saucepan. Use small surface unit	WM. Allow 10 to 15 min. to melt through. Stir to smooth.		When melting marshmallows, add milk or water.
Pancakes or French toast	Skillet or Griddle	MED HI. Heat skillet 8 to 10 min. Grease lightly.	Cook 2 to 3 min. per side.	Thick batter takes slightly longer time. Turn over pancakes when bubbles rise to surface.
Pasta Noodles or spaghetti	Covered Large Kettle or Pot	HI. In covered kettle, bring salted water to a boil, uncover and add pasta slowly so boiling does not stop.	MED HI. Cook uncovered until tender. For large amounts HI may be needed to keep water at rolling boil throughout entire cooking time.	Use large enough kettle to prevent boilover. Pasta doubles in size when cooked.
Pressure Cooking	Pressure Cooker or Canner	HI. Heat until first jiggle is heard.	MED HI for foods cooking 10 min. or less. MED for foods over 10 min.	Cooper should jiggle 2 to 3 times per minute.
Puddings, Sauces, Candies, Frostings	Uncovered Saucepan	HI. Bring just to boil.	LOW. To finish cooking.	Stir frequently to prevent sticking.
Vegetables Fresh	Covered Saucepan	HI. Measure ½ to 1-in. water in saucepan. Add salt and prepared vegetable. In covered saucepan bring to boil.	MED. Cook 1-lb. 10 to 30 more min., depending on tenderness of vegetable.	Uncovered pan requires more water and longer time.
Frozen	Covered Saucepan	HI. Measure water and salt as above. Add frozen block of vegetable. In covered saucepan bring to boil.	LOW. Cook according to time on package.	Break up or stir as needed while cooking.
Sauteed: Onions; green peppers; mushrooms; celery; etc.	Uncovered Skillet	HI. In skillet melt fat.	MED. Add vegetable. Cook until desired tenderness is reached.	Turn over or stir vegetable as necessary for even browning.
Rice and Grits	Covered Saucepan	HI. Bring salted water to a boil.	WM. Cover and cook according to time.	Triples in volume after cooking. Time at WM. Rice: 1 cup rice and 2 cups water—25 mins. Grits: 1 cup grits and 4 cups water—40 min.

Baking Chart

1. Aluminum pans conduct heat quickly. For most conventional baking light shiny finishes generally give best results because they help prevent overbrowning in the time it takes for heat to cook the center areas. Dull (satin-finish) bottom surfaces of pans are recommended for cake pans and pie plates to be sure those areas brown completely.

2. Dark or non-shiny finishes, also glass and pyroceram, generally absorb heat which may result in dry, crisp crusts. Reduce oven heat

25° if lighter crusts are desired. Preheat cast iron for baking some foods for rapid browning when food is added.

3. Preheating the oven is not always necessary, especially for foods which cook longer than 30 or 40 minutes. For food with short cooking times, preheating gives best appearance and crispness.

4. Open the oven door to check food as little as possible to prevent uneven heating and to save energy.

Food	Container	Shelf Position	Oven Temp.	Time, Min.	Comments
Bread					
Biscuits (½-in. thick)	Shiny Cookie Sheet	B, C	400°-475°	15-20	Canned refrigerated biscuits take 2-4 min. less time.
Coffee cake	Shiny Metal Pan with Satin-finish bottom	B, A	350°-400°	20-30	
Corn bread or muffins	Cast Iron or Glass	B	400°-450°	20-40	Preheat cast iron pan for crisp crust.
Gingerbread	Shiny Metal Pan with Satin-finish bottom	B	350°	45-55	
Muffins	Shiny Metal Muffin Pans	A, B	400°-425°	20-30	Decrease about 5 min. for muffin mix.
Popovers	Deep Glass or Cast Iron Cups	B	375°	45-60	Or bake at 450° for 25 min., then at 350° for 10-15 min.
Quick Loaf Bread	Metal or Glass Loaf Pans	B	350°-375°	45-60	
Yeast bread (2 loaves)	Metal or Glass Loaf Pans	A, B	375°-425°	45-60	Dark metal or glass give deepest browning.
Plain rolls	Shiny Oblong or Muffin Pans	A, B	375°-425°	10-25	For thin rolls, Shelf B may be used.
Sweet rolls	Shiny Oblong or Muffin Pans	B, A	350°-375°	20-30	For thin rolls, Shelf B may be used.
Cakes (without shortening)					
Angel food	Aluminum Tube Pan	A	325°-375°	30-55	Two piece pan is convenient.
Jelly roll	Metal Jelly Roll Pan	B	375°-400°	10-15	Line pan with waxed paper.
Sponge	Metal or Ceramic Pan	A	325°-350°	45-60	
Cakes					
Bundt cakes	Metal or Ceramic Pan	A, B	325°-350°	45-65	
Cupcakes	Shiny Metal Muffin Pans	B	350°-375°	20-25	Paper liners produce more moist crusts.
Fruit cakes	Metal or Glass Loaf or Tube Pan	A, B	275°-300°	2-4 hrs.	Use 300° and Shelf B for small or individual cakes.
Layer	Shiny Metal Pan with Satin-finish bottom	B	350°-375°	20-35	
Layer, Chocolate	Shiny Metal Pan with Satin-finish bottom	B	350°-375°	25-30	
Loaf	Metal or Glass Loaf Pans	B	350°	40-60	
Cookies					
Brownies	Metal or Glass Pans	B, C	325°-350°	25-35	Bar cookies from mix use same time.
Drop	Cookie Sheet	B, C	350°-400°	10-20	Use Shelf C and increase temp. 25-50° for more browning.
Refrigerator	Cookie Sheet	B, C	400°-425°	6-12	
Rolled or sliced	Cookie Sheet	B, C	375°-400°	7-12	
Fruits, Other Desserts					
Baked apples	Glass or Metal	A, B, C	350°-400°	30-60	
Custard	Glass Custard Cups or Casserole (set in pan of hot water)	B	300°-350°	30-60	Reduce temp. to 300° for large custard. Cook bread or rice pudding with custard base 80 to 90 minutes.
Puddings, Rice and Custard	Glass Custard Cups or Casserole	B	325°	50-90	
Pies					
Frozen	Foil Pan on Cookie Sheet	A	400°-425°	45-70	Large pies use 400° and increase time.
Meringue	Spread to crust edges	B, A	325°-350°	15-25	To quickly brown meringue use 400° for 8-10 min.
One crust	Glass or Satin-finish Metal	A, B	400°-425°	45-60	Custard fillings require lower temp., longer time.
Two crust	Glass or Satin-finish Metal	B	400°-425°	40-60	
Pastry Shell	Glass or Satin-finish Metal	B	450°	12-15	
Miscellaneous					
Baked potatoes	Set on Oven Shelf	A, B, C	325°-400°	60-90	Increase time for large amount or size.
Scalloped dishes	Glass or Metal	A, B, C	325°-375°	30-60	
Souffles	Glass	B	300°-350°	30-75	

Roasting Chart

1. Position oven shelf at B for small-size roasts (3 to 7 lbs.) and at A for larger roasts.
2. Place meat fat side up or poultry breast-side up on broiler pan or other shallow pan with trivet. Do not cover. Do not stuff poultry until just before roasting. Use meat thermometer, for more accurate doneness. (Do not place thermometer in stuffing.)
3. Remove fat and drippings as necessary. Baste as desired.

4. **Standing time** recommended for roasts is 10 to 20 min. to allow roast to firm up and make it easier to carve. It will rise about 5° to 10° internal temperature; to compensate for temperature rise, if desired, remove roast from oven at 5° to 10° less than temperature on chart.

5. **Frozen roasts** can be conventionally roasted by adding 10 to 25 min. per pound more time than given in chart for refrigerated. (10 min. per lb. for roasts under 5-lbs.) Defrost poultry before roasting.

Type	Oven Temp.	Doneness	Approximate Roasting Time, in Minutes per Pound		Internal Temp. °F
			3 to 5-lbs.	6 to 8-lbs.	
Meat					
Tender cuts: rib, high quality sirloin tip, rump or top round*	325°	Rare: Medium: Well Done:	24-30 30-35 35-45	18-22 22-25 28-33	130°-140° 150°-160° 170°-185°
Lamb Leg or bone-in shoulder*	325°	Rare: Medium: Well Done:	21-25 25-30 30-35	20-23 24-28 28-33	130°-140° 150°-160° 170°-185°
Veal shoulder, leg or loin*	325°	Well Done:	35-45	30-40	170°-180°
Pork loin, rib or shoulder*	325°	Well Done:	35-45	30-40	170°-180°
Ham, pre-cooked	325°	To Warm:	10 mins. per lb. (any weight)		125°-130°
Ham, raw	325°	Well Done:	Under 10-lbs. 20-30	10 to 15-lbs. 17-20	160°
*For boneless rolled roasts over 6-in. thick, add 5 to 10 min. per lb. to times given above.					
Poultry			3 to 5-lbs.	Over 5 lbs.	
Chicken or Duck	325°	Well Done:	35-40	30-35	185°-190°
Chicken pieces	375°	Well Done:	35-40		185°-190°
Turkey	325°	Well Done:	10 to 15-lbs. 20-25	Over 15-lbs. 15-20	In thigh: 185°-190°

Broiling Chart

1. Always use broiler pan and rack that comes with your oven. It is designed to minimize smoking and spattering by trapping juices in the shielded lower part of the pan.
2. Oven door should be ajar for most foods; there is a special position on door which holds door open correctly.
3. For steaks and chops, slash fat evenly around outside edges of meat. To slash, cut crosswise through outer fat surface just to the edge of the meat. Use tongs to turn meat over to prevent piercing meat and losing juices.
4. If desired, marinate meats or chicken before broiling. Or, brush with barbeque sauce last 5 to 10 minutes only.

5. When arranging food on pan, do not let fatty edges hang over sides, which could soil oven with dripping fat.
6. Broiler does not need to be preheated. However, for very thin foods or to increase browning, preheat if desired.
7. **Frozen Steaks** can be conventionally broiled by positioning the oven shelf at next lowest shelf position and increasing cooking time given in this chart 1½ times per side.
8. If your range is connected to 208 Volts rare steaks may be broiled by preheating the broil heater and positioning the oven shelf one position higher.

Food	Quantity and/or Thickness	Shelf Position	First Side Time, Min.	Second Side Time, Min.	Comments
Bacon	½-lb. (about 8 thin slices)	C	3½	3½	Arrange in single layer.
Ground Beef, Well done	1-lb. (4 patties) ½ to ¾-in. thick	C	7	4-5	Space evenly. Up to 8 patties take about same time.
Beef Steaks					
Rare	1 inch thick	C	7	7	Steaks less than 1-in. cook through before browning. Pan frying is recommended.
Medium Well Done	(1-1½ lbs.)	C	9	9	
Rare	1½-in. thick	C	13	13	Slash fat.
Medium Well Done	(2-2½ lbs.)	C	10	7-8	
		C	15	14-16	
		C	25	20-25	
Chicken	1 whole (2 to 2½-lbs.), split lengthwise	A	35	10-15	Reduce times about 5-10 min. per side for cut-up chicken. Brush each side with melted butter. Broil with skin side down first and broil with door closed.
Bakery Products					
Bread (Toast) or Toaster Pastries	2-4 slices	C	1½-2	½	Space evenly. Place English muffins cut-side-up and brush with butter, if desired.
English Muffins	1 pkg. (2) 2-split	C	3-4		
Lobster tails (6 to 8-oz. each)	2-4	B	13-16	(Do not turn over)	Cut through back of shell. Spread open. Brush with melted butter before and after half time.
Fish	1-lb. filets ¼ to ½-in. thick	C	5	5	Handle and turn very carefully. Brush with lemon butter before and during cooking if desired. Preheat broiler to increase browning.
Ham slices (precooked)	1-in. thick	B	8	8	Increase times 5-10 min. per side for 1½-in. thick or home cured.
Pork chops					
Well Done	2 (½ inch) 2 (1-in. thick) about 1 lb.	C	10	10	Slash fat.
		B	13	13	
Lamb chops					
Medium Well Done	2 (1 inch) about 10-12 oz.	C	8	4-7	Slash fat.
Medium Well Done		C	10	10	
Medium Well Done	2 (1½ inch) about 1 lb.	C	10	4-6	
		B	17	12-14	
Wieners and similar precooked sausages, bratwurst	1-lb. pkg. (10)	C	6	1-2	If desired, split sausages in half lengthwise into 5 to 6-in. pieces.

Exhaust System

The Americana model with a built-in exhaust system is equipped with a damper, a two-speed exhaust blower, and removable filters. Exhaust openings are located over cooking top and in hood over oven.

The exhaust system functions only when the blower is operating. Locate the button for exhaust system at the bottom of the vertical control panel. For high speed push in top of button; for low speed push in bottom of button and to stop blower push center of button.

When blower is operating and hood over oven is closed, it exhausts over surface units only. When blower operates with hood in open position, it exhausts through openings over surface units and over oven simultaneously.

THE EXHAUST SYSTEM SHOULD BE OPERATED WHENEVER ODORS, VAPORS, OR SMOKE ARE EXPECTED TO BE THE RESULT OF A COOKING OPERATION. START FAN AT THE BEGINNING OF COOKING.

To open hood above the oven, lift up handle at right of hood; to close push down on handle. Use hood in its fully extended position whenever vapor or smoke results from cooking, such as when pan broiling or deep-fat frying on the surface units. See information on use of surface units.

Filters

Two filters are located over cooking top and one behind hood extension. Filters are removable for cleaning.

Filter(s) becomes soiled over a period of time. The efficiency of your exhaust system depends on how clean the filter(s) is. Frequency of cleaning, or replacing, depends on the type of cooking you do, but filters should be cleaned **AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH**. Also, clean frequently the grease-laden surfaces adjacent to the filter(s).

Remove and Replace Filters

1. Cooking top: Place finger in recess at front edge of filter, push filter to rear until front edge clears the exhaust opening, lower the front and remove. When clean, replace. Place edge of filter against spring at rear of exhaust opening. Push to rear, lift front edge, and let spring push filter forward into place under edge of exhaust opening.

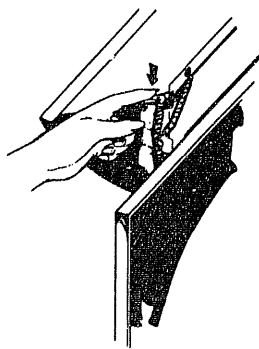
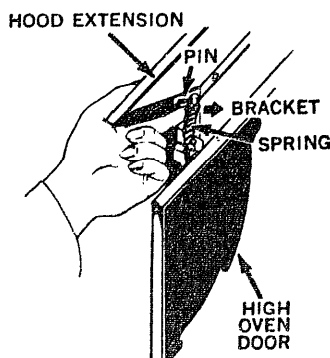
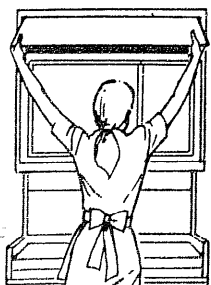
2. Hood: Extend hood as far as possible, or remove hood extension if desired, see illustration. Place fingers on each side at bottom of filter. Press filter to left until it clears the holder on right side, remove. When clean, replace. Push filter against clip at left and press left until filter clears holder at right side. Push filter toward opening and release so it slips behind holder.

To Remove and Replace Hood Extension

- (a) To remove,** extend hood as far as it will open.

(b) With thumbs curved around edge of hood extension, hook a finger between spring and bracket at each side and push toward center of hood. This moves pins out of holes in bracket and hood extension can be removed.
- (a) To replace,** fit bottom of half-circle flanges into side of hood.

(b) Secure one side at a time. Align pin with holes in bracket and hood extension, then push pin through holes. This secures hood extension so it cannot be removed by mistake.



To Clean

1. Filters, agitate in hot detergent solution. Light brushing may be used to help remove imbedded soil and dust. With careful use and handling the filter will last for years. However, if replacement becomes necessary, obtain a filter from your General Electric dealer for your specific range model.

2. Hood extension, remove and wash with hot detergent solution. Rinse and dry with soft cloth.

Motor

The blower motor is permanently lubricated so does not need oiling.

Home Canning Tips

Canning should be done on cook-top only.

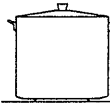
In surface cooking of foods other than canning, the use of large-diameter utensils (extending more than 1-inch beyond edge of trim ring) is not recommended. However, when canning with water-bath or pressure canner, large-diameter utensils may be used. This is because boiling water temperatures (even under pressure) are not harmful to cooktop surfaces surrounding heating unit.

HOWEVER, DO NOT USE LARGE DIAMETER CANNERS OR OTHER LARGE DIAMETER UTENSILS FOR FRYING OR BOILING FOODS OTHER THAN WATER. Most syrup or sauce mixtures—and all types of frying—cook at temperatures much higher than boiling water. Such temperatures could eventually harm cooktop surfaces surrounding heating units.

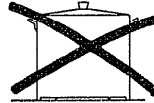
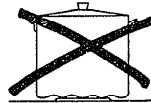
Observe Following Points in Canning:

1. Bring water to boil on **HIGH** heat, then after boiling has begun, adjust heat to lowest setting to maintain boil (saves energy and best uses surface unit.)
2. Be sure canner fits over center of surface unit. If your model surface section does not allow canner to be centered on surface unit, use smaller-diameter containers for good canning results.
3. Flat-bottomed canners give best canning results. Be sure bottom of canner is flat or slight indentation fits snugly over surface unit. Canners with flanged or rippled bottoms (often found in enamel-ware) are not recommended.

RIGHT



WRONG



4. When canning, use recipes from reputable sources. Reliable recipes are available from the manufacturer of your canner; manufacturers of glass jars for canning; such as Ball and Kerr; and, the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service.

5. Remember, in following the recipes, canning is a process that generates large amounts of steam. Be careful while canning to prevent burns from steam or heat.

NOTE: If your surface section is being operated on low power (voltage), canning may take longer than expected, even though directions have been carefully followed. The process may be improved by: (1) using a pressure canner, and (2) for fastest heating of large water quantities, begin with **HOT** tap water.

The Problem Solver

Save Time and Money—
before you request service,
check the Problem Solver

If you have a problem, it may be minor. You may be able to correct it yourself. Just use this Problem

Solver to locate your problem and then follow the suggested recommendations.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE AND REMEDY
OVEN WILL NOT WORK	Plug on range is not completely inserted in the outlet receptacle. The circuit breaker in your house has been tripped, or a fuse has been blown. Oven controls are not properly set.
OVEN LIGHT DOES NOT WORK	Light bulb is loose. Bulb is defective. Replace. Switch operating oven light is broken. Call for service.
FOOD DOES NOT BROIL PROPERLY	OVEN SET Knob not set at BROIL. OVEN TEMP Knob not set at BROIL. Door not left ajar as recommended. Improper shelf position is being used. Check Broiling Chart. Necessary preheating was not done. Food is being cooked on hot pan. Utensils are not suited for broiling.
FOOD DOES NOT ROAST OR BAKE PROPERLY	OVEN SET Knob not set on BAKE. OVEN TEMP Knob not set correctly. Shelf position is incorrect. Check Roasting or Baking Charts. Oven shelf is not level. Wrong cookware is being used. When roasting, pan is too small.
CALROD® SURFACE UNITS NOT FUNCTIONING PROPERLY	Surface units are not seated properly in pan trim rings. Trim rings/drip pans are not set securely in the range top. Surface unit controls are not properly set.



Consumer Services

At General Electric we're committed to providing you with the best appliances we know how to build and we know that you want your appliances to give you many years of dependable service. Our Consumer Services are designed with your needs and wants in mind.

1.

Warranty Protection

Before your new appliance left the factory, it went through rigorous tests to detect manufacturing defects.

And you have a written warranty to protect you. See the warranty on the back page of this book for details.

2.

Convenient Service

Whether your appliance is in or out of warranty, you're just a phone call away from our nationwide network of Factory Trained Service professionals.

Simply call our GE service organization. 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**.

Service can normally be scheduled at your convenience and the technician drives a fully-stocked parts service truck so that, in most cases, the repair can be completed in one visit.

We're proud of our service and want you to be pleased, but 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:

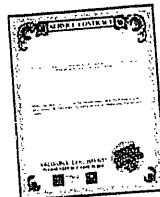
Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

3.

Service Contracts

For trouble-free service beyond the written warranty period.

If you prefer to budget your repair expenditures instead of being surprised by them, GE offers service contracts for varying lengths of time on all GE major appliances. With a contract, we'll keep your appliance in good operating condition during the contract period at no additional charge.



Service contracts let you pay today's prices for service a month, a year, or several years from now. And, you'll receive service from GE trained service technicians using only genuine GE parts. If you have any questions about Service Contracts, call **TOLL-FREE 800.626.2224**. (In Kentucky, call 800.292.2057.)

4.

The Quick Fix® System
You can save money and time by doing it yourself.

For do-it-yourselfers who would prefer to fix GE major appliances themselves ... GE offers an industry first, the Quick Fix® System.



A program for do-it-yourself appliance repair, the system includes *step-by-step repair manuals* for refrigerators, most non-microwave electric ranges, dishwashers, and standard and large capacity washers and dryers, plus *specialty packaged replacement parts*, and technical help with a *toll free 800 number*.

5.

Help For You By Phone

Should you need help in the selection and purchase of new appliances, or have questions about the operation of the GE appliances you now own—or have *any* other questions about GE consumer products or services, you are only a **TOLL FREE** call away.

The GE Answer Center™ consumer information service is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our staff of experts stands ready to assist you anytime.



Your Direct Line to General Electric
The GE Answer Center® 800.626.2000

YOUR GENERAL ELECTRIC RANGE 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 range** that fails because of a manufacturing defect.

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, gas, 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

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