



Use food preparation equipment
SITHCCC101

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Welcome

Icons

These signs tell you what type an activity is:



Do this activity in a big group.



Do this activity in a small group.



Do this activity in pairs.



Do this activity by yourself.



Do this activity using the internet.
If you are not connected to the internet, your trainer will provide you with another activity.



Do this activity in your workplace.
If you are not in a workplace, your trainer will provide you with another activity.

What you will learn

Working in a commercial kitchen is different from working in your kitchen at home. In a commercial kitchen, the equipment is often bigger, the knives are sharper and there are many *specialised utensils* (kitchen tools used for particular a purpose). It is important to learn how to use this food preparation equipment correctly.

In this unit you will learn how to use commercial kitchen equipment safely while preparing a range of foods.

You will learn how to:

- select the food preparation equipment to use, including the correct knives
- put equipment together safely and hygienically
- use equipment safely and hygienically to prepare food
- use knives to cut food into different sizes and shapes
- keep the equipment clean and well maintained.



1 Introduction

I'm Liam, Daniel's supervisor. I'll be giving Daniel advice about how to work safely and efficiently in the kitchen when he is using the equipment to prepare food.



Hi, I'm Daniel. I've just started working in the kitchen of The Gums Café. The main part of my job is basic food preparation, so I have to learn how to use the equipment.

The Gums

The Gums Resort has a café where visitors and guests can have lunch as well as snacks and drinks throughout the day.

Here is the lunch menu. The recipes for some of these dishes are in the Recipe Book at the end of this workbook.



THE GUMS

LUNCH MENU

☞ Entrées

Tempura onion rings served with garlic and paprika mayonnaise

Minestrone soup with cheese croutons

Vegetable spring rolls

☞ Main courses

Parmesan crumbed chicken breast

Steak sandwich

Beer battered fillet of fish with crisp fries and tartare sauce

☞ Desserts

Dutch apple cake with cream

Lemon meringue pie

Fresh fruit salad

☞ Drinks

Fresh fruit juice

Fruit smoothie



Activity 1

The recipes

-
- 1 Have you made any of these recipes? Or any similar ones?

- 2 What would you choose if you were eating at The Gums? Why?

Mise en place

Part of Daniel's job is to prepare the ingredients and equipment that the chef needs to make the items on the menu. This preparation is called *mise en place*.



Learn the language

Mise en place is a French term that means 'put in place'. It means making sure that all the equipment and ingredients are ready before the chef starts work. You say, '*Meez on pluss*'.

Mise en place includes these tasks.

Tasks	✓
▪ Gather all the ingredients needed for the recipe.	
▪ Check that the ingredients are suitable for use e.g. are they fresh?	
▪ Gather and assemble (put together) all the equipment needed.	
▪ Check the equipment is clean and safe.	
▪ Weigh, count or measure the quantities (amounts) of ingredients accurately (exactly).	
▪ Basic preparation of ingredients e.g. washing, peeling and cutting up vegetables in the size and shape needed.	
▪ Basic cooking of ingredients to be added to a recipe later e.g. cooking pasta for the minestrone soup.	
▪ Put the prepared ingredients into individual containers e.g. milk into a small jug, chopped vegetables into bowls.	



Activity 2

Mise en place at your workplace

- 1 Look at the previous table of tasks. Tick (✓) in the column if you have done this task.
- 2 Think about some of the tasks you do in your workplace.
What are some other examples of *mise en place* you have to do on a typical day?



Section summary

Now you have completed this section you should have developed the following skills and knowledge.

Tick each box if you are satisfied that you have those skills and knowledge.

	Understand the importance of <i>mise en place</i> in a commercial kitchen.
--	--

Notes

2 Food preparation equipment

The food preparation equipment in a commercial kitchen is very different from a home kitchen. The equipment is usually larger, stronger and of better quality than the equipment used in a home kitchen. This is because a larger amount of food is prepared.

Types of kitchen equipment



Small electrical equipment

- mixer
- blender
- food processor
- meat slicer



Measuring equipment

- scales
- jugs
- cups
- spoons
- thermometers



Hand tools

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| ▪ ladle | ▪ peeler |
| ▪ grater | ▪ tongs |
| ▪ corer | ▪ palette knife |
| ▪ spatula | ▪ zester |
| ▪ whisk | ▪ spoon |



Knives

- chef's
- cleaver
- filleting
- paring
- turning
- boning
- butcher
- sharpening steel or stone



Activity 3

Your workplace equipment

Look at the equipment in your workplace.

- 1 Find one piece of equipment from each of the types.
- 2 What is each piece of equipment used for?
- 3 Have you used it yet?

Type of equipment	One example at your workplace	What is it used for?	Have you used it?
Small electrical equipment			
Measuring equipment			
Hand tools			
Knives			

Selecting kitchen equipment

When using equipment in the kitchen, *select* (choose) and *assemble* (put together) all the items you need before you start preparing food. When doing this, you should think about these things:



Check the equipment and reduce waste

If you don't check equipment, the food may not be prepared the way the chef wants it. It may have to be thrown away, which is a waste. It could also be bad for the environment, as the food could go into landfill.



Activity 4

What could go wrong?

If you don't check equipment or choose the right equipment, some problems may occur.

Look at the list of problems in the following table.

What could have caused each problem?

Problem	What could have caused the problem?
1. Poor quality food	
2. Contaminated food	
3. Accidents	
4. Spills	
5. Damage to the equipment	
6. Waste of food	



Activity 5

Select kitchen equipment

Go to the Recipe Book and read the recipe for **Onion rings in tempura batter**.

- 1 Write down all the kitchen equipment you need to prepare the recipe.
- 2 What will you use each piece of equipment for? One is done for you.

Piece of equipment	What you will use it for
Knife	Cut onion rings

Assembling equipment

Electrical and mechanical equipment may have several parts that need to be *assembled* (put together) correctly in order to work safely and effectively.

This equipment also needs to be *disassembled* (taken apart) correctly after you have used it so it can be cleaned and stored.

How can you learn to do this correctly and safely?



Activity 6

Learning in your workplace

When you need to use a new piece of kitchen equipment in your workplace, how do you learn to use it?

1 Tick the box or boxes for the methods you have used.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ask questions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trained by a more experienced colleague
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have a go
<input type="checkbox"/>	Read the instruction booklet
<input type="checkbox"/>	Watch someone else
<input type="checkbox"/>	Read the instructions on the wall nearby

2 Talk about the methods with other people in your group.

- Which methods are more effective?
- Which methods are less effective?
- Which methods are safest for you?
- Which methods mean something is more likely to go wrong?

Assembling the mixer



Place the bowl onto the stand and make sure it is firmly in place.

Check the speed setting is turned to zero (0) before you start.

Put in the attachment you need. This attachment is the balloon whisk, used for beating things like cream, batter or eggs.



Activity 7 Reading instructions

Your trainer will give you a set of instructions about a piece of kitchen equipment.

1. Underline or **highlight** any parts of the instructions which are about safety.
2. DISCUSS - What problems could happen if you did not follow the instructions?

Safety tip


Never use equipment unless you have been properly trained in how to assemble it, use it, disassemble it and clean it safely and correctly.

Handling electrical equipment safely

You may have to use electrical equipment such as:

- blenders
- food processors
- mixers
- meat slicers.



 THE GUMS Safety Rules for Handling Electrical Equipment	
DO	
Check the equipment is correctly assembled.	✓
Check cords to make sure they are not frayed or wet.	✓
Use any safety guards which come with the equipment.	✓
Switch off electrical equipment after use.	✓
Before cleaning, switch equipment off and pull out the power plug.	✓
Report any unsafe equipment to your supervisor. Then label it and remove it from the work area.	✓
DON'T	
Do not operate electrical equipment on a wet bench or floor.	✗
Never put electrical equipment into water.	✗
If the power point looks damaged, do not use it.	✗
Do not put kitchen utensils into a piece of equipment that is running.	✗
Never put your hands near any moving parts.	✗

Section summary

Now you have completed this section you should have developed the following skills and knowledge.

Tick the box if you are satisfied that you have those skills and knowledge.

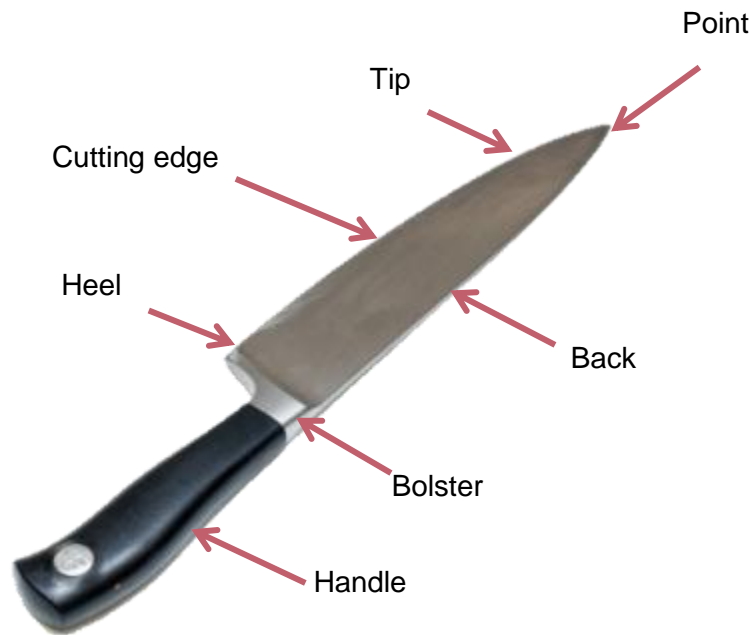
	Recognise different types of equipment to use for preparing food in a commercial kitchen.
	Understand the importance of choosing the right equipment for the job.
	Assemble and disassemble a piece of kitchen equipment.
	Know how to handle electrical equipment safely.

Notes

3 Using knives

Knives are the piece of equipment you will probably use most.

Parts of a knife



Point	Used to make holes.
Tip	Used to slice small items such as mushrooms or onions.
Cutting edge	Used for all cutting, slicing and chopping. Most of the knife's work happens in the centre of the cutting edge.
Heel	Can be used to cut or chop light bones which need some force e.g. chicken or small fish.
Handle	Can be made of metal, wood or a synthetic material.
Back	Used to mark or scrape.
Bolster	A thicker strip of steel between the blade and the handle. Helps balance the knife and makes the handle stronger.

Types of knives

Many different types of knives are used in the kitchen. Here are some common types.

Chef's knife

The blade is 20–25 cm long.

It is wide at the heel and *tapers* (gets thinner) to a point.

This is the knife you will use the most e.g. for slicing vegetables.



Boning knife

Thin pointed blade about 12–17 cm long.

Used for removing bones from raw meat, poultry and fish. Can also be used to separate bones at joints and trim meat.

A stiff boning knife is good for boning red meat.

A *flexible* (bendy) boning knife is better for poultry and fish.



Cleaver

A heavy knife with a broad blade.

Mainly used for cutting meat into joints or pieces as it can cut through bone.



Vegetable knife or paring knife

Small with a pointed blade about 7 cm long.

Used for many small jobs in the kitchen e.g. peeling, trimming, coring, making decorative garnishes.



Filleting knife

Has a thin, *flexible* (bendy) blade from 15–30 cm long.

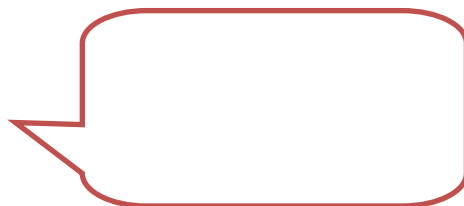
Good for filleting fish because it can get into hard-to-reach areas.



Palette knife

Used for spreading butter and other spreads such as margarine and cream cheese.

Also used for lifting small food items e.g. from baking trays.





Activity 8

Types of knives

Look at the following picture of knives and related equipment.



Which one would you use for these tasks?

Write the number of the knife or other tool in the box.

	Slice bread or rolls
	Fillet a fish
	Chop a whole chicken into pieces
	Peel an apple
	Carve a ham or roast
	Slice onions
	Bone a leg of lamb
	Sharpen a knife



Knife maintenance

- **Keep knives sharp.**

Use a knife sharpener, steel or a stone.



- **Wash knives carefully after use.**

Pay attention to where the handle joins the blade as food may stick here.

- **Don't wash knives in the dishwasher** unless they are labelled as dishwasher safe.

- **Dry knives before storing them** to prevent rust spots developing.



- **Always use a cutting board.**

Never cut on a hard surface like stone or metal. This will damage the blade.



Storing knives

Don't store knives loose in a drawer. The blades will get blunt and damaged.

Store them in a toolbox, knife wrap or case, a wooden storage block or magnetic knife rack.



Using a steel to sharpen knives



Hold the steel firmly away from your body, at a slight angle.

Run the knife smoothly down the steel. Start from the heel of the blade and move towards the tip.

Repeat the process on the other side. Do this 3–6 times.

Flick your wrist to move the knife. Don't move your whole hand or arm.



Another method is to keep the steel steady by holding it against the bench.

Using a stone to sharpen knives



Put a cloth under the stone.

Pour some water on the stone to allow the blade to move smoothly.



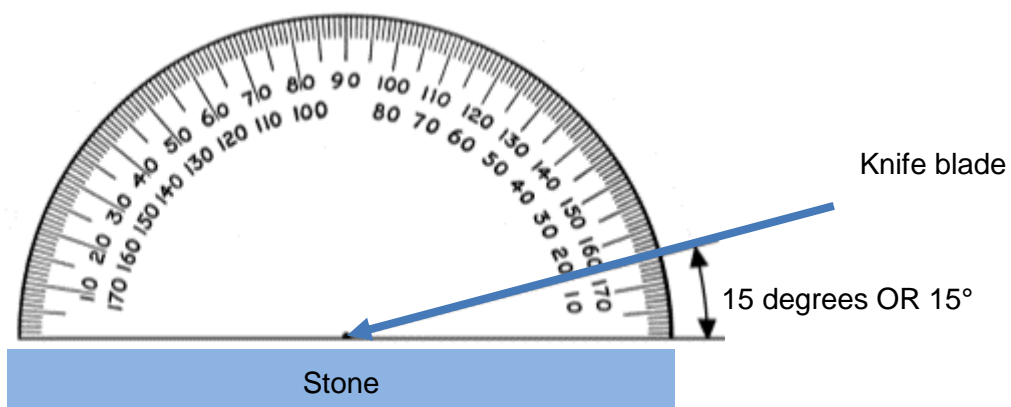
Place knife blade on stone at a 15 degree angle (see below).

Have your fingers *splayed* (spread out) over the blade to get an even pressure.

Move the blade across the stone, from the tip to the heel of the blade.

Turn the blade over and do the other side.

Do 10 times on each side, turning between each time.



Cutting techniques

These cutting techniques will help you use knives more confidently and safely.

Place a damp cloth underneath the chopping board to stop it from slipping.



Hold the knife correctly. This means less chance of cutting yourself if the knife slips. Some workplaces require staff to wear a protective glove on their non-cutting hand.



Hold the food steady with your other hand.

Keep your fingers curled under, out of the way of the knife blade.

You can use your hand to control the thickness of the cut. Use the back of the knuckle of your middle finger as a guide for the knife blade.

*When I was learning to cut,
I practised a lot to get better at
cutting uniformly and safely.*



Use the right knife for the job. Change knives between jobs as often as you need to.



Traditional cuts

Some recipes ask for the ingredients to be cut into special shapes and sizes. These traditional cuts have French names.



Brunoise (BROON-WAAS)

Cubes
2 mm x 2 mm x 2 mm small
dice
e.g. onion



Chiffonnade (SHIF-ON-ARD)


2 mm thin shred
e.g. leaf vegetable




Jardinière (JAR-DIN-YER)


Batons (stick-shaped)
4 mm x 4 mm x 20 mm
baton
e.g. carrot



Julienne (JEW-LEE-EN)	Strips	
	2 mm x 2 mm x 40 mm (match stick) size	
	Sometimes a longer, thinner cut is asked for e.g. carrot, celery	

Macedoine (MAS-E-DWAAN)	Cubes	
	10 mm x 10 mm x 10 mm dice	
	e.g. fruit salad	

Mirepoix (MEER-PWAH)	Rough but even cut	
	e.g. carrot, onion, celery for flavouring stocks and soups	

Paysanne (PAYS-ANN)	Thin slices about 1 mm thick	
	Match the shape of the vegetable	
	Often used for garnishing soups	

Concassé (conk-a-SAY)	The tomatoes have been peeled, seeded and roughly chopped.	



Activity 9

Using knives at work

Discuss together:

- 1 What knives have you used at work? What have you used them for?
- 2 What safety rules have you been shown at work when handling knives?
- 3 Is there a safety sign in your workplace about handling knives? If so, what does it say?

Handling knives safely

To walk with a knife safely



Hold it firmly, pointing down
and close to your body.



THE GUMS

Safety Rules for Knives

ALWAYS ...	WHY?
1. Wash a knife before you use it.	
2. Wipe a knife dry with the blade pointing away from your hand.	
3. Check the knife is dry before you use it.	
4. Choose the correct knife for the job.	
5. Keep knives stored safely when not being used.	
6. To walk with a knife, carry it pointing toward the ground and close to your body.	
7. If your knife falls off the bench, step away. Do not try to catch it.	
8. To give a knife to someone, place it on the bench and let them pick it up.	



THE GUMS

Safety Rules for Knives

NEVER ...	WHY?
1. Never run with a knife.	
2. Never play with knives.	
3. Never throw a knife.	
4. Never hand a knife to someone.	
5. Never leave a knife on a bench with the blade facing upwards.	
6. Never leave a knife on a bench when it is not being used.	
7. Never place a knife into a sink of water and walk away.	
8. Never leave a knife unattended next to a washing up area.	
9. Never cover a knife e.g. with a kitchen cloth.	


Activity 10
Knife safety

Look at the previous guidelines for knife safety.

Talk together about the reasons for each guideline.

Make a brief note beside each one.



Activity 11

What is wrong?

Look at the following photo of someone preparing food. One piece of equipment is being used wrongly.

What is wrong in the picture?

What could be the result?



Section summary

Now you have completed this section you should have developed the following skills and knowledge.

Tick each box if you are satisfied that you have those skills and knowledge.

	Know the parts of a knife.
	Recognise different types of knives and what they are used for.
	Know how to look after knives properly.
	Use knives safely to cut a range of food.

Notes

4 Weighing and measuring ingredients

As part of *mise en place*, you need to weigh and measure ingredients.

Metric measurements are used in modern Australian recipes.

Weighing ingredients

g	grams
kg	kilograms

Use scales to weigh:

- dry ingredients e.g. flour, sugar
- butter
- fruit and vegetables.



Activity 12

Weight – How much do you need?

- 1 Look at the recipe for **Danish apple cake** in the Recipe Book.
How much do you need of the following ingredients?

Ingredient	Amount
butter	
castor sugar	
self-raising flour	
Golden Delicious apples	

2 Have a look at these scales. What is the weight shown on each one?

Scale	Weight
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

1



Measuring ingredients

ml	millilitre
l	litre
tsp	teaspoon
tblsp	tablespoon

Use measuring jugs, cups or spoons to measure *volume* (amount) of liquids and some dry ingredients such as sugar, herbs and spices.



Activity 13

Volume – How much do you need?

- 1 Have a look at the recipe again for **Danish apple cake** in the Recipe Book.
How much volume do you need of the following ingredients?

Ingredient	Amount
Ground cinnamon	
White sugar	

- 2 Have a look at the recipe for **Onion rings in tempura batter**. How much liquid do you need for the following ingredients?

Ingredient	Amount
Soda water	
Mayonnaise	

- 3 On the following jug, draw two lines to show where you would fill it up to for:
- the soda water
 - the mayonnaise.



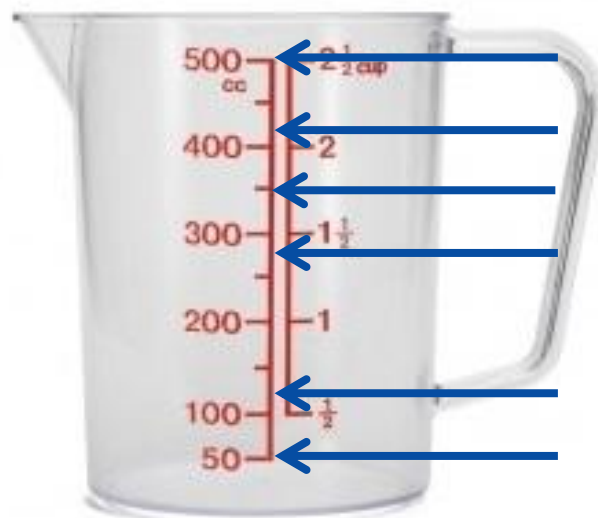


Activity 14

How much is in the jug?

Look at the following jug. The arrows point to different volumes in the jug.

How much is in the jug at each level? Write down the volume next to each arrow.



Maths is good for the environment!

Doing your sums right is good for the environment – it means less food gets thrown away. If you prepare too much, the extra gets wasted, especially with food that *spoils* (goes bad) quickly.

Calculating ingredient requirements

When you are using a recipe for the first time, take the time to read it carefully so you know exactly what is required – the ingredients, quantities, equipment, preparation and cooking methods.

A standard recipe may use these terms:

- **yield** – the total amount produced by the recipe e.g. 500 ml or 4 pieces
- **portions** – the number of individual serves e.g. 2 serves or 2 portions.

Often you need to *adjust* (change) the recipe quantities to produce the number of portions you need. Then you can gather the right quantity of ingredients.

To adjust a recipe, you have to multiply or divide.



Some maths help

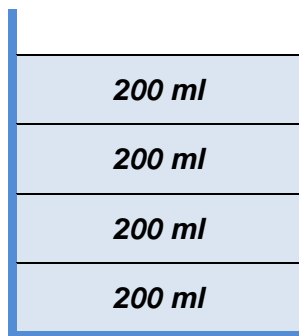
Words	Fraction	Decimal fraction	How it looks
two, twice	2	2.0	
one and a half	1 ½	1.5	
half	½	0.5	
quarter	¼	0.25	
three quarters	¾	0.75	

Multiply (x or times)

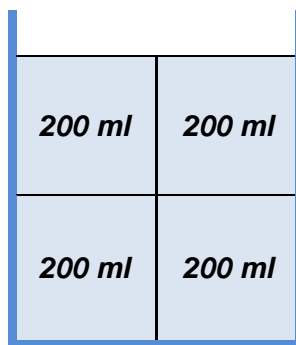
To make this much	Multiply the recipe amount by ...	The maths
One and a half times as much	Multiply by 1.5	$200 \text{ ml} \times 1.5 = 300 \text{ ml}$
Twice as much	Multiply by 2	$200 \text{ ml} \times 2 = 400 \text{ ml}$
6 times as much	Multiply by 6	$200 \text{ ml} \times 6 = 1200 \text{ ml}$

How does it look?

$$4 \times 200 \text{ ml} = 800 \text{ ml}$$



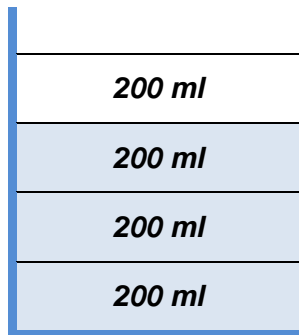
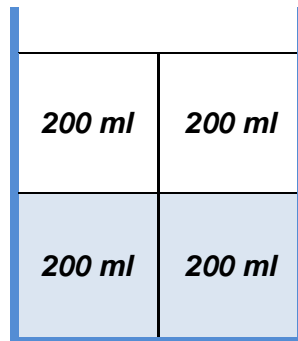
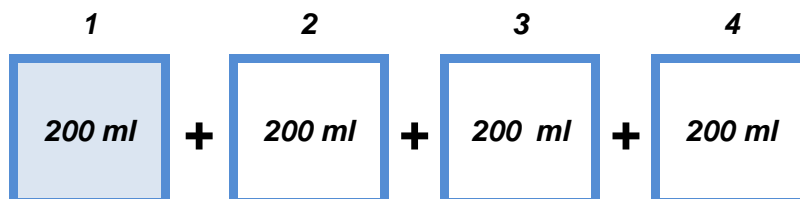
$$4 \times 200 \text{ ml} = 800 \text{ ml}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \boxed{200 \text{ ml}} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \boxed{200 \text{ ml}} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \boxed{200 \text{ ml}} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \boxed{200 \text{ ml}} \end{array} = 800 \text{ ml}$$

Divide (\div)

To make this much	Divide the recipe amount by ...	The maths
Half of the amount	Divide by 2	4 litres \div 2 = 2 litres
A quarter of the amount	Divide by 4	4 litres \div 4 = 1 litre
Three quarters of the amount	Divide by 4 Then multiply by 3	4 litres \div 4 = 1 litre 1 litre \times 3 = 3 litres

How does it look? **$\frac{3}{4}$ of 800 ml = 600 ml** **$\frac{1}{2}$ of 800 ml = 400 ml** **$\frac{1}{4}$ of 800 ml = 200 ml**



Activity 15

Calculate the ingredients

Look at the recipe for Danish apple cake again in the Recipe Book. The chef is going to make 3 cakes.

How much will the chef need of each ingredient? You can use a calculator to multiply each ingredient amount by 3.

Ingredients for 1 cake	Ingredients for 3 cakes (multiply by 3)
175 g butter, softened	
175 g castor sugar	
3 eggs	
175 g self-raising flour	
500 g Golden Delicious apples	
1 tsp ground cinnamon	
1 tbsp white sugar	



Activity 16

Calculate portions

One portion of **Minestrone soup** is 250 ml.

Chef has asked you to make 2 litres of the soup.

How many portions will you get from 2 litres of the soup?

Section summary

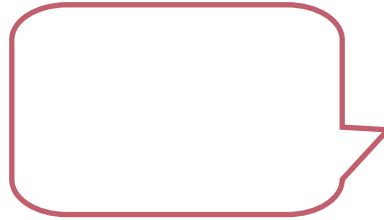
Now you have completed this section you should have developed the following skills and knowledge.

Tick each box if you are satisfied that you have those skills and knowledge.

	Find out from a standard recipe how much of each ingredient is needed.
	Read weights on scales and amounts on measuring jugs.
	Calculate ingredient requirements.
	Calculate portions.

Notes

5 Using equipment for food preparation



Activity 17

Equipment for the kitchen

Look at the recipe for **Parmesan crumbed chicken breast** in the Recipe Book.

- 1 What equipment do you need to make the recipe?
- 2 What will you use each piece of equipment for?

RECIPE: Parmesan crumbed chicken breast

Equipment	What it will be used for

RECIPE: Parmesan crumbed chicken breast

Equipment	What it will be used for

Here is how to use some of the equipment you will need to prepare ingredients for this recipe.

Food processor

Make the breadcrumbs in the food processor.

For a large amount of ingredients, use a large processor.



For a smaller amount of ingredients, you can use a small processor.



You can use a food processor for other food preparation tasks such as:

- chopping herbs, nuts or vegetables
- *pureeing* (crushing) fruit and vegetables
- blending cake ingredients
- making pastry.



Activity 18

Parts of the food processor

Label the 5 parts on this picture of a food processor.



How to use a food processor

STEP	✓
1. Check it is unplugged.	
2. Check the controls are turned off.	
3. Put the food processor together following the instructions.	
4. Plug it in.	
5. If the ingredients are in large pieces, cut them into smaller pieces so you don't damage the motor.	
6. Take the lid off and put the ingredients into the processor.	
7. Close the lid firmly.	
8. Turn on the food processor.	
9. Process, pausing often to stop the motor from over-heating.	
10. Turn off the processor and unplug it.	
11. Open the lid and take out the food.	

Checklist – Did you do this?

Food Processor Safety Tips	✓
Check the work bowl and blades are firmly in place before you start.	
Keep your hands and kitchen utensils away from all blades and moving parts.	
Never put food in with your fingers. Always use the feed tube and food plunger.	
Turn off the machine and unplug before you remove food or clean the processor.	
Be careful when you are washing and storing the sharp blades and disks.	

Grater

Use a grater to grate the parmesan cheese.

There are different types of graters with different sized holes, so you can:

- grate finely using smallest holes (chocolate or lemon rind)
- grate coarsely using bigger holes (semi-soft cheese e.g. mozzarella or hard food e.g. potato or carrots)
- slice hard food using single slit (carrots or hard cheese)
- zest (grate long thin strips) the rind of lemons and oranges using small holes.



How to use a grater

- Spray the grater lightly with cooking oil to make grating easier.
- Hold the food firmly and push it down over the holes.
- Grate food onto a cutting board or directly into a bowl.
- Be careful not to grate your fingers or knuckles.
- Rinse the grater in hot water as soon as you finish so food does not dry on.
- If food does stick, soak the grater in hot water and then scrub it with a brush.



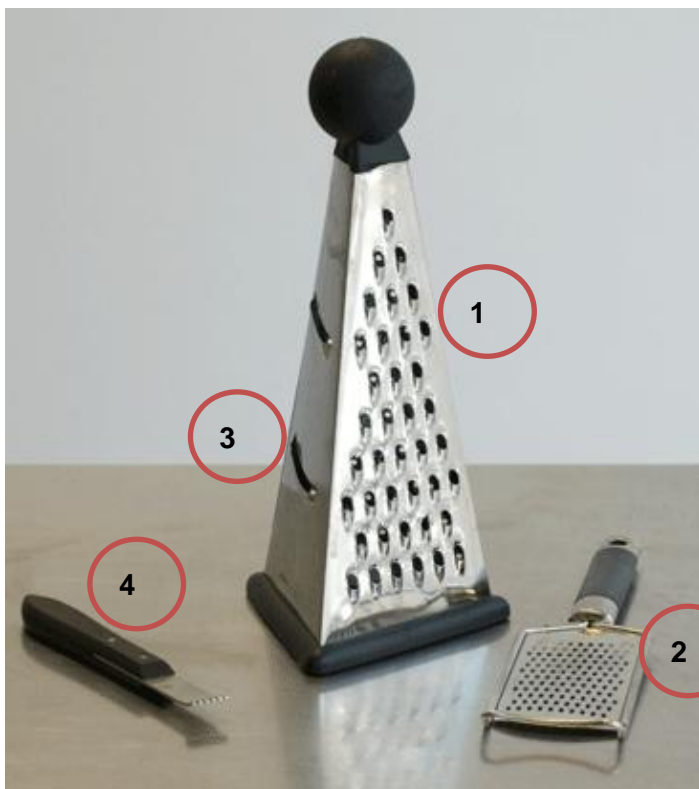
Activity 19

Using a grater

Which parts of the graters in the picture would you use for each task?

Write the number/s in the box.

Task	Number/s
Slice carrots	
Grate lemon rind finely	
Zest orange rind	
Grate hard cheese	
Grate parmesan cheese finely	



Chef's knife

Cut the crusts off the bread before you make the breadcrumbs.

Chop the parsley.



Measuring spoon

Measure the dried herbs.

Level the ingredient off in the spoon with a knife.

You need to be exact with small amounts as the ingredients often have very strong flavours.



Whisk

Use a whisk to beat the eggs for coating the chicken.

A whisk can also be used to:

- blend ingredients smoothly e.g. sauces
- *aerate* (mix air bubbles through) a mixture so that it froths up e.g. egg whites or cream.

Whisks can have different shapes and different numbers of wires.

- A round whisk with many wires is best for aerating. It makes the mixture light and fluffy. Use it with egg whites or cream.
- A flat whisk with fewer wires is better when you need less air. It makes the mixture smooth and *dense* (heavy). Use it with sauces.

How to use a whisk

- Choose a bowl that is wide enough for the movement and large enough for the ingredients to *expand* (get bigger).
- Hold the bowl in one arm and whisk with the other OR whisk with the bowl on a surface. Put down a tea towel to hold the bowl in place.
- Don't stop in the middle of whisking.

The speed you whisk will affect the mixture.

If you whisk faster, more air gets mixed in to create a light foam e.g. to make fluffy egg whites.

If you whisk more slowly, you will get a denser texture e.g. to make a smooth sauce.





Activity 20

What else do you need for it?

Look at the other recipes in the Recipe Book.

- 1 Which recipes use the equipment below?
- 2 What are they used for?

Equipment	Recipes	What is it used for?
Grater		
Chef's knife		
Measuring spoon		
Whisk		



Activity 21

Equipment for the vegetable spring rolls

Look at the recipe for **Vegetable spring rolls** in the Recipe Book.

- 1 What equipment do you need to make the recipe?
- 2 What will you use each piece of equipment for?

RECIPE: Vegetable spring rolls

Equipment	What it will be used for

Chef's knife

Use a chef's knife to cut the vegetables into the different shapes the recipe asks for.

Check the shapes and sizes of different cuts in Part 1 of this workbook.

Slice spring onions



Chiffonnade cabbage



Julienne carrots



Chop mushrooms



Dice onions





Activity 22

Cutting different shapes and sizes

Look at these recipes in the Recipe Book.

Which ingredients need to be cut to a particular shape and size?

Write down what you find out in the table below.

Recipe	Ingredients	Type of cut
Minestrone soup		
Fruit smoothie		
Danish apple cake		
Parmesan crumbed chicken breast		
Onion rings in tempura batter		



Activity 23

Equipment for the beer battered fillet of fish

Look at the recipes for the **Beer battered fillet of fish** and the **Beer batter** in the Recipe Book.

What equipment do you need to make these recipes?

What will you use each piece of equipment for?

RECIPES: Beer battered fillet of fish, Beer batter

Equipment	What it will be used for

Filleting knife

Use a filleting knife to *fillet* the fish (take the flesh from the bones) for the beer battered fillet of fish.

The filleting knife is sharp enough to cut the fish open.



The filleting knife is *flexible* (bendy) so it can stay close to the bone. This means that not much flesh is wasted by being left on the bone.



You can remove any bones using fish tweezers.



Measuring jug

Use a measuring jug to measure 400 ml of beer for the beer batter.



Activity 24

Measuring the beer

On the measuring jug, mark where you would fill it to with beer for the beer batter.





Activity 25

Equipment for the cake

Look at the recipe for **Danish apple cake** in the Recipe Book.

What equipment do you need to make this recipe?

What will you use each piece of equipment for?

RECIPE: Danish apple cake

Equipment	What it will be used for
Scales	Weighing butter, caster sugar, self-raising flour, apples

Electric mixer

Use an electric mixer to beat the butter, sugar and eggs for the Danish apple cake. Use the speed stated in the recipe.

How to use the mixer

- Check the mixer is turned off.
- Place the bowl securely onto the base.
- Attach the correct beaters.
- Lower the beaters down into the food.
- Check the speed is set to zero (0).
- Turn the mixer on.

*Check the speed is set to 0
before you turn the mixer on.*



Place bowl firmly onto the base.

*Attach the correct beater,
then lower into the bowl.*





Activity 26

Mixer attachments

Look at the picture of a mixer with its attachments. The mixer at your workplace may be a different type, but it will probably have similar attachments.

Which attachment in the picture would you use for each task below?

Write the number in the box.



Task	Number
1. Mix cake mixture	
2. Mix pastry for a pie	
3. Whip egg whites for meringue	
4. Cream butter and sugar	
5. Whip cream	



Activity 27

Safety tips for the mixer

Read through the safety tips below.

Why is each one important?

Safety tips	Why?
1. Turn the mixer off before lifting the beaters out of the bowl.	
2. Tie your hair back if it is long.	
3. Don't wear long sleeves or loose scarves.	
4. Don't put your fingers into the bowl while the mixer is running.	
5. Don't put utensils such as spoons or spatulas into the bowl while the mixer is running.	

Vegetable peeler

Use a peeler to peel the apples for the cake.



Scales

Use scales to weigh the flour for the cake.

Your kitchen may have a digital (electronic) scale or a mechanical scale.

How to use the scales



- 1. Place your bowl on the scale and set the scale to zero.*





Activity 28

Equipment for the fruit smoothie

Look at the recipe for **Fruit smoothie** in the Recipe Book.

What equipment do you need to make this recipe?

What will you use each piece of equipment for?

RECIPE: Fruit smoothie	
Equipment	What it will be used for

Blender

Use a blender to make the fruit smoothie.

A blender chops and mixes soft foods and liquids until they are smooth. It can also be used to finely chop small amounts of hard ingredients such as nuts or even ice.



Activity 29

Parts of blender

Look at this picture of a blender. What is the name of each numbered part?

Write the number/s in the box.



Number	Part
	Jar
	Base and motor
	Controls
	Lid
	Blades
	Jar base

How to use a blender

STEP	
1. Check the blender is turned off.	
2. Put liquids into the jar first, then the rest of the ingredients.	
3. Cut vegetables and other food items into small pieces so they don't choke the blade.	
4. Don't overfill the jar. As foods aerate, they expand.	
5. Check the jar is securely in place.	
6. Put the lid on tightly.	
7. Turn the blender on.	
8. Run the blender in short bursts or it can damage the motor.	
9. Wait for the blender to completely stop.	
10. Take the jar off the base and empty out the food.	
11. Wash the jar in warm water immediately after you finish.	





Activity 30

What can go wrong?

Read through the following mistakes some trainees made when they were using a blender.

What do you think happened?

Trainee did this	What happened?
1. Sandra put a spatula into the jar to scrape down the sides while the blender was running.	
2. Jay forgot to put the lid on when he was pureeing hot pumpkin soup.	
3. Alison put 3 big chunks of pineapple in the jar to puree for a cake.	
4. Paddy filled the jar to the top with milk and strawberries so he could make 3 smoothies at once.	

A stick blender

You can also use a stick blender for blending.



Use a container with high sides.

Have the blender in the food when you turn on and off.

Keep the blade and hood fully under the food when blending.

Move the blender steadily up and down through the ingredients.

Section summary

Now you have completed this section you should have developed the following skills and knowledge.

Tick each box if you are satisfied that you have those skills and knowledge.

	Use a range of kitchen equipment safely to prepare food.
--	--

Notes

6 Cleaning and maintaining kitchen equipment



Cleaning the equipment

Daniel may have to do these cleaning tasks at The Gums:

- disassemble equipment
- scrape and rinse
- scrub
- wash by hand or in the dishwasher
- sanitise (use a special cleaning chemical or heat) to make sure there are no germs left on the equipment
- store items safely and hygienically (with no germs).



Don't waste water

Don't wash things under a running tap. Fill a bucket or sink instead.

Rinse by filling up another container with clean water rather than rinsing under running water.

Only use as much water as you need. If you only need to wash a few things, don't fill a big sink right up.

Turn off taps when they are not being used.

If any taps are dripping, let your supervisor know so they can be fixed.

Cleaning products

Cleaning products help remove stains, grease, dirt, *carbon* (burned food) and *bacteria* (germs).

Here are some types of cleaning products used at The Gums.

Cleaning product	What it does	Use it where
Detergent	Removes grease and food residue (food left on items)	cooking equipment, benches, floors, walls, plates
Decarboniser	Removes heavily burned on carbon	pots, pans, ovens
Sanitiser	Kills bacteria	benches, cutting boards, small equipment
Disinfectant	Kills bacteria, mould and fungus	toilets and hand sinks



Environmentally friendly cleaning products

Cleaning products go down the sink and into the environment – the land, the waterways and the ocean.

Environmentally friendly cleaning products are ones that don't harm the environment after we wash them down the sink.

They may be labelled 'biodegradable', 'non-toxic', 'phosphate-free' or 'green'.

Handle chemicals safely

Be careful when using or mixing cleaning products.

Some products can be harmful if you:

- swallow them
- inhale (breathe in) their fumes
- splash or spray them on your skin or in your eyes.

Many workplaces try to reduce their use of *toxic* (poisonous) products.



Activity 31

What can go wrong?

Read this news item and discuss what might have gone wrong.

Salt mix-up at chicken store

May 23, 2013

Eleven people needed hospital treatment after they ate hot chips sprinkled with caustic soda instead of salt.

Their visit to a fast food chicken restaurant in Bunbury, south of Perth, left them with mouth and throat burns. Five children aged under 10 were among those affected.

A spokesman for the WA Department of Health said they had received a report about 7pm that an employee had accidentally put caustic soda into a salt shaker.

Caustic soda, or sodium hydroxide, is commonly used as a detergent or drain cleaner and causes chemical burns in contact with the skin.

Police, WorkSafe, the State Department of Health and the local government authority are all investigating how the caustic soda came to be in the salt shaker.

The City of Bunbury's Environment Health Services team has started an investigation into a possible breach of the Food Act. The fast food outlet remained closed today.



Activity 32

Chemical safety rules

Read these statements about safe handling of cleaning products and other chemicals at your workplace.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct column for you.

Discuss with the rest of the group.

Checklist	Yes	No	Not sure
1. I have been trained to handle cleaning products and other chemicals safely at work.			
2. In my workplace, all the cleaning products and other chemicals are stored separately from the food.			
3. I know where the instructions are for the cleaning products and other chemicals I have to use.			
4. I use the correct personal protective equipment (PPE) when I use cleaning products and other chemicals.			
5. In my workplace, there are no chemicals in the wrong containers or unlabelled containers.			
6. In my workplace, all the cleaning products and other chemicals are in clearly marked containers.			
7. I never spray cleaning products above my shoulder so that droplets can blow back towards my face.			
8. I know what to do in case there is an accident with cleaning products and other chemicals.			
9. I know where the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are.			



Steps to clean equipment effectively		✓
1. Select correct cleaning product for the task.		
2. Disconnect electrical equipment from any power source.		
3. Safely <i>disassemble</i> (take apart) equipment.		
4. Soak to soften any dried-on food (if required).		
5. Rinse to remove any loose food.		
6. Apply cleaning product.	Or put in dishwasher. The water is so hot that it sanitises the equipment.	
7. Scrub or wipe.		
8. Rinse.		
9. Apply sanitiser (if required).		
10. Leave to air dry if possible.		




Activity 33

Cleaning the food processor

Look at the following instructions for cleaning the food processor at The Gums.

- 1 Underline any parts of the procedure where you could hurt yourself.
- 2 What should you do so you don't get hurt?

 THE GUMS Safety Procedure for Cleaning Food Processor	
How often	Every day after use. Between processing different food types.
Safety	Do not clean this machine unless you have been trained. Unplug the machine from the wall. Use correct PPE – rubber gloves, safety glasses, rubber apron. Be careful with sharp blades. Wipe them from the centre out.
Cleaning products	Shinee detergent <i>diluted</i> (mixed with water) following manufacturer's instructions. Sanitiser: use Blanco bleach – 2 ml per 5 litres of water. Wear rubber gloves.
Equipment	Dry brush, bucket or sink, cleaning cloth, spray bottle. Removable parts (except the blades) can also be cleaned in the dishwasher on the top rack.



THE GUMS

Safety Procedure for Cleaning Food Processor**Procedure****1. PREPARE**

Take the food processor apart. Remove all leftover food. Be careful of sharp blades.

2. WASH THE REMOVABLE PARTS

Wash all the removable parts of the food processor in warm water and detergent.

Do not scrub the parts with *abrasive* (scratchy) cleaners or pads.

Gently wipe down blades. Do not soak them in water.

Sanitise the parts with a sanitiser, or wash in the dishwasher (except the blades).

3. WIPE DOWN THE BASE AND MOTOR

Use a damp cloth to wipe down the base and motor unit.

Do not put it into water or pour water over it.

For stains that are hard to remove, rub with mild soap or a baking soda paste.

4. DRY AND REASSEMBLE

Dry the pieces of the processor completely.

Reassemble so it is ready to use.

Store in its correct place.

Cleaning the mixer

Use the same *procedure* (set of steps) for cleaning a mixer.



Use a basin of warm water and detergent.

Wipe down the base and motor area. Don't put in water.

The attachments can be washed in a dishwasher.



Dry with a clean cloth.



Activity 34

Reading an instruction booklet

Look at the Table of Contents from the Quixo Food Processor booklet.

QUIXO FOOD PROCESSOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Important Safety Advice	2
The Parts	3
Assembling the Parts	4
Operating the Controls	5
Removing Processed Food	6
Chopping and Puréeing	7
Slicing	7
Fruits and Vegetables	8
Hard Foods	8
Herbs	8
Meat, Poultry and Fish	9
Nuts	9
Cheese Spreads and Dips	9
Beating Egg Whites	10
Whipping Cream	10
Making Mayonnaise	10
Making Crumbs and Crumb Crusts	11
Making Pastry	11
Making Breads	12
Processing Yeast Dough	13
Cleaning and Storing.	14
Recipes.	15

Questions - Reading an instruction booklet

- 1 Which page or pages would you look at for information on how to use the food processor safely? Mark your answer with a highlighter.
- 2 You are not sure whether the bowl can go in the dishwasher or not. What page would you look at to find out?

- 3 You have a large, hard piece of parmesan cheese which you need to grate. What page will give you advice on how to do this correctly?

- 4 Chef has asked you to take the parts of the food processor out of the dishwasher and assemble it. You have never done it before. Which page will you look at to get some help?

Questions - Reading an instruction booklet

- 5 Your trainer will give you a copy of Important Safety Advice from page 2 of the Quixo booklet. Some of it is hard to understand. Look at No. 15.

15. To keep its powerful motor well ventilated, fans in the food processor base provide a stream of cooling air. To ensure proper ventilation of the motor during heavy use, place the machine so there is at least 10 cm of clear space on all sides.

This would be easier to understand if it said:

15. The motor needs air to cool it, so make sure there is at least 10 cm of clear space all around it.

Choose 2 other pieces of Important Safety Advice. Can you write them more simply?

1.

2.

Maintaining equipment

Report damaged equipment

If you notice something wrong, don't use the equipment. Report it to your supervisor immediately.

Some examples of things you might notice are:

- frayed electrical cord
- broken switch
- screws coming loose or missing
- rattles or strange noises in the equipment
- smells, smoke or sparks coming from the equipment
- ON light or temperature gauge not working
- broken accessories
- broken handles
- no power in an electric machine.

You may need to fill in a workplace report form. Or you might have to tell your supervisor about the problem and they will fill out the form.



Activity 35

Reporting damaged equipment 1

In your workplace, how do you report equipment that is damaged or broken?



Activity 36

Reporting damaged equipment 2

The food processor has a frayed cord.

But you need to finish preparing the food before the chef needs it, so you decide to report it after you have finished.

DISCUSS: Is this the right decision? Why or why not?



Don't waste electricity

You can help look after the environment by using and maintaining kitchen equipment properly.

- Report electrical equipment that is not working properly as it could use more electricity.
- Clean equipment after you have used it. This keeps the equipment working efficiently and using less energy.
- Turn off equipment when it is not being used so it does not use 'standby' electricity.

Make minor adjustments

You may be able to make some minor adjustments to equipment so that it works correctly. However, only do this if you have been taught to do it safely.

Some small adjustments you may learn to do are:

- adjust blades in the meat slicer
- sharpen knives
- adjust the speed settings on mixers or food processors
- adjust scales if they are not measuring accurately.





Activity 37

Fill in a Maintenance Request Tag

You were using an electric blender when it started making a rattling noise and giving off a burning smell.

Fill in the following Maintenance Request tag.

Say what the problem is and what you did when it happened. Use today's date and your workplace location.

MAINTENANCE REQUEST 254875 ITEM _____ _____ REPORTED BY _____ DATE _____ LOCATION _____ PROBLEM _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ ASSIGNED TO _____ DATE COMPLETED _____ COMPLETED BY _____ REMARKS _____ _____ _____

Section summary

Now you have completed this section you should have developed the following skills and knowledge.

Tick the box if you are satisfied that you have those skills and knowledge.

	Clean equipment safely.
	Know how to use cleaning agents safely, including chemicals.
	Follow procedures and cleaning instruction booklets for equipment.
	Know how to maintain equipment correctly.

Notes

Recipe book

Onion rings in tempura batter

Portions – 2

Ingredients

1 large onion cut into rings

Plain flour for coating

Tempura batter

80 g self-raising flour

40 g cornflour

250 ml very cold soda water

1 egg

50 ml garlic and paprika mayonnaise

Method

- Preheat clean deep fryer to 190°C.
- Separate the onion rings and coat with flour.
- Sift both flours together.
- Whisk the egg and cold soda water together.
- Quickly whisk in flour.
- Mix the onion rings through the batter then place carefully into hot deep frying oil.
- Remove and drain when light golden in colour.
- Serve immediately garnished with garlic and paprika mayonnaise.
- This batter should be used immediately as it must be very cold to ensure crispness.

Minestrone soup with cheese crouton**Yield – 500 ml****Portions – 2 x 250 ml****Ingredients**

20 ml olive oil
 100 g carrot, celery, potato cut to paysanne
 20 g sliced onion
 30 g cabbage chiffonnade
 20 g bacon julienne
 1 clove crushed garlic
 20 g tomato paste
 20 g kidney beans
 20 g chopped tomato
 20 g cooked macaroni
 20 g green beans in small slant cut –
 blanched
 400 ml chicken stock
 1 tbsp chopped parsley

Cheese crouton

2 x 1 cm slices from French bread stick
 (baguette)
 20 g grated parmesan cheese

Method

- Sweat the bacon and vegetables in oil.
 - Add tomato paste and cook out.
 - Add stock, bring to boil, and then turn down to simmer. Skim.
 - Cook on a gentle simmer for about 20 minutes.
 - Add the macaroni and beans just prior to serving.
-
- Toast the bread on 1 side then turn over and sprinkle with cheese.
 - Place under grill and melt cheese.
 - Place as a garnish on soup just before serving and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Vegetable spring rolls**Yield – 4 pieces****Ingredients**

1 tablespoon vegetable oil
 3–4 drops sesame oil
 30 g spring onions, finely sliced
 30 g cabbage, fine chiffonnade
 30 g carrots, fine julienne
 30 g mushrooms, finely chopped
 30 g bean shoots
 ¼ teaspoon grated ginger
 ¼ teaspoon crushed garlic
 ½ teaspoon soy sauce
 Spring roll wrappers
 Egg white

Method

- Heat oils in pan.
- Add ginger and garlic and cook briefly.
- Add remaining vegetables and allow to sweat until just tender.
- Stir through soy sauce. Remove from heat and allow to cool.
- Lay wrappers with points facing north/south.
- Brush edges with a little egg white.
- Place a portion of cold vegetable mixture onto wrapper, fold over twice. Then fold sides to the centre and continue rolling forward into a neat firm cylinder.
- Cover and refrigerate until required.
- To cook, deep fry rolls at 180°C until golden brown.

Parmesan crumbed chicken breast**Portions – 2****Ingredients**

4 slices white bread – crust removed
 20 g parmesan finely grated
 1 tsp dried mixed herbs
 Flour for coating
 2 eggs whisked for coating
 2 chicken breasts – skin removed
 Olive oil
 Pinch each salt and white pepper
 Cooked tomato concassé
 Finely chopped parsley

Method

- Place bread into food processor and work until a fine crumb is achieved.
- Place crumbs on a flat tray and place in an oven at 100°C until dried out.
- Allow crumbs to cool then mix in parmesan and herbs.
- Cover chicken breasts with plastic wrap and using a mallet or rolling pin, flatten to an even thickness.
- Place chicken through flour, then egg wash, then parmesan crumb mix.
- Place crumbed chicken on a tray or plate, cover and refrigerate for at least 30 minutes before cooking.
- Heat oil in pan and add chicken.
- Cook to light golden colour on both sides.
- Place on absorbent paper to drain excess oil.
- To serve, plate the chicken and garnish with cooked tomato concassé and chopped parsley.

Beer batter**Yield – 600 ml****Ingredients**

200 g plain flour
 2 tsp baking powder
 1 pinch salt
 400 ml beer

Method

- Sift flour, baking powder and salt together.
- Make a bay in the centre and pour in beer.
- Whisk beer into flour until all lumps have been removed.
- Pour through a fine strainer to remove excess lumps.

Beer battered fillet of fish**Portions – 2****Ingredients**

2 fillets of fish e.g. whiting
 100 g plain flour
 Pinch salt and pepper
 250 ml beer batter
 Cooking oil (for deep frying)
 60 g tartare sauce
 4 lemon wedges
 2 large sprigs flat leaf parsley

Method

- Preheat the deep fryer to 180°C.
- Pat fish pieces dry with clean kitchen paper then lightly season with salt and pepper.
- Pass fish through flour to lightly dust, then dip into beer batter, ensuring an even coating. Allow excess to drip off.
- Carefully lay the pieces of fish into the hot oil (don't drop from a height as this will cause oil to splash).
- Using a deep frying lifter, gently move and turn the fish pieces until an even light golden crust is formed.
- Lift fish pieces out, allow to drain well, then place onto absorbent paper.
- Serve immediately or keep warm until required (the longer the fish sits the more soggy the batter will become).
- Serve with tartare sauce and lemon wedges.
- Garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Danish apple cake**Portions – 8****Ingredients**

175 g butter, softened
 175 g castor sugar
 3 eggs
 175 g self-raising flour
 500 g Golden Delicious apples, sliced thinly
 1 tsp ground cinnamon
 1 tbsp white sugar

Method

- Preheat oven to 180°C. Grease a 22 cm round cake tin.
- Beat butter and sugar with an electric mixer until the mixture is light and fluffy. Beat in eggs, one at a time. Sieve flour into mixture and fold in thoroughly. The mixture will be quite stiff.
- Peel, core and quarter apples, then slice them thinly.
- Spread half the mixture in the bottom of the cake tin and cover with half the sliced apple. Cover with the rest of the mixture and arrange the remaining apple in a wheel pattern over the top.
- Mix cinnamon and white sugar, then sprinkle over the apple.
- Place in the centre of the oven and bake for 35 minutes.
- To check if it is ready, insert a skewer in the centre; it should come out clean.

Fruit smoothie**Portions – 2****Ingredients**

½ cup fruit, diced e.g. peaches, bananas, pineapples, strawberries, mangos
 ¾ cup plain yogurt
 1 cup milk
 1 tbsp sugar (optional)

Method

- Peel the fruit, if appropriate, and cut up into small pieces.
- Put all the ingredients into a blender and puree them together until smooth.
- Pour into a chilled glass and serve with a straw.

Key words

Word	Meaning
<i>abrasive</i>	Scratchy
<i>accurate</i>	Exact
<i>adjust</i>	Change
<i>aerate</i>	Mix air bubbles through
<i>assemble</i>	Put together
<i>bacteria</i>	Germs
<i>baton</i>	Stick-shaped
<i>calibrate</i>	Adjust
<i>dense</i>	Heavy
<i>diluted</i>	Mixed with water
<i>disassemble</i>	Take apart
<i>expand</i>	Get bigger
<i>fillet (a fish)</i>	Take the flesh from the bones
<i>flexible</i>	Bendy
<i>food residue</i>	Food left on items
<i>hygienic, hygienically</i>	With no germs
<i>inhaled</i>	Breathed in
<i>mise en place</i>	Gather all the equipment and ingredients you need before you start work
<i>offset</i>	Not on the same level
<i>portions</i>	The number of individual serves produced by a recipe
<i>procedure</i>	Set of steps
<i>purée</i>	Crush or mash finely
<i>quantity</i>	Amount

<i>rigid</i>	Stiff
<i>sanitise</i>	Use a special cleaning chemical or heat to get rid of germs
<i>select</i>	Choose
<i>specialised</i>	Used for particular a purpose
<i>splayed</i>	Spread out
<i>tapers</i>	Gets thinner
<i>toxic</i>	Poisonous
<i>utensils</i>	Kitchen tools
<i>volume</i>	Amount
<i>yield</i>	The total amount produced by a recipe
<i>zest</i>	Finely grate