Infrared Grilling Made Easy™
Congratulations and welcome to ownership of your new Char-Broil® grill with the Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system. It is our sincere hope that by reading this guide and with a little practice you will come to fully enjoy the tender juiciness and delicious flavor of food you prepare with the advanced Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system. We suggest you take a few moments to read the product guide to ensure your grill is assembled correctly and completely and that you are familiar with both the construction and operation before using your grill.

There are no hard and fast rules for cooking with your new Char-Broil® grill - just some basic facts about how the grill works. Depending on your level of experience with outdoor cooking on either traditional gas or charcoal grills, you will discover we’ve designed the Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system to be a useful tool for you to prepare great tasting meals the way you like and want. That’s why we say it’s “Infrared Grilling Made Easy™.”

The Char-Broil® grill with the Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system has an exclusive and patented infrared cooking system that gives you a wide range of control over the temperature and style of grilling, barbecuing and rotisserie cooking you enjoy. Plus, having a convenient and versatile side burner to complement your grilling experience makes your grill a complete outdoor cooking unit. Use this grilling guide as an introduction to get started cooking with your new Char-Broil® grill.

The most important thing you can do first is register your grill to activate your warranty and provide important information so that we can be more helpful when you need us. Please complete the warranty registration card found on the last page of your product guide or save a stamp and visit us at www.charbroil.com to register quickly and easily.

When you register, be sure to sign up for our FREE email newsletter called Sizzle on the Grill. Each week you’ll get tips, recipes, party ideas and have the opportunity to enter great promotions and giveaways. We never sell or distribute your contact information. We want your Char-Broil® experience to be Great! - and this is one way we can stay in touch.

Happy grilling!
Reduced Flare-up Performance

- Food juices vaporize and add flavor while the fire stays in the firebox.
- Exclusive, stainless steel infrared cooking system - no fragile ceramics.
- Even infrared heat across the entire cooking surface without hot or cold spots.

Infrared Results

- Natural, infrared heat locks-in foods own natural juices for moist, flavorful results.
- Add hickory, mesquite, or apple wood flavor by dropping chips between the grates.
- Professional chef-quality, steak-searing temperatures also simplify clean-up.

SureFire™ Reliability

- New for 2009, SureFire™ Ignition System with a spark at every burner.
- Temperature control and gauges at every burner.
- Every burner is protected and warranted for 2 years against perforation.
Getting started

First Time Use

Read your product guide and ensure the grill is put together properly.

Remove all Point-of-Purchase advertising material from all grill surfaces before first use. We recommend letting your grill cook on its highest setting for 15-20 minutes prior to your first use. This aids in removing the oils used during manufacturing.

Since 1995, all regulators (the part that attaches to the gas tank to regulate the flow of gas) have included a safety feature that restricts the gas flow in the event of a gas leak. You can inadvertently activate this safety feature without having a gas leak. This typically occurs when you turn on the gas using the grill control knob before you turn on the gas on LP tank valve. If the gas regulator safety feature activates, the grill will only reach temperatures between 250°F and 300°F even with all burners on the high setting.

If your grill is not getting hotter than 250°F to 300°F these steps should be taken first to reset the gas regulator safety device:

1. Open the grill lid.
2. Turn off all knobs on the control panel in front.
3. Turn off the tank knob.
4. Disconnect the regulator from the LP tank.
5. Wait 30 seconds.
6. Reconnect the regulator to the LP tank.
7. Slowly open the LP tank knob all the way. Do not put excessive force on the valve at the full open position to avoid damaging the valve.
8. Turn on the appropriate control knob and light the grill per the instructions.

An illustration of this process is included in the product guide or go to www.charbroil.com for more information.
Preheating Your Grill
Just like your home oven, the Char-Broil® Precision Flame™ grill should be preheated to provide optimum performance. Preheat the grill on high for 10-15 minutes – longer if weather conditions require.

Please refer to the **lighting instructions** inside the product guide if you have questions about how to light your grill. A match-light chain and access hole is provided for your convenience.

**Temperature**
Many grills utilize a lid mounted temperature gauge, which measures the air temperature inside the grill. However, Char-Broil® has engineered your new Precision Flame™ Infrared grill with integrated grate level temperature gauges. These gauges provide the temperature right at the grate level, where your food cooks. This allows you to precisely monitor and control the cooking temperature of each individual cooking zone. Engineered to provide a superior grilling experience, these temperature gauges are only found on Char-Broil® infrared grills.

I nfrared Grilling 101

**This is Infrared**
Infrared energy is comprised of those frequencies just beyond the visible light spectrum. Simply put, it is light that we cannot see, but our bodies (and food) detect as heat. Most electromagnetic energy can cause heating but infrared is the perfect choice for cooking. Traditional convection grills heat with hot air, and can dry out your food. With infrared grills, infrared frequencies strike the food and cause the molecules to vibrate, thereby creating the heat that cooks your food.

![Infrared and Convection Diagram](image)

All meat has moisture saturated boundary layer. Convection heat dries out this boundary layer while cooking, where as infrared energy is able to penetrate this boundary layer without displacing it. That is why a hamburger will shrink more on a convective grill than on an infrared grill. The results are that cooking with infrared energy provides more juicy and flavorful results. High end restaurants have known for years that cooking with infrared produces the best steaks, and now Char-Broil® is bringing this same technology to your backyard!
Cooking with Infrared Energy
• Sear marks are best made on fresh sections of the grill.
• Think about your meal and organize your food according to cooking techniques and required times as well as best use of the grilling area.
• Coat each piece of meat, fish or fowl with a light spray of high heat oil like canola.
• When using a sauce or glaze with excess sugars, brush on food during the final 10 minutes of cooking. Excess sugars will burn and turn to carbon and that’s not the smoke flavor you want! Keep in mind, use of excessive marinades will also require extra cleaning afterwards.

Until you get used to cooking on the Char-Broil® grill with Precision Flame™, you may want to adjust your regular cooking times. If you are familiar with cooking on a well-prepared charcoal fire, your sense of timing will be more easily adaptable to the Precision Flame™ infrared cooking system. If you are use to cooking on open-flame gas burners, reduce the heat settings you normally use by at least 30% and the cooking time by about half. After some experience you’ll have a sense of what temperature setting and cooking times best work for you and deliver the results you want.

Cooking with Wood Chips
For added smoke flavor when grilling or barbequing - wood chips can be placed between the cooking grates. No need to pre-soak, you can drop wood chips right out of the bag. NOTE: Do NOT place wood chips directly under greasy foods as this can increase the risk of flare up.

Here are some hardwood varieties that work particularly well with foods: Alder, Apple, Cherry, Grapevines, Hickory, Mesquite, Oak, Rosemary and Sasafrass.

Preventing Flare-Ups
Your Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system was designed to reduce flare-ups during normal use. Engineered slots keep flames in the firebox beneath the cooking grate, and away from your food. However, under certain conditions you may experience a flare-up on top of the cooking grate. The following tips can help reduce the chance of this occurring.

• When searing fatty foods, leave the grill lid in the open position.
• Try to keep your grill away from windy areas. Wind forces oxygen between the grates which can result in flare-ups.
• During cooking, if grease pools, remove food (if possible) and turn burners on high with the grill lid open until grease has burned off.
• Cook food on the center of grilling grates and avoid placing food over the gaps between grates.

**Direct Cooking**
Infrared energy is perfect for direct cooking of steaks, chops and other meats as it can achieve very high searing temperatures. The infrared energy affects meat by first searing the outside and penetrating inside so the meat is cooked to juicy perfection.

**Indirect Cooking**
Place the meat on one side of the grill, turn the Precision Flame™ burners on the other side of the grill to the setting that will deliver the desired cooking temperature (generally between 225F and 300F degrees). During indirect cooking, meat will lose fat and other drippings.

**Rotisserie Cooking**
Rotisserie burners are not needed with this grill. Simply use a Char-Broil® Rotisserie over your Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system. Always rotisserie on Low as indicated on the burner control knob. Check frequently to ensure proper cooking. It is okay to rotisserie with the lid open if you need more room.

**Searing**
Searing meat is all about creating a flavor “crust” and capturing internal juices so meat remains moist on the inside and every bite is delicious. Whether you’re grilling a steak with direct heat or slow roasting a pork shoulder, getting a good “crust” on the outside of the meat as soon as possible will help to ensure the flavor and the moisture remain inside. What is the crust? Natural proteins and sugars drawn to the surface of the meat react to temperatures in the “Searing Range” of 300° F and above. Searing creates what is also known as “The Maillard Reaction.” The Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system produces the perfect searing temperatures when infrared energy impacts the surface of the meat. Here’s a good searing tip for you to experiment with: Use a little coarse salt on your steaks, chops and roasts - this helps draw proteins to the surface of the meat - and when they get hit with the infrared energy this surface will sear and create that delicious crust you love to taste. On a turkey or chicken use a light touch of oil on the skin for the same effect. Sear the meat on the Precision Flame™ infrared burner using a higher setting and then lower the burner setting to finish cooking. You may even want to use aluminum foil to “hold” cooked food on the warming rack as you prepare the additional courses.
Grill or BBQ ... what’s the difference?
These words are often used interchangeably, but there is actually quite a difference. Grilling involves cooking your meat directly over high heat. Grilled foods are generally smaller pieces of meat and vegetables that make their way to the table faster. Barbequing is a slower way of cooking larger portions of meat. It takes time, but your end result is tender and juicy. So grill it fast or ‘Q’ it slow... either route takes you to a mouth watering meal.

Grilling the Perfect Burger
Ground beef with a 20 percent fat/80 percent lean ratio is best for a juicy burger with a good, meaty texture.

- Form patties with gentle pressure and don’t over-pack.
- Form a slight depression in the middle of the patty so the edges are slightly thicker than the center. This will produce a less-round, more evenly-cooked patty.
- Patties should be no more than 8 oz. and 1/2 inch thick.
- Set Precision Flame™ to Medium and grill for 3 to 4 minutes per side until the meat is no longer pink or when a thermometer inserted from the side to the center reads at 160°F.

How to Grill a Succulent Beef Steak
Pick the right kind of steak. Tender cuts like sirloin, tenderloin, porterhouse, New York strip, and shell steak are the best. Fibrous steaks, like skirt and flank, also taste great grilled—especially when thinly sliced on the diagonal. Restaurant quality steaks are graded by the U.S.D.A. as either ‘choice’ or ‘prime’ and have not been frozen.

- The meat should be at room temperature, seasoned lightly with kosher salt (to help draw out the proteins in the meat) and ground pepper. Lightly oil the surface with canola or other high smoke-point oil.
- Set Precision Flame™ to HIGH and place the steaks on the grate, lined up in the same direction.
- Cook steaks on each side 2 to 3 minutes for a steak 1/2 inch thick, 3 to 4 minutes for a steak 1 inch thick, 4 to 6 minutes when 1-1/2 to 2 inches thick.
• Always turn the steak with tongs or a spatula; never use a fork. The holes made by a fork allow the juices to escape.
• To check for doneness you can use your finger pressed on the meat: rare meat moves easily when pressed with your finger while a well done steak is stiff; medium-rare is right in the middle. This is a skill that will develop with practice. You can also use an instant read thermometer inserted from the side of the steak, preferably through any fat on the edge and only when your experience suggests they are nearly done.

[Rare=130°F  Medium=140°-150°F  Well=165°F]
• Don’t overlook the last, most important step. Let the steaks rest for 2 to 3 minutes before you serve them. This allows the juices to flow back from the center of the meat to the exterior, giving you a juicer steak.
• Always cut meat across the grain to preserve tenderness.

There are more beef recipes at www.charbroil.com

How to Grill Tender & Moist Pork

Cooking pork to 160°F. is considered safe and yields a much juicier piece of meat. One way to determine this, of course, is by using a meat thermometer. Depending on the thickness, cut, grain of the meat and the amount of fat, muscle and bone, the cooking time for pork can vary considerably. Final cooking time to generate the proper internal temperature depends on the thickness of the meat and the heat of the grill.

Brining

Brining is a process similar to marination in which meat (most often pork or chicken) is soaked in a salt solution (the brine) before cooking. Brining makes cooked meat more moist by hydrating the cells of the muscle tissue before cooking, and traps water molecules and holds them during cooking. This prevents the meat from drying out, or dehydrating.

Brine larger cuts of pork like shoulders, racks, roasts and even pork chops.

Char-Broil’s EZ Basic Brine recipe is:

1/4 cup kosher salt
1/4 cup packed brown sugar
4 cups hot water

Thoroughly mix all the ingredients and allow to cool to room temperature. Place meat in an appropriate sized sealable plastic bag and cover with brine. Place in refrigerator for 4-24 hours depending upon size of meat. Remove and rinse, pat dry and allow to come to room temperature before adding rub or other seasonings.
Injecting Flavors
Flavors and moisture can be added by injecting meat with marinade solutions under cold conditions before cooking. Needle injectors are used to incorporate marinades directly into the thicker muscle pieces in meats. The brine or marinade is injected right where you need it.

Additional tips to help you prepare pork
• Use an instant read thermometer to check the internal temperature of the meat furthest from the bone and nearest to the center of the thickest part.
• As you near the end of the estimated cooking time, cut into the meat near the bone to determine doneness before pulling the meat off the grill. (A pork chop is cooked when the meat is no longer pink near the bone.)
• Brush glazes or sauces that contain any sweet ingredients like sugar or honey during the last few minutes of grilling to prevent them from charring.

Preparing Pork Ribs
There are several varieties of ribs and each requires its own technique to bring out the best flavors and textures. These tips are general rules to consider when cooking any pork rib.

• Before cooking apply a dry blend of herbs and spices to suit your tastes and compliment the flavor of the meat.
• Set Precision Flame™ to Low.

Important points to consider for grilling pork ribs with Precision Flame™:
1. Unlike other grills, the Precision Flame™ grill emits infrared energy. It will sear the outside, penetrating the meat and sealing it so the internal moisture will remain.
2. Cook the ribs for 1/2 - 1 hour depending upon how much meat, bone and fat they contain. Baste the ribs with a light coating of apple cider vinegar during the last 10 minutes.
3. If desired, you can brush on a glaze of barbeque sauce or marmalade during the final 10 minutes instead of the apple cider vinegar.
4. Drop smoke chips directly between the cooking grates. They will flavor the ribs but not actually smoke them.
5. Determining when pork ribs are done can be tricky and color is not an indication of doneness. Smoke from burning wood chips can turn the interior of the meat pink and leave you with the impression that it’s not cooked. If you
can move the rib bones back and forth without a lot of resistance the meat is cooked. A better judge is to remove the ribs after an hour and use an instant read thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat away from the bone, measuring for an internal temperature of 160°F.

6. Infrared energy cooks differently than conventional gas or charcoal grills - the outside of the ribs will be crusty and the inside will be moist.

There are more pork recipes at www.charbroil.com

Grilling Vegetables

Grilling gives vegetables a lightly smoked flavor and it doesn't take much preparation. Here are several tips on grilling vegetables on the Precision Flame™ Infrared Cooking System:

• Set Precision Flame™ to MEDIUM/HIGH.
• We recommend you lightly brush or spray vegetables with olive oil before grilling to add flavor, promote sear marks, and keep them from drying out and sticking to the grill.
• Grilled vegetables are usually served as a side dish with other grilled foods, but they can also be served as a main course, drizzled with plain or flavored olive oil.
• In general, vegetables benefit from direct, high-heat grilling methods.
• Mushrooms and other small vegetables can be grilled whole. Larger vegetables just need to be sliced or cut into wedges.
• Start vegetable over medium-high heat to sear their skins, turning every 1-2 minutes. Then, move to low heat to finish cooking, turning occasionally.
• The easiest way to tell if vegetables are cooked is to pierce them with a fork or skewer. If it goes in easily, the vegetables are done.
Use this chart as a general guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEGETABLE GRILLING CHART</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VEGETABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In husks or foil - soak 20 -30 MINUTES. Without husks.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSHROOMS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Portobello</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ONIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sliced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PEPPERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut in half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SQUASH</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(yellow and zucchini)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sliced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halved lengthwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOMATOES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sliced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* This chart is offered as a broad guideline for cooking times. Refer to times in individual recipes for more specific cooking times.

Grilling Perfect Seafood
Grilling adds a light, smoky flavor to seafood and, like sautéing, also sears food - giving it a crisp, savory outer crust. Whole fish, firm-fleshed steaks, shrimp and scallops do well on the grill. Mollusks such as oysters, clams and mussels are sometimes grilled in the shell and, although grilling causes the shell to open, it does little to actually enhance the flavor.
• Set Precision Flame™ to Medium.
• To keep fish from sticking to the grill, make sure the cooking grate is clean and very hot before you start to grill. Rub it quickly with a paper towel dipped in a little oil before you put the seafood on the grill. A grill pan gives seafood a light smoked flavor and cooks it with virtually no fat.
• Whole fish such as snapper, pompano, and sea bass must be handled carefully so they don’t stick and fall apart. Firm fish steaks such as tuna, swordfish, and shark are particularly good on the grill because they hold together well and don’t stick.
• Grilled shrimp are tastiest when the shell is left on. Lightly sprinkle the shrimp with salt. Grill them about 5 minutes until the shells turn pink. Serve hot off the grill.

Grilling with a Plank
• Before you begin cooking with a plank it must be soaked. This helps to keep food moist while cooking, creates a more even cooking rate, and lends more of the flavor characteristic of the wood you have selected. Soaking a plank prior to cooking also reduces its burn rate and prolongs the life of the plank. Be sure to soak the plank prior to each cooking session, even if the plank has been used before.
• Many liquids such as, fruit juices, vinegar, wine and other alcohols can also be used although water is the most commonly used liquid for soaking. Immersing the plank in these different liquids renders their faint flavors into the food being cooked. Soaking times for planks should be at least one hour, but like marinating, can be longer based on personal preference. Also, the size and type of wood helps determine soaking times.
• Once the plank has been prepared by soaking in water, place it on the grill, cooking side down, and preheat the grill to medium for approximately five minutes. This allows the plank to dry. The plank should not be allowed to catch fire. Once the plank is preheated, brush a light coating of oil onto the cooking side of the plank. This seasons the wood and keeps the food from sticking.
Yes, Fruits are good on the grill too!
Lightly grilling fruit, especially stone fruits, caramelizes their natural sugars, enhancing their flavor and providing an attractive "grill mark".

- Set Precision Flame™ to Medium.
- Be sure to put fruits on a liberally oiled cooking grate to avoid sticking.
- Slice fruit in half and remove pits. Grill with pulp side down. Grill until tender. Turn only once.
- Grill the fruits until they are lightly browned. You want them to be tender but not mushy when gently pierced with a sharp knife. The key for grilling fruits is to use low heat.
- Fruits don’t take long to cook on the grill (about 3 to 5 minutes). Thicker pieces of fruit, such as halved peaches or pears, may require a little more time. Thinly sliced fruit requires less time. Fruit can burn easily because of its sugar content, so watch it closely. Also, keep cooking times short for ripe fruit to prevent it from getting mushy.

Try these ideas for including grilled fruits in your meals:
Cut fruit, such as apples, pears, mangoes, pineapples, and peaches into chunks and brush lightly with canola oil before grilling. Put pineapple slices or bananas sliced lengthwise directly on the grill. A touch of cinnamon or brown sugar to finish the grilled fruit is tasty!

Grilling Great Chicken Everytime
Grilled chicken is one of the most popular grilled foods. There are some simple steps you can take to ensure your grilled chicken turns out beautifully browned and cooked thoroughly while also remaining moist and tender.

- Consider brining the chicken pieces overnight. Brining adds moisture and tenderizes the meat (see page 9).
- Completely thaw chicken before grilling so that it cooks more evenly. Whenever possible, defrost chicken in the refrigerator. Defrost chicken in the microwave only if it will be immediately put on the grill. Chicken in airtight bags may be defrosted in cold tap water. Change the water every 30 minutes. Chicken defrosted in the microwave or by the cold water method should be cooked before refreezing.
- Keep raw chicken and cooked chicken apart! Use a different platter to serve the grilled chicken from the plate that was used to carry the raw chicken to the grill. Also, either discard raw poultry marinade, or boil it for at least 2 minutes before serving it with cooked chicken.
• If you are packing for a picnic keep uncooked chicken in a cooler with ice or cold packs until ready to grill. The temperature in the cooler should stay below 40°F. If the day is hot, remember that chicken should not remain out longer than an hour after it is grilled.
• If possible allow the chicken to come up to room temperature prior to grilling. This should take only about 20 minutes. Grilling cold chicken will delay the overall cooking time and can result in an overcooked exterior with undercooked interior.
• When you grill chicken parts, remember that a different thickness will affect the grilling time and so will the fat content. As a general rule, white meat takes less time than dark meat, while breasts and thighs will take longer than wings.
• Set Precision Flame™ to Medium and cook until a meat thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat reaches approximately 165°F. Be sure the thermometer does not touch the bone. The infrared energy of the Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system will lightly sear the outside of the chicken, skin or skinless, and help seal in the moisture.
• Be sure to remove the grilled chicken and cover it lightly with aluminum foil; then let it rest for several minutes as the internal temperature will continue to rise and the chicken will finish cooking.
• If you enjoy sauce or glaze on your grilled chicken, we recommend brushing it on lightly during the final 10 minutes of grilling.
• Consider using a dry rub on the outside of your chicken up to 24 hours before grilling to enhance flavors.

There are more chicken recipes at www.charbroil.com

How to Cook with a Rotisserie

Rotisserie cooking is best for “round” foods, such as large roasts, whole poultry, and pork.

Rotisserie cooking has its own set of simple rules:
• A rotisserie that turns at a constant speed allows the same degree of heat to cook every inch of the food. The food holds its moisture better than in an oven because the surface of the food sears quickly and therefore seals in natural juices.
• Marinate and baste with any combination of liquids, herbs and spices, but keep sugar ingredients to a minimum. Don’t baste with a sauce that has a high sugar content until the last 10 minutes of cooking to prevent the sauce from charring.
• As with grilling, many factors, such as wind, air temperature, humidity, and the size and thickness of the food, affect the performance and actual cooking times of your rotisserie. Recipes can only give approximate cooking times.
• Keep the pieces of food, such as cut-up chicken, as equal in size as possible to ensure consistency in the cooking time. For larger food, such as a roast, make sure that the food is balanced on the spit rod before placing it over the grill.
• Poultry wings and legs, which may move around on the rotisserie, should be trussed or tied securely to the body with heavy cotton kitchen twine.

**Rotisserie Cooking Times**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meat</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Cooking Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>3½ lbs.</td>
<td>40 to 60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Hen</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>25 to 30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>4 to 5 lbs.</td>
<td>1¼ to 1½ hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg of lamb</td>
<td>2 to 3 lbs.</td>
<td>1 to 1½ hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork loin</td>
<td>2 to 3 lbs.</td>
<td>1 to 1½ hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boneless rib roast</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>1 to 1½ hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Checking for Doneness When Using a Rotisserie**

There is no easy way to check for doneness with rotisserie grilled food. Stop the rotisserie motor and insert an instant read meat thermometer into the deepest part of the food. To avoid overcooking the food, check the temperature about 15 to 20 minutes before the final estimated cooking time. The temperature will rise more rapidly at the end of the cooking time than at the beginning. Unlike oven roasted food, rotisserie grilled food does not increase in temperature and does not continue to cook after it is taken off the rotisserie. However, all roasts should rest 5 to 10 minutes after cooking to allow the juices to settle and to make carving easier. When removing the rotisserie spit road from the grill, always use hot mitts as the spit rod can get very hot.

**Rotisserie Roasted Chicken**
• To be balanced, you want to make the chicken as round as possible, so truss the bird with kitchen twine. Cross the drumsticks and tie them together. Tie the wings together with another string from the first joint to the tips around the back of the chicken.
• Run the spit rod through the breast, parallel to the backbone. It will run out through the body opening. Make sure it is centered.
• Attach the forks on the spit rod to the breast and tail areas. Be sure the forks press tightly so the chicken is secure.
• Before you put it on the grill, roll the spit rod in the palms of your hands. It should turn easily, but if it is heavier on one side than the
other, the bird isn’t balanced. Adjust the forks as needed.

**Rotisserie Roasted Pork, Beef, or Lamb**
With a rotisserie, roasts brown and self baste to perfection while you relax. Follow these few simple instructions and enjoy!
- Insert the rotisserie rod lengthwise through the center of the roast.
- Adjust holding forks and test balance (uneven weight distribution can place unnecessary strain on the rotisserie motor).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USDA RECOMMENDED</th>
<th>SAFE MINIMUM INTERNAL TEMPERATURES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, STEAKS &amp; ROASTS</strong></td>
<td>145° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISH</strong></td>
<td>145° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PORK</strong></td>
<td>160° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEEF, VEAL, LAMB GROUND</strong></td>
<td>160° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EGG DISHES</strong></td>
<td>160° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TURKEY, CHICKEN &amp; DUCK WHOLE, PIECES &amp; GROUND</strong></td>
<td>165° F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
Always use a meat thermometer to ensure proper doneness. Please refer to the USDA for complete, up-to-date information. Our internal temperature chart is based on these standards for meat doneness. Check it out at www.isitdoneyet.gov
Celebrity Chef Marvin Woods has received many accolades with his New American cooking style. Chef Woods, a graduate of the Academy of Culinary Arts, has also been featured on CBS The Today Show, CNN, Discovery Channel, O Magazine, Southern Living, Food & Wine, and has authored two cookbooks.

Chef Woods features a creative mix of Low Country, Southern, African, Caribbean, and South American flavors. As he says, “New American cooking, the term I feel best to describe my food, allows me to show people the natural diversity and crossover of cultures and different ethnic groups that date back in this country to the mid 1600s.”

Here are two of the recipes Marvin’s designed especially for your new grill. Visit www.charbroil.com for more like these:

**Jamaican Jerk Pork Tenderloins**
Serves 6 to 8

**Ingredients**

- 2 pork tenderloins
- 2 bunches green onions (minced)
- 2 fresh limes
- 1 tablespoon ground black pepper
- 2 tablespoon dark brown sugar
- ¼ cup extra virgin olive oil
- 3 tablespoon soy sauce
- 1 tablespoon fresh thyme
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 tablespoon paprika
- 1 scotch bonnet or habenero chile pepper
- 2 tablespoon rice wine vinegar

**Directions**

- Place all the ingredients in a bowl except the pork and make a paste.
- Use a glove and massage the jerk paste all over the pork tenderloin.
- Put on a sheet tray and let marinade for 6 hours.
- When ready to cook, preheat the grill to medium. Once the grill has reached its required temperature place the pork on the grill. Make sure not to cook the pork over a very high heat because it will burn your marinade.
- Cook the tenderloin (turning occasionally) for 10 minutes. Remove the pork from the grill and set aside to rest for 5 to 7 minutes.
- After pork has rested place back on the grill and cook to the temperature you like.
**Grilled Chicken Breast Salad**
Serves 6

**Ingredients**
- 6 chicken breasts, skinless and boneless
- Kosher salt
- Freshly ground black pepper
- ½ cup sun dried tomatoes
- ¼ cup black olives
- 2 tablespoons capers
- ½ feta cheese
- ⅛ cup extra virgin olive oil
- 6 oz Arugula salad per person

**Directions**
1. Heat the grill to medium heat.
2. Salt and pepper chicken and grill 3 to 4 minutes per side, depending on the size of the breasts. Place on plate and lightly cover with foil to rest 5 minutes. Thinly slice chicken on the diagonal bias.
3. Add to a medium size bowl the sun dried tomatoes, olives, capers, feta cheese and olive oil.
4. Slice or dice chicken and add to the bowl.
5. Toss together.
6. Place Arugula on a plate and pour salad over the top.

There are more recipes at [www.charbroil.com](http://www.charbroil.com)
Cleaning Your Grill

Why Clean?
We’ve all heard the saying ‘An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure’. This is great advice when it comes to keeping your grill clean. Besides the versatile cooking performance, the Precision Flame™ Infrared cooking system also makes clean-up a breeze!

Routine Care
Periodic cleaning of this grill is necessary, as grill fires can occur when grease and food debris collect in the bottom of the grill. After each use, remove any remaining food particles from the cooking grate and inside of the grill using a grill brush. Do this after the grill has cooled down, yet is still warm. It is much easier to clean food particles while warmth is still present, than after the food particles have completely cooled and hardened. Before and after each use it is advised that you burn off any excess grease and food debris that has accumulated on your grates. Turn grill to HIGH and close the lid. Leave it on for around 15 minutes and this should turn debris to ash. When preheating the grill leave lid closed and this should also help to clean the grill.

General Cleaning
Plastic parts: Wash with warm soapy water and wipe dry. Do not use abrasive cleaners, degreasers or a concentrated grill cleaner on plastic parts. Damage to and failure of parts can result.

Porcelain surfaces: Because of glass-like composition, most residue can be wiped away with baking soda/water solution or glass cleaner. Use non-abrasive scouring powder for stubborn stains.

Painted surfaces: Wash with mild detergent or non-abrasive cleaner and warm water. Wipe dry with a soft non-abrasive cloth.

Stainless steel surfaces: Stainless steel can rust under certain conditions. This can be caused by environmental conditions such as chlorine or salt water, or improper cleaning tools such as wire or steel wool. It can also discolor due to heat, chemicals, or grease build-up. To maintain your grill’s high quality appearance, wash with mild detergent and warm water, or use a stainless steel grill cleaner. Baked-on grease deposits may require the use of an abrasive plastic cleaning pad. Use only in direction of brushed finish to avoid damage. Do not use abrasive pad on areas with graphics. The stainless steel grates should be cleaned regularly with a 4985095 Mega BrushHawg
heavy-duty grill brush, such as the Brush Hawg™ or Mega Brush Hawg™ available online at www.charbroil.com. You can also soak the grates in a mixture of water and vinegar for a deep clean. Periodically remove the grates and brush them off. You can also lightly tap them together to remove burnt on debris.

**Critters**
Spiders like to make their homes in the venturi tubes of grills. These must be inspected and cleaned regularly to ensure there are no blockages. Refer to your produce guide for complete information.

**Storing Your Grill**
- Clean cooking grates.
- Store grill in dry location.
- When LP cylinder is connected to grill, store outdoors in a well ventilated space and out of reach of children.
- Cover grill if stored outdoors. Choose from a variety of grill covers available online at www.charbroil.com.
- Store grill indoors ONLY if LP cylinder is turned off, disconnected, and removed from grill. Never store LP cylinder indoors.
- When removing grill from storage, follow the ‘Cleaning the Burner Assembly’ instructions in the Use and Care section of the product guide.
Routine Service & Maintenance
Cleaning Schedule

Regular cleaning will do wonders in terms of prolonging the life of your grill. Go online to www.charbroil.com for the cleaning tips & tricks.

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<th>EACH USE</th>
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<tr>
<td>CLEAN COOKING GRATES</td>
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<td>CLEAN/INSPECT FIREBOX</td>
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<td>CHECK GAS SUPPLY HOSE(s) FOR CRACKS/LEAKS</td>
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<td>CHECK GAS Regulator FOR LEAKS</td>
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<td>CHECK THAT ALL GAS FITTINGS ARE TIGHT</td>
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<td>CLEAN/INSPECT BURNERS AND VENTURIS</td>
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Refer to your product guide or visit our Support Center at www.charbroil.com for more information on trouble shooting and care and maintenance of your new grill.

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**Precision Flame™ Grill Cleaning/Maintenance Log**

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Accessories for your Char-Broil® Precision Flame™ Grill

Here are a few examples of some useful products specially designed to keep your Char-Broil® grill with Precision Flame™ looking like new. Shop online at www.charbroil.com for Char-Broil® covers and accessories specially designed for your new grill.

- Stainless Steel Grill Cleaner: model# 4985010
- Stainless Steel Wipes: model# 4984265
- Stainless Steel Grill Care Kit: model# 4985165
- General Purpose Grill Cleaner: model# 2785036
- Char-Broil BrushHawg Grill Brush: model# 2785049
- Char-Broil BrushHawg XL Grill Brush: model# 4985042
- Char-Broil BrushHawg Grill Brush Replacement Wire Pads (2 PACK): model# 4985130

Updates
For updates to this guide and to find answers to your questions about Precision Flame™, go online to www.charbroil.com.

At www.charbroil.com you have access to hundreds of grilling recipes. Sign up for the Sizzle on the Grill weekly newsletter, and receive a new recipe each week from CB, our resident backyard grilling enthusiast.

Thanks again from all the folks at Char-Broil® and... Happy grilling!