

## IMPORTANT SAFETY AND USE AND CARE INFORMATION

Thank you for choosing RACO® cookware. Please take the time to read the following use and care instructions to ensure you get the most out of your new cookware. These use and care instructions are for your general safety to avoid personal injury and damage to your cookware. Please note that some sections may not apply to your specific line of cookware.

### CLEANING

#### Before First Use

- Remove all labels and wash the cookware thoroughly with mild dishwashing detergent and warm water. Please ensure the cookware is dried thoroughly before storing or using.

#### General Cleaning

- Carefully wipe off spills which occur during cooking immediately for easier clean up later.
- Always allow cookware to cool down after use and before cleaning. Immediately after use; remove cookware from the heat source and let it cool on a heat resistant surface or trivet.
- Do not pour cold water into hot cookware as this may result in damage to the cookware including warping and oil or liquids to splatter; causing personal injury.

- Always wash cookware thoroughly after use with mild dishwashing detergent and warm water to remove all traces of food or grease particles otherwise these will burn when the cookware is next heated, causing stains and scorching.
- If the cookware has dried or burnt on food deposits, partially fill the cookware with three parts water to one part detergent or vinegar and bring to the boil. Turn off the heat source and set aside for a period to cool. This may assist food deposits to soften before washing in mild dishwashing detergent and warm water using a non-abrasive mesh pad or soft brush.
- To clean non-stick cookware, only use mesh pads specifically labelled as being suitable for non-stick surfaces. Do not use steel wool, coarse scouring pads or harsh abrasives including oven cleaners to clean cookware.
- A spotted white film may form on cookware which is caused by minerals in water or from starch in food. This can be removed by rubbing with a sponge dipped in lemon juice or vinegar.
- Blue or rainbow tints on stainless steel cookware are a symptom of over heating and may be removed by using RACO® Stainless Steel & Copper Cookware Cleaner.

#### Dishwasher Use

- Whilst this cookware is dishwasher safe, we recommend hand washing to avoid discolouration and to prolong the life of the cookware and performance of the non-stick surface if applicable.

### STORAGE

- Always ensure cookware is dried thoroughly before storing away.
- It is recommended that paper towel is placed between cookware which may assist in preventing scratches to the surfaces during storage.

### COOKTOP SUITABILITY

Please refer to packaging for stove/cooktop suitability.

#### Induction Cooktops

- To check cookware suitability place a magnet on the base, if the magnet adheres, the cookware is suitable for use on induction cooktops.

#### Gas Cooktops

- When using a gas cooktop, always ensure the flame does not extend up the side of the cookware as this may damage the cookware and cause the handles to become hot, which may be dangerous.

#### Ceramic, Halogen and Induction Cooktops

- When using a ceramic, halogen or induction cooktop, extra care should be taken to ensure that the base of the cookware and the surface of the cooktop are cleaned after every use, otherwise the cooktop may be permanently marked.
- Always lift the cookware from a ceramic, halogen or induction cooktop. Avoid dragging or sliding cookware over the cooktop surface as this may damage the cooktop surface and base of the cookware.

### COOKTOP USE

#### General

- It is important to select the right size cookware for the cooking task and the right size burner to suit the cookware you are using.
- Ensure cookware is stable on the cooktop surface or trivet to prevent tipping. For optimum stability line up the handles of the cookware with the trivets.
- Position cookware so that handles are not over other hot burners and do not

allow handles to extend beyond the edge of the cooktop, as these may be in easy reach of children or enable the cookware to be knocked off the cooktop; causing personal injury and damage to the cookware and property.

- For optimum results start the cooking process on high for 1 to 2 minutes, then reduce the heat to low to medium as this will spread the heat evenly, eliminating hot spots which may burn food. This may also reduce lids rattling and food boiling over onto the cooktop.
- Do not allow cookware to boil dry and never leave empty cookware on a hot burner as this may become extremely hot and cause personal injury and damage the cookware and cooktop. In the event of cookware boiling dry do not add liquids as these may splatter which could cause personal injury and damage the cookware. Turn off the heat source and refer to the cooktop manufacturer's instructions for overheated cookware. If instructions are not available and it is safe to do so, using oven mitts carefully move the cookware to a heat resistant surface and allow to cool. If handles are too hot to touch or the cookware is deteriorating due to being overheated, it may be dangerous to move the cookware from the hot burner as this could result in personal injury or damage to property (see specific information above for ceramic and halogen cooktops).
- Do not leave unattended cookware on a hot cooktop; this is particularly important when using oil, as this may ignite causing a fire. Unattended cookware may become extremely hot and cause personal injury and damage to the cookware and cooktop.

- Always lift the cookware from the cooktop. Avoid dragging or sliding cookware over the cooktop surface as this may damage the cooktop surface and base of the cookware.
- Do not leave utensils in cookware during cooking.
- Do not make a double boiler out of cookware that are not designed for this purpose.
- Do not store food in cookware after cooking, particularly when salt has been used as this may cause pitting on the surface.
- Steamers, bain-maries and pasta inserts should not be placed directly on a hot burner as they are not designed for this purpose and this may result in damage to the base and cooktop.

#### Non-stick Cookware

- Oil is not needed on non-stick cookware. If you prefer to use oil for flavour, olive or peanut oil is recommended. Heavy vegetable oils may leave a residue which may impair the non-stick release system. Use low heat when heating up oils, as oils can quickly overheat and cause a fire.
- Do not use oil sprays on non-stick cookware as the ultra-thin layer of oil will quickly burn onto the non-stick surface when the cookware is heated. Over a period, the use of oil sprays results in an invisible build up which will impair the non-stick release system. To use oil sprays for flavour, lightly spray the food before adding to the preheated cookware.
- Continuous high heat and/or overheating may shorten the life of cookware,

cause discolouration and permanently damage non-stick surfaces.

- Wooden or heat resistant nylon cooking utensils are recommended to prevent scratching.
- Continuous high heat and/or overheating may shorten the life of cookware, cause discolouration and permanently damage non-stick surfaces.

### OVEN USE

- This cookware is oven safe to 200°C/400°F. IMPORTANT: Do not use above this temperature setting.

- For fan assisted oven, adjust the temperature in line with the oven manufacturer's guidelines.
- This means you can start a dish on the cooktop and finish cooking in the oven.

- Do not place empty cookware in a hot oven.
- Never allow handles to be positioned over or under the heat source.
- Always use oven mitts when removing cookware from the oven.

### MICROWAVE USE

- Do not use this cookware in a microwave oven.

### GRILLER USE

- Do not put cookware under a griller as it may cause damage to the cookware and affect the performance of the non-stick surface, if applicable.

### LIDS, HANDLES AND KNOBS

#### Lids

- Not all cookware products have lids; any reference to lids applies only when they are supplied with the product. It is important that the lid fits snugly, thereby trapping steam and creating a "self basting" environment, locking in nutrients and preserving flavours. Food, particularly liquids will cook faster and heat can be kept to a minimum, thus saving on gas and electricity.
- Do not use lids when deep frying.
- When removing lids always tilt the lid so steam is directed away from you.
- Do not place lids directly on a hot burner as they may warp and lose their lustre.
- Allow hot lids to cool on a heat resistant surface or trivet. Placing hot lids on some surfaces may cause scorch marks.

#### Tempered Glass Lids

- Glass lids have undergone a special heat tempered process that converts ordinary glass into toughened glass.
- Glass lids may fog at the start of cooking but will clear once they become warm.
- Do not place glass lids directly on a hot burner as they may lose their break resistant quality.
- Do not place hot glass lids on cold surfaces or under cold water as the extreme change in temperature may cause lids to shatter.
- Cleaning - Do not use metal utensils, sharp instruments or harsh abrasives that may scratch and weaken the glass.
- Do not use glass lids that have cracks or scratches. If the lid is cracked or has deep scratches, please contact Meyer Cookware Customer Service Department for assistance.

#### Handles and Knobs

- Periodically check handles and knobs to ensure they are not loose.
- Do not use cookware with loose handles or knobs as this may cause personal injury and damage to the cookware.
- If handles and knobs become loose do not try to repair them, please contact Meyer Cookware Customer Service Department for assistance.
- Handles and knobs may become very hot under some conditions. Use caution when touching either and always have good quality oven mitts available for use.
- Oven use may cause rubberised handles to slightly fade in colour but will not affect performance.

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