

Gueridon Introduction:

The definition of the term gueridon is a movable service or trolley from which food can be carved, filtered, flambéed or prepared and served. It is, in other words, a movable side board which has sufficient equipment for the immediate operation in hand; however it should also carry essential equipment in case of emergency for eg crockery, cutlery service gears . The guéridon service itself come in various form i.e. calor gas trolley, specially made for the purpose, a plain trolley or even a small table.

The origin of guéridon service itself is hard to trace. It includes carving salad preparation, pre preparation of fresh fruit and so on. This form of service the cost of the dishes being priced individually and the average cost of the meal being therefore higher than a table d'hote meal. Another reason for higher cost with an a'la carte type of meal is that it demands a skilled personnel who is trained and specailised ,hence making the cost of service expensive due to the equipment, skilled labour and space required service to be carried out. Flambé dishes first become popular in the Edwardian Era i.e. the first claimed flambé dish was crêpes Suzette which was invented by Henri Charpentier working as a commis at the café de paris is Monte Carlo (1894).in honour of the Prince of Wales girlfriend named Suzette.

Miss-en-place for Guéridon

Where necessary, the top and under shelf of the guéridon should be covered with a folded table cloth. This, of course depends on the nature of guéridon itself and its general appearance for convenience of working the cutlery and flatware layout be similar to that of the side board. This saves time and speed up the service from right to left.

- Service spoon and forks
- Sweet spoon and forks
- Soup, tea and Coffee spoons
- Fish knife and fork, special equipment including a soup and sauce ladle
- Joint and side knife

The hot plates or table heaters are generally placed on the left hand side on the top of the guéridon. This heater may be gas, electricity or methylated spirit. If it is a heater the coffee saucer should be placed under the burners, Also on the top there should be a carving board, knife for carving and filtering .A selection of basic accompaniments such as oil and vinegar, Worcester sauce, English and French mustard and castor sugar should be available .

Underneath will be stacked with service plates and platters , side plate and some joint plates, for dirty tableware there should be a bin for collection. When an operation is being carried out, there should be some silver, cutlery and doilies is useful for a presentation of sauces and other accompaniments.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT: Flare lamps: These are an essential item of equipment for guéridon service and are used in re-heating, cooking and flambéing dishes. The maintenance of the flare lamps is very important and should be carried out very carefully, ensuring each part is fitted together correctly, that it is fitted to the correct level with methylated spirit and then the wick is of sufficient length to give adequate heat where in use. The flare lamp should be cleaned regularly with the aid of plate powder. Regular timing of the wick is essential to avoid methylated spirit fumes baking out and spoiling the aroma of the food. The lamps are usually 20-25 cm high with a grid of diameter 15-20 cm. In a purpose built the same working height all along the trolley top. This is much safer for the waiter as he/she works since there is less chance of accidents. The lamps here are generally color gas.

Chafing dish on suzette pans: The true chafing dish is rarely seen now days. This was deeper, had a lid and was made to fit into A's own individual heating unit. The shallower pans which are used today are called Suzette pans. They resemble frying pans in shape and size and have a diameter of 23-30 cm with or without a lip. The lip is usually found on the left hand side. The pans are generally made of silver plated copper as this gives an even distribution of heat. Hot plates:

The hot plates main function is to keep food hot before it is served to the guest. They are always positioned on the side board and the guéridon they come in a vast range of sizes and may be heated by gas, electricity or methylated spirits and there are even infrared ones available. The majority of hotplates in present day use are heated by methylated spirit and therefore, as with the flare lamps care should be taken in cleaning filing and trimming the wicks in both hotplates and flare lamps should be long enough and adequate for the service.

Guéridon (Calor gas): A guéridon may use a gas lamp connected to a calor gas cylinder. The service top is flat the upper casing. This makes it much safer when working dishes or carrying out any form of flambé work at the table. The top of the trolley is stainless steel which allows for easy cleaning other facilities are the control switch for the gas lamp, the drawer for the surplus equipment, the cutting board for use when cooking dishes at the table the bracket on the lower tray used for holding bottles of spirit and liqueurs and the identification on top of the trolley for holding accompaniments

Care and maintenance of equipment: These are many reasons why all equipment should be maintained on a regular basis. Primarily, it is because of Hygiene and presentation in front of the client and legal aspects of the food Hygiene Regulation, 1970; the Food Act 1984; the Food safety Act 1990, and the Food and Drug act. Work performance: Efficiency of performance is lost and possibly as a result loss of custom and therefore revenue. Work safety: The legal aspects of the health and safety at work 1974 would apply here as well as applicable insurance acts. To ensure the above takes place a daily inspection and cleaning rota as schedule. This work should then be carried out by the food service/personnel during the normal mis-en-place period and under the supervision of a senior member at the team of brigade.

CHECK LIST Gas lamps:

- Check that all moving parts move freely.
- Ensure both the jet and burner are free from soot and dirt.
- Clean by appropriate method – silvo or geddards plate powder – but remember do not even immerse in water. Gas bottles:
- Ensure at all times there is no heated equipment or naked flames near the lamp.
- Follows at all times there is no heated equipment or naked flames near the lamp.
- Checks all taps are in the off position.
- During storage all gas bottle should be kept cool. Spirit lamps:
- Check the amount of methylated spirit.
- See that the air hole is free.
- Trim the wick and check it for length.
- Clean of any excessive dirt and spent matches.
- Ensure all moving parts move freely.
- Clean by the appropriate method – but remember do not immerse in water.
- Any decoration of equipment should be checked carefully and if necessary cleaned with a toothbrush.

GUÉRIDON SERVICE: Certain qualities and attributes are expected of a waiter in carrying out this form of service. It is as well to bear the following in mind at this stage. Taking the order: It has to be remembered first and foremost that you are a sales person. You must sell the dishes, which will involve you in work at the table. Suggest to the customer, item on the menu, this focusing attention on dishes. You may wish to sell.

Use the carving trolley and sweet trolley as visual selling aid. You must always have a good knowledge of the menu so as to give good discipline to the guest of the dishes available. Recognition of the host is an important factor.

- Stand to left of the host, each guest should have one yourself for reference purposes.
- Do not position yourself too close to guest as this may cause embarrassment?
- Size up your host and guest according to age's dues and nature of the party. This should then give you some indication as to the type of dishes one may suggest.
- Take all orders through the host. Try to ascertain the length of time available for the meal as this could determine the type of dishes sold. Warn customer of waiting times.
- Take note as to whether the party is all male, female or mixed.
- Always take the order as soon as possible. Points to be kept in mind while doing guéridon service:
 - Guéridon service is job of chef who is also responsible for doing the service.
 - Always push the guéridon trolley but don't pull it helps to avoid accident.
 - The guéridon should be kept in one position for the service for the complete course.
 - The trolley should never be kept near the service door as it may be an obstruction to the waiter.
- When more covers are being served only the main dish should be served from the guéridon potatoes, sauces, vegetables should be served in normal manner.
- Service spoon and fork are not used as in the silver service but held with spoon in one hand and fork in the other.
- The filling or carving should not be done on silver dish but on the carving board or hot joint plate.
- Dirty plates should always be cleared from the guéridon trolley. Basic accompaniments

- Oil & vinegar
- Worcestershire sauce
- English & French mustard

Caster sugar Carving: Carving is the joint skill task only part rated by continuous practice following are the points kept in mind while carving: Sharp knife is used to carve a joint because a blunt knife may damage certain important tissue. Meat is carved across the grain with the exception of saddle of mutton which are sometimes cut at right angle to the ribs. The carving fork must be holding the joint firmly as multiple pierces damage the meat.

Equipment is used in carving:

- a. Carving knife should be 10-12 inch long and 2.5 cm wide.
- b. For poultry or game since long knife is used.
- c. For ham long, thick, flexible carving knife is used.

Method for carving: Carving of all hot food must be performed quickly so that no heat is allowed to escape.

- a) Beef and ham: Their slices are cut.
- b) Lamb, mutton, pork, and veal tongue is carved double thickness of beef and ham.
- c) Boiled beef and pressed meat is most thickening than roast.
- d) Saddle of lamb: Carved in long thick slices.
- e) Shoulder of lamb: It is cut from top to bottom and again from bottom to top because the cut has an occurred bone formation which heat meat, tucked between the bones.
- f) Cold ham: Carved bones from top to bottom in thin slices.
- g) Whole chicken: Carved in six portions.
- h) Duckling: Carved in six portions, two leg, two wing and 2 breast.
- i) Turkey: Four cuts, guest is supposed to be ordered breast and supreme.
- j) Salmon: Fillet and then sliced into 4/1 inch slices.

Carving trolley function:

1. Function of carving trolley is to act as an aid selling.
2. The chefs should act as salesmen and suggest the right joint to the right guest.
3. The carving is a visual treat hence great care should be taken while doing it.
4. Carving trolley is heated by 2 methyl ethylated gas.
5. Container in which the carving board rests contains hot water.
6. There are two each for keeping hot plates.
7. Last one to keep carving equipment.

Presentation of Trolley: When in use the carving trolley must be presented in between the customer and chef who ensures that the customer can see every operation performed and appreciate the skill performed. It should be positioned in such a way that the lid is drawn from the trolley towards the waiter and the safety wall is positioned on the side away from the waiter.

Mis-en-place: Following mis-en-place should be placed on the carving trolley. Carving board, Carving knife and fork, Sauce ladles, Service gears, Joint plate for dirties, Flat ware, Spare serviette and serviette cloth.

Method of serving a dish at the table: First present the dish to the customer then return to the guéridon. Place on the side of the trolley with the food for service standing on the hot plate. The food for service is then carved as filtered if necessary and is placed on the plate of the guest. Unlike silver service, when the spoon and fork are used together in one hand, guéridon service requires that the spoon and fork are used one in each hand. The vegetables and potatoes are then placed on to the plate by the waiter while the plates are still on the guéridon. The sauces are placed on to the plates by the waiter and the plate is then placed in front of the guest. It should be noted that, when there are more than two persons at one table, the main dish is served as described, but the vegetable and potato dishes are as for normal silver service and will be kept hot in readiness for service on the hot plates on the waiter side board. During this operation it will be the commis or débarrasreurs's function to keep the guéridon clear of dirty dishes and equipment.

Safety points:

- Never place the lamp or the hot plate outside the four trolley legs.
- Never move the trolley near to drapes.
- Note : The main course does not need to be placed on the hotplate if the service is quick only the potatoes and vegetables for a short period.
- Serve with a spoon in one hand and the fork in another hand.

Sequence of Service: Presentation of all dishes for all courses is very important both before the actual service commences and in placing the meal upon the plate, especially when filtering and carving. Hors d'oeuvres or substitutes: These are served in the normal way except for specialty dishes such as *pâte de foie gras*, which may have to be cut into slices. Soup: Always served from the *guéridon* whether in individual soup tureens or in larger soup tureens requiring a ladle.

All accompaniments passed. Fish: Filleted where necessary and served from *guéridon*. Meat: Carved where necessary and served from the *guéridon*. Potatoes and vegetables: Served as previously mentioned together with sauce and accompaniment. Sweet: Served from the *guéridon* in a *flambé* type dish or from the cold sweet trolley. All accompaniments passed. Savoury: Served from *guéridon*. Coffee: Normal silver service unless speciality coffees are required.