



- Owner's Use and Care Guide
- Guide d'utilisation et soin de Propriétaire

**MICROWAVE OVEN
FOUR À MICRO-ONDES**

Model • Modèle **DMW1110WDB
DMW1110BLDB**





Installation Guide

1. Make sure that all the packing materials are removed from the inside of the door.
2. Check the oven for any damage, such as a misaligned or bent door, damaged door seals and sealing surface, broken or loose door hinges and latches and dents inside the cavity or on the door. If there is any damage, do not operate the oven but contact qualified service personnel
3. This microwave oven must be placed on a flat, stable surface to hold its weight and the heaviest food likely to be cooked in the oven.
4. Do not place the oven where heat, moisture, or high humidity are generated, or near combustible materials.
5. For correct operation, the oven must have sufficient airflow. Allow 20cm of space above the oven, 10cm at back and 5cm at both sides. Do not cover or block any openings on the appliance. Do not remove feet on which oven stands.
6. Do not operate the oven without glass tray, roller support, and shaft in their proper positions.
7. Make sure that the power supply cord is undamaged and does not run under the oven or over any hot or sharp surface.
8. The socket must be readily accessible so that it can be easily unplugged in an emergency.

UTENSILS GUIDE

This section lists which utensils can be used in the microwave, which ones have limited use for short periods, and which ones should not be used in the microwave.

RECOMMENDED

Microwave browning dish — Use to brown the exterior of small items such as steaks, chops, or pancakes. Follow the directions provided with your browning dish.

Microwaveable plastic wrap — Use to retain steam. Leave a small opening for some steam to escape and avoid placing it directly on the food.

Paper towels and napkins — Use for short-term heating and covering; these absorb excess moisture and prevent spattering. Do not use recycled paper towels, which may contain metal and could ignite.

Glass and glass-ceramic bowls and dishes — Use for heating or cooking.

Paper plates and cups — Use for short-term heating at low temperatures. Do not use recycled paper, which may contain metal and could ignite.

Wax paper — Use as a cover to prevent spattering.

Thermometers — Use only those labeled “Microwave Safe” and follow all directions. Check the food in several places. Conventional thermometers may be used on microwave food once the food has been removed from the oven.

LIMITED USE

Aluminum foil — Use narrow strips of foil to prevent overcooking of exposed areas. Using too much foil can damage your oven, so be careful. You should keep distance of 1 inch (2.54cm) between aluminum foil and cavity.

Ceramic, porcelain, and stoneware— Use these if they are labeled “Microwave Safe”. If they are not labeled, test them to make sure they can be used safely.

Plastic — Use only if labeled “Microwave Safe”. Other plastics can melt.

NOT RECOMMENDED

Glass jars and bottles — Regular glass is too thin to be used in a microwave. It can shatter and cause damage and injury.

Paper bags — These are a fire hazard, except for popcorn bags that are designed for microwave use.

Styrofoam plates and cups — These can melt and leave an unhealthy residue on food.

Plastic storage and food containers — Containers such as margarine tubs can melt in the microwave.

Metal utensils — These can damage your oven. Remove all metal before cooking.

Note:

Should you wish to check if a dish is safe for microwaving, place the empty dish in the oven and microwave on HIGH for 30 seconds. A dish which becomes very hot should not be used.



Operating Instructions

COOKING TECHNIQUES

Your microwave makes cooking easier than conventional cooking, provided you keep these considerations in mind:

STIRRING - Stir foods such as casseroles and vegetables while cooking to distribute heat evenly. Food at the outside of the dish absorbs more energy and heats more quickly, so stir from the outside to the centre. The oven will turn off when you open the door to stir your food.

ARRANGEMENT - Arrange unevenly shaped foods, such as chicken pieces or chops, with the thicker, meatier parts toward the outside of the turntable where they receive more microwave energy. To prevent overcooking, place delicate areas, such as asparagus tips, toward the centre of the turntable.

SHIELDING - Shield food with narrow strips of aluminum foil to prevent overcooking. Areas that need shielding include poultry wing tips, the ends of poultry legs, and corners of square baking dishes. Use only small amounts of aluminum foil. Larger amounts can damage your oven.

TURNING - Turn foods over midway through cooking to expose all parts to microwave energy. This is especially important with large foods such as roasts.

STANDING - Foods cooked in the microwave build up internal heat and continue to cook for a few minutes after heating stops. Let foods stand to complete cooking, especially foods such as cakes and whole vegetables. Roasts need this time to complete cooking in the centre without overcooking the outer areas. All liquids, such as soup or hot chocolate, should be shaken or stirred when cooking is complete. Let liquids stand a moment before serving. When heating baby food, stir well at removal and test the temperature before serving.

ADDING MOISTURE - Microwave energy is attracted to water molecules. Food that is uneven in moisture content should be covered or allowed to stand so that the heat disperses evenly. Add a small amount of water to dry food to help it cook.

BEFORE YOU CALL FOR SERVICE

If the oven fails to operate:

1. Check to ensure that the oven is plugged in securely. If it is not, remove the plug from the outlet, wait 10 seconds, and plug it in again securely.
2. Check for a blown circuit fuse or a tripped main circuit breaker. If these seem to be operating properly, test the outlet with another appliance.
3. Check to ensure that the control panel is programmed correctly and the timer is set.
4. Check to ensure that the door is securely closed engaging the door safety lock system. Otherwise, the microwave energy will not flow into the oven.

IF NONE OF THE ABOVE RECTIFY THE SITUATION, THEN CONTACT A QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN. DO NOT TRY TO ADJUST OR REPAIR THE OVEN YOURSELF.