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www.morphyrichards.co.uk



Daily Loaf



Please read and keep these instructions

Making your own bread easily...

The aroma of homemade bread wafting around the home is one of those great food experiences. Bread, fresh out of the oven, with melting butter is a memorable taste sensation. The Morphy Richards breadmaker can create that experience every morning.

There's very little effort on the part of the baker, because the breadmaker does all the work for you.

Besides being able to do all kinds of speciality breads, including wholewheat, you can also prepare doughs for bread rolls and pizza.

Everything is easy and tastes homemade - because it is.



BM48330 MUK Rev2

If you have a problem or complaint, please call our dedicated UK based helpline before returning your product to the retailer from where it was purchased.

UK Helpline: 0844 871 0944
Replacement Parts: 0844 873 0710
Ireland Helpline: 1800 409 119



For details of other Morphy Richards products, plus replacement parts and accessories, please see our website:

www.morphyrichards.com

Important safety instructions

The use of any electrical appliance requires the following common sense safety rules.

Primarily there is danger of injury or death and secondly the danger of damage to the appliance. These are indicated in the text by the following two conventions:

WARNING: Danger to the person!

IMPORTANT: Damage to the appliance!

In addition, we offer the following safety advice.

Location

- This appliance is intended to be used in household and similar applications such as:

farm houses;

by clients in hotels, motels and other residential type environments;

bed and breakfast type environments.

It is not suitable for use in staff kitchen areas in shops, offices and other working environments.

- Always locate your appliance away from the edge of a worktop.
- Ensure that the appliance is used on a firm, flat surface.
- Do not use the appliance outdoors, or near water.

Mains cable

- The mains cable should reach from the socket to the base unit without straining the connections.
- Do not let the mains cable hang over the edge of a worktop where a child could reach it.
- Do not let the cable run across an open space e.g. between a low socket and table.
- Do not let the cable run across a cooker or toaster or other hot area which might damage the cable.
- If the supply cable is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, it's service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard.

Personal safety

- **WARNING: To protect against fire, electric shock and personal injury, do not immerse cord, plug and appliance in water or any other liquid.**
- **WARNING:** Do not touch hot surfaces. Use oven mitts or oven gloves when removing the hot bread pan. Do not cover the steam vent openings under any circumstances.
- **WARNING:** Avoid contact with moving parts.
- To protect against electrical shock, do not immerse cord or plug in water or other liquid.
- Extreme caution must be observed when moving an appliance with hot contents.
- Do not use breadmaker for storage purposes nor insert any utensils, as they may create a fire or electric shock hazard.
- Do not use the appliance with wet or moist hands.
- This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning the use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

Children

- Never allow a child to operate this appliance.
- Children are vulnerable in the kitchen, particularly when unsupervised and if appliances are being used or cooking is being carried out.
- Teach children to be aware of dangers in the kitchen, warn them of the dangers of reaching up to areas where they cannot see properly or should not be reaching.
- Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

Treating scalds

- Run cold water over the affected area immediately. Do not stop to remove clothing, get medical help quickly.

Other safety considerations

- If the mains lead of this appliance is damaged do not use it. The lead may only be replaced by Morphy Richards Ltd or an agent of the company, since special purpose tools are required. Telephone Morphy Richards helpline for advice.
- The use of accessory attachments not recommended by the manufacturer may cause damage to the breadmaker.
- Do not place the appliance on or near heat sources such as gas or electric stove ovens, or burners.
- To avoid damaging the appliance, do not place the baking pan or any object on top of the unit.
- Do not clean with scouring pads. Do not wash the baking pan, kneading blade measuring cup or spoon in a dishwasher.
- Keep the appliance and the cable away from heat, direct sunlight, moisture, sharp edges and the like.
- The baking pan must be in place prior to switching on the appliance.
- Always remove the plug from the socket whenever the machine is not in use, when attaching accessory parts, cleaning the machine or whenever a disturbance occurs. Pull on the plug, not the cable.
- This appliance is not intended to be operated by means of an external timer or separate remote control.

Electrical requirements

Check that the voltage on the rating plate of your appliance corresponds with your house electricity supply which must be A.C. (Alternating Current).

If the socket outlets in your home are not suitable for the plug supplied with this appliance, the plug should be removed and the appropriate one fitted.

Note: The plug removed from the mains cable, if severed, must be destroyed as a plug with bared flexible cord is hazardous if engaged into a live socket outlet.

WARNING: THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED.

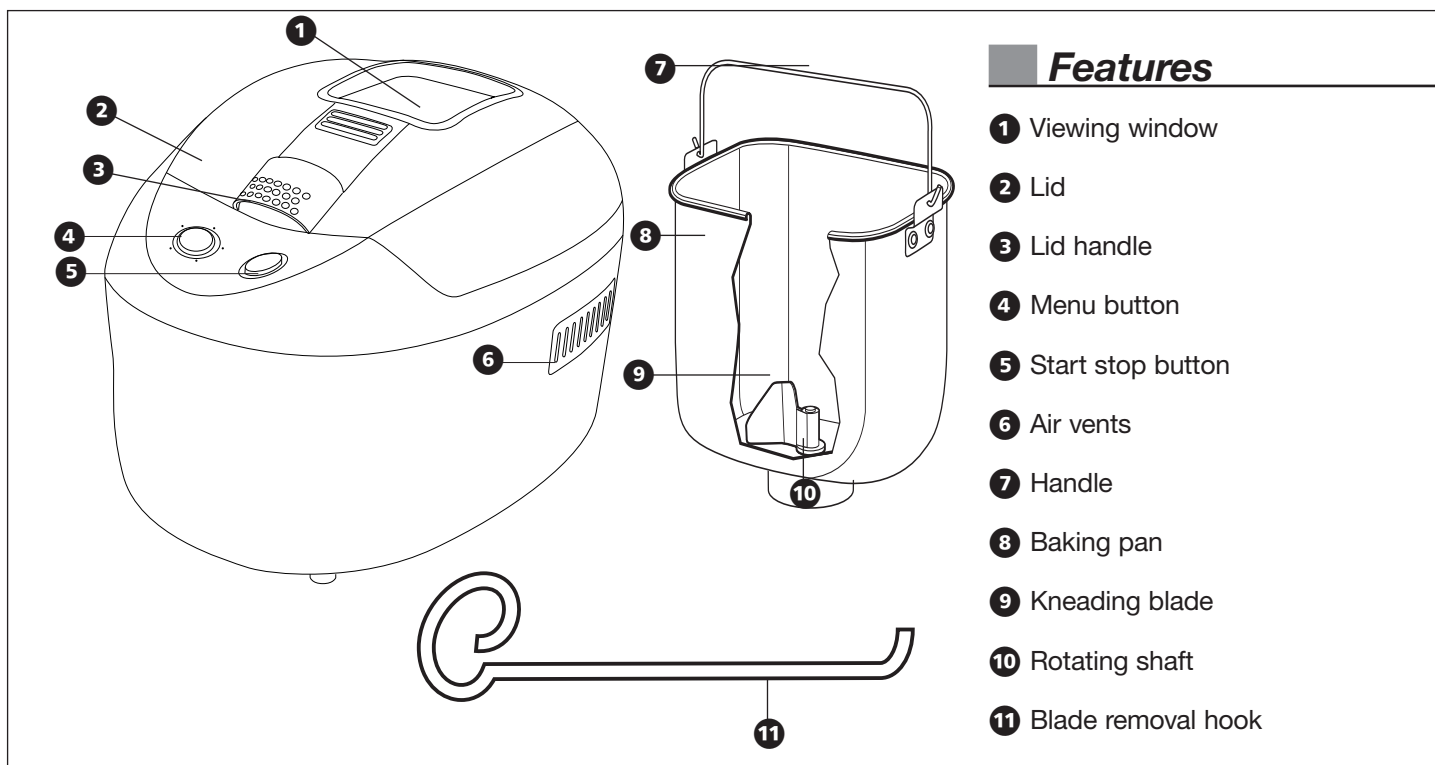
Should the fuse in the 13 amp plug require changing a 13 amp BS1362 fuse must be fitted.

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Features

- 1 Viewing window
- 2 Lid
- 3 Lid handle
- 4 Menu button
- 5 Start stop button
- 6 Air vents
- 7 Handle
- 8 Baking pan
- 9 Kneading blade
- 10 Rotating shaft
- 11 Blade removal hook

Introduction

The aroma of fresh baked bread is one of these great food experiences and with the Morphy Richards Daily Loaf breadmaker, you can create it everyday in your own kitchen, quickly and easily.

Simply follow the three step process;

- 1 Put in the ingredients.
- 2 Select the programme and press start.
- 3 Wait for your bread.

But don't stop at baking bread in this appliance.

Besides being able to do all kinds of speciality breads, including wholewheat, you can also prepare doughs for bread rolls and pizza. Everything is easy and tastes homemade - because it is.

Before First Use

Before first use, please take a few minutes to read this instruction book and to find a place to keep it handy for reference. Pay particular attention to the safety instructions.

- 1 Carefully unpack the breadmaker and remove all packaging materials.
- 2 Remove any dust that may have accumulated during packing.
- 3 Wash the baking pan, kneading blade in hot soapy water and wipe

the outside surface of the breadmaker with a clean, damp cloth. The bread pan is non-stick coated. Do not use scouring pads or any abrasives on any part of the breadmaker.

- 4 For first time, use oil, butter or margarine to grease the bread pan before adding ingredients.
- 5 Clean once more.
- 6 Place the kneading blade on the axle in the baking pan.

During manufacturing, it is necessary to lightly grease some parts of the appliance. This may result in the unit emitting some vapour when first used, this is normal.

About This Breadmaker

- It is specially designed to bake a small 1IB loaf. Perfect for daily use!
- The daily loaf breadmaker signals with a beep when extra ingredients can be added so they don't get chopped by the kneading blade. (Basic and wholewheat settings only)

About the Recipes

The recipes in this booklet have been thoroughly tested to ensure best results. Recipes have been created by home economists specifically for this machine and may not produce acceptable results in other similar machines.

- Always add ingredients in the order they are listed in the recipe.
- Accurate measuring of ingredients is vital. Do not use larger amounts.

Programme Descriptions

- 1 **Basic white (2:25)**
For white and brown bread. Also for flavoured breads with added herbs and raisins.
- 2 **Wholewheat (3:25)**
For the baking of bread containing significant amounts of wholewheat. This setting has longer preheat time to allow the grain to soak up the water and expand. Wholewheat usually produces a crispy thick crust.
- 3 **Fastbake (1:30)**
For preparation of a white loaf in a reduced time period. Loaves made on this setting can be shorter, and the texture more moist, with a lighter crust.

4 Dough (1:30)

This setting only makes the dough and will not bake the final bread. Remove the dough and shape it to make bread rolls, pizza, etc. Any dough can be prepared on this setting. Do not exceed 500g (1lb) of combined ingredients.

5 Bake (0:30)

This setting is only used after programs 1,2 or 3 if you require a longer bake time. Do not use after the dough setting.

Using Your Breadmaker

1 Take out the pan

Open the lid and remove the pan by lifting the handle, turning anti-clockwise and lifting out. Place on the work surface. It is important that the pan is filled with ingredients outside the machine so that any accidental spillage is not ignited by the heating elements.

2 Attach the blade

Attach the kneading blade to the shaft by pushing on.

3 Measure ingredients

Measure the ingredients required and add them all into the pan in the order listed. See later section ('Measuring your ingredients').

- When adding the yeast to the baking pan, take care that the yeast does not come into contact with the water or any other liquid, as it will start to activate immediately.
- Use tepid water 21-28°C.

4 Put pan back in

Place the baking pan back in the breadmaker, turning clockwise to lock into place. Close the lid.

5 Plug in

Plug into the power supply.

6 Select programme

Choose the desired setting by pressing the Menu button **4** until the setting you require is highlighted by the indicator light.

7 Start

Press the Start Stop button **5** to start the machine.

8 Progress

The breadmaker will automatically proceed through the programmed stages.

- Fruits and nuts can be added to the mix for certain recipes, these should be added when the add ingredients beep is heard. See recipes for times.

- It is possible that steam will escape through the vents during baking, this is normal.

9 Finish

When the programme is completed and the bread is baked, the beeper will sound.

10 Keep warm

The keep warm function will circulate hot air for a further 60 minutes on most settings (see 'Baking cycle times' section). For best results, remove the baking pan and loaf within this period or when the initial programme is completed. A beep will be heard when the keep warm period is finished.

11 Remove the food

Press Stop. Open the lid.

WARNING: Use oven gloves when removing the baking pan and take care as it is very hot.

12 Turn out the bread

Allow the bread to cool in the pan for 15 minutes, then turn the pan upside down and tap the bread from the pan onto a rack to cool. Fill the pan with warm water immediately to prevent the blade from sticking to the shaft.

- Occasionally the kneading blade will stay in the loaf. Wait until the loaf is cool and then remove the blade with the metal utensil provided.

13 Always unplug the appliance after use.

- Do not open the lid whilst the breadmaker is operating as this will affect the quality of the bread, especially it's ability to rise properly. Only open the lid when the recipe needs you to add additional ingredients, (see recipes).

Room temperature note

The breadmaker will work well in a wide range of temperatures, but there could be a difference in loaf size between a very warm room and a very cold room. We recommend the room temperature should be between 15°C and 34°C.

Beeper

The beeper sounds:

- when pressing any button;
- during the second kneading cycle of certain programmes to indicate that cereals, fruit, nuts or other ingredients can be added; 37 minutes for the basic setting, 44 minutes for the wholewheat setting.
- when the programme finishes;
- when keep warm finishes.

Slicing and storing bread

For best results, place bread on a wire rack and allow to cool for 15-30 minutes before slicing.

Use an electric knife or a sharp knife with a serrated blade for even slices.

Store unused bread tightly covered in a plastic bag at room temperature for up to three days. If weather is hot and humid, store in the refrigerator overnight.

For longer storage (up to one month), place bread in a tightly covered container in the freezer.

If you store the bread in the refrigerator, leave it out to bring it to room temperature before serving.

Since homemade bread has no preservatives, it tends to dry out and become stale faster than commercially made bread.

Leftover slightly hardened bread may be cut into 1.3 cm (half inch) or 2.5cm (1 inch) cubes and used in favourite recipes to make croutons, bread pudding, or stuffing.

Care and cleaning

- 1 WARNING:** To prevent electrical shock, unplug the unit before cleaning.
- 2** Wait until the breadmaker has cooled.
 - **IMPORTANT:** Do not immerse or splash either the body or lid in any liquid as this may cause damage and/or electric shock.

- 3 Exterior: Wipe the lid and outer body of the unit with a damp cloth or slightly dampened sponge.
 - 4 Interior: Use a damp cloth or sponge to wipe the interior of the breadmaker.
 - 5 Baking pan: Clean the baking pan with warm water, soap is not necessary. Avoid scratching the non-stick surface. Dry it thoroughly before placing it back in the baking chamber.
- Do not wash the baking pan, measuring cup, spoon or kneading blades in the dishwasher.
 - Do not soak the baking pan for long periods, as this could interfere with the working of the drive shaft.
 - If the kneading blade becomes stuck in the bread pan, pour hot water over it and allow to soak for 30 minutes.

This will enable you to remove the kneading blade more easily.

- Be sure the appliance is completely cooled before storing away.

Do not use any of these when cleaning

- Paint thinner
- Benzine
- Steel wool pads
- Polishing powder
- Chemical dust cloth

Special care for the non-stick finish

Avoid damaging the coating. Do not use metal utensils such as spatulas, knives or forks.

The coating may change colour after long use, this is only caused by moisture and steam and will not affect the performance of the unit or quality of your bread.

The hole in the centre of the kneading blade should be cleaned, then add a drop of cooking oil and replace it on the spindle in the baking pan. This will prevent the blade sticking.

- Keep all air vents and openings clear of dust.

Storing the unit

Be sure to dry all parts before storing, including wiping any moisture from the viewing window. Close the lid and do not store anything on top of the lid.

Understanding baking

It is often said that cooking is an art, relying on the creativity of the chef, while baking bread is much more of a science. This means that the process of combining flour, water and yeast results in a reaction that produces bread. You have to remember that when the ingredients combine with each other they produce a specific result. Read the following information carefully to gain a better understanding of the importance each ingredient plays in the breadmaking process.

Important note on flours

Flours, while visibly similar, can be very different by virtue of how they were grown, milled, stored, etc. You may find that you will have to experiment with different brands of flour to help you make that perfect loaf.

Storage is also very important, as all flours should be kept in an airtight container.

Strong white flour/bread flour

Bread flour is a high gluten/protein flour that has been treated with conditioners that give dough a greater suitability for kneading. Bread Flour typically has a higher gluten concentration than All purpose flour; however, depending on different milling practices, this may vary. Strong plain flour or bread flour are recommended for use with this breadmaker.

Whole wheat flour/wholemeal flour

Whole wheat flour/wholemeal flour is milled from the entire wheat kernel which contains the bran and germ and makes it heavier and richer in nutrients than white flour. Breads made with this flour are usually smaller and heavier than white loaves. To overcome this, whole wheat flour/wholemeal flour can be mixed with Bread flour or strong plain flour to produce a high, light textured bread.

Self-raising flour

Self-raising Flour contains unnecessary leavening ingredients that will interfere with bread and cake making. It is not recommended for use.

Bran

Bran (unprocessed) & Wheat Germ are the coarse outer portions of the wheat or rye grains separated from flour by sifting or bolting. They are often added in small quantities to bread for nutritional enrichment, heartiness and flavour. They are also used to enhance the texture of bread.

Oatmeal

Oatmeal comes from rolled or steel-cut oats. They are used primarily to enhance flavour and texture.

Other ingredients

Yeasts (active dry yeast)

Yeast, through a fermentation process, produces gas (carbon dioxide) necessary to make the bread rise. Yeast must be able to feed on sugar and flour carbohydrates in order to produce this gas. Fast action granular yeast is used in all recipes that call for yeast.

There are basically three different types of yeast available: fresh, traditional dry active and fast action. It is recommended that fast action yeast is used. Fresh or compressed cake yeast are not recommended as they will produce poor results. Store yeast according to manufacturer's instructions. Ensure your yeast is fresh by checking it's expiration date. Once a package or can of yeast is opened, it is important that the remaining contents be immediately resealed and refrigerated as soon as possible for future use. Often bread or dough, which fails to rise, is due

to stale yeast being used. The following test can be used to determine whether your yeast is stale and inactive:

- 1 Place half a cup of lukewarm water into a small bowl or cup.
- 2 Stir 1 tsp. of sugar into the water then sprinkle 2 tsp. of yeast over the surface.
- 3 Place bowl or cup in a warm area and allow to sit for 10 minutes undisturbed.
- 4 The mixture should foam and produce a strong yeast aroma. If this does not occur, discard mixture and start again with another packet of dried yeast.

Sugar

Sugar is important for the colour and flavour of breads. It is also food for the yeast as it is part of the fermentation process. Artificial sweeteners cannot be used as a substitute for sugar as the yeast will not react properly with them.

Salt

Salt is necessary to balance the flavour of breads and cakes, as well as for the crust colour that develops during baking. Salt also limits the growth of yeast, so the amounts shown in the recipes should not be increased. It may be reduced for dietary reasons, however, your baking may suffer.

Liquids/milk

Liquids such as milk or a combination of powdered milk and water, can be used when making bread. Milk will improve flavour, provide a velvety texture and soften the crust, while water alone will produce a crispier crust. Some liquids call for juice (orange, apple, etc) to be added as a flavour enhancer.

Note: For most recipes, we suggest the use of dry skimmed milk.

Eggs

Eggs add richness and a velvety texture to bread doughs and cakes.

Sunflower oil

Sunflower oil 'shortens' or tenderises the texture of yeast breads. Butter or margarine can be used as a substitute. If butter or margarine is used direct from the refrigerator, it should be softened for easier blending during the mixing cycle.

Baking powder

Baking powder is a raising agent used in cakes. This type of raising agent does not require rising time before baking as the chemical reaction works when liquid ingredients are added.

Bicarbonate of soda

Bicarbonate of soda is another raising agent not to be confused or substituted for baking powder. It also does not require rising time before baking as the chemical reaction works during the baking process.

Vitamin C - Ascorbic acid

Ascorbic acid helps improve the volume of the loaf. Vitamin C powder or tablets should be used. You can also use the orange flavour vitamin C supplement tablet.

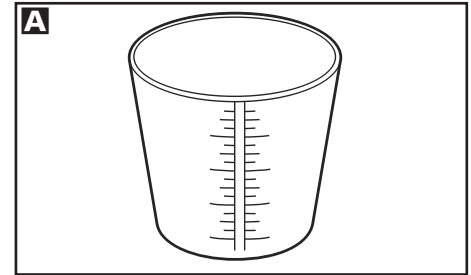
These are usually marked in mg (milligrams) strength. If they are 200mg tablets, use 1/2 tablet for 100mg dose. The tablet must be crushed between 2 spoons to create a powder. If using powder, refer to the packet instructions, but a 1/4 of a teaspoon is usually recommended.

Measuring Ingredients

The key and most important step when using your breadmaker is measuring your ingredients precisely and accurately. It is extremely important to measure each liquid and dry ingredient properly or it could result in a poor or unacceptable baking result. The ingredients must also be added into the baking pan in the order in which they are given in each recipe. Liquid and dry measurements are done somewhat differently and are as follows:

Liquid measurements

Use the cup provided **A**. When reading amounts, the measuring cup must be placed on a horizontal flat surface and viewed at eye level (not on an angle). The liquid level line must be aligned to the mark of measurement.



A 'guesstimate' is not good enough as it could throw out the critical balance of the recipe.

Dry measurements

Dry measurements (especially flours) must be done using the measuring cup provided. The measuring cup is based on the American standard 8 fluid oz cup - British cup is 10 fluid oz. **A**

Dry measuring must be done by gently spooning the ingredients into the measuring cup and then once filled, levelling off with a knife. Scooping or tapping a measuring cup will pack the ingredients and you will end up with more than is required. This extra amount could affect the balance of the recipe. Do not sift the flour, unless stated.

When measuring small amounts of dry or liquid ingredients (ie yeast, sugar, salt, powdered milk, honey, molasses), the measuring spoon which is provided must be used. Measurements must be level, not heaped, as this small difference could throw out the critical balance of the recipe.

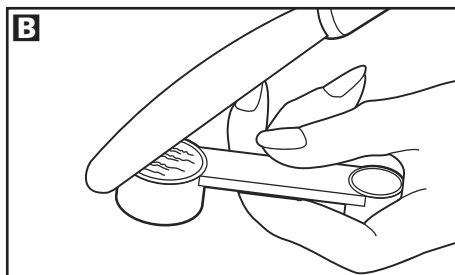
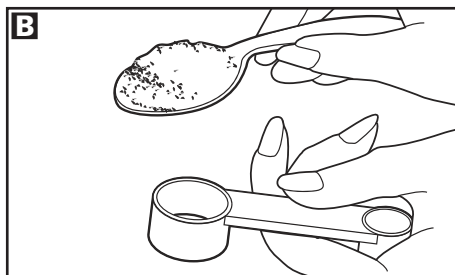
DO NOT USE NORMAL KITCHEN TEASPOONS OR TABLESPOONS.

Hints on measuring ingredients

- The cup is marked in various 'volume measurement' scales. The recipes in this book use the 'cup' volume which is based on the 'American' cup of 8fl oz and is conveniently marked in 1/16 divisions.
- If you prefer to use weight (gms) as a measurement, fill and weigh the required number of cups and record this conversion. ie: 2 cups = xx gms
3 cups = xxx gms

You must use a good quality set of accurate scales, we prefer to use the 'cup' measure for consistency and accuracy.

A conversion table is provided on page 11.



- There are 2 spoons provided to cover all combinations of quantities in the recipes **B**:

Tablespoon (tbsp) and teaspoon (tsp).

For 1/2 teaspoon measurements, use the 1/4 tsp twice.

1 tsp = 5 millilitres

1 tbsp = 3 tsp = 15 millilitres

Hint: measure dry ingredients first with the tablespoon, then wet (oil) last.

Your breadmaker produces delicious baked goods with ease. This machine requires only that you carefully follow the recipe instructions. In basic cooking, normally 'a pinch of this and a dash of that' is fine, but not for breadmakers. Using an automatic breadmaker requires you accurately measure each ingredient for best results.

Ingredient temperatures

All ingredients, including the machine and pan, and especially liquids (water or milk), should be warmed to room temperature 21°C (70°F).

If ingredients are too cold, below 10°C (50°F), they will not activate the yeast. Extremely hot liquids, above 40°C (104°F), may kill the yeast.

Creating your own yeast breads

With the breadmaker, even the most inexperienced baker can achieve the satisfying experience of baking a loaf of bread. All of the mystery and hard work is gone.

Inside this versatile machine, the dough is mixed, kneaded, proofed and baked without you being present. The automatic breadmaker can also just prepare the dough, and when it's ready, you shape, allow to rise and bake in a conventional oven. The recipes on the following pages are 'tailored' for this breadmaker. Each recipe features ingredients that best compliment a particular loaf of bread, and each was tested in our machines. It is extremely important not to exceed the amounts of flour specified in each of the recipes or else it could result in unsatisfactory baking performance. When creating your own yeast bread recipes or baking an old favourite, use the recipes in this cookbook as a guide for converting portions from your recipe to your breadmaker.

Special glazes for yeast breads

Give your just baked bread a professional finish. Select one of the following special glazes to enhance your bread.

Egg glaze

Beat 1 large egg and 1 tablespoon of water together, brush generously. Note: apply only to doughs before baking.

Melted butter crust

Brush melted butter over just baked bread for a softer, tender crust.

Milk glaze

For a softer, shiny crust, brush just baked bread with milk or cream.

Sweet icing glaze

Mix 1 cup of sifted icing sugar with 1 or 2 tablespoons of milk to make a glaze consistency and drizzle over raisin bread or sweet breads.

Poppy/Sesame/Caraway seed/Oatmeal

Sprinkle your choice of these seeds generously over just glazed bread.

Other tips

- Place all recipe ingredients into the baking pan so that yeast is not touching any liquid.
- After completing the process of making dough in your breadmaker, typically when letting dough rise outside the breadmaker, allow 30 minutes or until dough doubles in size. Dough should be lightly greased and covered with grease proof paper and a dry towel. It should be placed in a warm area free from draughts.
- Humidity can cause problems, therefore humidity and high altitudes require adjustments. For high humidity, add an extra tablespoon of flour if consistency is not right. For high altitudes, decrease yeast amount by approximately 1/4 teaspoon, and decrease sugar and/or water or milk slightly.
- The DOUGH setting is great for mixing, kneading and proofing, allowing dough to rise. Use the automatic breadmaker to prepare this dough so all you need to do is shape and bake it according to your recipe.
- When recipes call for a 'lightly floured surface,' use 1 or 2 tablespoons of flour on the surface. You may want to lightly flour your fingers or rolling pin for easy dough manipulation.
- When you let dough 'rest' and 'rise' according to a recipe, place it in a warm, draught-free area. If the dough does not double in size, it may not produce a tender product.
- If the dough you are rolling shrinks back, let it rest covered for a few minutes before rolling again.
- Dough may be wrapped in plastic and stored in a freezer for later use. Bring the dough to room temperature before using.
- After 5 minutes of kneading, open the lid and check the dough consistency. The dough should form a soft, smooth ball. If too dry, add liquid. If too wet, add flour (1/2 to 1 tablespoon at a time).
- When using honey, malt extract, golden syrup or treacle, coat the spoon or cup with oil first, this will prevent these ingredients from sticking to the spoon or cup.

Recipes

All of the following recipes use this same general method:

- 1 Measure ingredients into the baking pan.
- 2 Use tepid water 21-28°C.
- 3 Insert the baking pan securely into the unit, close the lid.
- 4 Select the appropriate bread setting.
- 5 Push the start button.
- 6 When the bread is done, remove the pan from the unit using oven mitts.
- 7 Remove the bread from the baking pan (and the kneading blade from the bread if necessary).
- 8 Allow to cool before slicing.

This method is modified by notes, if applicable, at the end of each recipe.

These recipes have been developed using Allinson flours and Easybake Allinson yeast.

Recipes for basic white breads

White bread

Water	2/3 cup
Skimmed milk powder	2 tbsp
Oil	2 tbsp
Sugar	1 1/2 tbsp
Salt	1 tsp
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Use setting	Basic

Sugar and salt free bread

Water	2/3 cup
Skimmed milk powder	2 tbsp
Sunflower oil	2 tbsp
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Use setting	Basic

Cheese and onion bread

Water	140 ml
Skimmed milk powder	1 tbsp
Sugar	1 tbsp
Salt	1/2 tsp
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	1 tsp
Onion granules	1 tsp
Cheese, grated	2/3 cup
Use setting	Basic

Cranberry and orange bread

Water	1/3 cup
Orange juice	1/3 cup
Orange zest	1 orange
Oil	2 tbsp
Skimmed milk powder	2 tbsp
Sugar	5 tsp
Salt	1 tsp
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Nutmeg	1/2 tsp
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Dried Cranberries*	1/4 cup
Use setting	Basic

*add when beep sounds at 37 minutes

Raisin bread

Water	2/3 cup
Skimmed milk powder	2 tbsp
Oil	2 tbsp
Sugar	1 1/2 tbsp
Salt	1 tsp
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Cinnamon	1/2 tbsp
Raisins*	1/4 cup
Use setting	Basic

*add when beep sounds at 37 minutes

Milk free bread

Water	2/3 cup
Oil	2 tbsp
Sugar	1 1/2 tbsp
Salt	1 tsp
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Use setting	1 Basic

Sun dried tomato bread

Water	3/4 cup
Skimmed milk powder	1 1/2 tbsp
Oil	1 1/2 tbsp
Sugar	1 1/2 tbsp
Salt	1/2 tsp
Mixed herbs	1 tsp
Sun dried tomatoes	1/4 cup
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Use setting	Basic

Recipes for whole wheat breads

Wholemeal bread

Water	3/4 cup
Skimmed milk powder	1 1/2 tbsp
Oil	1 1/2 tbsp
Brown sugar	1 3/4 tbsp
Salt	1 tsp
Wholemeal bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Vitamin c tablet, crushed	60mg
Use setting	Wholemeal

Granary bread

Water	2/3 cup
Skimmed milk powder	1 1/2 tbsp
Oil	1 1/2 tbsp
Brown sugar	1 3/4 tbsp
Salt	1 tsp
Granary bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	3/4 tsp
Vitamin c tablet, crushed	60mg
Use setting	Wholemeal

Seeded whole wheat bread

Water	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup
Skimmed milk powder	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Oil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Brown sugar	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ tbsp
Salt	1 tsp
Wholemeal bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Vitamin c tablet, crushed	60mg
Sunflower seeds*	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp
Pumpkin seeds*	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp
Sesame seeds*	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp
Use setting	Wholemeal

*add when beep sounds at 44 minutes

50/50 Granary white mixed loaf

Water	$\frac{2}{3}$ cup
Skimmed milk powder	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Oil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Brown sugar	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tbsp
Salt	1 tsp
Granary bread flour	1 cup
White bread flour	1 cup
Fast action yeast	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp
Use setting	Wholemeal

Recipes for fast bake bread**White bread**

Warm water	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup
Skimmed milk powder	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Salt	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Sugar	3 tsp
Oil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Strong white bread flour	2 cups
Fast action yeast	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp
Use setting	Fast Bake

Recipes for dough**White bread rolls**

Water	$\frac{5}{8}$ cup
Skimmed milk powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Butter	1 tbsp
Sugar	1 tbsp
Salt	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Strong white bread flour	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ cups
Fast action yeast	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Use setting	Dough

Method

- 1 Knead and shape the dough into 4 rolls.
- 2 Place on a greased baking tray.
- 3 Brush lightly with melted butter.
- 4 Cover for 20-25 minutes.
- 5 Allow to rise until they are double in size then glaze, if required.
- 6 Bake for approx 15-20 minutes at 190°C (gas mark 5, 375°F).

Pizza dough

Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup
Oil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Sugar	1 tbsp
Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp
Strong White bread flour	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups
Fast action yeast	1 tsp
Use setting	Dough

Method

- 1 Pre-heat oven.
- 2 Shape into a flat round shape. Place on a greased baking tray. Brush lightly with oil.
- 3 Cover for 15 minutes and allow to rise.
- 4 Add your desired topping.
- 5 Bake at approx 200°C (400°F, gas mark 6) until golden brown.

Teacakes

Warm water	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup
Butter	37g
Salt	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Sugar	37g
Skimmed milk powder	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp
Mixed spice	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Strong white bread flour	300g
Fast yeast	$\frac{3}{4}$ tsp
Currants	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup
Use setting	Dough

Method

- 1 Place all ingredients except currants in breadmaker and set to dough setting.
- 2 After the cycle has finished knead in the currants.
- 3 Make into 8-10 balls and place on greased baking sheet and leave to rise for 30 minutes.
- 4 Cook at 200°C (400°F, gas mark 6) for 15-20 minutes until golden brown.

Bread mixes

Use the 'basic white setting'

Follow the information for bread mixes on the bread mix packet.

1 Just add water

These mixes are complete and they have all the necessary ingredients provided, even the yeast. You only add water.

IMPORTANT: Follow the packet instructions as some mixes contain more than the normal amount of yeast, which could over rise in the pan.

These mixes are more prone to over-rising and collapsing when the weather is hot and humid. Since these mixes are complete, we cannot advise how to adjust, as with our own recipes. Bake in the coolest part of the day, use water between 21-28°C.

For this 1lb machine, use 250g of mix which is usually half a packet, mix with 160ml ($\frac{2}{3}$ cup) water

Conversion chart

Liquids, flour and others

We recommend that you use the cup provided for all recipes for consistency between brands and types of flour.

The cup provided is based on the American cup measurement of 8 Floz.

For people who prefer to use their own measuring utensils, alternative measurements are in millilitres (ml) and cubic centimetres (cc) for liquid measurement and grams (gm) for weight of flour, sugar and fruit.

Note: A good quality set of accurate kitchen scales with divisions and accuracy to 2 grams are required.

A measuring jug with divisions of 2 ml is required.

The tablespoon and teaspoon provided are required to measure the smaller quantities. A set of British standard spoons with 'scrape' level tops can be used.

Do not use a kitchen tablespoon or teaspoon as they are inaccurate.

Water and liquids

Cup	ml
1/16	15ml
1/8	30ml
1/4	60ml
1/2	120ml
3/4	180ml
1	240ml
1 1/8	270ml
1 1/4	300ml
1 5/16	315ml
1 1/2	360ml
1 5/8	390ml
1 15/16	465ml
2	480ml

Flour types

Cup	White Plain Soft grain	Brown	Granary	Wholemeal
1/8	18g	20g	19g	17g
1/4	36g	39g	38g	33g
1/2	72g	78g	75g	66g
3/4	108g	117g	113g	99g
1	144g	156g	150g	132g
1 1/8	162g	176g	169g	149g
1 1/4	180g	195g	188g	165g
1 1/2	216g	234g	225g	198g
2	288g	312g	300g	264g

Others

	1/4 cup	1/2 cup	3/4 cup	1 cup	2 cup
Dried fruit	41g	82g	123g	164g	328g
Butter	50g	100g	150g	200g	400g
Preserving or caster sugar	55g	110g	165g	220g	440g
Granulated sugar	57g	113g	169g	226g	452g
Chopped fresh apple 1/2 cube	31g	62g	93g	124g	248g
Frozen raspberries or fresh plumbs	25g	50g	75g	100g	200g

Need Help?

Questions about general performance and operation

Question 1

What should I do if the kneading blade comes out with the bread?

Remove it with the supplied utensil. Since the blade can be disconnected from the pan, it is not a malfunction if it comes out in your bread.

Question 2

Why does my bread sometimes have some flour on the side crust?

In some cases, the flour mix may remain on the corners of the baking pan. When this happens, it usually can be eaten or simply trim off that portion of the outer crust with a sharp knife.

Question 3

Why isn't the dough mixing? I can hear the motor running.

The Kneading Blade or baking pan may not be inserted properly. Make sure the pan is facing the right way and that it has 'clicked' and seated into the bottom of the breadmaker.

Question 4

How long does it take to make bread?

Timings for each setting are outlined earlier.

Question 5

Why do I have to add the ingredients in a certain order?

This allows the breadmaker to mix the ingredients in the most efficient manner possible. It also serves to keep the yeast from combining with the liquid before the dough is started to mix, which is essential on the time delay.

Question 6

The kneading blade is stuck in the bread pan. After baking, how do I get it out?

The kneading blade may 'stick' in place after baking. Running warm or hot water over the blade should loosen it enough to be removed. If still stuck, soak in hot water for about 30 minutes.

Question 7

Can I wash the baking pan in the dishwasher?

No. The baking pan and kneading blade must be washed by hand.

Question 8

What will happen if I leave the finished bread in the baking pan?

Whilst still in the breadmaker for the first hour after baking is complete, the bread 'keeps warm' to prevent it becoming 'soggy'.

Leaving the bread in the breadmaker after the keep warm period may result in a 'soggy' loaf of bread as excess steam (moisture) would not be able to escape.

Remove and allow to cool on a wire rack after baking to prevent this.

Question 9

Why did the dough only partially mix? Why didn't it mix completely?

The dough may be too heavy or dry. Also, the kneading blade or baking pan may not be inserted properly. Ingredients may have been added in the wrong order.

Question 10

Why didn't the bread rise?

The yeast could be bad, past it's sell by date or possibly no yeast was added at all. Also, if the mixing was not complete, rising problems could develop.

Questions about ingredients and recipes

Question 11

How do I know when to add raisins, nuts, etc. to the bread?

There is a beeper tone to signal that you may add raisins, nuts, etc. during the second kneading cycle. In some cases, ingredients can be broken up during the initial kneading cycle. Each recipe indicates the best time to add fruit and nuts to the dough.

Question 12

How come my bread comes out too moist? What can I do?

Humidity may affect the dough. Add an extra tablespoon of flour. Also, high altitude may have the same effect. Decrease the amount of yeast by 1/4 teaspoon and decrease the sugar and/or water/milk slightly.

Question 13

Why do I get air bubbles at the top of the bread?

This can be caused by using too much yeast. Decrease the yeast by 1/4 tsp.

Question 14

Why does my bread rise and then collapse or crater?

The bread may be rising too much. To reduce the rate of rising, reduce the amount of yeast and/or increase the amount of salt.

Question 15

Can I use my favourite bread recipes (traditional yeast bread) in my bread machine?

Yes, but you will need to experiment to get the right proportion of ingredients. Become familiar with the unit and make several loaves of bread before you begin experimenting. Never exceed a total amount of 2 cups of dry ingredients (that includes the total amount of flour, oats, oatmeal, bran). Use the recipes in this book to help determine the ratio of dry ingredients to liquid and amounts of yeast, sugar, salt, and oil/butter/margarine to use. We advise creating your own bread recipes using the basic mode, then progress to the others, using the Baking cycle times chart as a guide.

Question 16

Is it important for ingredients to be at room temperature before adding them to the baking pan?

Yes, even when the delay timer is being used. (Water must be between 21°C and 28°C).

Question 17

The whole wheat/wholemeal breads are always shorter. Am I doing something wrong?

No, it is normal for Whole wheat and Wholemeal breads to be shorter and denser than Basic or French breads. Whole Wheat and Wholemeal flour are heavier than white bread flour, therefore they don't rise as much during the bread making process. This is also true for bread containing fruit, nuts, oats and bran.

Question 18**Can I premix the yeast with water?**

No, the yeast must be kept dry and put into the baking pan last, above the flour. This is especially important when the delay timer is being used.

Question 19**Why is there a large hole in the base of the bread?**

This hole has been created by the kneading blade. Sometimes this hole is larger than normal. This is because the dough has rested to the side of the blade after the second kneading cycle - normal with bread makers. You could position the dough evenly in the base of the pan.

Trouble Shooting**Bread Sinks in the centre.****Too much liquid or liquid too warm.**

Measure ingredients accurately. Use liquids at temperatures between 21°C and 28°C.

Salt was not added, causing bread to over rise and collapse.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Too much yeast was added

Measure ingredients accurately, if problem persists, reduce yeast by 1/4 teaspoon.

High humidity and hot ambient temperatures can cause bread to over rise and collapse.

Bake during the coolest part of the day, Try reducing the yeast by 1/4 teaspoon or use liquids direct from the refrigerator. Do not use the timer function.

High altitudes can cause the bread to over rise and then collapse during baking.

Try reducing the yeast by 1/4 teaspoon.

Lid is open during baking.

Do not open the lid during baking.

Bread did not rise enough**Not enough yeast was added.**

Measure ingredients accurately.

Yeast is outdated or inactive.

Never use outdated yeast. Store in a cool, dark place.

Too little sugar was added.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Too much salt was added, reducing the action of the yeast.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Water was too hot and killed the yeast.

Use liquids at temperatures between 21°C and 28°C

Yeast has been activated before programme has started.

Take care that yeast does not come in contact with liquid before programme has started.

Bread rises too much.**High humidity and hot ambient temperatures can cause bread to over rise.**

Bake during the coolest part of the day. Try reducing the yeast by 1/4 teaspoon or use liquids directly from the refrigerator. Do not use the Timer function.

Too much yeast.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Too much liquid.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Hot liquids accelerated the yeast action.

Use liquids at temperatures between 21°C and 28°C.

Too much flour or not enough salt.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Bread dry with dense texture.**Not enough liquid added.**

Measure ingredients accurately.

Flour may be passed the use by date, or be dry causing wet/dry imbalance.

Try increasing liquid by 1 tbsp at a time.

Bread under baked with soggy centre.**Too much liquid from fresh or canned fruit.**

Always drain liquids well as specified in the recipe. Water may have to be reduced slightly.

Large amounts of rich ingredients like nuts, butter, dried fruits, syrups and grains will make dough heavy. This will slow down the rising and prevent the bread from baking through.

Measure ingredients accurately. Never exceed the amounts in the recipe.

Bread over browned**Too much sugar.**

Measure ingredients accurately.

Crust colour set too high.

Set crust colour to light.

Bread has large holes in texture.**Water was too hot and killed the yeast.**

Use liquids at temperatures between 21°C and 28°C

Too much liquid.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Too much yeast.

Measure ingredients accurately.

High humidity and hot ambient temperatures increase yeast activity.

Bake during the coolest part of the day. Try reducing the yeast by 1/4 teaspoon or use liquids direct from the refrigerator. Do not use the timer function.

Water was too hot and killed the yeast.

Use liquids at temperatures between 21°C and 28°C.

Bread surface is sticky.

Bread was left in the machine too long and condensation collected on the baking pan.

Whenever possible, remove bread from the baking pan and cool on a wire rack before keep warm period ends.

The wet/dry balance of the ingredients may be incorrect.

Measure ingredients accurately.

Difficult to remove from the pan

The bread is sticking to the pan.

The surface of the pan needs to be oiled before everyday use. Wash the pan in hot soapy water and thoroughly dry. Liberally coat the inner surface of the pan with oil, butter or margarine. Follow the guide on page 6, 'Using your breadmaker'. When the bread pan is removed from the machine after the baking programme allow the bread to cool in the pan for 15 minutes before turning out onto a rack. Only slice the bread when fully cooled after 20-40 minutes.

Helpline

If you have any difficulty with your appliance, do not hesitate to call us.

We are more likely to be able to help than the store from where you bought it. Please have the following information ready to enable our staff to deal with your query quickly.

- Name of the product.
- Model number as shown on the underside of the appliance.
- Serial number as shown on underside of the appliance.

UK Helpline 0844 871 0944

Replacement Parts 0844 873 0710

Ireland Helpline 1800 409 119

Website

You may also contact us through our website, or visit the site to browse and purchase appliances, spare parts and accessories from the extensive Morphy Richards range.

www.morphyrichards.com



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Registering Your Two Year Guarantee

Your standard one year guarantee is extended for an additional 12 months when you register the product within 28 days of purchase with Morphy Richards. If you do not register with Morphy Richards within 28 days, your product is guaranteed for 1 year. To validate your 2 year guarantee register with us online at www.morphyrichards.co.uk

N.B. Each qualifying product needs to be registered with Morphy Richards individually.

Please note that the 2 year guarantee is only available in the UK and Ireland. Please refer to the one year guarantee for more information.

Your One Year Guarantee

It is important to retain the retailer's receipt as proof of purchase. Staple your receipt to this back cover for future reference.

Please quote the following information if the product develops a fault. These numbers can be found on the base of the product.

Model no.

Serial no.

All Morphy Richards products are individually tested before leaving the factory. In the unlikely event of any appliance proving to be faulty within 28 days of purchase, it should be returned to the place of purchase for it to be replaced.

If the fault develops after 28 days and within 12 months of original purchase, you should contact the Helpline number quoting Model number and Serial number on the product, or write to Morphy Richards at the address shown.

You may be asked to return a copy of proof of purchase.

Subject to the exclusions set out below (see Exclusions), the faulty appliance will then be repaired or replaced and dispatched usually within 7 working days of receipt.

If, for any reason, this item is replaced during the 1 year guarantee period, the guarantee on the new item will be calculated from original purchase date. Therefore it is vital to retain your original till receipt or invoice to indicate the date of initial purchase.

To qualify for the 1 year guarantee, the appliance must have been used according to the instructions supplied. For example, crumb trays should have been emptied regularly.

Exclusions

Morphy Richards shall not be liable to replace or repair the goods under the terms of the guarantee where:

- 1 The fault has been caused or is attributable to accidental use, misuse, negligent use or used contrary to the manufacturer's recommendations or where the fault has been caused by power surges or damage caused in transit.
- 2 The appliance has been used on a voltage supply other than that stamped on the products.

- 3 Repairs have been attempted by persons other than our service staff (or authorised dealer).
 - 4 The appliance has been used for hire purposes or non domestic use.
 - 5 The appliance is second hand.
 - 6 Morphy Richards are not liable to carry out any type of servicing work, under the guarantee.
 - 7 Plastic filters for all Morphy Richards kettles and coffee makers are not covered by the guarantee.
 - 8 Batteries and damage from leakage are not covered by the guarantee.
- This guarantee does not confer any rights other than those expressly set out above and does not cover any claims for consequential loss or damage. This guarantee is offered as an additional benefit and does not affect your statutory rights as a consumer.



For electrical products sold within the European Community. At the end of the electrical products useful life, it should not be disposed of with household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check with your Local Authority or retailer for recycling advice in your country.

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Morphy Richards products are intended for household use only. See usage limitations within the location safety instructions.

Morphy Richards has a policy of continuous improvement in product quality and design. The company, therefore reserves the right to change the specification of its models at any time.

BM48330 MUK Rev2 06/10

For details of other Morphy Richards products, plus replacement parts and accessories, please see our website:

www.morphyrichards.com

