Operation Manual

Mini Incubator

51073, 51269

Similar to image, may vary depending on model

Read and follow the operating instructions and safety information before use.

Technical changes reserved!
Due to further developments, illustrations, functioning steps, and technical data can differ slightly.

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Introduction

Thank you very much for buying this quality product. To reduce the risk of injury, we ask you to always regard a few basic safety requirements, when using this product. Please thoroughly read the operating manual and make sure that you have understood it.
Keep the operating manual for future reference.

Safety notes

Attention!

This device is not meant to be used by people (including children) with limited physical, sensory, or mental abilities and/ or lack of knowledge, unless they are supervised by a person responsible for their health and safety or have been instructed by this person on how to use the device. Children need to be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the device.

Attention!

- Visually examine the device before every use. Do not use the device if the safety measures are damaged or worn. Never override safety measures.
- Only use the device according to the purposes in this manual.
- You are responsible for the safety in the working area. Always keep the working area clean and tidy to reduce the risk of accidents.
- If the electricity cable or the electricity plug are damaged due to external influences, the cable must not be repaired, but needs to be exchanged. This work must only be carried out by a qualified technician.
- The rated voltage on the type label of 230 V AC needs to meet the existing mains voltage.
- The device must never be lifted, transported, or attached from its electricity cable.
- Ensure that the electrical plug connection is in an area protected from flooding and humidity.
- Always pull the electricity plug before carrying out any work on the device.
- Avoid exposing the device to a direct stream of water or rain.
- The operator is responsible for the compliance with local safety and installation requirements. If necessary, ask a qualified technician in case of doubts.
- In case of a failure of the device, maintenance work may only be carried out by a qualified technician.
- Read all safety notes and instructions. Non-compliance with the safety notes and instructions can lead to electric shock, fire, and/or serious injury.
- Keep all safety notes and instructions in a safe place, which is always accessible.

Technical Data

Temperature range of the display (°C)	0–99
Accuracy of the temperature measurement (°C)	±0.1
Humidity range of the display (%)	0–99 RH (relative humidity)
Accuracy of the humidity sensor (%)	±3 RH
Functions	Adjustable temperature control Temperature display Automatic turning mechanism Turning/breeding display only concerning **51269:** Hygrometer to determine the humidity Humidity display

Maximal amount of eggs

- 51073: 8 chicken/duck eggs
- 51269: 8 chicken/duck eggs

Surrounding conditions

Energy supply	230 V/50 Hz
Relative air humidity (%)	Between 55 and 75
Surrounding temperature (°C)	Between 17 and 25

The right location

For a good result, place the incubator into a heated room. There should not be any major fluctuations of room temperature inside it. Ideally, the room temperature should be between 17 °C and 25 °C.

Additionally, there should be a good ventilation in this area, especially if there are several incubators located in this room. There must be an efficient ventilation, as a natural air supply ensures that the developing embryos always have fresh oxygen.

Make sure that the incubator is placed on a flat, even surface and not in direct sunlight, on a solid surface approx. 80 cm above the floor.

It is recommended to place the incubator far away from heating sources, drafts, and windows to avoid harmful temperature fluctuations. Additionally, the incubator should be kept inside the included styrofoam packaging, which provides protection.

General information on breeding

1. How has the poultry eggs to be stored before placing them into the incubator?

Hatching eggs should not be kept longer than ten to twelve days. After that, the hatching success rate is very low. Store the eggs at a cool temperature (8–15 °C) and at a relative air humidity of 75 %. If the hatching eggs have been sent you via post, they should rest for at least 24 hours before being placed into the incubator.
Important: The eggs should be stored lying and need to be rotated halfway around their longitudinal axis at least once a day.

2. When will the incubator be ready?

The incubator should run for **at least 24 hours before placing any eggs into it.** If it is possible, let the incubator run for a week without eggs. Thus, it is easy to see if all parameters can be adjusted and are working as required. Additionally, you will learn how to function and adjust the incubator during this time. Nothing is more harmful to the eggs than the wrong incubator adjustments. If everything works accordingly during the testing period, the incubator can be cleaned thoroughly with a suitable disinfectant.

The intended humid and warm climate inside the incubator is a good breeding ground for bacteria and fungi. Not disinfecting the incubator allows their growth and threatens the entire brood. **Thus: Before the first breeding and after every new breeding, thoroughly disinfect the incubator.**

You need to make sure that the disinfectant is suitable for the material of the incubator. Otherwise, the material can be attacked, and the hatching process endangered.

Important notice on the parameters: Regarding the term “internal temperature” (“internal”), do not confuse “internal temperature” (inside the egg) with “internal incubator temperature.” The internal temperature within the incubator constantly changes up and down. The internal temperature of the egg thus is the average temperature of the temperature fluctuations in the incubator.

3. Which temperature should have my incubator?

The required temperature depends on the individual type of animal. Every type of animal has its own requirements, and even amongst poultry there are difference, regarding the required temperature during the breeding process. The required temperature depends on the type of incubator, too.

An example based on a chicken egg:
With a surface incubator (breeding on an even surface), the breeding temperature is measured on the height of the upper edge of the egg and should be between 38.0 °C and 38.3 °C. If a motorised incubator (breeding process on multiple stories on top of/next to one another) is used, the measured temperature should be at around 37.5 °C at any point of the egg.

An overview of various **poultry** types and the required breeding temperatures:

Type of poultry	**Breeding temperature** (°C)
Chicken	37.4–37.6 °C
Duck	37.4–37.6 °C
Pigeon	38.5 °C
Goose	37.6 °C
Quail	37.6–37.8 °C

Note: A short drop in temperature whilst checking the eggs is usually not a problem for the embryos. But with temperatures exceeding the recommended one. These are harmful and even deadly and should be avoided at all costs.

4. Does my thermometer show an exact value?

Thermometers are not exact. Keeping the temperature constant can prove to be difficult, even with good thermometers. If you run a big incubator over a longer period of time, you can optimise the temperature, regardless of what the thermometer states.
After the first breeding process, the temperature can vary (higher or lower).
With poultry: If the hatching takes places in an early stage, the temperature should be lowered. If the hatching is delayed, it needs to be increased.
How to check the thermometer: Keep notes regarding the time of the brood, as these are a reliant aid. You will soon have the required routine to select the right adjustments and settings for a successful hatch.
Alternatively, an additional thermometer can be placed in the incubator to be able to perceive the various temperature differences and readjusting the temperatures of the incubator accordingly.

5. What is the level that the air humidity needs to have?

The required air humidity varies again depending on the brooded type of animal and needs to be changed during the breeding process. Please inform yourself beforehand concerning the requirements that need to be met in the incubator. Two examples may serve as an illustration:

Chicken eggs:
Day 1–18: 50–55 % air humidity
From day 19: 70–75 % air humidity

Quail eggs:
Day 1–14: 55 % air humidity
From day 15: 75 % air humidity

The air humidity is increased towards the end of the breeding with poultry eggs, it softens the hard membrane inside of the egg. Without the increased humidity, the chicks cannot break through the membrane and therefore also not through the egg shell. Yet, the humidity should also not be increased too much, as the chicks might drown.

Note: The humidity is monitored with a so-called hygrometer. It is near enough impossible to keep the humidity as exact as the temperature, especially in small incubators. Just try to keep it as exact as possible.
The temperature is the significant criteria. Even a small deviation (e.g., a couple of degrees) can ruin the breeding process or lead to a bad result.

Important: The air humidity changes just like the season.
If the breeding is carried out in January and February, it is very difficult to keep the humidity at the desired level, as the external humidity is rather low (depending on the location).
In June and July, the external humidity usually is higher, leading to a higher humidity inside the incubator than desired. To avoid these problems, change the water surface in the incubator: To increase the humidity and thus to enlarge the water surface, place an additional container with water into the incubator/a few small moist sponges. Alternatively, the eggs can be sprayed with fine water mist. To reduce the humidity, lessen the water surface by using smaller containers.

Important: Choose the shape and design of the water containers keeping in mind that they should not become a fatal danger for the hatched chicks and reptiles.

6. How long is the breeding time?

Poultry type	**Breeding time** (days) [normal deviation: 1–2 days]
Chicken	20–21
Duck	28
Pigeon	18
Goose	30
Quail	16–18

7. Poultry eggs: When should I start to turn and at what frequency? When do they not must be turned any longer?

The incubator does not have an automatic turning mechanism; thus, the eggs need to be turned by hand. The embryos are very sensitive in the first days, therefore shakes should be avoided. This also means that the eggs should only be turned from the fourth day onward. The easiest method of assistance is to carefully mark the egg on two opposite areas, to see to which area the egg needs to be turned to. It is recommended to turn the eggs 5 times a day with a minimum of 90°.

Additionally, the incubator should stay closed within the first three days of breeding, if possible. This allows for a better climate.

Important: In the last two to three breeding days, the eggs must not be turned any longer. As the chicks are finding a hatching position, thus the position must not be changed any more.

8. What is to pay attention to within the last breeding days?

In the last two to three days before hatching, the poultry eggs must not only not be turned any more, but also the entire incubator needs to stay closed. The humid and warm atmosphere needs to stay

consistent during the last days of the breeding, to soften the egg membrane and enable the hatching process.
Note: Most chicks do not cope with a complete collapse of the climate.

9. Poultry eggs: What will happen after hatching?

Congratulations, your chicks have hatched! Have a little patience, as the freshly hatched chicks should stay in the incubator for approx. 24 hours longer to be able to recover and dry off.

Important: Remove the water container. Otherwise, the humidity is too high for the chicks, and there is the danger of the chicks drowning. Although, the breeding chicks still need the humidity to hatch. This means that you must develop a feeling to choose the best option for both statuses.

If hatching chicks start pecking the egg from the inside, but have difficulties getting through the eggshell, you can provide a starting aid by carefully opening the eggshell a little bit. It is important to be cautious, not to provide this aid too soon. A lot of the times, a wrong humidity can be the reason, as the egg membrane can dry and get stuck to the chick before it is able to get out of the egg. Thus the chick cannot turn any longer and hatch out of the egg.

Note: There must be a sufficient fresh air flow, as the young animals can otherwise suffocate inside the closed container. If an integrated air hole is available, it will ensure for fresh air.

Operation

Before the eggs are placed in the incubator, regard the following:

- Open the packaging and check the content on integrity.
  Note: The incubator should stay in the styrofoam packaging. This on the one side helps save energy, on the other side the eggs are protected from external influences. If there are no holes for the according connections and switchboards, these need to be added. Carefully use a sharp knife or small saw.
- Open the incubator lid and remove all included parts, except for the turning mechanism.
- Inside the incubator lid, you will find, besides a thermometer and with item no 51269 an additional humidity sensor, a connection point for the turning mechanism cable. Plug the cable for the turning mechanism from the bottom bit of the incubator into this connection point so that the turning mechanism is connected to the electricity circuit.
- Check the compliance of the operating current as stated on the device with the used mains voltage. If it matches, the device can be closed with the lid, and the electricity can be switched on. The device will start heating to the temperature, which is analogously shown on the system switchboard.
- Leave the incubator run for at least 24 hours without any eggs inside and get accustomed to the functions of the incubator. Make sure that all parameters can be adjusted without a problem and how to change settings, such as the temperature alarm (see paragraph **“display, function buttons and basic settings”).**
- Check the individual values with the help of an additional thermometer and hygrometer. If necessary, calibrate the values. Test how you can keep the desired air humidity at the right level/how much water is required to stay in the desired range.
- If the incubator works without any problem, and you are accustomed with the functions, unplug the incubator and clean it from the inside and the outside with a suitable disinfectant.

Adding the eggs

- As soon as the incubator has been cleaned, you can put water into the grooves of the incubator. Please note, that the air humidity should be noticeably lower at the beginning of the breeding process than towards the end (at least for most bird types). Therefore, only fill a little bit of water into the bowl at the beginning.

Note: Please note the individual requirements of every type of animal. Do not place too much water into the incubator as this can lead to bad hatching results. Ideally, you have already found out how much water is required at the beginning.
Note: If the humidity is too low, even though the groove is filed with plenty of water, another bowl can be added to the incubator. Please be careful not to make the eggs wet. Do not keep the incubator open for too long, when placing the bowls, as this can have a negative impact on the hatching result.

- **Important:** Choose the shape and design of the water bowls, making sure they do not pose a fatal risk to hatched chicks and reptiles.
  After adjusting the according parameters of the incubator, the eggs can be placed in the incubator. Please note to mark the egg with a waterproof marker, in case of marking the egg, as it could otherwise be washing away in the humidity.
- After adjusting the according parameters of the incubator, place the eggs in the designated inlays. Please ensure that the eggs lay loosely sideways in the inlay and that the display of days is adjusted to 0 with item no. **51269.**
- Regularly check the temperature (and humidity) on the control panel of the incubator and if necessary, alter the parameters. Pay attention to the water level in the bowl of the incubator, there should always be a sufficient amount of water.
  When measuring the humidity via a hygrometer, check it frequently.
  Important: There should be no water on the egg! As this can have a negative impact on the hatching results.
- Towards the end of the hatching process, the poultry eggs must not be turned any longer. The automatic turning mechanism needs to be switched off. Therefore, switch the turning frequency or duration to 0 (see section **"display, function buttons and basic settings").**
  Alternatively, the electricity supply can be disconnected from the turning motor and the lid, by unplugging the cables.
- If you wish to remove the turning mechanisms entirely, this is possible too. Open the incubator, disconnect the cables of the turning mechanism from one another and lift the turning insert out. Then carefully place the eggs back into the incubator onto the wire inlay. Spray the eggs with warm water and store the eggs carefully, yet fast to be able to maintain the warm-humid climate.
  Important: Please note that the incubator should not be opened towards the end of the breeding process with more sensitive species, thus we do not recommend disconnecting the turning mechanism from the electricity supply manually, but to adjust the setting accordingly.
- If the turning has been switched off and the eggs are lying still, it is important that the humidity is high enough. During the hatching process, the lid should stay closed. Water can be refilled carefully, to avoid the eggshells from drying out.
- During the hatching, the lid should remain closed. Water can be refilled to protect the eggshells from drying out.
- If the chicks have hatched, you need to ensure they cannot drown, whereas chicks still breeding need to hatch.

Display, function buttons, and basic settings (incubator 51073)

On the right outer corner, there is a connection for the electricity plug. It is important to make sure that the electricity plug is completely plugged in, to allow the incubator to work accordingly. As soon as the plug is connected, the incubator will turn on.

Besides the display **(1),** there are three more buttons with which the incubator is operated (see section **"explanation of the function buttons")** and two small lamps which will glow when the heater is warming up ("work") or adjustment settings are being made ("set").
The display shows the temperature in degrees Celsius.

Explanation of the Function Buttons (incubator 51073)

The incubator has three buttons, which are required for the operation of the incubator. The buttons and their possible combinations will be explained in the following paragraph. Before operating the incubator, ensure that it is properly plugged into the according area.

The buttons are positioned the following from left to right (green and round) in the centre of the operating panel: "set," "+" and "–."

1. **Set: This button allows to set the basic temperature of the incubator.**
   - Press the button once: adjusting the basic temperature (parameter ID: PP).
   - By selecting the "+" and "–" button, you can set the desired temperature, pressing the "set" button again will save the entered value.
   - The pre-set temperature is 37.8 °C.

2. **"Set" and "+": Pushing both at the same time opens the menu for the finer parameter settings (see table 1).**
   - The display will show the individual parameter, displayed as a number-letter combination (parameter ID).
   - With the "+" and "–" buttons, you can choose between the individual parameters.
   - If you wish to alter a parameter, push the "set" button and alter the shown value with "+" or "–" up or downward.
   - Pushing the "set" button will save the changes.

Finer parameters	Parameter ID	Adjustment range	Standard setting	Note
Alarm too high temperature	P1	0–99.9 °C	38.8 °C	
Heating stop	P2	0–99.9 °C	37.8 °C	Please note that the radiator will switch off when reaching the entered value, but will still radiate some warmth, and the temperature might still rise a little bit in the incubator. E.g., this means that a temperature of 38 °C can be reached, when setting the temperature to 37.8 °C . If you wish to avoid this, the temperature of the heating stop needs to be corrected downward.
Alarm too low temperature	P3	0–99.9 °C	36 °C	

Table 1: Adjustment of the finer parameters via the “set” and “+” button

3. **“Set” and “–”: Holding both at the same will open the menu for adjusting the turning options.**
   - The display will show the individual parameter, displayed as number/letter combination (parameter ID).
   - With the “+” and “–” buttons, you can choose the various parameters.
   - If you wish to alter a parameter, push the “set” button, then alter the value up or downward via the “+” and “–” buttons.
   - Pushing the “set” button again, will save the changes.

Turning parameters	Parameter ID	Adjustment range	Standard setting	Note
Turning frequency	F1	0–999 min	90 min	When adjusting to 0, no turning takes place.
Turning duration	F2	0–999 s	10 s	When adjusting to 0, no turning takes place.

Table 2: Adjusting the turning via the “set” and “–” buttons

4. **“+” and “–”: Holding both pushed at the same time for a longer duration (approx. 8 sec) resets the incubator back to factory settings, there will be a peep sound**

Display, function buttons and basic settings (incubator 51269)

On the left outer corner of the control panel is the connection for the electricity plug. It is important to push the plug in well, to allow the incubator to function properly. As soon as the plug is connected, the incubator will turn on.

Besides the display (1 and 2), there are three more buttons which operate the incubator (see **"description of the function buttons"),** and two small lamps which glow when the heating is warming up ("work") or adjustments are made ("set").
The display can show the temperature in Celsius or Fahrenheit; this can be set individually.

Display 1 shows the temperature in degrees Celsius.
Display 2 shows the air humidity in per cent.

Explanation of the function buttons (incubator 51269)

The incubator has three buttons which are required for the operation of the incubator. The buttons and their possible combinations will be explained in the following paragraph. Before operating the incubator, ensure that it is properly plugged into the according area.

The buttons are positioned the following from left to right (green and round) in the centre of the operating panel: "set," "+" and "–."

1. **Set: This button allows to set the basic requirements of the incubator.**
   - Press the button once shortly: adjusting the basic temperature (parameter ID: PP).
   - By selecting the "+" and "–" button, you can set the desired temperature, pressing the "set" button again will save the entered value.
   - The pre-set temperature is 37.8 °C.
   - Hold the "set" button: You will go to the menu to calibrate the basic parameters (see table 3).
   - By pushing the "set" button, you can go through the individual parameters.
   - If you wish to adjust a parameter, push "+" and "–" to correct the value up or downward. Save the data by pushing the "set" button again.

- Display 2 shows the individual parameter, depicted in a number-letter combination (parameter ID).
- Display 1 shows the changeable value.

Basic parameters	Parameter ID	Adjustment range	Standard setting	Note
Calibration temperature	J1	0–100 °C	29.9 °C	Measure in the incubator centre with a second thermometer and note the measured temperature in J1. The incubator will then recalculate the deviation and adjust accordingly.
Calibration air humidity	J2	0–100 %	43 %	Measure in the incubator centre with a second hygrometer and note the measured humidity in J2. The incubator will then recalculate the deviation and adjust accordingly.

Table 3: Adjustment basic parameters via the “set” button

2. **Set and “+”: Hold both down at the same time to get into the menu of the finer parameters (see table 4).**
   - The display will show the individual parameter, displayed as a number-letter combination (parameter ID).
   - With the “+” and “–” buttons, you can choose between the various parameters.
   - If you wish to alter a parameter, push the “set” button and change the set value up and down via the “+” and “–” buttons.
   - Pushing the “set” button gain will save the alterations made.

Finer parameters	Parameter ID	Adjustment range	Standard setting	Note
Alarm too high temperature	P1	0–99.9 °C	38.8 °C	
Heating stop	P2	0–99.9 °C	37.8 °C	Please note, that the radiator will switch off when reaching the entered value, but will still radiate some warmth and the temperature might still rise a little bit in the incubator. E.g., this means that a temperature of 38 °C can be reached when setting the temperature to 37.8 °C. If you wish to avoid this, the temperature of the heating stop needs to be corrected downward.
Alarm too low temperature	P3	0–99.9 °C	36 °C	
Alarm too high humidity	H1	0–100 %	85 %	
Alarm too low humidity	H2	0–100 %	30 %	

Table 4: Adjustment of the finer parameters via the “set” and “+” buttons

3. **“Set” and “–”: Pushing both at the same time will open the menu for the turning adjustments**
   - The display will show the individual parameter, shown in a number-letter combination (parameter ID).
   - With the “+” and “–” buttons you can choose between the various parameters.
   - If you wish to adjust a parameter, push the “set” button again and adjust the value with the “+” and “–” buttons up and downward.
   - Pressing the “set” button again will save the adjustment.

Turning parameters	Parameter-ID	Adjustment range	Standard setting	Note
Turning frequency	F1	0–999 min	90 min	When adjusting to 0, no turning takes place.
Turning duration	F2	0–999 s	10 sec	When adjusting to 0, no turning takes place.
Display of days	F3	0–200 days	01 day	With every new breeding process, this needs to be switched back to 0.

Table 5: Adjustment of the turning via the “set” and “–” buttons

4. **“+” and “–”: Holding both pushed for a longer duration (approx. 8 s) will reset the incubator back to factory settings, there will be a peeping sound**

Troubleshooting (problems with the chicks)

#	Problem	Possible reasons	Measures
1	Too much egg white or unfertilised eggs	(a) Wrong ratio of male and female animals	(a) Check the mating conditions according to the recommendations of the breeder.
		(b) Male animal is malnourished	(b) Feed the roosters separately, so that the chickens do not take most of the food.
		(c) Interruption of male animals during mating	(c) Do not use too many male animals; keep the breeding roosters together; build non-permanent solid separation walls between the individual breeding coop or separate them within bigger breeding coops
		(d) Damaged combs and gills on the roosters	(d) Ensure that their coop is comfortable and there is enough suitable drinking water.
		(e) Rooster is too old	(e) A young rooster is required
		(f) Rooster has been sterilised	(f) An unsterilised rooster is required
		(g) The egg has been stored for too long or under the wrong circumstances beforehand	(g) Do not keep the eggs for more than ten to twelve days; store them at a cool temperature (8–15 °C) with a relative humidity of 75–80 %. Turn the eggs at least once a day around their longitudinal axis
2	Blood dots, which point to an early death of the embryo	(a) Temperature of the incubator is too high or too low	(a) Check the thermometers, thermostat and the electricity, follow the instructions of the manufacturer
		(b) See 1 (g)	(b) See 1 (g)
3	Broken eggshells	(a) See 2 (a)	(a) See 2 (a)
		(b) Eggs were not turned properly	(b) Turn the eggs frequently, at least 4–5 times a day; always turn them into the opposite direction
		(c) Inefficient feeding, if the death rate is high on days 10 and 14	(c) Check the feeding
		(d) Ventilation of the incubator faulty	(d) Increase the air flow by normal means
		(e) Infectious diseases	(e) Only use eggs from healthy stock; check the hygiene measures
4	Eggs which will not hatch	(a) Inefficient humidity in the incubator	(a) Increase the evaporation surface with water or sprays
		(b) Too high humidity at a too early stage	(b) Check the humidity temperature measurements
		(c) Problems with the food	(c) Check the food

5	(a) Hatching too early	(a) Temperature too high in the incubator	(a) (b) (c) Adjust the temperature regulation accordingly/ adjust it properly
	(b) Hatching too late	(b) Temperature too low in the incubator	
	(c) Sticky chicks	(c) Temperature in the incubator most likely too high	
6	Deformed chicks	(a) Temperature is too high in the incubator	(a) See 2 (a)
		(b) Temperature in the incubator is too low	(b) See 2 (a)
		(c) Eggs turned improper	(c) See 3 (b); ensure to insert the eggs with the wider part first
7	Chicks with straddled legs	Breeding inlay too slippery/ smooth	Use wire inlay or cover the slippery/ smooth ground with e.g., sackcloth
8	Weak chicks	(a) Incubator or hatchery overheated	(a) See 5
		(b) Use of too small eggs	(b) Only use eggs of average size
	Small chicks	(c) Too low humidity in the incubator	(c) See 4
	Heavily breathing chicks	(d) Too high humidity in the incubator	(d) See 4
		(e) Possibly infectious disease	(e) Bring the chicks to a vet for diagnosis
		(f) Lower the temperature during the time in the incubator	(f) See 2 (a)
	Weak chicks	(g) Ventilation of the incubators is too low	(g) See 3 (d)
		(h) Omphalitis (navel infection)	(h) Clean and disinfect the incubator as well as the entire equipment
9	Do not hatch evenly	Eggs are too different in size and age	Sit the eggs at least once a week and never keep them for longer than ten to twelve days before breeding them, only brood average sized eggs

Troubleshooting (technical problems)

#	Problem	Possible reason	Measures
1	The display has a loose contact/ does not shown anything	(a) Plug is not connected properly to the incubator	(a) Check the plug and push it into the incubator again
		(b) Plug is not properly connected to the socket	(b) Reconnect the plug to the socket and check the placing of the socket
		(c) Too little voltage	(c) Connect the incubator to another socket
		(d) Damaged cable	(d) Exchange the electricity cable
		(e) Loose contact in the display	(e) Check whether the connection pieces are loose (e) Exchange the display
2	Display does not show any numbers but only the same letter	(a) The temperature sensor is broken	(a) Exchange the sensor
3	When turning the incubator on, the fuse blows every time	(a) Short circuit due to entered humidity	(a) Incubator needs to be replaced

Disposal regulations

EU guidelines regarding the disposal of scrap electric appliances (WEEE, 2012/19/EU) were implemented in the law related to electrical and electronic equipment and appliances.

All WilTec electric devices that fall under the WEEE regulations are labelled with the crossed-out wheeled waste bin logo. This logo indicates that this electric equipment must not be disposed with domestic waste.

The company WilTec Technik GmbH has been registered in the German registry EAR under the WEEE-registration number DE45283704.

Disposal of used electrical and electronic appliances (intended for use in the countries of the European Union and other European countries with a separate collection system for these appliances).
The logo on the item or on its packaging points out that this item must not be treated as normal household waste but must be disposed of at a recycling collection point for electronic and electrical waste equipment. By contributing to the correct disposal of this item you help protect the environment and the health of fellow human beings. The environment and the health of living beings are threatened by inappropriate disposal.

Recycling materials helps reduce the consumption of raw materials.

Additional information on recycling this item can be provided by your local community, municipal waste disposal facilities or the shop where this item was purchased.

Address:
WilTec Wildanger Technik GmbH
Königsbenden 12/ 28
D-52249 Eschweiler

Important note: