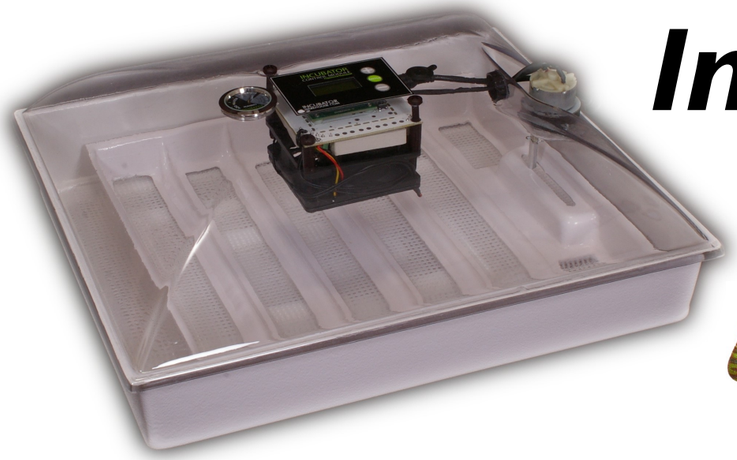


IncuView™

All-In-One Egg Incubator

by

INCUBATOR WAREHOUSE.COM

Setup & Assembly

Assembly

Step 1 - Turner Linkage

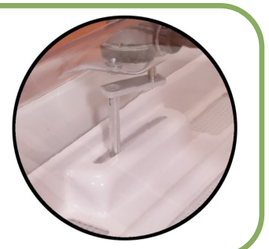
Slide the end of the arm that has a small hole for the retaining pin onto the motor shaft and secure with the retaining pin.

Step 2 - Dome Installation

Align turner arm with slot in the turning tray (See Picture)

Step 3 - Remove Protective Film

Remove the protective plastic film from the clear dome



Location

Selecting a good location for the incubator is a critical factor to having a successful hatch. The ideal location for the incubator meets the following criteria:

- Between 70—80°F (21-26.5°C). For average room temperatures above and below see the "Technical, Troubleshooting & FAQ" section)
- Out of direct sunlight
- Without drafts (Away from heating and air conditioning vents).

Temperature

Maintaining the correct temperature is the most critical factor in having a successful hatch. The incubator control module uses proportional heat control to maintain the set temperature of your egg incubator (preset to 99.5°F/37.5°C). To change the set temperature see the "Technical, Troubleshooting & FAQ" section

NOTE: It is normal for the temperature in the incubator to fluctuate a small amount above and below the set temperature. The temperature of the eggs changes much slower than the air temperature so the eggs will be the average temperature of the air.

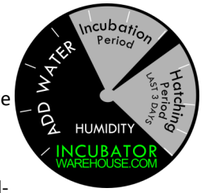
Species	Days	Temperature
Poultry (Chicken)	21	99.5°F/37.5°C
Quail	16-25	99.5°F/37.5°C
Duck	28	99.5°F/37.5°C

Species	Days	Temperature
Geese	28-30	99.5°F/37.5°C
Turkey	28	99.5°F/37.5°C
Pheasant	22-29	99.5°F/37.5°C

For a more detailed list of incubation times see http://incubatorwarehouse.com/incubating-eggs/how-long-to-hatch-an-egg

Humidity

The second most important factor of having a successful hatch is keeping the correct humidity during incubation. Humidity is the amount of moisture in the air. The IncuView™ has two tools to help you manage humidity:



1. Built in hygrometer (measures relative humidity)
   - **Incubation Period—** Keep humidity in this range during incubation period.
   - **Hatching Period**— Keep humidity in this range during the hatching period (three days before the hatch date)
2. Humidity Channels

Based on the reading of the built-in hygrometer you will need to add water to the incubator. Start by adding room temperature water to the outer water reservoir first and then allow the incubator to stabilize for one hour. If more humidity is required then add more water to the first reservoir and the connecting overflow channels will allow the second reservoir to be filled. Again, allow the incubator to stabilize for one hour before adding more water.

Stabilize

After you have done the following:

1. Placed the incubator in a good location
2. If your average room temperature is not between 70—80°F (21-26.5°C), change thermostat settings (See technical section)
3. Added water

Allow the incubator to run and completely stabilize for 12-24 hours before adding eggs. Stabilizing your incubator will make sure that the incubator is operating correctly before adding any eggs.

Incubation Period

Setting Eggs

When setting the eggs inside the turning tray it is important to align the eggs parallel to the channels to ensure proper turning. **Note:** Eggs may roll end over end or "walk" in the turning tray. This is acceptable and imitates how eggs are turned in nature. If the eggs become bunched simply spread them back out.

Egg Turning

Turning the eggs is also an important factor in a successful hatch. Turning prevents the yolk from sticking to the shell and exercises the embryo. The control module on the IncuView™ is preset to turn the eggs six times per day which is sufficient for most species. If you require a different number of turns per day see the table in the "Technical, Troubleshooting & FAQ" section.

Turning eggs by hand: If you prefer to turn the eggs by hand, turn off turner motor in the settings menu. With a pencil mark one side of the egg with an "O" and the other with an "X", place eggs on their side on the mesh floor with the "X" side up, turn eggs three times a day. One turn equals turning the "X" side up to the "O" side up or turning the "O" side up to the "X" side up. **Tip:** When handling the eggs make sure to wash your hands. Handle the eggs on the ends to avoid clogging the pores.

Humidity

During the incubation period it is important to maintain the correct level of humidity inside the incubator to keep the eggs from drying out. The "Incubation Period" zone on the built in hygrometer is the recommended humidity level for most species of birds. If the humidity level drops below the "incubation period" zone simply add water just as you did when setting up the incubator to maintain the appropriate humidity level. If after adding water, the humidity level goes above the "Incubation Period" zone don't try and remove water, just let the water evaporate and be more careful when adding water next time.

Egg Candling

Egg candling is the exciting process of using a bright light to see the embryo developing, view veins, see the heart pumping, and as the bird develops see movement inside the shell. Egg candling is fun, educational, and can help you remove bad eggs before they start to smell or explode. We recommend using the IncuBright Egg Candler.

Bad Eggs: After 7-10 days of incubation it is possible to determine fertility and progression of the embryo. There are generally two ways to determine if an egg is not fertile or has died within the early stages of development:

- The contents of the egg are completely clear which means the eggs were never fertile.
- There is a solid red ring around the center of the egg. This means the embryo died within the first few days of incubation.

Once bad eggs have been identified it is recommended that they be removed from the incubator. This is because they can grow bacteria which can affect the good eggs and they can also produce a foul odor.

Hatching Period

Turning

The hatching period is the last three days of the total incubation time. During the hatching period the eggs should not be turned. We recommend leaving the eggs in the turning tray and turning off the automatic turner. To turn off the turner, see the "Technical, Troubleshooting & FAQ" section

Humidity

Increasing the humidity helps to provide additional lubrication which keeps the birds from sticking to the shell while they are hatching. During the hatching period it is important to increase the humidity so that the built-in hygrometer is reading in the "Hatching Period" zone. To do this simply add water just as you did when setting up the incubator. Once the appropriate humidity level is reached only open the incubator if necessary. NOTE: If you cannot get the humidity high enough you can add wet sponges until the humidity is in the "Hatching Period" zone.

Hatching

Chicks pecking through the shell (Pipping) signals the beginning of the hatch. The hatch is an exciting time and it is important to resist the temptation to help or worry. The best strategy is to be patient and let the birds do it on their own. It is important to keep the lid closed to keep the inside of the incubator warm and humid. Normally the hatch period will be last for several hours, but can sometimes last up to 2 days. For questions about specific problems during the hatch refer to the "Technical, Trouble-shooting & FAQ" section.

After Hatch

Moving

We recommend that the birds not be removed from the incubator until they are dry. Frequent opening of the incubator can cause the humidity and temperature to decrease which can cause un-hatched chicks to get stuck in their shell. To avoid this only open the incubator to remove chicks every 4-8 hours.

Brooding

After the birds have hatched and dried they will need to have a warm and safe place to live for several weeks (usually until they are fully feathered). The brooder should have a warm area of approximately 90-95°F (32-35°C) and a cool area for exercise and cooling down. Food and water should be kept partially in the heated area. The temperature should be lowered 5 degrees each week until the temperature is down to room temperature or the birds are fully feathered (whichever comes first).

Cleaning

After the hatch is complete remove any un-hatched eggs and pieces of shell. Then wash the base, turning tray, and mesh floor with water, mild soap, and a cloth. Make sure to completely dry before storage. It is important to store the IncuView™ out of direct sunlight to avoid sun damage of the plastic. It also may be necessary to clean the inside of the dome with a soft damp cloth.

Technical, Troubleshooting, & FAQ

Changing the Incubator Control Module Settings

To change any of the settings press and hold the ENTER button for three seconds. This will put the unit into "Change Settings" mode. Press the down/up button to move through the menu until you find the setting you want to change. Press ENTER again and you'll see an asterisk (*) appear in front of the text. Press the UP or DOWN button to change the setting. Press ENTER again and it will save the setting. Once all changes have been made press the down button until the screen reads "please wait", once you are back to the main temperature screen the menu changes have been updated.

Egg Turner Rotations Settings

Rotations in a 24hr period	Turner	Trn On T	TrnFullC
Off	0%	N/A	N/A
2	100%	3 sec	180 min
4	100%	3 sec	90 min
6 (Default)	100%	3 sec	60 min
8	100%	3 sec	45 min

Proportional Thermostat Settings based on Average Room Temp

Average Room Temperature	Ctrl Ofs	Ctrl Rng	OSPslope
65—70°F (18—21°C)	99°F (37.2°C)	5.0°F (2.8°C)	0.75
70—80°F (21—26.5°C) Default	98.5°F (37°C)	5.0°F (2.8°C)	0.75
80—85°F (26.5—29.5°C)	96.5 F (35.8°C)	5.0°F (2.8°C)	0.75
On/Off	99.5°F (37.5°C)	5.0°F (2.8°C)	Cut Out

NOTE: After making any changes to the turner settings you must unplug the power for 10 seconds and then plug it back in

Degrees — Select Fahrenheit or Celsius and all temperature readings and settings will show in Fahrenheit or Celsius
Temp Cal— Temperature Calibration, If your current temperature reading is 98.5°F and you enter a Temp Cal of 0.5° then the temperature reading will calibrate up to 99.0°F; however, if you enter a Temp Cal of –1.2° then the temperature reading will calibrate to 97.3 F.
HatchTmr— Select 00-00:00 and then once you exit the menu the timer will start counting in this format DD-HH:MM. If power to the incubator is lost the timer will restart.
Reset— To reset to the incubator control module do the following: 1) Unplug the incubator, 2) Press and hold the ENTER and DOWN buttons, 3) While holding these buttons plug the incubator in, 4) as soon as you see "Loading Defaults" on the screen release both buttons

IncuView™ Trouble Shooting Guide

Issue	Causes	Solutions
•Incubator Temperature is too high or too low, •Incubator can't get warm enough	•Bad location •Thermostat settings are incorrect for average room temperature	•See the location section for proper location instructions •See Average Room Temp table above
•Egg turner not functioning properly	•Misalignment of turner arm and the slot in the turning tray •Incorrect turner settings •Wiring has come lose	•See the setup section for alignment instructions •See "turner" in the settings section for correct turner adjustments •Inspect wiring and reattach if possible
•Incorrect humidity •I can't get the humidity high enough	•Dome and base not seated properly •Too much or too little air circulation •Malfunctioning hygrometer	•Make sure dome is properly seated on base •Make sure vent plug is properly installed •If the incubator is in humid area try removing the vent plug •Test humidity with a separate hygrometer
•Clear eggs without blood rings or lots of semi-clear eggs with blood rings	•Infertile eggs •Eggs where too old to be set •Eggs were too dirty or mishandled •Embryo died in first few days of incubation	•Increase the number of males to increase egg fertility •Eggs should be no older than 14 days •Avoid temperature extremes and rough/over handling the eggs •Always wash hands prior to touching eggs
•Many Dead Immature Chicks	•Improper temperature •Improper turning of eggs •Lack of oxygen	•Check thermostat settings •Check turner settings and connections •Remove vent plug during "Incubation Period"
•Many Pips but birds get stuck in shell	•Not enough humidity during the "Hatching Period"	•Fill all reservoirs during the "Hatching Period" •Place a wet sponge inside the incubator during the "Hatching Period"
•Chicks pipping one day early or late	•Average temperature too warm or too cool by ½ to 1-1/2 degrees Fahrenheit	•Check thermostat settings •Calibrate thermostat if needed

This Product is backed by the Incubator Warehouse 1 Year Hassle Free Guarantee

www.IncubatorWarehouse.com □ service@incubatorwarehouse.com □ 208-561-2EGG(2344).